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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA 9^D

MARCH 1904.

COLOURED FRONTISPIECE:
THE SONG OF THE LARK.

CHARACTER SKETCH:
T. W. RUSSELL, M.P.

THE CENTENARY OF TASMANIA.
(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

**DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK AND THE
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR.**

HISTORY OF THE MONTH.
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THE EAST.**

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YOUR SPECTACLES.**
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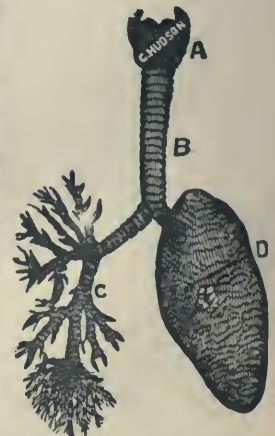
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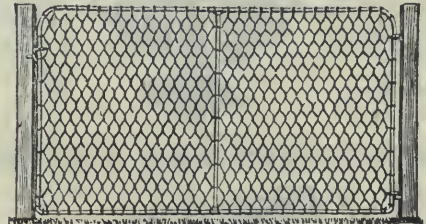
- A. The Larynx, or organ of voice.
- B. The Trachea or windpipe.
- C. The Bronchial Tubes of a dissected lung.
- D. A lobe of one of the lungs.

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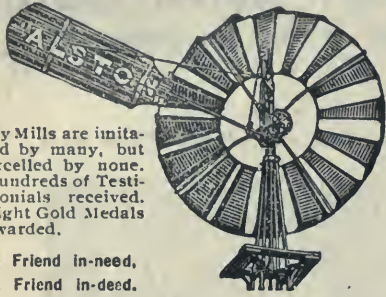
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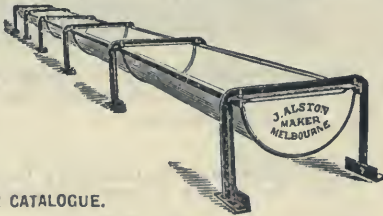
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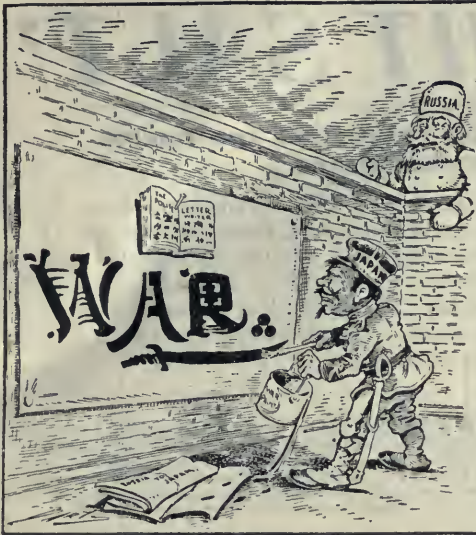


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Minneapolis Journal.]

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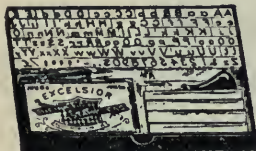
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VITADATIO.

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Yours gratefully,
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Make Coffee
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caused by depressed conditions of the Nervous System.

In all such cases it is not too much to say that the benefit to be derived from a judicious use of ...

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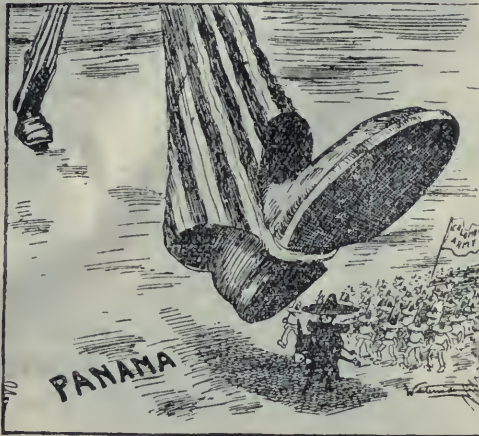
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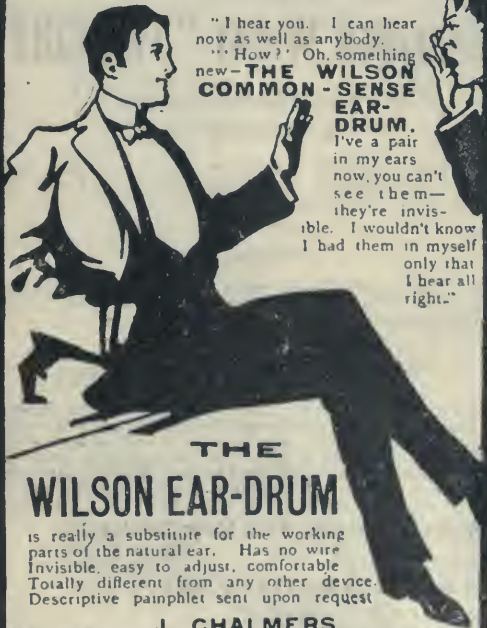
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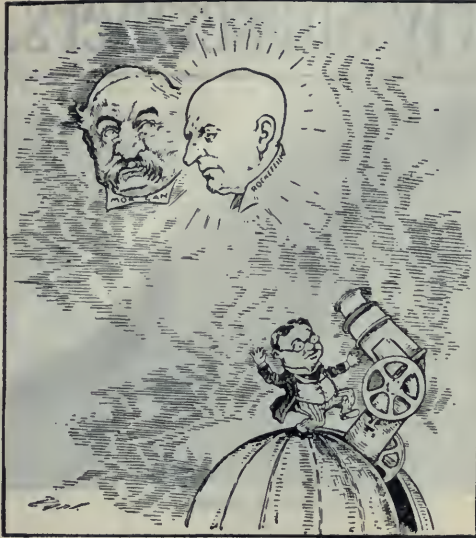
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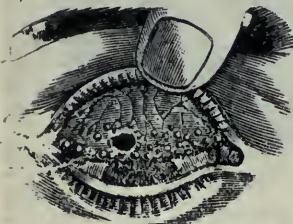
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PHYSICAL VIGOUR.—It means Beauty, Generous Thought, Grace and Goodness—The department of "Physical Vigour" is to cover, not only care of the body by exercises calculated to invigorate, build up and restore health, but entertainment in exercise so that the mind may be refreshed as well as the body.

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CHOOSING ONE'S LIFE-WORK.—Will receive repeated attention during the year.

THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.—Will be the title of contributions during the year by an educator who takes an intimate view of the difficulties which beset child education.

EDUCATION WITHIN THE FAMILY CIRCLE.—Is perhaps one of the most important departments of "The Twentieth Century Home." As every man and woman wishes to grow in mental strength, it will perhaps offer many points to some and a few points to the many which will prove valuable.

NEW BOOKS WORTH READING.—An effort will be made to furnish a course of reading for those who are glad to have the assistance of one familiar with the best in literature.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONS OF THE FAMILY.—Is a distinct department under the charge of a lady who has made this work a life-study.

IN HOUSEHOLD CHEMISTRY.—A little will be done each month to familiarise the average reader with those little bits of science which are valuable in household administration.

FAMOUS DISHES OF MANY LANDS.—Will bring to the mistress of the house those dishes which are not common but which are the choicest viands.

BRIEF STORIES OF REAL LIFE.—Is one other heading which may be mentioned.

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"I used your Bronchitis Cure for three of my family, and it cured each of them in from one to three doses.—P. F. MULLINS, Cowie's Creek, Victoria."

"Your Bronchitis Cure relieved my son wonderfully quick. I only gave him four doses, and have some of the medicine yet; but I am sending for another bottle in case I should want it.—D. McDONALD, Trinky, via Quirindi, N.S.W."

"My wife is 82 years old, and I am 79, and I am glad to inform you that your Bronchitis Cure has done us both a wonderful deal of good, it having quickly cured us both.—R. BASSETT, Strath Creek, via Broadford, Victoria."

"I have used one bottle of your Bronchitis Cure with great benefit to myself, as the smothering has completely left me.—(Mrs.) JOHN RAHILLY, Glenmaggie, Victoria."

"I have finished the Bronchitis Cure you sent, and am amazed at what it has done in the time. The difficulty of breathing has all gone.—J. HARRINGTON, Bingecong, Morundah, N.S.W."

"I lately administered some of your Bronchitis Cure to a son of mine, with splendid effect. The cure was absolutely miraculous.—D. A. PACKER, Quiera, Neutral Bay, Sydney, N.S.W."

"Your Bronchitis Cure, as usual, acted splendidly.—O. H. RADFORD, Casterton, Victoria."

"Kindly forward another bottle of your famous Bronchitis Cure without delay, as I find it to be a most valuable medicine.—(Mrs.) J. SLATER, Warragul, Victoria."

"I am very pleased with your Bronchitis Cure. The result was marvellous. It eased me right off at once.—G. SEYTER, Bourke, N.S.W."

"Your medicine for Asthma is worth £1 a bottle.—W. LETTS, Hey wood, Victoria."

"I have tried lots of medicine, but yours is the best I ever had. I am recommending it to everybody.—S. STEELE, Yanko Siding, N.S.W."

"I suffered from Chronic Asthma and Bronchitis, for which I obtained no relief until I tried your medicine, but I can truly say that I am astonished at my present freedom, as a direct result of my brief trial.—JOHN C. TRELAWNEY, Severn River, via Inverell, N.S.W."

"Last year I suffered severely from Bronchitis, and the doctor, to whom I paid seven guineas, did not do me any good; but I heard of your Bronchitis Cure, and two bottles of it made me quite well.—H. HOOD, Brooklands, Avoca-street South Yarra, Melbourne."

"Please send me half-a-dozen of your Bronchitis Cure. This medicine cured me in the winter, and has now cured a friend of mine of a very bad Bronchitis.—A. ALLEN, Ozone House, Lorne, Victoria"

"Your Bronchitis Cure has done me much good. This is a new experience, for all the medicine I previously took made me much worse. I am satisfied that the two bottles of Bronchitis Cure I got from you have pulled me through a long and dangerous illness.—HENRY WURLOD, Alma, near Maryborough, Victoria"

"The bottle of Bronchitis Cure I got from you was magical in its effects.—CHAS. WHYBROW, Enoch's Point, via Darlingford, Victoria."

"Upon looking through our books we are struck with the steady and rapid increase in the sales of your Bronchitis Cure.—ELLIOTT BROS. Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, Sydney, N.S.W."

AGONISING COUGH.—NINE MONTHS' TORTURE.
RELIEVED BY ONE DOSE OF HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE. CURED BY TWO BOTTLES.

"Dergholm, Victoria.

"Dear Sir,—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful effect of your Bronchitis Cure. I suffered for nine months, and the cough was so distressingly bad at nights I was obliged to get up and sit by the fire. I had medical advice, and tried other 'remedies,' without avail. I tried yours and never had a fit of coughing after taking the first dose, and though I have had but two bottles I feel I am a different man, and the cough has vanished. You may depend on my making known the efficacy of your wonderful remedy to anyone I see afflicted.
"Yours faithfully, JAMES ASTBURY."

GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION.
HUNDREDS CURED IN THEIR OWN CIRCLE.

"The Scientific Australian Office, 169 Queen-st., Melbourne.

"Dear Mr. Hearne—The silent workers are frequently the most effective, and if there is anybody in Victoria who during the last few years has been repeatedly working for and singing the praises of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, it is our Mr. Phillips. This gentleman, some three years ago was recommended to try your Bronchitis Cure by Mr. Barham, accountant, Collins-street, and the effect that it had was so marked that he has since been continually recommending it to others. We are glad to add this our testimony to the value of Hearne's most valuable Bronchitis Cure, which has eased the sufferings of hundreds and hundreds of people even in our own circle of acquaintance. Believe us always to be yours most faithfully,
"PHILLIPS, ORMONDE & CO."

QUEENSLAND TESTIMONY.
FROM BRISBANE WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

"69 Queen-st., Brisbane, Queensland.

"Mr. W. G. Hearne—Dear Sir,—Please send us 36 dozen Bronchitis Cure by first boat. We enclose our cheque to cover amount of order. We often hear your Bronchitis Cure spoken well of. A gentleman told us to day that he had given it to a child of his with most remarkable result, the child being quite cured by three doses.

"We are, faithfully yours,

"THOMASON, CHATER & CO., Wholesale Chemists."

We, the undersigned, have had occasion to obtain Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, and we certify that it was perfectly and rapidly successful under circumstances which undoubtedly prove its distinct healing power. Signed by the Rev. JOHN SINCLAIR, Myers-street, Geelong, and fifty-nine other leading residents.

Prepared only, and sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, W. G. HEARNE, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria.

Small size, 2s. 6d.; large, 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Forwarded by post to any address when not obtainable locally.

For mutual advantage, when you write to an advertiser, please mention the Review of Reviews.

What are the 12 BEST ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THIS ISSUE OF

The "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" ?

£34 5s. in Prizes

in Advertising
Competition.

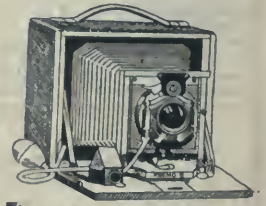
The Advertising Manager of the "Review of Reviews for Australasia" offers Prizes amounting to **£34 5s.** in the following Competition.

FIRST PRIZE.—£15 cash.



SECOND PRIZE.—A High-grade 4-drawer Drop-head **WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE**, valued at **£13**. It is a handsome piece of furniture, made of choice walnut, with polished surface of exquisite beauty. When the machine is not in use, the head descends out of sight, and the top closes over. A specimen may be seen at any of the firm's branches.

THIRD PRIZE.—A **£6 5s.** "**PREMO B**" **CAMERA**, as supplied by Messrs. Baker & Rouse; size 5 by 4, draw 9½ inches, solid mahogany box, covered with the best seal grain leather, with handle; metal equipment, bellows of red Russian leather, and fitted with the latest mechanical devices for speedy and efficient work. A specimen may be seen at any of Messrs. Baker & Rouse's branches.



STUDY OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

To compose advertisements successfully is the ambition of every pushing business man. We invite our readers to examine our advertisements, and to state what they consider to be the best twelve advertisements in each issue of the "Review of Reviews for Australasia" for twelve months, from the March issue. By the best advertisements, we mean the advertisements which are most likely to sell the goods advertised. They may not be the most beautiful advertisements; they may not be a design, may not be illustrated, may be letter-press simply; but they may create in the reader's mind a desire to try the articles spoken of. On the other hand, they may be designs pure and simple, or partly illustrated, and as such may be just the ideas that will sell the goods. In glancing through advertisements, one often says "That's a splendid advertisement." Now, apply your taste and judgment to good purpose. A design may be chaste and beautiful, but it may not be a good advertisement for the thing advertised. A different kind of advertisement is required to sell machinery to what is required to sell tea or novelties, or a patent medicine. In one case a very few words may be all that is required. In another case, the articles advertised may demand much description. The best test of an advertisement is "Will it sell the goods it advertises?" We will get an expert in these matters to judge each month's advertising in the "Review of Reviews," and to the competitor who gains most points for the twelve Months of the competition we will give a **FIRST Prize of £15 cash**; also a **SECOND Prize of a £13 WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE**, and a **THIRD Prize of a £6 5s. "PREMO B" CAMERA**, from the stock of Messrs. Baker & Rouse.

In the case of a tie or ties, the prize will be awarded to the list first opened. The decision of the judge will be final. The competition commences this month, and in this and succeeding issues will be found a form to be filled up. Keep the forms till the end of the competition, signing the name to each, and then pin them together, and forward them to The Advertising Manager, "Review of Reviews for Australasia," Equitable Building, Melbourne, marking on the front of the envelope "Advertising Competition."

Anyone can join in the Competition, but the printed form on page xxviii. must be used.

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

Suttons

Music Stores

MELBOURNE,

BALLARAT,

BENDIGO,

Importers

GEELONG,

of Highest-class

Pianos and Organs

FREIGHT PAID
to your
Railway Station.

Schiedmayer & Soehne Pianos

The Oldest Piano Makers in the World.

Mason & Hamlin Organs

The Oldest Organ Makers in the World.

Lindahl Pianos

Most Popular in Australia.

Leslie Organs

Unequaled in Quality and Price.

Aubert Pianos

Artistic in Tone and Style.

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

ALL THE LATEST MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"SUTTONS" PTY. 290-2 Bourke St.
LTD. Melbourne.

Drunkenness Is a Disease and Can be Cured.

It is now a well-known fact to the medical fraternity and the laity, that Drunkenness is a disease of the entire nervous system, and it is curable, the same as any other malady.

We have at very great expense, discovered a SURE and INFALLIBLE cure for this curse, having found it by many years of constant study and research. This treatment is not to be compared with the worthless quack cures advertised at so much per package, or "Free," &c. It is a different matter from all this to perfect a course of thorough, special treatment that

WILL REALLY DO THE WORK AND CURE

forever. This remedy can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient, and can be placed in any food or liquids that the person uses. It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

We have and are curing thousands, and we have thousands of grateful testimonial letters on file, speaking of the wonderful cures through the means of this remarkable remedy. WE PAY 500 DOLLARS FOR ANY CASE THAT WE CANNOT CURE: 87,000 used our cure during 1902, and we have yet to hear of one that was not perfectly satisfied. WE WANT THE WORST CASES ONLY. If yours is the worst case, by all means write at once, and save the downfall. All correspondence is held sacredly confidential, no names of patients being published or made public without written consent. Consultation FREE. All correspondence and packages without name and marks to indicate contents.

OVER THIRTY YEARS A CONQUEROR OF DISEASE.

Treatment and Medicines only 21/-

Send us complete history of case: age, amount drunk a day, what kind drunk, weight of person, how long drinking, &c., together with 21/-, and we will send all necessary medicines, directions, &c., leaving you in position to commence treatment at once.

FREE BOOK! FREE BOOK! FREE BOOK!

Dr. Saunders' latest treatise on the causes, various types, successful treatment of the Liquor habit, "A CURSE AND ITS CURE," mailed free in a plain, sealed envelope, to any address for 1/- in stamps to pay the cost of postage. Remember postage to U.S. is 2½d., and all letters must be fully prepaid. Address:

Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & Co.,

Box 1453, Englewood Sta., CHICAGO,
ILL., U.S.A.

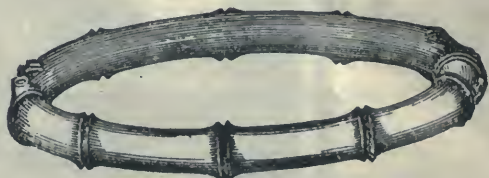


15 carat Gold, set with Pearls. 60/-

BEAUTIFUL GOLD and PEARL STAR BROOCH and PENDANT COMBINED

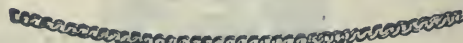


15 carat Gold, set with Pearls, 65/-



BAMBOO BRACELETS, 9 carat, 42/- and 60/-
NELLIE STEWART PATTERN BRACELET (Plain Tube),
9 carat, 47/6; larger, 70/-
15 carat, 67/6; larger, 95/-

CURB CHAIN BRACELETS,
9 carat Gold, 47/6, 65/-, 65/- (three sizes).
15 carat, £3 10s., £4, £5 (three sizes, light, medium and heavy).



NECK CHAINS,
9 carat Gold,
13/6, 21/-, 30/-



HEARTS,
9 carat Gold,
Plain, 8/6; with
any stone, 10/6



POPULAR LUCKY BELL PINS,
9 carat Gold;
size of engraving,
9/-
Smaller size,
round Bell,
6/6

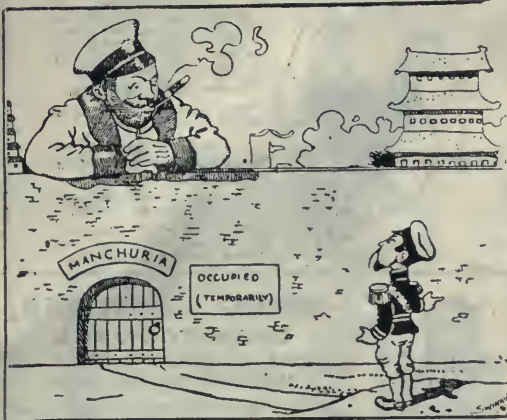


New EARRINGS,
9 carat Gold,
best Carbon
Diamonds or Pearls,
only 6/6 per pair.

All the above sent post free to any address in Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand on receipt of price.

Address

STAR NOVELTY COMPANY
229-231 Collins St., MELBOURNE.



N. Y. American]

Dec. 31.

"And what do you mean," asked the Mikado, "when you say your occupation is to be temporary?"
 "Why," replied the suave Tsar, "We mean that we don't expect to be here through all eternity."

WHAT IS CATARRH?

CATARRH is inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose and adjoining passages. If this inflammation is not arrested it invades the passages which lead from the nose to the head, ears, throat and lungs. It injures the sight and hearing, destroys the sense of taste and smell, renders the breath offensive, breaks down the affected tissues, consumes the nasal cartilages. The discharge causes dyspepsia, also consumption.

A great proportion of all Australlians have Catarrh in either the first stage or chronic form. Probably 20 per cent. of all the people we meet have but one good nostril—the other is clogged with catarrhal deposits or by some weakness whose parent was a neglected cold. This forces them, perhaps unconsciously, to breathe through the mouth, and, unless attended to, will result in lifelong annoyance and serious trouble. Home treatment with our Medicator will restore the organ to natural condition, and enable it to perform its functions properly and healthfully.



RAMEY'S MEDICATOR,

For the treatment of Hay Fever, Catarrh, Headache, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds, Croup, Neuralgia, Catarrhal Deafness, La Grippe, &c Restores lost taste and smell. Sweetens offensive breath. It relieves and cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds in the Head, and all nasal inflammations. It soothes, cleanses and heals. Contains no injurious drugs.

PRICE—Complete outfit, which includes one Medicator, one bottle of Inhalant, and one box of Ointment, 10/. Sent by mail to any part of Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand, on receipt of price.

Enough Compound Inhalant goes with each Medicator to last four months, making this the **CHEAPEST and BEST REMEDY on the MARKET.**

Thousands now in use, giving perfect satisfaction. Address Orders to

STAR NOVELTY COMPANY,
 PREMIER BUILDINGS,
 229-231 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

MENTION THIS PAPER.



The Oldsmobile

The pioneer and practical ideal in motor vehicles, the perfected automobile.

Handsome and graceful in design. Body mounted low (about two feet from the ground) and hung independent of the motor running gear, eliminates vibration.

The motor of simplest construction (four horse-power) and unusual strength. Any boy can understand it. Gearing is used in hill climbing and backing up. As no gearing is used in running at regular speed, the noise is eliminated.

Starts at will from the seat and ever under constant control, all roads are alike to the Oldsmobile—10 to 25 miles an hour, and 40 miles on one gallon of gasoline.

The lowest price reliable automobile on the market.

Write for illustrated descriptive booklet to Department 5.

Olds Motor Works
 Detroit, Mich. U. S. A.

ONE QUART FOR 4/6

The Ninon Complexion Beautifier



A Valuable Preparation that dissolves and removes Discolorations from the Skin, cures Cutaneous Affections, and clears, beautifies and preserves the complexion. It never fails to make the skin soft, smooth and white. Contains Nothing Injurious.

Harmless as Cream to the Skin.

OWING to the wonderful penetrating and solvent properties of the Ninon Complexion Beautifier, it clears the skin of moth patches, liver spots, freckles, blackheads, greasiness, pimples, blotches, sallowness, redness, tan and other blemishes. This Beautifier eradicates all impurities and discolorations which the blood by its natural action forces to the

skin. It cures obstinate cases of eczema, tetter, psoriasis and other skin diseases. It will be found exact cure for sores, bruises, ulcerations, chafings, hives, prickly heat, sunburn, Ivy-poisoning, insect bites, irritations, eruptions, chapped, cracked, dry, scaly or rough skin, etc. Gentlemen find it delightful to use after shaving. A single application proves its soothing, softening and whitening effect, and a few weeks' regular use will cure, clear and beautify any skin. This wonderful preparation is put up in dry concentrated form to save it from deterioration through evaporation and changes of climate. Being in packet also enables it to be sent conveniently through the post without risk. There is no difficulty in preparing it for use, as the pulverised material has merely to be dissolved in one quart of cold water. Remember, One Quart of the Ninon Complexion Beautifier, sufficient for constant use during several months, for only 4/6 posted.

The Lamina Wrinkle Remover

The Only Scientific and Commonsense Method of Eradication.

NO PAIN OR TROUBLE. CANNOT FAIL.

