

THE WHIG, SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR

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SUPPRESSING THE REBELS.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the head of the Chinese government, is forced, at the very beginning of his career, to defend the honor of his country, Java has been offending. It killed certain Chinese subjects under circumstances which could not be ignored, and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, though the republic has not been officially recognized, demands an atonement.

Java is under the dominion of Holland and its government must reply to the Yat-Sen demand of the Chinese gunboats will open fire upon Batavia, the capital of Java, and destroy it. The action of the provisional government is made necessary in order to curb the desire of the big and little powers to trespass upon China, and

treat her people with impunity. Java is not the only neighbour that has been causing trouble.

Mongolia, a dependency of China, has declared its independence. It was submissive enough so long as the Manchu government ruled. When it surrendered, Mongolia rebelled. It appears to have been cited to this action by Russia, which has undertaken to play the friendly part. Hartless as Russia has been, it is said by the Mongolians that they would prefer its government because an absolute monarchy than China under republican rule.

The provisional government sees the wisdom of nipping in the bud the revolt of the dependencies, and within the next few weeks there will be notable doings.

ENFORCING THE CITY BY-LAWS.

Kingston has as good laws for the government of the city as any municipality, it is presumed, in Ontario. The consolidated laws which were issued a few years ago, after a revision which was very much to the credit of the city solicitor, represents, in legal phraseology, all the authority which can be desired, and fittingly and clearly expressed. There had been, through the work of a special committee some years ago, a division of labour so far as the officials were concerned.

A certain number of by-laws were assigned to the police department, the head of which is supposed to see, among other things, that the people get the proper weight when they are buying bread and coal. There may be some explanation of why the coal men and the bread men and others have escaped the inspection so long, and there may be an explanation as to why the little activity of the police force in one week, or one day, has produced such a commotion.

The result of this excitement must surely result in some reform in the

civic administration. Our laws must be enforced, and with some degree of vigour and impartiality. Kingston cannot afford, in these revival times, to continue village life in any form and to any extent. It is for the police commissioners to enquire why the laws that have been transferred to the police department have not been enforced. The coal and wood and milk men are not the only people who need attention, and they may not be so much at fault after all. The trial of the coal cases will establish all the facts.

To-day a Whig representative saw half a dozen dogs untagged on Princess street. Several of them chased after every vehicle that passed them, and barked and snapped most viciously. There is a by-law which demands the licensing of these dogs or the annihilation of them. Why should the citizen be pestered with vagrant curs? Go to any city—mark the phrase, any place calling itself a city—and note that not a dog can be found running at large. Must Kingston's reputation suffer through the inactivity of any official?

DEMANDS A LIVING WAGE.

The Associated Charities and poor societies of the city know how difficult it is for some people to meet the conditions of the winter season, and live decently. Many cases could be cited where, but for the relief which is rendered, the suffering of the poor would be intense. The circumstances would be infinitely worse but for the extent to which some thrifty women are able to supplement the earnings of their husbands. Of course the family realizes what this means. The enforced absence of the mother makes against the home life and all that it implies. The children miss the parental care they so much need. Some of them miss the schooling they cannot have because they are kept at home to nurse the baby or protect the smaller ones.

Winnipeg has had an experience of its own. There the charities have been so pressed for aid that their managers and members met to discuss the situation. The result of that meeting will not be forgotten. It was demonstrated, by many witnesses, that the industry of some people at the best would not maintain them because they were not paid "a living wage."

Let us hope that something practical will be the outcome of this enquiry. Meanwhile one can appreciate the demands of the workingmen for a definition of the living wage in all contracts of a public character. The governments of the city and country must lead in the reform.

the mother, and frequently the older children, to augment, by continual and exacting labor, the pitifully insufficient earnings of the husband, at best not more than \$12 or \$13 a week, and in the winter time often considerably less. As one speaker forcibly stated, for these classes existence in the winter is nothing less than a continual fight with the climate, and all too frequently a hopeless fight.

