

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

"THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST." -Peter.

VOLUME LIII.

ST. JOHN AND FREDERICTON, N. B., FEBRUARY 1, 1905.

No. 5.

Editorial Outlook

A great pulp industry is likely to be established in Newfoundland by the Harmsworth firm, of London, Eng. It is stated that they will invest about \$5,000,000 in the enterprise. There is abundance of both spruce and fir in the ancient colony, and it is stated that the fir makes a pulp nearly as good as that made from spruce. If the work goes on as proposed, it means a great deal for Newfoundland.

A PULP INDUSTRY.

The report of the Indian department, presented to parliament the other day, shows the Indian population of the country getting along comfortably and making very good progress in the ways of civilization. The total Indian population is 107,978, a decrease of 255 in the year. They are distributed in the provinces as follows: Ontario, 21,191; Quebec, 11,149; Nova Scotia, 1,998; New Brunswick, 1,694; Prince Edward Island, 292; British Columbia, 25,234; Manitoba, 6,775; Northwest, 17,561; Outside treaty limits, 22,084.

CANADA'S INDIANS.

Russia's internal troubles continue. St. Petersburg, because completely under military control, is comparatively quiet, but throughout the country there is very manifest unrest.

RUSSIA.

In Warsaw the strike disorders are serious. The situation throughout Poland is increasingly threatening. There are prospects of the extension of the strike throughout southern Russia, where the workmen in the manufacturing cities are better organized.

It is said that, throughout the present crisis, the Czar has acted almost wholly under the advice of Grand Duke Sergius, who is the most reactionary member of the Imperial family, what is called the war party, and whom Russians stigmatize as the country's evil genius. Father Gopon, it is said, is in Finland.

The Ontario elections last Wednesday resulted in the defeat of the Ross government. The members elected are 75 Conservatives, 23 Liberals. Four members of the government are among the defeated.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Two elections for the Dominion Commons are to be held this month — in Carleton Co., Ont., on the 11th inst., and in Wright Co., Ont., on the 13th. Mr. Borden is the only candidate in Carleton, and Mr. Devlin the only one in Wright.

The P. E. Island government has been reconstructed. There are nine members of government in a legislature of thirty members, but only three of them have portfolios.

The former President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, now the Orange Free Colony, is on his way back to South Africa to take up his residence there. At the close of the war he was broken in health, and has been in Europe since. When leaving Paris last week, he said he had become reconciled to the changed conditions, and hoped soon to see renewed prosperity in his old home, with British and Boers working side by side. Asked as to another uprising, he said that having given their parole to the British government, as men of honor they would keep it, and that the Boers would be ready to help suppress any trouble among the blacks should it occur. He is leaving his son at Cambridge to be educated. Such men as the ex-President, carrying out the feeling he expresses, can do much to forward good government and prosperity in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Marie Correlli, the well-known authoress, is attacking Andrew Carnegie for removing some ancient houses at Stratford-on-Avon to provide a site for the library the town foolishly accepted from him. She interviewed him and pointed out the antiquity of the houses and their historic interest, and his reply was that "if they were as old as Christ" he would tear them down. She opposed the acceptance of Carnegie's library for patriotic reasons, and says that some time the people will be ashamed of having accepted the gift of the so-called "philanthropist." We confess to having large sympathy with her estimate of the man and her view of the acceptance of his libraries.

HITTING CARNEGIE.

A United States paper makes the statement that never in the history of that country were "more physical and moral wrecks and more poverty-stricken, ignorant, superstitious foreign immigrants" received than during the last year. The greed of population, combined with the greed of the steamship companies, is responsible for much of this. The experience of our neighbors should put this country on its guard. Canada needs population, has room for a great host of people, and offers them opportunities and conditions favorable to the best kind of living. But we must be careful about the quality of the people who are invited to homes amongst us. The desire for rapid increase must not be allowed to make us careless at this point. Those who are capable of becoming good, thrifty, law-abiding Canadian citizens are the only ones we can afford to welcome. Stringent immigration laws, well enforced, are of utmost importance.

