

credit as they themselves wish to assume. As has been already said, no prejudice is to be shown to the conquered race. But South Africa is too large a country for native races to possess it; like Canada, it needs immigration, and a large settlement of British people is looked for. Yet great as its prospects may be, it cannot offer the advantages that Canada does. It has even been declared by recent visitors to be unsafe for commercial investment and equally undesirable for the ordinary laboring man in search of employment and a home.

Taking Lessons from Canada

The more progressive of the South African people realize that the future success of their country depends in a large measure upon the introduction of modern methods from other nations. The war has marked a new era, and old things having passed away it is now time to inaugurate a policy of progress. In their willingness to adapt ideas from other countries the Boers are taking a wise attitude and one that will operate with their own industry to bring about a reign of prosperity. One of the countries from which they profess their willingness to learn is Canada, and a delegation of three wide-awake farmers was a short time ago appointed to visit us and investigate the conditions and methods of Canadian farming. What has brought success to Canada will no doubt apply also, to a great extent, to South Africa, and it will be an act of genuine imperial fellowship to pass along such ideas as we have ourselves matured. It will be remembered that some time ago it was reported an effort would be made to bring some Boer settlers to Canada; it is an infinitely wiser plan to encourage the Boers to return to their own country and to give them the benefit of our experience, which they may apply to their own conditions of life.

Cuba and the Philippines

A situation somewhat similar to that which confronts Great Britain in South Africa is facing the United States in Cuba and the Philippines. The important differences are that Britain is planning a permanent possession, while the United States is ruling her island colonies only temporarily, having already announced independence in one and contemplating at some distant date a similar step in the other. Yet for the time being the problems which followed the close of the three wars have certain points of resemblance. The establishment of a system of government, the husbanding of the country's resources and industries, and the pacification of the native peoples are fundamental essentials in each case. Methods of working them out, however, differ widely.

Cuba has had now over three months of political independence, being required only to acknowledge the "moral dominance of the American flag." The United States Congress fulfilled its pledge and thereby won deserved commendation. Military occupation was withdrawn, the government placed in the hands of a native ministry, and the Cuban republic started on its way rejoicing and with fair prospects. And yet within the three months signs of trouble appeared. Dissatisfaction was openly expressed, and the Cuban government assumed an attitude toward the United States not altogether filial. The reason was that while Congress had fulfilled its pledge of independence it had failed to give Cuba commercial justice. Cuba was in absolute need of financial relief, but political influence deterred Congress from the course of fair and generous treatment. The matter is summed up by the *American Review of Reviews* as follows:

Congress, in the opinion of the best intelligence and judgment of the country, was guilty of one great sin of omission in failing to live up to the moral obligation of the United States to do something for the economic