

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LXIV.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME LIII.

Vol. XVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902.

No. 26.

**Counting the Cost.** "The statisticians are now at work," says the Montreal Witness, "figuring up the cost of the Boer war and making some interesting calculations as to the incidence of the expenditures. Up to March last there had been an estimated expenditure of \$1,100,000,000, compared with \$30,000,000 for the war in China. There had also been a deficit of \$80,000,000 in ordinary revenue and expenditure. By war taxation \$300,000,000 has been raised, not providing for the sinking fund has added \$69,000,000 for war purposes, and some \$730,000,000 will be added to the public debt. It is curious to observe that, as the total area of the Orange River Colony and the Vaal River Colony is some 167,000 square miles, the two annexed republics will have cost Great Britain more than \$6,500 a square mile by the end of the year, or over ten dollars an acre. Then, if the total white population at the beginning of the war was some 325,000, the cost will be very close to \$3,400 each, while if the Boer force is taken at 35,000, the cost of conquering them foots up to \$32,000 each. Yet, after all this outlay Great Britain grants the enemy the most magnanimous peace terms ever recorded in history. It seems to have touched the feelings of those who were formerly her most bitter enemies, as even De Wet counsels his late followers to be heartily loyal and faithful to the new government."

**Pacification in South Africa.** The number of Boers who had surrendered up to June 16, is stated at 16,500, which indicates that the force which the Burgheers had in the field in the last stages of the war was larger than was generally supposed. It also indicates that the Boer forces all through the war exceeded the British estimates. And while this enables military men to say that the army has been fighting 80,000 Burgheers since the war opened and that progress against a foe so numerous and so resourceful was necessarily slow, it also inspires, on the part of pessimists, apprehensions lest there may be a renewal of trouble after the release of the Boer prisoners. For the time being, however, it appears that satisfactory progress is being made towards a condition of settled peace in South Africa. The Burgheers who have been in the field are accepting the situation cheerfully, glad that the war is over. The leaders show their appreciation of the magnanimous terms which the British Government has granted and the generous disposition of the conquerors to restore to them their homes and as far as practicable their possessions. The British soldier is always ready to appreciate a brave foe, and does not fail to show his admiration for the men who have withstood him with such stubborn courage, and the Boer on his part has doubtless developed a wholesome respect for the British soldier and the British Empire. British and Boer who had fought each other for many weary months, have found it possible to meet as friends and to unite their voices in cheers for King Edward and in singing Rule Britannia. At the camp at Winburg, General De Wet received an enthusiastic welcome from the Boer men, women and children. In a speech which he made to them, the Boer general warmly applauded the staunch support which the women had given the burgheers during the war, which, he said, had greatly encouraged the men in the field. Continuing, De Wet recommended his hearers to be loyal to the new Government, and said: "Perhaps it is hard for you to hear this from my mouth, but God has decided this. I fought until there was no more hope of upholding our cause, and, however bitter it may be, the time has now come to lay down our arms. As a Christian people, God now demands that we be faithful to our new Government. Let us submit to His decision."

**From a German Point of View.** It is well known that while the German Government, during the late war in South Africa, preserved an attitude which afforded Great Britain no grounds of complaint, the German press, with but few exceptions, was openly and abusively hostile toward the British. To such papers the result of the conflict is of course a disappointment, and some of them endeavor to console themselves with the relief that the conquered Boers will cherish a spirit of revenge which will on a favorable occasion break out in rebellion. The *National Zeitung*, a Berlin journal which has maintained a more friendly attitude toward Britain, takes a different view, and considers that a nation which has succeeded in reconciling the French element in Canada may succeed in overcoming the Dutch antipathies in South Africa. In reference to the war and its results, the *National Zeitung* takes a view much more favorable to the British than that of most of its German contemporaries. It is quoted by a Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* as follows:

It has, no doubt, taken the British years to carry through that determination which was so tenaciously maintained. But if the annals of military history be consulted and a comparison instituted with those campaigns which presented corresponding difficulties in respect to the extent and character of the theatre of war, these researches will by no means warrant an unfavorable opinion of the British army. The English have succeeded where the greatest military monarchies have often failed; they have managed to overcome in a hostile country those difficulties which may be described as being of a geographical nature. Before the Transvaal war who would have thought it possible that England would have been able to send a land army—we repeat a land army—of from 200,000 to 250,000 men to the other side of the globe? The English have for two years maintained an army of that strength in the interior of Africa without having any lack of the forces requisite for maintaining British authority in India, in Ireland, in China, or anywhere else. The development of England's might and her position as a great power have come out of the fiery ordeal of a mighty war, not, indeed, with the old absolute character of lordship beyond the seas (the meaning of this is to me obscure), but nevertheless in imposing strength."

