

# EVENTS

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## *The Big Debate Closes.*

**T**HE debate in the House of Commons at Ottawa on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to read the Autonomy Bill the second time was brought to a close on Wednesday night by the taking of the vote.

The motion was made on March 23, so that the debate was spread over six weeks.

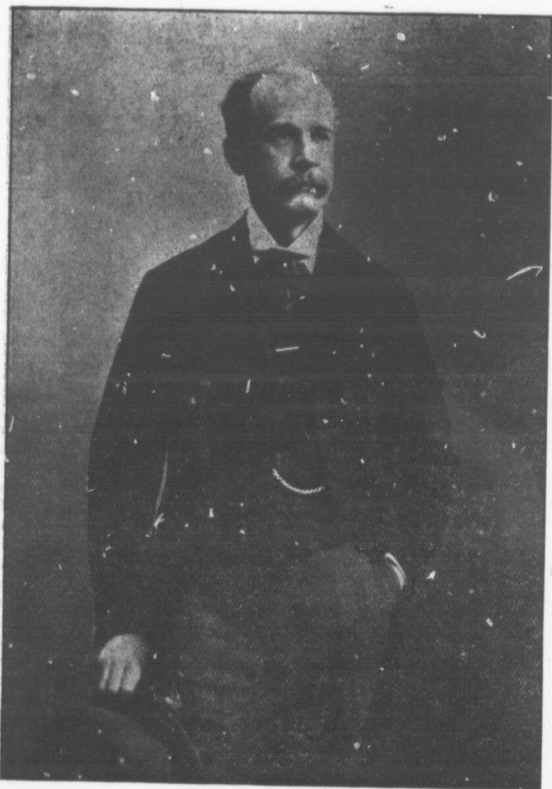
One of the features of the debate was the element of doubt as to how some members on both sides were going to vote. For instance on Monday evening Mr. McIntyre, the Liberal member for South Perth, spoke for a very long time and almost everybody was in doubt as to his attitude. If the constitutionality of the education clause was submitted to the Privy Council in England, he would feel free to vote for the bill. He had no hesitation in declaring against the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Forget, a Conservative member, spoke from the Opposition benches the same night and declared that his leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, had made a mistake in the course he had taken in this matter and announced his intention of voting for the bill. He

pointed out that in the province of Quebec the largest concessions had been made to the English-speaking portion as regards representation in the Legislature and in the cabinet, where out of seven members he had seen three English-speaking Protestants. The important portfolio of treasurer of Quebec was held by an English-speaking Protestant. The newly elected Speaker of the House of Assembly at Quebec was an English Protestant. Mr. Forget believed that we should all be Canadians and that questions of race and religion should not be forced on our attention. Personally he preferred that the school system for the new provinces should be the same as in Ontario and Quebec.

The debate was raised from the rut into which it had fallen by a splendid speech from the Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, shortly before the division was taken. He put the issue squarely in regard to the education clause as between Roman Catholics and Protestants in this country. He recalled the fact that the Roman Catholics had written many pages of

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HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK

Who wound up the debate on the Autonomy Bill on the Government side.

Canada's history. With an impressive manner he dwelt on the union in this country between the English and French races who were endeavoring side by side to build up a great British nation on this continent. While the Minister of Justice was speaking it was borne in on our mind that this country was face to face with the fact that Canada is not a Protestant country and not a Roman Catholic country but a commingling of the two. In fact the Roman Catholic church in Canada is the only one clothed with powers by the state to collect tithes. At all events the concession of separate schools to the Protestants in Quebec was bound to be associated with a similar concession to the Roman Catholics in the other provinces of the confederation. If the Roman Catholics desire to mix a little more religion with the secular education than do the Protestants it is surely their business and not ours.

The division was reached at midnight and aroused intense interest, the public galleries being crowded. The government's majority was 81 in a House of 199. Thirteen Conservatives voted against the amendment, which read as follows: "That all the words after the word 'That' to the end of the question be left out, and the following substituted therefor: "upon the establishment of a Province in the Northwest Territories of Canada as proposed by Bill No. 69, the Legislature of such Province subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Acts 1867 to 1886, is entitled to and should enjoy full powers of Provincial self-government, including power to exclusively make laws in relation to education."

The Bill was endorsed on the same division reversed



Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P.



