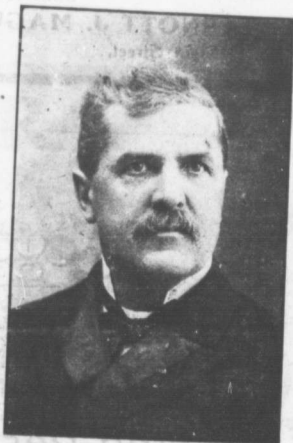


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JANUARY 16, 1904

EVENTS



**Canada's
Military
Policy**

**Important
Evidence in
an Important
Matter**

**Canada Dur-
ing the Year
1903**

**The Talk of
a General
Election**

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EVENTS

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EVENTS

Published Weekly.

12
Vol. 7, No. 3.

OTTAWA, JAN. 16, 1904.

Whole No. 252.

Canada's Military Policy.

AT the luncheon of the Canadian Club of Ottawa, Jan. 11, Sir Frederick Borden, the Minister of Militia and Defence for Canada, delivered a brief address on the militia, with particular reference to his recent visit to England. We propose to give in a very few words the chief points that he made. He referred to his appointment, as a member of the Canadian government, to a "Defence Committee" which sits in London. In order to show what that committee was he quoted from an utterance of Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, made on Feb. 13 last. The Defence Committee was formerly a committee of the British Privy Council. Now, in addition to several cabinet ministers, the commander-in-chief, the first naval lord, and directors of the intelligence departments are members. Mr. Balfour said that the advice of this committee does not bind the British cabinet. Sir Frederick Borden's idea of the significance of his appointment he explained. His most important point was that he would only discuss in that committee questions affecting his own colony.

By means of this committee (which is obviously dominated by the cabinet both in numbers and influence) he had secured consent to the amending of the Canadian Militia Act, so that in future the appoint-

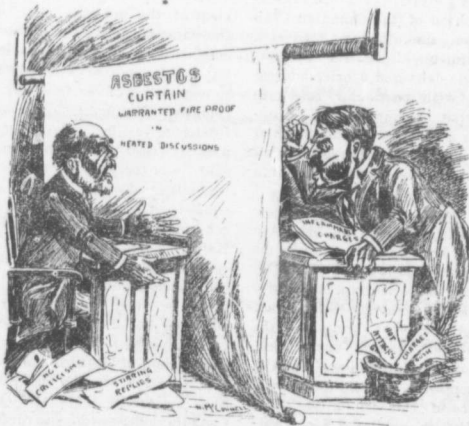
ment of the general officer commanding the Canadian militia will not be by law confined to an officer of the British army but will be open to Canadians and, in fact, to a qualified officer from any of the other colonies. The main plea upon which Sir Frederick justified this change was the plea of responsible government. As he said, it is the people who rule, not the war office. Another change secured was equality of rank. At present a junior officer commanding the British regiment at Halifax would in time of trouble take precedence over a senior officer commanding the Canadian militia. This inequality would be wiped out. Another step proposed is the establishing of a naval marine in connection with the Marine and Fisheries Department of Canada. Another concession obtained was the admission into the Staff College in England of a number of Canadian officers for instruction. At present we had only one.

There had crept into the newspapers an inaccuracy with respect to the proposal to send a Canadian regiment to India. In his private conversations with the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Forster, the latter had said:—"I have been thinking of something and I will make the suggestion that if you choose to send troops of your own to India for service it might be an advantage." Sir

Frederick added:—"It was his suggestion absolutely. I had never dreamed of it. I said in reply, I have no authority whatever to discuss a matter of that kind. If you put it in writing 'I shall be glad to consider it.' Sir Frederick strongly repudiated a report that it was part of his policy, and he added:—"I thought over it and it seems to me we will be unable to take advantage of this offer." He went on to say that the government of Canada believed that the best way to strengthen the Empire was for each part to strengthen itself on

its own territory. This led up to the Minister describing some progressive ideas which he, as Minister of Militia, had been carrying out with the object of making our small military force an effective nucleus.

Sir Frederick's address was well received by the Club and seemed to fairly reflect the sentiments of most of those present. It had a good wholesome Canadian tone and was delivered with that directness that characterizes the military man.



PREVENT A HOLOCAUST.

