

another letter to Mr. Ritchie, that the Canadian Copper Company proposed to refine in Canada all their ores, except such as might be required to supply the demand in the United States. He also referred to the United States tariff as compelling the Copper Company to take matte into the United States and refine it there.

On January 8, 1897, the same Mr. Burke told the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, that the Canadian Copper Company was a purely American concern, having possibly one little Canadian stockholder. He added that all the product was refined in the United States, at a cost, during 1896, of some \$300,000 wages to laborers, and that they (the company) preferred to have that work done in the United States. They preferred to give their people (in the United States) the benefit of it.

Mr. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Orford Copper Company, of New York, which has a contract for refining the Canadian Copper Company's products, on the same occasion, said that he had had an expert at work for a year and knew of no nickel deposit in the United States that could be treated economically. The copper in the Canadian ore made the nickel so cheap. The estate of Senator Payne, the estate of Cornell, of Akron, O., and Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, were principal owners of the Canadian Copper Company. The total expenditure of their company in Canada was about \$28,000 while in the United States its total expenditure was about \$100,000, monthly. Only one-third of the nickel they imported was consumed in the United States.

Comparison of Mr. Burke in Canada with Mr. Burke in Washington seems scarcely to result in a halo of glory for Mr. Burke, and Mr. Thompson's statements to Congress would appear to be excellent arguments for the imposition of an export duty by the Canadian Government on nickel and copper ore and matte. Ten cents a pound on nickel and two cents a pound on copper would suffice to secure to Canada for all time, a source of commercial strength, and the establishment of an industry that would not only expend millions of dollars yearly in the production of nickel and copper, but also cause the development of our immense iron resources. A very appreciable decrease in the cost of refined nickel would result from the erection of refineries in Canada, and consequently we should be able to make a closer price for nickel steel than it can be manufactured for anywhere else in the wide world. Nowhere else are the conditions duplicated, and the Government will be worthy of all condemnation should it neglect this opportunity, by an act of simple justice, to establish for all time an immense industry which asks no exemption, no bonus, and no privilege, except it be a privilege to enter into honest competition in the world's market without fear or favor to capital or labor.

IN CASE OF WAR.

The coolness between the United States and Spain is rapidly becoming more frigid. Congress is in a condition of uproar. Almost every day some member of it makes an appeal to the country to let slip the dogs of war and intervene with force of arms to aid Gomez in his struggle for Cuba libre against Spanish oppression and Spanish cruelty. Interest is at white heat, and it looks as though war will result. Marsh, of Illinois, is the Chairman of the Committee on Militia in the

House of Representatives at Washington. He has introduced in the House a resolution that is likely to be assented to by the House, and by the Senate, and to which it is not expected President McKinley will refuse assent if it comes to him. Here is Mr. Marsh's resolution:—

That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the Government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her territories, and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and the naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect.

In the Senate, Vice-President Hobart has his hands full suppressing demonstrations that follow resolutions for war, for recognition of Cuba's independence, for armed interventions to secure Cuban independence, etc. Senator Mason, of Illinois, is no less warlike than his colleague of the Lower House. In speaking to the report of the Maine Court of Enquiry, he said:

We can hide no longer under the Executive wing. He can neither declare war nor refuse it. Congress alone can declare war. I for one am ready to vote now. You may continue to cry "peace, peace," but there can be no peace while Europeans own and butcher their slaves on the same continent where our flag floats. But there are those who say that the court does not fix the responsibility. It was not necessary. The "peace at any price" man cannot escape so. The law fixes the responsibility. We were in Spanish waters and over Spanish soil. The harbor is owned and controlled by Spain. The explosives in that harbor were owned and controlled by Spain. If it was a torpedo it was a Spanish torpedo; if it was a mine, it was a Spanish mine. No explosives have been on sale in Havana for over a year to private citizens; if it was gun-cotton, it was Spanish gun-cotton; and if it was dynamite, it was Spanish dynamite. The power to explode it was controlled by Spain. A Government acts only through its agents and officers, and they control the discharge of their cannon. It was owned, located and exploded by Spain, and Spain must answer. Let us awake. Shake off the Chinese narcotic that locks us in drowsy indolence, murmuring "peace at any price." Awake as our forefathers did at Concord and Bunker Hill—awake to glorious war against a nation that burns homes and murders women and children—awake to glorious war that seeks no gain for us in treasure or territory, but a war to drive the oppressor from the continent, to wave the Cuban flag in the sky forever, and a war that will help us for generations to come, by giving notice that the honor of our flag and the lives of our citizens must be respected among the nations of the world.

The Spanish press advises preparation and uncompromising refusal of all intervention. In the meantime regiments of colored infantry are being mobilized by General Miles, commander of the United States army, who is locating these troops at the Dry Tortugas. They would be the best qualified forces to land and engage the Spanish in Cuba. The endeavors of the United States to purchase warships, and many other indications are afoot to point to the ultimate declaration of war between Spain and the United States, and the declaration will come first from the United States unless Spain makes a very quick move.

Much speculation has been of late indulged in as to what attitude European powers would observe in case of conflict, and it seems to be the general conclusion that they would all stand aside and let Uncle Sam and Spain fight it out between themselves. The European correspondents of American journals have thus announced and argue out very conclusively their reasons for believing that such will be the case. Of