THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD
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## The World Window



## Profitable Government <br> Goverment Investments

 frev the future valuable and improving state fintely better than paying off the whole of the war indebtednes.Such yan investment to prosecute long neglected schemes that would transform social and Industrial life and lead to an enhanced production of wealth sufficient to change the face of society. Here are some of the reforms Mr. Money sugests: The creation of a national system
of electrical power supply; the creation of a national trassport system by first transforming the railway companies' stock into publici stock, ocosolidatang and coordinating the various systems
and feding and feeding them with the new capital they so badly need in many diriections; second, establishing an.inland waterway system on contunental lines and so relieving the railways from unsuitable traffic
and cheapening transport; the eradication of every slum in the country and providing local authorities with, funds for the purpose; and establishing afforestation on a large scale-neglect
has caused a present deficiency in the supply df pit props.

Mr. Money thinks the importance and
far-reaching effect of the not be exaggerated, By spending the
sreater part of the indemnity not tin the re- $\begin{gathered}\text { Courtain } \\ \text { Reconstitue }\end{gathered}$ greater part of the indemnity not in the re.
payment of debt; but in creating great napayment of debt; but in creating great na-
tonal works, the eveernment would not only ensure the full em. ployment or every person fit to work in the United Kingdom, but
would ensure, also, that in the future the wage funds of the county would grow in an ever swelling stream by reason of the e ea.
surres taken to improve the very basis of industry and the lives and sures taken to improve the very basis of industry and the lives and
environment of the people for whom industries exist. environment of the people for whom industries exist, Not alone
would town life be improved by better housing, but cheap power Would be at the disposal of the industrial captainins and of the do. domestic worker alike. Vigorous and prosperous industries could be
carried on in, or about, clean and healthy towns in which thie death rate would fall to such a degree that twenty years after the war the deaths in the United Kingdom would be at least 250,000 a year less than they are today. Thus a war, he adds, which cost
arew ten thousand lives once might come to save Britons hun-
dreds of thousands of live

Could
Germany
Pay the Cost ?
$\square$ While there will be plenty of people
in sympathy with Mr. Money's proposals in sympathy with Mr. Money's. proposals
many will doubt whether Gerpmany will
exer be able to pay the entire cost of the alone, which it is universaly to the allies. The losses to Belgium in the first place, ure of themselves sast, much more indeed thañ four years ago. When to that is added themnity on France fortyto be expended by Britain, France and Russia difectly and indirectly, the total, if laid on Germany, would form a crushing burden for many generations. This, it may be argued, would, of itself,
be desirable if for no other reason than to prevent a revival of mil tarism and its dream of world dominions. But, in the long run, productive power of Germany. And it must not be forgotien that if Germany loses, he: productive power will be vastly diminished. The great iron deposits in German Lorraine will revert to France, as will the enormously valuable potassium wells of Alsace. In all
probabiilty, aliso, many of Germany's best markets in Europe will be clobed and may nevert be again available.

That course is to begin to own remuie.taking reforms of peculiar value, lay up

## Germany and the Coot of War

 of allies have yet $a$ long way to go to hhorities of repute are talking about the indemnity Germany will G. Chiozza Money, Member of Parliament for the Eastern Division of the City of Northampton in in Eniland, whe, Esin an article recenty issued, discusses this question. "Some of those who agreewith me," he writes, "and whio does not? that Geimany ought to be made to pay ouf big war bill have qualms as to how the Bri.tish Government can receive payment without disturbing employ-
ment:" They fear it can only be paid by pouring into Brition ant at we workmen of Germany

This view, in, Mr. Money's.opinion, en
trely
temarks the the question. If and when, he What remarks, the Bitish Government is in position to draw a big sum from German
us an indemnity, payable by instalment of the
Indemnity during a certain period, there will not.be the slightest difificulty in drawing such imports from the world at large, in satisisction of the
creditit as would form a most convenient and most desirable addition to the nations' funds and to the avaiable capital of the coun-
try. Where he ry. Where he considers. dificicily may rise, is in the course to
be taken by the government receiving the indemnity. It could,
he remarke national debt and lo the war loans contracted, thus reduilable for private investment either at home or abroad. For himself, whowever, Mr, Money would like to see a different course taken. What-
ever the cost of the war may be to Britain, he would like to see pne-third repaid out.of the indemnity and the other two-thirds sued Money says, should take the opportunity to start on a course which
should have beed take should have been taken long ago.