Sir William Mulock, M.P.

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## Death of Hon. James Sutherland.

**T**HE announcement of the death of "Jim" Sutherland, minister of public works for Canada, fell on the House of Commons as a crushing blow. He was one of the most familiar figures, having first entered the House in 1880 for South Oxford. His kindness to everyone won the hearts of the people, and among his immediate associates he was held in affectionate regard.

When the House opened on Wednesday a page handed the Prime Minister a telegram. Two or three minutes later the Orders of the Day were called. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to his feet, but was totally unable to speak. He stood, his hand convulsively grasping the side of his desk, laboring under the deepest emotion amid the profound silence and heartfelt sympathy of the whole House. Mr. Sutherland had done as much, probably more, to make Wilfrid Laurier prime minister than any other man in Canada, apart from Laurier himself. He had managed campaign after campaign for the leader who had now to announce his death. The duty

imposed upon the leader of the House was a cruel one, but Sir Wilfrid managed to master his emotion so as to make the announcement, and to move that when the House adjourned the following day (Thursday), it should stand adjourned until Monday as a mark of respect and to allow members to attend the funeral.

Mr. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition seconded the motion and said that the Premier's emotion was the highest tribute that could be paid to Mr. Sutherland's memory. On his own behalf Mr. Borden paid an appropriate tribute to the dead minister's memory.

Hon. James Sutherland was a native of Wentworth county, Ont., where he was born 56 years ago. He was educated at the grammar school in Woodstock, Ont., and became a merchant of that prosperous and pretty town. His funeral there was almost a public one, scores of members of parliament and prominent public men attending. There has been a very general expression of regret over Mr. Sutherland's untimely demise.

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## The Mountain Bye-election.

A GOOD deal is made out of the bye-election for the Manitoba Legislature in Mountain to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Greenway to run for the House of Commons. Various members of the Roblin government, assisted by Mr. Hugh Macdonald and others, made a vigorous campaign and succeeded in electing a Conservative candidate, Mr. D. E. McIntyre, by a majority of 160, the total vote standing, McIntyre Conservative, 874, Baird, Liberal, 728.

The issue made by the Conservative leaders was resentment against the Liberal government at Ottawa for failure to agree at once to extend the boundaries of Manitoba. At the same time Premier Roblin did not neglect the school question as developing in the Autonomy Bill now going through the Dominion Parliament. For instance, speaking on April 21 at Pilot Mound, where the population is almost exclusively Protestant, the tenor of his speech was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Pope had conspired to try and force Manitoba to re-establish separate schools, and that the legal representatives of Canada in London had been paid \$10,000 by the Dominion government for going to Rome and securing the appointment in Canada of Papal Delegate, Mgr. Sbarretti. All this and much more delectable stuff about

the interference of foreign emissaries was projected into the minds of the electors of Pilot Mound with the result that the Conservative candidate secured a majority of 23 in that town. At Baldur expediency compelled Premier Roblin to dismount from the Protestant horse with the result that in Baldur where inflammatory appeals were not made there was a majority of six for the Liberal candidate.

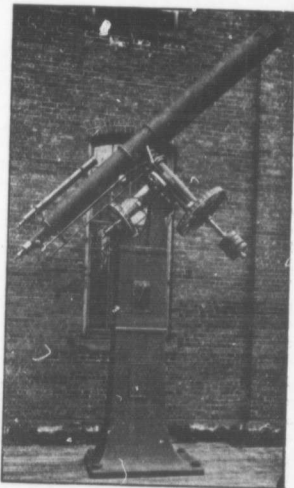
Mr. Roblin should have explained to these electors why his attorney general visited the Papal Delegate at Ottawa and carried on secret negotiations with him concerning the re-establishment of separate schools in Manitoba, and why after a lapse of three weeks and more, his Attorney General tried to make the public believe that it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's wicked design that led him, poor little fly, into the parlor of the spider.

The Liberals agree that the voters lists in Mountain were of such a character as to make it difficult for them to win on it. Of course, Mr. Greenway, who had held the seat as a premier and leader of the opposition for so many years, was an exceptionally strong man.

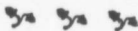
The separate school question which Mr. Colin Campbell discussed with the Papal Delegate is now irretrievably bound up with the boundary question.

