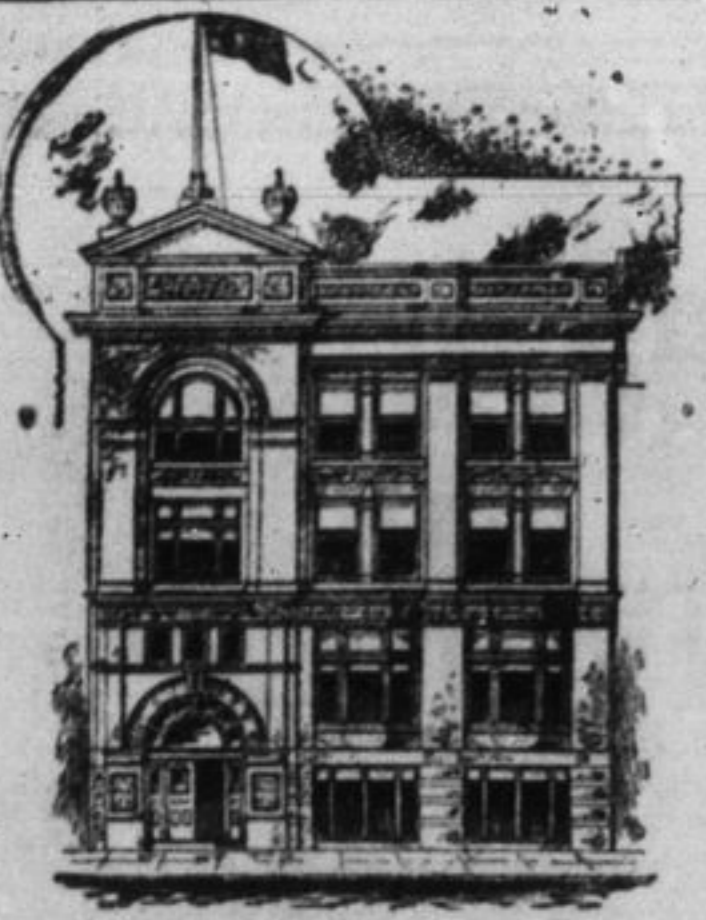


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THE LATE JOHN MCINTYRE.

No one was better known in his day than the late John McIntyre, because of his many activities, and no one will be more missed from the community. He was a citizen of Kingston, and he regarded it as no mean city. Scholarly and sociable, and with a public spirit which generally asserted itself, he was a representative man in the very best sense of the term. His profession, of course, absorbed the larger share of his attention, and yet from early in life he realized he owed the city something of his time and talents and energy, and so in the City Council, Board of Trade, Board of Health, Board of Education the General Hospital, the Church, and the State, he was a leader in his class. He gave to all of the institutions to which he lent his aid the benefit of his wise counsels. Even when illness had laid him aside he followed the events of the day with the keenest interest. His death breaks, as it were, a link in the chain that connects the present with the long-distant past. Lives of such men oft remind us of their service, their sacrifice, their examples, and, when called to their eternal rest, they leave behind them fragrant and helpful memories.

So in the coming election Bourassa is to measure his strength against Laurier's. Be it so. The sooner the man who is playing the part of a traitor to his country gets his reward the better.

THE SENATE'S VALUE.

There is a tendency, every little while, to abuse the Senate and to represent it as a body of men whose usefulness is gone, or who never had any usefulness to lose. After the liberals attained to power in 1896 the Yukon gold excitement set in, and nothing would do some advanced politicians but build a railway to Dawson City. It was estimated to cost many millions of dollars, and the late Sir Richard Cartwright referred to it as "a huge gamble." The Commons passed the bill providing for the railway and the Senate killed it.

The conservatives had a majority in the upper chamber at that time, and the government was called upon to consider how its power might be subjugated. Many expedients were suggested. They included the appointment of a sufficient number of senators to overcome the adverse majority. Time passed and ere long the liberals had a majority in the upper chamber, but the Yukon railway was not built, and the country had no reason to regret it.

When the conservatives succeeded to power they were handicapped, or appeared to be handicapped, by the liberal majority in the senate. The rejection of some half-baked legislation led to a clamor for a change in the senate membership. The liberals were accused of partisanship. Their influence or rule had to be counteracted. The government proposed a remedy. It was to increase the number of senators to the number in which the last census invited, and the senate objected. It is argued and not in vain, that the membership of the Commons should be adjusted at the same time, and that opinion prevailed.

The Senate will never be popularly regarded so long as its majority, at any time, is out of harmony with the majority in the Commons, and it is impossible to adjust the balance of power after each election. The remedy lies in an elective Senate. Then the upper and lower houses would change from time to time, and for the while the men who controlled the situation will represent the people direct.

