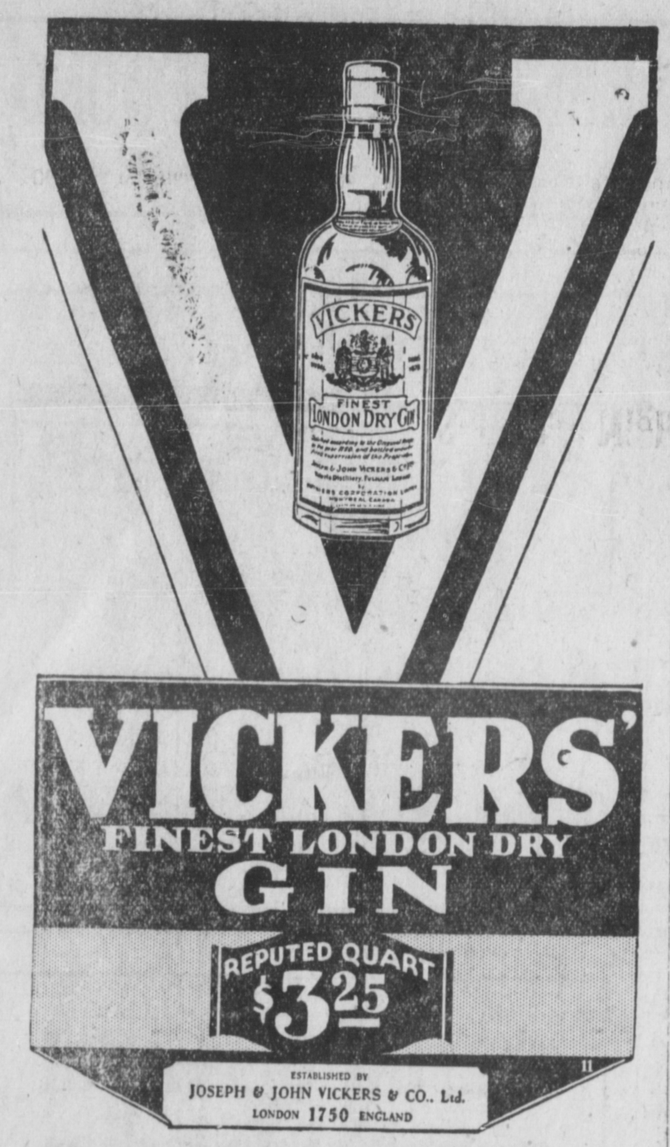

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Staff Captain Joseph Acton, divisional commander of the Salvation Army for Alaska and Northern British Columbia, arrived in the city on yesterday afternoon's train after spending a few days at Kitwanga and Hazelton and will be here until the end of the week when he will proceed to his headquarters at Wrangell.

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Pretty Sunday Wedding Here

Miss Katherine Kit Becomes Bride of Michael Chenoski at Service in Catholic Church

A pretty wedding took place before a large assembly in the Church of the Annunciation at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Miss Katherine Kit, recently arrived from Ukrania, became the bride of Michael Chenoski, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Chenoski of this city. Rev. Father J. Hammond officiated and Charles P. Balagno presided at the organ. Miss Margaret Chenoski, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid and Nick Bidoszka attended the groom. Both bride and bridesmaid were beautifully gowned. Following the ceremony, an address was given by Bishop E. M. Bunoz O.M.I.

After the nuptial rites, there was a reception at the home of the groom's parents with many friends in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Chenoski will sail Wednesday afternoon on the Prince George for Anyox where they will take up residence, the groom being in the employ of the Granby Co. there.

Quietly Wedded Saturday Night

Mrs. L. Minnie Becomes Bride of Z. P. Gagne at Service in Catholic Chapel

The marriage took place quietly in the chapel of the Church of the Annunciation, Rev. Father J. Hammond officiating, of Mrs. L. Minnie and Zephir P. Gagne at 9:30 Saturday evening. Witnesses of the ceremony were Messrs. Norton and Bourque.

Mrs. Gagne conducts the White Lunch here and Mr. Gagne is in the service of the Canadian National Railways.

Jack Zarelli returned to the city on the Catala last evening from a trip to California. He was accompanied by his wife.

