

hot for Their Lordships. His "they toil not, neither do they spin" speech was the last word in inflammatory appeal up to that time. The Queen did not want Gladstone to put him in the Cabinet. But the People, with a big "P," were for "Joe," and both Gladstone—who distrusted him—and the Queen—who disliked him—had to yield. Then he turned "Jingo"; and he was just as effective, if not more so. He roused the People in the same old fashion to fight—not against the Lords—but with them, and under their leadership, against the enemies of his country. It was not a matter of "issues." Wherever "Joe" was, there was the centre of interest. During the long period that he was the popular mainstay of the Conservative Ministry, the chief interest among the voters was over what "Joe" was saying. Then he gave a final demonstration of his power by actually popularizing an anti-free trade policy in Free Trade England. Other men—notably Chaplin—had been hammering at it for years; but the people merely smiled. "Free Trade" was to them a part of the Gospel. Then "Joe" spoke; and all was changed. It became a serious issue from the moment that Chamberlain made his vague but momentous Birmingham speech. And the interest was created—not by the issue—but by "Joe."

THINK what a "Jingo" Roosevelt would make if he turned his attention that way. As a war leader, he could sweep the American Republic, with

all its peace traditions, into the most wantonly aggressive of wars. It was a common-place of comment some months ago that, if Roosevelt had Taft's chance in connection with the Mexican troubles, he would nominate himself easily enough. But events have led Roosevelt—I doubt not sincerely—to espouse the cause of the "under dog," and to make a fight against economic wrong. He has taken up Chamberlain's first "role" instead of his second. The various and numerous "under dogs" across the line are to be very much felicitated. They have got a mighty champion. But that neither says that he could not have made as good play with another set of issues nor explains the secret of his power. The secret! That is the pearl of great price which our public men should seek at Oyster Bay. How is it that Roosevelt manages to make every American sit up and listen when he talks, no matter what he says or how often he says it? My own opinion is that it is largely the dynamic power within the man to accomplish what he sets out to do. If Roosevelt announced to-morrow morning that he would stop the Falls of Niagara, the people in the Niagara district would be distinctly nervous lest he should actually do it. We always listen to a man who has a reputation for converting his words into deeds. Then there is the "sporting" interest in a good fighter. These two factors may be a large part of the "secret." But there must be more. What is it?

THE MONOCLE MAN.

REFLECTIONS: BY THE EDITOR

A Tariff Commission.

AT the Chicago Convention the Republicans declared their adherence to the doctrine of protection and defined its basis as the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. But who is to ascertain the difference?

At the last session of the Canadian Parliament, the Borden Government introduced and carried through the House a Tariff Commission Act. The Liberals demurred. They criticized it because it didn't go far enough, or it went too far; or it would be partisan, and the Conservatives would use it as a shield to put up duties. When the Bill got into the Senate, therefore, it was promptly given its death-blow.

There is no sadder episode in our recent political history than the deliberate killing of the Tariff Commission Bill. The men who did it may have done so honestly, but the result was decidedly unfortunate for the country. If Protection is to be based on the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, then we must have a Tariff Commission to discover that difference accurately. Only then will we know whether duties are too high or too low.

Because the Tariff Commission Bill was killed, we have an era of tariff making by cabinet—a most dangerous form of procedure. The manufacturers find themselves at the mercy of designing politicians, when they should be defending their position before an independent tribunal. The tariff is being made and unmade by favour rather than on sound and well-considered economic reasons.

Empire Citizenship.

JUDGING from an editorial on "Mr. Borden's Mission" in the leading Conservative daily of Ontario, Mr. Borden will discuss the question of an Empire citizenship on his present visit to London. "Our law of nationalization does not, and Canada's constitutional power cannot, confer on a foreign-born inhabitant the full privilege that is the birthright of Canadians—the privilege of citizenship in the Empire at large."

These are the words of the editor of *The Mail and Empire*, and he then goes on to say that "we believe it would be of very great advantage to every dominion, to the Mother Country, and the Empire as a whole, if each dominion were competent to give a certificate of Empire citizenship to all its naturalized people."

This is a proposition to which most of us will give a theoretical assent. The point was raised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the last Imperial Conference, and was generally agreed to. If the Empire is to be a unit, it must be based upon a unified and equalized citizenship. A Canadian must be free to come and go in Australia, and to have there all the rights which he would have at home. An Australian must have the same rights in Canada, in South Africa, in New Zealand and in Great Britain.

But what about the Sikhs in Canada? Are the King's subjects from India to be denied the same rights as the King's subjects from Natal or New

Foundland? Our government has decided that the Sikhs cannot become Canadians, cannot bring their wives and families into Canada, and cannot come without their wives except under certain almost impossible conditions. How does Mr. Borden propose to get over this seeming inconsistency? Perhaps the editor of *The Mail and Empire* will enlighten us?

Foreign Element in Cities.

