

AN UPHILL FIGHT

FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE

Since the signing of the Magna Charta Seven Hundred Years Ago—England's Experience is of Unique Importance—Covers Vast Period of Time

From Public Opinion.
"Those who may act or put back the clock of civilization and preach the gospel of might being right are traitors to humanity."—Mrs. Philip Snowden.

In a London auction room last week there was put up for sale a narrow bit of old parchment, and some one thought it worth while to pay £50 to possess it.

It was a contemporary copy of Magna Charta, of which next year we shall celebrate the signing (on June 15, 1915)—700 years after.

"No less than thirty-seven times have our kings been called on solemnly to confirm it," say the historians.

Recent events have brought home to those who realize how stern and hard has been the uphill fight in those 700 years to open the gates of liberty and to fling them wide, how urgent is the task of maintaining all that our fathers have won, to say nothing of broadening their bounds.

The gains of even 700 years of civilization have not been so great and complete that we can afford to go back one step or lose one advantage gained.

And all those of good will and all those who cherish the goals won have it laid upon them that the supreme task of the moment, supreme over every little party gain of the day, is to maintain intact the great principles of representative government.

Some indication of the great assets which the British people possess in their ordered government, and which they stand to lose if they are lightly valued or trampled under foot is given in an article in the Edinburgh Review called "The Significance of Kingship," and they help to explain why England is England and Mexico is Mexico.

"England's experience is of unique importance in the history of human institutions," says the writer in the Edinburgh paper. "Her experience covers a vast period of time and almost every possible phase of human passion and weakness, human nobility and self-sacrifice, not on the part of men only, but of women also; not on the part of one class only, but of all classes; not on the part of one race only, but of almost every type of humanity that has achieved distinction on the wide plains of Europe."

"The principle of government by majorities is unquestionably to be preferred to that of government by hereditary legislators in so far as the two principles come into conflict," says the Edinburgh. "It is to be preferred even when it reduces itself to an apparent absurdity, as for instance, when the contending parties are so evenly balanced that the vote of a discharged lunatic turns the scale. For, in spite of this and other logical absurdities, the principle on the whole works well, especially in England. It is a useful convention; for while it does little harm to those who are or imagine themselves to be intellectually above the average, it gives a sense of self-satisfaction to the great multitude that is only just up to our below the average."

"The principle of representation by majorities creates an atmosphere of equity that is of the highest value in the realm of government. The hereditary principle, as applied to legislation is resented by the people and creates a sense of unfairness and an atmosphere of revolt that is of the greatest danger. Moreover, in matters of taxation the principle of representation secures practical checks that would be impossible under any other system. But on the whole it is wiser not to employ in testing political institutions the 'higher intellect' of pure reason, but rather the 'lower intellect' of experience, which in practice gives us approximate solutions of theoretically insoluble problems."

"The King Never Dies"
"In the same way, the principle of kingship must not be judged on a priori assumptions, but tested by experience. And the experience of England shows how the elective and hereditary principles can be reconciled."

of powers must appear; no breach of continuity in guidance must arise. The mind of the nation must be represented with only such changes as arise from changes of thought, not changes in personality nor multiplication of guides.

Dante's Ideal
"In that remarkable word, Dante's 'De Monarchia,' there is a passage that cannot be too often quoted. It is thus rendered in Dr. Philip Wicksteed's fine translation:

"Right government, so conceived, contemplate freedom to wit, that men should exist for their own sakes. For the citizens are not there for the sake of the consul; nor the nation for the sake of the king; but conversely, the consul for the sake of the citizens, the king for the sake of the nation. For just as the conduct of the state is not established for the benefit of the conduct of the state, so too they who live under the law are not ordained for the benefit of the legislator, but rather he for theirs, as saith the philosopher again in what has been left by him on the present matter. Hence it is clear that albeit the consul or king may

ed in practice. The sovereign of England is sovereign by virtue of a statutory title. The crown passes at the moment of the ancestor's death to the nearest Protestant heir of the body of the Electress, Sophia, the grand-daughter of King James I. who has handed down to our time the succession of Saxon, Norman, Angevin, Plantagenet, Tudor and Stuart kings.

"There is no breach of continuity in English kingship. The king never dies. But the people have determined the line of kingship. In excluding the descendants of King James II by the act of settlement of 1702, the nation," says Dr. Rudolph Gneist in his history of the English constitution, "emancipated itself from the male line of a dynasty which had utterly misunderstood and neglected every duty of the crown and every task imposed by the times." But the nation secured the continuity of kingship and the sense of unbroken national life when it settled the throne once more in another strand of the immemorial line.

