

deemed creatures of flesh and blood, and the wildest criminals pass for heroes that a whole nation should feel need of. But paper heroes have never yet led a people to victory. Of course, the Russian people have a right to freedom, and it is the duty of the Government to break with the old system; but the Czarism is not yet ripe for a violent wrench, and if the present order collapses, the new one will bring not salvation, but chaos."

The press in Russia can print only what the Government sanctions, and there is so rigorous a censorship still that nothing can be gleaned from it. The *Viedomosti* (Moscow) violently denounces the "educated," while the St. Petersburg organ of the Government says students sent to prison will be "separated into small parties and incarcerated in different towns," as it has been found undesirable to put them all in one prison. Some European papers insist that the Czar is not to be held responsible. This causes *Free Russia* (London), "organ of the friends of Russian freedom," to say:

"The Czar is proclaimed a hero for his peace manifesto. But heroism involves running some danger, at least some risk—making some sacrifice; it means also earnestness of purpose and consistency in action. But we all know that the Czar signed his imperial orders to coerce Finland into militarism with the same hand with which he signed his peace manifesto, and at the same time too. . . . In the light of these facts, what have we to think of the earnestness of the Czar's championship of international peace? His Hague manifesto was only 'words, words, words,' to use Hamlet's expression, while his imposition of militarism on Finland, which was also a threat to his Baltic neighbors, was a deed. Besides in uttering these 'words' the Czar, as we see nowadays pretty clearly, had absolutely nothing to lose and everything to gain. At so cheap a cost as a few academic sentences on the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, he has become a hero and he may now coerce Finland, Poland, the Jews, and his own people ten times more harshly than he does, there will still be Liberal papers and sincere, good people who will declare that they 'do not wish to have their feeling for the Czar turned into one of horror or distrust.'"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### BRAZIL'S FIRMNESS TOWARD GERMANY.

GERMANY'S alleged purpose to obtain redress from Brazil for the violation of the terms of certain railway concessions makes the Brazilian press defiant. With reference to a proposed German naval demonstration in Brazilian waters, the *Cidade de Rio* (Rio Janeiro) publishes a strong article against Germany.

It says:

"Brazil is in a position to arm herself in less than three

months, and to offer that form of resistance to the exploiters indicated by the aerial navigation experiments of Santos-Dumont. Since squadrons are being transformed into international burglar's weapons, for the violation of our country's sovereignty, it is imperative to resist the robbers."

Brazil's navy is in a poor condition, according to the *Gaceta* (Rio de Janeiro), and it urges the Government to attend to its reorganization at once. The *Aurora* (Rio de Janeiro) calls for a dictatorship. The *Gaceta de Noticias* takes very little stock in the German rumors and attributes them to the sensationalism of German press opinion. This opinion, by the way, is fairly friendly, with the exception of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which continues to urge the Kaiser's Government to adopt stern measures. The *Brésil* (Paris) has the following, translated and quoted by *The South American Journal* (London):

"There is something amusing in the projected naval demonstration in Brazilian waters, attributed to Germany, because the state of Minas Geraes, in virtue of its powers under the contract, has annulled its guaranteed concession with the West of Minas Railway Company, and also because certain German colonists, settled in Rio Grande, have, it seems, had the validity of their land holdings disputed. This last grievance is simply fantastic; there may have been cases of contested rights, but the tribunals exist for the determination of such matters of disputed titles. As for the West of Minas Railway, it is in liquidation, and its material is fixed to be sold on May 1. The two syndics for the liquidation are the German Bank of Brazil and the Banco da Republica. The company had placed in Germany, through the medium of the German Bank of Brazil, and other banks, an issue of bonds. Doubtless these creditors are much interested, but the state of Minas had only to consider, the company not having fulfilled the conditions of the concession contract, whether or not there existed just grounds for annulling it and withdrawing its guarantee of interest."