KEEP OUT THE RIFF-RAFF

Forecasting the British army as it will be in the light of the experience of the last few years, Lord Roberts, in the *Nineteenth Century*, says the discipline of self-reliance is what is wanted, not the rigid discipline of the barrack-square. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men must be encouraged to think and act for themselves. Compulsory service, he believes, is as distasteful to the nation as it is incompatible with the conditions of an army like ours. He holds, moreover, that the man who voluntarily serves his country is more to be relied upon as a good fighting soldier than the man who is compelled to bear arms. But we must have a large reserve of forces, and he thinks that two things are essential — first, to attract the right class of man to the regular army as a profession by good conditions of pay and pension, and especially by a certainty of employment when he has served his time with the colors; and second, he considers it the bounden duty of the State to see that every able-bodied man in the country, no matter to what grade of society he belongs, undergoes some kind of military training in his youth, sufficient to enable him to shoot straight and carry out simple orders if ever his services are required for the national defence.

ARMY REFORMS.

Dr. Walker, barrister, St. John, is at the head of a "movement" by which, he says, he hopes to bring "the whole continent of Africa and the whole African race within the pale of Christian civilization, according to the Anglo-Saxon plan." Dr. Walker is himself of the African race. He is president and promoter of the movement; the other officers are of the same race. The president has issued a message to the public—a pamphlet of thirty-two pages—in which is set forth the objects of the organization. Briefly stated, the proposal is to found in British Africa a colony of intelligent, educated, industrious English-speaking negroes. The colony is to be British, with British laws and institutions and ideals, to be administered as a Crown colony till it becomes important enough to be vested with responsible government.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

Special care is to be taken to keep out the ignorant, thriftless and fickle. Dr. Walker proposes to devote himself to making the project known, and says he will soon start on a tour of Canada to awaken interest in it, and then will go to England on a like mission. The undertaking is a large one, but the promoter believes it quite feasible, and seems very enthusiastic about it. Many difficulties will be encountered, but probably he has given due consideration to these, and is prepared to grapple with them as they arise. Even those who scarcely expect it to be successful will wish that the promoter might realize his hopes in a good degree.

Reading United States papers one would get the impression that the government of that country has been the leader in the arbitration treaties movement. As a matter of fact, the principal hitch in the treaties is caused by the United States, their ratification being delayed in deference to Irish-American hate of Great Britain. In a recent speech, the British Premier mentioned the many arbitration treaties entered into between foreign countries on the model which Great Britain had set. "Our country," he said, "had rightly led in this great movement of peace, and let no man say that these treaties of arbitration, either in themselves or as representing that trend of thought which animated civilized nations, were not an engine for preserving the peace of the world." He hoped he was not exaggerating the claims of the government to gratitude when he said that "last year was a memorable one in the interests of that preparation for war which ensured peace, and secondly, for that diplomatic machinery which was the most civilized, the most rational, and ultimately would be the all-comprehensive method by which nations would arrange their differences."

The British government is now considering the question of granting some form of self-government to the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Just what form of constitution will be given them has not been announced, perhaps has not yet been decided. Two forms have been suggested — one in which the governor has the chief control, having a council and a legislative assembly composed of both elected and appointed members; a legislative assembly of elected members, with a second chamber, legislative council of appointed members, and a governor's executive chosen from the legislature. Whichever form of government is decided upon, it will, as is pointed out by the *Star*, be a step toward the federation of the South African Colonies, for which the legal machinery was provided by an act of the Imperial Parliament in 1877. The act provides a constitution for the Federal Government similar in most points to that of Canada, with a similar division of powers between the Federal and Provincial authorities. The realization of this plan will mean the creation in the southern seas of another strong State within the empire. A Federated South Africa will be a sister nation to Australia and Canada, and a long step towards the federation of the British empire.

The inquiry into the North Sea outrage by the Russian fleet is now going on. The principal charges by the British government, briefly stated, are these:

NORTH SEA INVESTIGATION.

"On the night in question there were not any warships whatever in the neighborhood of the fishing fleet, except those of the Russian navy."

"No warships had been seen by the fishing boats since a long time previous."

"None of the boats making up the fishing fleet carried any kind of material of war."

(Continued on page 13).