## Canada's New Observatory.

**B**Y the courtesy of Dr. W. F. King, chief astronomer for Canada, the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery were enabled last Saturday evening to inspect the new astronomical observatory just erected at Ottawa. The building is a very substantial and handsome structure of stone and pressed brick, and apparently fireproof. In a revolving tower at the top there is erected a 15-inch equatorial telescope, costing \$15,000. The most accurate observations can be made by this splendid instrument. In fact the whole building is one of the three best equipped observatories on the continent of America, and it is to the credit of the government that such a suitable home should be provided for the study of the oldest science. How the ancient astronomers mapped out the heavens accurately with their little primitive telescopes is a mystery impressed upon one's mind in looking through the enormous telescope erected by the Department of the Interior under Mr. Sifton's administration.



Canada's Telescope



## The Threes of Composition.

**D**R. JOHNSON'S assertion that "a man can write just as well at one time as at another, if he would only set his mind to it," does not seem to be the common experience of writers. The exceptions—those who write a certain amount daily, and do not give way to imagining that they are not in good writing form—do not produce works of the first order of merit. In the *Cornhill Magazine* there is a chatty paper on the "Threes of Composition" by Michael Macdonagh.

Trollope, when he heard the idea preached that he should wait for inspiration, was "hardly able to repress his scorn. To me, it would not be more absurd if the shoemaker were to wait for inspiration, or the tallow chandler for the divine moment of melting." He believed in cobbler's wax on his chair much more than in inspiration and daily wrote, stop watch beside him, for a given number of hours, at the exact rate of two hundred and fifty words every quarter of an hour. Even at sea, in the intervals of seasickness he would do this. Sir Walter Scott said, "he had never known a man of genius who could be perfectly regular in his habits; while he had known many blockheads who were models of order and method." Trollope, MacDonagh says, was neither.

Southey was another clockwork type of writer, and, again, not a genius. Sheridan found a glass of port invaluable for bringing forth reluctant ideas. Fielding "got up steam" with brandy and water; Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White" owed much to doses of champagne and brandy. Johnson compiled his dictionary with the aid of tea. Charles Lamb found that beer or wine

"lighted up his fading fancy, enriched his humor, and impelled the struggling thought or beautiful image into day." Perhaps the only great poet who was intemperate was Burns. Darwin's literary stimulant was snuff, but the commonest aid to literary inspiration is undoubtedly tobacco. Milton, though a water drinker and a vegetarian, was a smoker. "Charles Kingsley often worked himself into a white heat of composition over the book upon which he was engaged, until too excited to write any more he would calm himself down with a pipe and a walk in the garden." Buckle, the historian, never grudged money for two things—tobacco and books. Tennyson, too, was an inveterate smoker.

Absolute silence is essential to most writers in the threes of composition, though few are so nervously fastidious as Carlyle. When he had built his sound proof room in Cheyne Row, it turned out "by far the noisiest in the house," "a kind of infernal miracle!" George Eliot could not endure the sound of Lewes' pen-scratching; whereas Goldsmith did his best work while starving in a wretched room in Green Arbour Court. Jane Austen, also, wrote in the common family sitting room, and Mrs. Oliphant was no better off. Charlotte Brontë would interrupt her writing to peel potatoes and then go on again.

Truly, as the writer says, an intellect which will work independently of time, and place and circumstances is a priceless possession to professional writers." But it is clearly a possession given to very few of them, and to still fewer whose works seem destined to remain permanently to enrich our literature.

## Glasgow's Municipal Street Cars.

THE pioneer experiment in municipal ownership of street car service in Great Britain, which was entered some ten years ago by the city of Glasgow, has attracted the attention of economists the world over. It is true that three municipalities in Great Britain operated their own tramways before Glasgow did, but in each case the reason was that no private company could be got to do the work. Glasgow, on the other hand, took over the tramways because the people of the city were not satisfied with the methods of the operating companies and were determined to take the management into their own hands. In an article which he contributes Prof. Frank Parsons shows that one by one the cities and towns of the United Kingdom have followed the Glasgow lead until about fifty municipalities in England and Scotland are already operating their tram lines, while Belfast, in Ireland, has within the past year decided to purchase the tramways in the city from the company which owns and operates the line. The last large English city to undertake the municipalization of the trams was Birmingham. Professor Parsons further shows that the average fare in Glasgow now is less than two cents per passenger, and that 30 per cent of the passengers ride on the one cent fare the lowest transportation rates in the United Kingdom, and possibly in the world. In spite of these small fares, Glasgow has already wiped off about a quarter of the capital cost of the railways. In thirty years, it is estimated that the capital will be cleared away, the tramways will be freed of debt, and the fares can be reduced to operating plus depreciation. The city has its

own car shops, and all but eighty of the six hundred and eighty-two cars in stock were built and equipped in those shops, which are provided with the most up-to-date machine tools.