WRINKLES have hitherto been the most troublesome of facial blemishes to remedy. They are the result of the exercise of the facial muscles, by which the skin becomes stretched and then lined and creased. Persons of lively temperament and good-humored disposition with mobile features are especially liable to wrinkles about the corners of the eyes and mouth, while studious and ill-tempered persons develop the frowning creases between the eyes, lines across the forehead and often deeply marked wrinkles beside the nose. Temporary relief is obtainable by the use of an astringent lotion, but the only method of producing a lasting effect is by directly counteracting the creasing caused by the movement of the facial muscles. This can be done by restoring the skin to its original smoothness and retaining it in that condition for a sufficient time to enable the flesh to fill up the depressions in a natural way. Prolonged experiment has proved that the adhesive Lamina performs exactly what is thus required. It is supplied in the form of thin sheets ready for immediate use. A piece of the required size and shape is cut off, and the skin being stretched until the wrinkle disappears, the patch is applied and allowed to remain on all night. Immediate benefit results, and a few applications will completely eradicate the most unsightly wrinkles. Put up in cylinders, with full instructions for use, price 2/6 posted.

The Union Manufacturing & Agency Co.
359 and 361 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Exquisite Models. Perfect Fit. Guaranteed Wear

The Y & N Diagonal Seam CORSETS

Will not split in the seams, nor tear in the Fabric.

Made in Black, White, French Grey, two Ocoas, two Golds, two Biscuits, &c, at most moderate prices, consistent with best materials and workmanship.

Three Gold Medals.

"The best make of Corsets is the Y & N."—Gentlewoman.

CAUTION.

See that Registered Trade Mark 'Y & N Diagonal Seam' is imprinted on every corset and box. No others are genuine.

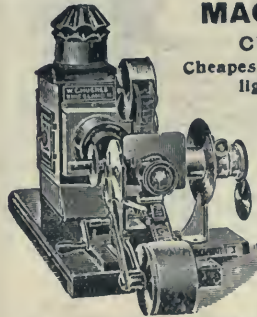
Sold by the principal Drapers and Stores throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies.



Y & N.

MAGIC LANTERNS, CINEMATOGRAPHS.

Cheapest and Best in the World. Delightful Home Amusement.

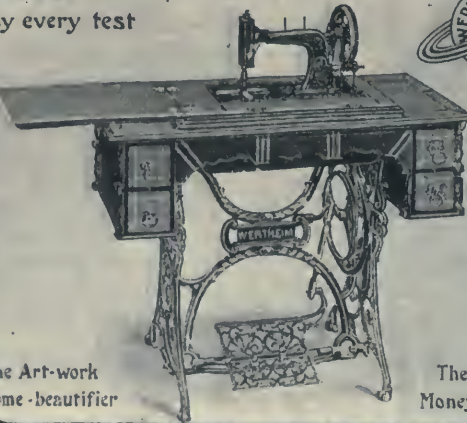


PAMPENGOS Oil Lantern, giving 12 ft. pictures, £3 10s. Triple and Biplanal Lanterns, high-class effects, supplied Dr. Gratian Gulness, Mme. Patti. Cinematograph Machines, £7 7s., equal Machines costing £20. Cinematograph Peep-Shows, for outdoors, £12 12s. Illustrated Catalogues, 180 choice engravings, free, 10d.; smaller ditto, 6d.; 60,000-Slide-List, free, 9d.; Pamphlets free. Large Illustrated Cinematograph List, free, 9d.; Smaller ditto, 4d. Specialist in Cinematographs and Optical Projection.

W. C. HUGHES, Brewster House, 82 Mortimer Road, Kingsland, London, England.

WERTHEIM

The best
By every test



SEWING

MACHINES

The Art-work
Home-beautifier

The Factory
Money-maker

HEAD OFFICE
WILLIAM STREET

MELBOURNE

CENTRAL SHOWROOMS
BOURCE STREET

BOOKS FOR THE BAIRNS.

The Children's . .
Delightful Library.

In a Handsome Box,
for 7/6 Post Free.



A Complete Library for the Children, of the best Nursery Rhymes, Fairy-tales, Fables, Stories of Travel, &c., that have ever been written for the little ones, illustrated with 2,000 drawings. Each set consists of 1,500 pages, in 24 books, bound in 12 volumes, printed on stout paper, with stiff cloth covers, and enclosed in a strong, handsome, cloth-covered cabinet.

No greater happiness could be granted to your little ones than an introduction to these characters, and the host of queer animals—to say nothing of Giants, Fairies, and other quaint folk—that people this Child's Fairy-Land.



No other Children's Library supplies the means as effectively as a Box of Books for the Bairns. Children's Literature of every land has been laid under contribution. Every page is illustrated, and the drawings throughout, numbering over 2,000, are original, and executed solely for this series by the well-known children's artists, Miss Gertrude Bradley and Mr. Brinsley Le Fanu.



From *Books for the Bairns*.—The Adventures of Old Brer Rabbit.

Everyone admits that there are no better books for the children to be obtained anywhere. They are received with delight the world over, whether in palace or cottage. The Empress of Russia had a set sent to her little daughter (the Grand Duchess), and wrote: "I am enchanted with the admirable pictures."

We receive scores of letters from the bairns thanking us for the little books. A child knows what pleases it, and no better recommendation can be given the books than the fact that so many children themselves have taken the trouble to write us about them.

Sent Post Free to any address in Australasia on receipt of 7/6

REVIEW OF REVIEWS for Australasia, Equitable Building, Melbourne.

WE WILL CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM
OR RETURN YOUR MONEY

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

THE CELEBRATED CANADIAN CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA & KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

- Has these **Special Points of Advantage**
1. IT IS CHEAP, 5/6 FOR ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT
 2. A SMALL DOSE
 3. NOT AT ALL UNPLEASANT TO TAKE
 4. TAKEN ONLY ONCE IN 24 HOURS
 5. CAUSES NO DISCOMFORT
 6. EFFECT IS USUALLY VERY SPEEDY

WRIGHT'S Rheumatic Remedy is a household word in Canada, where many thousands of hopeless cripples have been restored to perfect health. In the United States of America also this medicine has gained a high reputation in a very short time, and now we are pleased to be able to offer it to the public of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. This wonderful Remedy, unlike most rheumatic medicines, does not merely temporarily remove the accumulations or deposits of acids in the blood, it so cleanses and purifies the blood itself that there is little chance of a return of this painful and dangerous disease. It gives new life and vigor to the sufferer. It is a positive and permanent cure. One bottle is sufficient for a month's treatment, and is enough to effect a complete cure in nearly every case, but we give a printed guarantee that, when six bottles are ordered, upon satisfactory proof that the Remedy has failed to relieve and cure after taking the six bottles, we will return the money. We have a positive cure for Rheumatism, and all we ask is for you to give it a fair trial, and tell your neighbor the result. Wright's Rheumatic Remedy is not a cure all. We only claim that it cures Rheumatism and its kindred complaints. No external application will cure Rheumatism, though it may give temporary ease. The origin of the trouble is the kidneys, whose function it is to remove all poisonous substances from the blood. The moment they stop doing so, or when they do their duty irregularly, there is danger. The waste substances lodge in the system, the health is injured, and, if not speedily relieved, a deadly disease becomes established. A pain or tenderness in the small of the back, headache, feverishness, &c., are the usual danger signals of kidney trouble. If you suffer thus, lose no time in taking The Canadian Cure, it will give you almost instantaneous relief, and you may depend upon a perfect and permanent cure.

ONLY 5/6 PER BOTTLE, CARRIAGE PAID. 6 BOTTLES FOR 30/-

Send for booklet with testimonials and a copy of the PRINTED GUARANTEE. We will post them free. Sole Agents for Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

The Union Manufacturing & Agency Co.
359-361 Collins Street, Melbourne.

BE A JOURNALIST

The most attractive profession. None offers such opportunity for advancement to energetic young men. A ladder to wealth, social, political preferment. Immediate position after completion of instruction. Utilise your spare time.

JOURNALISM BY MAIL.

Write to-day for Free Booklet.

INSTITUTE, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC TORCH.



A Child Can Use It.
Gives Continuous Light, or 6,000 Brilliant Flashes before New Battery is Required.
Invaluable in every House for looking round Stables, Outhouses, Cellars, Factories, and for Doctors, Engineers, Sportsmen, &c. Absolutely FREE from any Danger.
Instant Electric Light when and where you want it.
Price, 25s., carriage paid to any address in Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand. Size, 9 in. x 1 1/2 in.; 3 1/2 Volts. Extra Batteries, 2s. 8d. (postage extra, Victoria, 6d.; other places, 8d.). Address all orders to—

Star Novelty Company,
229-231 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

FORM FOR ADVERTISING COMPETITION

(SEE PAGE XXII.)

REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

I arrange the BEST TWELVE ADVERTISEMENTS in the MARCH Issue of The Review of Reviews for Australasia in the following order:—

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 | 7 |
| 2 | 8 |
| 3 | 9 |
| 4 | 10 |
| 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 12 |

NAME Mr. }
Mrs. }
Miss }

ADDRESS

DIRECTIONS and CONDITIONS.—Write the names of the Firms and the Kind of Goods advertised, so that there may be no doubt as to which Advertisement is intended, thus: 1.—Brown & Co. (Overmantels). 2.—James & Co. (Motor Cars). Do NOT send the lists in month by month—this will make a disqualification. Keep the lists till the end of the Competition. In the case of a tie or ties, the prizes will be awarded to the list first opened.

No More Bare Walls!



"BLOSSOMS,"

By Albert Moore, R.A.

Original Collotype, measuring 28½ x 11½ inches.



OUR beautiful Collotype Pictures, when framed and hung, add to the charm and attractiveness of any home. They are supplied at the extremely low price of 2/6 each. Many experts have valued them at 10/6, so none can excuse themselves for having bare, unsightly walls on the ground of expense.

We do not, however, want you to buy the pictures without knowing more about them, so we are offering to send Albert Moore's lovely picture "Blossoms," for the nominal price of 1/-, post free. Do not trouble to buy a postal note—enclose twelve penny stamps in your letter, containing order coupon, and mail **to-day**.

LIST OF COLLOTYPES, 2/6 each.

1. **BLOSSOMS.** By Albert Moore, R.A. (Size, 28½ x 11½ in.) Mailed to anyone sending Coupon for 1/-
2. **THE FIGHTING TEMAIRE.** By J. W. Turner, R.A. (20 x 25 in.)
3. **JUNE IN THE AUSTRIAN TYROL.** By J. C. McWhirter, R.A. (20 x 25 in.)
4. **A SUMMER SHOWER.** By C. E. Perugini. (20 x 25 in.)
5. **THE MONARCH OF THE GLEN.** By Sir Edwin Landseer. (20 x 25 in.)
6. **BEATA BEATRIX.** By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (25 x 20 in.)
7. **THE CORNFIELD.** By Constable. (25 x 20 in.)
8. **THE VALLEY FARM.** By Constable. (25 x 20 in.)
9. **CUPID'S SPELL.** By J. A. Wood, R.A. (15 x 22 in.)
9. **PROSERPINE.** By D. G. Rossetti. (15 x 22 in.)

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EDITED BY HENRY STEAD.

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THE SONG OF THE LARK.

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See pages xvi. and xvii.

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Vol. XXIV. No. 3.

MARCH 19, 1904.

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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

The Federal Parliament.

Amid all the uncertainty engendered by the triangular position of parties, the Federal House of Representatives has started business. Neither the Opposition nor the Labour Party responds to the invitation of Mr. Deakin, and present appearances point to a speedy change. That things cannot long continue in the present state is evident, and each of the three parties is alertly on the watch for developments. Possibly the Opposition looks on the present impasse as its opportunity, but were it in power it would be as hopelessly in difficulty as the Government, seeing that it would equally be at the mercy of the third party. It is to be hoped that out of the chaos there may emerge something more concrete and substantial in the shape of a coalition. The ideal of a non-party Government has often been lauded as a desirable end to be attained, and Colonial history has never afforded a finer opportunity for the experiment. A Coalition Government, with an intelligent individual non-party vote on all issues, would certainly mean better legislation than can ever be expected from three parties each bent on supremacy. Surely it is practicable. Apart from fiscal issues, it may safely be asserted that the most prominent Liberal measures proposed by the Government will find hearty support among individual members of both the Opposition and the Labour Party; and the formation of a Coalition Government would be the speediest method of bringing about desirable legislation. It is taken for granted, for instance, that advanced thinkers in all of the three sections broadly support the prin-

ciple of arbitration and conciliation, discussion of which on the question itself, apart from the strong bias of party feeling, would bring about a solution of the question most calculated to benefit both employers and employés. The present state of affairs must cause the sacrifice of individual convictions in order to save party; and the endless warfare induced in the inevitable tendency of a Government to save its position by pandering to one or the other of the sections of the House must result in damage to general principles. Mr. Reid protests that the first move towards political wedlock should come from the Government. Mr. Watson is emphatic in his statement that the assumption of responsibility by his party is not to be considered unless it is certain of a majority in the House prepared to follow its lead, while Mr. Deakin is determined not to try to force issues, but to let matters eventuate. This looks very like waiting quietly to see how the cat is going to jump before any move is made, but while this interesting development is awaited, valuable time will be wasted, and time spent in marching and counter-marching where progress might be made with the country's legislation.

Immigration.

The question of the desirability of inducing immigration is one upon which all but a very few are agreed. How to bring it about is a matter of detail. But it should not be made a party matter. All sections of the community are concerned in it. It all hinges, too, upon the land question. We need population to settle on the land, to redeem the waste



Hon. G. H. Reid.
Leader of the Opposition.



Hon. Alfred Deakin,
Prime Minister.



Mr. Watson,
Leader of the Labour Party.

Leaders of the Three Parties in the Federal Parliament.

(Photos by Talm.)

areas, to turn the vast acreage in proximity to our great centres of population into thriving agricultural districts. We have no manufacturing industries to compare with other lands, and if we had, there would be no lack of artisans to work them. It is closer settlement on our lands that is wanted. One only need travel between Melbourne and Sydney by rail to be struck with the vast agricultural resources that are lying comparatively idle. Millions of acres in Australia are yielding nothing, or only a tith of what they can do. True, legislation to bring about closer settlement is, in some respects, outside the realm of the Federal Parliament, but a bold policy there would stimulate State legislation. The Federal House could undertake a great advertising scheme and do away with some of the foolish barriers to immigration that exist, keep the advantages of Australia as a home for husbandmen before the eyes of the crowded populations of the old world, and by judicious enterprise keep open the channels of trade for our products abroad. The problem would be solved by bold responsive strokes of policy on the part of the State Governments. Since the conference of State Treasurers, when the question was discussed, some of the State Governments have been giving the

question closer consideration, and there is evident a strong disposition to bring it to a practical issue. Some of the large estates in the hands of private owners are being sub-divided by a natural process, and are supporting hundreds where before they supported dozens; but the Governments must, to keep pace with the times and to solve the problem, get power to resume areas. A system of this kind, with non-alienation of such lands and other lands at present held by the Crown, would render settlement a much easier matter than it is at present. A vigorous policy of this kind, running alongside a comprehensive scheme of water conservation and irrigation in districts subject to drought, with light railways running here and there to bring all cultivated centres within easy reach of the markets, would treble our population in a short time. The toll would be heavy, but it would pay. It would cost millions, but it would all be reproductive and would repay millions. In a scheme like this, State and Federal Parliaments would have to unite, and the discussion of the question from an Imperialistic standpoint would do more than anything else to remove the State barriers to progress, which, though small, have nevertheless been sufficient to cause stagnation. Any tinkering

ing with the subject will be to spoil it. We must think and act largely. New Zealand is a splendid illustration of what can be done by settling people on areas that they can thoroughly work. A trip along some of her railway lines, edged by small holdings that can be comfortably worked, of which a holder can afford none to lie half used, is a revelation in land settlement. There the heart of the problem lies. Scarcity of population and the necessity for inducing immigration—the problem resolves itself into the best scheme for giving the people as free access to the land as possible.

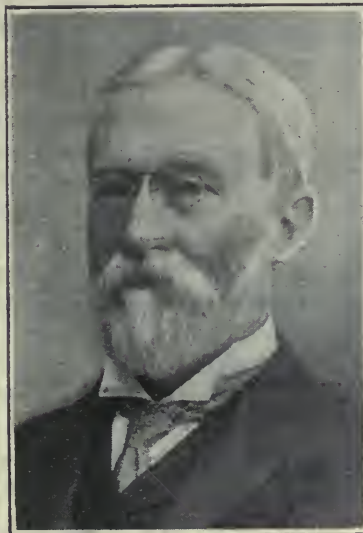
**Our
Diminishing
Birth-Rate.**

The question of immigration naturally suggests our diminishing birth rate. Were our population increasing as it should do, the cry for immigration would not arise. New South Wales has been stirring herself over the matter, and last year the Government constituted a commission, consisting of thirteen prominent Sydney gentlemen, to make an exhaustive enquiry into the question. They held 40 meetings and examined 96 witnesses, and have submitted a bulky document as the result of their investigations. They arrive at the conclusion that the decline is not due to any change in the physical characteristics of the people, but that

the main factor is a force over which individuals themselves have control. The opinion is expressed that people are led astray by a false and pernicious doctrine into the belief that personal interests and ambitions, and a high standard of ease, comfort and luxury, are essential aims of life, and that these aims are best attained by refusing to accept the consequences which nature has ordained shall follow from marriage. The commission, among other things, recommends the churches to set to work to devise some means of shaking up the slumbering consciences of married people. That the condition of things existing should be altered is most desirable. Moreover, it is right that an appeal should be made by the churches. There is a moral aspect of the question that can not be passed over. But there are economic aspects as well. Cover the agricultural lands of the States with a closely-settled contented population, and the birth rate would increase. That the commission has gone to the root of the matter is evident from the strong recommendation it makes for the removal of the congestion of population in the cities. That resolves itself into a policy of settlement on the land. It means all the difference between fierce cut-throat competition, the nagging worry of uncertainty of occupation and the disinclination to add to the burdens of life, and a



Sir R. Baker,
President of the Senate.



Sir Samuel Griffiths,
Chief Justice.



Sir F. Holder,
Speaker, House of Representatives

(Phot. by Tulma, Melbourne.)



Mr. E. Fosbery.

Late Commissioner of Police in N.S.W. A Member of the Diminishing Birth Rate Commission.

homely, happy, contented, prosperous community living its life and fulfilling its destinies in the best way. It is to be hoped that the awakening of interest in the matter by the discussion of this question and that of immigration will result in a great landward movement on the part of the people.

The Electoral Muddle.

Most of the members in the House were in cordial agreement with Mr. Reid in his forceful denunciation of the bungling in the administration of the Electoral Department. Mr. Reid demanded an independent inquiry into the conduct of the elections, and it is almost certain that a Parliamentary inquiry of some kind will be made. Amongst other blunders, the department managed to disfranchise 50,727 electors. When the elections were over, Mr. F. L. Outtrim, Deputy Postmaster-General for the State of Victoria, resigned his position as Commonwealth Electoral Officer for that State as a protest, it was generally understood, against the inepti-

tude displayed by the governing department. It was known that relations were somewhat strained between him and Mr. Lewis, the Chief Electoral Officer for the Commonwealth, and in forwarding his resignation Mr. Outtrim also supplied a report upon his view of the methods adopted in the work of enfranchising the electors and the general conduct of the elections. That report should make interesting reading, and we would suggest to Mr. Reid the advisability of asking that it should be laid on the table of the House.

Police Commissioners' Conference.

In October and November last a conference of Police Commissioners was held from several States of the Commonwealth. The recommendations of the conference have now been published. Several questions of moment were discussed, among the most important of which was that of the identification of criminals. The conference agreed to a common system of photography, personal description and finger prints being adopted in each of the States, and, in order that members of the police force might become acquainted with the criminals in each State, recommended a system of interchanging men. Another important section of the memorandum deals with the treatment of habitual criminals, and in order to minimise the evil effects of a too lenient treatment of hardened and habitual offenders it recommends that each State shall provide a minimum as well as a maximum sentence for each class of offence. The merciful provisions relating to first offenders should not be disturbed. For a second offence the courts should be empowered to inflict such punishment within statutory limits as they in their discretion might think fit. For a third offence the system proposed would come into operation. The offender should be imprisoned for a minimum period provided by law for the class of offence committed, such minimum should be one-fourth of the maximum sentence provided by the Act, and for each successive offence of the same class the term of imprisonment should be doubled. By this means an offender who continued to commit offences such as burglary, house-breaking, etc., would find himself undergoing what would practically be a life sentence, after a fourth or fifth conviction. The conference was

not in favour of the indeterminate sentence suggested by some of the judges as a deterrent to crime and a guarantee to the public of their freedom from these public pests, because of the difficulties in the way of finding persons other than prison or police officials who could fairly and efficiently determine in each State the proper duration of imprisonment to be served in each case. From one section of the recommendations all classes of the community of cleanly life and high ideals will most emphatically dissent, that which practically recommends the licensing of one of the most horrible forms of vice existent. The proposal is that unfortunates of a certain class shall be herded together, subject to regular and strict medical examination, and that a very free hand should be given to police officials to arrest women and demand their credentials. This really means the legalising and licensing of a fearful evil and placing it under Government supervision. The Methodist Conference in Victoria, just held, passed a strong resolution opposing the proposal, and there is little doubt that it will be followed by every section of the Christian Church and endorsed by every right-thinking citizen in the Commonwealth. Vice is hideous enough under any circumstances, but that the States should take it under a paternal wing and regulate it is so objectionable a proposition and opposed to reform that it ought to be an impossibility, and suggested only to be indignantly scouted.

Sir John See.

The Premier of New South Wales, Sir John See, has found it necessary, owing to temporary failure of health, to take an extended holiday, and is spending a few weeks in New Zealand. In his absence the Hon. B. R. Wise, Attorney-General, has been made Acting Premier. Rumour is persistently averring that Sir John See will not return to political life, and that Mr. Wise will take up the reins of office. Mr. Wise has practically stated that he will be a candidate at the general elections, and events seem to be confirming the reports that are circulated. It is doubtful if even the change in Premiership will save the Government at the general elections. The rash expenditure which has characterised the present Government's term

of office has caused a strong current of popular feeling to set in against them. It is in striking contrast to the wise policy of economy which the other States have taken up. New South Wales is the member of the State family notorious for rash spending of local moneys. The Government is urging that the briskness of trade which is pulsating with daily increasing vigour through the veins of the State is a proof of the soundness of its policy; but it may as well lay blame to itself for the depression caused by the drought as claim credit for the wave of prosperity which is washing the shores of the State and rippling round the whole of the Continent. It speaks volumes for New South Wales that she has progressed so wonderfully under the double burden of a droughty season and an enormously increased interest expenditure.

The Approaching Struggle.

The moment anxiously awaited in the Federal Parliament to disclose the relative strengths of parties will probably come over the Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, and mem-



Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan

Minister of Works in N.S.W., whose letter appears on page 274.

bers are waiting with a feverish expectancy to see what will eventuate. It is understood that the Government will take a firm stand over the exclusion of civil servants from the provisions of the Bill, while the Labour Party is as determined to try to force the issue. The crucial moment is being delayed through the prolonged debate over the Address in Reply. Various attempts have been made to try to arrive at a conclusion as to the voting on the momentous question, and the Government is hopeful that it may be able to scrape through. Should the point be lost by the Labour Party, they will still try to include railway employes, but it is likely that they as well as civil servants will be excluded. A conference of employers of labour lately held in Sydney has resolved to petition Parliament to hold its hand over the Bill, but it is necessary, in the interests of the community generally, that it be passed. It is probable that the measure will help to unite some of the parties, and the sooner a better understanding is arrived at, or the present position altered, the better it will be for the measures to be discussed afterwards. Up to the time of going to press, the debate on the Address was still dragging on.

**Victorian
Government
Policy.**

Mr. Bent has succeeded in forming his Ministry, and has formulated the following skeleton policy on which to rest his appeal to the electors:—A vigorous policy of closer settlement, together with compulsory purchase; referendum on religious instruction in State schools; continuation of old age pension policy; local borrowing for interest paying works; woman's suffrage an open question; reduction of income tax; liberal help to mining; water conservation and irrigation to be carried out on lines indicated by the last Government; Railway Commissioners to be permitted to work the railways while the Government retains the right of policy and direction; further economies in all State service departments; forest conservation and reforestation, and legislation to prevent food adulteration. The Opposition, under the leadership of Sir Alexander Peacock, has adopted the following policy:—Financial reform—readjustment of taxation, including repeal of present land tax and substitution of unimproved land

values tax, incomes derived from land to be exempt from income tax, raising the minimum of exemption from income tax and lowering the tax, limitation of borrowing, establishment of a sinking fund in connection with loans; closer settlement and immediate purchase of 250,000 acres of land for that purpose, with compulsory purchase if necessary; adult suffrage and repeal of separate representation and provision for residential voting; opening of new markets for produce, and irrigation on sound financial lines; mining reform; forest conservation and reforestation; permanent enactment of the Shops and Factories Act; economy in public departments; no children to be excluded from State schools, and no fees charged. Judging from the two programmes, party government in the State House seems a superfluity, for the proposals are almost identical.

