

THEATRE
Jan. 30th
ND SATURDAY

SPICE

STODDARD
JEROME

150 TIMES-NEW YORK
150 TIMES-CHICAGO
150 TIMES-BOSTON
2 CARS OF STAGE
EFFECTS AND
EIGHTY PEOPLE

SPICE

Musical Event
Y, FEB. 6
presents
ndham
ore

T. W. Robertson's
Comedy
Moore as Ada Ingot.
Hubert Henry
Davies' Comedy.
Moore as Mrs. Goringe.
SUSAN Jones' Comedy
Moore as Lady Susan.
Y, FEB. 2nd.

Spectacles
You remember how
Phone you suffered with that
HEADACHE and
Main will until you purchase a pair of our
specially ground
lenses. Satisfaction
guaranteed.
LUKE, Refracting
Optician
KING STREET WEST.

How to die out for want of
ambition is one of the
life. When a young man
ambition begin to fade there
somewhere. Either he is
ing environment and his
rest against what he is
do, or some vicious habit
his energy, or his health is
being led into dissipa-
tion companions. A youth
begins to wane is not
condition. When he is
ted by a noble purpose,
with a desire to become a
among men, there is some-
somewhere.

The Toronto Sunday World.

SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 29 1905.—SECOND SECTION, PAGES 17 TO 32

EDITORIAL SECTION

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD
NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

GERMANY MUST INTERVENE

To Stop the War, as She Cannot Afford to Have Revolutionary Anarchy Next Door, (says Professor Goldwin Smith.

Editor World: I was sorry not to respond to your call yesterday. But there could be no use in sending The World ignorant conjecture.

Some who know Russia better than I do say that a great change has taken place and that revolutionary forces have greatly gained strength. I cannot say how this may be.

To me the movements presents itself as a strike caused by distress of which the revolutionary element takes advantage. You will observe that Gapon appeals to the ordinary forces of revolution: "Thinking men, social democrats and social revolutionists."

De Witte's commercial policy of forcing manufacturing industries in cities may have led to over-production and so to distress among the work people. The war also must have caused distress.

The czar evidently is weak, and he has at his side as his familiar advisers insolent grand dukes and irresponsible women. It is fair to him to remember that his predecessor, Alexander II, granting large reforms, was murdered by the nihilists for his pains.

If the army remains true to the czar the revolt will probably be put down. At present there seem to be no serious signs of mutiny.

The abuses of Russian government are indisputable. Change is urgently needed. It is not so certain that it would be best brought about by a violent overthrow of the government.

This can hardly fail to stop the war. Germany, it would seem, must intervene. She could hardly afford to have a revolutionary anarchy next door, especially in Russian Poland.

Very truly yours,

Goldwin Smith.

The Grange, Jan. 25.

A WEEK WITH THE HORSE.

This week will be devoted to consideration of the needs of the horse and his master. To-morrow evening the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society meets, on Tuesday evening the Hackney Society and the Canadian Pony Society, on Wednesday morning the Shire Horse Breeders' Association, on Wednesday evening the Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association, on Thursday the owners of horses that won prizes at United States shows last year will be tendered a banquet by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, on Friday evening the annual meeting of the latter association will be held, and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the annual Clyde and Shire Stallion Show will be held in The Repository, at the corner of Simcoe and Nelson streets. Before all of these gatherings matters of importance affecting an interest that represents in this province alone upwards of \$100,000,000 will be discussed.

Doubtless one of the subjects brought forward will be the promise made to the editor of The Canadian Sportsman by Mr. Whitney prior to Wednesday's elections, to give some systematic encouragement to the horse industry. That so important a branch of the live stock interest of the country has been too long neglected, we think everybody will allow, and that it is entitled to similar encouragement to that given cattle, sheep and swine and dairying we are also disposed to think that everybody will agree. Despite the motor-car, auto and bicycles, the horse is as important a factor in the country's well-being as ever. Much work on the farm can be



LITTLE NICHOLAS (as the revolutionary cries increase without): "I know what I'm goin' t' do. I'm goin' t' stop my ears and put my head under the clothes."

done by machinery, but there is also much that cannot. There is as well a great deal of work to be done in towns and cities that electric or petrol power is yet unable, and will always be unable, to accomplish. In fact, notwithstanding the cackling heard from time to time about the horseless age, that time appears as far off as ever. The horse has not only increased in value, but is reported short in supply. Private enterprise and public shows have done much in his interest, but not nearly so much as could be desired.

That the quality of the horse has improved in recent years is undeniable, but there is irrefragable proof that, for lack of decent government assistance and attention, he has not made the same advance in Canada that he has in England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States and Australia, to say nothing of the continents of America. In saying this, we do not wish to imply that private enterprise has been remiss. On the contrary, it has rendered splendid service, and as a matter of fact has resulted in this country being fairly able to hold its own in many classes when in competition with horses owned, raised and bred across the lines. But these excellent specimens of their kind are too limited in number and confined to too few of our people. In addition, much of the success achieved abroad by Canadians has been by means of imported horses, in some instances even by means of horses actually bought in the United States. This is where private enterprise comes in; but public liberality would spread this at present liberal excellence and restore to us our oldtime prestige as a horse-exporting country. It would also enable us to furnish our civilian soldiers with mounts in time of need and enable us to furnish more horses than is possible now for the regiments in the old land. Taking all this into consideration, we seize this opportunity to impress upon the societies that will meet this week

the importance of united action to bring pressure to bear on the new government to take steps to increase, multiply and improve the horse of the province. Every other country is engaged in similar good work, and it is high time that Canada no longer lagged behind the procession.

