

## The Dominion Presbyterian

IS PUBLISHED AT

323 FRANK ST., - OTTAWA

AND AT

MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG

Terms: One year (50 issues) in advance, \$1.50.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Any one sending us FIVE new names and \$5.00 will be entitled to a FREE copy for twelve months.

The date on the label shows to what time the paper is paid for. Notify the publisher at once of any mistake in label.

Paper is continued until an order is sent for discontinuance, and with it, payment of arrears.

Send all remittances by check, money order, or registered letter, made payable to the DOMINION PRESBYTERIAN.

When the address of your paper is to be changed, send the old as well as new address. Sample copies sent upon application.

Letters should be addressed:—

THE DOMINION PRESBYTERIAN,

P. O. Drawer 563, Ottawa.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,

Manager and Editor

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1909.

Fifty issues make up our year of publication. Subscribers will not look for their Dominion Presbyterian for the ensuing two weeks. Several articles are held over. Correspondents and contributors will please take notice.

Let us teach our children in all the schools that the right use of alcohol is to mix paints, or dissolve gums, or for fuel, and any other industrial purposes, but not to be taken into the system to paralyze and disorder the body; and in a generation or two our successors will be free from many of the evils which to-day afford work for policemen, statesmen and philanthropists.

The Ottawa Union Reserve Mission has adopted a practical method of helping a class who come to them for aid and are willing to go to the farms to work, but are handicapped by their ignorance of agricultural life. A farm is to be secured in the neighborhood of the Capital, where applicants for help can be temporarily looked after and given productive employment, while learning the ways of farm life. Many of those who apply at the mission for help are immigrants who are looking for work on farms, but who lack experience.

Lord Roberts has followed up his warning as to the condition of imperial defences by introducing into the House of Lords a bill providing for compulsory service in the territorial army of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 30, which, he said, would furnish a million trained and disciplined soldiers in a few years. In introducing the bill, Lord Roberts painted a gloomy picture of the condition of the country's defence, and of the danger in which it stands. His warnings appear to have fallen upon idle ears, for the Lords rejected the bill.

## THE TERRORIST ABROAD.

Can it be that the methods of the Russian Nihilists are to prevail in England? An illustration in one of the pictorials of a policeman standing at the door of Lord Morley's house in London is not reassuring. Can it be that a man who has done so much for his fellows, because he happens to be Secretary for India, is in danger of assassination by Hindu terrorists? Surely the picture cannot be correct, yet it is only a few days since Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaha were struck down by an assassin at the Imperial Institute by one Dhinra, a Hindu student, who justifies himself on the ground that if it is patriotic for Englishmen to fight against the Germans if they invade Great Britain, it is no less so for him and his fellow Hindus to fight against the English. He seems to have adopted the same methods to revenge the wrongs, real or fancied, of India, which certain Irish fanatics resorted to at the time of the Phoenix Park outrage in Dublin. There seems to be propaganda, "India for the Indians," with plenty of money, furnished by a native prince, to back it up. But Britain cannot thus be frightened out of India. It is evident the tales of unrest in India are not without foundation. But there always has been unrest. Whether it is more dangerous than at other times we cannot say, but certainly more attention is being drawn to it.

But as the wrongs of Ireland could not be righted by Fenian raids into Canada, no more can the wrongs of India be rectified by assassinations in England.

Lord Curzon is evidently a sympathizer with the Scotchman who prayed that his countrymen might be given a good opinion of themselves. At a recent school inauguration he uttered a protest against "the spirit of decrying ourselves which is abroad in the land."

"We cannot take up the morning papers," he said, "without reading of the moral and physical decline of our race. One day we are beaten at international cricket, another day we are worsted in international polo, on another occasion some foreign aquatic team takes from us the laurels of the Thames, or, again, a foreign pastry cook is discovered who can run twenty-three miles quicker than any corresponding champion in this country."

We trust it is only in such competitions that the race is declining, and that in the higher qualifications which go to make true manhood, Britons are still able to hold their own.

Those who scoff at missions, especially to the Chinese, take fresh justification in the recent murder of Miss Sigel by Loon Ling, a Chinaman, whom she was said to be teaching in a mission in New York. There are two important facts wanting, however. Miss Sigel never taught Chinamen at any mission, and Loon Ling, though he at one time went occasionally to a mission in Philadelphia, did not attend one in New York. The crime has directed attention to the question whether it is advisable for young ladies to teach Chinamen (who have to be taught singly), and in some places the instruction of the Chinese has been handed over to men. Perhaps this is wise, but Christian missions must not be saddled with any of the blame for the horrible crime referred to.

## FASHIONS RUN MAD.

The vagaries of fashion are past finding out. Generally the dress is made to fit the wearer, now it appears the wearer is to be made to fit the dress. This has been revealed in an extraordinary suit for divorce just granted by the courts of Silesia. A judge had married a wife who was naturally of a good figure. But fashion has decreed that dresses of narrow dimensions are to be worn, and the judge's wife, in order to wear such a dress, had to reduce her size, which she proceeded to do by severe exercise and a limited bill of fare. She succeeded, against the remonstrances of her husband, in reducing herself sufficiently to permit of the wearing of a really fashionable dress. He applied for a divorce, on the ground that he had been deceived; that he had bargained to marry a lady of ample proportions, and that as she had sacrificed herself to mad fashion he had the right to get rid of her. The court took the same view and granted the divorce.

The Vatican has condemned the director gown—the style the lady referred to desired to wear—as immodest and unwholy. The dressmakers are up in arms against this decree. Like the silversmiths of old, they fear the loss of their trade. But if the director gown is going to lead to an increase in divorces it should be tabooed. We are curious to know if a reduction in flesh to qualify for wearing a fashionable gown would be considered by our Canadian Senate a sufficient ground for divorce.

One of the most stubborn strikes which has occurred in Canada is that now on among the employees of the Dominion Coal Co. at Glace Bay, C.B. And there is no adequate reason for it. The mine owners have an agreement with a local labor union, the men being quite willing to work under that agreement. But the United Mine Workers of America have invaded the territory, and some of their leaders from the United States are on the ground. The men belonging to that organization were ordered to strike, and did so, and an attempt is being made to get the others to join them. In fact there is a possibility of the strike extending to the other mining centres in the province. The managers of the Coal Co. refuse to treat with the American union, and will import workmen to take the place of the strikers. The militia has had to be called out to preserve order, rioting having occurred. The Federal Labor Department has been able to settle many industrial differences, but this is one of those cases in which reasonable methods do not seem to count. On the other hand a strike among the coal miners in British Columbia, which has been on for some time, has been settled, and the miners returned to work without gaining much.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that policemen in Toronto had been reprimanded for asking sometimes to have a Sunday off duty, and that such is not the treatment which was to be expected in Toronto the good. In London, they appear to treat their police with more consideration. There the policemen are to be given a weekly day of rest as soon as arrangements can be made. This policy will mean an addition to the force of between 1,400 and 1,500 men, and an additional yearly expenditure of \$750,000. But it will pay, and besides it is only right.