**The Denison Defense Scheme, from a British Point of View.** It is reported in the despatches that Colonel Denison, of Toronto, has made a considerable impression in England by the promulgation of his scheme in the interest of Imperial Defense. It is not surprising to learn however, that some British economists who have given attention to Colonel Denison's propositions are not in love with his scheme to raise a fund for the defense of the Empire by imposing a duty of five or ten per cent. on foreign goods. The *Edinburgh Evening News*, for example, deals with the matter thus:

"Let us see what it actually means. Canada and Australia are to become the granaries of the Mother Country. To encourage them, we reject the cheap bread we might have from Russia and the Argentine. Such treatment naturally alienates foreign countries. It brings closer the possibility of a hostile combination. We are brought nearer to the prospect of a great war. Now, what will the colonies do for us in war? They will defend themselves. But that is a poor consolation for us. After South African experience, a military invasion of any of the colonies would be a wasteful and doubtful enterprise. Meanwhile the key of the whole position would be the command of the sea. Without that, no invasion of any colony would be possible to a European Power. Command of the sea alone would ensure that food supply about which the colonies make so much fuss. Of what use would all the wheat in Canada be if its transit to the home consumer was interrupted? The question, then, comes to be this: What are the colonies going to do for the navy? What they do at present is next door to nothing. Their total contributions amount to about one hundred and eighty thousand pounds a year. The British taxpayer pays for the navy thirty millions a year. Judged by population, revenue and trade, the self-governing colonies are perfectly well able to keep up a fleet on the scale of a European Power, while little Japan shames them utterly. Yet, after enjoying the protection of the Mother Country for years, the colonies come blandly proposing that, to suit their convenience, we should anger our foreign customers, disarrange our whole financial system, and raise the cost of living to the British people,

and in return they suggest—that we go on paying for Imperial defense out of the British pocket. This is supposed to be patriotism. It is consummate impudence."

It is interesting, too, in this connection to note how the Denison Scheme strikes a man like Sir Robert Giffin who is a prominent statistician and financial writer and a recognized authority on subjects of trade and commerce. In a letter to the *London Times*, Sir Robert Giffin holds that Col. Denison's proposed Imperial Defence tax would, at a ten per cent. basis, make Britain pay forty-one million pounds taxation in addition to eleven million pounds in increase price for colonial goods, whereas the colonies would pay only three and a half million pounds, and get the enhanced profits of the eleven million pounds for their goods. This quite bears out our opinion, expressed some months ago, that Colonel Denison's scheme to enable the colonies to pay a much larger share than at present for the defense of the Empire, while, at the same time, securing a more than equivalent advantage through the preference to be accorded to colonial products in the British markets, was a proposition likely to seem much less attractive to British than to Canadian taxpayers.

**King's College and Consolidation.**

The Alumni of King's College, Windsor, at their annual gathering last week discussed at great

length and with great earnestness the question of federation with Dalhousie, and finally by a very small majority pronounced against the change. There was urged against the scheme the historic associations connected with the college, its great importance to the life and work of the church, the ability of the Episcopal body to support it independently, and especially, that the proposed union would involve an unwarrantable departure from the principles on which King's was founded, and a possible breach of trust, by becoming a party to the establishment of an institution from which all recognition of religion would be eliminated. The advocates of consolidation denied that the University would necessarily be of that character. The Alumni however placed themselves on record by affirming the necessity of the recognition of the Christian religion in connection with the college, through the following resolution moved by Bishop Courtney, which was passed unanimously:

"That it would be a departure from the principles on which King's College was founded and which it has always steadfastly maintained, and involves a change of trust and might result in the cancelling of her charter, to become a party to a scheme for the establishment of a university from which all recognition of the Christian religion was eliminated."

The Bishop favors the proposal for union with Dalhousie, and his purpose in moving this resolution seems to have been with a view to separating the principle as to the recognition of religion from the concrete question of union with Dalhousie. The position of the Alumni on the latter question was tested by the following resolution, moved by Rev. Mr. Donaldson of Halifax, seconded by Rev. G. W. Vernon of North Sydney.

"This Alumni learns with pleasure of the efforts that have been made by the board of governors of King's College to establish a Maritime University."

This was negatived 38 to 35. Subsequently to the meeting of the Alumni, the Board of Governors of King's met and took action on the question of Union, by accepting the report of its committee on Consolidation in favor of that proposal. The influence of the action taken by the Alumni made itself felt however in the action of the Governors so far that a provision was inserted in the Act that the consolidated university should be "A University whose principles and teachings shall ever be in harmony with the principles of Christian truth," and also that action looking to the consummation of the scheme will be deferred for a year. In the meantime opportunity will be afforded for Churchmen to inform themselves thoroughly as to the provisions of the scheme of union.