The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

## "THE NEW PULPIT."

The Rev. R. R. Haweis, who is soon to lecture in this city, is a clergyman of the Church of England. He is a man of ideas, and those who attend his lectures, whether they agree with what he says or not, are not likely to go to sleep. He has contributed a paper to the March number of the North American Review, which he calls "The New Pulpit."

"It may be asked," he says, "what I mean by the NEW PULPIT. A pulpit in touch with the life of the period. A pulpit up to date; interested in what is interesting; capable of reforming religion; resolved to find why clever men won't listen to sermons; convinced that every pursuit, occupation, discovery and faculty of man should have a moral thrust, and be prepared to give it. A pulpit of this kind has little to fear, but something to learn, from leading articles. The Press can never be the Preacher's master, but it may and it should be his indicator; let him keep his finger upon its pulse if he would play upon the hearts of his people."

Mr. Haweis is decidedly of opinion that the "new pulpit" is wanted, and that the laity who according to him are demanding it will be sure to get it. It is, he says, already on its way. People we fear will have different opinions as to the orthodoxy of the new pulpit as it is defined in the North American Review and many will doubt its effectiveness; but it is pretty certain that the new preachers which are to make the new pulpit will be listened to—at least for a time.

## COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The United States Congress near the close of the late session passed a compulsory arbitration bill. The new law, it appears, does not affect employers and workmen generally. It is to be applied to railways alone. The only argument in favor of the measure was that railways occupy a peculiar position, as a strike on a railway affects not only the railway company and its employes but the part of the community which the railway accommodates. The last great railway strike in the United States was most injurious to the business of a very large proportion of the population. Persons who had nothing to do with the dispute between the men and their employers were, through the stoppage and the irregularity of the railway, forced to suffer serious loss. It is presumed that it was to prevent this loss and inconvenience to the general public that Congress considered itself justified in interfering with the freedom both of the employers and employed. It tried to take it out of their power to do serious injury to the business of the whole country.

"During the Debs insurrection," says the New York Commercial Advertiser, "railway business was suspended over an extent of territory comprising more than half the continent. The fruit growers and fruit buyers of California lost the greater part of their year's labor and all classes suffered to some extent. The established method of dealing with such a condition is to suppress violence by the strong arm of the law, and there is no doubt that it was the great and unnecessary delay in employing the military that caused much of the inconvenience and delay."

It was, we take it, both to make it unnecessary to call out the military at all and to prevent loss to the community through disputes between railway companies and their employes that the law which appears arbitrary was enacted.

The law provides in the first instance for the settlement of the dispute by conciliation. If this is not successful then the arbitration is formed. Three arbitrators are chosen, one by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the second by the labor organization to which the strikers belong, and a third by these two, but in the event of their failure to name such arbitrator within forty-eight hours after their first meeting the third arbitrator shall be appointed by the Interstate Commission and the Commission of Labor. Either party can take the initiative in the proceedings and the other cannot refuse to act. The following stipulations must be signed by the parties to the dispute:

First—That pending the arbitration the existing status shall not be changed.

Second—That the award shall be filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for any district wherein the employer carries on business, and shall be final and conclusive upon both parties, unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record.

Third—That the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same, and that the same may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit, except that no employe shall be punished for his failure to comply with the award as for contempt of court.

Fourth—That employes dissatisfied with the award shall not by reason of such dissatisfaction quit the service of the employers before the expiration of three months from and after the making of such award, nor without giving thirty days' notice in writing of their intention so to quit. Nor shall the employer dissatisfied with such award dismiss any employe or employes on account of such dissatisfaction before the expiration of three months from and after the making of such award, nor without giving thirty days' notice in writing of his intention so to discharge.

Fifth—That said award shall continue in force as between the parties thereto for the period of one year after the same shall go into practical operation, and no new arbitration upon the same subject between the same employer and the same class of employes shall be had until the expiration of said one year.

The law does not seem to be popular. This is what the Commercial Advertiser says about the law and the principle of compulsion, which is its distinctive characteristic.

It is safe to say that the wisest opinion is wholly averse to compulsory arbitration even in the case of the railroads. It is certain that men of very sound judgment regard many of the labor organizations as oppressive to their members, who are forced to become members by intimidation, and as a menace to the welfare of both employes and employers. Yet this measure not only enforces compulsory arbitration, but compels individuals to submit to the dictation of the labor unions.

Bradstreet's, which is very cautious and conservative in all that relates to business, evidently believes that the law is one-sided. It considers it stringent where the employer is concerned and lax where it affects the employe. "This difference," it says, "does not suggest equality of treatment, but strengthens the impression that the bill is framed to catch the labor vote."

