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

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Editorial Outlook

INDIA SOLDIERS.

Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, making a report on the army in that part of the Empire, speaks of the great readiness of native soldiers to learn all the mechanical details of drill, but says they are marked by lack of intelligent action when confronted with unexpected conditions.

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who returned from his holiday in Egypt in excellent health, expresses himself as highly pleased with the work done by the Tariff Commission; more progress has been made than he had expected in so short a time. The work of educating the public regarding imperial reciprocity will go on quietly and steadily.

OF COURSE.

As was to be expected, notwithstanding a declaration that it would not be, licenses have been granted for three months to those groggshellers in St. John whose licenses were said to have been discontinued. It is not improbable that a way will be found to again continue them at the expiration of the three months. The provisions of the license law are made to suit the fellows who want to sell rum.

A JEWISH COLONY.

The Zionists (Jewish) committee have, it is announced from Vienna, agreed on the establishment of a Jewish colony in Uganda, Africa. Great Britain has offered to permit such a settlement, with liberty to the colonists to manage their own affairs, and to form a local government for themselves. The colony will be under the sovereignty of Great Britain, which will afford protection. But with the exception of dealing with foreign nations, and in a few general matters, the Jewish settlement will have all the liberty of an independent state.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

Australia's experiment of the non-political management of the government railways is proving satisfactory. The roads have been a great burden, the annual deficit being from one and a half to two million dollars. Last year Mr. Tait, a Canadian, trained to railway work on the C. P. R., was put in charge, and in the first seven months he has effected reductions in the expenditure which will amount to \$885,000 in a year, and the earnings have increased. The roads are, evidently, being operated on sound business principles, and not for political purposes.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

The question of Russia's financial staying power is of interest to all who are watching the struggle between her and Japan. The question is fully discussed in the *London Monthly Review*. The writer's processes are technical, but his conclusions are easily grasped. On the assumption that Russia send 400,000 men to the front, with periodic drafts to fill up gaps, he computes the cost at anything from 40 to 45,000,000 sterling a year. If this be so, Russia could probably carry on the war for over eighteen months without borrowing, but she is likely to raise a loan before that. In any case he holds that in the present condition of the country it would be "practically and politically dangerous, not to say impossible," to carry taxation beyond existing limits.

"LINE STORES."

A movement has been started in Aroostook, Me., to get rid of the "line stores" which so much interfere with the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law. On this side of the line, in Carleton Co., they are also a great nuisance and make difficult the proper enforcement of the Scott Act. The "line stores" are thus described, and their locations designated, in the petition now being signed in Aroostook:

These buildings are located partly in the State of Maine and partly in New Brunswick, and so located that it is almost impossible to tell whether sales are made in the one country or the other. There are three such stores located on the boundary between Houlton and New Brunswick, two between Littleton and New Brunswick, two between Monticello and New Brunswick, two between Easton and New Brunswick, one between Mars Hill and New Brunswick, two between Fort Fairfield and New Brunswick, and one or two between Limestone and New Brunswick, and one on the boundary line between Hamlin Plantation and New Brunswick.

They are believed to be used, also, for smuggling purposes. The petition asks the United States government to adopt measures for their removal.

THE WAR.

It is reported that there are 10,000 Russian soldiers in the hospitals in Manchuria, chiefly typhoid patients.

A Japanese transport ship was destroyed Tuesday night; 200 men went down with her.

A Friday report said the Russians had suffered a severe repulse after two days fighting on the Yalu river.

The official *Messenger* published a circular issued by the foreign office to Russian representatives abroad, declaring categorically that Russia will not accept mediation to terminate the war, which, the circular declares, was forced on her. Neither will Russia, it is declared, allow the intervention of any power whatsoever in the Russo-Japanese negotiations after the war.

