

relations with Germany would be to prejudice British interests by encouraging Britain's greatest commercial rival. The man who wrote that report may have lacked a sense of humour, or he may have thought the public was incapable of seeing a joke. Great Britain and Germany have not ceased to trade with each other, and each country is selling the other more goods to-day than at any other period in the history of either. Refusing to sell Germany wheat, flour and agricultural implements, will not help Great Britain; it simply leaves the German market open for some other nation's wheat and flour.

The idea that Canada should shut up her markets to foreign nations because the resulting trade would benefit those foreign countries is an eighteenth century argument. It is two centuries too old. Allowing foreign nations privileges here when getting equal privileges in return is a fairly sound policy, although Great Britain does not demand even that from Germany. No person advocates giving Germany more in Canada than Canada is given in Germany.

By all means let us have a fair trade treaty which will suit both countries if such is possible. To refuse to trade with the people south of the Baltic because they happen to have a big army and a growing navy is ridiculous.



**M**ONTREALERS have reasserted themselves. For some time it has been customary to point to Montreal as the most corrupt and worst-governed city in the Dominion. Indeed, its reputation grew so bad that the Legislature of the Province of Quebec felt justified in appointing a royal commission to investigate the civic morals of Canada's metropolis. Judge Cannon, the Commissioner, did his work well. He proved conclusively that the charges made against Montreal were justified. He proved it to the satisfaction of the Montrealers themselves.

When this had been done, the only remaining point to be considered was how to effect a remedy. The reformers of the city suggested reducing the number of aldermen from forty-four to twenty-two and creating a Board of Control similar to those of other large Canadian cities. These two questions were put before the people for decision and less than two thousand five hundred voted against either proposal. The majorities were overwhelming.

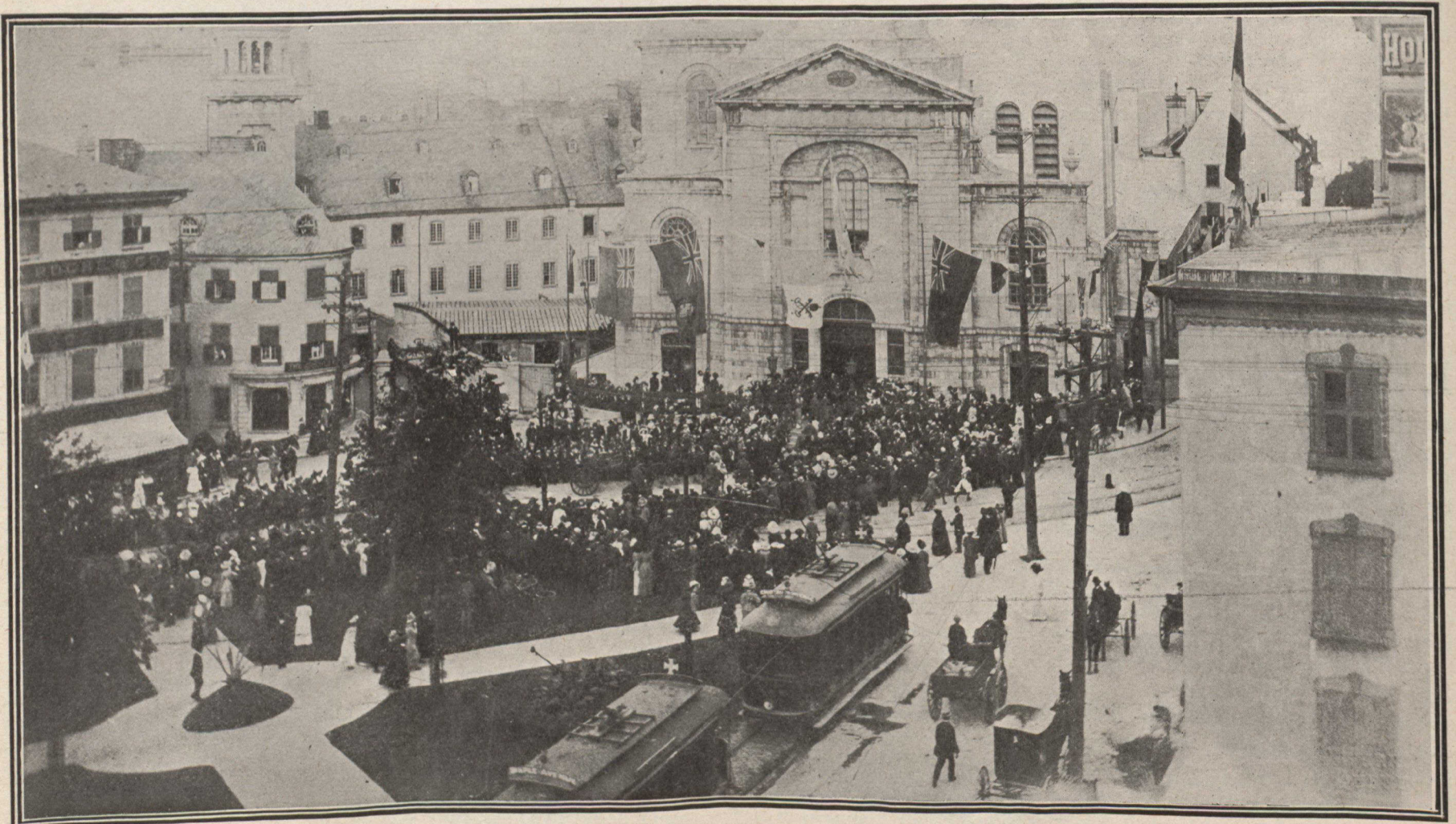
While Montreal may be proud of this victory, her people should remember that this is only the first skirmish in the campaign. If the fight is not continued with great energy, very little will be accomplished. It will be necessary to get better men into the Council and

