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THE GLOBE BUREAUS.

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Average. 1907..30,957 19081.54,748 1909..53,038 \$.44,007 1906..50,057 1900..53,038 1912..58 \$.44,007 1906..50,057 1900..53,038 1912..58 First Five months, 1914...... 67,272 \*War year. Effection years. Sworn detailed statement of circulation will subject who is a subject

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.

### EXCLUSION NO SETTLEMENT.

At every important stage of the Home Rule no one is deceived by the recrudescence of Carsonite threats of war at a time when the Lords formally acknowledge the inevitability of Home Rule by the second reading of the amending bill. British Tory plans have miscarried in Uister. The enormous sums expended on Carson's warlike preparations have failed to bring about the desired results. The Home Rule Bill has not been killed and the Government has not been driven to the country on that issue. The Carsonites are now fighting for terms. Their difficulties are not lessened by being committed to a scheme of exclusion which no one in Ireland wants. As Lord clusion which no one in Ireland wants. As Lord in her chair and cast a look at Hull, "it was this Lansdowne exclaimed in a recent speech: "As for way. I engaged Mr. Hull to play a part in my the exclusion of Ulster, who likes it? Ulster does not, the South and West do not." Yet it is this something which nobody in Ireland wants which Tories still insist is the only alternative to civil war! The partition of Ireland would land that

country in a state of hopeless confusion and chaos. For the past twenty-five years the aim of successive Governments has been to co-ordin ate, not multiply, Irish departments. In the directions where Ireland has shown greatest progress-through the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Co-operative Association-i has been due to the recognition of the principle that Ireland is an economic entity, and for purposes of administration must be regarded as a ments, its own staff of permanent officials, and ville he costly machinery of a great national undered more efficient and economical by a policy of partition that brings one part of a railway under the jurisdiction of an Irish Parliament and the other part within the administrative and legislative boundaries of the excluded area? It is the opinion of all who give serious thought to the question that all public utilities in Ireland would be in a state of confusion, their cost enormously by any partition of the country. Members of the legal and medical professions strongly object to any scheme that cuts them off from Dublin. where the professions have their headquarters, and where the High Courts are situate. sion settles nothing and unsettles much that is vital to the well-being of Ireland. The demand for exclusion is not justified even

on religious grounds. There is no such thing as a homogeneous. Ulster. In Antrim and Down the Unionists return ten members and the Nationalists three. In the other seven counties the Nationalists return fourteen members and the Unionists six. In other words the Unionists have a large majority in two counties occupying onefourth of the area of Ulster, and the Nationalists have an overwhelming majority in seven counties factions as well as the liquor interests it will be covering three-fourths of the area of the Province. 73.9per cent. and Catholics 26.1 per cent. of the population. In the remaining seven counties Catholics number 61.6 per cent. and Protestants 38.4 fail Manitoba will be doomed to four years more per cent. of the total population. Antrim and Down, with a Protestant majority of 74 per cent., Cavan, with a Catholic majority of 80 per cent. In Mid-Ulster-Derry, Armagh, Fermanagh, and equally divided, the Catholics showing a majority of 56 and 55 per cent. in Fermanagh and not for their masters, but for their servants, the Tyrone, and the Protestants a majority in counties Derry and Armagh of 54 and 55 per cent. respectively. In face of these facts it is absurd and speeded-up-more bars, more clubs, more to speak of Ulster as a separate entity. Business gambling, more ruined lives, more raw material relations are so intertwined, there is such mutual dependence in everything affecting the financial stability and material prosperity of the country as a whole that any rupture in these relations is unthinkable. The Irish problems that await solution cut across the old dividing lines and make Ulster one with Ireland. When the Commons and the Lords come together to discuss their differences over the amending bill public opinion will insist upon a settlement that will not jeopardize the permanent unity of the Irish nation.

