

PORTRAIT

BY BERNICE LESBIA KENYON

HER hair like shredded brass
Is piled in a cool mass;
Her face is cut from stone—
The warmth it will not own
A while unguarded glows
In her dark eyes' repose.
Hands whose touch has stilled
The strong and somber-willed
Lie curving, jewel-free,
Lightly upon her knee.
She smiles, whose thoughts are far . . .
I know not where they are.

What passionate word can stir
The cold, cold heart of her? . . .

POLITICS AND PARTIES IN CANADA

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM D. M. LE BOURDAIS

THREE major political parties and several lesser groups are busy at the present time, from Halifax to Victoria, and as far north as Dawson City, placing candidates in the field to contest the 235 parliamentary seats at the general elections which will be held in Canada on December 6.

It will be remembered that Arthur Meighen, previously Minister of the Interior in the Borden Government, succeeded to the Premiership in July, 1920, and expressed his intention to hold together the remnants of the Union Government of 1917 until the end of its legal term in 1923. Continued defections, principally upon the part of members representing western constituencies, and the loss of many important by-elections in the interim have forced Mr. Meighen to alter his purpose and risk the chance of failure at the polls rather than defeat on the floor of Parliament.

The split in the Liberal party on the conscription issue in 1917 and the subsequent formation of a Union Government comprising the former Conservative following and the seceding Liberals reduced the Liberal party in Parliament to a mere handful, save for the solid block of sixty members which were returned from the province of Quebec.

Previous to 1917 there had been but the two parties—Conservative and Liberal. The former had been in office since 1911, and the latter for the fifteen years previous to that date. In those days the decline of one party naturally resulted in the ascendancy of the other. But to-day, while the Conservative (Unionist) party is barely able to command a majority in the House of Commons, the Liberal following is hardly any greater than it was in 1917.

The difference between conditions to-day and previous to 1917 is to be found in the presence of a third party, known as the National Progressive party.

This new party represents a crystallization of the dissatisfaction which a large number of the Canadian people

have felt for some time past in regard to both the historic political parties. This movement had its origin on the prairies among the organized farmers, who are opposed to the protectionist policy which both the old parties have adhered to for the past forty years. They advocate reciprocal trade with the United States and an increase in the preference accorded to goods imported from Britain, besides a number of somewhat radical political and social reforms.

Subsequent to the announcement that the elections would be held Mr. Meighen reorganized his Cabinet. Eleven new Ministers were sworn in, filling vacancies which had existed for some time.

Mr. Meighen is basing his campaign upon the protective tariff. The Liberal platform contains reciprocity and lower tariff planks, and Mr. Meighen in his speeches is warning the electors that a Liberal success would mean a lowering of the tariff walls and consequent destruction of Canadian industries through American competition. The same arguments he uses against the National Progressives, with the additional charge that they are a class organization, and, if successful, would subject Canada to a régime of agrarian domination. The Liberals are laying stress upon what Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, calls the autocratic and plutocratic nature of the Government. He denies that his party has any intention of bringing about free trade, but insists upon the need for tariff revision. Tariff for revenue only is the slogan of the Liberal party.

Regarding the tariff, Mr. Crerar, the leader of the National Progressives, said in the opening speech of his campaign:

We stand opposed to the principle of protection as being neither sound economically nor right morally. Our policy on the tariff is development of the natural resources, of agriculture, of the forest, and of mining. These are the real industries. If we put them in a healthy, vital condition, our country will prosper.

In answer to Mr. Meighen's charge that the National Progressive party is a class organization, Mr. Crerar went on to say:

I detest class legislation. I detest class movements. We have had too much of it in the last forty years. One of the healthiest aspirations of the Progressive movement is to get away from class legislation. Out of the farmers' movement has grown a new ideal in public life.

Whatever the result of the ensuing elections, it is doubtful if the many pressing problems which face the Canadian people will find a solution. There is no definite public opinion in the country to-day. Each community looks at public questions from the angle of its own immediate best interests. Thus Cabinet Ministers, with very few exceptions, may nearly always count upon election—no matter how unpopular the Government may be—by holding out the hope that some advantage will accrue to the particular constituency which they represent. The manufacturing cities in the east are protectionist; and the farmers of the west, who have to sell their produce in the markets of the world, are free-traders. There is as yet no strongly defined national sentiment to which people in all parts of the Dominion subscribe.

