

TRAFFIC RETURNS

Canadian Pacific Railway				
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Nov. 30.....	\$124,032,000	\$136,010,000	\$138,420,000	\$2,410,000
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Dec. 7.....	3,139,000	3,289,000	3,480,000	191,000
Dec. 14.....	3,106,000	2,908,000	3,780,000	872,000

Grand Trunk Railway				
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Nov. 30.....	54,980,385	53,960,414	64,578,318	10,617,904
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Dec. 7.....	1,151,306	861,442	1,379,502	518,060
Dec. 14.....	728,653	1,385,902	657,249

Canadian Northern Railway				
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Nov. 30.....	34,219,500	38,204,800	42,169,900	3,965,100
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Dec.	17,900	916,000	1,133,100	217,100
Dec. 14.....	892,600	753,800	1,067,000	313,200

COMMON BLOOD AND SPIRIT.

The reception of President Wilson by King George at Buckingham Palace is likely to prove a more significant event in human history than appears on the surface at the moment. It is significant of the effect upon two peoples of a common origin and the same language who had been estranged for a century by a misunderstanding, but proved still to possess the same spirit which has brought them together in a great conflict for a common cause. The King, after speaking of the traditions of the race in its earlier history, found a deeper significance in the common ideals which the divided people still cherish, those of "freedom and peace." They had both on their separated lines been "the exponents and the examples in national life of the principles of popular self-government based upon equal laws," and now it had fallen to them "alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world."

In the language of the President, representatives of the two peoples have used the great words "Right" and "Justice," and they are now to prove whether they understand them and "how they are to be applied to the settlements which must conclude the war" they have been going through together, and have the courage to act upon the understanding. It is to be their high privilege to apply the moral judgment of the world to the settlement of this conflict, and to organize the moral forces to preserve them, to steady the forces of mankind, and "to make the right and the justice to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves the pre-dominant and controlling forces of the world."

That is surely to be hoped for as the grand result; but what we are considering for the moment is the significance of the coming together at such a time in hearty sympathy and co-operation of these two peoples of a common origin and a kindred spirit, and the lasting effect it is likely to have. The Americans have had a wide and free field for exploitation and building up, which has kept them busy in the interests of a new home land. There has been for at least two generations a liberal mingling of foreign blood in their national veins, which has not been without effect, not always altogether wholesome. This experience has proved that in its main flow it has not been perceptibly contaminated, and that the spirit it sustains has lost none of its vigour. It is still for Right and Justice, and for freedom and peace based upon them as the foundation. Now that the opportunity has come, this nation has a certain

advantage in helping to extend this spirit and its influence upon government to other nations throughout the world. It is a grand opportunity for these two peoples of a common blood and a common spirit to supplement each others efforts in the greatest blending movement in human history.

The English have extended their national interest far and wide and brought other peoples under their sway on these fundamental principles of justice and freedom. It gives them control of agencies for spreading their influence and giving it practical effect. This presents a certain ground for prejudice upon the motives and purposes. The United States has substantially the same ideals without having gained possessions to any material extent outside of its own territorial domain. Its efforts for right and justice in government, for freedom and peace in the world, have been virtually confined to those limits. There is no ground for suspecting it of selfish purpose in spreading abroad the influence of its principles, beyond that of a desire to safeguard its own future. That will give to its influence a special power for carrying out the common purpose.

Neither Great Britain nor the United States has any ground for claiming a monopoly of the spirit of right and justice or of the longing for freedom and peace. These are human and belong to all mankind and they have been highly developed in France in spite of its earlier history and its unfavorable contacts. It has been natural to other peoples but has been suppressed in varying degrees. Its suppression has been the chief cause of war and the defeat of that effort this time has caused it to flame up and assert itself as never before, however blindly or helplessly in its method. The present situation affords the greatest opportunity imaginable for the co-working of England and America, with their common traditions and purposes, their common means of expression and acting with those who have become allied with them in a common cause, to bring the fundamental principles of human government to their greatest triumph.—New York Journal of Commerce.

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