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CANADA AND CONFEDERATION

Mr. J. W. Dafoe, of the Manitoba Free Press says many things which we should consider as nationals in the following editorial:

It is regarded as rather the thing on Dominion Day, if one turns aside long enough from the activities of the picnic, the golf course and the baseball grounds to give a thought at all to the day and what it stands for, to pat ourselves on the back, congratulate ourselves upon our good luck in being born Canadians, recount with pride the achievements of Canada and generally to play the role of a determined and cheerful optimist. It is considered, as certainly had form, if not actually unpatriotic, not to be in a "hip, hip hurrah" mood on the natal day of the Dominion.

Perhaps it would be better for the country and for ourselves if we were more inclined to mark the day as it recurs with a little sober consideration of the state of the country. The individual as he gets past the unreflecting stage of youth is not likely to find his birthday an occasion for thoughtless pleasure; there are in it moments of introspection, of stock-taking and sometimes of the taking of resolutions to do better in the year to come. A little of this mood would not be unbecoming to us.

It is, of course, quite true that our fifty-five years of national existence have not been without their harvests. The original Dominion has spread across the continent to the Pacific and northward to the pole. There has been extraordinary courage—shown in giving this vast territory an equipment by which the national life can function. Three transcontinental lines link the provinces together. We have attained a considerable position in the world of trade and commerce. The word Canadian, which meant nothing fifty years ago, is now known to the world as the name of a young and vigorous people. In the great testing time of the great war, Canada played a creditable part. Canada is a country where the standards of living are relatively high; where life and property are safe; where there is reasonable assurance that intelligent toil will be rewarded with a livelihood; where the most efficient form of government yet developed by man is fully operative. There is perhaps no country in the world where the average man has a better chance for a happy and useful life.

Because of these conditions, largely the result of the labor of the bygone generations, the deficiencies of Canada are the more notable and the more difficult to explain. Why is the progress of a country so richly endowed in so many ways and so well equipped with facilities for living, small-like in comparison with the record of development in the country whose circumstances most nearly parallel ours? Why does about one out of every five native Canadians live outside Canada? When we bring in immigrants only a proportion stay with us; why? How is it that our population has taken forty years to double? Turning from material things, why is it that we have done

so little in literature, in music, in art. Such achievements in these as we have to our credit are mainly imitative; we have developed nothing characteristic or which commands attention as distinctly Canadian. By the time the United States had a population equal to our present population it had the well defined beginning of a distinctive national literature. Canadians are a literate people; and they are derived from stocks whose imaginative resources have permanently enriched the world. Yet they produce little that is worth while.

These are some of the things that Canadians might well think about a little on this fifty-fifth anniversary of confederation. If they were to give some thought to them they might begin to realize, if only vaguely, that something is lacking in our national structure; and if they kept on thinking they might discover that what is lacking is a vibrant and aggressive national spirit that would vitalize and energize the national mind. The mood of colonization is of course a blight alike upon intellectual life and material enterprise. This we have pretty well outgrown; and we are now in a twilight zone of indecision and uncertainty, reluctant to return to the shades of colonialism and fearful about going forward into the full sunshine of nationhood.

While we linger here in no man's land we shall suffer the consequences of our timidity. We shall see our young men by scores of thousands taking their Canadian equipment and education into alien markets and selling them without a pang of regret for the land they abandon. We shall see disruptive influences grow and flourish unchecked by a higher national devotion. We shall see sectionalism rampant and unshamed. We shall see our literature sterile and our springs of national imagination dry.

As against these things material successes of some moment, even if we achieve them, will be a poor set-off. When Canada becomes a nation in fact, in feeling, in spirit, July first will become a more significant and inspiring anniversary than it will be in this year of our Lord 1922.

TEA SHORTAGE—HIGHER PRICES.