This United States compulsory arbitration law is we believe the first that has been enacted. Laws of a similar nature have been discussed in other countries but they were so palpably unjust as to be unpopular with both employes and working men. But in the States it seems working men have ceased to be opposed to compulsory arbitration. It will be interesting to watch how the new law works. Laws of this kind are of general interest because the same difficulties are to be met and the same problems are to be solved in all civilized countries.

## THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

However men may differ in their estimate of Mr. Gladstone as a politician all agree that he is a man of wonderful ability, and that his versatility is amazing. His intellectual activity, too, for a man of his age, is phenomenal. He seems never to be for a moment idle. He still does a great amount of literary work, and that, too, of an exceedingly varied nature. The London Times publishes an extract from a long article which he has contributed to the forthcoming People's Pictorial Bible, which is shortly to be issued by Rev. G. C. Lorimer, D.D., Boston. The Times says "the article is characterized by much logical force," and re-produces from it the following passage:

Vast and essential as is the living agency by which the work of the Gospel is to be carried on, and to which, indeed, it was first committed by the Saviour, that living agency is for the present broken up into factions, which seem to maintain, or even to consolidate themselves on their separate bases, and no one of which commands the adhesion of so much as one moiety of the entire body. But there is no division—at least there is no great and vital division—among Christians even, as to the canon of the older Testament; as to the testament of the Gospel, or the New Covenant, there is no division at all. Mr. Gladstone speaks of the dominance of Christianity and its general application to the human race thus: "The religion of Christ is for mankind the greatest of all phenomena, the greatest of all facts. It is the dominant religion of the inhabitants of this planet in at least two important respects. It commands the largest number of professing adherents. If we estimate the population of the globe at 1,400 millions (and some would state a higher figure), between 400 and 500 millions of these, or one-third of the whole, are professing Christians, and at every point of the circuit the question is not one of losing ground but of gaining it. The fallacy which accepted the vast population of China as Buddhists in the mass has been exploded, and it is plain that no other religion approaches the numerical strength of Christianity; doubtful, indeed, whether there be any which reaches one-half of it. The second of the particulars now under view is, perhaps, even more important. Christianity is the religion in the command of whose professors is lodged a proportion of power far exceeding its superiority of numbers, and this power is both moral and material. In the area of controversy it can hardly be said to have a serious antagonist. Force, secular or physical, is accumulated in the hands of Christians in a proportion absolutely overwhelming, and the accumulation of influence is not less remarkable than that of force. This is not surprising, for all the elements of influence have their home within the Christian precinct. The art, the literature, the systemized industry, invention, and commerce—in one word, the power of the world, are almost wholly Christian. In Christendom alone there seems to lie an inexhaustible energy of world-wide expansion. The nations of Christendom are everywhere arbiters of the fate of non-Christian nations." In speaking of modern criticism, after referring with respect to the modern critics, Mr. Gladstone adds:—"We may still ask whether their tone and temper, speaking generally, have been such, say, for example, in Germany, as the Christian community was entitled not only to desire, but to demand. Have they proceeded under the influence of sentiment such as would govern one who was endeavoring either to wipe away external impurities or to efface spurious manipulations from some great work of a famous artist? Not the mind only, but the finger also, of such a man is guided by tenderness and reverence throughout. Has this been the prevailing and dominating spirit of the critical negations of the last half century? Sweeping judgments in answer to such a question are not to be delivered without breach of propriety and of charity, except by students both widely and accurately versed in the whole matter."

## NOT UNIVERSALLY APPLICABLE.

It was Sir John Macdonald who said that there were people in Great Britain who made a superstition of free trade. They appear to think that because free trade has to a certain extent been successful in that country it must necessarily be successful everywhere else. They cannot bring themselves to believe that the trade policy which suits a country at one stage of its existence may be most unsuitable to it at another stage, or that the commercial system which is advantageous to one country may be, and is, ruinous, or next to ruinous, to another. The experience of the world is lost upon the economic bigots. They see countries prospering under a protective tariff; they cannot deny the prosperity, but nothing can induce them to admit that it is due to the protection given to native industries. If the laws of trade were as unbending as some free traders would have people believe them to be, there is not a country either in Europe or America, or in the southern hemisphere, that would not have been ruined long ago for they have all violated and kept on violating the laws which British free traders consider essential to commercial well-being. France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, the United States, Canada, the Australian colonies and the South American Republics have all, to a greater or less extent, acted on the policy of protection to native industry, and they have all enjoyed a fair and in some cases more than a fair share of prosperity. Intelligent men in many of the places we have named maintain that the inhabitants of countries in which the industries have been fostered are better off, man for man, than those of free trade Great Britain. There are those, too, who hold that if England was in the same position relatively to other countries in Cobden's and Peel's time as it is now their system of trade would have been modified to suit the circumstances.

