n each side of the House, we have left? We do not believe that any id that there are more than sixty e House of Commons who perform is of real importance. That leaves who are now receiving in the aggre- for warming seats on the floor of not unpleasant and very far from ous task. These 161 would receive \$80,000 more among them should be increased. Does it not seem vantage of the public to make such

lies with the government to decide and the government in its present dicament cannot very well refuse a uch a nature from members whose a necessary to retain.

War and Strikes

list is not original in suggesting that ie might be employed effectively to The idea has been presented in the s at intervals during a quarter of a has remained for the enthusiastic of society on an impossible basis to e suggestion seriously. War will ade impossible by labor strikes be- who would thus cripple their coun- to protect itself or shoulder its share cus, or even an unrighteous quarrel, all a proportion of the community to wish effective. Any portion of a na- lation which adopted such cold-blooded n the fighting spirit of the people was ould be swept aside without ceremony cease to have the slightest influence ection of affairs. The soldier is the a Socialist. His training and habits of e all in obedience to authority, and as ean powers have large armies at their it would be quite impossible for any a to seriously hamper the arrangements ments.

at war should be brought to an end by means would be more disastrous to freedom and prosperity than any war, no ow calamitous. To place all the ma- of government at the mercy of mobs eedily produce anarchy. In this age of called the spread of civilization we can rulous effects of placing power in the those who have never exercised it and now how to use it. Persia has ceased to ion as a result of it; Turkey for the same s on the brink of extinction, and it will long perhaps before China has been dis- ed. And yet the aspiring spirits who among themselves the powers once con- d in experienced hands, possessed ability ication and ideas. They were the leaders new movement, in whom some confidence have been placed. They failed, however. uch more disastrous would be the failure, t civilized communities, of mobs of men, hen they cease to dream resort to violence, the power of governing be placed in their

Socialist may be expected in the years to to do much mischief, but there is a limit d which he will not be permitted to go, and limit will be drawn by the instinct of self- rvation in humanity.

Additional Senators

E BORDEN government's anxiety to control he Senate is indicated by its announcement the Western provinces will at once receive r representation in that body. That the t will consider this action by the government any benefit to its population is doubtful. atever advantage may accrue from such legis- on will be enjoyed directly by those party ointes who are appointed and indirectly by the ministration which will thus be able to reward ew more of its friends.

the feeling of the Western public will be un- ected and the feeling of the Western public hostile to Mr. Borden and his government. It hostile because the present administration has ejected the farmers and on more than one occa- n endeavored to place them more firmly than ey now are under the heel of the corporations. ll that Mr. Borden has done for the prairies, as as been pointed out, is to arrange at the eleventh our for the haulage of wheat over American nes at the risk of encouraging the spirit of nnexation.

Colonel This and Doctors That

N A speech the other day Woodrow Wilson said that he is being addressed as governor, doctor, professor, and president-elect. He intimated that he thought plain "Mr." best for an American, and that it had his preference. Mr. Wilson ap- pears to be a very sensible man.

In a striking editorial, the Indianapolis News rebukes the title-loving tendencies of the citizens of the Republic, which, it says, makes them ridiculous before the world. "It is doubtful," says the journal, "whether there are more real titles in London than there are sham titles at Washington." Everybody is a general, or a judge, or a colonel, or a doctor, or a professor.

In Canada there is a yearning towards the same absurdity. Soon we may expect to see our citi- zens begin using in the broad light of day the strange and wonderful lodge titles which make them radiant beings at night.

And when Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes gets his title factory at Ottawa working full time turn- ing out semi-ready honors, from which only the basting has to be ripped while the customer waits, a column of Toronto names in a newspaper will look like the muster roll of old soldiers in Kentucky.—Toronto Star.

An investigation into European sugar beet cul- ture by an expert in the service of the United States department of agriculture, the report of which has recently been issued, shows conclu- sively that, as he says, "The one reason why the experience of American sugar beet farmers gave contrary results to those obtained thoroughout the sugar beet districts of Europe was that the American farmers were growing beets on the same soil, year after year, their only thought being so many tons of beets per acre at so much per ton, whereas, since learning of the indirect value of sugar beet culture, European farmers use them as a means to increase the yield of other crops rather than for their direct money value and in order to spread the benefits over as

"Nebuchadbowser"

What way are we governed? Why, I'll tell you how, sir! By an absolute monarch, named
NEBUCHADBOWSER.
A strange state of things, I think, you'll allow sir!
A whole province ruled by one
NEBUCHADBOWSER.
But that such is the case, I hereby avow, sir!