A question that is now very much to the front in connection with the subway in New York—that of advertising signs—is touched on in the course of Mr. Parsons' account of the Glasgow experiment. In Glasgow, when the city took the tramway it was found that some fifty thousand dollars a year could be realized by the city if it would sell advertising space in the street cars. Notwithstanding this fact, all the advertisements were at once abolished. Professor Parsons asked the general manager why this had been done, and the reply was that it was for aesthetic reasons. This answer greatly delighted Professor Parsons. "Think of a question of putting beautiful cars and the effect upon the artistic development of the people above a matter of fifty thousand dollars a year to be had at the stroke of the pen!" As soon as the management was taken over by the city, the hours of labor were shortened from eleven and twelve hours to ten, and later the working hours were reduced to nine hours a day and fifty-four per week while the wages of the men were raised considerably above the wages paid by the private companies. The average increase was 16 per cent. and a considerable number of the men received an advance of 25 per cent. The selection of the employees was entirely in the hands of the general manager, who was responsible to the city for the conduct of the department. The city simply fixed the wages and the general condition of the service, and leaves the



engagement and dismissal of the staff to the general manager.

In concluding his account of Glasgow's great experiment, Professor Parsons admits that certain American cities have better service under the system of corporation control than Glasgow has under municipal ownership. But this, he says, should not blind us to the fact that other cities have something to learn from Glasgow. He does not argue that because Glasgow has two-cent fares, therefore our railways can be operated profitably with such rates. The service, Professor Parsons admits, is not

so good in some respects in Glasgow as in Boston, but it is the best, on the whole, to be found in Great Britain, and is far better than the service given by the private corporations in Great Britain or in any other country in the United Kingdom. Public ownership of the street car lines, as Professor Parsons views it, would bring about lower fares, higher wages, shorter hours, better service, and larger traffic. Furthermore, all the profits and benefits of the railway system will go to the public instead of to a few individuals.

## *Absolutism in Government.*

NO man in his position can help contemplating with envy the free hand allowed a British minister in the manipulation of foreign affairs; but, says the Saturday Review, if not Mr. Roosevelt, then some early successor will find himself no less generously entrusted with the national interests of the United States. The dangers and difficulties inherent in any attempt to conduct complicated negotiations through representative bodies may any day appear aggressively insistent to the average American. A business people will quickly appreciate the most businesslike way of conducting public affairs. Hitherto the existing framework has sufficiently served public requirements. The new developments make it quite impossible that they can do so much longer. In spite of all the pre-

cautions of the founders of the Constitution the time is rapidly approaching when in selecting the President the people will recognize that they endow him for a season with prerogatives more than regal because he embodies their own absolutism.

The American public will in the end welcome this solution as the British have done, who have slid by almost imperceptible gradations into accepting the rule of a practically despotic ministry for a terminable period. The legislature in both cases becomes a hortatory and "minatory", not a governing, body. The people take supreme interest in the character and capacity of their rulers, whom they may accept or reject, but less every day in the inconclusive discussions of elective assemblies.

## How Germany Would War Against the U. S.

**G**ERMANY is "the only great Power "able to tackle" the United States "single handed," according to a member of the great German general staff in Berlin, who explains in The National Review, London, how his country might wage war against the Republic. "Political friction" between his country and the United States he says, "has not been lacking," and hence "we have to ask ourselves what force we can bring to bear in order to meet the attacks of the United States against our interests and to impose our will." The German fleet, we are assured, "will probably be able to defeat the naval forces of the United States," the outlook for the latter being represented "as gloomy. To quote:

"The possibility must be taken into account that the fleet of the United States will at first not venture into battle, but that it will withdraw into fortified harbors in order to wait for a favorable opportunity of achieving minor successes. Therefore it is clear that naval action alone will not be decisive against the United States, but that combined action of navy and army must be required. Considering the great extent of the United States, the conquest of the country by an army of invasion is no possible. But there is every reason to believe that victorious enterprises on the Atlantic coast, and the conquest of the most important arteries through which imports and exports pass will exert such an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the Government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace.

