

student it will prove of increasing benefit, and in a few years' time it will have become one of the attractions of the continent. Fortunately the land-grabber has been forestalled, and the nation has the great Banff Park to its credit.

President Roosevelt on Labor

THE labor situation is undoubtedly more acute in the United States than in this country and affects a far greater number of people. In some of the largest cities the unions have played into the hands of unscrupulous agitators and the result has been that industrial "corners" have been made that reflect shamefully upon the working-man's moral status. Indeed, as a recent article in a leading magazine showed, the two opposite parties, labor and capital, have in Chicago made such an alliance against the public that certain lines of business are absolutely in the hands of a labor trust, imposing most tyrannical terms. When unionism descends to such a level as this, there can be no public sympathy with it, and its flagrant offensiveness must sooner or later be its own end.

Against unionism which seeks to do the least and get the most, President Roosevelt has pronounced with no uncertain sound. He, a short time ago, reinstated an official of the Government printing bureau who had been dismissed because he had offended the union, his offence being that he had insisted "that workmen in Government employ should do a reasonable amount of work for fair wages." The President declares that the Government will submit to no dictation. In a speech at Syracuse, he boldly emphasized such views as the following:

"In the long run neither the capitalist nor the wage-worker can be helped in healthy fashion save by helping the other; but also to require either side to obey the law and do its full duty toward the community is emphatically to that side's real interest. . . . The times of most suffering for our people as a whole, the times when business is stagnant, and capital suffers from shrinkage, and gets no

return from its investments, are exactly the times of hardship and want, and grim disaster among the poor. . . . The wage-worker is well off only when the rest of the country is well off, and he can best contribute to this general well-being by showing sanity and a firm purpose to do justice to others."

Affairs in England

THERE is nearly always an excitement of some kind in England, but not since the days of Gladstone and the Home Rule question have British politics been in so bad a mix-up as at present. The cause of this political crisis is Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, which, being too drastic for Premier Balfour's acceptance, has created a serious cleavage in the ranks of the party. It was evident some months ago that the persistence of the Colonial Secretary in his protectionist theories would lead to either the conversion of the Premier or the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain. But it was too far a step for the Premier to take. The chances are still very good for the success in the country of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. His personal following is large, and the principles for which he stands are undoubtedly gaining in strength. Joseph Chamberlain is easily the man of the hour in England.

Another matter which has awakened much interest in Great Britain is the report of the Commission on the South African War. The facts revealed therein are not at all pleasing to the British temper. Lack of preparedness, mismanagement of army affairs at home, inadequate supply service, and official inaction are some of the shortcomings charged up to the War Department. And even now, although the war was a most costly one, its lessons and experiences are not being made use of as they should be; more thorough training of army corps is absolutely necessary. The Commission points out that the situation was saved for England by her ability to raise an immense volunteer force, and that Canada's part in the campaign was an eminently creditable one.