POWER GOING TO WASTE ON THE FARM. On many an Ontario farm there is water ower running to waste that might save the greatly to his comfort and convenience. On The Globe's agricultural page may be found a brief to accomplish by the exercise of ingenuity and aid of a not very large reservoir, been made to grind all the grain grown on his farm, to saw wood enough to supply two families with fuel, to operate the milk separator, and to sharpen all original cost of the plant was small, and the run-

ming expense is negligible. Mr. Tamblyn has in this case shown what can

be done by damming a small perennial atream; it his debts, wears good clothes on holidays, religwould not be difficult for others to show how intermittent streams might be made perennial. The deforestation of farm lands has the effect of permitting freshet water to run rapidly away in a few hours, leaving the beds of streams either completely dry or a series of small pools. By dams reservoirs might be created that would hold They feel as if it meant that they hold scalping up surplus freshet water to be released as needed for power purposes at suitable spots. The climatological effect of this held-up water is to render the atmosphere more moist and the adjacent soil less arid than they would be without water in the neighborhood. If all farmers who have small streams were to hold up freshet water in this way. large areas that are now in hot weather on the verge of desolating aridity might become comparatively fertile, and the whole face of the landscape might be gradually changed for the better from a purely scenic viewpoint.

#### THE HUSBAND OF HIS WIFE.

One of the problems raised by woman's emer gence into the workaday world is that of the rela tions between the dependent husband and his wife. Many a man has refused to marry a rich the fear that in time their relations would develop into those of a patroness and the object of her In cases where wealth is not inherited but is obtained by the exercise of the superior talent of the wife the danger is not so great, for the woman who goes out into the world to make her living usually learns self-repression and the odiousness of money that talks. The dependent husband of such a wife may hope to escape the themselves, and when ability to fight will not be humiliations that often come upon the husband of the woman who inherits riches.

Not many women have the tact to put the ase so nicely as Margaret Anglin did the other day when under examination as to her husband's Bill the Tories beat the Ulster war drums. But income. Mr. Hull's motor car had hit a colored the summer and fall of 1909 preparing the figwoman, and his wife was giving testimony during ures on which the taxation of 1910 was levied a bankruptcy hearing following upon a verdict d \$2.000 damages.

"My husband," she said, "has not found it married. I have supplied all his needs in that

'But has he earned nothing at all?" queried Mr. De Graffenried.
"Nothing," repl "Nothing," replied the actress, "absolutely nothing. In fact, the only money I ever knew him to earn was \$100 that I paid him before we were married.

Tell us about it, please," ordered Mr. De Graffenried.
"Well," stated the actress, as she settled back

discharged him after only one night's work."

As she said this Miss Anglin cast another glance at her husband, and then, leaning toward

him, said tenderly: 'Pardon me, Howard dear, but you know it's the truth

Nevertheless, you married him shortly after-," broke in Mr. De Graffenried. Yes, I married him, although I knew he had nothing but his wearing apparel. Being a poor actor and a good sweetheart are two different things, you know," answered the famous star. "He has had nothing since, for that matter, for the jewellery that you have seen him wearing nothing but his wearing apparel. watch and a stick-pin-is mine.

"A poor actor and a good sweetheart." Hull must take the bitter with the pleasant: of his wife. More and more as women of exceptional talent emerge into the world where wealth and fame reward them we shall have cases where shrewd business sense and womanly affection wage war upon each other and the good sweetheart will win out after the poor actor has

## THE OUTLOOK IN MANITOBA.

Mr. Lambert's despatch in yesterday's Globe increased, and their efficiency seriously impaired ling power in some twenty Manitoban constituencies, and that by throwing their influence solidly for one party or the other the Ruthenians can determine whether Roblin or Norris shall be Premier, indicates the necessity for compulsory education throughout Manitoba. It is notorious that thousands of children, especially in the for- thing like a fair return on its estimated eign settlements, are growing up illiterate, while in the French, Polish, and Ruthenian settlements the teaching of English is often entirely neglected. In one of the Slav areas north of Teulon and west of Gimli, where there are at least 1,200 children of school age, only 220 were found at school, and they were being taught in Slav bilingua

When it is remembered that the Liberal party in Manitoba has antagonized all the bilingual conceded that Mr. Norris and his supporters are fighting in an uphill struggle. Only the almost unanimous support of the English-speaking people of the Province will enable them to win. If they of educational inefficiency and to moral conditions thus described by The Free Press: "The bars are may be set off against Donegal, Monaghan, and busy; there is high wassail in the night clubs; the chips are rattling in the gambling hells; the procession of drunken and fleeced fools staggers -Protestants and Catholics are about home nightly. The election campaign is on, and the clubs and the bars are 'making the campaign.' Roblin Government. Victory on July 10 means four years more of this sort of thing, accelerated for the jails and the asylums."