#### CANADA AS A SOURCE OF IRRITATION.

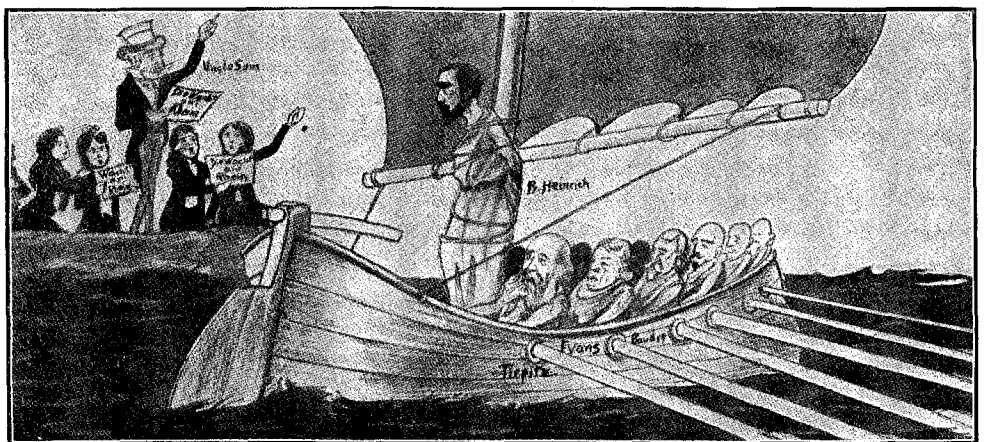
CANADA is "the fly in the American ointment," according to a paper in *The National Review* (London) by Harvey Maitland Watts, in the course of which he says:

"We Americans have underrated the Canadian abuse. Treating Canada as a primitive state, as a summer playground, where we fish and hunt and seek reinvigoration on wild reaches of coast, on island retreats, or in the lake-strewn wilderness, we, with the good-natured indifference of those who know what a source of profit they are to the neighborhood, have treated the sullenness, the implacability of Canada as a factor negligible. That a Halifax newspaper should see fit, at the height of the summer tourist season, to print a column of carefully collected criminal incidents and label it "Life in Yankeeland," does not



TIT FOR TAT.

MISS ROOSEVELT: "If you don't let in our pork, we won't let in your German princes."  
—*Simplicissimus.*



SIREN SONG.

Prince Henry (Ulysses) rejoices at the singing by the American Sirens of the song of "Wacht am Rhein."  
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

#### ARTISTIC AFTERMATH OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

annoy but amuses the American who knows that the present and the future of the Maritime Provinces depends on American capital; nor when he visits Upper Canada is he surprised at French disdain in Quebec—which greedily takes the tourist gold—or loyalist high Tory hostility in Ontario, or the mining jealousies of British Columbia. On the contrary, he expects it. It is to him part of that lack of development, that narrow outlook, that eighteenth-century atmosphere, that makes touring in Canada so interesting. Still the American recognizes the unfairness of it all, and can not but help noting in the Canadian attitude, whatever be its historical, racial, and political excuse, a factor that must be taken into consideration if any real and basic understanding with imperial Britain be secured, for he sees that whenever the imperial Briton comes strongly under the influence of the provincial spirit his tone takes on a peculiarly petty shade of bitterness. This may seem an extreme American view, but look at Kipling's Quebec quatrain!

From thy gray scarp I view with scornful eyes  
Ignoble broils of freedom most unfree.  
Fear nothing, mother, where the carrion lies  
That unclean bird must be "

On the other hand, a grievance against the United States with reference to Canada is voiced by *The Saturday Review* (London), which charges that Canadian news, or rather news reaching Canada from the outside world, is wilfully distorted in passing through American hands:

"The rancher, whose fondness for the English turf is still strong in his new home, is disgusted to find that the result of every little Selling Plate won by an American jockey is cabled over at length, while he has to wait two or three weeks to hear the judge's verdict on some big event in which he is strongly interested. His wife is a little surprised to learn that the only conspicuous figures at drawing-rooms, and at all prominent social events, are invariably the wives and daughters of American millionaires."