"If Germany begins preparing a fleet of transports and troops for landing purposes at the moment when the battle fleet steams out of our harbors, we may conclude that operations on American soil can begin after about four weeks, and it cannot be doubted that the United States cannot oppose to us within that time an army equivalent to our own.

The United States army and the militia of the several States would count for little in the struggle, we are likewise informed by this member of the German general staff. "Only about 20,000 men of the regular army are ready for war." "The militia is not efficient." Its weapons are inferior "and its training is worse than its armament," while "the rapidity of the invasion will considerably facilitate victory against the United States owing to the absence of methodical preparation for mobilization, owing to the inexperience of the personnel and owing to the weakness of the regular army. Further.

"In order to occupy permanently a considerable part of the United States and to protect our lines of operation so as to enable us to fight successfully against those forces which that country, in the course of time, can oppose to us, considerable forces would be required. Such an operation would be greatly hampered by the fact that it would require a second passage of the transport fleet in order to ship the necessary troops that long distance. However, it seems questionable whether it would be advantageous to occupy a great stretch of country for a considerable time. The Americans will not feel inclined to

conclude peace because one or two provinces are occupied by an army of invasion, but because of the enormous material losses which the whole country will suffer if the Atlantic harbor towns, in which the threads of the whole prosperity of the United States are concentrated, are torn away from them one after the other.

"Therefore, the task of the fleet would be to undertake a series of large landing operations, through which we are able to take several of these important and weal-

thy towns in a brief space of time. By interrupting their communications, by destroying all buildings serving the State, commerce, and the defense, by taking away material for war and transport, and lastly by levying heavy contributions, we should be able to inflict damage on the United States."

This paltry notion that a few Atlantic shells' would bring the United States to their knees is as old as it is puerile.

## Outlawing the Cigarette.

FIVE of the United States are just now engaged in an anti-cigarette crusade which is attracting considerable favorable and unfavorable comment. In Indiana an anti-cigarette law went into effect on April 18, and a similar law is to go into effect in Wisconsin July 1. Under these laws anyone having cigarettes or cigarette paper in his possession as a dealer is liable to fine and imprisonment. The promulgation of the law in Indiana according to the press despatches, was followed in many cities by wholesale burning and throwing away of stocks of cigarettes and cigarette papers. One person was arrested and fined \$35 for having cigarette paper in his possession, and it is said that he will appeal the case and test the constitutionality of the law. The Wisconsin law provides, as an aid in the enforcement of the law, that half the money collected in fines is to go to the informants. The penalties range from a fine of \$5 to a fine of \$500 and six months' imprisonment. The Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota legislatures are also discussing anti-cigarette measures.

The anti-cigarette laws of Wisconsin and Indiana are criticized in some quarters as

interfering with personal liberty. "The law will doubtless be tested in the courts," says the Indianapolis News, but "till it is decided that it is unconstitutional, cigarette smokers ought as good citizens, to obey it, and the authorities should enforce it." The News goes on to refer to the measure as "foolishly extreme."

The New York Times comes to the defense of the cigarette, declaring it to be no more poisonous than tea and coffee, and adding that "the Indiana cigarette law is an outrage in its invasion of personal liberty and its interference with legitimate trade." On the other hand, the Minneapolis Journal declares that "personal liberty is not infringed by the prohibition of the sale of cigarettes. The cigarette is a slow poison. A good many people of depraved taste like slow poisoning, but that constitutes no reason why the State should allow it to be sold to them. If the State determines that it is contrary to public policy that a portion of the community should devote itself to death by the slow poison route, there is no moral or legal invasion of individual rights involved in stopping the process."