to elect strong, unselfish men to the Board of Control in order to establish a new era at the City Hall. Civic carelessness is the cause of most civic corruption. Montrealers have been careless, and they have paid the price of their sin. If they cease to be careless and take a keener, intelligent and continuous interest in their civic affairs, there will be no need for further royal commissions and severe constitutional charges.

#### THE SCHOOLS OF THE WEST

**A** TOURIST from Great Britain who has recently been visiting our Western provinces comments with surprised approval on the generosity with which the municipal authorities provide educational facilities. In the West nothing is too good, either for the stranger within their gates or the children who are setting out for school. If one may judge of civilisation by its regard for the future, by its provision for the mental equipment of posterity, then the West is realising a standard in advance of the materialistic. It is in keeping with Canadian traditions that in the colleges and universities of these provinces you will usually find professors and presidents from either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. The maritime provinces have done more than any other part of the Dominion for the academic stability and enlightenment of the people. The combination of Eastern scholarship and Western aggressiveness gives a desirable balance to the academic life of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and affords the best assurance that the youth of the land will appreciate something beyond the dollar. The value of good taste in matters of amusement or elevation can hardly be over-estimated. Where the professors are mere instructors in so much Latin or a certain branch of science, the students as a body stand aloof and consider the faculty as entirely incapable of understanding youthful aims and point of view. There must be a youth of heart, a freshness of mental discernment, in the faculty of instruction if the university or school is to give all that education demands.

The professor who possesses both dignity and sympathy, who is boy enough to appreciate manly sport and man enough to influence the student body in favour of fair play, honour and clean traditions adds, unto his scholarship, qualifications which are inestimable in educational life. Such men, so the observer remarks, are being sought for these buoyant young universities, and it will not be the fault of Western financial policy if such are not attracted to the place where fragments of every land of Europe are being formed into a mosaic of Canadian citizenship.



The Plenary Council—On Thursday of last week, Manager Sbarretti, the Apostolic delegate and the Archbishops and bishops accompanying him, arrived at Quebec and were tendered a warm reception in Quebec. Our picture shows the crowd in front of the Basilica. Photo by Livernois, Quebec.