

of the Grey Cup, emblematic of the Canadian Championship.

The Argonaut-Varsity struggle last Saturday made football history in this country. As a sporting spectacle, it was unique. No Canadian football contest before drew such a crowd. Half as many people saw Varsity beat Argos as attended the Yale-Harvard game on the same day. Events of the season contributed towards bringing interest in the game to white heat. In the first place, there was the standing of the teams. Argonauts had gone through the season with only one defeat, the reverse suffered at Hamilton; Varsity had done equally as well in their league, also being worsted only once, which was at Ottawa, where they were downed by Father Stanton's collegians. Another circumstance, which intensified interest in the Argonaut-Varsity drama, was the fact that both teams belonged to the city of Toronto. In a sense, a civic, as well

as a Dominion championship, was at stake.

As a game the Argonaut-Varsity struggle will be recorded in the annals of Canadian Rugby. It was not an intensely exciting game. At no point was there any doubt as to which team would be victors. But it was a great game. The better team won. That is the great fact about Saturday's game. The triumph of Varsity was a supreme vindication of the superiority of their open, varied play over what is known as "straight football," used by Argonauts. To the "extension runs" and "fade-away ball" of the collegians, the Argonauts stubbornly and monotonously opposed "Two bucks and a kick" and terrific "line-plunging" on the part of Dr. Smirlie Lawson. Science and speed flashed through slow-moving huskiness. The significance of the last great football game of 1911, if anything, is that it pointed the open road of football development which all teams must travel.—D. B. S.

REFLECTIONS

By THE EDITOR

Extensions of the Franchise.

MRS. PANKHURST does not often appeal to me in her general doctrines, but I admit being impressed by her attack upon the recent extensions of the franchise in Great Britain. She says the Asquith Government's Bill "automatically enfranchises everything in trousers." It enfranchises ten million "of the lowest type of men, who live off their wives and prey on other women." Of course this is exaggeration, but there is some truth behind the statement. In Britain, Canada and the United States, manhood suffrage has been carried to the extreme.

One man, one vote, is a good principle, but it does not necessarily follow that every man should have a vote. At the militia conference at Ottawa the other day, it was suggested that no man should have a vote unless he had served three years in the militia. The suggestion was laughed out of court, but I am not sure that there isn't something in it. If the law were framed to provide that in future every young man, attaining twenty-one years of age, should be entitled to vote without registration if he had served two years in a cadet corps or one year in the militia, I don't know but what it would be a wise move. Of course such a law would apply only to the federal franchise, and not to provincial or municipal franchise. The young man who shows a willingness to become a defender of his country should have some small electoral advantage.

In any case, the franchise should be confined to men who earn a decent wage and who are able to show in some way or other that they value the privileges of a Canadian citizen. The loafer has no right to the franchise. The man who can neither read nor write one of the two languages of the country—English or French—has no right to the franchise. The mere wearing of trousers, as Mrs. Pankhurst puts it, should not give a man a vote.

As for giving votes to women, I would be in favour of it on similar conditions. That is if there could be a test which would confine the franchise to women with some knowledge of public affairs, or who have some stake in the community, it would not be objectionable. Widows and unmarried women having property may now vote at municipal elections in most Canadian cities, but very few of them take advantage of their privilege.

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Men Who Fail to Vote.

WHILE maintaining that loafers, non-earners and uneducated men should not have the vote, one cannot shut his eyes to the fact that many educated, property owners fail to use their ballots because of selfishness. These men are almost as dangerous as the others. The Ottawa *Free Press* points at that at the last municipal elections in Ottawa, there were 19,500 people on the lists entitled to vote and only 9,700 voted. The *Free Press* intimates that this is partially explained by the fact that the candidates for municipal honours were not such as to commend themselves to the public. This is a poor excuse. No matter what the quality of the candidates, every voter should exercise his suffrage.

Municipal elections in many provinces are now coming on and it is the duty of every man and every woman with a vote to use it to the best advantage. If good men realize that there is no danger from "general apathy" they will be more

anxious to come out as candidates. There is no reasonable reason why candidates should be forced to go about hand-shaking, coaxing and cajoling voters to come out and cast a ballot for them. The whole practice is wrong. Its natural result is to leave municipal politics in the hands of small men who have so little sense of dignity and self-respect that they are willing to devote weeks to what is known as a "personal canvass."

What Canada needs is not more voters, but more men who may be relied upon to vote at every election.

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Were They Real Immigrants?

SOME doubt has been expressed as to whether all the people coming into the country and classed by the Government as immigrants were really such. I asked Mr. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, for his answer to this and he gave it promptly. He turned up his records for eleven years to show that all people coming into the country at ocean ports were classified under four heads: (1) Immigration proper; (2) returned Canadians; (3) tourists; (4) saloon passengers. For example, the people coming to Canadian ports during the fiscal year 1910-11 were classified as follows:

Immigration Proper	189,633
Returned Canadians	34,850
Tourists	7,289
Saloon Passengers	16,109
Total	247,871

This seemed to me to be a conclusive as well as an interesting answer. Further, "immigrants" are defined as those who have never been in Canada before and who declare their intention to reside in Canada permanently. Neither returned Canadians, tourists, nor saloon passengers are included in the immigration figures.

