

greater force, to erect the stations requisite to the operation of the wireless system. The opening of the system on Oct. 17th, 1907, for commercial, and general service marked the culmination of his efforts in this direction.

All that this power of communicating rapidly and cheaply over immense distances means to the world can scarcely be comprehended. Its ultimate and most important result will be close relations and more general intercourse amongst the community of nations, with all the incalculable good that the change involves. Events of importance, regardless of the people they affect or the country in which they occur will find an echo to the ends of the world. In case of international dispute world-opinion will be readily and quickly focused. Closer acquaintance with the progress of world events means an enlarged scope for human sympathy. In this connection it appears of special importance that the company controlling the operation of the new system gives reduced rates on press despatches.

Periodically the natives of India become discontented with British rule, and appear to be animated by a desire to expel the representatives of the people who have done so much to improve conditions in the country. As a rule this unrest is inspired by demagogic utterances and the seditious enterprises of men who pretend to be fired by a desire for national life. It is seldom that actual revolt takes place, but frequently attempts are made to organize uprisings. It is the custom, too, to hold meetings for the purpose of explaining the nature of grievances and formulating demands for freedom from external control. The authorities in England entrusted with the administration of the affairs of India resort to various methods to quell disturbances and quiet unrest. As a permanent measure of precaution the arms and ammunition are kept in the control of English troops. Occasionally, when circumstances appear to warrant such action, native leaders are deported or imprisoned. Mr. Morley, the present secretary of state for India, tends to be moderate and careful in his dealings with the discontented. "I will not at once conclude," he said, "that because a man is dissatisfied and discontented, therefore he is disaffected. If there be disaffection—and there may be some—I will not, as far as I have anything to do with the government of India, play the game of disaffection by exaggerating the danger or by over-readiness to scent evil." This statement appears to embody the firm and statesmanlike attitude that should be maintained toward ignorant masses of natives who perhaps at times are discontented with their lots and who are easily persuaded to believe that English rule is the source of all their troubles. What would the people of India do with free institutions? What would become of them if the protecting hand of England were withdrawn? It is difficult to believe that they are fitted for self-government. And the misery and confusion that would flow from an unsuccessful effort in this direction are beyond description. It is to Egypt and India that we turn to draw illustrations of the beneficence of English sway over uncivil-