

strengthened determination to leave no stone unturned that will further the important project which has brought him to our Capital.

The Tin Can
Politician.

There is something pitifully grotesque in out politicians furiously wrangling over a few cans of mutton, and fiercely defying each other to prove assertions which even if proved would not have the least significance so far as the country and its requirements are concerned. By the side of tin cans the Manitoba school nuisance looks quite large and important, but it is in itself a very small matter, and were it not for a few interested politicians it would speedily assume its rightful proportions and drop out of sight and hearing. The politicians who are making such a fuss about the Manitoba schools are of the tin can persuasion. Large and generous ideas are unknown to them. They are ready to do anything for their religion except practice it, and quite unready to do anything for their country which might possibly interfere with their own little schemes for temporary self-advancement. One thing is clear: the men who are trying to make political capital out of this school difficulty are the enemies of the country and should not be tolerated. Away with them! Let the proper work of politics proceed. In the name of all that is practical, let us have no more of the tin can business. The large affairs of the country must not be pushed aside simply because a handful of children in a certain Province have been deprived of certain privileges. Public attention should be directed to the large projects of national and imperial importance, upon which the future greatness of Canada rests. These matters should be laid before the people that they may understand and see how narrow and small are the "issues" which are so vehemently discussed by the tin can politician.

The Notice to
Quit.

If the necessity for publishing our article, "Delenda est—Carthago," which has evoked so much discussion, needed any justification it has it now. We have been most unfairly criticised by many people as "Jingo" advocates. We have also been zealously defended. Writing as we did from definite information we wrapped ourselves in our virtue, and have waited for developments. They have come with rapidity. The Olney claim is definite enough. "America for Americans—that is, the people of the United States." The two propositions laid down by Mr. Olney are: (1) The Monroe doctrine must govern all the actions of European Powers in North and South America; (2) This is the Monroe doctrine: Every time there is a dispute between a European and an American Power, it must be submitted to arbitration right or wrong. The reason set up for the claim, "that a distance of three thousand miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American State unnatural and inexpedient," will hardly be denied. Where is the *sequitur*? What has this statement, supposing it to be true, to do with a boundary dispute between England and Venezuela? But Lord Salisbury's answer is:

Her Majesty's Government are prepared emphatically to deny it [the above statement] on behalf of both the British and American people who are subject to her Crown. They maintain that the union between Great Britain and her territories in the Western Hemisphere is both natural and expedient."

The Olney claim is the United States' notice to quit to England. Disguised in whatever form it may be disguised, couched in language peremptory or polite, the Americans believe that the time has come. They launched their torpedo,

and now England knows what to expect. American opinion has been educated up to the point of sustaining Mr. Olney's claim. We cannot blame them, because it has been for years held out to them as part of their national ideal. But they forget that although we Canadians are not Americans in their sense of the word we yet hold, and intend to hold, a very fair slice of America. Lord Salisbury's answer is therefore straight and uncompromising. He sees that it is not about Venezuela but about Canada that Americans are thinking. He has read between the lines, and takes up the challenge—Now, Canada, be ready to do your share!

Another Side
of It.

It may be possible that the President of the United States has written ere this a private note to the Premier of Great Britain explaining, as he did on a previous occasion, that he means nothing by all this magnificent bluster, that he intends running for a third term, and that he must bid high for votes. We have no Sackville West this time to tell us about the little note, to show how sadly American public men lack all sense of personal and national honour, and how painfully ignorant they are of even the rudiments of diplomatic courtesy and consideration. The fact that a Commission is proposed to enquire into the Venezuela boundary question looks very much as if the whole affair is an election dodge of the most stupendous magnitude. If it be a "dodge," and nothing more, it is a most contemptible one—altogether unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of a nation with such pretensions as the United States. Whether Mr. Cleveland is in earnest or whether he is merely playing what he considers an effective part in view of the coming election we do not pretend to determine. In neither case can he justify his position on any grounds whatever. Great Britain has been a steady friend of the United States in spite of the continuous impudence of the nation's representatives and public prints. The imperious demands now made upon England are demands which no nation has any right to make on another, and the pressing of which can only lead to war. The preposterous deductions from the Monroe doctrine which Mr. Olney puts forward have been accepted with loud acclaim by the American Senate and Congress and by the press. If Mr. Cleveland is playing to the gallery, the gallery is evidently a pretty large one. There are very few Americans who do not appear to belong to it.

Senator Morgan's
Impertinence.

It is difficult to say whether Senator Morgan is more rude to Sir Julian Pauncefoot or to President Cleveland. Mr. Morgan speaks as follows of the recommendation made in Mr. Cleveland's Message to Congress: "The reassertion by the President of the justice and rightfulness of the demand of the British Government, made with the insulting arrogance of an ultimatum, requires of Congress that its refusal at its last session to vote the lump sum of four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to satisfy this demand should be defended." When the President tells Congress that the honour of the United States is concerned in paying this amount, Senator Morgan virtually tells him he does not know what he is talking about. The President, being to the manner born, knows, perhaps, how to value such criticism. The English people are not accustomed to be dealt with in the way Senator Morgan deals with them in his speech, and what they say about it may be condensed into one sentence clipped from the Saturday Review: "Such vulgar impertinence as Senator Morgan's would not be allowed in the House of Commons. Does the United States wish for war and why?" Probably it will be next in order for some other