

Press of Canada

And now we have it from Rear-Admiral Bacon, director of the naval armaments in Great Britain, that the battleship of the future will be 50 per cent. larger than the dreadnought of to-day. At that rate, our little boats will not even be flies on the wheel and will be obsolete before they are built. This proposed Laurier navy is the biggest sham of the century.—Kingston Standard.

A man who had an eye put out by a woman's hatpin in Brussels has recovered \$2000 damages — \$1000 from the woman and \$1000 from the street car company in which she was riding at the time of the accident. That is, to say the least, rather stretching it to hold a company in effect—responsible for what a woman wears. Probably the theory held by the court was that this was a case similar to where a man bringing anything dangerous on his property is held responsible for it. In any event, it will probably give pause to some women who incline overmuch to the long hatpin. It is better to sacrifice style than eyes.—Kingston Standard.

In matters of commerce, and tariffs, and such, the fault of the Yankees—the same as the Dutch—is giving too little and asking too much.—Goderich Signal.

Mackenzie & Mann evidently like company for their C.N.R. Not only will it parallel the C.P.R. in this province for nearly 300 miles but, according to Jack Stewart, the big railway contractor, it will hug close to the G.T.P. for 350 miles west of Edmonton, being, he says, almost in sight of it for all that distance. Maybe Mackenzie & Mann are afraid of getting lost should they get out of sight of a real transcontinental railway—Victoria, B.C., Saturday Sun.

The dignity of the court room would be enhanced if the sheriff would insist upon the constables reserving the right of entry within the bar to counsel, witnesses and officials connected with the cases before the judges. Under present conditions, quite a number who have no connection with the case in progress are admitted and occupy seats while those who have priority have to obtain accommodation as best they can. This remark also applies to the press.

COLD COMFORT FOR CONSUMERS.



Newark, N. J., Evening News.

ble. Reporters cannot be present every moment of the trial, and it is very inconvenient when they return to find their seats occupied by persons who have no real right to be within the bar at all.—Guelph Herald.

There are loud complaints at the length of debates in the Canadian commons. No adequate plan has yet been devised by which they may be curtailed without interfering with free speech in parliament. The best scheme we know of is to call off all the reporters. The members would raise a great storm, but the country would not seriously object.—Brantford Expositor.

The Toronto City Council has declared in favor of giving its policemen one day off in seven and paying them the regular schedule. The same rule should apply to all police forces. No man in a city's employ should be required to work more than six days in the week. It will cost Toronto more, of course, to give its guardians a day's rest in seven, but surely that is their right and the financial aspect of the case does not enter into the matter at all. It's a question of right and not money.—Brantford Expositor.

Old age pensions impose a substantial load on the back of the British taxpayer. It is estimated that they will make a draft of \$46,100,000 on the English treasury during the next

A Retrospect

March 27, 1625—Charles I. began to reign in England.
March 27, 1813—Commodore Oliver H. Perry arrived at Erie, Pa., to fit out a squadron.

March 27, 1834—Wm. L. Mackenzie was elected first mayor of Toronto.

March 27, 1848—Frederickton, N. B., was incorporated into a city. It is the "Celestial City."

fiscal year—Hartford Times. But a mere trifle compared with the war pensions of the United States—even more of which are granted undeservedly than is the case with the old-age pensions!—Halifax Echo.

Why is it that the Ottawa government so frequently desire to conceal the facts regarding measures which they wish to force thru the house? The Montreal Star, referring to the recent fight over the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Bill, says: "It has yet to be explained why, if the proposals are fair and equitable, it was considered desirable to resort to devious, hole-and-corner methods to prevent a discussion of the merits of the question on the floor of the house—neither has it yet been made clear why there is such earnest desire for haste."—Peterboro Review.

Chief Food Inspector Dr. McCarty has been investigating cold storage in Montreal. He reports that in one cold storage house two thousand sheep have been kept cool for two years. The owners of the sheep declare that they are still in good condition and fit for human consumption, but the general public would like to have some more unprejudiced opinion. A careful scientific examination should be made to ascertain the exact condition of meat that has been stored so long.—Peterboro Review.