## · WHY THE HINDU?

Honest now! Is it because the Hindus canno fight with national strength that we claim the right to enter their country and not let them enter ours? At one time we put up the contention that it was right and proper to carry the blessings and expenses of civilization to the people who lacked and did not specially want them. But persistent investigators who would rob us of all our pleasant delusions if we took time to discover their findings or find their discoveries make it inevitably clear that they were civilized long before we We also have a lurking suspicion, carefarmer some expense and at the same time add fully kept in the background, that they would be civilized now if not kept too poor for civilization. That people can be too poor for civilization is account of what one young farmer has been able proved in every big city. Once we said, and it was decisive, that prerogatives were claimed and inventiveness. A very small stream has, by the distinctions maintained because the Hindus were not Christians. Japan has ruthlessly spoiled supply enough power to run a cutting-box, to that. Japan can fight. The nation that reverences Kon Foo Tsay, to whom we accord a species of canonical rank by Latinizing him into Confuclus, is found quite as valuable and welcome an the knives and axes used on several farms. The ally as if it were a nation of Christians. Buddha, Zoroaster, or Kon Foo Tsay is welcome as a na-

tional al'y, provided his disciples can fight. To some a Christian means a man who pays only within prescribed limits.

ious and otherwise, keeps out of jail, does not get drunk, is the faithful husband of one wife, to whose keeping he trusts his surplus earnings, comes home reasonably early at night, and shovels off his snow in season. The prevalence of this undefined definition makes our Unitarian friends properly placed and scientifically constructed augry when told that they are not Christians. dances to celebrate victories over adjacent tribes. Yet Burns tells us:

"Ye'll get the best o' moral works
'Mang black Gentooks and pagan Turks."

Our big financiers have no reluctance toward buying the bonds of a nation that is not Christian so long as they hold the strings of the bailiff nations and can send the fleets to collect if interest falls into arrears. Yet it is Japan that has shattered our strongest explanation. Christianity is no longer essential to a place in the fraternity of nations. This does not remove the necessity of explaining the Hindu. It increases the diffi-

We had better say frankly that the poor fellow cannot fight according to modern requirements-that we must be his big brother, protect him from aggression and his own waywardness, make him our fag, take the best of his candy and gingerbread, make him do our work at a distance. give no trouble, remain civil, and hand over anything we really want according to the Eton school tradition in which we live. This is better than a frame-up. Let us make it clear and pointed that if another load comes the decisions of our gate keepers will be more emphatic. By keeping this a white man's country we can do most to hasten the time when brown men will learn to govern the essential of international respect.

#### LAND VALUES IN TORONTO.

When the assessors of Toronto went round in 704,000 and the value of the buildings at \$119, 896,000. At that time the land on which Toronto is built was undervalued, especially in the downtown districts, where actual sales had been recorded at \$9,000 and \$10,000 a foot front for land assessed at half or less than half that figure. Students of economics pointed out that generally speaking, in cities as large as Toronto land values were as great as the value of the improvements.

spendthrift Council, confronted with th need of raising every year more and more taxes without seeming to do so, took the lesson to Assessment Department 'boosted' land values since 1909 to an extent that must alarm even the most pronounced tax reformer. On their rounds in the summer and fall of 1913 they placed the land values of Toronto at \$260,948,000 and the building values at \$181,140,000. The same tendency is shown in the figures already published of the assessment on which the taxes of 1915 will be levied. In the First, Second, and Seventh Wards land values have been increased from sixty millions in round figures to seventy-six millions, and building values from fifty-four millions to sixty-six. would not be surprising to find as the result of are held to be worth in the neighborhood of three hundred millions, while the buildings erected upon the land will be put at about two hundred