A Methodist King
"At the same time the nation secured what is believed to be an es-



WIRELESS DEPARTMENT OF EMPRESS OF IRELAND. From which messages for help were sent, which were picked up by a couple of government steamers nearby.

sential of national health; it associated kingship for ever in England with the principles of the reformation. There are only two things that can in law unsettle an English king: death and communion with the Church of Rome. Apparently, as the late Professor Maitland pointed out, the king could without danger to his throne renounce the Church of England and become a Wesleyan Methodist.

"It is important to realize for how vast a length of time the ancestors of our present king were subject to the preservative forces of constitutional law. In the thirteenth century, after the great Norman kings had finally consolidated the land and stamped it with national characteristics, we find Bracton stating (to use Professor Maitland's words) 'The King is above no man, but he is below God and the law; law makes the king; the king is bound to obey the law, though, if he breaks it, his punishment must be left to God.'"

"The thirteenth century did not distinguish between legal and moral and religious duties, and the moral pressure of that age had as much weight as legal pressure in this. The cases of Edward II and Richard II show that the idea of divine hereditary right had already passed away save in Dante's sense. From Henry III's time constitutional law and the common law swiftly grew side by side. When we reach the Tudor age we see, despite the vast personal power of the sovereigns, due largely to the dominant nature of the Tudor family, that the king was bound on all sides by law and that his servants were already responsible for his acts. His commands would shield no one who had broken the law. To-day the king necessarily relies on his ministers for the time being, though in fact the sovereign has always in recent times brought to bear on problems arising out of the royal prerogative a wealth of knowledge that has proved of immense help to the advisers of the crown."

But Ministers Decide
"An acute American scholar and observer, A. Lawrence Lowell, the professor of the science of government in Harvard university, in his remarkable volume on 'The Government of England,' tells us that 'according to the earlier theory of the constitution, the ministers were the counselors of the king. It was for them to advise and for him to decide. Now the parts are almost reversed. The king is consulted and the ministers decide.' The king does not enter into party strife. The views of his cabinet are laid before him and before parliament 'as if they were the views of one man.' Mr. Gladstone declared that 'there is not a doubt that the aggregate of direct influence normally exercised by the sovereign upon the counsels and proceedings of his ministers is considerable in amount, tends to permanence and solidity of action, and confers much benefit upon the country.'"

"The English throne offers no scope for personal ambition other than the ambition to reign over a happy and contented people. Against weakness or badness or personal ambition on the part of the sovereign seven centuries of constitutional development in all kinds of political weather have at last adequately guarded the English people."

St. John, N.B., council has approved of lease of land to the Canada Nail and Wire Co., limited, for a site for a new factory.

THIS IS 1914 CREX WEEK

Do your shopping early, while assortments are complete

Carpet dealers all over the United States and Canada are showing this year the largest and most complete stock of CREX carpets, rugs and runners ever displayed.

CREX is the ideal health floor covering—made of long, strong, twisted wire grass, compactly woven and bound by best obtainable warp.

CREX coverings are always sanitary. They do not hold dirt—therefore are free of germs. Simply shake and refreshen with brush and water or dampened broom.

Save Labor During Hot Summer Days

Put away your heat-retaining woolen covering and use cool, bright, cheerful CREX—especially in your bedrooms and on the porch.

You will enjoy luxurious comfort at trifling expense.

The following suggestion is worthy of careful note:

E. H. Ruddock, M. D., Ph. D.; the eminent authority on Domestic Hygiene, says; under the heading "Carpets, Dust and Disease;"—"An atmosphere impregnated with the dust which has gathered in carpets is positively unhealthy. The dust, especially in warm weather, presents myriads of animalculae. To prevent this evil, the carpet should be cleaned often."

When this truth was written Dr. Ruddock did not realize that he was writing a splendid CREX advertisement. In fact, CREX was unheard of until several years later.

Remember there is an appropriate CREX covering to match the color scheme of any room, at prices ranging from 30 cents to \$15.00 according to size and pattern.

CREX is the original and genuine wire-grass floor covering, but there are imitations—against which you are warned.

Disappointment comes with all substitutes.

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BOOMERANG IN KINDNESS

How Endless Chain Gift Brought Good Cheer to Many

Christian Herald.
Macarius was an ascetic of Upper Egypt, who lived in the fourth century A.D. Many wonderful tales are related concerning his piety. It is said that he was extremely charitable. On one occasion, when he was quite an old man, some one gave him a beautiful bunch of grapes. He was very sorely tempted to eat them, but suddenly remembered an older friend, so he sent him the luscious fruit with his blessing as to one needed more than himself.