The theory that every country should adapt its trade policy to its circumstances has had many advocates in Canada. Among the most eminent of them is the Hon. Wilfred Laurier. In 1876 he said in Parliament, "I am a moderate protectionist. If I were in Great Britain I would avow free trade, but I am a Canadian born and resident here, and I think that we require protection." Twenty years ago Mr. Laurier did not believe that the laws of trade were cast-iron laws which must be the same in every country and in every age. He then held that English free trade, however advantageous it might be to Great Britain, was not suited to a new country like Canada, whose industries needed to be protected and fostered. He was then, to use his own words, "a moderate protectionist." He was a few years afterwards something more than a moderate protectionist. He was prepared to accept the high protectionist United States tariff in order that Canada might enjoy the advantage of unrestricted reciprocity with that country. Now he has changed again, and is an advocate of English free trade for Canada. There were a good many steps in the political waltz, and now when the gay dancer stops to take a rest he finds that his back is turned to the system which he once so gracefully and so sincerely admired. For our part we believe that Mr. Laurier was sincere in 1876 and in 1891, and that he is now coquetting with free trade *pour passer le temps*.

## AN ANTI-BOODLE MISSIONARY.

Mr. Israel Tarte is one of the brightest lights of the Liberal party in the province of Quebec. He has been sent to New Brunswick, it appears, to preach the gospel of political purity. To show how well qualified he is for that good work, the Montreal Gazette relates a few incidents of the missionary's political career. It says:

Mr. Tarte is the gentleman to whom Mr. Pacaud paid $5,000 of a sum of $10,000 obtained from Contractor Whelan while the latter was under fear that, if he did not come down, the Government would not pay his claim for the construction of the Quebec court house. Of the proceeds of the $100,000 Baie des Chaleurs job, $2,000 went to pay a note of Mr. Charles Langelier to Mr. Tarte; $1,000 to pay a note of Mr. Tarte to Mr. Pacaud; $400 to pay a note of Mr. Tarte to himself; $3,000 to pay a note of Mr. Pacaud's endorsed by Mr. Tarte; $5,000 to pay another note of Mr. Pacaud's endorsed by Mr. Tarte; $5,000 to pay another note of Mr. Pacaud's also endorsed by Mr. Tarte; $3,000 to pay another note of Mr. Pacaud's endorsed by Mr. Tarte. Mr. Tarte is truly a zealous supporter of the Liberal cause and a man of much intelligence and ability. The New Brunswick Liberals must have been proud to greet him.

## CHANGE FOR CHANGE SAKE.

We are told that there are persons in this community who talk of opposing the Government because they want a change. "The Conservatives have been in power long enough," they say; "it is time we had a change." These people are surely not in earnest. If they took time to consider for a moment they would have to admit the desire for change merely for the sake of change is very unreasonable. If a traveller is on the right road, no matter how tired he is or how tame and monotonous the scenery, he does not take the wrong road merely for the sake of a little variety.

Many of these people who are now asking for a change were a little while ago strongly of opinion that the Government were on the right road. They approved of the policy which the Conservatives had established, and although a few of them might have found fault with the acts of men connected with the Government, they believed in the policy of protection as strongly as ever they did. The hard times that have come upon us have not been caused by protection, for the prevailing depression has done as much harm in Great Britain as it has done anywhere else. Is it not a little childish to demand a change because hard times, which every one sees the Government did not bring about and which they are powerless to avert, have come upon us? The stringency from which we in this Dominion are suffering is everywhere, and although unpleasant enough and hard enough to bear, goodness knows, it has not done so much harm to us as it has to many of our neighbors.

What would be thought of the shipowner who would talk about discharging one of his captains just when he had brought his ship safely into port after a dreadful storm, in which many ships had been lost, merely because some damage had been done to the spars and bulwarks and some property had, by the violence of the waves, been washed off the deck? He would be regarded by all sensible men as a blind and capricious fool who did not know how to treat a good man when he had him. A judicious owner who knew how to estimate a man at his true worth, would value such a captain highly and would not allow him to leave his employ on any account. He would gladly repair the damaged ship and raise his wages before he sent him on another voyage.