German Responsibility for the War

Presiding, on December 15, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London, when Training of read an interesting paper on the current number of United Empire, the journa of the Institute, Earl Grey when closing th discussion, told a remarkable story as to the universality of German Jealousy of England. Two months before the war, Earl Grey happened to cross the Atlantic on a German ship where he was treated by the Germans on board with the friendliest courtesy and received embarrassing attention. One day he made the acquaimfance of a German passenger who impressed him as conceal his true opinions. In reply In reply to Earl Grey's request for a frank
statement of what this German believed to be the true feeling of Germany towards England, he was told that deep at the bottom of every German heart was the desire to take from Eng land the Empire she was not strong enough to
hold. "We believe," said this very plain spoken German, "that you English have been corrupt ed by the softening influences of too much pros perity; that you are rotten thru and thru; that you are sunk on sordid sensuality and sloth, and that your, only idea of lib-
erty is the liberty mans, on the contrary, has been taught be loyal to, and to make sacrifices for our country." Then thumping his breast, he
added with great emphasis: "Nous sommes des guerriers! We are warfis! And we mean to take from you, at the very first opportunity, the Em-
pire which is ours by right " From further conversatio
Earl Grey was led to belition with this German, German Emperor who was immediately responsible for the war so much as the people behind him. This impression has, no doubt, been confirmed by -all the evidence obtainable regarding
the attitude of the the ar broke out a tendency existed When the a few British public men and writers to regard that people, particularly the Southern Germans, as having been misled by the Prussian war party the Emp apportion the bume has proved impossible so to German people. Possibly they were the victims originally of the Prussian military and educational system, but they made no effort to use their own judgment, or to check the forces that were driving them into war. They,
with the lust for world power.

## British and Prussian

 Ideals> Among the results of this war, and that not
$e$ least valuable and important, will certainly be the greater recognition of the strength coming from national sentiment when combined England; as the predaion in ammon cause In the British Empire, has been slow to appreshould be imputed to Englishmen for this rea son. The desire and determination to destroy the individuality of conquered peoples were general characteristics of all dominant powers
until the modern era was well advanced in its until the modern era was well advanced in it
progress and it is to the credit of Englishmen that they learned to respect and later to appre-
ciate the sturdy insistence on the right of the other. nations of the United Kingdom to pre
serve their ancient pattiotism and the continserve their ancient patriotism and the contin
uity of their history, and on the right of the new
Dominions of the Empire to Dominions of the Empire to io independent self.
government and to create an individual spirit of nationality for themsevves.
When the war is over, it will be imposible to deny a a arger measure crown colonies thaternmen
to the dependencies and crown may desire it. Much progress had been mad
in that direction before the coming of this in that direction before the coming of this su-
premet test and it was fortunate that the greatest advance was made in the years that immediate-
ly preded Iy preceded its arrival. Inded, does it not ap-
pear that the Providerice, which shapes the ends
of men and nations, rough hew these as of men and nations, rough heww these a a sthey
maye again extended its aegis over the British Empire? Germany was 10 years too late in
the choice of her time to strike. She allowed too much of the twentieth century to pass and
too much scope for the development of its new
ideals Indeed tad ideals. Indeed, had Germany deliberately de-
signed to. etabatish the British Empire on the
basis of national sentiment and Imperial loyalty, she could not have selected a moment moyare
faverabie, nor one better adapted to achieve
that end. that end.
This, we take it, is part of the tragedy
Prussian militarism. Prussia is a survival the dark ages. Up to the last, Prussia was en gaged in its mait effort to destroy the hational
sentiment of the Poles, just as German Austria
and Hun and Hungary displayed the same spirit in the
treatment of other faces within that composit Empire. Russia, long afflicted by a similar oo-
session, proved herself more amenable to ex
perience and of recent years, has given evidenc of more liberal tendencies. But. irrespective
that, this war mentals, a conflict between the medieval and
the modern ideas, between a civilization restng on the preservation and protection of ind
vidual nationality and advancing thru sympa
hetic understading to mitual thetic understanding to mutual co-operation
and a civilization if stchn it can be calledesting on brute force and the imposition of
one yppe- retrograde type at that-of mis named "Kultur." It is just, a recrudescence
for the last time, of the ages 'olog struggle be
tween freedom and tyrany, between the powe tween freedom and tyranny, between the p
of reason and the power of the sword.

## CRUSTS AND CRUMBS