How to assure the safety of the public during the coming session in Queen's Park—
Saturday Night.

Date for a General Election.

AMONG others the Toronto World has been publishing rumors of a Dominion general election to come off immediately and then it proceeds to dilate editorially on the policy of respecting climatic conditions when fixing the dates of elections.

Well, there are several things to be said on this subject. According to the World Mr. Ross fixed a suitable date when he held the elections on May 22, 1902, but the people requited him harshly by pulling down his already small majority from six to four. On the other hand Sir John Macdonald went to the country in the middle of a violent snow storm, March 5, 1891, and the people returned him to power with a serviceable majority. On another occasion Sir John Macdonald brought on the elections Feb. 22, and was returned with nearly half a hundred majority. Sir Charles Tupper went on the lines advocated by the World and held the general elections of 1896 in the leafy month of June, only to be crushed overwhelmingly.

As a matter of fact the months of January and February are very suitable for a general election. The roads are better than in summer, locomotion is easier, and a load of fifteen or twenty farmers can get on a big sleigh and drive ten miles to a meeting, good humor increasing with every mile. Then again the farmers are not very busy during these two months and have time to attend to a discussion of public affairs. It does not matter in the cities whether the thermometer is high or low in an election campaign, for we do not suffer in the cities from cold unless on an

exceptional day, or perhaps week, should the thermometer drop to 20 or 30 below.

Taking it all round there is no greater chance of discomfort from frost bite than from sun stroke and we would direct the World's attention to the possibility of an election campaign during suffocating days of heat. People will not pack themselves into a hall and swelter in extreme hot weather to listen even to polished oratory or vehement declamation. Of course open air meetings are possible in summer, but there are days in the summer when the open air is the very hottest place. On the whole we believe that the average man would prefer a general election in January or February to one in June or July.

Possibly the thing could be compromised by holding the election in the latter part of May and calling the new parliament together about the first of July to pass the estimates and then go home, leaving an early session in 1905 for the passage of necessary legislation and the transaction of necessary public business.

It is rather a sell on the newspapers which have been deciding to hold a general election immediately for the public to learn that the government is calmly pursuing the even tenor of its way and calling a session of parliament and filling the vacancies which exist in the House. Some of the wiseacres are now saying that they never saw any reason for an election and did not expect one, but the newspapers insisted on having one and it is too bad to disappoint them.

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. JAN. 16, 1904. No. 3

THE customs collections at the port of Montreal for the year amounted to \$12,545,000 as compared with \$10,984,000 in 1902 or an increase of over a million and a half. It is quite evident that Canada has not yet reached the crest of the wavewhich began to rise in 1897 and which is still rolling us towards better times.

THE Ottawa government has an excellent chance of providing a magnificent new departmental building on the site of the Ottawa Post Office (which was burned Jan. 4) by taking in the adjacent block bounded by Sparks, Elgin and Wellington streets. The entrance to the new post office might be made then from the corner of Sparks and Elgin, probably the most suitable place that could be selected. The block should be of steel, iron and glass so as to be fireproof and it could be connected with the Langevin block by a span over Elgin street. The government badly needs additional accommodation and by expropriating the block in question and making it six or seven stories high it could be furnished in a location conveniently adjacent to the other buildings. This would be a post office block containing the department as well as the city office and the district inspectors' offices. At the present time some of the block in question is rented by the government. We advocate the taking of the entire block, although it would involve the removal of Events office. We are willing to be moved for the public good.

WHY cannot the Brockville Board of Trade be resurrected and pass a resolution endorsing "Mr. Chamberlain's policy", asks the Times of that town. Why not indeed. The other Boards have been convened and "resolved" to order.

THE comparatively mild weather in Toronto during the cold snap is attributed to the fire and burning enthusiasm of the Globe editorials.

MR. WILLIAM WHYTE has been appointed Second Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and General Manager of the lines west of Winnipeg. This is an important step in advance and makes Mr. Whyte one of the big figures in the management of the road. Mr. Whyte has always been popular and always had friends, but a couple of years ago there were not many willing to risk displeasure and draw attention to themselves by saying much in favor of him. This paper was among the exceptions, for as far back as April 1902 we said that Mr. Whyte had been the mainstay of the C. P. R. in the west for a great many years, that the directors made a mistake when they did not make Mr. Whyte vice-president of the company at the time he was placed on the executive, and it was added:—"In the course of events the advancement of Mr. Whyte in the service of the Canadian Pacific can be looked for, provided the mistake of which we have spoken does not alienate him from the company with which he has been so long connected and for which he has done so much." It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to notice a circular dated Jan. 1, stating that the office of assistant general manager of western lines has been abolished and that all communications will hereafter be addressed to William Whyte, Second Vice-President. The company is to be congratulated on making a wise move.