## V.S. Supreme Court on the Ten Hour Law

NO more important decision has been rendered by a high court of law for a hundred years," says Justice Harlan, speaking of the Supreme Court's verdict against the New York State law limiting labor in bakeries to ten hours a day. The decision "works a revolution in the relationship between the court and the States, in what has heretofore been considered purely domestic affairs of the States," he adds, and sets up "a new doctrine" that "is far reaching and dangerous." This momentous decision was precipitated by a baker in the employ of Joseph Lochner, of Utica, who wished to work extra hours to learn to make cakes. Lochner permitted him to do so, was arrested at the instance of the Utica trade unions, and was fined \$50 for breaking the ten hour bakery law. The case was appealed, the State Court of Appeals upheld the law by a vote of 4 to 3, Judge Parker reading the prevailing decision, and now that decision is reversed by the United States Supreme Court by a vote of 5 to 4. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Peckham, McKenna, Brewer and Brown unite in the prevailing opinion, while Justices Harlan, Day, White, and Holmes dissent. The majority justices hold, in brief, that the law "interferes with the right of contract between the employer and employees" and declare that "a law like the one before us involves neither the safety, the morals, nor the welfare of the public," and that "under such circumstances the freedom of master and employee to contract with each other in relation to their employment and in defining the same cannot be prohibited or interfered with without violating the Federal Constitution." In the minority opinion, on the other hand, Justice Har-

lan says there are "many reasons" why steady work in a bakery for more than ten hours a day "may endanger the health, impair the usefulness, and shorten the lives of the workmen," and that we should "let the State alone in the management of its purely domestic affairs so long as it does not appear beyond all question that it has violated the Federal Constitution," a view that "necessarily results from the principle that the health and safety of the people of a State are primarily for the State to guard and protect, and are not matters ordinarily of concern to the national Government." The Supreme Court has held in previous decisions that a State has a right to limit the hours of labor on work performed for the State, and that it has the right to limit the hours of labor in coal mines. Its right to limit the hours of labor for women and children does not seem to be questioned.

The Brooklyn Times, which dissents from the Supreme Court majority, makes the interesting suggestion that "if Justice Peckham, who wrote the majority opinion, in his reincarnation should find himself condemned to labor for ten hours a day or night in a close underground cellar, with an August atmosphere superheated by the presence of huge ovens, and every pore clogged with flour and perspiration," he might revise his views, "and make up his mind that baking for a livelihood was hardly so conducive to longevity as writing Supreme Court decisions."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, advises the bakers to "strike hard" for the ten hour day. He said in a speech in New York last week:—

"I can not restrain myself from saying

that if the majority of the members of that court who signed the opinion had visited modern bakeries in this State and had seen the conditions that prevail, even under the ten hour law they would have believed that it was within the police power of this State to regulate the hours, and would have declared for the ten hour law. What are the bakers going to do? Will they submit? I tell you what I would do. I'd strike and strike hard until I got the ten hour day.

When it becomes necessary in the manufacture of the staff of life to make the

baker work longer than ten hours a day, then it is time to pause and ask, Whither are we drifting?"

The newspapers that endorse the decision, on the other hand, view it as a reaffirmation of the freedom of contract, and "that is a result for gratification," remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, because "the area and vitality of personal liberty are increased." "A nation whose citizens could not have the utmost freedom to sell their labor or employ their time in industry would not be a free nation," says the New York Press.

### *France and the Loans to Russia.*

**A** STRONG, earnest protest against any more Russian loans from France appears in *La Revue*, under the title "How to Save our Nine Milliarden" (9,000,000,000 francs, or \$1,800,000,000.). The writer, who signs himself "A Friend of the Alliance," declares that France is in the position of one who permits her fiancée, before the solemn act of marriage to take possession of her dowry. Before receiving satisfactory proof of the real sentiments of her august ally, France has imprudently loaned her all her money. How much does the loan amount to? It would be difficult to say precisely, for in her capacity of generous lover unable to reckon the amount, France has given whatever Russia has asked. Here France seems to have lost all notion of foresight. From the financial point of view she is still in the honeymoon, and there has been no restraint put on the emigration of the French public fortune. France, however, in addition to making large advances to Russia, has saved and maintained the credit of her ally.

For Russia! For Russia! Always for Russia! There is a war of madness—France furnishes the money. Russia loses her fleet, and then is defeated in a number of great battles; the stupidity of her generals and the shameful corruption of her administration is known to the whole world—France furnishes the money. The world begins to lose all hope in the final result of the terrible disaster—still France furnishes the money. An internal revolution breaks out; the Russian government finds itself at war with its own laboring classes, with its intellectuals, with its noblesse; political assassinations portend the overturn of the empire and the triumph of revolution; bombs bursting on all sides make known in dark, sinister tones the break up of the Russian Empire—and France still furnishes the money.