In 1920, so much more tea was produced than required throughout the world, that the market dropped to a very low level. The situation was so serious for the growers that they agreed to reduce their production 20% during 1921. Consumption, which has increased tremendously, and the production of tea being curtailed, has resulted in the highest prices for tea in years. The recent reduction of four pence per pound on tea tax in England has further stimulated consumption, which means that even higher prices may soon be expected.

That physician who says the shimmy causes skin eruptions may be right. Doubtless the skin thinks it is volcanic action.

Regardless of changing styles, woman looks well in almost everything except a tantrum.

The more Doyle tells about the next world, the better we like this one.

HOUSE WILL BE INCREASED BY NINE

What Redistribution Means To Canada and Composition of Parliament.

There will be 244 members in the House of Commons after the next redistribution, according to the revised population figures for Canada, which have been given out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of nine members over the present house.

Distribution Among Provinces.

The distribution of the members among the provinces in the present house and after re-distribution will compare as follows, on the basis of these figures:

	New House	Present House
Quebec	65	65
Nova Scotia	14	16
New Brunswick	11	11
Prince Ed. Island	4	4
Ontario	81	82
Manitoba	17	15
Saskatchewan	21	16
Alberta	16	12
British Columbia	14	13
Yukon	1	1
Totals	244	235

Chief Increase in Prairies.

The chief increase in membership are, as were expected, in the prairie provinces, which will send eleven more members to parliament after redistribution than they do now. The decreases are in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The province which gets the largest increase is Saskatchewan, with five, while Alberta is a close second with four.

It is not certain whether the Yukon will retain its separate representation after re-distribution. That territory was first given a member by act of parliament in 1902. At that time there was a population of 27,219 in the territory, but at present it is only 4,157.

According to an announcement made by the premier at the close of parliament, a re-distribution bill will be introduced at the next session in January.

The Antagonistic Sex.

An article that will rouse much controversy is that which Rebecca West, the well-known novelist and feminist, has written in the June number of Good Housekeeping.

"It is the fashion nowadays to deny that there is such a thing as sex antagonism. Many people will not admit that there is on the part of either sex a disposition to grudge happiness and power to the other and prefer it to be dependent and untriumphant. They are right, I think, so far as women are concerned. It is true that in the last century there was a certain bitterness of feeling against men among the feminist pioneers, but that was purely a temporary phase and a reasonable enough reaction to the male reluctance to concede them education and enfranchisement, and it is entirely over now. But I think those who deny the existence of sex-antagonism are quite wrong so far as men are concerned. From the beginning of time man has always felt hostile to power in woman, and has delighted in imposing restrictions on her which make it impossible for her to run the race as swiftly as himself. That attitude persists today. There are, of course, a large number of men whose civilization is a real thing and who check their impulses by their reason; and these have none of it. But in the mass of men, who accept their own prejudices uncritically, it is as strong as ever."

PROPOSED CUT ON CANADA RAILWAYS

Montreal—Preliminary negotiations for the proposed wage reductions for railway shomen in Canada have opened between the Railway Association of Canada and the men's committee. The proposed cuts range from five cents to nine cents per hour. The committee meeting the Railway Association, consists of Robert J. Tallon, general chairman, Division No. 4, of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor; G. Dickie, general secretary, and Frank McKenna, vice-president Division No. 4; W. Rogers, of Moncton, representing the machinists; M. Davies, of Stratford, Ont., representing the boilermakers; J. Corbett, of London, Ont.

Our spies report that the style makers have at last abandoned hope of finding anything for summer as ugly as goloshes.

NEWS FROM INDIA

Period of Political Quiet Followed Partial Collapse of Non-Co-Operation. The Liberal Movement Spreading.

