

tion of his troops in one line and have them all resurrected in the next. The peculiar part of the affair is that these conflicting reports all appear to emanate from the same source, to have their origin in the brain of one man, or else how could they be contradicted so flatly and so completely in the same despatch, and how could they appear simultaneously in different parts of the country? It looks as though the American press is not only allowing a fraud to be perpetrated upon it but is encouraging those who are engaged in the work. Then again, anyone who picks up an American journal cannot but be impressed with the prominence given to such events as murders, hangings, prize-fights, lynchings, etc.—matter which reflects no credit upon anyone except upon the peculiar and apparently inexhaustible resources of those whose business it is to prepare such matter. A few weeks ago a prominent New York daily engaged the services of an ex-senator—a statesman, to represent it at a notable prize-fight and to report the proceedings in detail, a task that was duly performed. At the next prize-fight we shall expect to see the President of the United States reporting it for some “great” American daily. The humor of the thing is really very fine, and the paper in question deserves credit for that if for nothing else. Can anyone imagine the Marquis of Salisbury or Mr. Laurier reporting a prize-fight, round by round, for even the *Times*? Such a thing is possible only in the United States. Of course we do not mean to say that all American papers are sensational, unreliable and without honor, but the great bulk of them are. There are notable exceptions of very fine papers that would be a credit to any country, such as the New York *Herald*, but these are not frequently encountered and do not exercise the influence in the community that they should.

It is most distressing, therefore, to those Canadians who take a pride in the institutions of their country to find that the tendency among Canadian publications is towards sensationalism. That such a tendency prevails cannot be denied; the most cursory examination

discloses that fact. When a murderer is to be hanged or any noted criminal tried, illustrations are shown of his parents, his wife and family, his dog, his tools, his house, and the house he used to live in, etc., *ad infinitum*; and when a noted pugilist comes to town, the fact is heralded in flaring head lines, whole columns are devoted to him and his doings, and the first page of the paper decorated with his portrait two columns or so in width. More attention or consideration is not shown a new Governor-General when he arrives, nor could more honor or greater deference be extended to the Queen by these newspapers, were she to pay Canada a visit. Such a state of things is highly absurd and most deplorable. While we don't believe in the principle of a press censorship, we cannot help having a friendly feeling for those Americans who are moving for the expurgation of their press and the control of the cartoon which has been used for perverted purposes on the other side for some time.

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GREECE
AND
TURKEY.

The breaking out of hostilities between Greece and Turkey may involve Europe in a general war after all. It is hardly likely that the European powers will interfere in behalf of either country until both have determined which is the master of the other; but when that has been established, and when Turkey has been declared the victor, which is the more likely hypothesis to form considering the tremendous odds in her favor in point of numbers and equipment, and the question of the acquisition of territory comes to be discussed, it is quite certain that if Germany and Russia should second Turkey in her claims upon Greece, the rest of the powers will oppose most strenuously the granting of any territorial claims made by the Sultan, and that if the Czar and Emperor William should insist that such claims be recognized—which is not unlikely, considering the insane way in which the latter has been behaving of late—England, at all events, would be inclined to resent such action, and to oppose it with force. The danger, therefore, of a general European conflagration is not yet removed, by any means.