Struck with the self-denial of the giver, the older man, instead of eating the grapes, followed Macarius' example and sent them to some one who he believed would find greater benefit and pleasure than he. And so the bunch of fruit, undiminished, travelled from hand to hand, each time passing with a blessing until one day it came back to Macarius himself, who accepted it unhesitatingly as having accomplished that which he intended, in bringing cheer and blessing to many and in stimulating self-denial and generosity.

Healing the Sick

Lord Sandwich, who claims to possess the power of healing the sick by suggestion, is fourth from descent from the peer whose name crystallized in half a dozen languages through his having ordered a waiter to place some meat between two slices of bread and bring it to him as he sat at cards. The inventor of the sandwich was nicknamed Jemmy Twitchee, owing to his awkward shuffling gait. One of his friends objected to going out with Lord Sandwich, "because he always walks down both sides of the street at once." The story himself once related that "when in Paris I had a dancing master. The man was very civil, and on my taking leave I offered to do what I could for him in London. 'Then,' said the man, 'profoundly bowing, I should esteem it a particular favor if your lordship would never tell anyone who taught you to dance.'"

Some men are dough losers rather than breadwinners.

Fly Swatting Is Useless

Our Dominion Entomologist says: "I am convinced that the practical results of the fly swatting campaigns that have been carried on by some of our newspapers are useless as fly reducers." But the fact that one ten-cent packet of WILSON'S FLY PADE is capable of killing a bushel of flies proves them to be the best of all fly killers and recommends their continuous use to good housekeepers. WILSON'S FLY PADE are sold by all grocers and druggists every where.

"CAED MILLE FALTHE!"

(On the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Gonnaught, Governor-General of Canada, and his daughter, Princess Patricia.)

Ah, Paddy, dear, an' did you hear The news that's goin' round? An Irish girl—our Irish pearl— 'Is visitin' the town. Get out yer hat—the best one that You wear St. Patrick's day— Ouh own princess—'tis no one less— Is, here with flowers in May. Her eyes of sheen—our own colleen— Have seen dear Erin's Isle. Our Princess Pat! Yes, waver yer hat An' thro' me tears I'll smile. God save her Grace! Her bonny face Is sweet as Irish air. Her dainty ways unite to praise The fairest of the fair. I know the song they've sung so long In Ireland's Emerald Isle: An' I know why o'er home they sigh, She's been away a while. "Come back to Erin, Mavourneen, Mavourneen! Come back, Aaron, to the land of thy birth. Come with the springtime an' Shamrock, Mavourneen, An' it's Killarney shall ring with our mirth." I know it's wrong, but, Pat, I long To keep her here awhile. Our skies are fair, our beauties rare— But there's that Irish smile. True Irish hearts in all the parts Where blessed shamrocks grow Are calling sweet an' I'm afraid That very soon she'll go. By this an' that! Our Princess Pat Shall happy be this day. A bit of green, it's happy sheen Will lighten up her way. 'Tis but a twig; a tiny sprig, Of Shamrock from the Isle That gave her birth—you'll see her mirth— Awaken with a smile. An emblem pure, a tribute sure From far across the sea— That's how we'll greet our princess sweet— An' how she'll smile on me! Ah, Pat, I feel I'd ought to kneel An' thank the God above, He knew her worth an' sent to earth A princess we can love. —Lynn C. Doyle, St. Catharines.

Two Killed by Lightning

Yarmouth, N.S., May 30.—While fishing in an electrical storm at Shag Harbor Morto Smith was struck by a bolt of lightning and instantly killed, and his companion was seriously injured. David Pearson, living at Harmony, a short distance from Truro, was killed by lightning as he was entering his door.

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Had Nervous Prostration and Frequent Headaches

After Two Doctors Had Failed She Began Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Was Completely Cured Two Years Ago.

Most doctors feel helpless when brought face to face with nervous prostration. They do not understand diseases of the nerves very well, and recovery is often so slow that both doctor and patient lose patience. For this reason the results accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are almost beyond relief. And yet this treatment does not perform miracles, but works in the most natural way imaginable to produce health and strength. Here is described a case of three years' standing which was thoroughly cured a year ago by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is like thousands of other cases which are being brought about by this great nerve restorative: Mrs. H. C. Jones, Scotch Lake, C. B., writes:—"I suffered from ner-

vous prostration for nearly three years. I had frequent headaches, had no appetite and was troubled with my heart. After consulting two doctors without obtaining satisfactory results I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and was completely cured by this treatment. It is nearly a year since I was cured, and I want others to know of this splendid medicine. I now attend to my household work with pleasure and comfort, and am glad to have the opportunity of recommending Dr. Chase's Nerve Food." By noting your increase in weight you can prove beyond question the benefit that your system is obtaining from the use of this great food cure. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 4 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.