The firm action of the government in arresting the leaders of the non-co-operation movement has been followed by a period of political quiet. Extremeist say as usual that repression is no remedy. Repression where there are real grievances is certainly no permanent cure; the trouble spreads below the calm surface of things and breaks out later over a wider field, and in a more virulent form. But where a government had to do with disaffection which is largely emotional in character, and has no solid intellectual foundation, repression which is sufficiently strong to be effective at the moment, may recall the visionaries to their senses and give them time to ponder over their fine schemes and to consider them in relation to the realities of the existing world. Certainly any clear sighted review of the non-co-operation movement must bring the conviction that it was doomed to failure. Not only was the object, an India without a government, a beautiful dream, but the means, non-co-operation, utterly impracticable for economic reasons. Wherever the programme of non-co-operation was attempted in a serious manner it led to violence, and no doubt if repressive measures had not been used there would have been violence on still a larger scale. But this violence would have led to nothing except to repression on a corresponding scale. It is quite possible that some of the extremeists are thanking the British government for checking a movement which was getting out of their control and was sure to end in a discreditable fiasco.

Whether as a consequence of the check which the non-co-operation movement has received or not, the Liberal party has lately been occupying a larger place in the public attention. The presence of Mr. Srinivas Sastri in India, fresh from the Washington conference, and not long from the Imperial conference, was a great accession of strength to the Liberal party.

THE REGION OF ROMANCE

The Lake of Bays is one of the scenic gems of the Dominion of Canada, which is so richly starred with lovely lakes. It has a shoreline indented in such a manner that it affords constant delights and surprises, and is designated as "the lake of a thousand bays." On sites overlooking these bays have been erected charming cottage homes with, here and there, hotels that are in keeping with their setting of wistful waters and brooding woods. To spend a summer vacation here is to be near to Nature in her most fascinating mood.

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their ranks. During the month of May the Bombay Liberals held a conference at which Mr. Sastri was elected president. The speech which he made at the conference was a striking vent, and gave a clear lead to Indian Liberalism. While he paid a tribute to the character of Mr. Gandhi, he denounced the non-co-operation movement in unqualified terms. It had caused an outbreak of ill-feeling as between races and as between communities almost unparalleled in the history of that sore stricken land. It had torn up by the root the friendly feeling that existed between Hindu and Mahomedian in his presidency. It had manifested to the world how their people, when excited by angry passions could be guilty of acts of cruelty and barbarity scarcely compatible with that character for spirituality which they had wished to establish among the nations of the world. It had increased such slave-mentality as had existed in the country. It had demonstrated that their common people were lacking in the practical sense and political instinct which might protect them against crude and unrestricted propaganda.

On the other hand he was sparing in his criticisms of government and of the present constitution. He suggested a revision of the constitution by a convention of delegates chosen by the provincial legislatures so that a scheme might be produced which would represent the best wisdom and statesmanship available in India. The present constitution was not to be scrapped but would form the basis of this new one.

The fundamental principle of Indian Liberalism is that advance to complete self-government must be made through constitutional

means. This was the principle of the Indian National congress when it was first organized, so that they can say with truth that it is the non-co-operationists and not the Liberals who have departed from the policy of the congress. They are the only party which is in touch with political actuality. If they had as much support from the people, as they have right on their side, the cause of India's political progress would be safe.

Since the holding of this conference Mr. Sastri has left India for Australia where he begins a tour of the British dominions to plead the cause of Indians domiciled in those countries, and to endeavour to secure for them political privileges equal to those of other domiciled British subjects.

A USEFUL PAST.

A boy of six years of age, living in Magasin, says the "Times of India," recently informed his parents that in his former life he was a rich broker and that he buried some treasure shortly before his death. The parents disbelieved the story but the boy persisted and they took him to the Pagoda, where he pointed out the spot where the treasure was hidden. Excavation discovered a silver image and a large stone slab which was not raised until permission had been obtained from the Deputy Commissioner. This is being sought.

AUSTRALIA REDUCES COST OF DEFENCE.

The Australian Defense policy, according to the Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, provides for a reduction of some \$5,000,000 as compared with 1921. The reduction will affect the navy, army air forces and cadets.

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