

## Editorial

## The New Governor-General

WE say good-bye with real affection to Arthur, of Connaught. He has done his duty as man, soldier and citizen. It is not alone the fact that he belonged to the Royal Family which made him popular with the Canadian people. He was recognized to possess great earnestness and broad sympathy. His tact and good judgment were ever in evidence. He carries with him our good wishes.

To follow him comes the Duke of Devonshire, a man of high honor and independence, just the man to make an impression on the Canadian mind. We bid him welcome, and are ready to assure him that the qualities which have given him such a reputation in the home land will be just as warmly appreciated here.

## The Friend Overseas

IN the story of the Blue Bird, when the little children visited grandfather and grandmother in the world beyond, the old people told them that they were never alone when people down on earth thought about them. Over in France, somewhere, there are many sick, many wounded, many lonesome though courageous hearts, and they will never be alone if only we who remain behind think about them. Now is the time to think, to get ready the socks and the comforts they so much need. Yes, and they need a cheering word. Do you remember how the "Sky Pilot" chased away all the harshness and bitterness from the heart of Gwen, as he pictured to her all the beauty she loved so well, and from which she was separated by that awful accident? So you, by picturing to the soldier boy the life on the farm or in the city—the life as it used to be with him—may drive away all loneliness and depression. Here is a work for every loyal soul.

## Co-operation

IT is too bad we have no way of levelling up inequalities. Here are ten farmers side by side.

Two are hailed out and the other eight have bountiful harvests. Would it not be well if losses and gains could be equalized? Or to take a wider example, here is a province ruined by rust and here another unhurt by any scourge. Isn't it too bad that there is no way by which the strong might automatically help the weak? Canada has not yet attempted much in the way of co-operation of this kind. Mutual insurance companies are comparatively limited as to membership. The time will come when a nation-wide arrangement will be made whereby local disaster will be offset by national contribution. Pure individualism is neither wise nor moral. Co-operation on as wide a scale as possible will make up for individual and national welfare.

## Away with the Tariff!

A WELL-KNOWN writer has remarked that "it often requires a dose of misrule to set a nation right." This is wonderfully illustrated in recent history in Canada. Had the misrule been less flagrant it is very likely that at least two defeated governments would still be in power. From the look of things one might freely prophesy that another government is quickly riding to a fall.

One evidence of misrule is the high cost of living. It is nonsense to say that the war alone is responsible for the increased price of necessities. A protective system which taxes the people annually about four hundred millions is surely the big factor in determining how much a man must spend in order to live. Perhaps it would be better to say "in order to die," for some cannot live under conditions such as we have to face to-day. If they do not actually die, it is because they run in debt. And this running in debt has a limit.

Of course every one does not feel the pinch. Never before was so much money being put in banks. Never before was there such a volume of trade. Yet, never did men with small salaries find it so difficult to make ends meet. If we were in a blockaded district we should not wonder that there should be an increase in the prices of things. But we are living in a land of plenty and every honest worker should easily be able to earn enough to supply his own wants and the wants of his family.

Our government, however, under the plea that it is protecting home industries, taxes practically everything that men require for food, clothing, shelter or convenience. There might be some argument for a tariff for revenue, but there is none for such a tariff as we are forced to endure to-day. Better a thousand times direct taxation with all its unpopularity than the system under which we now labor and suffer.

Direct taxation! It would not be so bad. Did a man pay directly only one-half of what he now pays indirectly through the customs, he would "keep a tab" on the expenditures of the government. There would be less prodigal expenditure and fewer nauseating displays of official pride.

The system of protection as we have it in Canada is iniquitous in the extreme. It discriminates against the poor, it pours money into the coffers of the wealthy, it is the mother of political debauchery. We have had a dose of misrule in all surety. Will it set us right? There are happily signs of a coming storm.

## A Fair Warning

THERE is a man down in North Dakota named Edward F. Ladd. He is principal of the State Agricultural College. He is a man of courage and keen discernment. Last year he said in a large farmers' gathering: "Fifty-five millions of dollars are lost to the farmers of North Dakota every year through unfair grading rules for grain." At this meeting and others of like kind it was shown that the suction fans in the elevators robbed the farmers of 50,000 bushels of grain for each elevator each year, that \$68,200 was charged the farmers for switching cars above the price the elevators paid the railway companies, and that through the vicious practice of mixing grades, the private elevators were making fortunes that rightly should have gone to the farmers. As there was no attempt on the part of the state legislature to remedy most of these abuses, the farmers themselves undertook to place a ticket in the field. Of course the old line parties laughed at them. Every conceivable argument was urged against the decision of the farmers. Notwithstanding this, they held fast and when it came election day their ticket was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Whether the movement is right or wrong, and whether the new legislature will act foolishly or wisely does not now matter. The fact remains that in one state the old line political parties have both

## The Sons of Canada

By Alice Irene Wood

The Sons of Canada, and who are they?

The Challenged to a deadly fray,

With heart of steel, to dare, to do,

To play the game, in God's way, through,

Their gallant best;—in soul array,

And these are they!

The Sons of Canada, and who are they?

The men who feel the forward sway,

Till blood-red hand of Iron Will

Has spent its frightfulness, its ill;

So note them; hark them; they obey—

Well, these are they!

The Sons of Canada, and who are they?

No pretence at a vain display,—

The men who make the battle strong,

For right, for honor,—with a song;

The men who smile on hope's dim day,

And these are they!

