

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ADVERTISERS

1908

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No. 166 *[Signature]* Secretary

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The offensive conduct of United States immigration officials, which has so frequently been displayed towards Canadians, but which is not confined to the people of the Dominion, may be expected to be remedied now that it is beginning to be manifested towards citizens of the United States themselves. The instance of wanton interference the other day at Quebec with the children of a resident of Tacoma, who were returning from Europe by way of this country, will, it is to be hoped, result in the dismissal of the officials who took upon themselves to take the children in charge. But a mere change of officials will not be sufficient to stop the abuses which exist, not at the boundary line only, but in Canadian ports where the American agents are permitted privileges calculated to expedite their legitimate work. Unless such restrictions are imposed upon them in the exercise of their authority that they cannot give unreasonable annoyance to the travelling public the Canadian government should notify the authorities at Washington that the agents must be withdrawn. At the present time the American immigration agent is suffering from the mistaken conviction that he has, in defence of his country's interests no doubt, the right to treat every person crossing or intending to cross the boundary line as a criminal or one likely to become a charge upon the public there. Such a mistaken conception of their duties cannot fail to be resented by the public and it was never intended at Washington that people entering the United States should be so treated. When the United States authorities can get time to devote to this matter it would be well for them to make enquiries and have something done to give some relief to a long-suffering public.

George Brandes, the Danish critic, has been to the pains of correcting a published interview with him, widely circulated, in which he was represented as saying that the sale of his works bore small proportion to the extent of his fame. What he does complain of is that his works have sold in England, Poland and Russia with little or

lively ease to arrest the participants in either affray. What would be thought of a man who preached peace in a community and exemplified his love of it and his goodwill towards his neighbors by carrying about with him always a sword, a cane, a revolver and a pair of brass knuckles? It is just possible that the penetrating eye of Mr. Ten Wu may have discerned some such condition in the martial front and gentle speech of Occidental nations.

The Indian sedition-mongers will not be greatly discouraged in their mischievous activities by contemplation of the fate of their companion, Guy Alfred Aldred, the publisher of the notorious Indian Sociologist. The charge against Aldred was grave. In the words of the attorney-general at the trial in London recently, it was that he had aided in carrying on a criminal propaganda which "so far as could reasonably be said, had resulted in murders of a particularly atrocious character"; and furthermore that, "with a knowledge of all this in his mind, he had proposed himself voluntarily to assist the continuance and extension of that propaganda, and not only to assist it as a printer, but to become an apostle." Mr. Justice Coleridge was at some pains to proclaim that the crime of sedition could not be lightly regarded; after which Aldred was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the first division. It will be agreed that he has escaped lightly. Aldred is a very young man and his anarchical views are not likely to be modified by imprisonment of any duration, however great. It is generally a mistake, perhaps, to oblige a political stormy petrel who is anxious to pose as a martyr, but the reformatory and the vindictive, or retributive theories of punishment are not the only ones. In a case of this kind punishment is either deterrent or it is nothing. In this instance appeal to the courts was not made merely in order that a hot-headed young fanatic with no sense of personal responsibility might be forced to spend a few unpleasant months in jail. It was made in order that other and more dangerous men might receive warning—in order to demonstrate to the world that even in Great Britain sedition is still a crime abhorrent to all rational people. The Indian agitators know now that any man may glorify political assassination at the very heart of the empire without fear of any penalty worth the name—that the culprit found guilty of such an offence will even receive special consideration in being graciously preserved from degrading contact with shoplifters, drunkards, and the ordinary riff-raff of the jails. No man will be deterred from active sedition by such sentences as that which has been passed upon the advocate of Mardar Lal Dhinra.

LORD ROSEBERY'S ADDRESS.

It is some time now since newspaper editors in the more distant parts of the empire thought it worth while to give a full report of a speech from the old land. But the exception which has been made in favor of

Herculean remedies have been brought within the sphere of practical politics; and Socialistic methods are openly advocated by responsible statesmen. The pace has at times been too fast for Mr. John Burns, the workingman member of the cabinet, who has but scant sympathy for any workman who makes no effort to breast the blows of circumstance. Unfortunately for all parties, a precedent was set by the last Unionist Government in using its war majority to make a revolutionary change in the educational system of the country. Whatever the merits of the change, the tactics by which it was carried had not enough regard to the homely old maxim, "Fair play's a jewel." Mr. Balfour's personal attitude showed so much philosophic detachment that a great majority in the country got the impression that the whole thing was a gigantic job. The precedent so unfortunately set is being worked for all it is worth at the present time. A government in power can effect a great deal through its executive departments without waiting for legislation; and everything that the executive machinery could do has been done in certain of these, so as to commit any succeeding administration into continuing the policy, willy-nilly. Legislation is being forced through in the meantime at a feverish rate. The situation which has been already created is reflected in the speech of Lord Rosebery; and his summing up, "Better even tariff reform than this," marks an epoch in the political development of England. The old Liberal party is being squeezed out of existence; and the line of party division is being redrawn between those on the one hand who are determined to make the state frankly Socialistic, and those who believe that individual liberty is a more important element in national advancement and social stability than any other. The lessons of the change can nowhere be read with more advantage than in the young countries which compose the federation of Greater Britain. Thanks to their undeveloped resources, the questions of unemployment and poverty are not pressing. But they cannot scrutinize too closely the development of espionage and the wholesale support of inefficiency which are marking the Socialistic experiments in what we have been taught to look upon as the freest and most self-reliant country in the world.

CIVILIZATION'S TOOL.

The aerodrome at Rheims follows the automobile in the last decade because the automobile has given civilization its new tool, the internal combustion engine, in all its various forms.

But for the automobile the gasoline engine would never have reached its present pitch of advancing perfection. The new motor would never have come without the automobile. But for the new motor the aeroplane would have been impossible.

A century ago the future of civilization turned on Watts' engine and

Sept. 30/1909