

it a war of German brutality and atrocity. They, it is to be hoped, will be brought to account. But at the very foundation of the structure of horror that was raised stands the person of the German Emperor, William of Hohenzollern. Unless this man can be brought to trial in some form, and be made to suffer personal punishment for his crimes, justice will not have been obtained. It is not easy to say what is the best form of penalty to be imposed. No punishment that is possible will be adequate to the awful crimes the man is responsible for. But that, if such a thing be possible, he shall be brought out of his Dutch place of refuge and made to answer for his crimes, is a demand in which the whole civilized world will join.

Dangerous Militarism

THERE are writers and speakers who sometimes condemn in too sweeping terms what they call militarism. There is militarism that is good and militarism that is dangerous. The military spirit that enabled the usually unmilitary Canadian people to raise and send overseas nearly half a million men to fight for the world's democracy is something to be remembered with satisfaction and pride. Militarism in its best form, under order and discipline, has been the most powerful instrument for the maintenance of justice. Militarism of that kind will be required in the world for a long time, even if the dream of a League of Nations is realized. But militarism without its essential of discipline can easily become a menace to order. New York had an example of this last week, when soldiers over-ruled the civil authorities and endeavored to break up a public meeting of citizens. The meeting, as described by the reports, was not one that evokes sympathy from sensible people. It seems to have been part of a movement to preach the principles of disorder which are commonly spoken of as Bolshevism. Perhaps the meeting should not have been held. Perhaps the aims and utterances of its promoters were beyond the limits of free discussion. But that was a question for the civil authorities. The police—the instruments of the civil power—were on hand. Presumably they had their instructions and were ready to stop any proceedings that were deemed contrary to good order. That the meeting was not stopped by the civil authorities affords fair evidence that its promoters had managed to keep within the law. In any case, the situation was one that called for consideration by the civil authorities. Only upon their request could military interference be justified. When, in such circumstances, a body of soldiers, not acting under military authority, not under the discipline that is the very essence of military service, rushed in to overpower the police and break up the meeting, a step was taken which is entirely reprehensible and calculated to lead to trouble.

In several places in Canada there have been enough manifestations of the same objectionable form of militarism to give cause for some anxiety. The public must look to our military leaders, and to the chief men in our returned soldiers' organizations, to impress upon our soldiers the necessity of recognizing and submitting to the civil authority in all things not placed by law under the military department. No better service can be rendered to the community than in educating the returning soldiers along this line. There is everywhere in Canada a just and generous recognition of the splendid service that our soldiers have given in the great war. There is no lack anywhere of de-

sire to treat them with both justice and liberality. There is no claim in reason that they cannot enforce by fair discussion. Every incident that partakes of a disorderly character, in which the soldiers are concerned, takes away some of the lustre of the service abroad. The men who have done so much in Europe to bring honor to Canada, must become agents for the promotion of peace, order and good government at home.

Canada and Australia in London

A CANADIAN Associated Press despatch from London states that the Canadian Provincial Agents-General feel aggrieved because they were not invited to the Royal Gallery when the King addressed the Lords and Commons, whereas the Australian Agents-General were so invited. "Some time back," the despatch adds, "the Colonial Secretary explained that such differences were because the Australian Agents represented Sovereign States, and the Canadian Provinces did not come under that category."

It is hardly probable that any Colonial Secretary designated the divisions of the Australian Commonwealth as "Sovereign States," for they are nothing of the kind. The most material difference between these States and the Provinces of Canada is that the Governors of the States are appointed by the Imperial Government, while in Canada the Provincial Governors are appointed by the Federal Government at Ottawa. In the earlier days of the Canadian Confederation there were many students of the system who thought that the Provinces would have a more dignified status if the Governors continued to receive their appointments from London. Some difficulties were anticipated to arise from the appointment of local Lieutenant-Governors, and theoretically there was some force in the objections raised. In practice, however, these anticipations have not been realized. The Canadian system is certainly the more democratic.

It cannot be denied, however, that the system under which the State Governors of Australia receive their appointments from the Colonial Office in London gives these States greater prominence in London than the Provinces of Canada. The latter have no connection whatever with the Colonial Office, while the Australian States, through their Imperial Governors, are constantly in communication with that department of the Imperial Government. It is inevitable, we suppose, that under such conditions the Australian States should at all times be much in evidence at the Colonial Office, while only Canada as a whole is known there.

For a long time there has been occasional friction in consequence of this discrimination against the Canadian Provinces. We believe that to a considerable extent it could be removed by a larger degree of co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial authorities as represented in their London offices. It is not easy to see how anything but good to Canada could come from such co-operation. The representatives of the Dominion must as a matter of course have precedence. Subject to that there seems to be no good reason why the Provincial Agents General, though they may seldom have any business connection with the Colonial Office, should not receive more recognition than they have had in the past in the various public functions which come under the control of the Imperial Government.

Food and Fuel Control

THE regulations respecting food and fuel control are unavoidably troublesome. Now that the war is virtually over there is in many quarters a disposition to regard restrictions as no longer necessary. A little thought, however, must lead to the conclusion that it will be some months before we can hope to be able to return to the old time freedom. So far as food is concerned the demand for it has become greater rather than less from the suspension of hostilities. Hitherto our soldiers have been fighting the enemy. Now they are, in some cases, called on to feed those whom they have been fighting. Food production is not going to be increased in a moment. And a while, when the men come home from the war, there will be increased labor for the farms, and that will mean ultimately increased production. For the present only the supplies of war-time conditions are available to meet a demand that is greater than ever before. As respects fuel, there is a shortage of supply in all quarters, due to various causes. At the Canadian mines the output of coal has been much diminished. The influenza joined the war conditions to bring about reduced output. The quantity of American anthracite available for importation into Canada is strictly limited, and there is little probability that any better situation will arise later in the season. Economy in the use of hard coal at this stage is very necessary if there is not to be a coal famine before the winter ends.

Railway Names

THE painting department of the Government railways has a busy time in keeping track of the changes of the names of the railway cars. For many years the chief railway was known as the Inter-Colonial, sometimes the compound word, sometimes two distinct words. For purposes of abbreviation the name was considered as two words, and the road was commonly known as the "I.C.R.," these initials being painted on all cars where an abbreviation was convenient. Several years ago the point was raised by somebody that, when the cars went to the United States, as they often did in the course of truck and trade with the Yankees, the initials caused confusion, inasmuch as they stood also for one of the large American lines, the Illinois Central Railway. In the meantime the hyphen had disappeared from the name in the official records, and the name "Intercolonial" was found on all passenger cars. In conformity with this and to avoid confusion with the American road, the "I. C. R." was effaced wherever the short form was used, and "I.R.C.," meaning Intercolonial Railway of Canada, was substituted. The painters had a rest for a while. Then attention was drawn to the fact that the Intercolonial was not the only Government road; there was the Prince Edward Island Railway also. So to meet this situation the old name of Intercolonial was abandoned, and a new name, "Canadian Government Railways," "C. G. R.," was painted on the rolling stock. This alteration has not yet been fully made; some of the old cars have not yet reached the painters' hands. Now several other lines have been included in the Government system, and the Ottawa despatches tell us that hereafter the name to be used for all is "Canadian National Railways." So the painters must get busy again.