The Sons of Canada, and who are they?

They struggle for a later day,

When world of pain and strife forgot,

The stars still shine—forget them not!

And mark their splendour while you may!

For these are they!

The Sons of Canada, and who are they?

The marshalled hosts on Death's high-

way,

Who grapple with the hour's despair,

And smite the evil lurking there,

Then pass, with glory, from the day,

And these are they!

been discarded because they were not "on to their job," which is protecting the interests of the people.

The lesson is one that Canadian politicians should heed. It took only ten years of agitation to bring about the change in North Dakota. In Canada there has been an agitation along similar lines for fully as long, but Canadians are always a little slower in taking action. If the men who legislate for us at Ottawa are to continue to listen to the small coterie of manufacturers rather than the large number of farmers there they had better prepare themselves to take the consequences.

For years in North Dakota the teachers in the Agricultural College and the legislators as well had been emphasizing the doctrine of "greater production." Then the farmers found out that it did not pay to produce. Unless there was a better way of selling grain there could not possibly be a profit. And so the cry came for public terminal elevators and other facilities of the kind in order to prevent the grain from passing through the hands of the "Monopoly Grain Chamber."

There was one thing said during the contest in North Dakota—that every man in Western Canada should read and consider. The governor-elect (a farmer and a university man) was asked why young people leave the farm. His answer is enlightening.

"Four or five years ago," said Mr. Frazier, "a member of the faculty of the state university wrote me that he was preparing a paper on how to keep the boys and girls on the farm, and he asked me to give him some suggestions. No doubt he expected me to describe how inspiring it is to plant the tiny seed and watch it grow into a great crop. He probably wanted a description of the independent and easy life of the carefree tiller of the soil. But I told him that under existing conditions I saw no

reason why the boys and girls should stay on the farm, and that I, a farmer, would not blame them if they left it. I told him that we had to work from five in the morning until nine o'clock at night to prepare our products for the market and then have the Chicago Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce fix the price we were to be paid for our work. I told him that when farmers got their rights and a fair share of the prices paid for the things they produce, then I would say to the boys and the girls 'go back to the farm.'"

And there is sure a moral here for the people of Canada.

## The Loss and Gain Account

IT does us all good to read these words from the greatest figure in the war. They are the words of General Joffre:

"It is strangely interesting to see the results as they now begin to show themselves of Germany's hatred of those countries which she has forged into a league against her. We must never forget what Germany has taught us all. When she began the war, France was given over to things unworthy of her. She seemed to have forgotten her aspiration and her destiny. See her now purified and made anew. She has saved her own soul. Then England whom Germany hates most of all. She had grown light-minded, unstable, a prey to civil discord. Now she is unified and made whole. Her young men will begin life anew and the nation will take on the vigor and enthusiasm of youth. Think of Italy, after fifty years, fulfilling the visions of Mazzini and Cavour! And Russia—Russia to settle whose account Germany began this enormous war—will profit more from it than all the other countries of Europe combined. Not only has the Russian nation been reborn, but her material greatness will be vastly enhanced. No; whatever we may think of Germany we must never forget all we have learned from her."

And while Joffre was saying this, the silver-tongued orator, the indefatigable worker and organizer in Britain, was saying it in even a more impressive way. Here are the words of our own David Lloyd-George:

"We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable and too indulgent, many perhaps too selfish, and the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation where we can see the everlasting things that matter for a nation—the great peaks we had forgotten of Honor, Duty, Patriotism and clad in glittering white, the towering pinnacle of Sacrifice, pointing like a rugged finger to heaven."

## Voices from the Past

IT is interesting these days to read what was said by German and French authorities before war was declared. Here are two or three quotations and from these alone one could tell who is responsible for the outbreak of hostilities.

Prof. Delbrück, Germany's greatest historian, said in 1913 that "The great peril in Germany is not socialism, but Pan-Germanism. The Pan-Germanists are the ones who are always calling for a bigger army and more dreadnoughts and exclaiming that the French Army is just on the point of pouring across the border."

Prof. Fraeger, in an address before 300 university students, said:

"We live in portentous times. We must always bear in mind that sooner or later we give battle to our sworn enemy. War is inevitable, and the incidents of the Zabern affair prove how hurtful to Germany is the policy of reconciliation."

Mr. Paul Louis, writing in the Revue, of Paris, said:

"The French press, and indeed the press of the world, must wake up to the fact that there are really two Germanys. We find one Germany in the North, more or less dominated by the Prussian standard, with its violent and brutal manners, and always spoiling for a fight. And then there is the Germany of the South, going at a more moderate gait, of a more pacific and more sympathetic temperament, always indisposed to warlike demonstrations and anxious above everything for a pleasant life. This Southern Germany is opposed to the so-called 'advanced' Germany, which aims at political expansion and has so far become modernized. The South, in fact, rebels against the sovereignty of the sabre and turns away from ancient feudal Germany which bows down before absolutism and is filled with the military spirit and the dictates of Pan-Germanism. There is here a differentiation very apparent to the eyes of the observer, and any one is mistaken who confounds two parties quite separate and distinct in their mentality and their aspirations. He would, in fact, by his views suggest to us a vision quite out of color with the reality. If he set face to face the two Germanys he would find that for a long time the North has reaped decisive advantages and the South would certainly not plume itself on any success similar to that which the North carried off at Zabern and the military court at Strassburg."