CERTAIN newspapers are raising the question of more social and mission work among the foreign element in Canadian cities. The daily press is distressed over the lawlessness and savagery of these new additions to our population, and they lament that the church missionaries and the social workers are not doing more on behalf of the education and elevation of these communities.

The CANADIAN COURIER has always maintained that Canada's foreign missionary work should be done at home. The Laymen's Missionary Movement largely overlooked this necessity. They wanted to carry the gospel to China and Japan, forgetting that there are thousands of foreigners at home who need its influence more than those in the Orient. These laymen were no doubt influenced by the highest ideals and the most elevated ambitions. They can be accused of nothing but a failure to recognize the duty of the hour at home.

If the Canadian churches were wise, they would recall every Canadian missionary from the foreign fields and put them all to work among Canada's newer citizens. They would turn every dollar collected from missions into the domestic field. In this way they could do most for humanity and most for Canada.

I do not say this in any petty fault-finding spirit. I am quite well aware that the man who gives most to foreign missions, gives most to domestic missions. But the churches are dividing their efforts where division is both unnecessary and unwise. This country is getting new citizens at a tremendous rate, and the future of Canada depends upon the missionary and educational work done among these new people now.

The Parallel of 1860.

WHEN the Democratic party in the United States broke into two parts, in 1860, the Republican party came into a long term of power. In that year the Democrats split into two parts at Richmond, if I remember correctly. The Southern delegates were in favour of allowing a slave-owner to take his slaves with him into any part of the Union. The Northern Democrats wanted slavery restricted to its then area. The latter left the Convention and went to Baltimore, where they held another "rump" convention and nominated a candidate of their own.

The result was that the Republicans united on Lincoln, while the Democrats put two candidates in the field. Lincoln got more votes in the electoral college than the other candidates combined, and

the Democratic party was sent into opposition for half a century.

Will Roosevelt do for the Republican party what Douglas did for the Democrats? Will he split the Republican party into fragments which it will take half a century to weld together again?

At this moment it certainly looks as if the Democratic candidate would sweep the country and that the Democrats will rule in the White House and the Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives where it already has a majority.

Canada is interested in this question. If the Democrats come into full power at Washington, we shall see more equal tariff and a great development of trade between the two countries. At present, it is one-sided. The United States sells us twice as much as we sell that country. A fairer balance of trade seems to be in sight.

Where Toronto Lost Millions.

TORONTO finds traffic on Yonge Street, its leading avenue from north to south, too great for comfort. It has discovered that it must have another through street parallel to Yonge in order to provide necessary space for this growing traffic. It is estimated that this slight improvement in Toronto's thoroughfares will cost three and a half millions of dollars. This and other improvements will probably cost the city about twenty-five million good dollars.

All this might have been avoided if the city of Toronto had been properly laid out when the town was small. A very large portion of the expenditure might have been saved if the improvements had been begun fifteen or twenty years ago. But Toronto never had a town-planning committee and never spent a dollar on a comprehensive plan of future improvements. Even now the city is blundering along with a city council which is elected yearly and which has no definite policy of development.

This is not a knock for Toronto. Every other city in Canada is in the same position, with the possible exception of Winnipeg where there is a town-planning committee in existence. In the planning and building of large cities this country is doing some wonderful blundering and the people are paying the price. The only remedy is government by a civic commission of four or five men elected or appointed for a term of years.

Abusing the Capitalist.

ABUSING the capitalist and the "interests" is a pastime which is growing in popularity in this country. According to the daily press and to a certain class of public orators the country would be much better off if there were no capitalists and no "interests." Just who would carry on the larger undertakings under the new system, these people are not quite clear. In spite of their lack of ideas on this point they continue the playful work of throwing bricks at every successful corporation, manufacturer, and large business man.

Some of the mistakes made by the leading newspapers in their effort to play this game to the satisfaction of the public are truly amusing. For example, in an effort to justify the reduction in cement duties the *St. Thomas Times* says "The merger created a monopoly." If the editor of the *Times* knew anything about the cement industry he would know that his statement was false and that there are a large number of independent cement companies doing business in Canada.

Another example is seen in the political discussions now proceeding in Saskatchewan. The Liberal papers there are attempting to bolster up the Scott Government by bitter attacks upon the capitalists and the corporations of the East. They describe the Conservative party of that province as being allied with these despicable criminals in Eastern Canada and boldly assert that a victory for Mr. Haultain would mean the handing over of Saskatchewan to these Eastern blood-suckers.

Again there are a number of people going about making the statement that the Canadian tariff exists only for the creation of millionaires. They generously overlook the fact that very few of the millionaires of Canada have made their money out of manufacturing and that most of them have made it out of railways and land. They also overlook the fact that at present more millionaires are being created in Western Canada where there is very little manufacturing, than in Eastern Canada where there is much manufacturing.

The whole game is so ridiculous that there is really nothing very much to do but to laugh. No country was ever built up except by a combination of labour and capital. The one is as much a necessity as the other. So long as men are unequal in ability so long will they be unequal in profits.