THE Marysville Cotton Factory in New Brunswick, according to a despatch dated Fredericton, Jan. 1, to the St. John Telegraph, has been obliged to shut down for a short time on account of the scarcity of cotton. In the last fiscal year 68,000,000 pounds of raw cotton were imported into Canada and the demand seems to exceed the supply. In 1896 the importation amounted to 33,480,000 pounds, so that the amount of cotton manufactured in Canada is almost exactly double what it

was under the old tariff. They say that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is demanding an immediate revision of the tariff. One can hardly think that the cotton manufacturers would advocate any change in a state of affairs where they are so prosperous. The spectacular rise of cotton to 12½ cents a pound, with the prediction by experts that it will continue to hold a high perhaps a higher, figure, has produced a situation that is fixing the attention of the commercial world. In the cotton States the high price is bringing an era of prosperity; in the mill districts it is bringing a time of want. It is estimated that the planters of the South will receive \$200,000,000 more for their cotton crop this year than last year.

JUDGING by cablegrams the English press has the idea that Canada has announced her intention of sending a Canadian regiment to India. Nothing could be further from the fact. The English Secretary of State for War suggested this to the Canadian Minister of Militia during the latter's visit to London. Mr. Arnold Forster thought that the transfer of a Canadian regiment to India for a time would give Canadians ambitions to be soldiers a useful experience. Mr. Arnold Forster has the right now to recruit a regiment in Canada for India, and he could no doubt, find a sufficient number of adventurers to form a crack regiment which would in time of war sustain the reputation of Canadians for bravery; but Canada is not going to send a regiment to India, any more than it is going to send one to the Llama of Thibet.

IF two police magistrates in an important city of Ontario had been dismissed by the Ontario government within three years there would have been a considerable protest about the impartiality of the Bench and the purity of the administration of justice. The Manitoba government have dismissed the police magistrate they found in office in the city of Winnipeg and also his successor appointed by themselves, and they have now appointed Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K.C., ex-M.P., P.C.

IT is a curious fact that while our public men are fiercely assailed during their tenure of office and accused sometimes of being corrupt and constantly blundering, when they retire from office or lay down the burden of life their virtues and ability and integrity are suddenly discovered. For instance, one of the most virulent of the party papers in Canada attacking Hon. A. G. Blair for the last seven years, the St. John Sun, has the following in one of last week's issues:—

And now the Sun takes leave to say that Mr. Blair ought to be a competent and useful chairman of the railway board. He prepared the act creating the commission and carried it through the house, and therefore ought to understand the duties imposed upon him. Mr. Blair is a hard and rapid worker, prompt and decisive in administrative and executive matters, practical rather than technical in his decisions and interpretations, not given to the use of red tape. He usually gets along well with those with whom public business brings him in contact. Of his faults as an administrator we will not speak here. Some, at least, of these were due to the fact that he has always held political offices. As a non-political official Mr. Blair will have the best wishes of former opponents as well as former supporters. Both classes will wish and hope that his career as commissioner may end better than his career as minister, member of parliament and party leader.

THE Toronto Mail comments on what it terms a defence of the lieutenant-governor for his decision to accept the advice of the administration "to allow the legislature to meet." There was a lieutenant-governor who once dismissed his ministry without calling the legislature together, and in consequence the lieutenant-governor was dismissed for his impertinent interference and unconstitutional action. No one can be serious in objecting to the meeting of the people's elected representatives at any time. A motive is attributed to the government for giving this advice, the object being to postpone the trial of certain election petitions. Most of these petitions are against Liberal members for the reason that since the general election most of the bye-elections have gone in favor of the Ross government. Neither the fact of the bye-elections going in his favor

nor his decision to call the legislature together can be urged very strongly against Mr. Ross. The trial of election petitions can very well wait until the month of May without any serious detriment to the public welfare. It is quite certain that the bye-election in North Renfrew could be set aside on a dozen grounds, and it is asserted that the candidate could be personally disqualified, but these are technicalities, for there can be no doubt that the victory was well earned and that the candidate will make a very capable representative. At all events he can do no harm for one session and fairly represents his district. So the other representatives will probably fill the bill fairly well for this session. It is necessary to attend to the public business. A whole legislature should not be unhinged and the business of the province impeded and money, due to creditors unpaid merely because certain politicians want to fight bye-elections or saw off protest against protest in a game of bluff.