AGAINST THEIR BEST CUSTOMERS

Against the cheek of British trade, which has been turned so often and so meekly to the foreign smiter, a fresh blow, remarks The Pall Mall Gazette, and one of peculiar significance, is just now in active preparation. Reference is here made to the ship subsidy bill that was recently reported to congress at Washington, the object being to bring United States shipping within the scope of that protection which applies to the great majority of national industries and employments. Shipping has been the backward child of our neighbor's vigorous and promising commercial family. No one pretends to say that the mercantile marine has kept anything like due pace with the national expansion. British free traders seize with delight upon its statistics of stagnation or decline as a weapon which for once is not likely to break in their hands.

The policy of the new bill is not original; it is partly copied from the measures which are increasing the German merchant navy faster than any other, and partly from those navigation laws which gave Britain the command of the seas before Cobden and Cobdenism were heard of. In other words the new bill proposes to couple subsidy with tariff, the subsidy to be enjoyed by United States shipping, and the cost to be contributed by its foreign rivals. If the bill should not become law this session, it is nearly certain to do so in the near future. "As the foreign shipping," says the aforementioned Pall Mall Gazette, "upon which its burden will fall is predominantly British, it will make

something of a hole in those 'invisible exports' which are such a consolation to the embarrassed economist, and will illustrate afresh the advantages of commercial Quakerism. We must not retaliate, because retaliation is wrong, and we cannot avert the blow because we have nothing left with which effective negotiation might be made possible."

The Free Trader, who is invited to put the best face he can upon this development, will perhaps make a desperate, but futile, effort to divert attention to another movement affecting the United States tariff. It appears as if President Roosevelt were, after all, disposed to press upon the congress a revision of import duties, and the hope is naturally kindled that his countrymen are beginning to find out their mistake and to demand a wider opening of the custom house doors. It is only kind to forestall disappointment by the assurance that no such change is impending or even in serious contemplation. A scientific tariff is naturally lacking in the sweet simplicity of laissez-faire. It requires careful and constant adjustment to the wants of commerce and industry, and, like other practical sciences, it has to improve on its own mistakes. Some industries will be protected too heavily, and some not enough, and disparities have to be corrected as experience reveals them. It is amendment of this kind that will be attempted by any measure of "revision," and not a departure from the principle on which the great edifice of United States commerce and industrial life has its foundation. R. Maurice Lowe's letter in the January National Review is worth quoting on this subject: "If the tariff is revised, and of that there is no certainty, there will be no revision in the sense of a reversal of the present policy. Free trade, of course, is out of the question. A long step in the direction of Free Trade is equally out of the

question. The American Free Trader has become almost as extinct as the dodo, and is to-day merely the survival of a prehistoric age. University professors, theorists, men of a certain intellectual composition to whom the discussion of purely academic questions is a perpetual delight, may talk of the beauties of Free Trade; but no practical man, no man of affairs, no man whose business it is to deal with conditions and not theories, advocates the doctrine of Free Trade."

While upon this subject of the possible repentance of protection, as our aforementioned English contemporary suggests, it is well to bear in mind the parallel case of German politics, where a retrogression towards Cobdenism is equally beyond the scope of practical discussion. "It well nigh drives one into cynicism," says Professor Ashley, "when one observes that, at a time when not a few Free Traders in England have been arguing that Germany is on the road to ruin, their German friends, who have been opposing an increase in the corn duties, have been occupied in showing that everything has been going on well—of course in order to give more point to their protest." If "invisible exports" cannot save Cobdenism, as The Pall Mall Gazette suggests it cannot, it has no help to expect from the more homely experience of those nations by whom it has been discarded. Germany has never looked back since the depression and stagnation allied with her free trade experiment induced her to throw it to the winds in 1879. The United States can only associate the nostrums of academic Free Traders with her worst crisis of the middle nineties, when they were the subject of a tentative concession. It is a favorite warning that steps once taken in the direction of tariff reform cannot be wholly retraced; and such truth as underlies it seems to be a tribute to the capacity of great nations for drawing just and resolute conclusions from the experience which is their safest guide.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

A correspondent asks for some account of the life of Charles Mackay and the words of his song, "There's a Good Time Coming." Charles Mackay, who was born in Perth in 1812, the son of an officer in the Royal Artillery, infused a good deal of happiness into the life of the people of Britain by his poems, which were full of cheerfulness and hope. He was sent to school in London and Belgium and soon displayed a love for making verses. After acting as a private secretary, he published in 1834 a small volume of his poems, which brought him under the notice of John Black, editor of The Morning Chronicle, who engaged him on the staff. He was advanced to the position of assistant editor. After passing about nine years on the paper he was, in 1841, appointed editor of The Glasgow Argus, but retired three years later in consequence of political differences with the proprietors. During his residence in the city, the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Mackay returned to London and wrote much for The Illustrated London News and other journals. When The Daily News was started with Charles Dickens as editor, Mackay was pressed into service and contributed a series of poems called "Voices from the Crowd," which were afterwards reproduced in a volume. In 1857-58 he visited the United States on a lecturing tour and on his return published his experiences, "Life and Liberty in America." During the Civil War he was The Times correspondent at New York. A weekly journal was established in 1860 by Mackay, entitled The London Review, but it was not a successful venture. He was the author of some charming prose works, including works of fiction and no fewer than 11 volumes of poetry. Two of his songs, "There's a Good Time Coming" (a copy of which is appended) and "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," were extremely popular, and it is asserted 400,000 of the former were sold without putting a single penny into the pocket of the poet.

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