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...r am I in my mother's house ...stress in my own."—Kipling.

...DAY, MARCH 17, 1913.

...government with a big surplus ...ajority and a weak opposition, ...uld debauch a committee of ...—Sir John A. Macdonald.

...stralia's Earnestness

...of the legislation in Australia in ...naval affairs which cannot fail ...ople of this Dominion is the in... ...s with which our kinsmen are ... their preparations for guarding ...There is no indifference shown, ...he people or on the part of the ...ney are all intensely serious. They ...ly that naval defense is not a ...ified with and they realize above ...that it is necessary that the whole ...uld be thoroughly alive to the ...ich they will undoubtedly be con...ture, and to the helplessness with ...be afflicted, when they are called ...ose dangers, unless they make ...ation from this time forward.

...n people have an immense prob... That they may be reasonably ...e necessary for them not only to ...te sea power, but to settle the ...asonable rapidity and to settle it ...ion which will insure it being ...ndoubtedly, is why the govern...mmonwealth, as well as the state ...e now putting forward the strong...act immigration from Great Brit... ...urpose is one with which the peo... ...r dominions cannot but feel the ...y. It is a continent which our ...e Southern Cross have undertaken ...relop and maintain for the benefit ...s; and, especially, for the Anglo-

...t any question, would like to ... in Australia and share, if not ...ntry. It cannot be doubted that ...n of that people, if they see ... success, to colonize in that ...ch is the Japanese intention is ...n of the Australian people and ...vernment, and it is to defeat ... that the commonwealth admin...rorking with energy on the es... ...naval force.

...lar sentiment in favor of naval ... empire undoubtedly prevails ...proportion of the inhabitants. ...eat intensity shown by any class ...ere, it appears to be rather a ...itional issue. And yet, we have ...an the people of Australia have ...lly to protect ourselves against ...—especially on our Pacific sea... ... will undoubtedly come when ...ich protection against the pres...ordes, constituting the overplus ...ly migratory population of the ...ar-sighted policy on the part of ...a Canada which does not recog... ...h does not take time by the fore... ...ng a fleet which will co-operate ...n seapower for the protection of ...dering on the Pacific ocean.

...C. N. R. Bylaw

...which was given on Saturday in ... Canadian Northern Pacific rail... ...grounds for doubt as to the sen... ...payers of Vancouver on this is... ... approval expressed was far in ...ained three-fifth majority. The ...tionally large one on a question ...largest, it is said, that has ever ...Vancouver, and the ballots in ...ent were about three and a half ... as those against it. The only ...re appeared to be any real feel... ...o the bylaw were one and six, ...the majorities for it were very

When the result of the voting was known the mayor and aldermen expressed their satisfaction, or, at least, the majority of them did; all, in fact, who were in favor of the agreement. All these gentlemen are, of course, regarded as having been interested in seeing a favorable vote polled.

What, perhaps, influenced the ratepayers more than anything else, in endorsing the agreement, was the belief that should the city retain this False creek property it would be years before any attempt would be made to reclaim it or to utilize it as it ought to be utilized. The tardy policy of city councils in dealing with matters of this kind is widely understood and the danger there is of improper administration of such municipal assets is also generally appreciated. The definite offer, therefore, by the railway company, with the specific undertaking to do certain things, appealed to the property owners who are not disposed to place too much reliance in the energy or perhaps even in the honesty of municipal governments.

Now that the ratepayers have given their approval to this agreement, arranged between the Canadian Northern and the city, we may reasonably expect that there will be no delay in the work of reclaiming and construction in accordance with the terms of the contract.

An Ill-Advised Bill

AMONG the measures adopted by the legislature during the recent session the amendment to the firearms' act stands out as a striking example of the kind of legislation the McBride government is accustomed to hustle through, without proper consideration, without regard to general conditions and with a total disregard of any rights the general public may possess. The carrying of concealed weapons is, of course, and rightly so, an offence against the criminal law. The provincial government did not need to pass an act to make it so. It is part of the criminal code of Canada, which serves very effectively to prevent the carrying of firearms or other dangerous weapons in every part of the Dominion. It is not improved on by the Bowser-McBride act. All that is done is to give the police powers of search, which they should not possess, and which are directly contrary to the spirit of British law. Under the new act, moreover, it will be impossible to purchase a revolver without a permit from a chief of police. This, Mr. Bowser stated, when he was explaining the provisions of the bill, was to enable the police to know exactly where all such weapons were and to keep them out of the possession of thugs, who infest, at certain seasons of the year, the streets of our cities. Could anything be more childish. Mr. Bowser surely knows the world well enough to be aware that thugs will never be at a loss for weapons, and that firearms are their very last resort? Honest men may find it impossible to purchase revolvers for the defense of their homes against housebreakers, but the holdup man will always know where to lay his hands on one in spite of law and police, though he is chary of using it unless driven into a corner.