The Philadelphia Record thinks that the United States ought to go in for reciprocity with Canada "because Canada has very little to sell to the United States." The Record comments upon the fact that commissioners, have gone from Washington to all parts of the globe to discover some one to trade with, while right at their doors are the best customers in the world. That's what Canadians used to tell their neighbors; but they refused to listen. We are inclined to think that our neighbors have, in respect to their reciprocity, "stuffed away the day of grace!"—Victoria, B.C., Colonist.

Stand Firm

The tariff situation between Canada and the United States has brought out more than at any time since the departure of the first contingent to South Africa the strength of Canadian national spirit.

"Stand firm" has been the keynote of thousands upon thousands of messages that have poured in on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding, the minister of finance, during the past two weeks. The motive behind all this is not that Canada desires to secure unfair business advantage over the United States, but is evidence of general recognition of the fact that the existing bargain has resulted in an overwhelming balance of trade in favor of United States.

Diplomatic experiences in the past have been most unfair and unfavorable to Canada. To some extent Canadian and British diplomats have assisted in the consummation of these bad bargains. The impression is that Canada has been fencing for years with politicians prepared to drive a one-sided bargain, no matter what might be the merits of the question in negotiation.

Canadian people are solid today in confidence of their ability to take care of themselves. The national spirit is reflected in the "stand firm" telegrams.

Press of States

Says The Rochester Herald: There has been no more deplorable lack of statesmanship in American legislation than in acts which have applied directly or indirectly to Canada. There is no reason why Canada and the United States should not at all times be the best of friends. For many years it seemed almost inevitable that sooner or later Canada would become a part of the American Union. But there are few to-day, we fancy, who look for such a consummation, unless it be in the far-distant future. The policy of the United States towards Canada has been based on motives so selfish that Canadians long ago grew disgusted, and adopted toward us an attitude of hostility. The tariff wall which we erected to keep the goods of our neighbors out of our land was succeeded by another tariff wall to keep our goods out of Canada, and thus far, Canada has suffered far less from our tariff policy than we ourselves have suffered, also injury has been done to both, as was inevitable.

The same paper, proceeding to discuss the tariff situation, says: There should be free trade between the provinces and the states. Every argument which applies in favor of free trade between New York and California applies with redoubled force in favor of free trade between New York and Canada. But, of course, the dear old tariff wall must not be broken down, for if it were most of our Republican politicians would be out of a job.

The Superior Telegram takes another view. It proceeds: "However, our new tariff law afforded just the opportunity they (Canada) had been looking for. Our maximum rate appeared to afford an opportunity for a retaliatory tariff against our products without exciting the disapproval of the mother country, Great Britain. This, they figured, would cause our manufacturers to establish plants in Canada to supply their Canadian customers, greatly to the benefit of Canada. Hence there is no anxiety on the part of Canada to be included in a settlement for a minimum rate. If President Taft succeeds in getting that country to come in, the high character of his diplomacy will be proven."

The same paper says the balance of trade is running against United States now: "The government's report on the country's foreign trade in February shows that imports of merchandise last month ran \$4,300,000 above exports. The reason why interest attaches to such an excess of imports is that nothing of the sort has been witnessed at this time of year since 1895. Within that 15-year period the month of February has presented an unbroken series of 'export balances,' rising as high as \$50,000,000 in February, 1900, and \$32,000,000 in February, 1908.

"Canadian business men, some of them, think that trade in both Canada and the United States will be injured if the maximum tariff under the present law is put into effect. In another column will be found an interview with a Mr. Keyes, an owner of a wood pulp mill, in which he says that if the maximum duty on pulp, the product of which he has been shipping to the United States, is levied, his mill will have to shut down. He and other manufacturers are on their way to Washington to ask the president not to have the high pulp duty take effect," says The Manchester, N.H., Guardian. "At the same time, every proposition of our government should be considered a little more fairly than some people, on either side of the border, are doing."

The interchange of Albany of sentiments of warm friendship between the representatives of Canada and America cannot fail to exert an important influence in securing a settlement of the tariff controversy.—Newark Herald.