We tamely submit to one
NEBUCHADBOWSER.
And to his dictation we knuckle and bow, sir!
Admitting the pow'r of
NEBUCHADBOWSER.
In Uncle Sam's country they ne'er would kow tow, sir!
To one mighty man, e'en
NEBUCHADBOWSER.
In England they once had a terrible row, sir!
When Mr. Charles Stuart played
NEBUCHADBOWSER.
And Chaldea's king was sent out to browse, sir!
When elated with power like
NEBUCHADBOWSER.
So he roamed in the fields and ate grass like a cow, sir!
A warning to all men like
NEBUCHADBOWSER.

Letters From House Of Commons

By H. F. Gadsby

(Continued from yesterday)

It is just one hundred and ten years ago since Viscount Castlereagh's grandfather helped to bring about the Union. It had plenty of time to make good. What are the results? In 1801, Ireland had a population of 5,395,456; last year the population was 4,381,951. That is to say, in the most wonderful era of progress and prosperity, Ireland, linked to the most prosperous country in the world, was tragically depopulated. For some time at the end of the eighteenth century Irish population grew, because the Roman Catholic forty shilling freeholders were enfranchised, and the Irish landlords multiplied small farms in order to create "warrens of freeholders" who would be their slavish voters. But while the population was growing the industries of the country were being maimed and destroyed. The evicted peasant and his children, driven from the land, could find no other work to do. As a result the first forty-seven years of the union raised a population to be slaughtered by famine to the extent of one-eighth. For the remainder of the nineteenth century Ireland grew population of export to America. That is the only difference between what the union did for Ireland under protection, and what it has done for Ireland under free trade. If it had not been for the union, Irish industries would not have decayed in the first half of the eighteenth century, and Ireland would not have suffered more from the repeal of the Corn Laws than England or Scotland did. The blight at the bottom of it all was a union the Irish people did not want.

Well, that was what Viscount Castlereagh's famous ancessor did for Ireland. It seems natural enough that the grandson should seek to continue the work. This is a rather important sentiment he has been given to-night. The viscount's job is to "start" something. The opposition wants a row. It wants a row because the young blouds in the party like scenes in the house, and so far there hasn't been any because the king has put his ban on them and the leaders of both parties have agreed to keep the peace. It also wants a row because Secretary Runneman has been telling his constituents down in Yorkshire that the home rule debates are "not exciting." This is a true bill. One home rule debate is exactly like another, and has been for the last twenty years. The Liberals contented themselves "credulous optimists," as Premier Asquith did, when it comes to trusting Ireland, while the Tories on the other hand saw they wouldn't trust Ireland as far as they can throw her. But "unexciting"? That word is a deadly insult!' It doesn't suit the Ulster fire-eaters in the house to be pictured hum-drumming in committed fits. Hercules winding Omphale's distaff.

"Unexciting," forsooth! Young Viscount Castlereagh has in his hand the report of the speech which Secretary Runciman delivered. Carefully hedged as the speech is, Mr. Runciman has dropped a colorable word here and there which seems to hint that the Ulster champions in the house do a lot of bluffing. The Ulster champions have rar enough already at being laughed at. Nothing but mirth has followed their campaign in Ulster, inextinguishable mirth, the anarithmon gelasma which Homer speaks about. It's bad enough to be hidden out of your boots, but to have your courage doubted and lots of good straw! It's a long worm that has no turning. Eh, what?

The viscount has some hot phrases jotted in his notes, which he looks at frequently. He winds up with a great display of fireworks. 'I warn you that there is inflammable material in Ulster. You are goading us into a frenzy. Your blood will be on your own heads". Mocking "hear, hear," from the government supporters. The viscount doesn't seem to have accomplished much. He hasn't made anybody fighting mad.

Mr. Bonar Law throws a stick in the fire by complaining of the "humorous tone" of Mr. Runciman's Yorkshire speech. He happens to know that serious riots in Ulster have been averted only by his friend, Sir Edward Carson's great personal influence. When it comes to holding back the tide Sir Edward has King Canute beaten six ways. Mr. Bonar Law works up his heat with the delicate enthusiasm of a Presbyterian liberate enthusiasm of a Presbyterian college professor lecturing on apologetics. Strangely enough, the house does not kindle. Even Sir Edward Carson refuses to strike fire. Instead Mr. Runciman rises and proces by copious quotations what a mild and inoffensive speech it really was. "Take it back, then," this from the Unionist back benches. But Mr. Runciman can not do that, for a very simple reason —there is nothing to take back. So he lets it go at that.