NEW MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

The town-planning convention, in Hamilton, has decided to press upon the government the necessity for a municipal department in connection with the local government, and one which, through its expert advisors can be consulted by any council upon municipal problems. The idea is not a new one. Long since it was suggested that the local government should have officers who could be consulted upon any phase of civic life. The municipal system is the result of slow growth. Men have had experience in public procedure. They have been able enough to serve in a public capacity, and to add in their service to the sum total of municipal knowledge. But, without study and research, they have not been able to deal with some issues as they arise, and they have had a need of advice. Where are they to get it?

So far as sanitation is concerned, they have recourse to the medical health department of the province, which is composed of able men, and men who are ready at all times to take the lead when crises or epidemics occur. In municipal law the attorney-general's department may be appealed to, and from it may issue certain edicts dealing with special subjects. In the financing of the utilities, especially when the power is supplied by or through the Hydro-Electric Commission, invaluable advice with regard to accounting is supplied when it is sought.

But in general the municipal officer of any town or city is left to his own resources, and if the municipality be left without the guidance of men who have made a success of their own business, and are willing to serve the people in a public way, is that to be a regrettable misdirection of the people's business? Hence the demand has been made, at different times, for a municipal department of the government, and one to which councils may apply for instruction as they need it. This department could be more than a mere consulting institution, and for the handing out of advice as it is asked for. It could be clothed with authority to inspect and direct procedure and whenever necessary to insist upon reforms. The petition of the town-planning convention is well meant and timely, and it is hoped the local government will give it due consideration.

Toronto had a recruiting sergeant whose main attraction was his abusive powers. He had his little say and was then suppressed. If men cannot be induced to join the colors persuasively they cannot be bullied into it. Better description than that.

GOOD TIMES AFTER THE WAR.

A Canadian public man, and one who is usually sound and philosophic, has been seeing visions, and in them the thousands of unemployed who will be tramping the streets after the war. This man, and all who think with him, should read Leo Chiozza Money's article in Everyman, in which he discusses this theme in a clear and satisfactory way. He recalls the pessimism in which some people indulged when the war broke out. They anticipated economic collapse and universal ruin. Now it is assumed that the depression will come after the war.

Mr. Money does not see the dark picture which certain critics have been drawing. There may be unemployment. There must not be the trouble which some persons contemplate, namely, that millions of soldiers will find no work to do, that there will be an awful to-do about the women who are now in the men's jobs, that no capital will be available, that a large amount of national capital will be thrown away. According to Mr. Money, the great industries may be prosecuted after the war with greater vigor than before it, and the government can see to it that this is the case. War, he says, will end long before financial exhaustion sets in, and "it needs only a comparative trifle of capital to set going major industries on a scale hitherto unknown in the country." Millions, for example, have been put into the iron and steel trade. The market for these things will remain, and to meet the necessary demand the trade must be expanded. The general manufacturing has suffered during the war. It will be revived and grow with the passing days. Capital has not been destroyed. There are more factories than formerly. Investments have increased. "All that is necessary to assure the avoidance of unemployment after the war," says Mr. Mooney, "is that the government shall not suddenly take its hand from the control of industry. That control must remain, and in some directions must be increased. For example, it will be a prime duty of the government after the war to set to work on the housing problem in fulfillment of a duty which ought to have been accomplished long ago. If it does not do so, sufficient labor will not be drawn back into the building trade to ensure its proper dimensions in relation to our national economy. In agriculture, too, there must be a definite application of certain areas to certain purposes, if necessary by compulsion, otherwise sufficient labor will not be drawn into agriculture to meet the national needs."

Apparently a great deal depends upon the government. It had to mobilize and reorganize the factories in the interests of the war. Later it may have to mobilize and reorganize the factories in the interests of peace and its productions. A crisis can be avoided, and it is well to believe that a crisis will not occur in Britain, Canada and the other overseas Dominions will be protected from depressing experiences by following closely the splendid example of the Mother Country.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The French papers demand that the government put an end to Bourassa's traitorous vapors. And the government is afraid. It is time a muzzle was put upon the troubler.

Mr. Rowell, who visited Britain and the trenches in France, as a public man, is the most active agency in recruiting to-day. He is busier than any federal or provincial minister.

How would it do to send Sir Hibbard Tupper to London as agent-general of British Columbia in place of Sir Richard McBride? That would be one way of balancing their accounts.

A third party is talked about in Greece. Mr. Maclean, M.P., should be interested in it. If called upon he would be able to give the leader of the Grecian party some valuable advice.

G. B. Shaw, the litterateur, who was famous for his eccentricities, will have to locate in Germany in order to find himself at home. England has discarded him and his works. He deserves all he is getting for his tactless talk.

