

8,119,221 acres, the lion's share of which went to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Canadian Northern received no provincial land grants of any kind except 2,000,000 acres from the Ontario Government which it earned by constructing its transcontinental main line through the clay belt, and 749,540 acres from the Province of Quebec. These lands in Ontario and Quebec alike are wooded and subjected to certain restrictions, therefore they must be considered in a different light to the infinitely more valuable prairie lands of Western Canada. For example, the Province of Quebec adopted the policy many years ago of giving to grantees the option of accepting 52 cents per acre in cash, instead of the lands, and most of the grantees have preferred the cash.

So much for land grants. Another and better method of extending state aid to railway construction, viz., by guaranteeing the bonds of the company, came into vogue when the lands of the North-West Territory, thanks to colonization railway construction, began to be of commercial value. This form of assistance had been first used in Canada by the Manitoba Government in 1896, and had obtained acceptable recognition in financial centres. While not contributing moneys in subvention of the Company's undertaking, it enabled the Company to sell its securities on better terms than would have been otherwise possible. The policy was adopted by different governments, Dominion and Provincial, representing different political views, and

inasmuch as the people at general elections, again and again supported governments who put forward railway assistance of this character as the main issue, it may be fairly stated that the new means of State aid to railways secured the endorsement of public opinion.

There had been a change in the public viewpoint of railway assistance, but it did not affect the principle of State aid to construction, but only had reference to the method of its application. The public, while protesting against land grants to railways, was still firmly of the opinion that the undeveloped resources of the country should be made accessible to the people.

The problem was huge, inasmuch as the territory to be developed extended over greater areas than were required in Europe to support the inhabitants of Empires; but undeterred by the immensity of the task, the work of extending railways into the territory which promised productiveness was resolutely continued and became the more feasible through the new imperialism which inspired the financiers of London to give a preference to the investment of their moneys to opening up the industrial resources within the overseas portions of the Empire.

In the three prairie provinces considerable mileage was constructed by companies whose bonds were guaranteed by the provincial governments. The roads have all done well, have never cost the provincial treasuries a dollar, and are great national assets. There was little need to lobby legislatures.

The initiative was taken by the settlers who petitioned the governments and opened up communication with the railways. The West is not complaining of having too many railways, but of not having enough. The British Columbia situation is somewhat different from that in the prairie provinces, but it is proposed to deal with the Pacific Coast Province in a future article.

There have, of course, been large bond guarantees by the Dominion Government in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern. The government that made the bargain with the Grand Trunk Pacific submitted it to the people at the general election of 1904, and in 1908 it was again the storm centre of political controversy. The guarantee of the Canadian Northern bonds to the amount of \$55,000,000, in 1911, met with little opposition in Parliament and aroused little criticism from the public at large. There was perhaps some division of sentiment over the subsequent guarantee of bonds to the amount of \$45,000,000 in 1914, but the whole transaction was explained, fully debated at length, and finally approved by Parliament.

The point to be borne in mind is that the policy of guaranteeing the bonds of railway companies has been a policy submitted over and over again to the arbitrament of a general election and freely discussed from every angle during nearly 20 years. There has been nothing furtive, mysterious, or complicated about the carrying out of that policy, either

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# PRESIDENT, PARSON, CAPTAIN

*George Cutten leaves the fields of scholarship and football for the great field of war*

**H**AD you been in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, during the months of May and June, you would have observed frequently on the sidewalks of the little town, a stalwart figure in Captain's khaki, conspicuous for size and bearing even in that community of uniformed men. Everyone addresses him respectfully. Not a few, mostly lads in khaki, stop to speak with him.

This man is "Fighting George Cutten," Captain D Company, in the 219th Overseas Highland Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

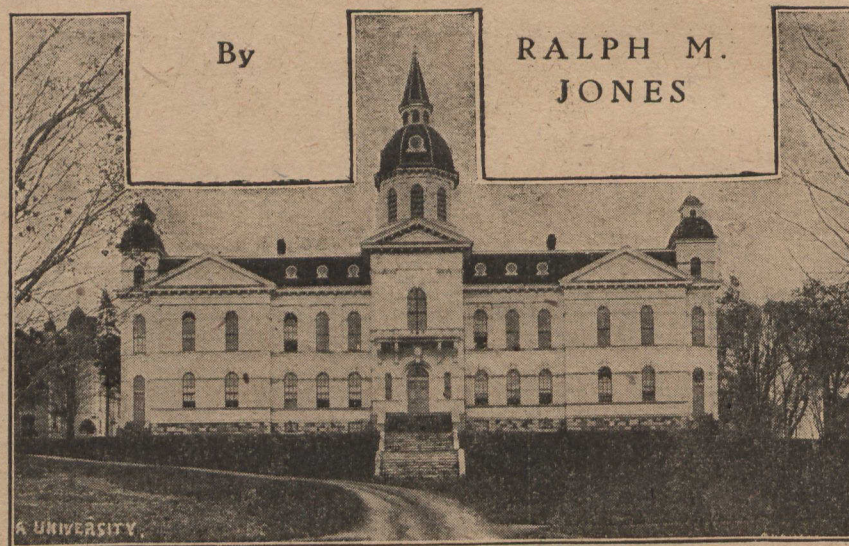
More generally, however, he is known throughout the province as the Reverend George Barton Cutten, D.D., LL.D., President of Acadia University. Acadia College is that little white building, a small replica of the Capitol at Washington, that perches like a sea-gull on the lovely green bluff that overlooks the Basin of Minas. This is the arts building. Back of it, not so picturesque, but newer and finer, are the other departments that make up the University.