IT was noticed some little time ago that Sir Hibbert Tupper declined to be nominated for parliament again for any constituency. It is felt that he does not care to spend his time in Opposition but that if there was any prospect or promise of a return to power he would like a seat in parliament and a seat in the new cabinet. That is why his determination to remain out of public life for another parliamentary term is regarded as significant of his view that the Liberals cannot at present be turned out. Whether this is so or not the fact remains, and a telegraphic despatch of the 8th inst. also states, that the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald has declined the Conservative nomination for Winnipeg. Under these circumstances the next parliament when elected is likely to be without any member belonging to the historic families of Macdonald or Tupper. Practically speaking Sir Hibbert Tupper has been out of the present parliament although officially a member of it. He lent no aid to the Opposition or the Opposition leader and remained at home pursuing his own interests. It was, therefore, hard for old timers to reconcile themselves to an Opposition

whose leaders with practically one exception are all new men. Some of these leaders are very capable, however, and will no doubt be heard from in the future history of the country.

A DESPATCH to a Toronto morning paper from Hampton, N. B., dated Jan. 7, is headed "Two Liberals in Kings and Albert will oppose Laurier." A glance at the report of the proceedings of the convention in the St. John Sun shows that the first of these gentlemen is Mr. J. D. O'Connell of Sussex. He began by saying that he was delighted to be present and associated with the gentlemen of this Conservative convention, and he added:—"I am not a delegate but I have the interests of the Liberal Conservative party at heart." Mr. O'Connell may have been a Liberal but he is certainly at the present time an enthusiastic Conservative. One reason he gave for his opposition to the government was that they had not fulfilled some promise with reference to prohibition legislation. The other gentleman is Captain Bishop of Albert County. He said that the present Liberal policy was the policy of the Conservatives and he was now with the party that introduced that policy. As the government policy is made up of nine or ten different branches or subjects, such as tariff, financial, immigration, military, postal, and agricultural, Mr. Bishop might have defined what particular policy had been continued from the last regime. His fellow-worker, Mr. O'Connell, gave as the only ground for opposing the government that there was one policy which did not exist under the late government and which should exist under the present. It is hard to reconcile these divergent views, and on the other hand Mr. John Hawkes of Assiniboia, a prominent Conservative, is out with a letter stating that he will support the Laurier government in the next election because their policy is so different and so much better than the policy of their predecessors. The great thing is to try to get the electorate to understand the various questions for themselves, so that they will not be deceived by the platform speakers or writers in the press.

THERE is nothing to be deprecated so much in a country like Canada as the introduction of racial or religious questions in our elections. This truth is so obvious that it is a pity to see an influential daily paper like the Winnipeg Telegram devoting its leading article on Jan. 6 to the task of creating the impression that the Liberal party and particularly its leader, is committed to the views or policy of Mr. Bourassa M.P. When Mr. Tarte was in the cabinet this effort was directed against him, and he was represented as governing and dominating Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When his usefulness as a vote catcher was gone certain of the press fell back on Mr. Bourassa. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Bourassa is the type of Canadian, not at all confined to Quebec, who refuses to countenance imperialism or militarism, but looks forward to the peaceful and happy development of our own country by the sons of the soil and the welcome immigrants. So far from being the representative of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in any way he is a purely independent member of parliament where he voted against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and actually resigned his seat as a protest against a particular part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy. He is an avowed protectionist and in that respect in line with the Opposition. It is hard to see what good purpose can be served by putting in capital letters Mr. Bourassa's utterances or programme as an anti-imperialist. In this we believe his views are in consonance with the views of the majority of the people of Canada, but whether or not he speaks only for himself and his constituents, as he has a perfect right to do. In the same issue of the same paper the Telegram protests against certain misrepresentations regarding Mr. R. L. Borden. This protest is probably justified, and it cannot be reconciled with misrepresenting Sir Wilfrid Laurier as being responsible for the sentiments or utterances of some one else not of the cabinet and not officially connected in any way with him. This sort of campaign of which in this instance the Winnipeg Telegram is guilty was not a success at the general elec-

tions of 1900, and it will be still less successful in the future.