The Globe desires to see land values taxed more heavily than buildings, so that some part of the enormous "unearned increment" which has come so easily to owners of land in this city may be diverted to the public use, but that end canvalues in the civic assessment without grave danger to the city's prosperity. Such inflation inevitably leads the owners of the supposed wealth to spend money recklessly and to plunge in their financial transactions, only to discover, when they are up to their necks in the bog of monetary ming like a fair return on its estimated value coronto to-day is in danger of going as far in the direction of overestimating land values as it went ive years ago in underestimating them. And, of the two, inflation is the greater danger. To ronto's land value in 1910 was \$334 per head of the population; in 1914 it is \$589; in 1915 it will be considerably over \$600. It is time to hoist the danger signal. The debt in Toronto is limited by the ratio it boars to the total assessment. An inflated assessment means an inflated debt to the limit. We can deflate the assessment, but the debt will remain. That is the greatest will be considerably increase the debt to the limit. We can deflate the assessment, but the debt will remain. That is the greatest will be considerably increase the debt to the limit. We can deflate the assessment, which is the debt will remain. That is the greatest will be considerably increase the debt to the limit. We can deflate the assessment, which is the debt will remain. That is the greatest will be dead to the debt will remain. That is the greatest was allowed as a service of the way his father and Carrie Gray and some tullps on the mantel. Then in a some tullps on the mantel. Then in the total assessment, were been assessment. The side door opened into the sitting room, and she made for that, and she made for that, and she made for that, and the material she was the read and up the path to the Will be for the Globe: it seems to when Mrs. Wyman's and the side was histed. Then in the public in reference to the election is Male was been instant as which of a nearby bush. But without a was of lines was on the remove of perhaps as wedding. The line was not the remove of the public in reference to the election is Male was been instant as which and male of the public in reference to the election is Male was been instant as which in the was letter to was almost as though some one to was a line of the public in reference to the election is the public in reference to the election is and some tullps o depended was but a paper thing, and their land

been let at last. Now, let the dirt fly.

Only two per cent. of Mexico's population voted. Evidently they thought it was like voting in a political election in Toronto.

A strike of 80,000 railway men in the Western States when a record-breaking harvest is ripening would be the last stroke of misfortune.

Austen Chamberlain will be opposed by a Socialist in West Birmingham. The Socialists are determined that the public will make a choice on very possible occasion.

Mrs. Nellie McClung is one of the most effective speakers against the Roblin Government in Manitoba. Delusions about women in public life are inevitably disappearing.

The most promising feature of the Stock Exchange situation is the steady evaporation of the water that was injected into Canadian securities during the merger madness.

France needed \$161,000,000 as a national loan, largely to improve her defensive forces. It was subscribed forty times over. Germany's strength is in her cradles, France's in her wellfilled pocketbook.

There has been another decision against the landing of the Hindus at Vancouver. If such decisions were more prompt and certain Canada could not be made to play a reluctant part in an ngitation in India.

A Greek lady with a name that would puzzle a senior wrangler has been warned for the oftence of selling candy on Sunday in Toronto. The dream of Greek freedom can here be indulged

### THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Toronto Suffers Also.

London Free Press:—The City Council at Chatham is beginning a crusade against unnecessary noise and as a starter is taking the railroads to task for their constant whistling. The motor boat that lacks a muffler and the siren whistles of automobiles are also numbered among the nulsances that should be done away with in the opinion of Chatham Councillors. Chatham citizens are suffering Just what every other community in this country is suffering. Railroad irains whistle and ring their bells asy and night when passing through London just

Avoid Swelled Head.

Brantford Courier :- For the vast major Brantford Courier:—For the vast majority, aimost one hundred per cent. of them,
the man who thinks that he cannot be replaced is simply dwelling in a fool's paradisc. The remark is quite frequently made trian I feel obliged to thank you for the
with regard to someone, "What on earth sympathy which you have expressed in gour
would that firm do without him?" He dissettimable paper for the bereavement of our
appears from the scene, and to and behold,
his post is either readily filted or perhaps
abolished slitogether, without any impairment of the concern.

THE AUSTRIAN TRAGEDY.

The Editor of The Globe: As an Ausdistinct of the college to thank you for the
with regard to someone, "What on earthsympathy which you have expressed in gour
appears from the scene, and to and behold,
with the concern.

The general feeling expressed in all papers

### No Effect Without a Cause.

profound regret, not so much, perhaps, the unfortunate individual concerned as or the fact that any young life should finish and ambitious, he was doubtless a deplor

Good Advice to the Western Farmer.