Canadian papers are not pleased at manifestations of regard for the United States by Goldwin Smith. *Events* (Ottawa) says:

"Dr Goldwin Smith has from the outset of his Canadian career apparently been determined to influence the course of public sentiment in this country to foment discontent and dissatisfaction with British institutions, and a desire among Canadians to attach themselves politically to the United States. He has steadily striven to make Canadians discontented with their lot, with their institutions, and with their portion as a part of the British empire. In decrying British institutions and British power and expressing the hope that the British shall be driven off this continent of America, Mr. Goldwin Smith has been able by the money power, which he is so fond of denouncing in others, to purchase a printing-press with which to carry on a political propaganda, and there are found papers in this country to aid him by reproducing his writings under the plea that these writings are couched in pure, mellifluous English. A weed by any other name would smell as rank. Disloyal sentiments are not any more acceptable to the Canadian people because they are clothed in smooth diction."

However, there are optimists who think all American differences with Canada can be settled; *The St. James's Gazette* (London) saying:

"Canada is naturally less disposed to compromise such a dispute as that involved in the Alaskan frontier than the imperial Government would be if it were not pressed by colonial opinion. But tho this and some other questions, such as the Atlantic fisheries, may present difficulties, it is greatly to be hoped that the present moment, when our relations with America are on a favorable footing, will not be allowed to pass without a general settling up."

THE TWO SPANISH QUESTIONS.—The reconstituted Sagasta ministry has got down to work and must face two serious problems, according to the *Paris Temps*. "There is first of all the financial situation, which remains embarrassing. . . . Then there is the legal position of the religious orders. The delay granted them to comply with the law has expired. Between the anti-clerical passions which have attained such a height in certain quarters, and the clerical passions which have always been so strong in the soul of the Spanish people, the Government must steer a middle course."

## ENGLAND AND PEACE.

PEACE is a word that is much used in the English press just now. But there is no mention of compromise. The Britons will not yield an inch. That "pro-Boer" Radical paper, *The Daily News* (London) thus speaks:

"The one clear fact that emerges from the situation is that there is a serious movement on foot among the Boers in favor of peace. We have grown so inured to disappointments, so accustomed to seeing the prospects of peace vanish like a mirage in the desert, that there is no danger of a too sanguine view being taken of the present position. But there are factors at work now which have not been in operation before. There is, on the one side, the factor of exhaustion, or something approximating to exhaustion, and, on the other, the factor, we may hope, of experience and warning. It is true that the Boers have still plenty of resistance in them, plenty of the ability to give and take hard knocks; but two and a half years of incessant fighting has inevitably reduced their supplies of many of the essentials of mere existence to the vanishing point, and, with winter ap-



SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE ECHOES.

Notwithstanding all efforts, it seems impossible to extract the desired word "Peace" from the phonograph.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

proaching, the clothing and commissariat questions must loom large in their vision. Their natural desire for peace must therefore be stimulated by the terrors which another winter in the field involves."

There is a special reason, says this authority, for welcoming peace just now:

"The coronation is approaching. It should be a time of national rejoicing; but the spirit of joy can not coexist with the spirit of war. If peace be not concluded now, the coronation will be robbed of all the qualities that should accompany such an event. If, on the other hand, we come to terms, the occasion will be invested with an enthusiasm and an éclat that will make it memorable for all time."

The only assurance of peace is the summary disposal of the Boer forces in the field, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"If the Boers in Europe are really beginning to recognize that the game is up, while Lord Kitchener is preparing to handle roughly the only leader in the field who still commands any considerable organized force, there may be some hope after all that, however irreconcilable Steyn may still be, a great change for the better may come over the situation before the coronation of King Edward."

The fighters among the Boers are simply wearing out, says *The Standard* (London):

"That most of the Boers, even the 'stalwarts' and the landless 'bywoners,' are heartily tired of the fatigues and miseries of the campaign, we can easily believe. It must be mortifying for them to observe that the sensible majority of their kinsmen are quietly making the best of the new régime. A few days ago a block of land just outside Kroonstad was offered for sale, and buyers from all parts of the country came in to bid for it. While a few desperate men are enduring hunger, cold, and danger out on the veldt, many of the burghers are laying the foundations of a revived prosperity under British institutions. It remains for the