The demand followed for this living wage, but how to secure it was the question. Education would do something; appeals to reason would help in the change; but only some kind of compulsion, back of which stood the state and its power, could make men realize the claims of humanity. A committee was appointed to secure further information and report to a meeting to be held in the near future, at which a definite plan of action be outlined and suitable steps taken to secure the interest of the government, the municipality, and all sympathizing with the object in view towards the solution of the problems touched upon at this preliminary discussion.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The toll roads of Quebec, all of them, must go. That is the first of the local legislature. Welcome news.

Mr. Foster is great on coining pet phrases. He likens the demand of the liberals for a readjustment of the freight rates to "a want of confidence in Providence." He means a want of confidence in the government, in which the whole west concurs.

The evidence is coming out of the deal into which the New York Mercantile Exchange entered to boost the price of butter. The conspiracy was in progress five years, and the men engaged in it should be given five years each in the penitentiary.

The legislature is pushing through the new vaccination bill. The enforcement of the law will be with the

board of health. There will be no recognition of what conscience desires. The provincial secretary has no use for conscience in matters of this kind.

Why cannot each police officer be supplied with a little pocket summary of the things that are not allowed and the course he must follow in order that the laws of the city are not violated? The mayor will do the city a favour if he will look into this matter.

Whose duty is it to see that the sidewalks are not battered and blocked by boxes that are dumped before the stores and allowed to remain there all day? Whose duty is it to see that day? Whose duty is it to see that projecting signs are not allowed beyond a certain number of inches from the buildings? Some one needs to wake up.

MANITOBA MAY LOSE

THE NEW BOUNDARY DEAL NOT ATTRACTIVE.

What the Province Will Lose For its Friends—Laying of Trouble for the Future—Some Plain Talk.

Manitoba Free Press. If the arrangement for the settlement between the dominion and Manitoba goes through as announced, it is plain that after the outstanding payments due the provincial treasury from parties who have purchased provincial lands have all been paid, in the course of a few years, then this province will cease to have any revenue whatever from lands. On the other hand, the annual subsidy which the province will receive from the dominion treasury in lieu of lands will be some \$400,000 more than it receives under the present arrangements.

The amount of money which has come into the provincial treasury, year by year, since 1900 from provincial lands, is shown in the following statement:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1900: \$ 63,027; 1901: 120,566; 1902: 256,916; 1903: 292,742; 1904: 277,292; 1905: 446,752; 1906: 543,788; 1907: 463,254; 1908: 427,867; 1909: 575,298; 1910: 648,848.

Total \$4,116,260

If the proposed new arrangements, as announced, becomes an accomplished fact, the outstanding payments due on provincial lands already sold will be the only land revenue accruing to the provincial treasury, as the province will have no land to sell. The lands will be taken over by the dominion. The continuation of the above table for the years to come will thus show a tapering down until, in ten years, the vanishing point is arrived at. Then Manitoba will cease to realize revenue from lands. Against the power in those coming years will have to grapple with the problem of how to make provision for the heavy expenditure that will be necessitated by the administering of that immense territory to the north that is to be added to Manitoba—a territory greater in extent than the province as it stands to-day. Roads will have to be built, and bridges constructed; there will be, on a far larger scale, the problem that is presented now by the portion of the province between the lakes, which is calling for necessary expenditures. The aspect of the proposed arrangement is one that calls for serious thought now by all who have Manitoba's future welfare and progress at heart.

WHITNEY CALLED DOWN

Hon. Mr. Mackay on the Manitoba Boundary Line.

Toronto Globe. Nothing could more effectively emphasize Ontario's lack of able advocacy in the boundary negotiations than Hon. A. G. Mackay's speech of Mr. Rowell's resolution. In cogency of argument, in complete citation of facts, in grasp of legal and ethical principles, in vigor, force and eloquence, the contrast with the Premier's two defensive addresses was impressed on every member in the legislature and every visitor in the galleries. The serious aspect of weakness in the cabinet is now shown in the practical result of the weak and negligent presentation of a strong case at Ottawa and the consequent victory of Manitoba. Sir James Whitney emphasized again and again the fact that the Laurier government decided in favor of a boundary diagonally across the hinterland of Ontario to Hudson Bay. Against this decision a claim while emphasizing the weakening admission that the Province had no legal right to the territory in dispute. The provincial government also emphasized the position that the dominion was giving the land to the provinces, and a gift horse must not be looked in the mouth.