The permit system established by the bill will undoubtedly greatly lessen the sale of revolvers, besides adding to the already autocratic powers of Mr. Bowser's police. Respectable people will rather take the risk of leaving themselves unprotected against housebreakers than subject themselves to the unpleasant ordeal of making application to the police for permits. The purpose of the bill would have been served quite as well by requiring the registration of every purchase and the public would not have been treated like so many little children, who must be constantly under the eye of a guardian. It is outrageous also, that the police should have authority to stop any one on the street to search for weapons, and to enter houses on mere suspicion. We doubt very much, indeed, whether such a law is constitutional, but whether it is or not it invests the police with powers which they possess in no country which has any title to call itself free.

Not the least fault in the act is that it applies to the entire province. No exception is made in the case of the wilder parts of the interior, where personal safety not infrequently depends upon being properly armed. In much of the mountain territory Mr. Bowser's provincial police has not impressed its authority so strongly on the rougher element as to warrant law-abiding people dispensing with precautions for their own safety, and to deprive them of arms will undoubtedly lead to an increase of crimes of violence. The entire act, in fact, is ill-thought out and ill-advised. It serves no purpose the criminal law does not serve and under certain conditions it permits police authority to be converted into a tyranny which would be found to be intolerable.

Hindus' Grievances

IT must surely strike the friends of the Hindus of this city, for undoubtedly they have some advisers among the white population, that it is impossible for them to accomplish anything by taking what they regard as their grievances to the authorities of the British government. Their grievances are against the Canadian immigration laws, which restrict the entry of their people to this country.

The delegation which they have sent to England has been instructed to go there direct and not to halt at Ottawa in order to interview the Canadian premier, who is accused by them of having failed to keep his promise of a year ago, when, according to them, he said he would remedy the prevailing conditions. We are unaware of any such promise as that given by Premier Borden, and we are at a loss to see how he could remedy the prevailing conditions in the face of the strong sentiment which exists in this province and almost everywhere in Canada against the unrestricted entry of the Hindu people. But the frank announcement that the Canadian premier is to be passed by and the case, which they think they have, is to be taken directly to the imperial authorities, will not do them any good in their endeavors to secure a finding in their favor. The Canadian people will not be disposed to pardon such an attitude as that towards their own government on the part of a class of immigration which they are averse to allowing into the Dominion.

According to the information given out by the Hindus themselves, it is the secretary of state for India and the colonial secretary to whom the delegation will make their appeal, before whom they will lay their protest against the regulations which govern the entry of their people into Canada. They appear to entertain some hope that these members of the British government will be able to do for them what the Canadian government has declined to do and will take steps to abrogate the regulations imposed by the authorities of the Dominion. The thing, of course, is absurd, and it is still more absurd that they should talk of engaging the influence on their behalf of the Indian National conference, the Sikh Educational conference and the Mussulman league. As the matter of immigration regulations is one for Canada herself to deal with, it will be dealt with here and nowhere else.

It looks, however, as if the appointment and despatch of this delegation meant more than shows on the surface. The intention may be to create trouble. The Indian population in Canada is a more or less disaffected one, as far as British rule in India is concerned. Perhaps the majority of the Hindus here are themselves all right and are disposed to be peaceable and quiet. But emissaries of the revolutionary propganda in India have recently been among them and the influence of these disturbers, smooth gentlemen of the basest intriguing type in that dependency of Great Britain, is already manifest. The delegation, which is counselled and directed by a Hindu connected with Berkeley university in Oakland, Cal., while it will, of course, fail in achieving the ostensible object of its mission, may therefore succeed in adding a little more to the difficulties with which the British government now finds itself confronted in India.

Motors and Street Cars

WHEN speaking at the Ward Seven Conservative club smoker last week, Attorney-General Bowser took great credit to himself for the recent amendment to the motor-traffic regulation act, and especially for that clause in it which provides that the driver of a motor car going in the same direction as, and overtaking a street car, which is stopped or is about to stop, for the purpose of discharging or taking on passengers, shall stop his motor at a distance of at least ten feet from the car and remain at a standstill until the car has again been set in motion and the passengers who have alighted shall have reached the sidewalk or otherwise gotten safely clear of the motor.

