

many and German aggrandisement in all the open continents. The United States has added to the Anglo-Saxon impudence by telling Germany to keep out of South America. Naturally, the Teuton rebels. He feels that he is as good a man as the Anglo-Saxon, that his race-making power is superior and that to confine him to a small territory, south of the Baltic, is something to which he cannot submit. If the German Empire is to continue its present expansion it must have new territory. If Great Britain is to oppose Germany in Turkey, in Northern Africa, in South America and in Asia, then Great Britain must be fought. Japan fought Russia to obtain recognition as a "great nation" with all that term implies in the code of nations. Germany would fight Great Britain for the same reason—if necessary. A victory over Great Britain would mean at least a division of the carrying trade and the privilege of acquiring a few important spaces suitable for colonisation. It would mean the placing of Germany and Great Britain on a more equal basis, in regard to possibilities in the development of Empire.

These are, crudely, the reasons why Germany is making such tremendous efforts to create a fleet which may successfully meet a British fleet, and maintaining an army which is superior to the British army. These also are the reasons why British diplomacy is straining itself to isolate Germany by international combinations and why British statesmen and military leaders are warning the British people that the army and the navy must be rapidly and intelligently developed. There is no right nor wrong in the question. It is a question of race against race, of nation against nation, in a rivalry which it is impossible to avoid.

WOMEN AND VOTES

ONCE upon a time, wealth and rank alone entitled a man to the franchise. To-day, almost any able-bodied man, twenty-one years of age or over, has a share in the governing of the country. Not long ago, a woman was supposed to have no political personality, except that of influence with her husband or some male relative. To-day, women who own property and are widows or spinsters of legal age are recognised as having minor privileges, such as municipal suffrage. In the near future, women may come more nearly to political equality with man.

There are many objections to manhood suffrage, yet the good which it accomplishes outweighs the evil according to the general acceptance. There are many stake-less and ignorant men who have the right to the broadest political suffrage who are not competent to exercise it wisely. As the law cannot recognise intellectual differences among men, all are given equal privilege. The man who is earning a weekly wage of \$15 a week may be better informed, more broadly patriotic and more capable of marking an intelligent ballot than some men with a weekly revenue five or ten times as great.

To say that women do not know enough about social, municipal and political matters to cast an intelligent ballot is on a par with saying that half the men who have the right to vote know little of the real merits of the questions on which they adjudicate. To say that they are so under the domination of the male members of the community that they cannot exercise independent judgment, is to give a reason why many blind male partisans should not have the privileges of the ballot. A more potent argument is the one that women have not yet been sufficiently trained for the responsibility of citizenship. Their education along social, economic and political lines has been neglected until recent years. This, however, is a vanishing argument. Public schools and higher co-education will shortly make the gulf between the political man and the political woman much narrower.

The women of Canada may not be quite prepared for the exercise of a broad franchise. There is no doubt, nevertheless, that that preparation is proceeding. Women's interest in public questions is increasing rapidly. Their conversation concerning public questions and their activity in connection with charity, hospital and other movements show a remarkable growth. In church and educational work, woman does many things which were once left entirely in the hands of men. That she will eventually extend her activities to political work is almost certain.

Under these circumstances, the individual who refuses to discuss the possibilities of woman suffrage is an ostrich. The question is one which must be fairly and reasonably faced. An immediate decision is not necessary, but the discussion is absolutely necessary in view of the great progress women are making in industrial, commercial and

public activities. To call women who are clamouring for votes "suffragette poll-parrots" is not argument.

THE AMATEUR IN CANADA

IN England, where classes of society are duly recognised, there are amateur rules to fit the various stages of life. Rowing is the ideal of amateurism and that ideal requires that the amateur must never have worked as an artisan or in any menial position. From this, the amateur requirements grade down a bit to fit those who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow and who are somewhat given to believe that sweat, whether produced by labour or sport, should have a certain monetary value.

But in Canada there is an erroneous belief that there are no "classes" and acting on this the amateur sporting authorities have decreed that one amateur definition is good enough for all. And they have made that amateur definition come up to the English ideal, save and except that they make no distinction between the barber and the bank clerk, the artisan and the aristocrat.

Are the results satisfactory? Well, would you expect them to be? We find amateur athletes coming home from the Olympic games at London, whither they travelled at a proud country's expense and hippodroming around country fairs for "medals." We find amateur boxers who can easily be hired for exhibitions at the reasonable rate of ten dollars a night. We find lacrosse teams that are as amateur as anything that ever carried white wings till they get a chance to play against professionals for the Minto cup; and others not quite so hidebound in their opinions who are ready to shed their wings for the gate receipts an exhibition game with a professional team will bring. We find amateur hockey teams run at such an expense that there is no money left in the treasury to run a professional lacrosse team the next summer. We find football teams striving to get men into the game who have broken the letter if not the spirit of the amateur law.

Of course, all this is done quietly, and on the surface it looks as if the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union was triumphing in the great work it has undertaken and is honestly trying to carry out. But underneath that shining surface is much that is vile and it is extremely doubtful whether Canada's universal amateur definition is not conducive to perjury rather than clean sport. It is fitted to ideals rather than conditions. It tries to convince the man, whose every energy is strained to earn a living, that under certain conditions the almighty dollar is something to shun.

Not to go into matters at too great length, the amateur sporting authorities in Canada should recognise one of several things, viz., that there are classes in Canada and their amateur rules should be tempered to fit these classes; that there are certain lines of sport they had better not attempt to control; or that, lastly, they should abolish all "gates" and thus make the managements as amateur as the players and at the same time remove all the temptation to which the latter are subjected.

THE SALE OF COCAINE

THE recent prosecution of certain dealers for the illegal selling of poisonous drugs in Montreal elicited a statement from Chief of Police Carpenter of that city to the effect that dealers were selling cocaine freely, even in five-cent lots to children, and that it was not overstating the case to say that over three hundred young men had acquired the habit during the past year. The Chief also stated that more than two-thirds of the pickpockets brought to the police station are users of opium, cocaine or morphine. In the opinion of Chief Carpenter the law which prohibits the sale of such drugs does not go far enough. The restriction should be made absolute that no minor should be served except on the written order of a physician. The Chief also declared that the Government should see to it that no dangerous drugs are brought in through the customs under the guise of patent medicines. The Council of Pharmacy moved in the matter by securing evidence against the guilty parties; but the Quebec Pharmacy Act plainly requires such amendment as the Ontario Pharmacy Act received during the last session of the Legislature. The *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* declares that conditions in Toronto regarding the sale of such drugs appear to be satisfactory. Although ours is a country of small towns and rural districts, where this evil is hardly known, it is well to see that legislation restricting these sales is strictly enforced. Certainly Chief Carpenter's remarks justify alarm among those who are dealing with the problems of criminology.