The Japanese have scored a decided victory in a battle on the Yalu. Sixteen thousand Japanese crossed the Yalu and attacked a force of 30,000 Russians who were strongly fortified at Antung. A Tokio despatch, Sunday, says: After five days of fighting, largely with artillery, the first Japanese army, under General Kuroki, has forced a crossing of the Yalu river and today with a gallant infantry charge covering a frontage of four miles, it drove the Russians from Chiu Tien Cheng and the heights on the right bank of the Iho or Aida river, which enters the Yalu from the north almost opposite Wiju. The Japanese turned the left flank of the Russian position and in the battle on today they swept away the new front interposed by the Russians to check their onward movement. Later it was announced that the Russians were forced to abandon Antung. They burned the town and retreated to Feng Huan Cheng.

WESTERN CANADA.

The Northwest is growing rapidly in population, and developing in every way. In the last four years nearly every town has doubled in population. Calgary has now 8,000, Edmonton 5,000, Regina, 5,000, while several towns have from 2,000 to 3,500 of a population. The value of new buildings erected in Calgary, Edmonton, and Regina last year was \$1,500,000. Calgary is building a school in process costing \$75,000 besides other buildings.

The Duke of Sutherland, who has just come from a trip through western Canada, expresses himself enthusiastically about the country. Amongst other things, he said:

You certainly have every variety of country in Canada. I have seen woods and prairies and mountains, flat bottom lands and scrub, limitless farms and pastures, lakes and rivers and streams which cannot be appreciated by one who has never been outside of the old country. I had no idea there was such a tremendous area of farm land available. Statistics, while they may be startling, convey no real idea of the extent of this country. In fact I must say that after several days of it the senses become blunted to an appreciation of the true proportions.

One of the most pleasing features of my trip was the universal loyalty of all whom I met. The pessimist is rare throughout the Canadian West, and the one idea seemed to be to welcome the new arrival, to make him feel at home, and to persuade him that he is the man whom that particular portion of Canada was needing. I did not meet a man who did not assure me that the Canadian West was destined to become one of the greatest farming and ranching countries of the world. They all showed facts and figures at their finger ends to support the argument, and I saw nothing which would cause me to doubt their statement. The mountains, too, will be of great benefit to the ultimate development.

With timber, coal, and unlimited mineral resources so near at hand, the greater number of the needs of the West may be easily supplied.

The great feature of the country is that it seems divided into separate and distinct areas, each of which has its special usefulness in the universal scheme. One section is especially adapted to wheat, another mixed farming, a third ranching, a fourth mining, and a fifth to timber. When these are brought together by the railways the scheme is complete. Each assists in the development of the other.

Archbishop Langevin, in a recent interview, said soon there will be "four great provinces in the west, and they will dominate the Dominion." Asked if he really meant that the development of the west will be so great that the older provinces would take a subordinate place, he said:

Surely that is my opinion, and I know a little about the situation. I have been to the United States: I have travelled them a good deal, but I have come back proud of our Western country. In the first place, think of the immensity of it. Think of the lands we still have to spare to the people. Think, too, that we can give them lands for a mere trifle, while similar lands in the western states are sold for fifty and seventy-five dollars an acre.

What I would like to see on the part of all our people is an appreciation of the country which Canadians possess in the Northwest. We have there, sir, the granary of the whole world. Look at Winnipeg. I notice that shrewd men, with heads on their shoulders, are building great edifices there, great business structures, offices, warehouses, and the like. These men are not fools. They have the seeing eye. They understand something of what the future will be like. In a word, the Northwest, and the whole of the Great West, is the part of this Dominion which will have the population, the wealth and the influence.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Boston and Portland, Me., papers express much satisfaction at the passage of the G. T. P. bill.

President Loubet, of France, visited Rome last week, the guest of the King of Italy. He was given a most cordial welcome. The Pope does not like it.

The attitude of Wales toward the Educational Bill augurs the repeal of that measure. Wales is almost solidly non-conformist, and all the county councils refuse to vote aid to the church schools as required by the law. A new parliament will almost surely mean the repeal of the measure.

According to the last census taken in China by imperial order, the total number of inhabitants amounted to 426,447,325.

A Peace Society has been formed in Toronto, whose executive is composed of one Presbyterian, one Anglican, two Methodists and four Friends. The society declares itself against war, demanding peace at any price, and will oppose intemperance and gambling, and all forms of evil.