**The Melbourne
and
Riverina Seats.**

The Melbourne election has been declared null and void by the Federal High Court, and Sir Malcolm McEacharn and Mr. W. Maloney will again have to enter the lists. The decision was arrived at on the following grounds:—Voters voting by post require to obtain blank ballot papers attested by a school teacher, a post-master, an electoral registrar, a returning officer, or a justice of the peace. An instruction was issued to returning officers authorising them to accept also the attestation of police officers. Of 369 votes thus witnessed, 288 had been cast for Sir Malcolm McEacharn and 81 for Mr. Maloney. As the former's majority was only 77, it was thus evident that he was not entitled to hold the seat. The fault clearly lay not with the voters, but with the authorities, and, considering this, the Court decided not to give the seat to Mr. Maloney, but to declare the election void. At the election only 15,345 out of 23,297 electors voted. As the remaining 7952 will doubtless be well canvassed, the result of the next election is extremely doubtful. This incident will serve as fresh ammunition for the Opposition in its attack upon the Government for the lax methods of conducting the election, and doubtless bring to a head the demand for a Parliamentary enquiry. In the Riverina contest,

between Mr. Chanter and Mr. Blackwood, the issue was different. In this, some of the electors, to make assurance doubly sure, had not only placed the regulation cross opposite the name of their champion, but also crossed out his opponent's name. In other cases, the cross, instead of being placed exactly in the square assigned for it, had been placed either above or below or alongside the candidate's name, but in such positions that there was no doubt about the intentions of the voters. These papers the returning officer had rejected as informal. The Court, however, held that they should not have been so regarded, and they are now to be

when a statement was circulated that a 3 per cent. commission, which took the form of rebates of mail steamer freights, had been paid to a few special firms in Melbourne during the last nine years. It is alleged that a few individuals have made surprisingly large additions to their incomes during this period. The result is that efforts are being made to arrange for a huge conference in Melbourne of all interested in the trade with a view of considering what steps shall be taken to obtain from the shipping companies implicated rebates equal to those alleged to have been thus paid as secret commissions. Factory managers are being asked for particulars of ship-



J. W. Taverner.
(New Victorian Agent General.)
Talma



Sir. M. M'Eacharn.



Mr. W. Maloney.

(Photos by Swiss Studio.)

counted in the returns. The position of parties may now be altered. The judgment of the Court will find favour generally. It is a verdict of common sense. The aim of the elections is to get an expression of the wishes of the people, and where that wish is definitely expressed, even though it may not to the jot and tittle correspond with the exact letter of the law, it should be regarded as valid and given effect to.

Secret Butter Com- missions.

The butter industry is becoming one of the most stable and profitable in the States, and a mild shock which originated in Melbourne has spread throughout Australasia

since 1894. The question is pregnant with interest to the community generally. The State Government announced that it would appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the matter, but about a week after this decision had been made public the Premier corrected what he termed a "mistaken impression." What he had intended to be understood was that a Cabinet committee had been appointed to prepare a Butter Bill; no decision, he said, had yet been arrived at regarding the appointment of a Commission. In the matter under dispute, the future of our dairying industry, and, indeed, our general export trade, is seriously affected. Doubtless one good result of the investigation will be the lowering of freights on



Photo by]

[Johnstone O'Shannessy.

Dr. D. McDonald
(Of the New Hebrides).

(Last month, owing to an unfortunate error, the photo of the Rev. A. MacDonald, of Surrey Hills, was published as that of Dr. D. McDonald.)

butter. If, as alleged, shipping companies can afford to make substantial rebates to special clients, the question will be raised as to whether freights cannot generally be lowered, the dairying community as a whole receiving the benefit. A reduction is almost certain to result. Further developments will be awaited with interest.

New Hebrides.

Following upon our comments upon the New Hebrides question in last month's issue, we are glad to note that Great Britain and France have agreed to the principle of a joint commission to proceed to the islands, and that they are now negotiating the terms of reference, including the adjustment of land claims. This is on the lines of recommendations by the Federal Government. The fact gives cause for congratulation that the two great Powers have agreed to settle the matter in the right spirit. There is cause for further pleasure in that great possibilities of future dispute under the former condition

of affairs will be largely removed in the future. For the New Hebrides have sprung into greater importance than ever during the last few weeks. Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the Anglo-French Commission, there came the news that the United States Senate had ratified the Panama Canal treaty. There can now be no doubt about the speedy completion of the waterway across the isthmus. This will mean the establishment of lines of steamers between Australasia and New York, and possibly Britain. And the point of importance that unites the two facts which we have bracketed together is this, that in the track lies the archipelago. Now France is working might and main to strengthen her position in the islands, and the Federal Parliament and New Zealand must not be behindhand in pushing forward our interests. We are glad to note that New Zealand is looking about her and taking a step forward in the matter. She expects soon to establish a steam service with Noumea, and with that end in view is negotiating with the Union Steamship Company. The Federal Parliament must look to its laurels and see that it is not outstripped by a foreign power in the race for fair representation in the islands. The appointment of the commission bodes well for the friendly settlement of future difficulties.

New Zealand Developments.

Repeated attempts have been made to secure capital to work the ironsand on the New Zealand coast at Taranaki and the hematite deposits near Nelson. Up till recently these efforts have gone unrewarded, but lately the representations made to London investors by New Zealand enthusiasts resulted in the despatch of a special agent to report. The expert is favourably impressed, and before he left for England expressed the conviction that in connection with the hematite ore the ironsand deposits can be profitably worked. New Zealanders are confidently looking forward to the development of a valuable industry. The Syndicate Fisheries Company, of which Lord Glasgow, late Governor of New Zealand, is the chairman, has been floated in London. The promoters have secured many premises of fishmongers and trawling plants. The company intends to work on a capital of £300,000 and to make the seat of the

fishery the Chatham Islands, one of which has been purchased. It has its eye upon South Africa and India as good fields to exploit in the sale of the fish. The Customs officers of the United States have been charging a duty of £5 per ton on New Zealand flax, because it has been classed as hemp by its exporters. It should not have been so classified, and representations on the subject to the American authorities have, to the delight of New Zealanders, resulted in the fibre being admitted to the States duty free. In 1902 the colony exported 20,852 tons of it, of the value of £534,031. It is probable that the remission of the duty will deflect most of the export trade Americawards. Truly a pointed illustration of the excellence of freedom of trade is this.

Maritime Disaster.

The A.U.S.N. Co.'s steamer "Aramac" struck on a reef off Sandy Cape Spit on the Queensland coast on Sunday morning, the 13th inst. It is said that heavy weather drove the vessel from her course. An attempt was made to reach Burnett Heads, but the vessel filled so rapidly that Captain Butcher got the passengers into the boats, expecting that she would sink. There were 150 passengers and 60

of the ship's company. The captain, chief officer and eight seamen remained on board, and were subsequently towed into Hervey Bay, for, although waterlogged, the "Aramac" kept afloat. All the boats reached land in safety. The "Aramac" is a steel screw steamer of 2114 gross tonnage. She was built at Dumbarton in 1889. Another small steamer of 220 tons, the "Lass o' Gowrie," owned by Howard Smith and Co., ran ashore in a gale on the Queensland coast on the previous Thursday, but was safely refloated. In launching a boat a seaman was drowned.

New Zealand's New Governor.

The Governor appointed to succeed Lord Ranfurly is Lord Plunket, Private Secretary to the Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Plunket is in his 40th year, and succeeded to the title in 1897. In 1894 he married a daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. He was honorary attache to the embassy at Rome in 1889-92, and Constantinople in 1892, retiring from the diplomatic service in 1894. In 1900 he was appointed Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.



The A.U.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "Aramac."



The Tasmanian Centenary Celebrations.

Sir Arthur Havelock lays the foundation stone of the new Public Library.

Waiting for the Governor at Risdon Cove.

New Zealand's Prosperity.

The latest statistical summary of New Zealand discloses some interesting facts which show the growing prosperity of that colony. The population for 1902, exclusive of Maoris, stands at 807,929, an increase over the previous year of 20,272; lands cultivated, including sown grasses, 13,357,700 acres, an increase of 273,729. Of wool, 160,419,023 lbs., of a value of £3,354,563, was exported; grain, 5,865,562 bushels, value £786,548; frozen meat, 2,138,557 cwt., value £2,718,763; butter, 253,998 cwt., value £1,205,802; cheese, 74,746 cwt., value £163,539; flax, 20,852 tons, value £534,031; gold, 507,852 oz.; value £1,951,426; kauri gum, 7430 tons, value £450,223; provisions, tallow, timber, etc., £2,333,704. The total value of exports, the produce of the colony, amounted to £13,498,599, an increase over that of 1901 of £808,139. The imports totalled £11,326,723, a decrease of £491,192. The number of depositors in savings banks was 261,948, an increase of 16,924. The total balance at December 31st, 1902, was £7,876,877, an increase of £608,774.

Mr. Seddon, Iconoclast.

In a speech delivered in Wellington this month, Mr. Seddon ventured on a bold policy in the declaration that the time was ripe for drastic measures to be employed towards the Legislative Council, and to reform the Con-

stitution by wiping that body out of existence. Evidently the Council has not been pleasing him. It will not carry out his wishes. "Et tu, Brute," Mr. Seddon may utter in sympathy with Cæsar. The irony of the situation is that the Council is almost wholly made up of Mr. Seddon's nominees. Now he complains that the persons appointed, though Liberal and progressive beforehand, become icily Conservative as soon as they get away from the tropical heat of popular control and live under the chilling influence of the traditions which cluster round the Council chamber. The Council, he said, was a cumbersome institution, and wasted time and money. The bicameral system was obsolete, and the Council, if dissipated into thin air, would never be missed. He suggested instead the constituting of a revising committee, to consist, say, of a number of the most experienced members, such as were on the Statutes Revision Committee and some of the ablest lawyers of the colony. On such a committee, retired judges of the Supreme Court, Solicitors and Attorneys-General might serve. Now this is probably a whip cracked over the heads of the Council, a strong hint to his nominees that they are not fulfilling the destinies for which he created them. But what would happen if his proposed revising committee—which would, of course, while he held power, be also made up of his nominees—did not carry out his behests? However, there is little likeli-

hood of his design being carried out. A veiled threat of this kind has been made before, but this is the first time Mr. Seddon's feelings on the matter have been so bluntly and openly expressed.

New Zealand's Beauty Spots. The New Zealand Government is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in encouraging its tourist traffic. The little colony is one of the show places of the world, and the money brought into it by tourists from all parts of the world is increasing every year. The Government some time ago established a Tourist Department, and placed in charge Mr. T. E. Donne, one of the heads of the Railway Department. Under the able superintendence of that gentleman the hidden beauties and wonders of the islands are being brought to light, and facilities are being provided to bring them within easy reach of tourists. Mr. Donne has just completed a tour of inspection in Stewart Island (which is crowded with little known scenes of ravishing beauty) and the Sounds district; and as a result new tracks will be cut to some of the finest

scenic spots and the glacial regions. He recommends, amongst other improvements, the formation of a track from the Sutherland Falls to the Tutoko glacier, which is considered equal to the celebrated Tasman, and which will then be accessible to tourists of both sexes. In the Sounds district large numbers of the native birds, extinct in other parts, thrive in perfect security, for neither dog nor gun is allowed in that part. The native beauty and grandeur of the place is retained. Australia has nothing to compare with New Zealand's wonders and surpassing beauties, and if the Government maintain their interest in their tourist traffic, New Zealand will more and more be looked upon as one of the Meccas of the world's tourists.

**A
New Zealand
Inventor.**

There has just passed through Australia on his way to England Mr. John Gell, formerly manager of the Wakapuaka Cable Station, New Zealand, a man who is likely to make his island home still more famous by a remarkable invention which he has perfected. Some time ago he obtained leave from the New Zealand Go-



The Opening of the Supreme Court at Hobart.

(See Topic.)



The Local Delegates and the Tasmanian Ministry at the Salmon Ponds.

In centre, with a white hat, is the Premier, Mr. Propsting; on his left is Mr. H. Nicholls, Attorney-General; on his right, Dr. G. McCall, Chief Secretary, and Mr. C. Lyne, Minister of Lands and Works. (See Topic.)

vernment to work at his invention, and after spending some time in England he returned to establish it in the colonies. The New Zealand and Australian Federal telegraph departments have installed machines to thoroughly test them, and there seems every prospect of their permanent adoption. The machine is somewhat like an ordinary typewriter, and anyone who can use such a machine can prepare a message for the transmitter. The speed of the Wheatstone, now in general use, is 20 words a minute, while the Gell perforator has been tested successfully up to 72 words a minute. The invention can be applied to the present electrical system without any alteration, and used for cable or land lines, and it is estimated that the efficiency of a telegraphic staff will be at least trebled by its use. Mr. Gell states that it can also be applied to the present telephone system. A business man can instruct his typist to prepare a message to his correspondent and have it transmitted at great speed. In order to read it his correspondent would require a knowledge of the Morse code, which can be gained by an intelligent person in half an hour. The distinct advantage about this is that a permanent record of a message can thus be obtained. The invention is of world-wide interest and marks another step in the wonderful electrical achievements of the age. Eight trial sets of the machine are to be fitted up in the Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth offices.

The Russo-Japanese War.

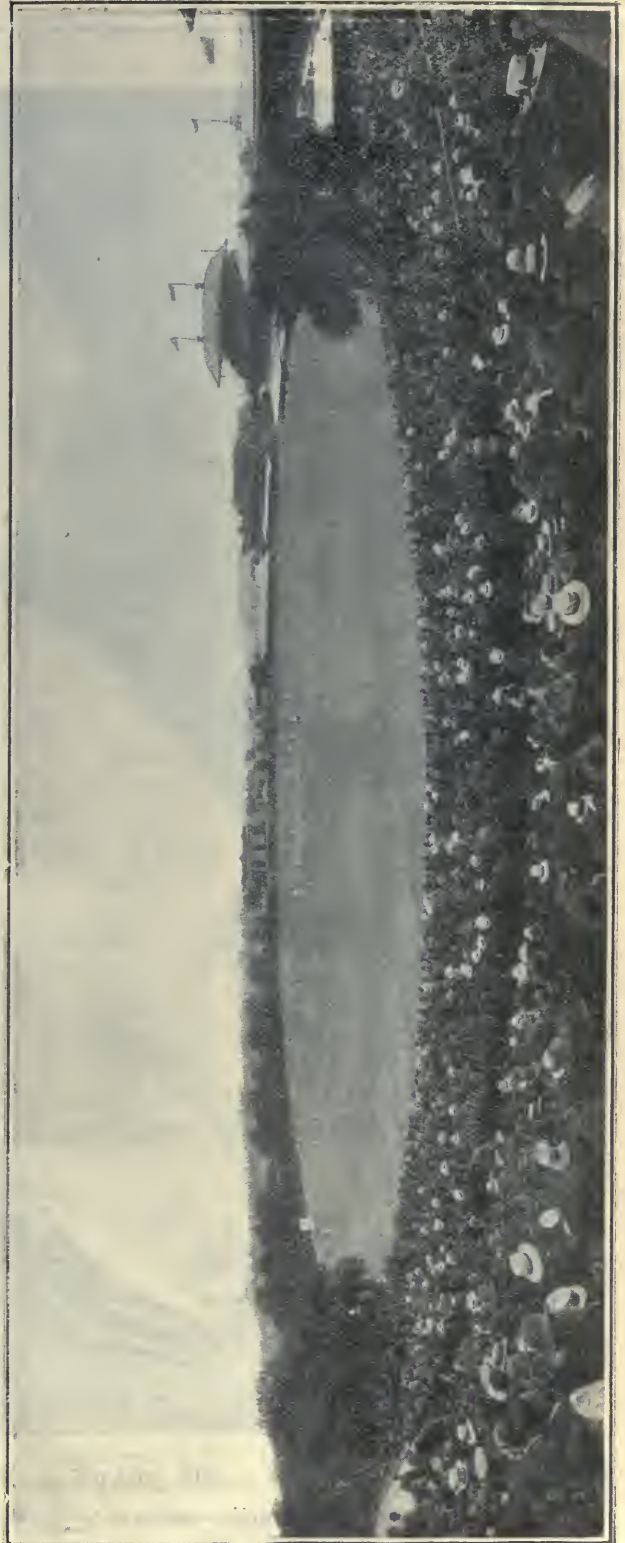
The war in the Far East continues without any very startling event having to be chronicled. The Japanese have practically acquired control of the sea, and apparently with little loss to themselves. Port Arthur has been several times attacked by the Japanese fleet, and the Russian ships are reported to be much damaged, and several have been sunk. A Japanese gunboat foundered near Chifu, the nearest place to Port Arthur where there is no censor, and a torpedo destroyer was found sunk in Port Arthur harbour. This seems to be the total Japanese loss. The censorship is very severe, however, and practically no news—other than that doled out by the authorities—is allowed to pass. The sparse news which does reach other countries is so contradictory that little reliance can be placed on it. Japanese warships bombarded Vladivostock, but as that harbour is ice-bound the range was too great to allow of much effective shooting. The Russian fleet stationed there was cruising elsewhere. Russian destroyers have been very energetic in capturing colliers in the Red Sea, but the decision of the Egyptian Government that no prizes may be escorted through the Suez Canal has caused them to return to the Mediterranean. Little is definitely known of the land forces of either power. Japan, it is supposed, has landed a large number of troops in Korea, and a report was circulated that Port Arthur was to be taken by storm at all costs. The Russians are hurrying up reinforcements, but the Siberian railway—a single track with very

light metals—has broken down badly. General Kuropatkin, the Russian War Minister, whose reputation was made in Siberia, has assumed command in Manchuria, and Admiral Makaroff supersedes Admiral Starck at Port Arthur. The most astonishing event, however, is the publication of the communique which the Russian Government has sent to the other Powers. It states that: "The distance of the territory treacherously attacked, and the Tsar's desire to maintain peace were the causes of the impossibility of preparations for war a long time in advance. Much time is now necessary in order to strike Japan with blows worthy of Russia's might and dignity." The general impression is that the communique is intended to prepare the Russian people for the falling back of Russian troops to their bases and the indefinite postponement of active military operations. In that event Port Arthur and Vladivostock would find themselves in the position of Ladysmith and Kimberley in the late war, but with little hope of rescue. The break up of the frost will hamper both sides, and the prospects of an early termination of the war are remote.

The Tsar, who has always worked for peace, and twice offered to settle the dispute by arbitration, still holds that the ultimate settlement will be arrived at by that means, and not by force of arms.

The M.C.C. team of cricketers has had a most successful tour in Australia. By winning three out of five test matches, it takes the coveted "ashes" back to England. The team was only twice defeated during the whole tour.

It was doubtless somewhat in the Englishmen's favour that this season has been so very wet, but the team impressed everyone as very hardworking, and it was undoubtedly composed of good all-round men, determined to win. The captain, Mr. Warner, paid high tribute to the way in which all the members of the team had pulled together. Critics in England were very sure that the men chosen by the M.C.C. were by no means representative, and foretold failure from the start. The selectors will no doubt be much gratified with their choice, and in future it is to be hoped that the teams will always come out under the auspices of the M.C.C.



The Fifth Test Match at Melbourne.



HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS X.

(Reproduced from the painting by M. Thad lens, the first artist to paint the Pope after his election.)

LONDON, February 1, 1904.

Trying to
Think
Imperially.

It is not often that I find myself in hearty agreement with Mr. Chamberlain. But when we do agree our agreement is wonderful. The occasion for this rare *rapprochement* is the advice which he tendered to the City meeting at the Guildhall. Towards the close of his speech he exhorted his hearers to "learn to think Imperially." It is good advice, whoever gives it. The "Review of Reviews" was founded very largely to help its readers to do that very thing. "Think Imperially!" that is the duty of all whose votes in the long run control the Empire. Do not think parochially, do not think provincially even, do not think from an exclusively national point of view, think Imperially; it is good advice, very good, and one of the very best correctives of the great besetting sin of Mr. Chamberlain, to think electorally, that is, to look at everything from the point of view of a party wire-puller, and to subordinate every question at home or abroad to the supreme problem how to win the next General

world before, that to think British Imperially is to think on exactly opposite lines to thinking Imperially in a Roman, Spanish, Russian or German sense. If only that were kept in mind the root of half our differences would disappear. We are not an Empire in the military sense of the word. There exists no such thing as a British Empire as there exists a German Empire or a Russian Empire. What we call an Empire is really the loosest possible association between several groups of independent Republics—united by the tie of race and common interests, but each fiercely resentful of any attempt to subordinate its liberty and right of absolute self-government to any authority extraneous to its own frontiers. They have no common legislative centre, they somewhat reluctantly acquiesce in the existence of a judicial centre, they make their own laws, and elect their own Governments. They have already begun to ask that they may have the right of making their own Treaties. None of them permits the Imperial Parliament to impose a red cent of taxation upon any Colonist, and the Prime Minister of one of them has given us fair notice that if we were involved in war Canada would consider that she had a perfect right to declare her neutrality. The British Empire, so far as the self-governing Colonies are concerned, is a splendid example of that supreme art of government which consists in allowing people to govern themselves without taxing them, without interfering with them, and without in any way making them feel that the Imperial tie imposes any restraint upon their absolute liberty. The more we think Imperially, in the British sense, the more utterly and emphatically and with a whole heart must we abjure and trample upon all the ordinary notions which eat like maggots into the brain of the ordinary Imperialist.



The Mad Hatter is thinking Imperially—and so is the Lion.
[“And, my fellow citizens if I may venture to give you a message now, I would say to you, ‘Learn to think imperially.’”—MR. CHAMBERLAIN at the Guildhall, January 19th, 1904.]—*Westminster Gazette*.

Election. At the same time there is one piece of advice even better than “think Imperially,” and that is to extend our horizon beyond the parochial limits of the Empire, and include in the sweep of our thinking the whole human race.

But what
is
Empire?

The first step towards thinking Imperially is to think out each for ourselves what the Empire is.

And the first lesson to learn is that the British Empire is so absolutely different from any Empire that has ever existed in the

Significant
Signs of
the Times.

The last month has not been without salutary reminders of the intrinsic difference between British Imperialism, which consists in allowing all the component parts of the Empire to go as they please, and the military Imperialism which sees no Empire where there is neither military, naval, legislative nor fiscal unity. One of the most significant of these came from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who took occasion to reaffirm

his belief that the Dominion of Canada would claim the right to make treaties with foreign Powers without the intervention of the Mother Country. Another was the sweeping victory of the Labour Party at the Australian elections. Whatever the Labour Party is or is not, it is certainly less given to thinking Imperially even in one sense than any party within the Imperial limits; and yet a third reminder comes from the Transvaal, where an unrepresentative council, bent upon importing a hundred thousand Chinese manacled by indentures to work the mines of the Rand, angrily resent the mild but serious expositions of the self-governing Colonies of Australia and New Zealand. In South Africa itself the Cape angrily protests against the introduction of servile labour, and is haughtily told to hold its tongue or it will be left out of the South African federation. Wherever we turn we find ample evidence of the fact that the Empire exists and coheres solely because the Imperial motto has been—Go as you please, and do as you like, and the Mother Country will take care that no one does you any harm.

**Home Rule
the Basis
of Empire.**

The more Imperially we think—always in the British sense—the more irresistibly we shall be driven to include Ireland in the scope of our Imperial thoughts. Mr. Rhodes, from whose table Mr. Chamberlain has picked up some soiled crumbs, was quick to see that Imperialism and Unionism were antagonistic terms. Home Rule was to that thinker in continents a necessary postulate of the continued existence of the Empire. We cannot for ever carry on a system based upon government by assent side by side with a system which renders it absolutely impossible for eighty members of the Imperial Legislature to think Imperially excepting for the purpose of discovering some way in which they can weaken or dismember the Empire. Hence the more Imperially we think the more infallibly shall we come to the conclusion that the same principle which has secured the loyalty of Canada and of Australia must also be applied, if we wish to secure the loyalty of Ireland and the Irish. But the worst of our pseudo-Imperialists, whether Liberals or Tories, is that whenever they touch upon Ireland their one aspiration is to have a

majority in the House of Commons independent of the Irish vote, which is to say, in other words, that in dealing with Irish affairs they wish not to be compelled to think Imperially, but to be free to legislate and govern from an exclusively insular and British standpoint.

**The Fetich
of
the Map.**

The great fetich of our times is not the Empire itself, it is the map of Empire. So much of the world's map coloured British red.

The eye of the patriot rests with patriotic pride upon the evidence which the atlas affords of the world-compassing influence of his Imperial race. If the vast expanses all coloured British red, in which no British man makes a home and no British woman breeds, could be blotted out of the map; if the desolate regions of eternal snow that stretch from Canada to the North, if the arid expanses of the uninhabited interior of Australia, if the tropical wilderness swarming with black and brown men, where no English families can be reared, were marked another colour on the map, it would prick the air-balloon of a good many people, and compel them to form a more accurate conception of what the Empire really is and what it is not. And the more accurately we realise things as they are, the more clearly shall we perceive that this little England of ours, with Scotland, Wales and Ireland thrown in, which has borne uncomplainingly all the burdens of Imperial defence, asking for nothing in return, is, from an Imperial point of view, the dominating factor of the situation. Upon the prosperity, the morality, the physical vigour of the people of these islands everything depends, and of us it is as true as it is of the Americans, to whom Professor Huxley addressed the warning words: "Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The one condition of success, your sole safeguard, is the moral worth and intellectual clearness of the individual citizen."