Out of these classic halls have gone crowds of young men to fill the trenches in Flanders. And others are getting ready for the great renunciation. They are young men of brains and character than whom no nation breeds a better class, straight, stalwart, intelligent, determined. And in such numbers have they enlisted that the little College on the Hill is well nigh depleted of its male students, and has had to turn its energies and adapt its methods to the requirements of the gentler sex.

**T**O this fine record of patriotism, nothing has contributed more than the example of the President. Students were ashamed to remain in cloistered security after their President had volunteered. And no college in Canada, in proportion to its numbers, has done better.

Fighting George Cutten has captured the University by the indomitable patriotism of his own spirit.

It was my privilege to be in Wolfville during Commencement. I was profoundly impressed by the temper of the occasion. It was not academic; it was patriotic. But it was patriotic in a deep and spiritual way, that had nothing to do with noise and shouting. On Sunday I attended the Baccalaureate Service in the College Hall. All over the auditorium appeared the khaki. Boys, with tanned faces fresh from the drill-grounds, touched shoulders with the black-gowned girls. President Cutten, in khaki, preached



the sermon. He is not a great orator. But no one could have listened unimpressed to a message that came straight out of his own heart, and that was tense and weighty with the spirit of the occasion. By his side on the rostrum, were frock-coats and uniforms in almost equal numbers. A military band provided music.

On Wednesday I witnessed the conferring of degrees. Many of the graduates were at the front. One or two had recently been wounded. President Cutten again appeared in khaki. The British regulations, indeed, will not permit the wearing of even a college gown over the King's uniform. A strangely

impressive episode, and one that brought the tears to many eyes, was the reception by the mothers of absent students of the diplomas conferred upon their soldier-sons.

It was on this occasion, by the way, that President Cutten obtained his title.

He received it, informally, from the hands of a visitor from the United States, who having himself received, a moment before, the degree of Doctor of Literature, was moved thereby to a very happy impulse of retaliation. "By reason of my seniority," said he, "I confer on you, President Cutten, a title no less honourable than the one you have bestowed on me. You, sir, will go thundering down through the ages as Fighting George Cutten." Whether or not the title has endured among Acadians I do not know. It has lived in my memory as a very fitting designation.

**F**IGHTING GEORGE CUTTEN has always been a fighter.

Coming to Acadia with very meagre resources, he soon made a name for himself, both in the class-room and on the grid-iron. I was only a boy at the time. I remember him in his football togs, bearded like a pard, mud-stained and dishevelled, such a figure as would appeal most readily to the imagination of a boy. It is safe to affirm that the athletic history of the Maritime Provinces contains the record of no more notable footballist than George B. Cutten during the four years of his life at Acadia. It is further said of him (I do not affirm this, but have never heard it contradicted) that, in the stern winter months, he would often dispense with the fire to which softer souls were addicted, and wrapped impressively in a fur coat, would conduct his studies in a temperature not far removed from zero!

When ambition took him to New Haven to further pursue academic life at Yale University, he became immediately known as a football player. Yale has had greater centres than Cutten; but there are not a few opposing colleges who remember with no small respect the burly, impenetrable figure of this sturdy Blue-nose. During this period he made a fine name for himself in more studious engagements, and supplied the pulpit of a little Baptist church in the vicinity of New Haven. It is said that his parishioners were often not a little shocked by the scars and bruises which "Parson Cutten" took with him, not seldom, into the sacred desk.

His appearance is most obviously that of a fighter. The face is leonine: hardly less so now than in the old days, though the beard is missing. Of goodly stature, he yet appears short by reason of his great

## HOW HE FIGURES IN THE DIRECTORY

**B**ORN in Amherst, Nova Scotia, April 11, 1874. Prepared for college at Amherst Academy.

Graduated from Acadia in 1896; from Yale in 1897; Ph.D. from Yale in 1902; B.D. in 1903. Colgate University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1912; Acadia the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1915. Has published various books, several of considerable value: "The Case of John Kinsel," "The Christian Life in the Baptist Church," "Psychology of Alcoholism," "The Psychological Phenomena of Christianity," "Three Thousand Years of Mental Healing." (The two latter books from the press of the fastidious Scribners.) He was pastor of the First Baptist Church, Corning, New York, 1904-1907; First Baptist Church, Columbus, Ohio, 1907-1910. Acadia called him to the presidency in 1910.