

capital. It is idle, perhaps, to talk about punishing those responsible, as it would probably be impossible to know whether it was deliberate plotting on someone's part or merely carelessness. What is needed is to send relief to the stricken people of Halifax. 2,000 or more of whom are dead, many thousands injured, and apparently tens of thousands homeless.

The sympathy of the people of Canada, the United States and all Allied nations will go out to the bereaved people of Halifax, but what is needed that this sympathy should take some tangible form in the shape of supplies of food, clothing, building material, and whatever else is necessary to alleviate the sufferings of the stricken citizens. It is to be hoped that the Government will take the lead in this very important work of relief.

Our Enriched Vocabulary

THE present war is enriching our vocabulary, just as the South African War added to the words in use in our every day conversation. In that war such words as khaki, veldt and kopje became household words. This war because of its tremendous extent and because of the many nations engaged in it has been most productive in new terms. The latest to make its appearance and fasten on the popular imagination is "camouflage," which means to deceive or hide and was first applied to the screens and artificial decorations used by the French to hide their guns and entrenched positions. "Tank," a short and epigrammatic word, is used to describe the huge land dreadnaught which the British are using against the Germans. "Blighty," another curious word, refers to England, or home. The origin of this seems to be in doubt, but as far as is known was brought to Europe by the Indian troops and the British soldiers who had been stationed in India. It is believed to be a corruption of an Indian word meaning "the home overseas." Now a man who has been wounded goes to Blighty.

In addition to these we have a number of other words descriptive of present war conditions. These are not exactly new words, but they are applied in a new way. Before this war no one had ever been "gassed" in battle, men did not know what "trench warfare" was. "Over the top" and "parapet" are words brought into being by this war, while the descriptive phrase "No Man's Land" designates the place between the two armies. The special departments of the army have their own terms. The artillery speak of their O. P. (observation post) and use many other terms known only to themselves. The aviators have their peculiar phrases and descriptive terms for their operations, and so on throughout the list.

Possibly one of the most widely known epithets revived during the war is the name "Hun." To the world outside this is the term used to designate a German, but to the British soldier he is "Fritzie," while the French speak of him as a "Boche." Since the Russian Revolution a new word has come into use to designate the discontented and revolutionary element not only in Russia itself, but throughout the world. This is "Bolsheviki." It would indeed seem strange if this war, which has upset every tradition and established precedent in economies, in military tactics, in business organization and magnitude was not be responsible for the coinage of new and striking words and phrases.

The Paper Makers' Combination

TRUST-BUSTING is becoming a popular pastime in the United States. Evidently the American Government are not going to tolerate the activities of any group of business men who combine in restraint of trade. The latest action taken under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is in connection with the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association. This organization has been dissolved by the United States Courts, a number of the active members of the Association fined, and the balance of them threatened with dire vengeance if they try to revive their organization.

The people of Canada are vitally interested in this movement, as several Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers were among those indicted. These include such well known manufacturers as George H. Mead, president of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company; E. W. Bachus, head of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co.; and Geo. H. Chahoon, president of the Laurentide Co., Ltd. These Canadian manufacturers, with a number of American associates controlled about 85 per cent of the newsprint production on this continent, and were held by the Courts as being guilty of combining in restraint of trade. To their credit it must be said that these men showed a disposition to meet the government half way and to co-operate in every possible respect so as not to embarrass the country during the war.

This whole question of combinations and consolidations is one of the most vexed questions confronting governments at the present time. To a certain extent everyone is ready to admit that co-operation and combinations exercise a beneficial effect, but on the contrary when the powers of such combinations are arbitrarily exercised nothing but trouble ensues. In connection with this pulp and paper industry the Canadian manufacturers formed a few months ago the Canadian Export Company. This was an association of paper manufacturers for the purpose of entering foreign markets, and, as such, is a praiseworthy and laudable movement. Similar organizations have been formed in other countries, and also in Canada, by millers, steel manufacturers and other groups of industries seeking foreign markets. It is a manifestly wise policy for a group of say millers or paper makers to open a joint office at Cape Town or Buenos Aires and have a common selling organization. This reduces selling costs and overhead charges, secures better freight rates and has many other advantages. At the present time our exports of paper are larger than those of any other manufactured product exported from the Dominion, and it would be unfair to place any restrictions on these manufacturers that would hamper them in their effort to capture the world's markets.

The agreement reached between the paper manufacturers in the United States and Canada is on the whole a satisfactory one. The fact that the manufacturers are being given 3c for their paper with the prospect of an upward revision inside a few months is one of the favorable features. In addition to that the suspicion and friction which has been in evidence between the paper makers and the newspaper publishers during the past year or two is now likely to be eliminated. Altogether it is a matter for congratulations that a settlement has been reached, especially as both Canada and the United States have enough fighting to do outside their borders without carrying on an industrial warfare within.

Anglo-Saxon Unity

ONE of the outstanding benefits of the world war to the English speaking peoples is the bringing together of the two great races. Already there are many evidences that a really sympathetic bond is being forged between Great Britain and the United States. A few days ago Great Britain decided to erect a statue of Abraham Lincoln in London as an evidence of the close and harmonious relations existing between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. To realize just what this means it is only necessary to think of the events associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

It should be pointed out as frequently as possible that the troubles which led to the independence of the United States were caused by a German king. George III., a German of the Germans, as pig-headed and as much a Prussian in his desire for autoeracy and the divine right of kings as the present Kaiser, was the man wholly responsible for the co-ercing of the American States. They were then just as loyal to the Empire as the people of Canada are to-day, and had they been given the right to tax themselves would have contributed their full quota to the burden of the war which was waged on this continent. They resented, and rightly so, the dictations of an autoeratic king. The British Parliament and the people of an opposed war, so much so that the King and his weak premier were forced to hire Hessians, German troops, and send them to fight the battles of the British in America. Had England not been under the dominance of her German king at that time, there would have been no secession of the United States. It is encouraging now, after a lapse of nearly 150 years, to find the two great Anglo-Saxon races united in a common cause. This is as it should be. We have the same language, the same literature, the same traditions, and boast the same ancestry.

If as a result of this war the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon races are brought more closely together, the struggle will not have been in vain. We in Canada are specially concerned in any drawing together. The United States is our closest neighbor and whether we wish it or not we cannot escape the very closest business and social relations with our big neighbors. Two peoples with a counter between them three thousand miles long, across which are passing and re-passing goods to the value of hundreds of millions per annum, might as well be as friendly as possible. They are bound to transact business with one another, and if those business relations can be carried on under the most friendly and cordial terms so much the better for all concerned.

Greater even than the probable increase in our commercial relations is the fact that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will form such an alliance as to make for world peace and for all the great things the Anglo-Saxon race has stood for in the past. The British Empire, with her great resources in men, material wealth and future possibilities in population and power, which her great Overseas Dominions promise, coupled with the vast resources of the United States means the absolute domination of the Anglo-Saxon race. Anything that will bring these two branches closer together is a step in the right direction.