The boundary between the United States and Canada is more than 3000 miles long, and cut by many ranges of mountains running north and south. Navigable rivers following their valleys, the great lakes and the level plains make natural highways of commerce between the two countries. Convenience, advantages, the short haul and cheap water transport make a vast trade mutually beneficial.

What a triumph of stupidity would be the arbitrary and artificial interruption of this natural commerce thru a quarrel over rates to the hurt of both parties! To prevent it—in the words of Gladstone in a great emergency—"only common sense is necessary."—New York World.

In The Air Lanes.

The wild geese are coming in. You cannot often see them but if on a clear night you will stand outside and listen, you may hear their honking voices, as they pass on northward. They are wild, canny birds and they hate the sight of cities' smoke and glare but not even a city can swerve them from their line of flight.

Perhaps their strong wings beat a little faster and their clamor grows wilder and more confused, but they are high and safe. They keep to their line of flight.

They flying a V-shaped flock, the watchful old gander at their head. He knows where the spring feeding-ground lies at the end of the long air-lanes. When he dips toward earth his followers dip with him; when he rises higher, they rise. They depend entirely upon their old leader and would be lost without him.

When the wide plain begins to unfold itself far beneath, the leader gives a call and, with set wings, the flock drops a little closer to the earth. That plain is the goal for which the weary birds have sought; there, is food and respite from danger. Here and there, across it are little ponds with green shoots dotting their bosoms.

The geese are tired and hungry. They have made the long voyage thru the air with scarcely a rest. They welcome the cry of the sagacious leader and the V-shaped flock swings lower.

Day has dawned before the flock settles for rest and food. With the first misty light of spring morning, from the far corner of the low muck land, comes an answering honk to the grey leader's call. Then the weary wings of the air-voyagers beat a little faster and following the leader they swing down toward the welcome invitation.

A flock of their own kind are feeding in the tender, juicy shoots of the wild rice of the muck-land. The sentinel father of the flock stands, straight and commanding, a

Folly of War

The obvious is the untrue. To realize this is a sad blow to the large class of people who believe all they see and swear by all they read—in their party newspapers. Nature herself is a gay deceiver, and appears to delight in misleading people. Or, turning the fact around, people are far more gullible than they like to admit. For nature nor anyone else can gull the man who keeps his eyes open and his mind free from prejudice.

Norman Angell has just published a book in England which makes a horrible assault upon the established views of things in matters of war and trade. Perhaps the most interesting thing about the book will be the way people will hear what it has to say, and then pass over its undoubted facts as tho they heard them not, and continue to follow the charming of the party press. It is too much, thinks the average man, to ask him to believe that everybody is wrong, and that people are crowding after a delusion like a lot of hallucinated rabbits. So, the average man goes with the troop, and is at least satisfied that he is no worse off than his neighbors.

Mr. Angell's book is entitled "Europe's Optical Illusion." The immediate peg upon which the interest of the book depends is the possibility of a war with Germany. Such a war would arise from the delusion that commerce depends upon military supremacy. Mr. Angell describes this all but universal idea as a "gross and desperately dangerous misconception." It partakes

The Resurrection.

IN the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, to see the sepulchre.

"And behold there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it.

"His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow.

"And for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men.

"And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified.

"He is not here: for He is risen, as He said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.

"And go quickly, and tell His disciples that He is risen from the dead; and behold, He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see Him: Lo, I have told you.

"And they departed quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring His disciples word.

"And as they went to tell His disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and held Him by the feet, and worshipped Him.

"Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid: go tell my brethren, that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see me.

"Then the eleven disciples went away into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them.

"And when they saw Him, they worshipped Him: but some doubted.

"And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth.

"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;

"Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

To-day in all countries of the world, among all peoples, the wonderful old and ever beautifully new story of the resurrection of Jesus will be told, refreshing the faith of the world's half-billion Christians. To the aged it is a blessed promise; to youth it is an inspiration; to little children it is a song full of sweetness.

little apart from them, his long neck stretched high, his sharp eyes probing the advancing light for dangers.

He gives another call and the hovering flock of new arrivals with glad clamoring voices, settle down against the wind, close beside their feeding fellows.