The present government is in a position similar to the sea captain who by skill and courage had successfully weathered a furious hurricane. The storm which has disturbed the business world and is still disturbing it, has been the most severe that it has experienced during the last fifty years. The good ship Canada has suffered less from its fury than almost any other country. This shows that she was in a seaworthy condition and that she was skilfully navigated. She is still riding out the storm securely while other ships have been fearfully damaged. This is not surely a time to discharge her gallant captain and his brave crew. They have in a time of danger and trial done their duty manfully and have therefore a special claim on the gratitude and the goodwill of those who are concerned in the safety of the ship. To talk of sending them adrift after they have done the ship and its owners that such good service for no better reason than their employers would like a change is the very acme of foolishness.

There can be no question that the government deserve credit for having brought the country through a period of extraordinary commercial distress and disaster with so little injury to any of its interests. Canada does not owe her immunity from ruinous loss to mere luck. She must have been in a good condition to stand the strain and stress to which she has been subjected. That the time of danger found her in this good condition is without doubt owing in great part to the way in which her public affairs have for the last sixteen years been conducted by the party of progress and protection.

## THE PROPER COURSE.

The resolution of the electors of South Victoria not to oppose the return of the Attorney-General is in accordance with the practice in England and in most of the large colonies. It has been found that to oppose the election of a member of a Government which is supported by a majority of the people of the country has the appearance of factiousness, and does not often accomplish the object intended. It is a very weak Government that cannot find a constituency for the Minister who has been rejected when he appeals to the electors to confirm his appointment. The rejected member is returned to Parliament by the new constituency. He continues in the Ministry, and the government of the country goes on exactly as if the Minister's first constituency had given him a majority after his appointment. So unreasonable does the appeal to the constituency after the appointment of a new Minister now appear that there are British statesmen who advocate its being done away with altogether. We are glad to see that the electors of South Victoria take a sensible view of the situation and propose to elect the Hon. Mr. Eberts by acclamation.

They are entitled to the greater credit for this, as some of them have a grievance. They are not pleased because the Provincial Government has not undertaken to compensate the owners of cattle which have been killed, to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, for the loss they had sustained. We sympathise with the owners of the animals that have been slain for the good of the public. They are, in our opinion, clearly entitled to compensation. It was simply an oversight that provision was not made in the Dominion Act for compensation for animals killed, because they were affected with tuberculosis, which is now known to be infectious. The principle which underlies the law which gives compensation for animals killed to prevent the spread of other infectious diseases, makes it fair to give compensation to the owners of animals killed because they are suffering from a disease even more dangerous to the public. This being the case, we cannot help thinking that when the proper representations are made to the Dominion Government steps will be taken to make it lawful to compensate the owners of animals killed to prevent the spread of consumption among human beings. The equities of the case, as far as we can see, are all on the side of the owners of the milch cows killed in South Victoria and elsewhere.

## A WHOLESOME LESSON.

The nice little fellows who have been repeating their political economy lessons in the Times must have been dreadfully shocked to read what Mr. Tracey said at the South Victoria meeting. "A good protective tariff," that sturdy elector said, "would enable foundries, factories and other industries to be started here, but he believed that without a protective tariff the farmers would starve before the next four years are out." The farmers and other producers who had studied political economy in the hard but effective school of experience applauded Mr. Tracey's strong statement. Will the economists who frequent the Times office undertake to teach the Saanich farmers that they are all wrong when they favor protection to their industry, and that it would be for their interest if the British Columbia markets were glutted with the cheap farm produce, live stock and meat of Oregon and Washington. They would, we rather fancy, find the task a difficult one. It would require more eloquence than the most fluent orator among them possesses to persuade the producers of the South Victoria district that it is their duty to make martyrs of themselves in order that Yankee farmers may grow fat on the earnings of British Columbians. The opinions expressed and endorsed by the farmers of South Victoria are, we are convinced, those that are held by the great majority of the farmers of the province.

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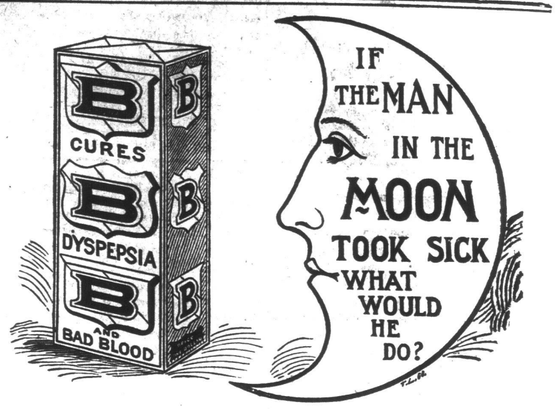


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