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Crete and Prince George. The Cretan question has been settled after a fashion, at least, by bundling the Turk out of the Island and making Prince George, of Greece, the Governor, as high commissioner of the powers, with an appointment for two years and a loan of four million francs, contributed by England, Russia, France and Italy in equal proportions. Whether or not this will lead to a condition of stable government and prosperity for Crete the future must tell. Prince George has a serious task set before him and a fine opportunity to demonstrate his talents for government if he possesses them. Of the Prince Mr. Henry Norman writes: "During the period preceeding the Greco-Turkish war, I had several long, intimate conversations with him. He is a man of huge physique, frank speech and prompt action, as he showed when he saved the Czar's life from a Japanese assassin whom he struck down with his thick walking stick. The Czar had that stick superbly mounted in gold and decorated with jewels, and presented it to Prince George, upon whose writing table I saw it in Athens. So long as he owns that stick Russia will be behind him, though the fact is not necessarily a guarantee of peace."

The United States and the "Open Door." It is understood that the policy of the United States, in respect to the Philippines, includes the maintenance of an open door for trade in those islands which seem destined very shortly to become a part of the new colonial empire of the great American republic. It is explained, however, that the American policy of an "open door" is not to be taken in the British sense of free trade, but means simply that, for a time at least, conditions of trade in the Philippines will be the same for other nations as for the United States. In Cuba and Porto Rico a less liberal policy seems likely to prevail. The action of President McKinley in issuing an order which shuts up the trade between Porto Rico and the United States, as well as the coasting trade of the island itself, to United States vessels, is not suggestive of an open door policy. Such action is naturally regarded as an indication that it is the policy of the McKinley Government to extend the provisions of the extreme protective policy of the United States to that nation's new possessions in the Antilles if not in the Philippines. Naturally, too, such an indication is regarded in Great Britain with much disfavor and some alarm. In all the vast colonial empire of Great Britain the conditions of trade are virtually as free for the rest of the world as they are for the mother land herself. The war into which the United States somewhat recklessly entered a few months ago would probably have involved much more for the nation than a short struggle with a decrepit power and the easy acquisition of Spain's colonial empire, had it not been for the attitude of Britain, and it will certainly be a disappointing reward of friendship if the immediate result of America's success is to affect injuriously British commerce with the countries which, as a consequence of the war, have passed from Spain to the United States. Whatever the policy of the McKinley Government may be, and whatever may be the prevailing popular sentiment, it is certainly not the universal opinion in the United States that the nation can afford to adopt so illiberal a trade policy in her newly acquired colonies. So able and influential a paper as the New York Times discussing the subject, says: "We are already hated by the powers which are engaged in making exclusive acquisition of territory and trade. Our one friend and possible ally against them is the power which opens its own possessions to the trade of all comers

on equal terms. We are doing our best to alienate that power also. We have already, as a first step, thrown certain British steamers out of the business they had done under Spanish rule without having any American steamers to take their places. Why should Great Britain take any sympathetic interest in our acquired Spanish possessions if we are going to administer them in a spirit more Spanish than the Spanish? If the administration continues as it has begun, it will not be six months before an end will have been made of the 'Anglo-American understanding,' and our one possible ally will have left us naked to our enemies, in the Philippines as well as in the Antilles."

The Washington Conference.