**The Notes
of True
Imperialism.**

The more we think Imperially in the true sense, the more clearly manifest it will be to all of us that the last few years' debauch of false Imperialism has been, of all things, the most perilous to the true Imperialism which alone has made the British Empire not only "a potent agency for peace and civilisation," but the hand-

maid of freedom—religious, political and fiscal—throughout the world. The great tests which led Mr. Rhodes to the conclusion that if there be a God, and He cares for what His creatures do in this world, it was His will we should work to conserve, and, if need be, to extend the Empire, are ceasing to be applicable to the British Empire as it is being transformed under the mudd-brained Jingoism of the music-hall. Justice, Self-government, Liberty, Peace, Industrialism, as opposed to Militarism—these distinctive notes of the Empire which Mr. Rhodes worshipped—of what account are they to-day with those who are swaggering as the only patriots of this distracted time? War, Retaliation, Conquest, Coercion, Militarism, and a hardly veiled Slavery—these are the notes of the new school which, waxing wanton in insolent impunity from all restraint, is now proposing to put back the clock of progress—to haul down the flag of free trade and strengthen and consolidate the Empire by taxing the bread and beef of the working man.

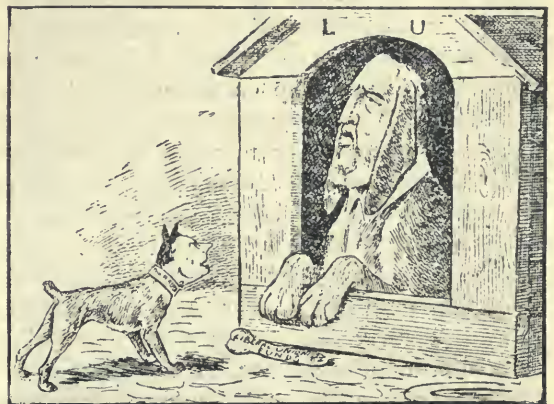
The Need for a Revival.

The supreme duty which we owe to the Empire is to rid it of the baneful domination of these pseudo-Imperialists whose capacity has just been demonstrated before an amazed and mocking world by the hideous fiasco of its South African policy. Fortunately they are beginning to be found out. The long series of by-elections which have taken place ever since they attempted to tax the food of the people supply welcome evidence that the headache has arrived after the long debauch, and that at the first opportunity the government of this country will be vested in other hands than those who have had for so many years absolute control of our destinies, with no other result but bloodshed, debt, increased taxation and disgrace. That is good, but it is not enough. The need for a great moral awakening among our people is as urgent as ever. But for the signs of that revival we have still to seek. Our religious leaders are contending as if for life and death over the control of the schools. When our Churches, established and non-established, begin to think Imperially, and to press home upon the heart and conscience of this so-called Christian nation the duty of realising its obligations to the hundreds of millions of men over whom we have usurped

the duties of an earthly Providence, we may see the dawn of a better day. But at present there is hardly even a warning word or note of protest while the Indian Government blunders headlong into the fastnesses of Thibet, and the war drags on in Somaliland. Even apart from the moral significance of these continually-renewed schemes of military adventure, those who try to think Imperially would do well to remember that after all there is a limit to the capacity of Atlas, and to ponder upon the sage remark of a great statesman that Empires usually perish of indigestion.

The Great Gain of the Recess.

The Recess, which closes to-day, has been in many ways momentous, and in one respect even decisive. Mr. Chamberlain has shot his bolt, and Mr. Chamberlain has failed. Everything that audacity could do has been done. Assertions stoutly made, and all the more stoutly repeated after they had been refuted, have not succeeded in convincing the public that even a *primâ facie* case had been made out for a fiscal revolution. The only thing that the campaign undertaken by Mr. Chamberlain seems to have accomplished has been to deceive Mr. Chamberlain. But as he wished to be deceived, this was not difficult. We are now in a position to look back over the campaign which was undertaken with such high hopes. There have been crowded meetings which cheered Mr. Chamberlain. But there have been many more crowded meetings which cheered the opponents of Mr. Chamberlain. The Protectionists have made no converts



[Westminster Gazette.]

Dignity and Impudence.

Now, then Clear out of that, and hand over the bone!
(Liberal Unionist funds.)



[Westminster Gazette.]

A State Opening.

King Joseph I. opens the Caucus "Commission" in State.

of note. Their leader has been joined by the same "old gang" like Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Howard Vincent, who have always been opposed to Free Trade. Not a single statesman who has achieved any considerable reputation as a leader of men, either at home or abroad, has joined Mr. Chamberlain. His sole success has been in the capture of the party caucus. His most distinctive achievement has been to drive his former chief, the Duke of Devonshire, back into the arms of the Opposition. And the record of the Recess is strewn with the wreckage of the Protectionist flotilla which set out so gaily, and with such foolish confidence, to sweep the country at the by-elections.

Josephus Rex and his Commission.

The appointment of a committee of manufacturers with a sprinkling of notables like Mr. Charles Booth, Sir Charles Elliott and others, for the purpose of drawing up a detailed tariff was a bold move, but it had disastrous results. Mr. Chamberlain, in styling it a Commission, affronted the susceptibilities of the King, always jealous of the prerogatives of the Crown, and disgusted all the Conservative instincts of his former colleagues. The Commission contains no representatives of the agricultural interests, nor does it contain a single working man. That women find no place upon it is a matter of course. Bankers also appear to be as ineligible as women and working men. The opening of the Commission coincided with the knock-down blow which the Free Traders of Norwich gave to the candidate of Mr. Chamberlain's choice, and re-

duced its proceedings to insignificance. It will be interesting to see how far its members will be able to agree among themselves as to the extent to which the plunder of the public should be divided. But the Commissioners and their master should not have forgotten to catch their hare before discussing the variety of methods by which it can be cooked.

Where does Retaliation Stand Now?

The effect of the by-elections has been very salutary. It has cleared the air and shown both parties where they stand. On Mr. Balfour its effect has been to convince him that it is suicidal to force the pace. The Duke of Devonshire has suggested that there should be a real inquiry by a genuine Committee into the whole question, and there is a disposition on the part of some members of his party to follow his lead in declaring that a policy of Retaliation, instead of being a halfway house to Protection and a preferential tariff, in reality interposes a fatal obstacle to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. Upon this point some remarks of Sir Edgar Vincent may be quoted here:—

It was absurd to contend that retaliation was synonymous with protection. On the contrary, the two could not be worked together. Contrasting the two policies, Sir Edgar said that retaliation was a system of tariffs applied to countries which treat us unfairly, protection applied to special articles, no matter what their origin, no matter where they came from, a friendly or unfriendly country. Re-



[Westminster Gazette.]

Robin Hood—New Version.

"Wherefore do you stop me on my way, Master Robin?" quoth the rich manufacturer. "Would you rob me or obtain ransom of me?" "Not so, fair sir," Robin Hood answered sweetly; "but, seeing that you are a rich manufacturer, I am minded to put you on my Commission, whereby you will be enabled to get greater gains from the things that you sell to those that have need of them."

retaliation desired the emancipation of trade, the active conquest of new markets; protection was defensive and restrictive. Retaliation regarded foreign trade as advantageous; protection regarded foreign trade as harmful, as so much damage done to home producers. Retaliation profited by international competition and took advantage of the anxiety of foreign countries to obtain the English market. Protection was precluded from using this powerful weapon for the extension of free trade.

The idea that Retaliation is a practical policy is moonshine, and that will be proved by the first attempt that is made to carry it out.

The Programme of the Session.

The programme of the Government will have been before the country some little time before these pages see the light. All that can be said at present is that Ministers are expected to announce a measure amending the Irish Land Act of last Session, a Bill paying their debts to the publicans by clipping the claws of the accusing magistrates, a Bill fulfilling Mr. Wyndham's promises to the Irish labourers, without which the Government would lose the Nationalist vote, a Bill restricting the immigration of aliens, and that is all. The chief task of the Session will not be legislative. There is a long and heavy score of arrears of blunders and worse to be debated. The War Commission Report was published after the House rose, and the schemes for reforming the Army based upon its revelations have yet to be laid before Parliament. The utter failure of Mr. Chamberlain's policy in South Africa will also have to be debated. The experiment of introducing Chinese labour "manacled by indentures," which is being forced upon the Transvaal, will come in for searching criticism, and so also will the failure of the Colony to take up the £10,000,000, the first third of its contribution to the cost of the war. Then there is the Fiscal question to discuss, related to which is the Budget—from which the taxpayer is bidden to expect nothing. The war in Somaliland is costing so much, and the two new Chilian warships are to be paid for.

The Irish Vote in Parliament and Its Price.

The question that is most urgent so far as the life and death of the Ministry is concerned is whether they can at any price command the Irish vote. They are threatened with defections on the fiscal question, and there will be a strong Temperance cave formed against

their Publicans' Security of Tenure Bill, but if they can buy the eighty votes which Mr. Redmond controls, they are safe so far at least as the early days of the Session are concerned. At present there seems every probability that the transaction can be effected. At one time it seemed as if Mr. Redmond were prepared to raise his price so as to include the introduction of an Irish University Bill. But the uncompromising declaration of the Marquis of Londonderry has probably convinced the Nationalist leader that no business can be done in that direction, and that he will take what he can get in the shape of amendments to the Land Act and a Labourers Bill, and in return will order his merry men all to vote that black is white in order to keep the Ministry in office. The position suits the Irish down to the ground. But what a curious commentary it is upon nine years' resolute government, that the strongest Unionist Government of modern times should have to purchase permission to exist from day to day by promise of ever-increased donatives to the Irish prætorians which are encamped within the citadel!



Cyprus Longing for Freedom.

Reproduction of a Postcard issued in Cyprus, and suppressed by the British authorities.

**The Irish Vote
in the
Constituencies.**

It is understood that the Irish will support the Government in Parliament, but it is not by any means so certain that the Irish electors will support the Ministerial candidates at the General Election. The experience of Gateshead, where a determined but unsuccessful attempt was made to induce the Irish electors to put denominational election before Home Rule, would seem to indicate that the rank and file of the Irish in Great Britain will place Nationalism before Denominationalism. The Liberal leaders are certainly not going to repudiate Home Rule. Nor does there appear to be any electoral necessity for them to weaken in their principles. The Duke of Devonshire contemplates with equanimity the return of a Home Rule majority, for, as he says, it will be primarily a Free Trade majority, and the nation never can think of more than one great question at a time. Besides this, he has the House of Lords to fall back upon in case of need, so that the course is cleared for a fight to a finish upon the fiscal question. Home Rule will not play the part of the Derby dog. There is more danger of the mischief that may be done by some of the priests who would willingly ally themselves with Orangemen rather than endanger the right of the Denominational Schools to quarter themselves upon the rates.

**London
County Council
Elections.**

Before another number of the "Review" is issued the most important electoral battle that can take place in England before the Dissolution will have been fought out in London. The County Council Election, which is fixed for March 1st, would, but for the Education Act, have been regarded as a foregone conclusion for the Progressives. The London County Council has been the one bright spot in the recent history of British Democracy. It has disarmed the jealousy and suspicion of all but those vested interests in filth, vice, and disease it has unsparingly attacked. It has won the enthusiastic gratitude of all those who are sincerely concerned in the social amelioration of the condition of the people. In the midst of a dark and troublous time it has kept the torch of Progressive legislation flaming through the gloom, a beacon of light shedding rays of Hope to all reformers

throughout the world. It is hardly possible to lay your finger upon any part of London without being able to point to some good work done by the Council for the health, the happiness and the welfare of the people. Hence it has happened that in a city which steadily returns an overwhelming majority of Conservatives to the House of Commons, returns as overwhelming a majority of Progressives to the County Council. And as it had been in the past, so it would have been next March—beyond any doubt.

**The Side Issue
of
the Schools.**

The Education Act, however, which destroyed the School Board and imposed its duties upon the County Council, has brought into the field a new factor, the ultimate result of which it is impossible at present to predict. The Bishop of London and the Bishop of Rochester early last month launched a manifesto to all Churchmen, the aim and intent of which was to subordinate the municipal to the sectarian issue. They drew up a formula or test to be applied to all candidates, and left their followers in no doubt as to their duty to vote for the man who accepted their shibboleth, no matter how shady may have been his record as a municipal administrator. The immediate effect of this move was to give the anti-Progressives a chance of securing a majority on a side issue which they would never have obtained on their own merits. Anglican and Catholic Progressives are implored by their ecclesiastical leaders to vote against the candidates of the party whose success they believe to be vitally bound up with the good government of London in order to secure for the Denominational Schools more liberal treatment than their opponents believe to be compatible with that impartiality towards all forms of religion that is imposed upon the modern State.*

**The Peril
in the
Far East.**

All last month the world was kept in a quiver of apprehension. lest war should break out in the Far East between Russia and Japan. The dispute arose in the first place about

*The election resulted in the return of 83 Progressives and 34 Moderates.—ED.

Korea and a proposed neutral zone between Manchuria and Korea, but after a time the proposed neutral zone was quietly dropped. Both Powers agreed to recognise the independence and integrity of Korea. The controversy then was transferred to Manchuria. The Russians have always maintained (1) that their occupation of Manchuria was a disagreeable necessity due to the Boxer rebellion; (2) that their military control of the province was temporary, and in no way impaired its international status as an integral part of the Chinese Empire; and (3) that their own interests demanded that they should as speedily as possible effect an arrangement with China which would enable them to withdraw their troops. Of course, the continued and permanent occupation of the railway through Manchuria is another matter. No one, not even Japan, objects to that, which is formally secured to Russia by treaty. The Japanese, taking the Russians at their word, demanded that in a Russo-Japanese treaty Russia should pledge herself to Japan to recognise the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, which includes Manchuria. To this Russia objected, inasmuch as it would be equivalent to recognising that Japan was in some special unique and novel way entitled to exact guarantees for the protection of China against suspected Russian aggression.

African Parallels.

The situation of Russia in Manchuria is paralleled by our position in Egypt in 1885, and our position in Natal in 1899. The latter parallel is dangerously close. The Japanese, like the Boers, distrust their big neighbour. They are better equipped for immediate hostilities, they believe that they will have to fight some day, and that they will never be in a better position to do so than just now. The Russians, like ourselves, as a nation, do not want war. The Tsar, like Lord Salisbury, sincerely detests it. But both in Russia and in Britain there were men highly placed who were foolishly over-confident, and who believed that the opposition of the Japanese now, as of the Boers then, could be overborne by bluff. Russia now, like Britain then, seems to have run up against something much harder than she expected, and is wisely endeavouring to do what can be done to

avert war. The parallel between our position in Egypt in 1885 and Russia's in Manchuria is not less close from an international point of view. In 1885 Britain had by the Mahdi's revolt



The Emperor of Japan.

From an Oil Painting in the possession of Baron Hayashi.

been compelled, sorely against her will, to extend her military operations to the Soudan. France resented our presence in Egypt, and but for the opposition of Germany would probably have tried to force us to fulfil our solemn pledges to evacuate the country. France then stood to us as Japan now stands to Russia, and we can all realise without much effort what we should have thought if France had endeavoured to force us to sign an Anglo-French treaty solemnly guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, with special reference to Egypt.

**Question of Form
or
of Substance.**

It is curious that those journalists who are continually accusing Russia of being such a perfidious breaker of treaties should attach such transcendent importance to the signature of a treaty which, on their theory, would not be worth the paper on which it is written. Whether Russia embodies the statement of her intentions with regard to Manchuria in a Circular Note or in a solemn Treaty, it is, on their showing, all one. Why, then, make the difference between two promises, which are both equally worthless, a *casus belli*? The question, however, is one which eminently calls for the mediation of friendly Powers. If Russia is willing to give all the Powers interested in China, including Japan, the assurance which she for reasons that seem good to her objects to give to Japan alone, the Chinese are surely right in thinking that the situation is one which urgently calls for the mediation of friendly Powers. For the question at issue, so far as it is one of substance, affects all Powers interested in the Far East, and so far as it is of form, it is one which can properly be handled by friendly third parties. The Japanese Government has declared that it will not listen to mediation. This is unfortunate, unfortunate for the peace of the world, and specially unfortunate for Japan. For if Japan brings on war by refusing the proffered mediation of England, does any sane person imagine that in such a war the British people are going to come to her aid—*alliance or no alliance?*

**The Tsar
as
Peacemaker.**

There is one point on which all authorities agree. The Tsar has been from the first exerting himself to his uttermost to avert war. Altogether apart from the fact that Russia has nothing to gain, but everything to lose, from a war in the Far East, the Tsar has a passionate detestation of war and a deep-rooted disbelief in the extension of the sovereignty of Europeans over Asiatics. He was more or less tricked into acquiescing in the acquisition of Port Arthur by the intrigues of Count Mouravieff, who found cards ready to his hand in the German seizure of Kiao Chau and the bluster of the British Press. But he never for a moment contemplated as a possible sequel of that move, to which he assented most reluctantly, the hideous horror of the addition of the vast region of Manchuria to his already overgrown and unwieldy dominions. Hence, so far from deprecating treaty engagements, which would for ever deprive him of any chance of adding the government of millions of Chinese to the over-burdened shoulders of the Muscovite, there is nothing that would please him more. Manchuria, in the opinion of all the best Russians, from the Tsar to M. Lessar, would be a *damnosa hereditas*, and the sooner they can fix up an arrangement with China for the evacuation of every square foot of the province save that in which their railway stands, the better they would be pleased. But the uncompromising refusal of Japan to accept any mediation or to make any concessions, even in form, to ease the difficulties of the situation, does not facilitate the task of the peace-making Tsar.

**The Coming War
in
the Near East.**

Whatever may happen in the Far East, in the Near East there seems to be a general conviction that war is inevitable as soon as the snow melts. Count Khevenhuller, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Paris, alone asserts his disbelief in war in the Balkans. He says that the Austro-Russian Commissioners, who are attached nominally to Helmi Pasha, in reality will have the most authority in everything, for they alone control everything with the aid of the numerous agents whom they have under their orders. He says that besides these civil agents, who will have the predominant authority in the general

supervision, there will soon be some fifty or one hundred foreign officers distributed throughout the whole province who will watch over the action of the Turkish troops. The Turks, he adds, will be forced to help us in the work of reform for which Austria and Russia have received the mandate of Europe. This is all very fine, and we all most fervently hope that it may be true, but so long as the only armed force in the country consists of Turkish troops under the direct control of a Pasha directly responsible to the Sultan, it is impossible to accept the optimistic assurances of Austro-Hungarian diplomatists. "If our efforts miscarry," said Count Khevenhuller, "we shall consider what is to be done." They had better put on their considering cap forthwith.

**The War
in
Somaliland.**

Last year it was generally understood that the Mad Mullah was to be left severely alone. The New Year, however, has belied this pleasant expectation, and the war against the Somalis, with the aid of our Abyssinian allies, is once more in full swing. Up to the present, the forces of civilisation have had the best of it. But victory brings us no nearer a settlement than defeat. There seems to be no apparent reason why the fighting should not go on for ever in this desultory fashion. The expenditure is heavy, and likely to be heavier. It has already destroyed all hopes of the remission of taxation. The war was originally begun to punish some camel raiders. We have now probably spent upon it enough to have bought outright, three times over, every camel in Somaliland. And the end is not yet.

**The Sweets of
Empire
in Damaraland.**

The Germans, who have been equally with ourselves under the demoralising influence of the fetich of the atlas, are now experiencing some of the results of indulging in that superstition. There is a huge desert in the South-West of Africa which was some years ago annexed by the Germans: It loomed large on the map, and its area in square miles helped to swell the imposing bulk of German possessions over sea. That it cost the Treasury nearly half

a million every year to keep the German flag flying was but a bagatelle. The total number of Germans who could be induced to settle in the country was 3000, 2000 of whom were in the mili-



The Emperor of Germany.
Who has recently recovered from a dangerous illness.

tary or colonial service. They made a railway, created a capital, and laid out some farms. All the Germans together were fewer in number than the people employed in a single mail order business house, but they were pegging out claims for posterity and keeping the flag flying. But last month the native population, taking umbrage at the presence of the white invaders, rose against the Germans, interrupted the railway, burnt the farms of the settlers, and besieged the garrison in the capital. At the time of the outbreak the Governor was twenty days distant punishing another tribe in the south, which had broken out into rebellion. The German Government, profoundly alarmed at the sudden disappearance of the pickets of civilisation beneath the raging sea of native rebellion, is hurrying out reinforcements in dribbles of 500, who may or may not arrive in time to relieve the beleaguered garrison. But suppose they do. What will be the future of this immense wilderness in which a few handfuls of Colonists are confronted by a native population which has learned its strength?

The Congo Question.

As soon as Parliament assembles it is expected Consul Casement's despatch as to the condition of the natives in the Congo Free State will be published. It is a damning indictment of the administration of King Leopold, and confirms and justifies the worst that has been said on the subject by the Aborigines Protection Society and Mr. Morel, of the *West African Mail*. King Leopold has been very busy of late in Paris and in Berlin endeavouring to bolster up his kingdom of Cain by all the means at his disposal. Even if the agitation has done nothing else, it has compelled the Congo authorities to be very particularly careful to avoid any of the more hideous atrocities which have heretofore marked their rule. But the question cannot be left where it is. The Powers who signed the International Act have a duty to perform in this matter, and despite the declarations of neutrality put forward by the German press, it is to be hoped that all the signatory Powers will support the British demand that its provisions should be respected.

The Invasion of Tibet.

The news from the snow-covered housetop of Asia grows steadily worse. In 1890 we made a treaty concerning Tibet with the Chinese Government whose authority over Tibet



is more nominal than real. The Tibetans repudiate the treaty made on their behalf but without their consent, and after fourteen years Colonel Younghusband with a small army was ordered to invade the country and occupy the Chumbi Valley, for the purpose of bringing these obstinate Tibetans to reason. The Chinese Commissioner who has been ordered from Peking to meet Colonel Younghusband dare not leave Lhasa without an escort of two battalions of Chinese troops, which apparently are not forthcoming. "The truth is," says the *Times* Correspondent, "both the English and the Chinese require protecting during the negotiations." The situation of the small British column is serious. Colonel Younghusband has thrown up earthworks; but he has no reinforcements, his baggage animals are perishing of cold, and although no offensive attack is expected, the Tibetans have cried halt by estab-

lishing 900 men with three long-range guns on the road to Lhasa just north of his position. "These stiff-necked Tibetans, who refuse to be reasonable," may give us a great deal of trouble despite their matchlocks. What evil genius possessed Lord Curzon to mar his reign in India by this madcap excursion into Tibet no one exactly seems to know.

The Chinese and the Rand.

The Cape Elections, which have been dragging their slow length along last month, have been much influenced by the intense repugnance with which the Cape Colonists of all parties regard the proposed importation of 300,000 Chinamen to the Transvaal. Dr. Jameson, who has secured his own election, was compelled to promise to legislate against the entry of the Chinese into the Cape Colony; but even then he felt very lugubrious about the victory of his party. Without the Chinese nightmare it was his opinion his party would have won hands down. The Transvaal Legislative Council has passed the Bill providing for the importation of the Chinese. Lord Milner has declared in its favour, and although the demand for a referendum has been refused, petitions signed by forty-five thousand persons have been presented in favour of the Chinese importation. It is difficult to see, if popular feeling runs so high in favour of the Chinaman "in manacles," why Lord Milner should shrink from a plebiscite. But possibly he knows from of old how easily bogus petitions can be got up in Johannesburg. No one knows whether the Chinese will come under the servile conditions imposed by the Bill, and everyone knows that if they do come they will bring no women with them, with the result that a Celestial, or rather Infernal, edition of Sodom and Gomorrah will soon be a conspicuous annexe of the Rand Gold Fields.

The Whitaker Wright Tragedy.

The career of Whitaker Wright, who for some years played a leading part as the King of Stock Exchange gambling, came to a tragic close on the 26th ult. After endless delays, largely due to the unaccountable refusal of the Government to undertake the prosecution of the man whom the jury found guilty on all the twenty-six counts of the indictment, Whitaker Wright was brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. "I can-

not conceive of a worse case than yours under these sections of the Act of Parliament," said the Judge. "I can imagine nothing more important to us as a commercial nation than that such frauds should be exposed, and when exposed punished." Yet it was left to the initiative of a private individual, the then London representative of the *Manchester Despatch*, to set on foot the movement which culminated in the conviction of the hitherto invulnerable delinquent. When Mr. Wright left New York to take his trial, he is reported to have remarked that whatever happened he would never serve a day's imprisonment. Within half-an-hour of the delivery of the sentence, while smoking his last cigar, and talking with his lawyers, he fell senseless and dying to the ground. A post mortem showed that he had taken cyanide of potassium. So ended the meteoric career of a man Napoleonic in his rise and Napoleonic in his fall. His last words in court were the protestation, "I am as innocent of intent to deceive as anyone present in this court. That is all." Probably he believed it. For the capacity of self-deception in the human mind is absolutely unlimited.



Mr. Whitaker Wright.

From a photo taken at the height of his prosperity.