It is also interesting to note that of the 189,633 arrivals last fiscal year, 123,013 were from Great Britain and 66,620 from the Continent.

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Efficiency of Defence.

WHEN a Conservative member of the British Parliament tells his constituents that Mr. Winston Churchill was recently made first Lord of the Admiralty in order to restore efficiency in that arm of the service, it looks as if the story were true. Conservative members do not go about telling stories to the advantage of Liberal Cabinet Ministers unless there is some considerable public reason for it. The semi-socialistic Winston Churchill in the role of saviour of the greatest fleet in the world, is a tribute to that bumptious young statesman which almost turns back the hands of the clock. Heretofore we have looked upon this active young gentleman as a destructive critic rather than a constructive administrator.

That the British fleet was short of coal recently and perhaps inadequately supplied with ammunition seems almost incredible. Recently the Chinese insurgents captured a government arsenal and a great deal of ammunition. They found great supplies of "bullets" made of paper and a little powder; but that is an old story in China. The other day a Canadian battery went into action on a Field Day with blank ammunition which wouldn't explode; but

that is not a wholly new story in Canada, where government contractors are accustomed to produce supplies much inferior to specification. Most of us knew that the British army supply department was weak. The events of the South African war proved that. But most of us also thought that the navy was unimpeachable. To be told that it too is badly handled at headquarters is disconcerting to say the least.

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Ontario Keeping Cool.

BECAUSE of the general election on the 11th, the Ontario politicians are trying to get up some excitement through the Province. They are not succeeding to any noticeable extent. The registrations are small, and they are an excellent barometer. Everybody knows that Sir James Whitney's Government is as safe as a bank—although one is not so sure of banks these days. Sir James is an honest autocrat who has given the people about as much satisfaction as they can expect from any party in power. Personally, I should like to see Mr. Rowell's body-guard run up from eighteen to say twenty-five. He is a fine young man, who takes his politics and his religion straight. Besides, Sir James has really too many supporters. He is liable to have an internal revolution on his hands if he doesn't lose some seats. Besides, a weak opposition is not good for the opposition itself, for the party in power, nor for the province.

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Needs of Maritime Provinces.

PUBLIC opinion in the Maritime Provinces is aroused over the census returns. This has been the case in 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911. There is nothing specially new about it. The *Halifax Chronicle* says Nova Scotia was dragged into confederation by "the hair of the head" and has got nothing out of the deal. The *St. John Standard* says:

"Whatever of paternalism there has been in Canada, has been for the development of the West. Nine-tenths of the Federal expenditure for railroads has either been in the West or for the purpose of moving the products of the West to tide water for export. The whole effort of the Government at Ottawa has been to populate the West, and it is only in recent years that they have found space in small editions of their pamphlets to make any reference to the Maritime Provinces at all."

Personally, I have advocated a two-plank platform (neither of them wholly original) for the Maritime Provinces. I have discussed both planks with many of the leading men of those provinces during the past dozen years and have met few who disagreed with my views. Yet neither one of them seems to be any nearer adoption to-day than when I first advocated them.

These planks are, (1) a union of three provinces into one, and (2) an agreement with the federal authorities that will give the Maritime Provinces a fair share of the yearly supply of immigrants.

I am convinced that were New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to unite, they would get a union government which would "do something." That is the first need. Neither of these provinces has ever had a government which would insist day after day and month after month that the Maritime Provinces had as great claim to recognition as Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Statesmanship in those provinces has been concerned with roads, bridges, timber and mining fees and the distribution of petty patronage. If either one of them had produced a Roblin, a Rogers, or a McBride, there would be a different story to tell. Manitoba wanted more territory, Quebec wants Ungava and Ontario wants a port on James Bay—and they are all likely to get what they want. There will be a terrible row if they do not.

The Maritime Provinces will never get what they want till they produce a man who will go out and ask for it, and who will break down somebody's door at Ottawa if he doesn't get it. To produce such a man, and enable him to speak for the whole district, there must first be political union.

About 50,000 immigrants a year is the share of the Maritime Provinces and they get about 2,000. Whose fault is it? Ontario and the West have hustled for what they got, why shouldn't the Maritime Provinces do the same?

That these ancient provinces have been treated fairly, I do not believe. But it is human nature to neglect the negligible. The Ottawa authorities might have done more for them had they been as generous and as broad-minded as Ottawa authorities should be, but they were not. However, the remedy must come from the East. The prizes of this world fall to the men who go after them. It is much the same with politicians, provinces and countries.