

Elgin decided not to interfere, and the Transvaal is to be permitted to carry out its wishes.

The Spectator, commenting on this action, says: "The Colonial Office, we fear, is in the right. The future is with the Colonies, and nothing could be more ill-advised than to fill them from the first with colliding races." In order to allay any irritation which may arise in India, the Spectator advocates special facilities for settling the Indians in the half-filled valley of the Brahmapootra in the centre of India, in Guiana, the West Indies and in the tropical regions of East and West Africa. They are now excluded from South Africa and Australia, and they are not likely to find a welcome in Canada. Therefore, the Crown Colonies alone are left to them.

These incidents show "the increasing difficulty of legislating for an Empire so complex." The Colonial Office has a difficult task to decide between one class of colonists and another, between differences of creed and colour and different degrees of civilisation. If the Empire can handle this great question with success, much will be gained for Imperial solidarity. The only safe rule would seem to be that each colony should be left absolutely free to decide what shall be "the future ethnic conditions" of its inhabitants. The rule may be difficult of operation, but it is the business of statesmanship to find a way or make it.

IN a most interesting volume entitled "England and Germany," Mr. Austin Harrison describes the rivalry between these two great countries and traces the ideals of each. Germany's central aim is industrial greatness. In support of this he gives many facts and

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE

statements. The statistics as to the population are most interesting. He shows that since 1816, the agricultural population has not grown at all, though the whole population has increased thirty-five millions. In 1816, only six million German people were classed as non-agricultural. By 1875, this had grown to twenty-four millions. Between 1875 and 1905, this industrial portion of the population had almost doubled and was estimated at forty-two millions. In other words, while the agricultural population remained stationary, the industrial increased seven-fold. That is why we know Germany as a great manufacturing country.

Mr. Harrison points out that to protect her trade and to maintain her industrial greatness, Germany has built a great fleet. Napoleon fought England to ruin her economically; Germany does not desire to be ruined economically or even checked, therefore she maintains a strong army and enlarges her already extensive fleet. In 1905, she spent fifty million dollars on her navy; the estimates for 1908 indicate an expenditure of eighty millions; in 1911, it is estimated that the expenditures will reach one hundred and ten millions. From these figures, one may gather what it costs to become and remain a great nation in Europe.

Before Canada decides to become an independent and industrial nation, she should carefully consider what it is costing Germany and the United States. Perhaps an examination of the situation as set forth in the statistical records of these two nations, may incline us to remain mainly agricultural and decidedly modest in our national ambitions.

SOMETIMES there has been wafted from the East a gentle rumour to the effect that the Maritime Provinces are failing to receive their share of attention from both the powers which govern this expanding country, and from the bands of sturdy immigrants. But

THE EASTERN EDUCATOR

whatever ebbs or flows in the tide of national affairs, the work of Nova Scotia in educational development will remain as enduring rock. The wise men of our colleges come from the East and receive nothing less than the Presidency. If, by any chance, a Nova Scotian is given a mere lectureship in Latin or professorship in English, he keeps quiet for a few strenuous years and then we awake some fine day and read an item which informs us that the plodding professor has just been elected to the presidency of a provincial university in Canada or a state institution in the Republic which always knows an educational leader when it sees him. We hardly need to scan the trite line which informs us that the president-elect was born in Nova Scotia. We suspected it, from the moment that we heard a Canadian had received the appointment. He simply would not dare to call himself a native of any but the province of Grant, Gordon, Falconer and Tory. The latest of these Nova Scotian presidents is Dr. A. Ross Hill, who, according to a Halifax despatch, has been appointed to such a position in the University of Missouri. Canadian editors have frequently

deplored the exodus of so many of our best graduates; but there is an aspect of this matter which has not always been kept in view. These professors and presidents of Canadian birth may assist in forming an intellectual entente cordiale which may some day prove of peculiar service in a time of political stress. From Columbia in New York to Leland Stanford at Palo Alto, California, Canadian graduates are to be found and, among them, not the least come from the provinces of the Atlantic seaboard.

THERE is a story told about an old farmer of sturdy tastes who was prevailed upon to drink a glass of soda-water and who declared afterwards with disgust that there was nothing in it but "sweetened wind." There is a noticeable tendency in certain academic circles to give an occasional audience this sort of intellectual refreshment with much fizz and little substance. It must be remembered that life is not all talk or even chiefly talk and that, if education is to be preparation for its problems, the talk should lead to affairs. The educational authorities of the United States are beginning to awaken to this necessity and in California, especially, are asking for less clamouring about oratory and more effectual mental discipline. President Roosevelt, who is seldom without a subject for lengthy disquisition, has made justifiable complaint of the pseudo-intellectuality of the women of the Great Republic. In Canada, the same "tendency to talk" has somewhat weakened the effect of certain educational magnates. Oratorical ability is of the utmost service and inspiration when sparingly used; but it is dangerously easy for "ideals" and "vistas" to be so frequently resorted to that the words become the sweetened wind of the class-room. Boys of university age are exceedingly shy of too much talk and are quick to discover the boundary line between the lofty and the loquacious.

AN Italian visitor to England has recently remarked upon the dreary sameness of English suburban residences, describing their monotony in terms which impress, even upon the stranger to London, the deadly repetition of these abodes. In Canadian cities

SAMENESS IN STRUCTURE

one may notice the same lack of originality or individual design. Must we have all these ugly rows of red brick with the same, sad parlour in each stuffy house, the same bay window in the upstairs sitting-room, the same oblong dining-room and the same huddled attic? Some of Toronto's new streets are enough to depress anyone possessed of lively imagination—such rows and rows of unbroken bleakness. Montreal has somewhat more of picturesqueness combined with a more liberal supply of mud on the highway. Out in the wide West, the citizens are already on their guard against the spoiling of the cities. Edmonton, especially, has set her bright face against monotonous wrinkles and has determined, if not to preserve eternal youth, to grow old gracefully. "It is a question of money," someone may remark; "the wealthy citizen can afford to build his own home and follow his own designs. The rest of us must be thankful if we can pay rent for any common-place dwelling." But Canadians who have visited Berlin know that the money basis does not hold in the objection to monotony and mediocrity. Canadian landlords are showing a lack of taste and initiative which is no credit to a country, that should have new ideas in bricks and mortar as well as in municipal financing. We are extremely timid about differing from our neighbours in the matter of apparel or front door, forgetting that the best of life belongs to those who dare to be different.

CANADA should be credited by Japan with a sense of fairness and justice. The Canadian official appointed to investigate the difficulties caused by Japanese immigration into British Columbia finds that the Japanese Government is not to blame in the slightest.

DEFENDING JAPAN'S HONOUR

As the "Courier" has always maintained, the bulk of the immigration has been from Hawaii, where Japanese authority did not obtain. Mr. Mackenzie King, the investigator, places the remainder of the blame for the present situation on British Columbia employers. These employers will probably retort that they were obliged to get some sort of cheap labour to check the greediness of the western unions.

It is pleasant to know that this Japanese problem is now domestic rather than international, and that Mr. Lemieux's mission must have been a success, since there was nothing he could ask of the Japanese Government which it had not already granted. In fact, the best thing for Canada to do is to laugh and forget all about this imaginary trouble with Japan.