THE Dominion Transportation Commission began its first session at St. John, N.B., Jan. 8. The Commission consists of Mr. John Bertram of Toronto, Mr. Robert Reford of Montreal, and Mr. E. C. Fry of Quebec, with Mr. Charles N. Bell of Winnipeg as its secretary, and Mr. Geo. Simpson of Ottawa as official stenographer.

IN speaking at his renomination in Provencher Mr. A. A. C. Lariviere, M. P. treated his audience to a dissertation on the Alaskan boundary award in which no doubt the electors of Provencher are very deeply interested. It was soon apparent, however, why he had lugged it in. It was for the purpose of holding Mr. Sifton responsible for the loss of Canada's case. It will be admitted by all, irrespective of politics, that Mr. Lariviere is alone in his opinion if, indeed, he really holds it. All parties have agreed that Mr. Sifton was the most competent man to prepare the case and that he had prepared it well. Even the Toronto Telegram, which has been denouncing Mr. Sifton for several years past, published an editorial stating that while Canadians felt chagrined at the loss of their case it was not due to any lack of preparation or incompleteness of the case, and the Telegram praised Mr. Sifton for his share in it. This testimony, coming from a strong opponent, must be held to be conclusive, and particularly as it agrees with the consensus of opinion.

THEY have worked up another warscare in the East and the daily press despatches assure us that this time it is the real thing. The Canadian farmer has already been assured that he will get \$3 a bushel for his wheat, but we imagine he would discount the prospect and take 100 per cent less, cash down. When the declaration of war is made by either Japan or Russia we promise to reproduce it in fac simile.

MAJOR H. H. LYMAN of Montreal, who has been one of the most prominent officers of the British Empire League

in Canada for years, writes a letter to the British Empire Review, for Jan. 1904, the organ of that League in England, declaring warmly that Canada has done more for England than England ever did for Canada and reciting how it was that Canada, not England, has upheld and retained the flag in British North America. The last paragraph of his letter begins as follows:—"I used to favor a contribution from Canada to the imperial navy but am now opposed to it."

THE Ontario election for North Oxford was fought out practically on Jan. 12, the date of the Liberal convention, as the constituency is overwhelmingly Liberal and at this period is extremely likely to rally vigorously to the assistance of Premier Ross. The choice of the convention fell on Col. Munro who is admittedly the strongest candidate the party could have chosen. Those who are informed say that it does not make any difference how many candidates there are as Mr. Munro's election is practically assured. This gives Premier Ross a majority of three in the legislature. The date of polling is fixed for Tuesday, the 26th inst.

THE newspapers brought on a Dominion general election all unbeknownst to Wilfrid Laurier. They did everything but hold the poll. In fact some of them told

us the result of the poll and it was overwhelmingly against Laurier. Poor man, he never intended to hold an election, because he has a huge chunk of a majority in the House and seems to carry the bye-elections with ease. The Premier had better look out, however, or they may hold an election in spite of him.



Diagram showing the relative strength of Hinduism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity in India.

Cannot be Made an Issue.

THE Toronto Globe expresses the opinion that the new parliament at Ottawa should be elected mainly on the issue of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This is neither desirable nor possible. It is not desirable because there is nothing in particular at stake in the construction of a railway, so long as the lands intended for the settlers are retained by the government and so long as no unjust concessions or exemptions are given to the company. The expediency of building a transcontinental line cannot be made an issue at the elections between the Conservative and Liberal parties, for the reason that both parties have united in declaring that the railway is desirable, and that it is in the interest of the country that it should be built. Even as to route one of the leaders of the Oppos-

ition is on record in Hansard as stating that the route chosen is the proper one. There is not, therefore, in this matter the material for an issue, and so far as Ontario and the bulk of Quebec are concerned private conversations with the people show that they care very little and know less about it. Some interest might be aroused in the cities of Quebec and Winnipeg, and at one or two other points named as the proposed termini. Sir John Macdonald brought down the C.P.R. proposal in 1881 and afterwards the Liberals tried to make an issue of it in the elections of 1882, but it was like throwing bullets of dough against a stone wall. Watch the general election and note the truth of what we are now saying when the time comes.