Hon. Mr. McKay did not say or insinuate that the Ontario government weakened its plea so that a defeat with consequent loss of territory could be made into political capital against the Laurier government. His more charitable conclusion was no doubt correct that the feeble presentation of Ontario's case was merely a result of general weakness. That weakness was as conspicuously apparent in the debate as in the final division of the territory by the dominion government. While Manitoba has been creating public sentiment and memorializing every member of the dominion parliament the Ontario government has been idle and indolent.

It was an issue on moral and not legal claims, and the creation of a strong and sound opinion was vital to the final decision. The Ontario government violated the most elementary rule of legal practice in talking law when having a moral case. The Laurier government was willing to accept any decision on which Ontario and Manitoba would agree. Failing an agreement a decision was given in favor of a diagonal boundary, which was rejected by Ontario and accepted in a qualified way which was equal to a rejection by Manitoba. This gave the new government at Ottawa a chance to please Manitoba, and at the same time enable the Ontario government to make a colorable case against the late dominion government. It was a great political temptation. Hon. Mr. Mackay's speech was worthy of this momentous issue, and will be classed among the memorable efforts of Ontario's parliament.

RETROGRESSIONAL.

From Boston Herald. The hoop skirt and the shawl depart. Still stands one ancient sacrifice. The dearest to a woman's heart, Styles that were once, but are not yet. Let us forget. Let us forget.

Far called the bustle passed away For now we have the juppé culotte. Are with the Lady of Shalott. Styles that were once, but are not yet. Let us forget. Let us forget.

But there is yet one style we'd lose. One vanity that women hoard. Adornment such as pagans use. Take earrings from our women, Lord. Goddess of Fashion save us yet. Take them away—let us forget.

Trouble at Ottawa. Toronto Globe. Le Devoir expects that ten or a dozen of the government's national supporters from Quebec will bolt at the school issue when the Manitoba boundary bill comes up. The leaves and fishes are dearer to the others than the alleged separate school rights of the Keewatin Catholics. The Ultramontanes cannot be overly proud of their defenders at Ottawa.

Diogenes' Search is Over. Montreal, March 2.—It is now practically certain that C. H. Godfrey, vice president and secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Steel works, will accept the nomination for the controllership left vacant by the resignation of Controller F. L. Wanklyn.

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REFUSED TO BE A SPY.

School Girl Gets Damages For Expulsion. Boston, Mass., March 2.—Because Miss Pauline Jones, thirteen years old, of Fitchburg, was expelled from the Ashburnham street school in that city, for refusing to act as a "policeman," she was awarded \$1,150 damages by the supreme judicial court. George F. Hopkins, principal of the school, refused to allow Miss Jones to attend her classes after she had declined to perform the duties of a policeman in a school "city government" and report violations of discipline by other pupils. "I wouldn't be a spy, and I am glad that the highest court in Massachusetts has upheld me," said Miss Jones.

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New York Nurses Raise Rates. New York, March 2.—Nurses have decided to advance their scale of prices from fifteen to twenty per cent., and will charge \$5 a day.

Against Church Union. Belleville, Ont., March 2.—The majority of the members of John Street Presbyterian church, of this city, are against union. The vote recorded showed 46 for union and 67 against.

Charged with leaving a wife in each of seven cities and combining matrimony with the white slave traffic, Max Huber, of Chicago, has been arrested for bigamy and violation of the act. John G. Glasco will receive permanent appointment as general manager of Winnipeg's civic power plant.

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Advertisement for Removal Notice, John Green. Owing to the fire at my place of business on Friday, I have removed to 291 Princess St., next door to J. Strawford, Taxidermist, where I will be pleased to see all my old customers and also any new ones. JOHN GREEN, Shoe Dealer and Repairer.

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