In October, 1904, Russia's debt to France was said to amount to 12,000,000,000 francs but in 1897 it was estimated to have reached 11,000,000,000, and certain economists have gone so far as to put the amount at 14 or 15,000,000,000 francs. The writer,

however, is willing to take as the debt the minimum of 9,000,000,000 francs (about \$1,800,000,000) which is the sum acknowledged by the official representatives of the Russian treasury at the beginning of 1904.

Her immense sacrifices of money, this writer continues, have given France the right to speak plainly to her ally. What then are the contingencies which France has to fear? And what are the duties which she owes to her ally?

The public debt of Russia, according to the writer, surpasses the public debts of Prussia and all the German states put together. It has risen from 4,428,000,000 rubles in 1889 to 6,644,000,000 rubles in 1903, during fourteen years of peace. There are other liabilities besides, such as the railway guaranties of the treasury, etc. It must be borne in mind that all the money borrowed from France has been spent on useless armaments or unproductive industries. When we reflect on the sacrifices of every kind which the war will necessitate, it is easy to understand that the material position of the Russian Empire will be defective for many a year.

The Russian people recognize the nonsense of continuing the war with Japan, and Russia can only look to France for more money; but in making further loans France will not only risk losing these, but the previous loans as well. Why does the Russian Government not have the moral courage shown by Italy after her defeat by Menelik of Abyssinia? She admitted the defeat, stopped the useless destruction of men and property and thus won the respect of the entire civilized world.

In the next number of La Revue, the same writer discusses "The French Millions and the Finances of Japan." Affairs are progressing rapidly toward peace, says this writer, and the French people can render no greater, more valuable, service to their allies, the Russian people, than in encouraging them in every way possible to put an end to their mad war. Peace once concluded, and real liberty once accorded to the citizens of Russia, there can be no manner of doubt whatever that as many millions as may be necessary for the rational evolution of Russia's destiny will be furnished by France. The republic will loan in unlimited amounts for the works of peace, but not another centime should she advance for cannon and stores, which are destined to fall into the hands of the Japanese.

A close analysis follows of the economic resources of Japan, which, this writer confesses, are much greater than France or the rest of Europe had supposed. The resources of Japan, says "A Friend of the Alliance," are such that those who are counseling a prosecution of the war by Russia are really not friends of the Russian people, but are working for Japan. His analysis of the economic and industrial capacity of the Japanese people shows that even in war time their production and finances have stood the test and increased. All this, he points out, has impressed the rest of the world, and, while Russia finds it difficult to secure further financial assistance, Japan can borrow on excellent terms even in Germany.

## Opening of the New Croton Reservoir.

NEW YORK'S new Croton dam, one of the greatest engineering structures in the world, has just been opened,—or rather, as a writer in the *Scientific American* tells us, it has been closed; that is the gates through which the Croton River has been flowing during construction have been shut down, allowing the great basin behind to fill with water. This it is now doing, despite the predictions made during construction, that, owing to the slight excess of supply over demand, it would be many years before the dam would be up to its high water level. During the past winter, however, a record snowfall, over the whole watershed of 360 square miles melted by the sudden rise of temperature and the heavy rainstorms of March, caused an abnormal blow into the Croton Valley, amounting in a single day to 1,500,000,000 gallons. At the time when the accompanying picture was taken, the water stood 168 feet deep and was running out of the three "blow-off" pipes 70 feet below this level at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons daily, with a roar like that of Niagara. Says the writer of the article in the *Scientific American*:

"As one looks at the visible portion of the Croton dam, he is impressed with its immensity; yet it must never be forgotten that some two thirds of the masonry lies buried below the surface of the ground. Although the great wall extends, roughly, 160 feet above the ground, it has to be carried down 140 feet below the ground to find the firm rock footing upon which it stands so securely that its age must be as great as the rocks themselves. Moreover to secure a wide enough base to prevent the mass from being overturned by the pressure of water, its foundation had to be carried out over a space, measured transversely to the axis of the dam, of 206 feet. From the foundation the dam narrows to

about 100 feet in thickness at the ground level, and to about 20 feet at its crest.