AN INCONSIDERATE PATIENT.

Mr Bull—"Sinking rapidly"? Nonsense! I never felt better in my life! Look at my figure!

Dr. C.—Figures don't signify. You take my word for it that, unless you swallow this specific you're a doomed man! —The Globe.

What is Mr. Chamberlain's Policy.

IT is to be feared that there is in the public mind in Canada a misconception as to what is termed Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and our own attitude on the question has been misunderstood in some quarters. If Mr. Chamberlain's policy is a commercial one with the object of letting Canadian products into the United Kingdom at a preferred rate of duty in return for the preferred rate of duty under the Canadian tariff then we say that if such a policy is endorsed in the United Kingdom by the electors of that country we are quite in favor of it.

But some people say, why are you "down on Chamberlain." We are not down on Mr. Chamberlain, but we are down on his methods and opposed to what he has declared to be his policy, and opposed altogether to the logical sequence of that policy. In reality Mr. Chamberlain is not wasting much time on any desire to tax the people of the United Kingdom by way of customs duties. He is really aiming at something like an imperial federation, a concordance of the various parts of what he terms the empire, a common action in time of war, and a common support to the British army and navy. The idea in Mr. Chamberlain's mind is not one of recent date. It has been there for many years.

Speaking at the Devonshire Club in 1888 after his return from the United States Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"It is the duty of every statesman to do all in his power to maintain and increase the commercial intercourse with our colonial fellow subjects. We have to watch for opportunities to strengthen the ties between our colonies and ourselves. There is a word which I am almost afraid to mention. I have been as well upon the highest authority that confederation is an empty dream, the fantastic vision of fools

and fanatics. I am well aware that up to the present time no practical scheme of federation has been submitted or suggested but I do not think that such a scheme is impossible. There is the question of commercial union and the question of union for defence * * * Under these circumstances it appears to me that it may be at least as much to the interests of the colonies as to those of the mother country that we should seek and find a concerted system of defence."

In another speech delivered at Toronto Dec. 30, 1887, Mr. Chamberlain referred to a poetic expression of Matthew Arnold's in which Great Britain is represented as a Titan struggling under the burden of the obligations of empire, and he said:—

"Relief must be found in drawing together the great component parts of the empire and not by casting away the outposts and cutting off the bulwarks. It may well be that the confederation of Canada may be the lamp to light our pathway to the confederation of the British empire."

At a much later period in London, Nov. 6, 1893, Mr. Chamberlain delivered a speech over the completion of the Natal railway, in which he said that the empire "hangs together by a thread so slender that it may well seem that even a breath would sever it." "There is," he added, "a word which I am almost afraid to mention lest at the very outset of my career I should lose my character as a practical statesman. I am told on every hand that imperial federation is a vain and empty dream. I will not contest that judgment but I will say this, that that man must be blind indeed who does not see that it is a dream which has vividly impressed itself on the minds of the English-speaking race and who does not admit that dreams of that kind which so powerfully influence the imagination of men have somehow or other an unaccount-

able way of being realized in their own time. I think myself that the spirit of the time is at all events in the direction of such a movement. How far it will carry us no man can tell. We have not yet achieved in South Africa that local federation which is the necessary preface in any serious consideration of the question of imperial federation."

It will be observed that Mr. Chamberlain has changed his ideas so little since 1888 that he preserved the very language in 1893 that he had used in 1888 with reference to imperial federation. It will be observed that he coupled the question of commercial union and the question of union for defence as far back as 1888.

Let us now read a speech which he made in London, Jan. 21, 1896, on the occasion of the departure of the new governor for Queensland. He hailed certain recent events, "as another proof of the solidarity of imperial sentiment in making it impossible that a blow can be struck or a chord sounded in even the most distant portion of the Queen's dominions without an echo coming back from every other part of the British empire. Let us do all in our power by improving our communications, by developing our commercial relations, by co-operating in mutual defence and none of us then will ever feel isolated; no part of the empire will stand alone. That is the lesson I desire to impress on my countrymen. In the words of Tennyson, let

"Britain's myriad voices call,
Sons, be welded each and all,
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain, heart and soul!
One life, one flag, one fleet, one

[throne!]"