Hobart 100 Years ago, and To-day.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

I.—THE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS IN TASMANIA.

Last month witnessed the anniversary of the founding of the second oldest colony in Australia. Outside Tasmania little notice has been taken of the Centenary celebrations, but for all that they well deserve description. Although perhaps not of great importance in themselves they form a landmark in the history of the colony, and fittingly commemorate the great progress which has been made during the last hundred years.

Owing to the unfortunate outbreak of small-pox in Launceston last September, the celebrations could not be held on the actual anniversary of the day Lieutenant Bowen landed at Risdon Cove and annexed the island in the name of Great Britain. They were postponed until the 22nd of February, the anniversary of the founding of Hobart by Lieutenant-Governor Collins in 1804.

In order that visitors might gain a truer idea of the history of the island, the Centenary Committee asked Mr. Beattie, the well-known photographer and historian of Tasmania, to deliver two lectures upon the early days of Tasmania. The lectures were deeply interesting and instructive, but the addition of another would have been much appreciated, and would have brought the history to more recent times. The lantern views Mr. Beattie used were excellent and most interesting. I reproduce one of them, a newspaper placard, which shows how greatly Lieutenant-Governor Colonel Arthur was hated.

The next official event was the laying of the foundation stone of the new Public Library, but before that many visitors accompanied the Ministry and the local delegates to the Salmon Ponds. The Government of Tasmania has done a most wise thing. A Local Government Bill is needed, but instead of manufacturing one and forcing it upon the local bodies, the Ministry summoned a conference of representatives of local corporations and Road Trusts all over the island, laid suggestions before them, and after friendly discussion an amicable arrangement has been arrived at. The train which took the Ministry and their guests to the Salmon Ponds runs beside the lovely Derwent all the way, and here and there past orchards whose trees were laden down with rosy apples. One hundred trees are grown to the acre, and about 450 bushels an acre is the yield. Apple cultivation in Tasmania is a comparatively recent industry, but last year some 700,000 cases, each containing a bushel, were exported. The first ship-

ment to England this year was being made during the Centenary week, in the P. and O. mail boat "Arcadia," and vessels are now calling thick and fast for their share of the fruit. Near the Salmon Ponds large areas are devoted to hop culture. The hops are no longer being grown on poles, but are trained up strings fastened to wires connecting the tops of wooden standards. The yield is 1½ tons to the acre, and the selling price 15d. a lb., the cost of production varying between 6d. and 9d. a lb.

The Salmon Ponds themselves are beautifully situated, surrounded by trees whose hanging boughs are mirrored in the clear water. The salmon eggs are brought here from England and elsewhere. Recently 1,500,000 eggs arrived from Canada in specially prepared trays. When hatched out, the small fry are carefully nurtured (over 50 per cent. live) until they are of sufficient size to be sent off to stock the many

SUPPLEMENT. **GOVERNOR GEO. ARTHUR** **Is Ordered** **H O M E !**

LORD GLENELG closes his Despatch as follows:—"I have felt it my duty, to advise his Majesty, that you should be IMMEDIATELY RECALLED; and I have to convey to you, his Majesty's commands, that, on receipt of this Despatch, you will, with as little delay as possible, repair to this Office. ("Signed) GLENELG."

TO-MORROW OUGHT TO BE A DAY OF GENERAL

THANKSGIVING!

For the deliverance from the iron-hand of GOVERNOR ARTHUR. We have now a prospect of breathing. The accursed gang of blood-suckers will be destroyed. Hoys will be seen no more upon Police Benches, to insult Respectable Men. Perjury will cease to be countenanced, and a gang of Felons will be no longer permitted to violate the

LAWS OF CIVILIZED SOCIETY **COLONISTS,**

The dismissal of Arthur from the Government of unhappy TASMANIA is a BLESSING that will be felt by the worthy, and be duly appreciated. The Impending Law which was made to benefit the great Members of Council, will be abolished. The Turkey and Persian Act will meet with the same fate, and the Acts of abominations practised by the hirelings, and secret emissaries of the Government upon the People, will no longer be countenanced.

« **REJOICE!** »

FOR THE DAY OF

Retribution **HAS** **ARRIVED.**

WILLIAM HANCOCK, PRINTER, GEORGE STREET, HOBART TOWN, TASMANIA.



The Visitors at the Salmon Ponds.

streams of Tasmania, there to multiply and prove an irresistible attraction to anglers from all over Australia. Indeed, the steadily-increasing flow of visitors to the island is in a large measure the result of the work in these very Salmon Ponds.

On Sunday, 21st February, special services were held in the different churches of the city. It was unfortunate that no united service, attended by all denominations, could have been arranged, but Mr. Morton, the indefatigable secretary of the Centenary Committee, told me that all attempts to arrange it had fallen through.

On Monday morning the foundation stone of the new Public Library was laid. The funds (£7,500) for the new building have been provided by Andrew Carnegie. Apparently the generous millionaire must be regarded rather as a Scotchman than as an American by the Tasmanians, for no American airs were played by the band, and there was only one solitary "Old Glory" put up at the last moment, amongst all the bunting displayed. The number of volumes in the present library is 12,000, and in 1903 109,250 visitors attended. The stone was laid almost on the spot where Lieutenant-Governor Collins landed. The site is given by the Corporation of Hobart. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the Governor, Sir Arthur Havelock, after a felicitous speech. The Hon. Premier, Mr. Propsting, evidently voiced the feelings of all present when he referred in a short speech to the great regret felt

in Tasmania at the retirement of his Excellency from the Governorship, and especially that ill-health was the cause.

During the afternoon the principal event took place, the unveiling of the monument at Risdon Cove. Monday was declared a public holiday, and in consequence a great gathering assembled on the historic spot. Small steamers and yachts conveyed people to the pretty creek, passing the anchored warships of the Australian Squadron on their way up the magnificent harbour. At Risdon Cove the spectacle was charming. The green trees stretching up the hillsides, the narrow creek meandering through the grass-covered marsh, the smart little pleasure boats, and the crowd, with a square splash of red in the centre where the marines surrounded the stone, formed a truly striking picture. A hundred years ago the creek must have been far more open, otherwise Lieutenant Bowen could not have landed where he did. The stone steps which he had put in, and the track through the trees to the house said to have been his, are plainly shown in the accompanying photo. The obelisk which the Governor unveiled is a rough-hewn bit of Tasmanian bluestone, beneath which is carved the following inscription:—"This memorial, erected to commemorate the Centenary of the landing at this spot of Lieutenant Bowen, R.N., in September, 1803, was unveiled by his Excellency the Governor, Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.T.E., 22nd February, 1904." Admiral Fanshawe, Sir Samuel Griffiths, Sir E. Barton, Mr. Justice McIntyre, Sir

John Madden, Major-General Hutton and many other distinguished visitors were present. A pleasing break in the ceremony was the presentation of the deeds of the land surrounding the stone to the Governor by Mr. Albury, the owner of the property. Mr. Albury was anxious that people should always be able to visit the Obelisk, and has given the land in perpetuity to the public. The speeches were brief and to the point, and the actual unveiling occurred without a hitch. The beauty of the return trip to Hobart was greatly enhanced by the spectacle of the many yachts beating their way back against the wind to their moorings near the town.

In the evening the fleet was illuminated, the masts, spars and hulls being picked out with electric light. The scene was a charming one. Many boats flitted here and there. The lights of the towering warships—those sleeping engines of destruction—were reflected in the still water, whilst from them hearty songs and choruses were wafted away by the slight breeze. We landed near the new pier that is being erected, for although Hobart already has good accommodation for the largest vessels, the increasing trade demands extensions. The huge White Star liner, the "Runic," arrived to complete her loading, which, despite her great draught, she can easily do against the pier.

On Tuesday morning a review of Bluejackets and Marines was held in the Domain, and in the

afternoon a spirited chopping match took place, under the auspices of the Southern Tasmanian Axemen's Association. It was witnessed by some 3500 people.

A fitting culmination to the Centenary celebration was the first opening of the Supreme Court of Justice in Tasmania. Suitable speeches of welcome were made, and in replying Sir Samuel Griffiths and his colleagues all dwelt upon the advantages they had experienced by going from place to place to hold the Court. By this means they were enabled to get to know the members of the Bar all over Australia. They, however, foresaw that before long the work of the Court would be too great to allow of thus travelling about, and it would have to be permanently fixed in one spot.

The Mayor of Hobart and Mrs. Bennison gave a garden party in the afternoon in the Botanical Gardens, which was largely attended. Throughout the celebrations the weather was perfect, and Hobart looked its best.

It is interesting to note the great strides Tasmania has made during the last few years. The population in 1816 was returned as 1461; in 1823, as 10,000; in 1827, as 82,901; in 1897, as 164,373; and in 1902 (31st December), as 177,077. Thus, up to 1897, it doubled itself in about 7, 6, 6, 23 and 39 years respectively.



Sir Arthur Havelock laying the Foundation Stone of the Public Library.

The shipping entered inwards in 1901 numbered 816 vessels, with a tonnage of 706,044, and in 1902, 964 vessels, with a tonnage of 887,485. In 1893 the imports were valued at £1,057,683, and the exports at £1,352,184. In 1902 the value of imports had increased to £2,442,745, and of the exports to £3,244,508. Large tracts of land are being planted with fruit trees, chiefly apple. This year a much larger quantity of apples is being shipped to England than ever be-

different parts of Australia. The pavement blocks of some of the streets of rehabilitated Manila were shaped from the blue gums of Southern Tasmania, and shipments for all sorts of purposes are being made to every part of the world. It will take years to exhaust the timber from the great gum forests, and the hard, heavy wood is of the finest quality.

Tasmania, with its cool climate, is particularly suited to the production of butter and cheese.



The Unveiling Ceremony at Risdon Cove.

The Stone is covered with the Union Jack. Lieut. Bowen's steps are shown.

fore. The manufacture of jam increased from 1,130,774 lbs. in 1891, to 6,176,416 lbs. in 1901. Potatoes are largely grown, and in 1902 the value of the exported tubers was £325,034. The value of Tasmanian timber is being recognised the world over. Blue gum shipped from Dover jetty, Port Esperance, forms part of the new Dover pier at home. Railway sleepers, cut from the giant gum trees felled in Tasmanian forests, are found in South Africa, New Zealand and

Something has been done in this direction by the introduction of the factory system, but a vast deal more remains to be done. Like the rest of Australia, Tasmania labours under the disadvantage of having her markets so far removed that damage in transit is often unavoidable. The number of butter and cheese factories in 1891 was fourteen, and ten years later, in 1901, there were 23. The output of butter has been almost doubled, and of cheese quadrupled.



Waiting for the Governor at Risdon Cove.

The Track up the Hill through the Wood is shown.

In 1901, 723,721 lbs. of butter and 268,539 lbs. of cheese were produced. Minerals form a great part of the actual and potential wealth of the island, and large quantities of coal are available.

The soil of Tasmania is very fertile, standing next to that of New Zealand in this respect, but from the nature of the country the island can never be a large producer of grain. Tasmanian sheep are just now in great request in the States for breeding purposes. In 1902 the live stock in the island comprised 32,400 horses,

168,770 horned cattle, 1,800,000 sheep, and 58,000 pigs.

The public revenue increased from £787,764 in 1892 to £1,054,984 in 1900, when the Customs, Post and Telegraph departments were transferred to the Commonwealth. Expenditure was £919,801 in 1892, and £850,684 in 1902. The public debt is £9,228,963, or £52 2s. 6d. per head. Taxation is about £3 1s. 9d. per head, £2 8s. 11d. of which is levied by the Commonwealth, and 12s. 10d. by the State.



The Sawing Contest at the Chopping Carnival.

II.—DR. F. E. CLARK AND THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the great Christian Endeavour movement, is making a tour round the world for the purpose of strengthening the Christian Endeavour Societies, and of cheering members by his helpful speeches and wonderful charm. There is, unfortunately, little doubt that although the societies have increased numerically in Australasia, the movement lacks the power and force for which it was noticeable some years ago. It is to be hoped that the visit of the father of the movement will give that stimulus so urgently required. Dr. Clark told me that the meetings in Adelaide were the most stirring and vigorous he has yet experienced in Australia, and altogether he seemed much encouraged. The doctor left his home in the State of Maine on Christmas Day, and went to New Zealand, where he stayed, addressing meetings and holding conferences for a month. He then proceeded to Sydney, and from thence to Hobart, where the Christian Endeavour Conference was held on Centenary Sunday. It is astonishing how Dr. Clark stands constant travelling and the strain of speaking at the numerous meetings. He can spend but a few days in each centre, so every day is crowded with engagements. Yielding to urgent requests from South Africa, Dr. Clark will spend a week there on his way to England. One of the few things which Britons and Boers have in common is the Christian Endeavour Society, and at Christian Endeavour meetings both sit amicably on the same platform. If Dr. Clark's visit can help in any way to draw the two nations closer together, he will not regret the delay it entails in his reaching home. Everyone will wish success to him.

Dr. Clark would hardly be taken for an American. His quiet unassuming manner, and the charm of his conversation endear him to all. He is one of those men whose achievements bring home to the heart a humiliating sense of our own failure, but not by word or deed does he let anyone feel it. He is just over fifty, but he has achieved results in the organisation and stimulation of human effort for the improvement of this world and its ways before which we may all sit down abashed in the dust.

With the exception of General Booth, no one in our time has succeeded so conspicuously in so short a time in impressing a great idea upon so many persons in so many countries. Not even General Booth has exercised so widespread, so direct and so continuous an influence over so many millions of men. No Archbishop of the Anglican fold, no prelate of Rome, and certainly no high priest of any of the modern rationalistic faiths,

or unfaiths, has this very day any such potent influence upon the daily life of so many millions as has Dr. Francis Clark, yet such is the retiring disposition of the man that although his name is known to great numbers, few know anything more about him.



Photo by]

Dr. F. E. Clark.

[Swiss Studio.

It is hardly more than twenty years since the idea first took shape in the mind of Dr. Clark, then an unknown Congregational pastor in the village of Williston, near Portland, in the State of Maine. He embodied it in an organisation of the young people of his own church, which, to outward seeming, differed no whit from the thousands of other societies for Christian work which good men and good women are founding in every church and chapel every year. But although no one knew Dr. Clark, and although Williston is no great world centre, but an out-of-the-way village in a remote corner of the United States, his society did not perish, as such societies usually do, with the withering of the leaves in autumn. On the contrary, it suddenly displayed a strange and phenomenal capacity for reproducing its species. It grew and multiplied year after year, until to-day there are no fewer than 56,000 of them scattered all over the world, with an aggregate membership of no less than 3,350,000.

The original society has become a kind of gigantic American octopus. Its headquarters are in the United States, but its tentacles are all round the world.

THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

Merely to found a society or association in which within twenty years no less than 3,350,000 persons can be induced to enrol themselves by solemn pledge of adhesion to the conditions of membership is no inconsiderable achievement, be the object of the society what it may. No one who has not made any effort of the kind can realise the solid force of *vis inertiae*, the absolute impossibility of rousing the average mass of average men to any distinct effort of individual exertion, even if it be only to sign their names. But Dr. Clark has achieved this miracle, and the nature and objects of the society for which he has recruited his members increase the marvel.

For the objects of the society as set forth in its original constitution were not by any means those which such experts in gauging the public taste as, let us say, the editors of the *Petit Journal* of Paris, the *Daily Mail* of London, and the *Journal* of New York would expect to catch on. For the objects of the Christian Endeavour Society are: "To promote an earnest, Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God." Nevertheless, this society has beaten all other societies in the rapidity of its growth. No other organisation born in 1881, or later, has recruited anything like three million members for any purpose whatsoever. To have raised such a host out of nothing, with no

resources but those which lay under his own hat, is a noteworthy achievement, and Dr. Clark is a noteworthy man.

THE FOUNDER OF THE C.E.S.

Robert Raikes, the founder of the Sunday School, is still visible to us across the century that has passed since his death, but somehow he seems a more visible personality than Dr. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavour movement. Perhaps it is because of Dr. Clark's exceeding modesty. The man is lost in his work. Beyond the fact that he was born and educated, was called as pastor of the Williston Congregational Church, near Portland, in Maine, in 1876, and founded the first Christian Endeavour Society among the young people of Williston in February, 1881, it is difficult to find anything about him. People love him, obey his direction, and welcome his inspiration, but his subsequent history is little more than the history of the growth and development of the Christian Endeavour Society. There have been books written about him, but he remains impalpable, almost invisible, the piston rather than the fly-wheel of the great organisation which it is his glory to have originated.

The Society of Christian Endeavour is as interdenominational as the Sunday school. It is capable of being adopted by almost any Christian sect, and as a matter of fact, although it chiefly flourishes among the Evangelical Non-conformists, there are several societies among the Episcopalians. It supplements the Sunday School, and supplies the bridge between the Sunday School and the Church, the absence of which every Sunday School teacher has long deplored.

To give young people something to do, to accustom the youth of both sexes to bear public testimony, brief and to the point, as to their own convictions, experiences, trials and aspirations, to make testifying the rule, and silence the exception, to create, as it were, an understudy for the Church untrammelled by the bonds of conventionality—this was Dr. Clark's work. It is a great work, and a blessed work, and its usefulness has been attested by multitudes all over the world.

COLOUR BLIND TO SEX.

Looked at from a purely secular utilitarian point of view, the movement has been a great boon to our race at this stage of its development, if for no other reason than that it waged ruthless war upon the antiquated superstition that the most religious sex should have no active share in the conduct of religious services. The Christian.

Endeavour Society has, from the first, been free from that monstrous, unnatural and un-Christian dogma which sterilises for Christian services one-half the human race. Dr. Clark was happily married. His wife was a true helpmate. From the first, young men and maidens met on a footing of perfect equality in the ministry of Christian service. What the Society of Friends did for a few in the seventeenth century, what the Salvation Army has done for its own members in our own time, the Christian Endeavour Society has done for all the Evangelical sects. It has given women a chance. It has inculcated the sacred principle of the liberty of prophesying, and it has not merely permitted, but exacted for women the same regular and constant share in the conduct of divine service, in the service of prayer, and in the study of the Scriptures which it exacted from their brethren.

BIBLICAL CULTURE.

Another immense service which it has rendered to the literary culture of the race is the emphasis with which it insists upon the regular study of the Bible. The tendency of our time is to read nothing but the latest news. The sensation of the hour monopolises attention for a brief moment, and then is forgotten. In place of the careful study of a few classics we have the carnivorous bolting of heterogeneous scraps and tit-bits of miscellaneous information, served up in the more or less piquant sauce of fiction. To find in the midst of such a desultory generation a great organisation which lays it upon the conscience of every member to spend a certain time every day in reading one of the Hebrew classics is a service to the culture of our time not to be over-estimated. This would be recognised at once if, instead of insisting upon the reading of the prophecies of Isaiah, they were pledged to read the dialogues of Plato. Or if instead of the Epistles of Paul it was compulsory to read the essays of Bacon. Take it all in all, there is no such comprehensive compendium of all that is best in the literature of the world as is to be found within the covers of the Bible. But the Bible is much more than a literary classic; it is the moral perpetual dynamo of our English race. For elevating the thought, energising the moral sentiment, and developing all that is highest and best in the complex creature called man, it stands alone. And the Christian Endeavour Society, more than any other organisation of our time, insists upon the duty of leaving no day in all the

three hundred and sixty-five unhallowed by the sacred influence of the inspired word.

PREMIUM ON SOCIABILITY.

But neither the practice of prayer, nor the constant study of the Scriptures would have made the Christian Endeavour Society achieve its great results, but for the other principles which have never been departed from, and which can never be departed from without crippling its usefulness, and striking at the tap-root of its vitality. One is the constant cultivation of the social instinct. Solitariness is one of the greatest blights upon the happiness of the world. Aloofness may not be original sin, but it is one of its most melancholy witnesses. To live apart, to dwell in a solitude of our own creating, to go through life without any ties of human tenderness lurking as boon fellows, is assuredly a far more horrible curse than that which is said to have been pronounced upon our remote progenitor when doomed to eat her bread by the sweat of her brow. The Christian Endeavour Society has combated these right nobly by giving sociability a prominent place amongst the Christian virtues. To cultivate friendliness one with another, to labour perpetually to destroy the feeling of loneliness, to bind together in bonds of loving sympathy the isolated units of the human family, that has been the work of Dr. Clark, and few more useful works could be attempted by mortal man. And he has cultivated this sociability not by mere gossip of the ways of neighbours, although Heaven forbid that we should say one word against gossip, which, if not one of the means of grace is at least one of the means of cheerfulness, which is surely a Christian virtue, but by uniting his members in earnest, practical service in the realisation of the Christian ideal.

A BOND OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNITY.

It is natural that the Christian Endeavour movement, cradled as it was in America, and still much stronger in the United States than in any other English-speaking community, should have been very useful in strengthening the tendency to a more fraternal feeling between Britain and the United States. It is only just to Dr. Clark to recognise that he has never lost an opportunity of preaching the doctrine of the essential unity of all English-speaking people.

With all the natural modesty of his own character and his utter absence of anything like assumption, Dr. Clark has known how to choose his associates and helpers.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL, M.P. for South Tyrone.

If things ever went in Ireland as they would in any other country under the sun—which they never have done, and possibly never will—there is little doubt but that the subject of this sketch would be the next Chief Secretary for Ireland. Even as things are in Ireland—now and always—it is not impossible that such an appointment may take place before midsummer.

A POSSIBLE CHIEF SECRETARY.

For Mr. T. W. Russell is the only Member for an Irish constituency who is a possible Chief Secretary. In any other country that would be decisive. Imagine a Scotch Secretary of State who was a representative of an English constituency! In Ireland, as the result of long centuries of mismanagement, things have come to such a pass that every Nationalist M.P. is pledged by a solemn vow never to accept office in any British administration, even if that administration came into being solely for the purpose of conceding Home Rule to Ireland. But for that pledge and the atmosphere in which it was generated Mr. John Redmond ought to be Chief Secretary. But it is out of the question. Failing Mr. Redmond, the next most typical representative of the Irish people is Mr. T. W. Russell. He represents the North, as Mr. Redmond represents the South. He is under no self-denying ordinance which forbids him placing his services at the disposal of the Crown. He has held office already as Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board. There is nothing to prevent him holding office again. He, more than any other man, stands pledged to the agrarian revolution which was begun last Session, but which now is in a state of arrested development. His appointment to the Chief Secretaryship would be regarded by every tenant in Ireland as a most effective guarantee that there would be no paltering in a double sense with the pledges which accompanied and secured the passing of the Land Act.

A REPRESENTATIVE TYPE.

On the question of Home Rule Mr. Russell occupies a position which corresponds with extra-

ordinary accuracy to the position of the party which will come into power after the next General Election. He was a fighting Unionist in the nineteenth century; but the twentieth century mellowed the somewhat fiery flavour of his Unionist convictions. He has won the confidence of the Nationalist chiefs. He has committed himself roundly to declarations the logical deduction from which seems to the plain man to be Home Rule pure and simple, but which Mr. Russell would probably define as Home Rule at two removes. Certainly Mr. Russell would be prepared to go as far in the direction of Home Rule as any conceivable Liberal Ministry that can issue from the next election. That being the case, what objection remains? No one can deny Mr. Russell's ability, integrity, experience, intimate knowledge of Irish affairs, and familiarity with the details of administration. He is an eloquent speaker, a ready debater, a tireless worker. There is no better Parliamentarian in the House of Commons, with the exception of Mr. Redmond. And in the event I am discussing Mr. Russell and Mr. Redmond would not be at cross-purposes.

A SCOT INSPIRED BY AN IRISHMAN.

Mr. Morley recently declared that Mr. Gladstone was a Highlander in the control of a Lowlander. Mr. T. W. Russell is a Lowland Scot inspired by an Irishman. Comparatively few of those who have listened to the fervid eloquence of the member for South Tyrone, who have admired his unconquerable pugnacity, ever dreamed that he was anything but an Irishman bred and born. In reality there is not a drop of Irish blood in his body. He was born in Cupar, Fife, according to the usual formula, of poor but honest parents, like Mr. Carnegie, and also, like Mr. Carnegie, he quitted his native kingdom for another country in his early youth. And just as Mr. Carnegie, although true-born Scot, became more American than the Americans, so Mr. Russell, crossing the Channel to Ireland, became, like all who migrate to that enchanted isle, more Irish than the Irish. The phenomenon has long been a source of marvel to the dull-witted Saxon.



T. W. RUSSELL AND HIS FAMILY.

(Photograph specially taken for the "Review of Reviews," by E. H. Mills.)

Wherein lies the subtle magic by which Ireland is able to capture her conquerors, and make them all, whether Norman nobles, Cromwellian settlers, or Scotch immigrants, in heart and soul imbued with the distinctive characteristics of the native-born children of Erin? Whether it be, as some pretend, the occult influence which haunts the last fragment of the lost Atlantis, or whether it may be traced to the more prosaic but not less permeating influence of her atmosphere, no one can deny the force and potency of the Irish elixir which all must drink who dwell for any length of time in the realm of the dark-eyed Rosaline. Mr. Russell was not proof against the seductive fascination of his adopted country.