Constitutions of Canada and United States Are Compared In Leading Jurists' Articles

Canada Loyal to Empire But Determined to Govern Herself Says Ontario Judge

(By Mr. Justice W. R. Riddell)

No one can understand the Constitution of Canada, who does not constantly bear in mind that it is almost wholly unwritten, that it is the result of a long process of evolution and that, therefore, it retains old forms which have lost their original meaning and substance.

The two principles with which Canada began her career, and which have never been long lost sight of, are today held more firmly, if possible, than ever before. Remaining a part of the British Empire, we refuse to give up our share in the old flag and the splendid traditions of centuries of honor and glory—and we are determined to govern ourselves, whether for weal or for woe. The former of these principles determined the form, the latter the substance, of our Constitution.

It is because it is the result of evolution, that our Constitution is almost wholly unwritten, and that what is written is, to one accustomed to a written Constitution, very misleading. We have built more stately mansions on the old foundations, we have engrafted into dying stocks new shoots to bear new fruit and that more abundant and beautiful. We have retained the form but have revolutionized the spirit—if anywhere, then in our Constitution, is the adage true: "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

Canada has nine Provinces, each with a legislature having substantially the same power; and she has a Parliament for the whole Dominion. The division of the field of legislation between Dominion and Provinces is made by the British North America Act, 1867, which is a contract made between the original four Provinces of the Dominion, reduced into the form of an Imperial Statute to give it legal validity, and it requires an Imperial Statute to amend it. Such a statute has always been passed as of course when asked for by a practically unanimous resolution of parliament—and only on such a resolution.

The Dominion has a Parliament of two Houses: The House of Commons, elected from time to time by the people, and the Senate, composed of a certain number of gentlemen appointed for life from the various parts of the Dominion. Two of the Provinces also have two Houses, similarly formed, but the others are content with the one, elected by the people.

The Dominion has a Governor-General appointed by the Imperial Administration—the Dominion Administration always being consulted. He is the connecting link between Canada and the Mother Country and represents the Crown in Canada. In each of the Provinces there is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Administration at Ottawa, who represents the Crown in his Province.

In name, the Ministers at Ottawa are selected by the Governor-General; those in the Province by the Lieutenant-Governor, just as in name the King selects his Ministers at London, and in fact the President selects his at Washington. The fact is in Canada as in England quite otherwise—the Prime Minister is the leader of the Party having the most members in the House of Commons (or the Legislative Assembly); the rest of the Ministers are selected by him from the members of one House or the other. The Ministry must be able to command a majority in the House of Commons or Legislative Assembly; the moment they cannot do this they must call a new election so as to procure a majority, or they must get out and give place to some who can.

Nominally the King—that is the Imperial Administration — can, within two years, annul any Dominion legislation, but that power is equally effete. It has been exercised only once since the Dominion was formed in 1867; and then only at the invitation of the Canadian Administration. The Dominion Administration can within one year annul any Provincial legislation; and for some time this power was rather freely exercised. But for many years, however, this is only done where the Province has gone beyond its powers, and intruded upon the field of the Dominion Parliament. What I have been describing is what is called Respon-

(Continued on column 5)

American Constitution Great Unchanging and Unmovable Rock Declares Member of Cincinnati Bar

(by Charles Sawyer)

The Constitution of the United States has a position in the governmental world which makes any praise or exegesis seem out of place. Its most remarkable feature of course, is the fact that it was drafted and put into effect as an organized plan for the government of these United States of America, and that, excepting a few amendments, it has remained until this day, the great unchanging and unmovable rock upon which the government of this nation is builded.

It is needless to comment upon the foresight and upon the knowledge of history and governments of the past which was the gift of those men who framed this Constitution. It is not surprising that a great English statesman has classed it as the greatest work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.

Throughout the years which have passed since this great document was framed and adopted, it has expanded and developed like a living organism with the expansion and development of the United States; and yet it seems to have none of the mortal weakness of a living organism and to contain within itself no elements of decay; it remains throughout the years a thing of growth, but indestructible.

The fact that our Constitution has withstood the changes which the years have brought is the more remarkable when we consider the two-fold charaeter of the government under which we live. One might have said that it was impossible to plan in advance in all of its details a scheme of government which provided for many different sovereign states, each independent of the other, and at the same time a super-government over these sovereign states which was superior to and yet not controlling over the state activities. That such a scheme has been worked out and has successfully withstood the attacks of natural unrest and discontent speaks well for the political genius and for the natural instinct to govern of the men who originated and thereafter controlled the destinies of this Republic.

