

pledge of combined effort in the work for humanity so dear to "the People's Bishop."

JUDGE LONGLEY has given a sweeping decision in favour of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., as against the the Dominion Coal Co. He finds that the Steel Co. were entitled to good coal, fit for steel-making

VICTORY FOR STEEL COMPANY

at \$1.24 a ton, and that they are entitled to damages for all inferior coal sent and for such inconvenience and expense as has been caused by the stoppage of supplies. As Judge Longley is a man more likely to favour his enemies than his friends in his desire to be fair, the judgment may be taken to be the expression of his deepest convictions. Whether or not it will be upset on appeal is another question.

This victory is one for Sir William Van Horne, and this defeat is one for Mr. James Ross. The popular knight has won and the people will rejoice. The Sphinx, the marble-hearted financier, has lost, and the public will fail to sympathise with him. The case is one of the most important that has ever occurred in this country and consequently the public has taken much interest in it. The decision cannot be pleasing to those who followed Mr. Ross and his associates and bought at 140 stock which is now selling for half that amount.

EVIDENCE given at the commission of enquiry in connection with the Quebec Bridge disaster shows that weaknesses had developed and were known to a number of persons. Mr. Haley, president of the

QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER

local bridge workers' union, testified that he had noticed defects and had intended to stay off the work if things were found worse on the very day the accident happened. As he could only make his examination after working hours, he never had an opportunity of verifying his suspicions. He was a day too late with what was to be his deciding unofficial inspection and went down into the river with the bridge. He was picked up by a boatman, but the two men who were with him were either killed or drowned. He reported that after a strike on August 8th, some of the men who went out had sense enough not to go back and hence saved their lives.

Quite enough testimony has been given to show that the engineers should have discovered the defects in time to have avoided the loss of life. This may be prejudging their case, but it is difficult to avoid coming to this conclusion. The strain put upon the part of the bridge overhanging the river was apparently too great for the portion of the bridge bearing the flying weight. The travelling crane was heavy and the addition of a locomotive and several cars of steel seems to have been the last straw.

It is to be hoped that the Government will see that the blame is properly placed so that this regrettable misfortune will at least bear clear lessons for the future. Workmen's lives should not be recklessly imperilled, and if such was the case a preventative penalty should be imposed.

THE sporting fraternity is at war. There are two camps. The C.A.A.U. believes that an amateur is a man who competes only with other amateurs and does not openly accept money. The A.A.F. believes

ATHLETES AT WAR

that an amateur may compete against a professional provided that he himself does not strive for gain. Thus athletics, such as rowing, lacrosse, football and hockey, are in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state. It is difficult to tell just who are amateurs and who are professionals.

It would seem as if there was as much selfishness and self-seeking in sport as in anything else. There are a

number of persons interested in amateur sport for the money that is in it for them and who are lacking in an appreciation of what a true sportsman is. These men get into high positions in unions, leagues and other organisations for the petty graft which is possible and go around the country posing as sportsmen.

Further, to complete this unsatisfactory and disappointing picture, there has grown up in this country a spirit of unfairness towards rivals which is destructive of true manliness and elevating sportsmanship. This spirit is not confined to competitors; it is to be found in its worst forms among the spectators and the followers of the various games.

NOT long ago, an accident having occurred on the streets of a Canadian city, a young woman was heard advising a friend to "look away," lest she should be summoned as witness. When the young adviser was

UNWILLING WITNESS

asked why she had given such counsel, she frankly replied that "they" would be sure to bully the witness and confuse her to such an extent as to make her uncertain of her own identity. This opinion defines the attitude of too many of our citizens towards any legal inquiry. The people holding such views are by no means ignorant or criminal but they are possessed by an unfeigned horror of acting as witness. Is this an unjustifiable feeling? Or have we allowed the ordinary inquiry to become such an ordeal that the average citizen would tolerate injustice and shut his eyes to oppression rather than be the object of bewildering and sometimes bullying cross-questioning? Whatever may be the cause, there is undoubtedly a growing tendency to avoid any responsibility of testimony in connection with a crime or casualty. Those who could not be concerned by way of blame are nevertheless extremely unwilling to answer any questions as to what they saw or heard. They have a firm conviction that the legal interrogator is bent upon proving them fools or prevaricators and either category is unpleasant to the man who prefers to mind his own business. The public is possibly in error as to the legal attitude but it may be well to investigate the investigators with a view to discovering their method and manner of interrogation.

THE conflict between the white and brown citizens of Vancouver is to be regretted. Mob interference is always inimical to the reform which the mob favours. It induces reaction. If restrictions on Asiatic immigration

WHITE AND BROWN

are required, such events as are occurring in British Columbia will be a hindrance rather than a help to the work. The animosities thus aroused and the antipathies thus deepened will retard a peaceful and satisfactory settlement.

The regulation of Japanese coolie immigration by the Japanese and Canadian Governments cannot be accomplished in a day. Tokio is a long distance from Ottawa. The exchange of letters takes time. Consequently British Columbia must be cool and patient. The matters in dispute will undoubtedly be arranged if nothing arises to make the situation tense or to strain the relations between the two countries. If there were not a large Japanese population in Hawaii, over which the Japanese government can have little if any control the situation would not have become so acute. For years the Japs have been pouring into these United States Islands to work on the plantations. They are dissatisfied there and are moving farther East. They are told that Canada is a place of golden opportunity and they head this way. It is but natural, even if undesirable.

It would be most unfortunate if the British Columbia people were to act in an un-British way and take the law into their own hands. By so doing they will lose much sympathy and retard a proper settlement.