And no one can say that he has proved himself lacking in loyalty or in devotion to the people of his adopted country. In the far-away past Ireland sent her apostles to Scotland to convert the heathen to be found in the midst of her savage fastnesses to the kingdom of the Prince of Peace. Nowadays, as if by way of attempting to repay the debt, on the instalment plan, Scotland sent Mr. Russell to Ireland to be baptised in the Irish spirit, in order that he might help the Irish to do for themselves that which by themselves, under existing conditions, they never would be able to do for themselves.

BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

Mr. Russell—he is always now Mr. Russell—not “T.W.” any more; in other days there were other Mr. Russells: Charles, afterwards Lord Russell of Killowen, and Mr. G. W. E. Russell, formerly M.P. for Aylesbury, being the most notable—was born on February 28th, 1841. It was Montaigne’s birthday—Montaigne, the man of all men whom Mr. Russell least resembles. It would be difficult to conceive a more direct antithesis to the genial, ironic philosopher, who held that “falsehood and truth are close neighbours,” and who “loved as much to be happy as to be wise,” than the strenuous reformer who is a latter-day embodiment of the fanaticism of veracity. Mr. Russell’s birthday, February 28th, is remembered in history as the day on which George III. signed the statutes constituting the Order of St. Patrick. The institution of the order was devised by Lord Shelbourne’s Government as a method of conciliating the principal peers of Ireland by confer-

ring marks of distinction upon them. The year was 1783, and “it is recorded that the forming of this Order of Knighthood was prompted by the recent appearance of a national Irish spirit which would no longer sit patiently under neglect and misgovernment.” The demonstration of impatience under neglect and misgovernments has been a necessary precursor of every effort to conciliate the Irish—even with gewgaws.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

Mr. Russell’s father was a stonemason of the name of David, a fellow workman of Hugh Miller’s. Thomas Wallace took his second name from the maiden name of his mother. He was the youngest of a family of six. He was educated at a private school—the Madras Academy of Cupar—but he was not in his teens when he left school to fend for himself. He got into a shop as errand-boy and made a bad start. His employer went bankrupt, and he lost the pittance which ought to have been paid him for his year’s work. He got another place, and then another behind the counter, but at last he crossed over to Ireland and settled at Donaghmore, intent more than anything else upon earning a living wage, and little dreaming of the leading part he was destined to play in the country which was henceforth to be his own.

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

He was then eighteen years of age, “ill-equipped, penniless, and somewhat delicate,” a stranger in a strange land. The odds against him seemed somewhat heavy. But Thomas W. Russell was sober and industrious, fond of his books, and his physique, though “somewhat delicate,” as he says, “was tough as leather and springy as steel.”

When Mr. Russell was asked by an interviewer of the *Young Man* to what he attributed his success, he replied, chiefly to his total abstinence both from drink and tobacco, and to his early training in debate when still in his teens. When asked as to what advice he had to give young men, he replied:—

I advise the young man to get fixed principles. Let him avoid drink as he would avoid the devil. Let him make up his mind upon those great questions upon which the whole future of his life will hang. Let him get himself moored fast, first of all, as regards his religious convictions, and not be for

ever taking them down from the shelf to replace them. Let him do his duty as a citizen in whatever way that duty comes to him. And let him stand by what he thinks right, no matter how it is assailed.

He was a Presbyterian, a Scotch Presbyterian, who soon found himself at home in Ireland. He was young; he was zealous; he cared for the welfare and for the souls of his fellow-men; and he founded a Young Men's Christian Association in Dungannon, and learned in its debates to speak in public. Naturally he was soon put to work in the vineyard where the harvest is great and the labourers are few. He developed considerable capacity for effective popular speech. He favourably attracted the attention of his employer, Mr. James Brown, J.P., who, seeing that he was not particularly fitted for commercial life, helped him when but a stripling of twenty-three to the Secretaryship of the Irish Temperance League in Dublin and the South of Ireland. To this was speedily added the duty of acting as Parliamentary Agent for the Temperance party. The duties of his new post brought him to the lobby of the House of Commons. He had to shepherd the flock of temperance members whom the Sister Isle sent to Westminster. He was as familiar a figure in the outer lobby as he is to-day in the penetralia of the House. He won for himself recognition as a temperance sleuth, keen, merciless, intemperately temperate, and zealous even to slaying in support of Irish Sunday Closing.

HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. PARNELL.

It was during this period of his life that he had a memorable conversation with Mr. Parnell, a conversation which Mr. Russell never forgot and which may be recalled with advantage to-day.

"I was then," said Mr. Russell—it was in 1878—"the agent of the Irish Temperance Party, Standing in the Lobby on the, to me, memorable Saturday which saw the Irish Sunday Closing Bill read a third time and passed, Mr. Parnell said to me: 'Well, Mr. Russell, we are done for a time with liquor; we must now see about the land.'

"I replied, 'Mr. Parnell, it will take an earthquake to upset the Irish land system.' And, shaking my hand, the man who was soon to be the incomparable leader of the Irish people said: 'Very well; earthquake be it.'"

He had another talk with Mr. Parnell a few years later. Mr. Russell, writing in his book, "Ireland and the Empire," says:—

"Towards the close of the eighties I had a memorable private interview with Mr. Parnell. It was not of my seeking. The injustice of the land system was rankling in my mind at the time, and, seizing his opportunity, Mr. Parnell pleaded with me to stop what he called my war against Ireland—to come over and help the Nationalist party. We both spoke our minds plainly. I told him what I thought of the League, of the Plan, and all the rest of it, and I succeeded in eliciting the great leader's views, which did not differ materially from my own. I was vehement, Mr. Parnell was calm. The interview resulted in nothing save a great memory for me, and as we parted the Irish leader said: 'Well, think it all over, and remember there will always be an open door for you.'"

"I was vehement. Mr. Parnell was calm"—how typical of the two men; and how characteristically shrewd Mr. Parnell's closing remark about the open door.

Mr. Russell's views at this earlier period of his life were not so decidedly Unionist as to render it impossible for him to have served with Mr. Parnell. It was probably in the later seventies that the Secretaryship of the Home Rule Association was offered him. He refused it; but that the offer was made was a tribute both to his reputation as an organiser and to the absence of any strongly developed sentiment against Home Rule.

HIS TEMPERANCE WORK.

The work of the secretary of a Temperance Society is no sinecure. It brought Mr. Russell into contact with many of the best people in the world, but among them there were a large proportion of the crankiest of cranks, the most one-sided of politicians, the most difficult of all uncompromising fanatics. He had to spend much of his time, in travelling from one village to another organising meetings, stimulating the zeal of the lukewarm, rallying the forces for fresh onslaughts upon King Alcohol, ever harping upon one string, ever pitching into the same foe, until sometimes even the patient ear loathed the monotony of the scrannel pipe which kept on sounding, sounding, sounding by day and by night whenever a platform or a pulpit was accessible, or even a heap of stones capable of being converted into a rostrum from which the saving gospel could be preached. Ireland is sodden in whisky, and the Temperance forces are always mobilised. Mr. Russell conducted for ten years a Temperance Mission in the Rotunda, Dublin,

every Sunday night. Mr. Russell was a keen chief of the staff, and in those years, from 1864-1882, he rendered yeoman service to the cause.

IN POLITICS AS UNIONIST.

After 1882, Mr. Russell, who had married his first wife, a Miss Agnew of Dungannon, set up in business as the proprietor of a Temperance Hotel in Dublin. This still kept him in touch with Temperance work, while it gave him more leisure. Three years later he contested Preston as Liberal candidate in 1885, and, like all Liberal candidates who stand for Preston, he was unsuccessful, although he polled 6500 votes. Then came the great Home Rule split, and when the first Unionist majority was elected in 1886, Mr. T. W. Russell was to be found in its ranks as Liberal Unionist M.P. for South Tyrone, the county division in which he had settled when twenty-seven years before he had first come over from Scotland to seek a living in Donaghmore. His opponent was Mr. W. O'Brien, and his majority was only 99. From that time forth Mr. Russell flung himself with characteristic ardour into the anti-Home Rule propaganda. His long training on the Temperance platform had inured him against fatigue. People talk of Mr. Chamberlain's "raging, tearing propaganda," but for each meeting Mr. Chamberlain has addressed last recess, Mr. Russell was wont to address a dozen and think nothing of it. Between 1886 and 1900 he addressed no fewer than 1400 Unionist political meetings, and took part in nearly every by-election. He was constantly on the platform, speaking with all the passion of an Irishman against the Nationalist cause.

HIS FIGHT AGAINST HOME RULE.

I have no disposition to draw aside the veil which now mercifully conceals most of those fierce platform performances from the memory of men. Suffice it to quote his own words in 1901. "Against the Nationalist leaders I said strong and bitter things. I felt all that I said." This witness is true. It is the habit of the Temperance orator to say "strong and bitter things" about the publican, and Mr. Russell simply transferred his invectives to the leaders of the Plan of Campaign and the Land League. No one probably regrets more than Mr. Russell himself the harshness of some of the judgments which he

then pronounced. But Mr. Russell does not do things by half. He is not a man of half tones. With him everything is either white or black, the white very, very white, the black very, very black. He has no use for greys and neutral tints. He was fighting for the Union. Therefore he painted the Nationalists in lurid colours, of mingled flame and soot—as befitted men of whose ultimate destination no true Unionist could be in any doubt.

No one questioned his sincerity. He was regarded by the Home Rulers as a fanatic from Ulster. They were not unfamiliar with the breed, and they are too familiar with the whirling of the national shillelagh to take Mr. Russell's adjectives as seriously as did some of his English audiences. To the Unionists he was unquestionably useful. He was, on the whole, their best all-round Irish member for the work of political propaganda. It was, therefore, but in accordance with the fitness of things when, in 1895, the Unionists came back to office, that Lord Salisbury offered his faithful henchman from South Tyrone the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board. Mr. Russell was fifty-four when he became a Minister of the Crown.

AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

He was a useful official, somewhat inclined to optimism, a word unfamiliar previously to "T. W." He served on the Hibbert Departmental Committee, which resulted in the reorganisation of the department, which when he entered it was undermanned, with sad arrears of work waiting attention. In his official capacity he presided over Select Committees on Want of Employment, the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, and the Money Lending Curse. Together with the Attorney-General he introduced the Money Lending Bill into Parliament.

Nor did he forget Ireland while in office. He had, even while a Temperance secretary, been zealous for land reform. He was in the lobby and all through the fights for the Land Act of 1881, and he helped to pass the long series of Land Acts which followed 1887, 1888, 1891 and 1896. Before taking office he moved for and sat upon the Morley Select Committee on the Irish Land Acts of 1894, which resulted in the

Land Act of 1896. He took an active part in promoting Social Reform, and made several speeches in favour of improving the condition of the outworn veterans of industry who find shelter in the workhouse.

MUZZLED AND UNMUZZLED.

He was diligent in business, and he curbed the natural vehemence of his disposition by the reflection that he was no longer an independent

out careful and deliberate consideration. For five years when I was in the Government I had to vote "baldheaded," as the phrase goes, and I am afraid I gave many votes during those years which I could not defend. But that is the case with everyone in office. I am free now, and I have voted and spoken on every occasion with deliberation and as I thought right.

That he neither spoke nor thought with deliberation, and as he thought right while in office,



T. W. RUSSELL.

(Photograph specially taken for the "Review of Reviews," by E. H. Mills.)

member, but a member of an administration which it was his first duty to keep in office. The task was sometimes irksome. He drew a clear distinction between his votes in his twofold capacities. Speaking of his votes given during the twelve months after he left office, Mr. Russell told his constituents in May, 1901. He said:—

So far as my action in Parliament is concerned I have not given a single vote during the session with-

may be inferred by the unkindly critic from this naive statement. But Mr. Russell is correct in saying that this is more or less the case with everyone who is in office.

HIS VIEWS ON THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

During his term of office Mr. Russell was bold enough—considering his position as a representative of a constituency in Orange Ulster—to declare his adherence to Mr. Balfour's statement

in favour of a Catholic University for Ireland. Mr. Russell's own views are thus stated:—

It is intolerable that because of religious and conscientious convictions the Catholic youth of Ireland should still be denied the priceless privilege of higher education. Thirty years ago Mr. Gladstone admitted the grievance; so did Lord Hartington and the Liberal party of the day. Evil influences prevented a settlement. The grievance is still intact, and the country suffers. Mr. Balfour speaks out bravely as an individual; Lord Cadogan hisses the truth into the ears of an angry Belfast audience, but all to no purpose. A Government with a majority of 130 will do nothing, and relegates the question to a Royal Commission. This question must be settled. If the Parliament of the United Kingdom is the body Lord Hartington described it to be in 1886—a body able and willing to do everything for Ireland that ought to be done—the sooner it proves its capacity by grappling with this difficulty the sooner it will remove a reproach from the name of England and confer a great boon upon Ireland.

These views did not please many of his constituents, and to their dissatisfaction with his leaning to a Catholic university the *Times* sardonically attributed his sudden appearance as a land reformer of the first rank.

THE CLOGHER SPEECH ON LAND PURCHASE.

It was at Clogher, on September 20th, 1900, and during the General Election, that Mr. Russell suddenly astonished and delighted the tenant farmers by declaring in favour of compulsory purchase in order to settle the land question. He was opposed by the landlords, but won the seat despite their opposition. He lost his office, however. He told his constituents:—

Lord Salisbury no doubt dismissed me from the Government because of the Clogher speech, but at the very moment that Lord Salisbury dismissed me from my place in the Government because I backed you up they attempted to bribe me to go out of Parliament. They offered me a position of £1500 a year.

Mr. Russell was unmuzzled. The Unionists woefully under-estimated the value of his muzzling when they fixed it at only £1500 a year. His silence would have been cheap at ten times that figure.

HIS LAND CAMPAIGN, 1900-1904.

Being unmuzzled, and therefore free to vote and speak as he thought right, he flung himself with all his energy and enthusiasm into the cause of the tenants. Addressing a meeting of his con-

stituents in October last at Aughnacloy, Mr. Russell said:—

In vindication of the part he had played as their representative in the great and peaceful land revolution which had been accomplished, until 1900 he was content to hasten slowly, the pace being altogether and always a question of policy. In that year he was a Minister of the Crown, and appreciated the Constitutional doctrine of the collective responsibility of Ministers that it was essential to the proper working of the Government machine that Ministers should all say the same thing, and when he made his Clogher speech he knew that his career as a Minister was at an end. Pressure from outside the constituency necessitated a new departure on his part. He accordingly made that speech, and he claimed for it that it had rendered possible and brought about a working agreement upon the Land Question between Irish Nationalists and Ulster farmers.

Into the details of that memorable campaign it is needless to enter now. Suffice it to say that before that combination Ministers capitulated. Mr. T. W. Russell was a member of Captain Shawe Taylor's famous Conference which resulted in the Land Act of last Session.

THE LAND ACT OF 1903.

This was hailed by men of all parties as a final settlement of the difficulty which has been the curse of Ireland. That it has not quite fulfilled its promise Mr. Russell has been one of the first to admit.

In Ulster the Act is practically over and done for. There have been about 200 proposals for sale either by landlords or tenants, but I don't believe that twenty of them have been negotiated or are in process of negotiation just now. In my own county of Tyrone hardly a rood of land has been sold or can be sold under the Act. The landlords won't stand by the Land Conference terms, and the country must face the fact that the land cannot be transferred from landlord to tenant by the Land Act as it stands. Not five per cent, of all the proposals made come within the terms of the Land Conference Report.

NEED FOR AMENDMENT.

Mr. Russell writes in reply to Lord Dunraven:—

"I did not say that the Land Act was a complete failure. What I said was that, owing to indefensible negligence on the part of the law officers of the Crown, two holes have been driven in it which, for the time being, all but paralyse its working. I said these mistakes could, and doubtless would, be remedied when Parliament met. I affirmed, not from

hearsay, or from newspaper reports, but from actual personal knowledge and inquiry that, so far as Ulster was concerned, the Act was a failure, and that this was due to the rapacity of the great bulk of the landlord party, who would not sell even on conference terms." Mr. Russell proceeds to say that from the first the tenants in Ulster have displayed the greatest moderation, and that he is "staggered" to find the actual signatories of the Land Conference report demanding twenty-four years' purchase of first-term rents. He adds:—"If, so far as Ulster is concerned, the Land Act and the Land Conference have alike broken down, it is entirely due to a clear and patent combination to demand what I call usurious prices. The tenants have offered terms that any Court of equity would pronounce to be fair and adequate.

The failure, temporary or otherwise, of the Land Act will bring Mr. Russell once more to the fighting front of the political situation.

In Irish politics he is for compulsory expropriation of the landlords. Landlordism is in his eyes Nehushtan, the accursed thing, and he would fain be the Hezekiah who would grind it to powder. The settlement of the land question is to him the most urgent of all questions; unless it is brought about, and that right speedily, "Ireland in ten years' time will be a country inhabited only by old people."

A STALWART LIBERAL.

Mr. Russell is a Free Trader out and out. He has no tolerance for Protection in any shape or form. It repels him as an economist, it disgusts him as a humanitarian, and he detests it as a Radical. For, as Mr. Russell maintains, he is, and always has been, a Radical in politics. He is also a staunch advocate of Woman's Suffrage, for his sympathies with justice are not limited by the sex of the citizen. He is, of course, still as stout a Temperance man as ever he was, and a social reformer of a very thoroughgoing type. To him the present House is abhorrent as being too predominantly plutocratic.

HIS VIEWS ON IRISH POLITICS.

His constant cry is, "a plague on your party politics. Union—let us have union of the Irish among themselves irrespective of religious differences." He has crossed swords more than once with Archbishop Walsh on the education question, and he has to keep the balance even, dangerously strained by the loyalty of his Orange supporters, by the candour with which he recog-

nised the grievance of the Catholics in the matter of University education.

HIS ATTITUDE ON HOME RULE.

Mr. Russell has always been a Home Ruler on conditions. That is to say, he has been an anti-Home Ruler because he believed that the Unionist majority in Westminster could or would redress every Irish grievance. If it did not, then he admitted the case for Home Rule was proved. Writing in 1897 he said:—

Every vestige of privilege or inequality ought to go. If I had the power I should leave the Home Ruler with absolutely nothing to rely upon in argument save the claim advanced on National grounds. I would destroy every vestige of grievance.

But, alas! he has not the power. He now admits that with regard to the financial relations of the two countries as to the University question, the British Parliament has not done and will not do justice to Ireland. His objection to Home Rule, even in his fighting days, was more to the Home Rulers than to Home Rule itself. He always keenly appreciated the impossibility of carrying on government against the consent of the governed side by side with representative institutions. Home Rule, when it comes, will come by a process of evolution rather than by revolution; perhaps it would be better to say by Devolution than Revolution. The gradual elimination of points of difference, the *rapprochement* between Ulster tenant farmers and the Nationalist party, the extension of local self-government—all point towards the union of the Irish of all parties for the defence of Irish interests.

It is of importance with regard to the future to know Mr. Russell's ideas concerning Home Rule, Free Trade and the Financial Relations Commission. Perhaps even more important is it to know the terms upon which he is at present with the leaders of the Nationalist Party. Of their capacity no one has written in warmer terms than Mr. Russell. In his "Ireland and the Empire" he writes:—

Where, in the British ranks, can Mr. John Redmond be equalled? As an orator there is no man in Parliament at the present time to come within measurable distance of him. Mr. Healy is, no doubt, what his colleagues would call "a crank," and a man who is a law unto himself; but for aptitude in debate, for wandering at will through the meshes of a complicated Bill, for satire that cuts like a razor,

the honourable and learned member for North Louth has no rival in the House of Commons. Then Mr. Dillon, what can be said of the member for East Mayo? Where is there in the House of Commons a better Parliamentarian, a man more skilled in debate, more relentless in argument, a man more feared—I had almost said hated—by the Treasury Bench and by his opponents? Mr. William O'Brien is practically, and from a cause which every Irishman laments, out of the fight. Mr. Sexton has disappeared from public life, to the infinite loss of Ireland and of the House of Commons. Mr. T. P. O'Connor is still with us, perhaps the most versatile of all the party, and certainly, with the exception of Mr. Redmond, the most accomplished orator and debater. Mr. Blake, who relinquished a great position in Canada to stand by his country at home, grows old, but his eye is not dimmed, neither is his natural force abated. Compare these men with the representatives of Ulster—ay, with the representatives of any part of the United Kingdom.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT AT WESTMINSTER.

But if the Irish are united among themselves, how long would the Union last? On this subject Mr. Russell is naturally somewhat reticent. But he knows that Home Rule must come sooner or later, and as a man who has an interest in the good government of the Empire at large, he sees how hopeless is the situation so long as eighty members are returned to Parliament with an express mandate to sprag the wheels of the machine. His own suggestion is that the Irish should have their own Parliament at Westminster; in other words, all Irish legislation should be discussed and practically settled by the Irish members in

Grand Committee assembled, subject, of course, to the veto of the House as a whole. That veto would seldom be exercised. Mr. Russell's scheme is practically a revival of a proposal made by Mr. Bright. There is this at least in its favour. It could be put into operation at once.

WITH RIGHT OF INITIATIVE?

There is only one amendment I should like to urge upon Mr. Russell. The Grand Committee of Irish members should not merely be allowed to discuss measures which the House as a whole has read a second time. It would fulfil a still more important duty if it were allowed to initiate legislation, and hammer out in advance and in detail the application of principles which could afterwards be submitted to the full House. By this means the Irish members could be elaborating their own Local Government or Home Rule Bill at the same time that the House of Commons was getting through the business of the Session. The difficulty of refuting such a measure would be much greater if it came to the House as a practical embodiment of the mature conviction of the representatives of the whole nation than if it were introduced by the leader of any party.

Whatever may be the arrangement finally decided upon, Mr. Russell is as sound as any Nationalist in asserting that the interests of Ireland ought to be placed in the responsible control of the representatives of the Irish people.

Our Frontispiece this Month is a miniature reproduction, in colours, of a picture similar to those contained in the Portfolio given away to new Annual Subscribers to the "Review of Reviews." The size of the pictures, representing six different subjects, is 14 inches by 10 inches. When framed, they give the impression of oil paintings. See pages xvi. and xvii.

DAY BY DAY.

A CHRONOLOGICAL DIARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

February 13.—Lord Stanley, the Postmaster-General, assents to a postal rate of 1d. on newspapers posted in New Zealand to Great Britain, irrespective of weight ... The election in Cape Colony results in the return of 50 Progressives and 45 Bondites.

February 14.—The prominent Republican politician, Senator Marcus Hanna, dies of typhoid, aged 66 ... An engagement takes place in German South-West Africa between the Hottentots and the German troops; five of the latter are killed and 32 wounded.

February 15.—A portion of the city of Brisbane is placed under quarantine because of the plague ... Mr. Irvine holds his final Cabinet meeting, and Mr. Bent announces the composition of the new Government ... Mr. Dowie has riotous meetings in Sydney ... The Duke of Connaught is appointed Inspector-General of the British forces.

February 16.—Mr. Morley's amendment challenging the Government on its Fiscal policy is defeated by 327 votes to 276, the Government majority having dropped to 51 ... A serious anti-European rising is reported from Southern Nigeria. Three hundred troops leave Asaba to suppress the revolt.

February 17.—The Federal Cabinet declines the two tenders received for the carriage of the ocean mails. It decides to take over the control of all ports and harbours, lighthouses, beacons and other matters pertaining to navigation ... British Guiana grants preferential treatment to imports from Great Britain and Canada ... War is reported to be inevitable in the Balkans.

February 18.—Mr. Taverner is appointed as Victorian Agent-General ... The death of Lord Arlington, aged 78, is announced ... An important statement dealing with Russia's attitude during the Fashoda incident is published in Paris ... M. Kokoroff is appointed Russian Minister of Finance in place of M. Pleske.



The Town of Aalsund, recently Completely Destroyed by Fire.

February 19.—A rich discovery of gold is made on the Chiltern goldfields.

February 20.—A terrific explosion of two carts of gunpowder occurs at Ogden, Utah, U.S.A. Twenty-four labourers are killed ... Sharp fighting is reported between Turks and Albanians in Macedonia.

February 21.—A mass meeting is held at Christchurch, New Zealand, to protest against the admission of Chinese to the Rand.

February 22.—Dr. Jameson forms a Ministry at the Cape ... The Tasmanian Centenary celebrations begin at Hobart; the Governor, Sir A. Havelock, lays the foundation stone of the new Public Library and unveils the memorial stone at Risdon Cove ... Sir Leslie Stephen dies, aged 71 ... Six French soldiers are killed in an avalanche in the lower Alps.

February 23.—Methodist Conferences begin in Melbourne and Sydney ... The Hague Tribunal decided that England, Germany and Italy have the right of preference in regard to the 30 per cent. allotment of the Venezuela Customs rate ... A party of miners descending the shaft of a coal pit near Rotherham, Yorkshire, are precipitated to the bottom, and seven are killed ... The U.S. Senate by 66 votes to 14 ratifies the Panama Canal treaty.