The Labor Congress asks for the repeal of the Lemieux Act. The act is all right. The man who is operating it at Ottawa is simply defective. Change the minister of labor and the usefulness of the law will be at once demonstrated.

All the patriotic schemes cannot be carried along without some collision and some confusion. There should be a limit to their number until an understanding has been reached as to how the funds publicly subscribed are to be divided.

The correspondent who fears that a discussion of the nickel question will affect recruiting should take notice of the Bourassa campaign and say what he thinks of it. The Nationalist leader is still helping the Borden government all he can. With him it is a case of Borden rather than Laurier.

The actions of a father speak louder than the words of a son.

PUBLIC OPINION

Time to Begin. (Montreal News.) We have a promise from a high source that a grafting discovered by Sir Charles Peers Davidson will be punished in the courts. But we have no official finding.

The Truce is Over. (Montreal Star.) Why is a "political truce" in Canada so much noisier than a Presidential election in the United States? And we were wont to think that the Americans got excited over their politics.

Hard on the Professors. (Montreal Mail.) It is a good thing for the universities of Canada that a dread of militarism is confined chiefly to the professoriate and that the poison of dreamy pacifism has failed to infect the student body.

Jack Frost's Work. (Brandon Courier.) Jack Frost is just about to begin his annual job of putting rich coverings on the leaves, and pretty soon the ice which we have been paying for all summer will be covering the sidewalks free.

Question of Profits. (Hamilton Herald.) The Canadian government appropriates a fourth of the profits of war profiteers in excess of seven per cent. The Australian government appropriates all in excess of a reasonable profit. Isn't a reasonable profit enough?

Mr. Rogers' Friends. (Ottawa Citizen.) Mr. Rogers no doubt could find a more convenient person for the bench than Judge Galt. There is the ex-policeman friend who used to negotiate telephone poles with Mr. Rogers. He might have better luck as a judge than as dredge superintendent.

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

Dr. Phelan and bride are at New York. The grain shovellers at Portsmouth earned \$41.60 each last week. F. O. Sitter, F. Raney, E. C. Hill, F. Nowlands, H. Squires and C. Hora have entered for the handicap bicycle race.

Hull Hotels Out of Bounds. Ottawa, Oct. 5.—All the hotels in the city of Hull have been placed "out of bounds" to the soldiers of the 20th and 25th Battalions, and it is understood that an application is to be made to the Militia Department to have all men in military uniform in Ottawa forbidden to visit the Hull hotels.

Random Reels

"Of Shoes and Ships, and Sealing Wax of Cabbages and Kings."

THE CAMPAIGN FUND

The campaign fund is a free-will offering made by people who would be pleased to save the country at so much per year. About every four years the people decide to vote on President and see if it will raise the price of fall pigs. A great many people who do not own any pigs have to be coaxed to the polls in an automobile, and this requires a large sum of money. Therefore it is necessary to have a campaign fund which can reach its long, sinewy fingers into every voting precinct and yank the blaze citizen to the ballot-box, also instructing him how to vote en route.

There was a time when campaign funds were made up largely of the spontaneous contributions of disinterested corporations, who had no interest in the election whatever save in seeing the old flag flourish. Some of the best corporations we have paid into the campaign fund every four years merely to keep the protective tariff from being strangled to death. And yet there are newspapers which denounce the corporations and demand that they be brought under the provisions of the quarantine act.

Rippling Rhymes

SIGNS OF AGE

I realize, with bitter grief, I'm in the sere and yellow leaf. The things that once excited me and made me throw two fits or three, no longer make the old appeal, and quite indifferently I feel. When presidential fights were on, in happy times forever gone, for days together I saw red; I hardly ever went to bed. I really thought if A should win, a golden era would begin; I really thought if A should lose, we'd have to soak our shirts and shoes to buy our hungry children bread, and life would be a thing of dread. But now I hear the steamers roar the same old thunder as of yore, and not a tremor do I feel, and not a warning makes appeal. I know that when the tuss is done, and A has lost and B has won, we'll all plod on the same old way, and "saw our wood and bale our hay, and love and laugh, and sing and sigh, and woo and wed and work and die."

Random Reels

plumbing for the parsonage, but after he gets in he couldn't be pried loose from his monthly pay check with a crowbar.

The funds in a campaign fund go to everybody but the newspaper.



When a man is looking for office he will contribute to anything from an apron sale to open plumbing for the parsonage.

which is allowed to print several miles of free plate matter and watch the cornet band take in the money. The campaign orator also works for small pay, but lives in the hope of being made ambassador to some coral isle, where the inhabitants struggle along without culture and underclothes. At the close of the campaign a bristling deficit is usually encountered, which is made up cheerfully by enthusiastic patriots who have not returned from Washington with damp feet and a low temperature.

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