Good Advice to the Western Farmer.

Stratford Beacon:—The introduction of family, in spite of the handcaps which mixed farming to a larger extent will also were to be overcome. The marriage was help the west out as it did the east, and enable the farmer there to raise such products as will bring him in a more stendy as the Duchess, who was very much engaged in philanthropic movements, was derevenue than wheat. It will also benefit him in other respects. The failure of a upper Bohemian aristocrats.

Hoping that these remarks may have cleared away some misconceptions in this taken to more largely the failure of wheat vould not be so disastrous.

Toronto July 2.

# FROM THE BLOTTE OF 1864

conference which met to settle the

### July 8 in History.

1836 .- The late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was, therefore, within six days of seventymore than average intellectual ability, he does not appear to have had much taste been the ambition of the took for literature in the higher sense of that term. If he was a good letter-writer, the fact remains to be disclosed hereafter, lite appeared to be erratic as a political and economic thinker because he left the List send product. In 1912 has send was sown in the continuous and thwarted political and economic grounds, and thwarted politics he had always secured universal approbation. It is expected that a great make always secured universal approbation.

the few years he gave to the municipal coasting of the city of Birmingham. By hat he accomplished for it he gave an pulse to the work of civic betterment elsewhere throughout the civilized world.

BIG FACTS ABOUT IMMIGRATION. (Chariton Bates Strayer, in Lealie's.) From 1864 to 1882, 87 per cent, of t 6,000,000 immigrants were received fro northwestern Europe. mainly German

Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain and Iroland.

Since 1882 87 per cent. of the whole were
from southern and eastern Europe.

Of the earlier immigration 85 per cent.

became naturalized citizens; of the latter In 1913 a new high-water mark-1,387,318

immigrants—was established, the larger port being Italians, Poles, Russian Hebrews Austro-Hungarians. stribution in 1913—net immigration

port being Italians, Poles, Russian Hebrews and Austro-Hungarians.
Distribution in 1913—net immigration (arrivals less departures):—
To the south, hungry for laborers, 22.024.
To the west (Mississippi River to, but not including, Pacific Slope), 53,518.
To six States, already overcrowded (New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohlo and Illinois), 814,641.

only appreciated by his peoples, but in

Toronto, July 2

(D'Arcy Rowe, in The Canadian Magazine,

## TOBACCO IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Few people seem to realize that tobacco like the strength first reported, and so far in the industrial growth of the Province the Potomac has not been crossed.

When Canadian tobacco is mentioned on

the island product. In 1912 half an acree of Sumatra seed was sown in the Okanagar as an experiment. That experiment me with such unqualified success that twenty nerves were under cultivation in 1913, and it is expected that a great many more will

## THE DAILY SHORT STORY A FADED ROMANCE

By LOUISE OLIVER

when Mrs. Wyman once took exception to her treatment of her nephew: "Tsin't Will so much. Maybe he's nice and maybe he so in't. I don't know and I don't care, But, Maria Wyman, let me tell you that after the way his father and Carrie Gray ran off and got murried under my very nose and me engaged to him I'm surprised that you should expect me to countenance a son of his for Fanny."

"But I've always said brother Elimer must an had a reason. No"—hastily—"I don't mean anything against you. Don't be so huffy about nothing, Ada! But there must a been something; we couldn't understand about Elmer Jiltin' you and marryin' Carry, I always said he loved you the best. But the dead's dead, and it ain't for us to be talkin' about her, poor soul! And as for Elmer, I ain't heard o' him since he wont away and left Will, a weeny mite of a bay, for us to look after. You're making a mistake not to let Fanny and Will alone. Sho might do worse in some ways. We haven't got chick nor child of our own and the farm's a good one."

Miss Adelaide had sniffed her contempt. "No matter, I haven't ever forgiven Elmer, an' I don't intend to let Will court Fanny."

This morning Miss Adelaide worked out twonder, Muria, if she'd see me if I'd go

mer, an' I don't intend to let Will court Fanny."

This morning Miss Adelaids worked out to the butter and set the wooden bowl with its golden mass into the ley spring. Then how we want in the world's keepin' her!" she romarked uneasily. "I guess I'd better find out."