It is said that members of the Anglo-American High Commission now sitting in Washington have expressed the hope that the Commission will be able to complete its labors before the Christmas holidays. Until that time no authorized statement will be available as to the results of the work which the Commissioners have in hand. It is generally understood, however, that respecting a number of subjects which have come before the Commission, a basis of settlement has been arrived at without great difficulty. Among these are included the questions of border immigration, mining rights, lake fisheries and the Alaska boundary. In reference to these, it is stated, a basis of agreement is in sight if not actually determined upon, but these matters are not considered to be really settled until all the matters with which the Commission has to do shall have been fully considered, when it is hoped an agreement embracing all questions at issue may be arrived at. The two subjects which are understood to be giving the Conference most trouble are the North Atlantic Fisheries and Reciprocity in trade. The relations of the two countries in respect to the fisheries is regulated by the treaty of 1818, the provisions of which are such as to secure to our fishermen certain important advantages in connection with fisheries adjacent to the Atlantic coast of Canada. On those coasts American fishermen are not entitled to land save for four purposes specifically named in the treaty, namely, for wood, water, shelter and repairs. The object of the treaty was obviously to give Canadians exclusive control of their own coasts as a base of operations for carrying on the fisheries. Such has been the Canadian interpretation ever since the treaty was framed, and the United States has accepted it as the true interpretation. In 1854 the United States purchased the right to land on the Canadian coasts for other than the purposes named. American fishermen wish to buy bait in Canadian ports, to ship crews, to purchase supplies, including ice, and to bond their fish; that is, to transship them in bond either to Canadian railways, or to steamers bound for the United States, so that they may get rid of their cargo quickly and hurry back to the Banks, instead of carrying it to Boston or Gloucester and going back empty, which entails loss of time. The United States purchased these privileges in 1854 by abolishing the duties on Canadian fish. It purchased them again by giving free fish in return, under the Washington treaty of 1871. At the present time American fishing vessels are granted certain privileges, beyond those specified in the treaty of 1818, by paying therefor an annual tonnage tax to the Dominion treasury. It is probable that the Canadian commissioners will be willing to settle the fisheries question, on the basis of 1854 and 1871, but the New England fishermen will no doubt, use all their influence against the free admission of Canadian fish, into the United States. The question of reciprocal trade, will probably be found quite as difficult of adjustment as the

fisheries. It is said that, as a condition of any arrangement for reciprocity, the United States Commissioners will insist upon the abolition of the clauses in the Canadian tariff, which secure to British imports an advantage of 25 per cent, over those from the United States. This, if one may judge from the tone of some of the leading Government journals in Canada, the Canadian Commissioners are hardly likely to agree to. The reciprocity question is also beset with difficulty, because of the strongly combined and influential manufacturing and commercial interests, which have grown up under existing conditions and which may be depended upon to use the full power of their influence, in opposition to any change which would be to their disadvantage.

President Dwight Resigns.

The announcement of the resignation of Dr. Timothy Dwight, as president of Yale University, has been heard with very general surprise, and by the members of the corporation it appears to have been received with much regret. Dr. Dwight was known to be deeply interested in the celebration of the bicentennial of Yale, which is to take place in 1901, and the University corporation have earnestly requested that he continue in the presidency until that time. It appears however that Dr. Dwight had made up his mind to resign when he had reached the age of seventy and to retire from his very responsible position before waning strength should in any degree impair the efficiency of his administration. President Dwight comes of a New England family, which has given to the country a number of men distinguished as educators or in other professions. His grandfather, of the same name, was president of Yale from 1795 to 1817. The present Timothy Dwight was born November 16, 1828. He was graduated at Yale in 1849, and studied theology there for three years longer. He continued at Yale as tutor for a few years, and afterwards spent some years in study at German universities. In 1858 he was chosen professor of Sacred Literature and New Testament Greek in Yale Theological Seminary, and in 1886 was called to the presidency of the University.

Very Smart.

A brilliant idea has occurred to Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in connection with the prospective acquisition of the Philippines by the United States, which is that England would be very willing to take those islands of the Orient, with their dusky populations, from the United States, giving in exchange the Dominion of Canada. The thought that Canada might have something to say in the matter seems just to have occurred to Mr. Chandler's mind, but scarcely with sufficient force to make it seem worthy of serious consideration. This suggestion, which the senator has made in the pages of a popular magazine, has called forth a counter proposal from Sir James Edgar, speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. Speaker Edgar suggests in a letter to the Toronto Globe that since England has some difficulty with Jamaica, and as the island lies contiguous to the newly acquired islands of the United States in the West Indies, and since the State of New Hampshire lies contiguous to Canada and might obtain standing as a province of the Dominion, it would be an excellent arrangement to exchange Jamaica for New Hampshire. Sir James Edgar assumes in reference to New Hampshire, as Senator Chandler does in regard to Canada, that there would be no objection on the part of the people of the State that need be seriously considered. Probably John Bull and Uncle Sam will hardly see their way clear to adopt either of these suggestions, but if the proposed policy of swapping territory should find favor in their eyes, it would seem wise that a beginning should be made on a small scale by carrying out Sir James Edgar's suggestion by way of experiment. The richest part of the joke is that Speaker Edgar's suggestion—so it is said—has been taken seriously by some un-humorous Englishman who solemnly protests against the idea of alienating Jamaica from the Empire.