And in the time to come, the time that must come, when these colonies of ours have grown in stature, in population and in strength, this league of kindred nations, this federation of Greater Britain, will not only provide for its own security, but will be a potent factor in maintaining the peace of the world."

It will be observed that the growth of Mr. Chamberlain's ideas mounted from the dream and the vision which he was almost afraid to mention in 1888 to a prediction

that the time must come for federation and that one leading duty of this imperial federation would be to maintain the peace of the world by, we presume, "one fleet." At a later period of the same speech, the conclusion of it, he said:—

"I have long believed that the future of the colonies and the future of this country were inter-dependent, and that this was a creative time that this was the opportunity which, once let slip, might never recur, for bringing together all the people who are under the British flag, and for consolidating them into a great self-sustaining and self-protecting Empire whose future will be worthy of the traditions of the race."

In another speech which Mr. Chamberlain delivered at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce in London, June 10, 1896, he said, in discussing the question of whether the empire would last, that the answer depended "not so much upon what may be done or said by the population of these small islands but rather upon the eventual determination of that Greater Britain which forms, in space at any rate, the larger portion of the empire, and upon the arrangements which they may make to bind us together in closer union."

We draw attention to this thread of argument always harping on closer union, and union for purposes of defence which, of course means war.

In another speech delivered in London, March 25, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain again harped on his favorite hobby of a federation of the empire and said:—

"I think that we may at all events learn from the experience of the Imperial Federation League, that the complete realization of our hopes, if they are in the direction of a federation of the empire, is a matter of such vast magnitude and such great complication that it cannot be accomplished immediately. This is only a proof that we must approach the goal in a different way, that we must not try to do everything all at once, that we must seek the line of least resistance. To create a new government for the British empire—a new government with large powers of taxation and legislation over countries separated by thousands of miles of sea, in conditions as various as those which prevail in our several dependencies and colonies—that indeed would be a duty from which the boldest statesman might shrink appalled. We may, however, approach this

desirable consummation by a process of gradual development. We may endeavor to establish common interests and common obligations. When we have done that it will be natural that some sort of representative authority should grow up to deal with the interests and obligations we have created. What is the greatest of our common obligations? It is imperial defence. What is the greatest of our common interests? It is imperial trade. And those two are very closely connected. It is very difficult to see how you can pretend to deal with the great question of imperial defence without having first dealt with the question of imperial trade. Imperial defence is largely a matter of ways and means, and ways and means are dependent upon the fiscal and other commercial arrangements you may make, and, therefore, the conclusion to which I arrive is this—

that if the people of this country and the people of the colonies mean what they have been saying, and if they intend to approach this question of Imperial unity in a practical spirit, they must approach it on its commercial side.

Here finally we have the exposition of Mr. Chamberlain's real policy. He says himself that the craft of statesmanship in England should first seduce the colonies with the hope of commercial gain and then press them into a scheme of imperial defence and the creation of "a new" government for the British empire with large power, of taxation and legislation over countries separated by thousands of miles of sea. That is Mr. Chamberlain's pol-



[HISTORY REVERSES ITSELF.

Papa Cobden taking Master Robert a Free Trade Walk.

Papa Cobden—"Come along Master Robert do step out."

Master Robert—"That's all very well, but you know I cannot go as fast as you do." — By John Leech, in the London 'Punch' 1845.

Papa Joseph taking Master Arthur a Protection Walk.

Papa Joseph—"Come along, Master Arthur, do step out!"

Master Arthur—"That's all very well, but you know I cannot go as fast as you do." — By Limley Sambourne, in the London 'Punch' 1903.

icy, and even in his Birmingham speech of last March, he let slip one sentence from the inner recesses of his mind to the effect that what he now proposes was merely the first step towards a scheme of imperial defence. If he had the colonies committed and reconciled to taxes for the British army and navy he hopes it would be easy to persuade them to entrust to a central government the powers of legislation over all fiscal and military affairs for each of "our dependencies."

