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The Canada School Journal and Weekly Review.

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—TERMS—

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The World.

Seldom has a railroad strike been so successful as that recently settled in Missouri and Kansas. And seldom has one been so well conducted. Acting on good advice the strikers carefully abstained from any acts savouring of force or intimidation and confined their opposition to those employed to take their places to very successful persuasion. To these wise tactics, as well as to the reasonableness of their cause, it is due that the decision of the Board of Arbitrators to whom the dispute was submitted gives them practically all they ask, including restoration of wages of all employes to old rates and immunity from discharge on account of taking part in the strike. Future strikers will do well to make a note and profit by the hint.

A striking and somewhat sad peculiarity of the present "hard times" is that while bread and other necessaries are superabundant and cheap, thousands and tens of thousands

find it harder than ever to get it. The old problem of the effect of labour saving inventions seems to be coming again to the fore. Labourers and artisans were wont, as is well known, to regard machinery of all kinds at its first introduction as designed to rob them of employment, and occasionally vented their rage by destroying it. Since then it has come to be almost accepted that every cheapening invention creates rather than destroys employment, by increasing consumption and by opening subsidiary channels of industry. Thus it can hardly be doubted that railroads, which it was at one time supposed would almost render horses useless, have greatly increased the use and demand for these. But whether this law holds good with every modern invention is coming, naturally enough, to be doubted by the unemployed thousands. The doubt is probably unwarranted but the whole question is one of great interest in political economy.

There is happily one re-assuring bit of blue amidst the war-charged clouds that darken the European horizon. Every nation professes, with more or less sincerity, an earnest desire for peace. That England craves it, and is ready to make any concession consistent with honour, to maintain it, is undoubtedly true of the great majority of her statesmen and citizens. The same is probably the case in Germany, whatever may be the case with the other powers. The chief sources of danger seem to be in the irresponsible raving of a large section of newspapers, and the restless ambition of the military. If only the dream of philanthropists of a few years ago could be realized, and the creation of an International Court of Arbitration followed by a general disarmament, what a revolution would be effected, in the state of the world. Surely this may still be hoped for.

The *Mail* of Saturday raises a very interesting psychological question under the query "Is there a Sixth Sense?" The fact that many barbarous tribes, including the Hindoos and our own Northwest Indians, have some means of diffusing important news with a speed that outvies the mounted messenger and stage coach, and some claim even the railway post and the telegraph, has long been a matter of belief and comment. Without premature faith in any feats of "telepathy," or "clairvoyance," here is a field for scientific research at least as interesting as as any now cultivated by so-called natural science. Let the facts be first collected, substantiated and analyzed and then the time for theorizing may have come. It is interesting to note the growing tendency of scientific inquiry to investigate psychical as well as physical phenomena. There are more strange things in the mind of man than are yet dreamed of in some men's philosophy.

The state of the political world of late has not been, it must be confessed, very favourable to an optimistic view of the triumph of the forces of civilization and Christianity. To say nothing of the almost chronic conflicts between the petty states