She went to the kitchen, changed the damper in the stove to keep the fire alive until she returned, got a sunbouncet and tarted down the path.

It had been a rainy, cold apring, but the shrubs and iliae bushes had been covered with buds for days, ready to open at the first kiss of warm sunshine.

This morning the weather was bright and beautiful, and the feathery, layender blossoms of the lliacs, now in full bloom, were swaying gracefully in the soft breeze. Their perfume came to Miss Adelaide as she made her way down the crooked path to the gate. Gradually the mysterious wonder of spring came over her. Something, aimost a pain, gripped in rheart. She shut her eyes and stood swaying dizzily. The soft, warm sin, the exquisite smell of the flowers, an oriole nearby with its clear sweet call. The wonder of everything!

Unconsciously she put her hand to her breast. What was it, this queer tugsing at her heart?

The years had posed in solemn array since the time of her tuouble, and each the flowers, and the first the same of her was it, this queer tugsing at her heart?

The years had posed in solemn array since the time of her tuouble, and each clear and the flowers and whom had had the first the day here unear the had once loved. Test to-day, here unear the lilace, mamorise the day had an armout the crock:

The years had posed in solemn array ince the time of her tuouble, and each clear the result of the flowers, and posed in solemn array ince the time of her tuouble, and each clear the result of the flowers, and posed in solemn array ince the time of her tuouble, and each clear the result of the flowers and posed in solemn array ince the time of her tuouble, and each clear the result of the flowers and posed in solemn array ince the time of her tuou

morning Miss Adelaide worked out wonder, Muria, if she'd see me if 1'd go

## BOOKS OF THE DAY

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

THE POSITION OF WOMAN IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY," by C. Gasquoine Hereley. (London: Eveleigh Nash.) Price, 3s 6d net.

A most interesting contribution to the woman question is C. Gasquoine Hartier (Mrs. Waiter Gailfelann new book. "The Position of Women in Primitive Society." Haphazard references from platform spees, era to some "matriarchy" are not uncomera to some "matriarchy" are not uncomers to some "matriarchy" are not uncommon, but such references are generally too vague to be valuable. Was there ever such a condition as a matriarchy, and if so, what did it signify? When did it "comein," and what became of it? These are pertinent questions which everyone wishing to talk about the woman question should know something of, and which this book attempts to answer.

Besides containing much valuable information, this atudy of primitive woman is intensely interesting, especially in the many illuminating sidelights which its researches throw upon present day problems. Briefly, the author contends that between the end of the very first period of brute-man gov-

chal age were forced is based the theory ing in the community. The right of di-vorce was also invested in the woman, and the children invariably belonged to her, and

the children invariably belonged to her, and not to the father.

Passing on. Mrs. Gallichan shows that despite the many advantages of this system and its great advance in social life and personal freedom, it, too, was doomed to destruction. Its inherent weakness was a tendency to ignore the father-right entirely, a one-sided state of things which was bound to have its strong reaction. Then came the beginnings of marriage by purchase and with it the swift decline of woman's freedom, the instituting of the fath-

The ideal state of things is still to seek. As to the future, Mrs. Gallichan has this to say: "The extraordinary enthusiasm now sweeping through womanhood reveals behind its immediate feverish expression a hind its immediate feverish expression a great power of emotional and spiritual initiative. Wide and radically sweeping are the changes in women's outlook. So much stronger is the promise of a vital force when they have refound their emancipation. To this end women must gain economic security, and the freedom for the full expression of their womanhood. The ultimate goal I conceive—at least, I hope—is the right to be women, not the right to be come like men. There can be no gain for women except this. To be mothers were women created, and to be fathers men.

the same as in the last Dominion election when the Conservative had a majority of between 600 and 700. Although he had barely three weeks to organize and go over the county, in part of which he was a complete stranger, and although the Conservative candidate had been through the ampaign twice before, and knew the ty, Mr. Gibson has reduced that majority to below 300, which I think is well worthy of mention. In justice to Mr. Gibson I think this should be explained, as never a clainer, manifer campaign was ever Haldimand than the one Mr. Glbso A Reader of The Globe

## **HUMOR OF** THE HOUR