Canada says to Mr. Chamberlain that it is not a dependency and that it is not to be flattered by being described as a daughter state but that it has an integrity of its own, an autonomy which is cherished, and a right to self-government in the supreme power of taxation which it obtained at great sacrifices and which it will never part with be the cry of empire ever so loud or ever so persistent.



A GARDEN OF W-EDEN.

Hon. Clifford Sifton.—It looks as though this garden I've been laboring in will become vaster than has been—Saturday Night.

Canada in 1903.

FROM all sides come evidences of the prosperity of Canada. The general revenue of the country is still on the increase and according to Bradstreets the record for 1903 is one of unprecedented prosperity. Down in the maritime provinces where up to a few years ago the people were going to the United States and leaving the country to starve the story is one of increased trade and increased shipping. The customs receipts at the port of Halifax for 1903 were \$1,624,000, an increase over last year of \$70,500. The shipping of the port shows that during 1903 there were registered at Halifax eight new steamers of a gross tonnage of 609 and eleven schooners of a tonnage of 359. A despatch from Antigonish signed by Mayor O'Brien says that during 1903 substantial business prosperity obtained as evidenced by the fact that during the year there was not a single business failure of any kind. The town's financial condition was better than it ever had been and the rate of taxation had been considerably lowered. Coupled with this is the statement that the farmers of Antigonish have for the past few years been prosperous and contented.

Bradstreets in its issue of Jan. 2 has the following article on trade in Canada in 1903:—

"Canada has completed the most successful year in her history. Trade from the first day of 1903 to the last day of the year has been as steady and uninterrupted as it has been unprecedented. The increase in the foreign commerce of the country and the expansion in the internal trade are equally striking. Sales of domestic and imported goods of all descriptions have increased enormously. Not only has the

value of business increased, but profits have been generally better than in previous years. The insolvency record has been comparatively light, considering the increase in general business and the smaller number of bankrupt stocks offering in the markets helped to keep manufacturing and mercantile trade in a sound healthy condition, while the fact that the consumption in many staple lines of manufacture has overtaken productive capacity, has, by preventing overproduction, contributed handsomely to the same end. The material wealth of the country has been largely added to, as shown by the increase in the public deposits in the banks and other financial institutions, by the extension in old lines of business and the establishment of new concerns, the large investments made in industries connected with the development of the vast natural resources of the dominion, and, lastly, by the addition to the population of the country of 125,000 to 150,000 first class settlers.

The foreign trade of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, showed an increase in money value of goods exported and imported of \$43,150,000—to \$467,064,000. For the five months since June 30 there has been a further increase of \$23,857,000 in the export and import trade of the dominion over the same months in 1902. The total imports of Canada for the year to June 30 amounted to \$241,214,000 an increase for the year of \$28,940,000. The exports for the year amounted to \$225,849,000, an increase of \$14,200,000. The average annual excess of imports over exports in Canada since 1868 has been \$13,629,000. The excess of the imports over

exports for the past fiscal year was \$15,365,000.

The exports from Canada to the United States for 1903 remained about the same as in the previous year the total being \$71,783,000 against \$71,197,000 for 1902, but the imports from the United States into Canada for 1903 show an increase of \$16,790,000—to \$137,605,000. The total exports to Great Britain in 1903 increased \$13,882,000—to \$131,200,000—and the imports from the Netherlands to Canada in the same year increased \$9,690,000—to \$58,896,001. This increase of \$9,500,000 in imports from Great Britain compared with \$16,750,000 increase in the United States imports is significant in view of the fact that British goods coming into Canada enjoy, under the preferential tariff, a rebate on the duties of 33 1-3 per cent as compared with those from other countries.

Value of commodities in the dominion have been generally well maintained

throughout the year. The only conspicuous exception was in iron and steel products particularly those lines in which there was competition from United States manufacturers. The comparative steadiness in the values of staple manufactures has been due to the difficulty the factories and mills in the dominion have had in keeping up with the demand, largely owing to scarcity of skilled labor and scarcity of raw material."

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THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The college is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the college is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily.

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The length of course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information applicants should be made as soon as possible, to the Adjutant General of Militia, at Ottawa Ont.

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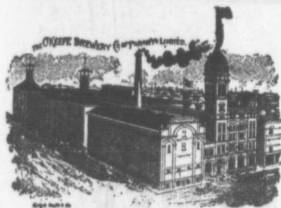


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