

for wealth at all costs which is so characteristic of this continent. So the quiet life of the Englishman unostentatiously offering of his best to his country is being broken up. But yet we cannot flatter ourselves upon the complete victory of our ideas in England. All the convicted guardians were committed to jail! We can imagine the shock of such a sentence and the injury to hitherto sound reputations. Nothing so damaging would be possible here. Some commission would give a vague verdict of disapproval, and for condemnation the guilty would be left to the short memories of their tolerant neighbours. There would be a cry from the press—and then oblivion. But in England the law is still relentless and impartial.

CERTAIN associations in the United States have declared war against the comic supplement. These features have recently been imported into Canada and are now a part of our regular Saturday papers. In some cases they are printed in the lurid colours which are supposed to be characteristic only of the "yellow" press of the United States.

There is no doubt that these comic supplements are slangy, vulgar and inartistic. No parent who desires to have his children's minds kept fresh, clean and wholesome can afford to have them in his house. Many have been driven to the expedient of burning this portion of the paper immediately on receipt. They are a modern, and not less harmful, form of the hair-raising, blood-curdling detective stories which depraved the minds of many United States youths.

The Canadian newspaper man who buys the matrices of these pages at a very low figure from a United States news agency will defend his action by saying that the people want them. The defence is not sound. It resembles that given by the man who sells bad whiskey to minors. All sorts of immorality would flourish if that defence were allowable.

The only way to prevent their circulation is to educate public sentiment against them. The various women's organisations and educational societies should undertake this task as is being done in the United States. The agitation might be broadened to include other cheap "features" imported from the United States by our most enterprising newspaper publishers. Those who profess delight at the elimination of United States "trash" from the mails should pursue their agitation further and see that the same "trash" is not served up by greedy Canadian publishers.

WHATEVER may have been the degree of heat displayed by Prime Minister Bond at the Colonial—pardon, Imperial—Conference, the Newfoundland representative seems to have had the correct view of the situation when he held that the Colonial Office authorities had been lacking in their duty towards the Tenth Island. Sir Robert, so far as the cablegram shows, made no accusation against the course of the British Government as a whole. The trouble seems to have been the inaptitude of the Colonial Office which is virtually accused of deferring to the big brothers like Canada and Australia and letting the little fellows go hang.

Sir Robert seems to have the facts with him. Next to Newfoundland, Natal is the smallest and poorest of the outer British countries of the first rank, and we all remember how only a few months ago the Colonial office—which means either Lord Elgin or Mr. Winston Churchill—interfered to prevent the execution of certain native insurrectionist murderers who have been tried and sentenced to death by the Natal Courts. A tremendous outcry arose in Natal. The people held that the autonomy of their colony and the honours of their courts

were being violated and aspersed. It is pleasing to relate that the Colonial Office changed its mind suddenly. The murderers were executed, as they would have been, Colonial Office or no Colonial Office.

Sir Robert Bond was described by an enthusiastic Imperialist writing in the April "Monthly Review" as the most English of all the Colonial Premiers. He is certainly more English than any Canadian, but he is an earnest upholder of his island's side of the fishery controversy. He has been to Washington—fruitlessly; and now in London he finds that he is sent empty away. Cannot he and his fellow Terranovans see the remedy that is plainly set forth and that could have been theirs long before the present imbroglio arose? Let them enter the Canadian confederation. Once one of us, Ottawa would fight for Newfoundland as earnestly and probably as successfully as she warred for the relief of the injured British Columbians who were sufferers at the hands of American sealers. The moral is so obvious that Sir Robert Bond might well present it to the Island legislature.

MICHIGAN'S amateur man-o'-warships have denounced the Anglo-American treaty of April 28, 1817. By that convention it was provided that the naval forces to be maintained by His Majesty and the

Government of the United States should be confined to the following vessels: On Lake Ontario, one vessel of not more than one hundred tons and armed with one eighteen-pound gun. On the Upper Lakes, two vessels of the same size and armament, and on Lake Michigan another similar vessel.

This does not suit the bellicose amateurs of the Detroit squadron of the Michigan Naval Reserve. They want a warship. They want the third-class armoured cruiser Detroit, no less, and the Detroit Journal says that they have impressed the Navy department at Washington with the desirability of giving it to them. Brassey's Naval Annual shows that, although the Detroit is nineteen years old, she is still in good repair, although out of commission. Fully manned, she would carry a crew of between three and four hundred. She is heavily armoured and has eight big guns.

During the last session of Parliament, Hon. W. S. Fielding said that the Canadian Government has no information as to the Detroiters' desire to bring this formidable training-ship—of course the cruiser is only a "training-ship"—through the St. Lawrence canals. Evidently the Detroit Journal has later information. In order to oblige the amateur sea dogs the treaty is to be violated.

What does Mr. Bryce think of it, or what will he think of it when he hears of the project? Most of us can imagine what the state of affairs would have been during the last eighty years if the treaty had not existed. With the naval record behind both countries there would have been an inevitable and active naval rivalry. That rivalry would have brought battleships on the Great Lakes and, following battleships, would have come defences against battleships—fortifications, that is. And, as warfare, actual or in prospective, is largely a matter of counting dollars and men, what would have been Canada's position? True, there would have been shipyards, but those shipyards would have brought so much economic waste. New discoveries in naval armament would have caused the old vessels to be discarded as obsolete. And the same would have happened in respect of the forts.

All of these things have been prevented by the treaty of 1817. The two nations have not been able to avoid friction, but neither have they been in the place of the man with a revolver in his pocket. The amiable young men of Detroit can quite well seek accommodation in a schooner—or schooners, if their grief prove unassuageable. In the meantime, long life to the Treaty of 1817.