All nations are governed by a body of law aside from the current legislation of a lew making body. In most cases this body of fundamental law is unwritten, the growth of centuries of custom and tradition as expressed in judicial pronouncement. If fundamental law is no more than the expression of custom and tradition, it requires a deep knowledge of human nature, and instincts and habits, a vast learning as to the successes and failures of past governments and a keen foresight of the development of man's life to frame a Constitution which will adapt itself to the life and yet control the life of a great and growing nation during three centuries.

It is, of course, not to be claimed that our Constitution has derived all of its strength and adaptability from the writing itself. As its adoption by the original thirteen states was the result of a bitter and uncertain struggle, so has its present commanding position resulted from the wisdom and courage of the great men on the Supreme Court of the United States who, in expounding its terms and applying provisions, have kept it at one and the same time the basis of our national life and the aid and guide in the development of that life. No man who has carefully regarded the history of this country can fail to credit John Marshall, and others of similar character and wisdom, with a large share in the success which our form of government has attained.

And not the least interesting and important feature of our Constitution, and one that was clearly the intention of its framers to include in the provision which makes the judicial branch of our Federal Goovernment the final arbiter of the meaning and effect of this Constitution. It is true that in this matter also credit is due to the great judges whose solemn duty is was to set forth at an early time the meaning of our Constitution. They should share with the framers of our Constitution the praise due for the establishment of a government where the last word on great public questions is said by men of years, experience and learning, whose position is safe from the attack of prejudice, bigotry and ignorance and who can give, therefore, to the guidance of our Republic the best thoughts of the best minds its contains.

No form of government could endure whether administered by wise men or by fools unless in the larger span of years it had the approval of the people governed: and we can safely say that the meaning and effect given to our Constitution and form of government by the Supreme Court has in spite of constant criticism and attack met the wishes and ideas of the great body of the American people. It seems, therefore, that this Body of Law must, as conceived and interpreted, have been a sound exposition of a sound governmental theory for a great and free people. There is no reason to feel that it will not continue throughout the coming years as the successful expression of the ideals of government held by men and women of this present civilization.

CONSTITUTIONS OF CANADA UNITED STATES COMPARED IN JURISTS' ARTICLES

(Continued from column 3)

sible Government—that is, the Ministers of the Crown in every act, every appointment, the expenditure of every dollar of public money are responsible to the representatives elected by the people—not to th King, the Governor-General, the Lieutenant - Governor. In form, they are the Ministers of the King; in fact, they are the Ministers of the people.

Democratic System

We are a democratic people with a democratic system of government; to show that while in name we are monarchial in our government, we are not so in reality. Our "Governors" are so called because they do not govern.

The President of the United States with Ministers responsible to him only and also the Governors of the various states are in fact real Governors; they are irremovable (except by impeachment) for their term; they have much to say concerning legislation; they are called upon to express an opinion, sometimes the decisive opinion on legislation; they make appointments on their own responsibility — their power corresponds to, if it does not exceed, the power of George 111, a system we abandoned many years ago and could never re-adopt.

That system is radically different from ours—I do not say better or worse for there is no "better" or "worse" in the matter; each is what its people have chosen. Burke says: "If you ask me what a free Government is, I answer that it is what the people think so that they, and not I, are the natural, lawful and competent judges of this matter."

In the United States, the "Constitution" means a written document of so many sentences and words; it generally means what it says and if there be any doubt, the courts will declare the meaning. In Canada, the "Constitution" almost wholly consists of the principles generally loosely stated, upon which we think we should be governed. It is a matter of debate, political controversy and ultimate decision by the people, whether to approve or disapprove.

The aspirations of colonials—to live for their own country and for themselves—have been recognized by those in authority at Westminster. These aspirations have, as a rule, not only not been opposed or hampered, but they have been favored and fostered. Self-government has been granted to the colonies as speedily and to as great an extent as colonials themselves have wished. In Canada, practically all the opposition toward self-government has come from those in Canada of the official class. The future of Canada is in her own hands, and I wholly mistake her sentiment if the vast majority of Canadians are not now more firmly than ever before determined to uphold the two traditional principles—adhesion to the British Empire and absolute self-government.

Harry Charlesworth of Vancouver, general secretary of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation, will be a visitor in the city this week and will be received suitably by the local federation. He will arrive from the south on the Prince George Wednesday morning, make the round trip the same day to Anyox and Stewart and return here Thursday evening, remaining over until Friday night when he will sail by the Cardena on his return south.

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