February 24.—Great Britain and France agree to a joint commission to adjust their claims in the New Hebrides ... The Federal High Court holds its first sitting in Tasmania at Hobart ... The naval estimates amounting to £36,890,000 are submitted to the House of Commons.

February 25.—Mr. Balfour, who has been ill, makes his first appearance in Parliament this session ... A fatal fire occurs in Paternoster Row, London. Seven people lose their lives.

February 26.—The fourth test match between the English and Australian Elevens begins in Sydney ... A huge fire occurs in Rochester, U.S.A. The damage is estimated at £1,400,000.

February 27.—Lord Plunket is appointed Governor of New Zealand ... The magistrates of Glasgow have decided that all public-houses in that city must be closed at 10 p.m. ... The Governments of the United States and Panama exchange ratifications of the Panama Canal treaty ... An arbitration treaty between France and Spain is signed.

February 28.—Mr. Dowie holds his first meeting in Melbourne. It is broken up.

February 29.—Conference of the Employers' Federation opens in Sydney ... Heavy rains are reported from Queensland ... A second report is furnished to the British Government by Lord Esher's War Commission ... The War Office estimates amount to £28,900,000, being £5,000,000 less than last year ... An arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Spain is signed.

March 1.—Sir William Harcourt announces his impending retirement from politics ... The dispute between Great Britain and Portugal over Barotseland has been referred to the King of Italy for arbitration ... The London County Council election results in the return of 83 Progressives and 34 Federates.

March 2.—Lord Northcote opens the Federal Parliament ... Dairying Conference is held at Warrnambool ... The boiler of a steam crane used in the erection of a building at New York explodes, killing 11 persons and injuring 25 ... A report favourable to Captain Dreyfus is presented to the Court of Cassation.

March 3.—The English Eleven wins the fourth test match and the rubber at Sydney (Bosanquet six wickets for 51) ... A destructive fire occurs at Ballarat ... Serious floods are reported in the South Island of New Zealand.

March 4.—Admiral Dewey proceeds to San Domingo to investigate the situation there. ... The Dreyfus case is re-opened in the Paris Court of Cassation.

March 5.—The fifth test match between the English and Australian Elevens begins in Melbourne ... The Hon. Chas. Hardinge, Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is appointed British Ambassador to Russia ... Japanese general elections conclude.

March 6.—The death is announced of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee, aged 71.

March 7.—The allusion in Lord Northcote's speech to preferential trade is made the subject of hostile criticism in the British Parliament ... The British expedition from Asaba, in Southern Nigeria, returns, having routed the Silent Ones.

March 7.—The French Indo-Chinese steamer "Cambodge" sinks in a typhoon off Cochin China. Fifty of the passengers and crew are drowned.

March 8.—The Victorian State Cabinet decides to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the Secret Butter Commissions ... Australia wins the fifth test match at Melbourne (Trumble seven wickets for 28).

March 8.—A postal order system is established between Great Britain and New Zealand ... The death is announced of Lord Augustus Loftus, former Governor of N.S.W., aged 86.

March 9.—The Christian Endeavour Convention in connection with the visit of Dr. Clark is held in Melbourne ... General Manning reports a success in Somaliland ... Mr. Hofmeyer is appointed Chairman of Committees in the Cape Parliament.

March 10.—The Salvation Army Congress begins at Adelaide ... The election for the Melbourne seat is declared void by the Supreme Court ... A case of bubonic plague is reported in Sydney ... The Earl of Rosebery makes a personal attack on Mr. Balfour in a speech in the House of Lords ... Sir Reginald Talbot and Sir George S. Clarke are entertained at a banquet of the Colonial Club ... Mr. Labouchere, of *Truth*, is ordered to pay £1000 damages for slander. He described Dr. Dakhyl, of Paris, as "a quack."

March 11.—The "Lass o' Gowrie" is wrecked near Cape Tribulation. All the passengers are rescued.

March 12.—Mr. Lyttelton cables to Lord Milner that King Edward's pleasure is not to disallow the labour (Chinese) importation ordinance.

March 13.—The A.U.S.N. Co.'s steamer "Aramac" is wrecked in a storm near Burnett Heads, Queensland. The crew and passengers take to the boats.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 13.—Sharp encounter takes place between Russian and Japanese troops near Kin-chan, 32 miles north-east of Port Arthur; Japanese force

is expelled from the railway line, which it had seized ... The Russian gunboat "Razloniyk," 1329 tons, is captured near Mazampho ... Terrible congestion and confusion is reported on the Siberian railway.

February 14.—Japanese torpedo destroyers attack Port Arthur; a Russian cruiser is reported to be sunk ... The Japanese seize Ching-hai-wen, a Russian coaling station near Mazampho.

February 16.—Admiral Makaroff, who has been appointed to supersede Admiral Starck, the Russian Naval Commander at Port Arthur, leaves St. Petersburg for the East ... Korea declares Wiju an open port.

February 17.—Japanese capture the Russian steamer "Manchuria," 6193 tons, laden with munitions of war ... The cable connecting Port Arthur with Chifu, near Wei-hai-wei, is cut.

February 18.—A remarkable communique about the war is issued by Russia to the other Powers.

February 19.—General Kuropatkin resigns the office of Minister of War, and is appointed Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria ... The P. and O. liner "Mongolia" is stopped in error by a Russian torpedo destroyer in the Red Sea.

February 20.—Japanese complete the landing of an Army Corps at Chemulpo.

February 22.—Lieut.-General Sakharoff is appointed Russian Minister of War.

February 23.—Russian squadron at Jibutil, in the Red Sea, is ordered to return to the Baltic.

February 24.—The Japanese attempt unsuccessfully to block the entrance to Port Arthur by sinking four vessels in the fairway; a gunboat is severely damaged by the Russian fire, and sinks later off Chifu.

February 26.—The Russians are reported to have evacuated Dalny.

February 28.—An affair of outposts is reported from Ping-yang.

February 29.—Port Arthur is again attacked by the Japanese fleet ... The Russian fleet engages it, but is forced to retire, and is reported to be badly damaged ... The Russian fleet sails from Vladivostock.

March 1.—Admiral Makaroff arrives in Port Arthur ... A sunk Japanese torpedo boat is found in Port Arthur harbour ... A thousand Russian troops are so badly frostbitten at Lake Baikal that they are rendered permanently unfit for active service.

March 3.—The Egyptian Government decides that belligerents must not escort prizes through the Suez Canal ... The Japanese internal loan of £10,000,000 is subscribed four times over.

March 5.—A large number of Japanese troops have now been landed in different parts of Korea, but their advance is reported to be much delayed by the thaw.

March 6.—A Japanese fleet bombards Vladivostock at five-mile range.

March 8.—Japanese troops land at Tukushav, west of the Yalu River. The Russians decide not to abandon Neu-chwang.

March 9.—The Russian troops are driven backwards over the mountains towards Hai-cheng ... A Japanese convoy is captured in Northern Korea.

March 10.—Admiral Makaroff reports a torpedo engagement at Port Arthur, one Russian and one Japanese destroyer are lost. The Russian gunboat "Mandjur," at Shanghai, is dismantled and her armament put on a Chinese cruiser.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

As might have been expected, the subjects chiefly dealt with at home have been the fiscal question, abroad the threatened war in the Far East.

There have been comparatively few cartoons about the Far East in the English papers. One of the cleverest of the few is Mr. W. K. Haseldene's sketch in *The Daily Mirror*, bringing into strong contrast the pacific wishes of the Tsar of the Hague Conference and the master of many legions in Manchuria.

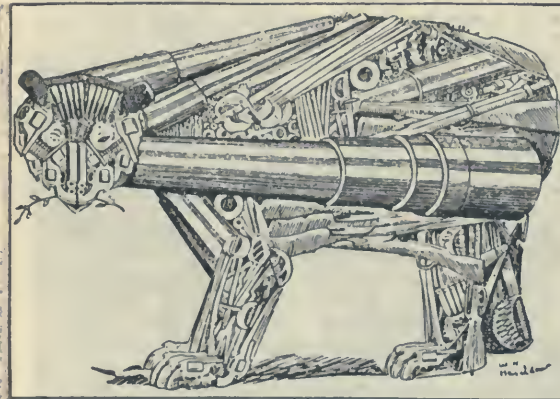
The popular conception on the Continent is that Britain purposely eggs on Russia and Japan to fight, in the belief that John Bull will in some way profit by the fray. This idea finds expression in the accompanying cartoon from the *Kladderadatsch*.

There is not much sympathy with Russia in the German papers. Here is another *Kladderadatsch* cartoon which represents our King as in vain attempting to lure the Tsar into the Hague Tribunal.

Hardly less unfriendly is the picture in *Lustige Blätter* of Admiral Alexeiff as the Russian counterpart of the six-armed Chinese Deity of Terror, Tschö Yang.

The American papers, on the whole, are against Russia, and so, of course, are the Socialist papers on the Continent.

The development of American extension in the direction of Panama suggests tempting topics for the satirist. Here are two—one from the *Irish World*, the other from *Lustig Blätter*.



The Daily Mirror.

The Bear and the Olive Branch.

"I desire and intend to do all in my power to maintain peace in the Far East."



Kladderadatsch]

Upon the Bear Hunt.

JOHN BULL: "We must tickle the bear up, and then look to see if the others are ready for him,"



Minneapolis Tribune.

An Old Trick.

THE BEAR: "I'll go in backwards and make them think I'm coming out."

As might be expected, the threatened importation of Chinamen into South Africa has given rise to numberless cartoons. The *Morning Leader* has exhausted its resources in portraying the dominance of the Yellow Man. But it is probable that none of the artists hit off the situation so exactly as the *South African Review*.

The fiscal campaign has led to a great development of caricature. The *Daily Chronicle* has now, under the new editorship of Mr. R. Donald, its cartoon every morning. It has invented a Don Chamberlote as a modern Don Quixote, who dons the old armour of Protection, and with his friend Sancho Bull goes through strange adventures. One in particular—the flying horse, on which Don Chamberlote and Sancho Bull—the latter blindfolded—are seated upon the wooden hobby-horse of Protection, while Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chaplin diligently pry behind the fuse and the bellows of Dulwich and Lewisham, says:—

DON CHAMBERLOTE: "I see not why thou shouldst be so alarmed, for an easier paced steed I never rode. Banish fear, my friend. The business goes on swimmingly, with a gale fresh and fair behind us."

SANCHO BULL: "Gad, I think so! I feel the wind upon my hinder quarter as it were a thousand pairs of bellows."



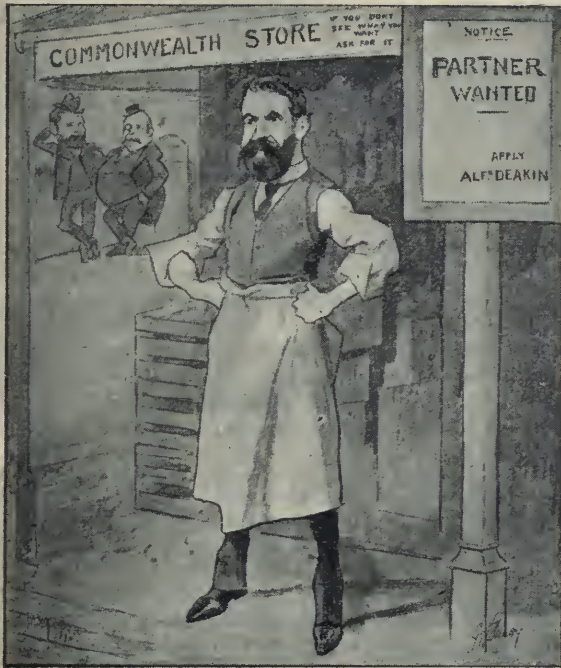
Puck.] Harmless Amusement.

The Australian cartoonists are chiefly engaged this month with the war between Russia and Japan, and do not show very much real grasp of the situation. Federal politics are hardly touched upon, but the cartoon in *Punch* which depicts Deakin waiting for



South African Review.]

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.



[Punch]

No Offers.

[Melbourne.]

SHOPKEEPER DEAKIN : " Well, that sign's been out several days now, but nobody's rushing for the billet."

a partner I reproduce here. The *Bulletin* touches upon the question of immigration, and Hop's caricature of the map of Australia is very clever. The situation in Victoria is hit off by the *Bulletin* in a



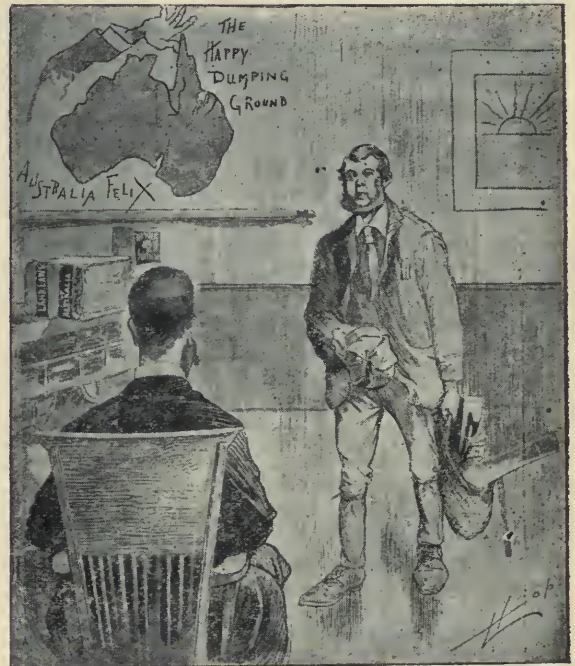
[Free Lance.]

Dick's Big Bumpkins.

[Wellington.]

KING DICK : Ain't she a beauty, Joe? Guess we'll put her in the front window, and light up the kerosene so that everybody kin see the show.

cartoon entitled "The firm man's retreat." The *Free Lance* depicts King Dick's joy over his £800,000 surplus, but otherwise New Zealand matters do not offer much field for the cartoonist this month.



[Bulletin.]

About Immigration.

[Sydney.]

"Seeing as how you'd been writing on this immigration question, Mr Deakin, and happening to be a British mechanic just landed here, I thought I'd drop in and tell you it's not socialistic legislation as keeps us away from Australia. We don't object to that; in fact we're trying to get it on our own account in England. But what do you offer us? You haven't got any sort of big manufactures, and no decent land open. It's no good coming out here to be unemployed, or to half-starve out in the dry country. Give us a factory, or a bit of good land to go to, and we'll come quick enough."



[Bulletin.]

The Firm Man's Retreat.

"Mr. Irvine has arranged to leave for a trip to England for the benefit of his health."—*Daily Paper.*

IRVINE : "Strike's me this is a good place to get out of."

BENT : "D—— ! Who's afraid?"

NEW SOUTH WALES FINANCE

The State Finances in New South Wales have recently been the cause of much discussion all over Australia. Commenting on the matter in our January number we quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. James Ashton, M.L.A., at Wollongong. The Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, Minister of Works in New South Wales, has requested us to insert the following letter contradicting some of Mr. Ashton's statements. Mr. Ashton has sent us a reply to Mr. O'Sullivan's letter, which we also publish.

Dear Sir,

In your January number you have published a summary of Mr. Ashton's speech at Wollongong, in which he states that the See Government has increased the public debt of New South Wales from £65,000,000 to £82,500,000, an increase of £17,500,000. This assertion is incorrect. Mr. Ashton also makes other assertions of an equally misleading character. In proof of my contention, I enclose a memorandum which I have received from our Treasury. It is signed by the Chief Accountant, so that its correctness is vouched for by the best of authority, while Mr. Ashton has only his own peculiar methods of calculation to rely upon. Here are the statements and replies:—

Mr. Ashton: "Under their (the See Government) administration the Public Debt had increased from £65,000,000 to £82,500,000, an increase of £17,500,000."

Answer.—The Public Debt proper on August 31st, 1899, the close of the month immediately preceding that on which the present Government took office, was £63,820,759. Add floating debt, viz., G.P.O. suspense account, £468,060; Centennial Park suspense account, £228,417; overdraft on the general loan account, £151,511; advances to general loan account, £1,500,000; total, £2,347,988; total on August 31st, 1899, £66,168,747. At the close of last financial year, June 30th, 1903, the public debt proper was £77,692,987; add floating debt, overdraft consolidated revenue account, £484,356; overdraft general loan account, £2,793,618; total, £3,277,974; total on June 30th, 1903, £80,970,961; or an increase of £14,802,214.

Mr. Ashton made a similar statement as to increased indebtedness in December, 1902, which was answered as per memo. attached.

Mr. Ashton: "Last year the Government spent £2,500,000 more than was expended by Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania together, although their combined territory was two and a-half times larger than this State, and their population exceeded ours by 500,000."

Answer.—Mr. Ashton, in making his comparison of the expenditure (in which is included Commonwealth expenditure) of New South Wales with that of the combined States of Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania (the figures for which he takes from Coghlan), draws wrong conclusions on imperfect comparisons for the purpose of

damaging the Government. It is logical to assume that though the expenditure is greater, the revenue of New South Wales is also greater, consequently this State must be richer and more prosperous than the combined States quoted by him. The comparison of territory alone has no meaning when the small territory of the richest country in the world—viz., Great Britain—is borne in mind.

Mr. Ashton: "Loan expenditure of this Government amounted to £500,000 more than was expended by all the rest of the States of the Commonwealth put together."

Answer.—The figures quoted as to loan expenditure are substantially correct, and were taken from Coghlan's Australasian statistics. Mr. Ashton might have completed his quotations and shown 1. Public debt of New South Wales, £77,692,987; all other States, £145,178,778; 2. Interest charges of New South Wales, £2,746,965; all other States, £5,344,023. So that if Mr. Ashton's audience concluded from his utterances that the public debt of New South Wales was in consequence more than that of the other colonies combined, they were misled.

Mr. Ashton: "During the last two years the See Government had spent between 35 and 36 millions."

Reply.—Mr. Ashton takes his figures from the Auditor-General's report on public accounts, year 1902-3, viz.:—

Con. Rev. Fund Ex-	1901-2.	1902-3.
penditure	£11,007,185	£11,467,234
Loans Expenditure ...	4,940,895	4,600,481
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£15,948,080	£16,067,715

	£32,015,795
Add Loans repaid	3,324,200

Total quoted by Mr. Ashton £35,339,995

It will be observed that Mr. Ashton classes loans paid or renewed as expenditure, and so swells his figures by £3,324,200.

E. W. O'SULLIVAN.

Mr. James Ashton's letter in reply is as follows:—

Dear Sir,

That Mr. O'Sullivan should be asking you to publish at the end of March a letter dealing with subjects which had been exhaustively discussed in the Sydney press a month previously, and ap-

parently finally disposed of, is indicative of his controversial method. For the benefit of those of your readers who, interested in the matter, have not followed the course of the discussion in the Sydney press, I will touch briefly, and *seriatim*, upon the several points dealt with by Mr. O'Sullivan in his letter:—

1. Did the Lyne-See Governments increase the indebtedness of New South Wales by 17½ millions between the date of their taking office in September, 1899, and the time at which I spoke at Wollongong—viz., December, 1903?

The convincing rejoinder made to Mr. O'Sullivan on this point is contained in the following extracts from a letter from me appearing in the Sydney dailies of 1st inst.:—

I am now in the happy position of being able to call in support of the statement made by me a witness of no less eminence than Mr. T. W. Waddell, Colonial Treasurer, and official financial mouthpiece of the Government of which Mr. O'Sullivan is a member. Speaking on June 23 last (*Hansard*, Vol. 10, p. 203), Mr. Waddell said:—

"The total indebtedness, including funded and unfunded debt, which this Government had incurred at the end of last month, including resumpptions, was £15,090,000. Taking the honourable member's own figures, and adding the cost of the Darling Harbour resumpptions yet to be paid, it will be between £1,400,000 and £1,600,000. Then there will be something for some other resumpptions, I am not sure of the exact amount, but perhaps £200,000 or £300,000, and it must bring the total up to nearly £2,000,000. We will say, however, that they will be £2,000,000, in order that we may be on the safe side, and it will bring the total amount (i.e., of increased indebtedness) to £17,000,000."

Between the date (i.e., May 31, 1903) at which the Colonial Treasurer fixed the increased indebtedness at £17,000,000, and the date on which I spoke, at least £1,000,000 must have been added.

The day after my letter containing the foregoing was published, the Treasurer delivered in his own constituency a carefully prepared financial speech. This enabled me to supplement my previous rejoinder to Mr. O'Sullivan by the following observations (culled from the report of an interview with me on the subject of Mr. Waddell's speech, *vide Daily Telegraph* of March 3):—

In view of my recent controversy with Mr. O'Sullivan as to the extent the Governments of which he was and is a member had added to the public indebtedness, I naturally looked with some degree of interest to Mr. Waddell's statements on this point. I observe that he sets the actual loan expenditure down at £15,935,000. To this total has to be added £1,250,000 (Mr. Waddell's figures) for outstanding resumption claims, £700,000 for discounts on loans (the amount for which we are liable on our loans in excess of the actual amount received), and £484,000, the cash deficiency on June 30 last. These figures total up nearly 18½ millions, whilst Mr. O'Sullivan said some very rude things to me because I set down the total increased indebtedness during the Lyne-See régime up to the end of 1903 at 17½ millions. I hope, therefore, that Mr. O'Sullivan will either tender me an appropriate apology, or point out where Mr. Waddell is wrong. I expect him to do neither.

Instead of either apologising to me, or setting the Treasurer of his Government right, Mr. O'Sullivan pursues the remarkable course of asking you to publish a month later his original inaccuracies.

2. That New South Wales in each of the two last financial years spent more money on the work of Government than was expended in the same periods by three other Australian States (Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania), representing a territory 2½ times as great, and a population half a million greater than New South Wales, and maintaining three distinct public services as against one only in New South Wales.

The amount by which the expenditure exceeded the joint expenditure of the other three States was stated by me at half a million. The accuracy of this statement is apparently not disputed. An attempt to qualify it merely results in a begging of the question.

3. That New South Wales spent in 1902-3 half a million more loan money than did the other five Australian States put together.

This is not disputed; but Mr. O'Sullivan's advisers attempt to minimise the importance of the criticism by stating that, notwithstanding New South Wales' recent extravagant expenditure, her debt is only £77,692,000 (sic), whilst that of the other States is £145,178,000. What this discloses is precisely what I argued for—viz., that while prior to the O'Sullivan régime New South Wales borrowings were only about half the total sum of the borrowings of the other States, still in the financial year 1902-3 (as well as in the year 1901-2) her borrowings were actually greater than those of the other States combined.

4. My alleged statement that the See Government in the last two financial years spent between 35 and 36 millions.

What I actually said was that the See Government had in two years spent more money than the Reid Government spent during their last three years in office. Mr. Reid, I said, spent in three years between 33 and 34 millions. The See Government in two years, on the same basis, spent between 35 and 36 millions. What I meant by "on the same basis" was that I included in the expenditure of the See Government the cost of certain services which was borne directly by the State Government in Mr. Reid's day, but which before the commencement of the last two years of the See Government had passed to the control of the Commonwealth. It was the inclusion of the last of these services in the expenditure of the See Government (it being indispensable to the comparison) that led Mr. O'Sullivan's advisers astray, and caused them to suspect me of including loan renewals. This has, of course, long since been made perfectly clear in the columns of the Sydney press, but Mr. O'Sullivan has not the slightest scruple in ignoring that fact.

Sydney, March 12.

JAMES ASHTON.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE FAR EAST.*

THE RIVAL CHANCES.

Mr. Alfred Stead writes in the *World's Work* on the conflict in the Far East. He puts the opposing points of view in a nutshell by saying "Japan is ready to negotiate about Manchuria, but Korea is a settled question; Russia, on her part, is ready enough to discuss Korea, but Manchuria is a matter between herself and China only." Out of the *impasse* thus created, Mr. Stead thinks that there is only one result that can be predicted with a reasonable amount of certainty. Mr. Stead then proceeds to discuss the relative advantages in the positions occupied by the two Powers:—

As to the chances of a war at the present season, they are, in the opinion of the present writer, all in favour of Japan. Vladivostock, where are situated the only docks available, save one at Port Arthur, will be frozen in shortly, the small harbour space at Port Arthur will force her fleet to try conclusions with the Japanese. The latter can place seven battleships, seven armoured cruisers, and sixteen unarmoured cruisers in line against Russia's eight battleships, five armoured cruisers, and fourteen unarmoured cruisers. Japan's vessels are modern and homogeneous, and, most important item of all, the crews know the coasts and seas. The Japanese desire above all things to have a decisive action at the very beginning of the war. A victory then would mean command of the sea and immunity from any attack upon Japanese territory, while even a drawn battle would leave the advantage on Japan's side, since the Russian vessels could not repair, while the Japanese have every facility close at hand. It is for this reason that it is all to Russia's interest to postpone a conflict until the spring, when Vladivostock is again open, and Japan would have to divide her fleet in order to deal with the two naval bases of Russia. Everything, therefore, would seem to point to Japanese action just as soon as Vladivostock is frozen up.