"As the waters rose in the dam, they spread out far and wide over the Croton Valley, reaching back into the many valleys and canons and forming a lake of remarkable beauty. The waters have backed up over the crest of the old Croton dam, some three miles up the valley, which is at present entirely submerged. When the reservoir is full its surface will be 30 feet above the old structure. . . . The water is carried to New York by the new aqueduct, which opens out of the old reservoir, with its invert, or bottom, at elevation 140. The aqueduct is 14 feet in height; consequently, in order for this aqueduct to take its flow of about 280,000,000 gallons per day, the water must stand at elevation 154. Now, above elevation 154 when the reservoir is full there will be contained a total of 24,000,000,000 gallons of water, and above elevation 140, at which water would begin to trickle into the new aqueduct, there will be 27,600,000,000 gallons of water. As the reservoir now stands at elevation 168 there are about 7,000,000,000 gallons of water in the reservoir above elevation 140.

"It is a curious fact that there are 6,000,000,000 gallons of water contained in the new reservoir below elevation 140, which can never be available. Adding this to the 7,000,000,000 gallons available, because lying above 140, we have 13,000,000,000 gallons as the amount now stored in the reservoir. Elevation 140 was the lowest elevation that could be taken to allow of a sufficient fall or grade over the 30 miles from Croton to New York city, to insure the water flowing in sufficient volume. . . .

"The Croton dam, when it is completed, will have taken just thirteen years to build. Ground was broken in August, 1893."

# *The White Peril in the Far East.*

An interpretation of the Significance of the Russo Japanese War. By Sidney Lewis Gulick, M.A., D.D. Fleming H. Revell Company.

**T**HE first six chapters of this timely book answer the question, How has Japan become able in material resources, and physically, to face and defeat a first rate Western Power? This is answered in a luminous resume made on first-hand knowledge, of her evolution for the last fifty years. The last seven chapters study the meaning of the Russo-Japanese War and the problems of the Far East. The war's chief cause it declared to be Russian ambition for oriental empire; with Japan's good will to Korea and China, and her stand for honest diplomacy, as secondary causes. In a pregnant chapter on the war's meaning the author shows not only how Japan's actual existence and China's and Korea's integrity are threatened, but how the history of Eastern Asia, probably for centuries to come, hangs on the issue. It is a question of whether "the white man's aggression in the Far East has come to an end," and whether the yellow man is "to have a fair chance to enter into the world's best life and progress," or is to be crushed and enslaved. Japan victorious would teach, lead, and lift Eastern Asia. A quarter of the earth's population is concerned. Nor is this all. The future of Russia, France, Germany and England turns on the part they play in the Far East. Military possession there would cause them to develop in a different way from that which they would otherwise take. The war constitutes a universal crisis, the whole world is affected!

Dr. Gulick's justification of his book's title may here be found:

Surely the outstanding fact in the relations of the West as to the East has been the peril to the yellow and brown races

through the presence of the white man, whose assumption has been the theory that might makes right. The presence of the white man in the Far East has been distinctly destructive of morality. . . . The Orient, and especially Japan has been deaunched by white men."

He thinks however, that England and America's attitude to Japan, by breaking the solidarity of the white man against the brown and yellow races, has destroyed for her the white peril as such, and more and more lessens any possibility of a "yellow peril" to the West, led by Japan. The only yellow peril is the one that will come if the white man persists in exploiting the brown and yellow men. Then the latter will rise, destroy western property and drive the whites from Asia. Any invasion of Western territory by Asiatics is a groundless fear.

The author proposes this plan for securing the peace of the Orient after the war's close. After defeating Russia Japan shall demand the surrender of that part of Siberia east of Lake Baikal, and then offer this great territory for sale. England and America should buy it, administer it under joint commission as an international trust until it can govern itself, after that establishing it as an independent "buffer" state.

Having lived seventeen years in Japan Dr. Gulick is able to look at things through Japanese eyes and give the Japanese side. The chapter on the "Mission of Japan" is luminous and inspiring, opening up new vistas into the future of universal history. It would be difficult elsewhere to find, in the compass, so much recent and reliable light on the situation in the East, and on the world wide significance of the Russo-Japanese War