Follows Mr. Lloyd George with spikenard and myrrh and healing ointments. Mr. Lloyd George with waving hair and sweeping moustache and dapper figure looks like a Viking of arrested growth. But the Viking face utters no warlike words tonight, for Mr. Lloyd George, in addition to being a popular hero, is a practical politician, who knows when to come forward with the salve. The government has enough quarrels on its hands already. This is plainly a case for a little vaseline, and the chancellor of the exchequer proceeds to apply it with generous hand. He has the viscount's wound and Sir Edward's wound, yes, all their wounds, dressed in two minutes by using his magic butter. The words of the spell are: "I have always realized that the people of Ulster are thoroughly, intensely, passionately in earnest." He underlines passionately.

Then what are you grining at?" This from a Unionist maddened at the sight of certain smiling synics on the Liberal back benches.

(Continued tomorrow)

In the Law Courts

Court of Appeals.

Tunnicd vs Livingston. Decision reserved.

Canadian Cycle company vs. Gold. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Peremptory List Today.

Larson vs. McKinnon.
Noakes vs. Burrins.
Rex vs. Crawford.
Jay vs. Vancouver.
Thompson vs. Campbell.
Rex vs. Harvey.
Donnell vs. Consolidated.
McNeill vs. Quesnelle Railway Co.
Merritt vs. Corbould.

Supreme Court Chambers.

(Before Mr. Justice Gregory.)

Provincers Rock vs. Gillis: Amend statement of claim; order made.

Eburne Saw Mills vs. Nebster. Order made for payment out.

Shipman vs. South Vancouver. Order made to add parties defendant.

Gillion vs. Standard. Referred to trial judge for adjournment.

McKay vs. McKay. Order made for directions with jury.

Dominion Trust vs. Masterton. Order made to examine C. S. Keith.

Vasile vs. Hudson's Bay. Order made for special jury.

Hilderbrand vs. Auld. Order made to examine judgment debtor.

In re C. P. Laird, deceased. Order made for probate.

In re James A. Bennett, deceased. Order made for administration; $16,000 bond.

Gilbert vs. Gilbert. Order made for service ex juris.

Supreme Court Trials.

(Before Mr. Justice Clement.)

Elliott vs. Hatzic-Prairie. Unfinished, to proceed today.

Gibbon & Rainbroth vs. Standard Trust. Stands to December 3.

(Before Mr. Justice Gregory.)

McDougall vs. City of Nanaimo et al. Plaintiff's claim is for a mandamus commanding the defendants to issue a final certificate in respect to work done by them in building a sewer for the defendants, or in the alternative to plaintiff calims the sum of \$14,537. Action stands generally.

County Court Trials.

(Before Judge McInnes.)

Simson vs McLean. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$18.95 and costs.

Rich vs. North American Lumber. Stands to December 1st.

Shaake Machine vs. North Arm Lumber. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$178.88 and \$23 costs.

Davis vs. Gibson. Struck out.

(Before Judge Grant.)

McDonald vs. Penner. Judgment for the plaintiff by consent for $150, with interest from June 18th to judgment, and costs.

Stabler vs. Houston. Judgment for the plaintiff for specific performance and costs on third scale.

Hopp vs. Duker & Hynes. Judgment for the plaintiff for $30 and costs.

McConnell vs. Hoffar Motor Boat company. Judgment for the plaintiff for $78 and costs.

Acadia Trust vs. Lanx. Action settled out of court.

O'Brien vs. Bruce & Ford. Action settled out of court.

Booth & Richard Road company vs. Pitzmaurice. Judgment for the plaintiff for $344 and costs, by consent.

Coombes vs. Blackburn. Judgment for the plaintiff for $17.25 and costs.

Moore vs. McGuire. Judgment for the plaintiff for $17.50 and costs.

Brown & Downton vs. Smith. Action dismissed with costs, by consent.

Barr vs. Rowan. Action dismissed with costs.

Alberta Lumber company vs. Knox. Struck out.

County Court Chambers.

(Before Judge Grant.)

B. C. Iron Wire vs. R. C. Supply company. Motion for interpleader; no order made.

Vancouver Pressed Brick company vs. Hanson. Motion for order absolute; stands one week.

Johnson & Co. vs. Robertson. Motion struck out.

Grouchy vs. Carlaw & Line. Motion stands to Wednesday.

Reardon vs. Kilgour. Motion for final judgment; order made.

Tallman vs. Shirley. Motion to appoint receiver. Stay granted until Thursday in the matter of Shirley vs. Federal Trust.

In re John Buick, deceased. Motion for administration; order made.

Pappaconstantino vs. McCaler. Motion for payment out; order made that money be paid to the defendant.

Lennant vs. France Jones. Motion to amend plaint; order made.

Johnson vs. Barr. Motion for payment out; order made.

Stack vs. Shinall. Motion for payment out; order made.

Sills vs. Kikushumo. Motion to adjourn trial; stands to Tuesday, December 3rd, 1912, at 2:30.