Whitney is Right.

There may be genuine sincerity behind the clamor for repealing the three-fifth clause, but this paper is disposed to doubt it. At any rate we believe their contention is not well founded. The simple majority rule could never be applied with success where it affects the personal liberty of individuals. The law is based on common sense.

Slowly but surely the advocates of temperance have been over-coming the three-fifth "handicap" as they choose to call it. Every year two scores or more municipalities are added to the dry list. The effect of this, one would suppose, would be a general increase in temperance sentiment which would make it easier to overcome the alleged handicap in the remaining circumstances where licenses are still issued.

The average business man giving judgment based on his good common sense believes that the three-fifth clause gives stability and permanence to the law which they took their licenses from them. We suspect that the opponents are not so much temperance men as political partisans.

Large navies cannot create trade. They have all grown up as the result of trade. If the conqueror annexes the conquered nation he does not get rid of the competition of the conquered merchants. If Germany conquered Holland the Dutch merchants would be inside the German customs lines, and the competition would be keener than

THE SPEAKER AS JOE SEES HIM



N. Y. American.

In Pittsburg

ever. The wealth and prosperity of a nation do not depend upon its political power. The small states of Europe are actually more prosperous than the large ones. Holland with no army is as well off as Germany with two million soldiers, better off than Russia with four. Belgian three per cents are quoted at 96, and German three per cents at 82. Russian three and one-half per cents are quoted at 81, and Norwegian three and one-half per cents at 102. The trade per capita of the small nations is in excess of that of the great.

Another point, of interest to Canadians, is the view that it would be impossible for Germany to rob England of her colonies with advantage to herself. Countries do not "own" colonies. If England lost hers she would be a gainer to the extent of not having to provide for their defence. If Germany undertook that defence it would only be a disadvantage to her. England has to yield to her colonies what she would not yield to a foreign power. Germany is not looking for a white elephant, and her experience hitherto with colonies has not been encouraging.

Are the statesmen of Germany and other nations acquainted with these facts? Unquestionably they are, but for purposes of party politics, or the self interest of small financial cliques, and thru the ignorance or thoughtlessness of the people generally, armies and navies and warlike sentiment are maintained. War, says Mr. Angell, is essentially sentimental as the duel, and like it will eventually pass out of fashion.

England led the way, he remarks, in religious toleration. He urges that

It is not only the smut from a thousand smoking chimneys that has blackened Pittsburg. The smut of bribery has also blackened this prosperous American city. Last Monday municipal scandals there took a queer turn when a score or more of Pittsburg's councilmen were given an "immunity bath" by the district attorney upon their confessing that they had accepted bribes to push thru certain "depository ordinances." The immunity bath took the form of suspended sentences; and since the news of the district attorney's loving kindness reached the ears of the remaining guilty ones, all have been hurrying to the court house in order to save themselves from indictment before the grand jury.

Pittsburg's district attorney is plainly a good psychologist; he knows that human nature is always the same the world over. But, as a doctor of the law, he confesses, by his action in dealing with the councilmen accused of bribery, to a weakness in his own powers and methods. Practically, he acknowledges that he was incompetent to bring about the indictment and punishment of the council, save by hurrying the statutory methods of legal procedure, and thus injustice to secure justice. And in a final analysis, he has been guilty of flagrant immorality. For he has placed the righteous citizens of Pittsburg in the position of being compelled to harbor amongst themselves, totally immune from punishment, a body of men who are now free to laugh up their sleeves both at the law and at the moral sense of judiciary and the decent public.

The optimist sees the pork chop. The pessimist sees the price.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.



Pittsburgh Gazette.

In The Spot Light.

Lieut.-Col. George Taylor Denison is a dog-hater.

Fire Chief Thompson is an authority on English history. It is his hobby.

Dr. J. N. E. Brown, superintendent of the General Hospital, met his wife in the Yukon. His hobby is thoroughness and pure milk.

W. H. Moore, secretary of the Canadian Northern Railway, is financially interested in the Canadian Courier and Canadian Farm—and also Scarborough Beach, yes.