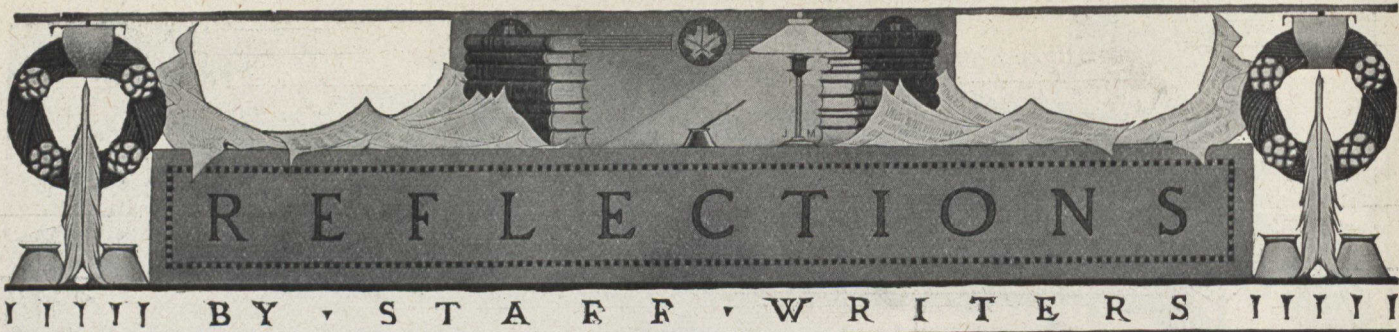




REFLECTIONS

BY STAFF WRITERS

THE growth of immigration continues to be satisfactory. During the past five months over 100,000 people have entered this country looking for new homes and new occupations. This is an increase of over sixty

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS

per cent. as compared with the same period of last year. Another glad feature is the distribution of these arrivals. At first the West and Ontario got nearly all: now all the provinces are getting a share. Of the continental immigrants arriving during the last nine months, Ontario got 32,000, Quebec 18,000, Manitoba 17,000, British Columbia 8,500, Maritime Provinces 6,500, Saskatchewan and Alberta almost 8,000. This is a fair distribution and leaves little room for objection on the part of any particular district.

MR. GEORGE P. GRAHAM, Opposition leader in Ontario, is credited with saying that he believes the voters of the Province are becoming less partisan. He says that they are ceasing to vote in a particular

GROWTH IN COMMON SENSE

way just because their fathers did, and that as a rule they vote for the best policy and the best man. Considering that at the last general election, they voted out the Government of which Mr. Graham was a member, this is high praise. It is not, however, a high compliment to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, since that statesman has never secured a majority from that province.

Leader Graham is undoubtedly right, speaking generally. The once proud boast, "I never cast a Liberal (or Conservative) vote in my life" is passing into history. Almost every other voter is now proud to say that he has voted both ways, which is as it should be. This independent and critical spirit may be said to be contemporaneous with the Canadian Club movement.

THERE are many people in this country who believe that horse-racing is an invention of the Devil. It is not, but it is surrounded by a host of followers who indulge their tendency for betting under cloak of this

THE KING'S PLATE RACE

sport. Betting and horse-racing are not necessarily bedfellows. The late Mr. Hendrie, one of the leading race-horse owners of Ontario, always made a boast that he had never placed a bet. Mr. Seagram bets but little. There are owners, of course, who encourage and indulge in this habit.

Horse-racing in itself is a magnificent and noble sport, and there are thousands of people who go to see both running and trotting races who never make a wager. At the Woodbine racetrack in Toronto, last week, the forty-eighth King's Plate was run. Sixteen horses started and the race was won by Kelvin, owned by Mr. T. Ambrose Woods, of Toronto. It was an unexpected win, the owner being almost unknown as a competitor. Probably eight thousand people saw the race which is one and a quarter miles, and for horses which have been bred in Ontario and have never won a race.

There is a grand opportunity now for some one to establish a running race open to all Canadian bred non-winners. There should be a national race as well as a provincial. It would be interesting to see colts from the West, from Quebec, from the Maritime Provinces and from Ontario meet together to show what climate,

breeding and training can produce. Such an event would be popular and historic and should be to Canada what the Derby is to Great Britain. No doubt the suggestion has been made before, but it seems better to-day than ever. Provincialism is all right in its way, but nationalism is coming steadily to the fore. A national hero in the racing world is just as important as a national hero in any other branch of sport.

OUR Governor-General has been trying for a year or more to interest Canadian merchants in the Japanese market. He believes that there is a splendid opportunity there for our food-stuffs and our man-

TRADE WITH JAPAN

ufactures. As he has exceptional opportunities of knowing something about that market, doubtless he has good reason for persisting in his attempt.

He has addressed a communication to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the subject, and seems to indicate that he thinks these gentlemen should adopt more vigorous methods. Only Lord Grey would dare to lecture these important gentlemen who are more given to lecturing than to being lectured. They have shown their good sense in receiving His Excellency's suggestions with a due amount of modesty and a promise to take the matter into their serious consideration.

Lord Grey is also paying special attention to Prince Fushimi, and is to return to Canada shortly by the same vessel in order to assist in his entertainment here. As General Kuroki will be here about the same time, we shall have quite a Japanese June. Prince Fushimi will arrive in Quebec on June 7th and will visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg. He will be accorded such honours as are due a prospective Mikado.

"ALL systems, either of preference or restraint . . . being taken away, the obvious and simple system of natural liberty establishes itself of its own accord. Every man, so long as he does not violate the

SOCIALIST AND INDIVIDUALIST

laws of justice, is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest in his own way, and to bring both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other man or order of men—." Thus says Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," a book nowadays more often criticised than read. We have apparently travelled far from the ideas of Adam Smith. We have left behind us the days when the State's duty to industry was believed to be concerned with holding its hand off, the reason for such belief being found in the statement "man's selfishness is God's providence." Our statute books have a steadily increasing body of law dealing with industrial matters. Legislation affecting questions of sanitation, hours of labour, child labour, methods of wage payment, regulation of corporations, protective tariffs—these are a few indications of the change in point of view which is elaborating an industrial code.

Are we, then, all becoming Socialists? So some would say—for example Bernard Shaw's former associates, the Fabians, who look upon all such extension of state functions as acquiescence, more or less blind, in Socialism. Paradoxical as it may seem, such an expansion of government duties is entirely in harmony with a