It is difficult to see what great public service the attorney-general has performed in bringing in this legislation. In Vancouver, at any rate, there has never been an accident caused by drivers passing cars which were discharging or taking on passengers. Most people who drive motors, aside from their natural inclination to respect public rights, are well aware that recklessness on their part would, if any one were injured through it, meet with prompt and severe punishment, and for their own sake, if for no other reason, they are careful to avoid such risks. On the other hand, the really reckless driver is amenable to no law, and until he finds himself face to face with the consequences of their violation, simply laughs at them. The only effect of Mr. Bowser's amendment, so far as we can see, will be to annoy the careful driver to increase the probability of accidents by giving the public a feeling of security and so rendering them easy victims when a reckless driver does happen along. At the present time persons alighting from or getting on street cars are careful to see that the way is clear. They realize and take their share in the responsibility of avoiding being run down by motors, as is right and proper, but under Mr. Bowser's new act they will feel themselves absolutely secure until the exceptional driver comes along to rudely shatter their faith in the efficacy of any merely human legislation to provide complete and perfect safety.

There was no public demand for this amendment to the act. No outcry against a serious and constant danger, as Mr. Bowser would have us believe. On the contrary, if a canvass were made of Vancouver and Victoria, we venture to say that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons would say that motor drivers in almost every instance are as heedful of the safety of foot passengers as the most timid and nervous pedestrian would desire. It is one thing to take every possible precaution for the public safety, and quite another to establish vexatious rules, which will go a long way towards driving motor traffic off the streets where there are street railway lines. On Granville and Hastings streets the progress which a motor will be able to make under the new act will not be very great. Blockades will be of frequent occurrence and when a street car gets into motion after unloading or taking on passengers the liberated motors will be a far more serious danger on these crowded thoroughfares, where people are constantly crossing from one side to another, than if they were permited to pass cars as they have been heretofore.

Hon. Mr. Crothers' Error

IT is unfortunate that any member of the Canadian parliament, and especially that one holding office as a minister of the crown, should so far forget his own dignity and the rules governing the conduct of legislative procedure as to make use of language such as Hon. Mr. Crothers indulged in on Friday last. However much extreme politicians may be disposed to resort to vilification of their opponents, they should not select the floor of the house of commons as a fitting place to give run to their talent in that direction. Even Hon. Robert Rogers knows better than to outrage the decencies of debate as Mr. Crothers did, and, as the public will realize, when Mr. Rogers' public conduct is such as a colleague of his might well take example from there is abundant room for reflection and reformation.

Of course Dr. Pugsley was perfectly right in entering his protest as he did. He attributed Mr. Crothers' lapse to the only cause which could offer any excuse for it, and if Dr. Pugsley's conclusions, as to the condition of the minister of labor when that gentleman made use of his opprobrious remark, were not correct, then Mr. Crothers was even more to blame than he otherwise would have been. No doubt the high tension under which the members of the house are now laboring, as a result of the long-continued sittings, makes some of them irritable and disposed to manifestations of temper, but ordinary manifestations of temper are one thing, and uncalled for insult of an opponent, who is exercising his right in parliament, is another. The only proper course for Mr. Crothers to adopt is to make a complete and unreserved apology.

The photographs show only one set of whiskers on the Wilson cabinet. Time was when no politician would be trusted who did not show a luxurient growth on chin and cheek.

By Felix

It was the brave Eg...
Well called "the ...
Right gallantly, nea...
Upon the surf she'...

From her tall mas...
Would flutter in t...
Her hull was whit...
tight,
A sailor's eye to ...

The skipper walked ...
He looked both e...
And manly pride w...
And chesty was h...

He cried, "What, ho...
And also fore and ...
Say, can there be—o...
So sweet a trainin...

Here, we'll train b...
joys,
An ocean life can ...
Work, knowledge, d...
Will teach them ...

Now ships that bear ...
Upon the ocean wa...
Are manned by men ...
black
Instead of Briton's ...

It was the brave Eg...
That rode upon th...
But no bold young ...
Did clamber up he...

DOUBLE-JOINTE...
SURPRISES C...
INDULGES ...

Constable Kilpatric...
station, is not supe...
Irish. Also he is kn...
bit curious concern...
readily apparent as ...
tributable to these c...
the fact that Thoma...
whose joints are do...
taking a quiet nap i...
Bank of Ottawa, early ...
ing, arose some bewi...
a little misplaced ...
heart of the doughty ...

It was while on hi...
the rain, which was ...
Constable Kilpatrick ...
slumbering Parks r...
ably in a mudpuddl...
the Bank of Ottawa ...
very dark there and ...
in the attitude of the ...
officer take a closer ...
dertaking to awake ...

"Hi, what's the m...
shouted the surprise...
he flashed his light ...
noticed that the kind...
loped upon one of ...

"Z'all'ri, bosh, is'l...

Apply ...B...

Or You

EVERY voter in ...
brought down ...
To get on the ...
to a commissione...
affidavits may tak...

Every Liberal ...
the names are put ...
the provisions of ...
to his machine m...

Every Liberal ...
padded, and they ...
object to names w...
names which have ...
Disfranchising act...
verbal objections ...
the utmost vigilan...
summarily and su...
DON'T FOR...
APPLICATION.