

ism which rises above local, provincial or race interests and subjects each of these to the purposes of the nation as a whole.

Let us not take a narrow view of this great event. It is to epitomise the history of three centuries and to celebrate the triumphs and successes of a dozen generations. It is to be of immense benefit in the elevation of our citizenship to a higher rank by impressing upon the world in general that Canada is a strong, virile, united and progressive nation. There will be visitors from Great Britain and other portions of the Empire, from the United States, from France and from other nations and these will be impressed with the growing strength of this new nation of Northmen. It is at once a national celebration, a national stimulus and a national advertisement.

THE MILITARY BURYING-GROUND.

A PETITION has been prepared by a number of officers of the Montreal Garrison to be forwarded to the Governor-General, asking His Excellency to use his influence to prevent the removal of the soldiers' bodies from the old military cemetery on Papineau Road. The petition sets forth that efforts to remove this historic landmark have been made for a number of years but have been frustrated by the leading members of the militia and other citizens. The petition asks that His Excellency will interest himself in securing arrangements for preserving the cemetery as a public park and will use his influence with the Dominion Government to secure a sufficient grant to the Daughters of the Empire to enable them to carry out their plans of improving the spot and putting it in charge of a proper custodian.

Both in Montreal and Toronto, certain civic authorities have shown themselves regrettably indifferent to the preservation of such burying-grounds. In this matter, the United States has been more careful than Canada. The terrible civil strife of the sixties is kept in tender memory by the women of the Republic who decorate the graves of "Blue and Gray" alike. All Canadians devoutly hope that our country may never endure such an ordeal; but, in the comparative peace and security of modern life, it is hardly becoming a great Dominion to fail in honour to the men who gave their lives for the Empire. The links which bind one generation to another are so delicately forged that the community which would endure must remember the sacrifice of yesterday as well as prepare for the emergency of to-morrow. The children who throng our parks with memorial wreaths on Empire Day are learning a lesson which may be far-reaching in its enforcement. We have no splendid Abbey such as that "temple of silence and reconciliation" at Westminster. We have no such national cemetery as beautiful Arlington near Washington's dome. But we have military traditions, of which our young country may well be proud and it will be a shame to Canadian manhood and womanhood if our commercialism obscures the rightful honour to the remains of those whose sacrifices meant the Dominion's progress.

PICKETING AND THE LAW

THE law with regard to strikers' right to picket a factory is not well settled. In Brantford, a few days ago, Judge Hardy discharged some striking metal-workers who had been arrested for picketing a stove factory. In Winnipeg, a few days later, Judge Mathers fined some striking plumbers \$2,000 and costs. In this case the damage was to cover damage done by picketing, inducing non-union men to quit work and causing other union men (brought in from outside under contract) to break their contracts. The two decisions are quite contradictory.

It is likely that a decision on this point will be obtained next month from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, through a case which has been in the courts for some years. This was a case where the striking employees of the Metallic Roofing Company of Toronto attempted to do exactly what the Winnipeg plumbers and other striking mechanics have done. The Metallic Roofing Company brought an action for damages against the sheet-metal workers' union as a whole and against the individual officers of the same. They received a verdict with considerable damages and a perpetual injunction. In fact, Mr. Justice Mathers seems to have followed this decision in the Winnipeg case. The Ontario case has been appealed and appealed and has been before the Privy Council for some time. The decision, if broad and comprehensive will have a far-reaching effect.

Every employer and every labouring man in Canada is vitally interested in that decision. If picketing and all the allied acts are illegal, then the labouring men will be more likely to try arbitration rather than the costly and disastrous strike method. In that case, the

Lemieux Act will be very helpful. If, on the other hand, the decision is in favour of picketing, only dull times or higher prices will keep men at work. Judging from the existing decisions in Great Britain, the verdict will be against picketing, and a special law will be necessary to make it legal in Canada.

PECULIAR APPEALS

WHEN a premier of a province makes an appeal to the public to support him because he has been successful in getting an increased indemnity from the Dominion Government, it strikes a disinterested person as being rather funny. The people who listen to the appeal are the same people who are represented by the Dominion Government. In short, the provincial leader says: "You should elect me again, because I was successful in having a large sum of money transferred from your Dominion pocket to your provincial pocket." The ordinary individual who handed out such an appeal would be hooted, but politicians are not ordinary individuals.

There are many such foolish appeals. For example, a premier will say: "Look at the amount of money we have spent on the rural schools and how well we are contributing to them." Where does he get the money? Whose is it? True, he does not actually say that if it hadn't been for him, the money would have vanished off the earth, but he often leaves that impression.

Again, a Dominion cabinet minister will appeal to a constituency to elect so and so if a post-office or a wharf is desired. Or the appeal may be in the even more common form: "It is better for a constituency to have a supporter of the Government than of the Opposition." The utter ridiculousness and immorality of the whole proceeding are so evident that one is surprised that the audience does not arise and throw the speaker down stairs. Usually, however, they cheer.

The other day, Premier Whitney told a Hamilton audience that, in regard to public works, the city would get the same treatment whether it elected Government supporters or not. Mr. Whitney may find difficulty in carrying out his promise, but he is to be congratulated upon knowing what a statesman's attitude in such a case should be.

HIS MAJESTY'S ACTIVITY

A SOVEREIGN who has rounded out nearly the full three-score years and ten of a strenuous and active life might reasonably plead for leisure. King Edward, on the contrary, seems to maintain his appetite for work. A few days ago he was entertaining the President of the Republic of France; now he has completed a visit to the Czar of Russia. These are busy days for the Peace-maker and undoubtedly the world will owe him much when his task is completed.

The bureaucrats of Russia must blame Great Britain for the encouragement which enabled Japan to defy the Bear and regain Port Arthur. They must regard her suspiciously because her shores are an asylum for Russian refugees of all classes. They must be suspicious of her as a country which is disseminating the principles of liberty for the individual which Russia is so slow to adopt.

With all the leading countries of Europe in accord with Great Britain and the peace policy with the exception of Germany and Russia, a visit to the Czar would seem to be a forward step in diplomacy. A good understanding between Russia and Great Britain, if it be permanent, brings us a long step nearer the yet distant millennium.

NOT RIPE FOR REBELLION

THE Canadian Associated Press occasionally sends us a cable despatch which is startlingly fresh and far-seeing. Last Saturday, for instance, the Canadian papers contained the information from this enterprising source that Cardinal Logue in an interview at Queens-town declared that he had seen no signs of rebellion in Australia, New Zealand or Canada. This bland bit of enlightenment is no doubt most comforting to the heart of the Dominion. Cardinal Logue, being an honourable gentleman told nothing but the truth to his interrogator but both the representative of the press and the Canadian Associated authorities must be at their wits' end for "topics" when such stuff is cabled to the journals of this country. We did not need a cable message to let us know that Ottawa is not Calcutta. The Cardinal reports us to be a contented people in a fair way to enjoy the simple life. The woes of rebellion are not for us; in fact the word has a queer exotic sound to the Canadian of the last two generations. Just now the people of the nine provinces are too busy estimating the crop situation to take forms of government into serious consideration. All's quiet along the Ottawa and even Mr. Henri Bourassa does not dream of anything so upsetting as a rebellion.