At best, the period immediately following the elections will be one of transition and readjustment. There are no great leaders like Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Wilfrid Laurier to give the people a definite lead towards a higher national ideal. There is yet none big enough to cause the various sections to sink their differences for the common good. That the stress and turmoil through which the Dominion must pass before anything like stable political conditions are possible will develop or produce such a man, and also a public conscience capable of appreciating him, is for the Canadian people perhaps their brightest hope.

THE CASCADE CORNER OF YELLOWSTONE PARK

BY WILLIAM C. GREGG

View of Cave Falls, Falls River, taken from inside of falls

EXAMINE the remote areas of that Wonderland which we call Yellowstone Park and you will ask yourself if men are not often guided by a Power outside of themselves. For those areas of the park contain divine beauties of which the men who fixed the limits of the park had no knowledge whatever. They very properly put a rim around the geysers, canyons, and mammoth hot springs. For the last fifty years people have been examining that rim, and every year some new beauty spot or strange form of nature is brought to light that has evidently been tucked away by the Almighty, to be some day a glad surprise to his children.

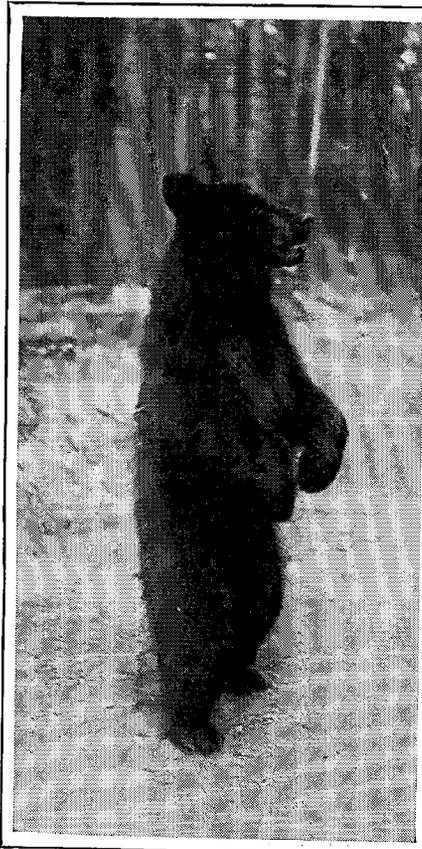
1920 put on record dozens of falls and cascades in the southwest corner before unknown.

1921 has added more notable features in the same area.

Every once in a while some one sees a way to make money out of a National Park, and pretty soon a bill appears in Congress purporting to benefit humanity greatly, and, incidentally, allowing a group of men to take control over certain park areas.

Eight thousand acres of the southwest corner of Yellowstone Park were wanted for a storage reservoir by certain Idaho irrigation interests. The bill got through the Senate without discussion, but was held up in the House of Representatives by some people, who first wanted to know, you know! what kind of a corner it was, anyway. Those who went in there in 1920—and it wasn't hard to do at all—found more falls and cascades than in all the known parts of the park put together. They found a campers' paradise right where the reservoir was to be placed, with beautiful woods, meadows, and trout streams. They thought Idaho, which was very

close, had a much larger financial interest in the opening up of an entrance—an Idaho entrance—into the park through this beautiful region than in



"HOLD-UP BILL"

A Park bear that holds up autos for refreshments

water storage for irrigation. Why couldn't they have both? Because the covering of eight thousand acres with

water would cut off a roadway, and when the reservoir water was drawn off in the crop season (July and August) ugly mud flats and dead trees would make a ghastly stain on that region and prevent its being used by the American people for their education and enjoyment. Happily, the protest was so general and emphatic that the bill died in the last Congress, and has small chance of being resurrected again.

The Idaho people themselves are partly responsible for this. When they learned the facts, many men and women already using irrigation water for their farms could see a larger market, at higher prices, if they could boom the tourist business. They already have a large irrigation water supply outside the park, and can get more if and when needed.

I am showing on these pages photographs of some notable falls in this small corner which never faced a camera before the summer of 1921, and a few others which had their first pictures taken by me in 1920.

We have heard a lot of folderol in recent years about social uplift. The word "idealism" sometimes makes us sick. Half-baked thinkers from half-civilized lands are trying to tell mankind how to create an earthly paradise. But the good old United States, without brag or bloodshed, has been gradually developing a better way. We have much liberty and equality, we have distributed our lands mainly among the thrifty poor.

Out of our public domain the people have created National Parks here and there. The fruits of Western civilization are a great distribution of the necessities of life. The flowers are our public schools and colleges, our libraries and hospitals, but perhaps greater than all are our parks—city, State, and Na-