Mr. Stead further points out that during the Chino-Japanese war the Japanese officers traversed all the country in which a war with Russia would take place. "It may be taken as certain that the Manchuria railway will be destroyed—by brigands, by honest Chinese farmers, by anyone who is anxious for a good useful piece of iron." During peaceful times the Russians found it hard enough to prevent this. Russia will have difficulty in getting a loan. Japan will find it easy to do so in England. Mr. Stead concludes, "Close to her base, opposed to an adversary thousands of miles away, Japan, I think, has every chance of winning her fight."

*The articles reviewed here were written before the outbreak of war.

"THE WHITE PERIL."

The *Forum* contains a paper by Muhammad Barakatullah on the Russo-Japanese imbroglio. It is a review of the Far Eastern situation from a non-European standpoint. The starting-point of the present trouble was the European dread of the Yellow Peril. Japan discerned therein an ominous symptom of a fast-approaching White Peril. Consequently she resolved to create the machinery for the unification and regeneration of the entire yellow family, comprising Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans, under the leadership of Japan. This pan-Mongol movement would be the most effective defence against the White Peril. The writer refers to the active anti-foreign agitation going on now in China, which may involve Russia in a second Boxer rising. A reverse for Russia would, he thinks, make Germany the first Power in the world, and would divide the commercial supremacy between Germany and the United States. The writer concludes by affirming that the popular feeling in China and Japan is so thoroughly aroused to the danger confronting the yellow race that it may at any moment pass beyond the control of statesmanship and diplomacy.

THE CONFLICT "INEVITABLE."

Mr. Robert Machray, writing in the *Monthly Review*, sums up the situation by saying:—

Russian expansion finds itself at length face to face with Japanese expansion, and it seems as certain as anything can be that what is to succeed and prevail can only be determined by trial by battle.

Contrasting the two cases, he finds that the Japanese have the better claim, and concludes by saying:—

Should peace-counsels prevail, and war be postponed for a time, it will be at the cost to Russia of a greatly diminished prestige not only in the Far East but in all Asia, where prestige counts for so much, and throughout the world, while the prestige of Japan will have become sensibly enhanced.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL WEAKNESS.

"Calchas," in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes on "First Principles in the Far East." He considers that there is not the slightest doubt but that Great Britain will do her duty by her ally, but pleads that the possible consequences of a Japanese-Russian conflict in Europe may not be overlooked. He says:—

Internally, Russia is not strengthening, but is weakening. By comparison with the four others that have been mentioned, she is weaker than she has ever been. Her diplomacy, beneath a superficial appearance of audacity, has betrayed more

and more during recent years a profound consciousness of debility. She is well aware that she is confronted by the serious danger of finding Japan entrenched across her path in the Far East, England in the Middle East, and Germany in the Near East. She cannot make up her mind to seek a remedy for her situation by making friends with that one of these three Powers whose friendship she might count the least costly, and whose help, if it could be had for any of her purposes, would be the most advantageous. She cannot, at the present moment, risk war upon any one of her three chief fronts without running the danger of permanently sacrificing her interests on the other two. Her internal condition means that defeat would involve perils without limit.

TOO MUCH VITUPERATION.

He deplores the campaign of calumny against Russia and all that is Russian, finding in it a curious parallel to our own position with regard to the South African War:—

As a matter of honour even well-bred duellists do not vituperate before they engage, and it would make a saving change in the whole attitude of international politics if the Press of every country would on principle avoid libelling the adversary it thinks it may have to fight. If the newspapers of every country could unlearn the habit of imputing peculiar evil to the policy of all the countries with which they disagree, it would be far more serviceable to the cause of peace among men than all the efforts of the Hague Conference.

THE VALUE OF KOREA.

“Calchas” thus sums up the situation as far as it touches Korea:—

Japan must fight for Korea if she cannot get it otherwise. It is her matter of life and death. Upon Russia's part, it is not absolutely a matter of life and death, but the possession of Korea would be an asset of such extraordinary importance; the final loss of the peninsula by Russia would be a check so complete and depressing, a disadvantage so decisive and permanent in its character, that any power in Russia's situation would be justified in fighting for Korea if there were a reasonable prospect of success. With the new great Power entrenched in Korea, Russia will be commanded by Japan in the Yellow Sea quite as effectively as she is commanded by Germany in the Baltic. Powerful as Russia's position would be in Korea, that of Japan, for all naval purposes at least, would be far more so. It would throw the sea-power of the Far East into her hands permanently. Settled upon both sides of the Straits of Korea, she could cut the communications between Vladivostock and Port Arthur at will. From the military point of view, Japan, once fully installed in North Korea, would be close upon the flank of the Manchurian Railway. Entrenched in this position, Japan would have the best prospects of achieving the permanent supremacy in the Far East. It will be seen that if ever there was a case of the irreconcilable antagonism of fundamental interests, it is this. Any Power, we repeat, in the position of Russia, would be justified a thousand times from its own point of view in fighting for Korea if, upon consideration of all the circumstances, there were a reasonable prospect of success, and if there were no danger of sacrificing even more important interests elsewhere.

OUR FRIENDSHIP TO FRANCE ALL IMPORTANT.

He concludes:—

If we judge solely by an analysis of interests on both sides, we shall find it hard to believe that the rational solution can be avoided. Whether sooner or later, without war or after war, Korea is likely to become Japanese, and Manchuria to remain Russian. A peaceful solution in that sense depends upon regarding the issue not as one between light and darkness, but as between two sets of political interests exceptionally difficult to adjust between two great Powers who have come against each other as the result of equally inevitable processes of expansion in opposite directions. Let us remember that the maintenance of the friendship with France ought now to be the first object of our diplomacy in Europe. Let us agree to remember that Russia is the ally of France, and to restrain the luxury of our moral sentiments in deference to that fact, exactly as we appreciate the courtesy of the French Press towards our own ally. If British and French public opinion can clearly unite in the conviction that Korea ought to become Japanese and Manchuria to remain Russian, the solution that a trial of strength could scarcely fail to enforce might be reached even at the eleventh hour, without recourse to arms.

WHY JAPAN DISCUSSES MANCHURIA.

Dr. Dillon, in his *résumé* of foreign affairs in the *Contemporary Review*, deals at length with the Far East. He makes several very good points, which are generally overlooked by writers on this subject:—

Suppose, he says, for the sake of argument, that parchment treaties had for Russia and Japan today the same value that they formerly possessed, and do still possess, in the eyes say of France and England in the matter of Newfoundland, a good workable agreement might be come to in a week. For between the avowed aims of Russia and the maximum claims of Japan there is a margin quite large enough to supply materials for a satisfactory compromise. Take, for instance, Japan's case as stated to me by one of the Mikado's most fair-minded diplomatic representatives in Europe. A few years ago she acquired a portion of Southern Manchuria by right of conquest, such as the law of nations still deems a sufficient title. The war, of which that territorial acquisition was the upshot, cost her immense sums of money—and that expense is held to constitute a further and indeed a flawless title to territory in the Far East. Russia cannot belittle these arguments without throwing up her own case, which is founded on them, or rather on only one of the two.

But Russia forced Japan to waive her right, on the ground that China's integrity is indispensable to the weal of the world. Whatever else might happen, China's territory must remain inviolate and inviolable. Japan, therefore, making a virtue of necessity, cleared out of Southern Manchuria, whereupon Russia, forgetful of her anxiety for the Celestial Empire, entered in and occupied not merely the southern districts, but the entire province. The occupation, however, was only temporary, Russia said, and pledged herself to evacuate the country on a certain date. Indignant at this breach of faith, as they termed it, the Japs none the less remained cool. They wisely resolved to refrain from protests and demonstrations, to accept

Russia's word, and wait patiently till the date fixed for returning the province to China should arrive. Not until it had come and gone without bringing any change of masters in Manchuria did the Government of the Mikado move, and then they put forward a claim to compensation in Korea and to the benefits assured them by their treaty rights in Manchuria.

The crux of the Korean question Dr. Dillon rightly surmises to lie in the possession of the fortifiable ports at the extreme south of the Peninsula, the right to create a second Dardanelles in the Straits of Korea. "Russia's interest in occupying these two ports, or at least Masampho, is enormous, but *only if she be resolved absolutely to annex all Manchuria.*"

ARBITRATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Arbitration Dr. Dillon considers impossible. Suppose, he says:—

That the Hague tribunal tried the case to the best of its ability, the issue it would have to decide is which of the two parties enjoys a sacred or inalienable right to rob a third State of a rich province and a fourth Power of everything it owns. To put the matter ironically but plainly, it would be as if two thieves, having fallen out over the distribution of the booty which they expected from a burglary as yet only planned, were to take their differences before one of his Majesty's judges and ask him to try the case according to his conscience and the law of the realm. They would not perhaps allege that their honour was at stake, but that would be needless. And the translation into plain laconic English of any judgment come to by the international tribunal would run approximately: "and for the aforesaid reasons his Imperial Majesty N.N. alone possesses the right lawfully to despoil his Imperial Majesty, the Chinese Emperor, of his province of Manchuria, and further to wrest from the grasp of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Corea, all the territories which he inherited from his forefathers, without any reserve whatever."

THE FUTURE—JAPAN.

The Japanese Government rely less, very much less, upon any terms agreed to by Russia than upon their own ability to enforce them: and as this is necessarily a quantity which as time goes on decreases relatively to their rival, they are embarrassed sorely. "We would gladly make terms with Russia," remarked my Japanese informant, "but she will keep them only until such time as she can afford to disregard them, and that of course will be the moment when we can no longer object efficaciously to her backslidings. We cannot trust Russia, her diplomatic bonds have fallen deeper than her paper money during the Crimean War."

The utmost, then, that can reasonably be anticipated is the maintenance of peace for a very limited time. And this is all the more to be regretted that the terms of any *modus vivendi* agreed upon would necessarily include one important stipulation at least, which would be useless if not enduring. That would be a clause granting to Japan certain substantial commercial concessions in Manchuria, in consideration of her waiving the right to claim immediate compensation in Corea for Russia's occupation of Manchuria. . . . Manchuria, if the doctrine of the "open door"

were upheld, would be a present to the nations at Russia's expense. Its markets would be flooded with Japanese, American, English and German wares, to the exclusion of Muscovite goods; and Russia would thus by a stroke of the pen have thwarted the policy which she had for years been pursuing at enormous cost.

THE FUTURE—RUSSIA.

Russian troops will be massed on the Chinese border in such numbers as to sweep away all opposition, provided always that there be time enough to execute the plan. The naval squadron, however, will be kept in Far Eastern waters, despite the hundreds of millions which it absorbs, and its doubtful prospects of sweeping the sea.

And it is the knowledge of that scheme which causes the Japs to exercise more than their usual caution, and to think well before patching up the quarrel for a year or two. What they eagerly desire is lasting peace, not a disadvantageous truce. Whether it will be concluded no man can say. The only clear points are its difficulties, which consist, on the one hand, in the impossibility of Japan ceding the two ports of Masampho and Mokpho to Russia, and the fixed resolve of the latter Power to hinder them from falling into the hands of Japan, and, on the other side, in the impossibility of Russia adopting the policy of the "open door" in Manchuria. And unless these impossibilities become feasible, it will be as difficult to conclude a lasting peace as to build a palace over an abyss.

THE OCCUPATION OF PEKING IN 1900.

Peculiarly interesting at this time, when Russia is threatening to occupy Peking if China does not behave, is the account of the entrance of the allies into the Chinese capital in August, 1900, contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) by Gen. H. Frey, who commanded the French contingent in that expedition, and who will soon issue his story in book form. He describes, in a carefully written, detailed way, the entire expedition, with suggestive illuminative comments on the conduct of the troops of the different nations, the behaviour of the Chinese, and the appearance of the city. The Chinese army, he informs us, was in a very bad condition—

—disordered, without a commander, more or less without any direction, with no plan of defence, totally lacking in initiative. Instead of harassing the allied troops on the march, they fought among themselves in the outskirts of their capital.

JAPANESE AND RUSSIANS ENTER FIRST.

The Japanese and Russians were the first to enter the Chinese capital. General Frey gives the line of march of each contingent, and recounts its progress. The Japanese, he says, were the first to demand to be led by the open road into Peking, not, he thinks, for reasons of glory only.

The motive which influenced these soldiers of the Isle of the Rising Sun should not be attributed exclusively (as has been written) to desire to secure for themselves the task most difficult, and, therefore, most glorious, but also—a glance at the plan

of Peking will show this—to the material advantage of taking one of these gates (of the Tartar City), as this would give them direct and immediate access to the quarters where was to be found the greatest riches of the Tartar City and lead them directly to the gates of the imperial palace.

He admits, however, that they acquitted themselves nobly.

When the Russian general, Linéwitch, heard that the Japanese intended to march to the attack before the day set for the combined movement of the allies, he sent General Wassilewsky to enter through the Toung-Pien-men gate. This command penetrated into the Chinese capital two hours before the arrival of the Japanese.

OUTRAGES BY EUROPEAN TROOPS.

The French general admits that there was massacre, pillage, and outrage. The blame for this, he says, must be laid on the native troops under the command of the allies. The European officers "never once failed in their duty, by their general attitude, by their moderation, by their orders repeatedly given that private property be respected, and by asking for clemency and generosity to the vanquished." In these respects, the French officers "have proved that they possess conscience and high moral sense."

General Frey declares that both the Russian and the American commanders kept a sharp lookout lest the Japanese or the French should make an earlier attack than was agreed upon by the conference of allied generals. He mentions having been twice compelled to question General Chaffee as to the latter's intentions, the American commander replying that he would abide strictly by the letter of the agreement.

HOW THE CITY LOOKED.

The actual entrance of the French column into the Chinese city is described by General Frey, in the words of Captain Bobo, one of his officers of ordnance, who kept a diary.

The column marched with care, for we could not be sure at what moment the roofs of the houses along the streets would storm down upon us with a hail of bullets. A good part of the road traversed looked more like a plowed field than a city; from time to time a group of houses, in the midst of the trees, made us realise that we were not in the open country; no trace of the detachments which had preceded us. Thus the little troop advanced, in silence, keeping along the same road, which seemed without end. Speaking and smoking were forbidden; the men received orders to keep their hands upon their bayonets and canteens, to prevent all noise. Finally the road widened out; we entered one of the great streets of the city. This street seemed deserted; everything was sullen and dismal; the silence of death weighed down upon each quarter of the city; the windows and doors of all the houses were closed. On we pressed without waiting to find out whether they were occupied or not; we must reach the

legations at the earliest possible moment. It is just about midnight. The doors of the buildings on either side of the column—mostly shops and eating-houses—remain tightly closed. Yet, from without one can hear, for the moment, through the partitions, various noises—the moving of furniture, words exchanged in low voices, the suppressed cough of some old person or invalid, and other signs that all the houses are occupied.

General Frey ridicules the idea that the Europeans at the beleaguered legations were in need. They had plenty of provisions and other supplies of various kinds, he declares.

"THE REAL DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA."

In an article under this title, Dr. Latouche-Tréville, in *La Revue*, argues that the early Buddhist missionaries from Japan to California were really the ancestors of the dominant native races of America, and the actual discoverers of the continent. He argues that the passage from Kamchatka by way of Bering Strait and through Alaska was quite possible. All along the North American coast, from Alaska to Mexico, he traces, even to the Isthmus of Panama, the progress of these Japanese missionaries, adducing ethnological, economic, and linguistic proofs. Mexican folk-lore, he says, proves beyond a doubt that there were oral traditions among the Mexicans in which figured white men of the Mongolian type "in long white robes, who talked to the people in a language of goodness, and preached unto them peace, self-control, unselfishness, and righteousness." He produces, as evidence, pictures of Aztec deities which have curious analogies to Chinese sacred images. He also makes some interesting linguistic and etymological comparisons; for example, Guatemala (one of the patronyms of Buddha) has its analogies in Guatemala, Huatamo, and Guaitmozin. Another name of Buddha, Cakya-Mouni suggests Oaxaca, Zacatecas, and Zakatekolula. Even, he says, if one were as sceptical as Voltaire, he could not help being astonished at these similarities, and could not believe that these similarities are accidental. Ancient Mexican architecture, he says, is strongly suggestive of an Asiatic origin. The statuette of Buddha (there is no mistaking the intention) in priestly costume found at Campêche, in Yucatan, and the deity with the face of an elephant found in Aztec countries, were "certainly copies of the idols of the East." One is forced to believe, concludes this writer, that "the Buddhist missionaries were the true discoverers of America," and that this discovery was made "ten centuries before that night of the 11th of October, 1492, when the Genoese navigator, in the service of Spain, saw from his high-decked caravel the solid ground upon which he set his foot and called 'San Salvador.'"

REVIVING SPAIN AND MORIBUND MOROCCO.

The President of the Spanish Senate, Senor Rios, writes on the relation of Spain and Morocco in the *National Review*, whose editor is to be congratulated on making the voice of Spain thus eloquently audible. There vibrates through this utterance a noble national self-consciousness. The writer thus alludes to the revival of his nation's fortunes:—

Since the time of our Colonial disasters Spain has broken with the romantic and the epic, but she treasures both in the inmost recesses of her heart. . . . In the opinion of other nations there is nothing that savours of the past in the rapid, thorough, and efficacious manner in which Spain proceeds with her reconstruction. Since the bloody days in Cuba and the Philippines, and the disasters she suffered in the conflict with such an unequal adversary as the United States, our country is engaged in recuperating her strength. She has proved her perfect solvency, even to the point of prodigality. . . . Our securities are quoted at a higher figure than that at which they stood before the war, the wealth of the inhabitants is increasing, our industry and commerce have notably developed, and one may say in general that, now that Spain is more concentrated in herself, her efforts have gained in intensity what they have lost in extensiveness. No one can forget the vital energy revealed by a country which, in the space of a quarter of a century, has transported more than three hundred thousand men in her own ships across the Atlantic, has spent more than eight thousand millions of pesetas, and has got so far with the liquidation of the debt thereby incurred that more than two-thirds have already been paid off. Further, you cannot leave out of your calculations a race which is the mother of so many civilised nations, whose language is only second to English as regards the number of human beings who speak it.

The writer proceeds to throw serious doubts upon the alleged near demise of the Moorish monarchy. The present troubles are only a continuation of what have prevailed for more than half a century. On the contrary, he holds that the alarmist exaggerations of Moorish troubles tend rather to bring about a more complete state of pacification, and to postpone future developments to a more distant date. But if ever the time for liquidation arrives, the writer considers that Spain has the prior claim in the distribution of Morocco's inheritance. He draws an interesting contrast between French failure and Spanish success in colonisation, and it will be observed that he regards the fusion of the Spanish with the aboriginal races as one of the glories of Spain:—

More than seventy years have passed since the conquest of Algiers, and the two races, the conquerors and the conquered, still live face to face and apart, unable to produce a population in which the two elements are fused and constitute one undivided family. The Spaniards have ever possessed such aptitude for colonisation, that whenever they

came in close contact with the aborigines a new race was founded; and if this has taken place in the case of peoples so alien to the Spaniard as those of different colour, it is clear how easy it would be to bring about a fusion between peoples of the same blood who live and develop under conditions, geographic and climatic, which are practically identical. France has witnessed a practical demonstration of the truth of my assertion as to the superior qualifications of the Spaniard as regards the promotion of every form of civilisation in Africa, for it is the fact that her own colony of Algiers owes its prosperity to the assistance afforded by emigrants from our eastern provinces.

But Senor Rios thinks the day of liquidation to be very remote.

THE SULTAN AS REFORMER—IN ASIA.

"Macedonia—and After?" is the title of a very significant paper in *Cornhill*. The autonomy of other Balkan States has benefited the Porte. The European control of Macedonia will cut off from the Sultan, Albania, the source of his best troops. Turkey in Europe, with all its limitations, is a drawback to the power of the Caliph. The writer declares that Abdul Hamid has foreseen the inevitable, and has set about that steady consolidation of the Ottoman dominion in Asia which has gone on for the past quarter of a century, *pari passu* with retrocession in Europe. The old semi-independent chiefs of lawless hordes of nomads which used to prevail in Asia Minor have disappeared.

The whole of the great peninsula is held directly from Stambul, and in perfect tranquility, with a military force even smaller than that which Imperial Rome thought fit to keep there. The whole is devotedly loyal to the Padishah, and gives its manhood to form the one absolutely reliable element in his armies. The fewer travellers who have been of late in Kurdistan and Mesopotamia also find that right up to the Persian frontier on the east, and to the confines of Arabia on the south, the dominion of local *beys* and sheikhs is already become almost a thing of the past. The process is uniform and inevitable. The chieftain is constrained to accept a subsidy from the Porte and military or civil rank in the Ottoman system; then he is summoned to Stambul, whither his sons have gone before for their better education, and if he refuse, he finds that occasion is taken against him. In either case he is presently seen no more. The sons, if they reach manhood in exile, don the Sultan's livery to serve him in Syria or Yemen—anywhere but among their own tribesmen.

Kurdistan is divided and effectively administered. In Mesopotamia and Syria the Bedouins have been induced to settle on arable lands. Insecurity is almost at an end. Railways reckon on no danger from the populations along their routes. The great Arab power of the interior has been subordinated.

WHERE THE FEMINISTS PREVAIL.

LHASSA, THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

In the *Strand Magazine* appears an especially interesting account of the Tibetan capital, translated from the Russian of Mr. G. T. Tsybikov, who left Lhasa in September, 1901, although he did not reach home till the middle of last year. He was sent to Tibet by the Russian Imperial Geographical Society, and contrived to spend more than a year in and near Lhasa with a camera, with which the interesting photographs accompanying the article were taken.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LHASSA.

The word Lhasa means "land of the gods," or "full of gods." It is, after all, not such an extremely ancient city, having been founded in the seventh century A.D., by the Khan Srontszan-Gambo, who brought with him the famous statues of Buddha still preserved in Lhasa, and who settled on the hill now crowned by the Palace of the Dalai-Lama. The city is situated in a broad plain, much subject to floods. It is almost circular in form and about one English mile in diameter. The circular road around it is not more than eight miles long.

The houses of the common people are of stone, plate, or unbaked bricks, without glass in the windows; and the ancient palace of the Tibetan kings is the only building in Lhasa not allowed to be whitewashed.

The palace of the Dalai-Lama, to judge from the photograph, is a most imposing-looking edifice. It was evidently originally built as a fortress. It is 1400 feet long, and nine to ten stories high. To build it the Tibetans used all the architectural skill they possessed, and it contains all that is best and richest in Tibet, especially the golden epitaph of the fifth Dalai-Lama. In it live not only the Dalai-Lama himself, but numerous officials, followers and others, including 500 monks, whose chief duties are apparently to pray for the happiness and long life of the August One.

"A CITY OF WOMEN."

The women in Lhasa seem to have it much their own way, and the city should afford many arguments for the feminist. Of its entire population—hardly more than 10,000—at least two-thirds are women; and not only Lhasa, but Tibet itself can be described as the land of women and women's rights. The clerks in the shops, except those kept by Kashmir and Nepaul merchants, are nearly all women.

I can recall no occupation that is carried on in the country in which women are not actively engaged, and they often conduct great undertakings quite independently of men.

This preponderating feminine influence is ascribed by the writer to the vast number of celibate priests.

The results of this institution to a large part of the female population are complete independence both in business and in personal conduct. In family life both polygamy and polyandry are met with. The marriage of several brothers with one wife, or of several sisters with one husband, is regarded as the ideal condition.

OUR RAMPANT ILLITERACY.

A LAMENT BY WILLIAM WATSON.

"The State Discouragement of Literature," is the title of a suggestive paper by William Watson in the *Fortnightly Review*. He bewails the widespread insensibility and indifference to literature. The average Scotsman is capable of being interested in a poet, but the average Englishman is not. "You can discuss Burns with an Ayrshire peasant. With a Warwickshire peasant you cannot discuss Shakespeare." He quotes a German working man on whom he chanced in a walking tour in Germany, who showed a lively interest in Gladstone and Herbert Spencer. American visitors are intensely interested in the literary celebrities of the places they visit, as English tourists are not. Mr. Watson thinks that we need not acquiesce in this deplorable condition of things, but should set about reforming it. He suggests that a beginning be made in the highest quarters. The precedent set by Queen Anne has not, he laments, been followed by her Hanoverian successors.

During the whole subsequent period down to the present day, the neglect of the claims of literature, relatively to those of the arts and sciences in general, by those whose prerogative it is to dispense public honour, has been intermitted only in cases so rare as not to invalidate the rule; and if this neglect has hardly been a deliberate policy, it has, at least, become a tacit tradition. Its effects have been unfortunate. It has taught the people to undervalue literature and to hold in light estimation the literary class. In the distribution of honorific rewards to those who are considered to have served their country, literature seems expressly singled out for a studied and conspicuous disparagement.

But wherefore, Mr. Watson exclaims, this chronic elision of literature? He further complains that literary men themselves, in their own literary effusions, disparage the literary spirit. The writer invokes the aid of patriotism, and says:—

To amplify the mental prospect of the multitude is to vivify their whole existence, with results favourable to effective citizenship and of good omen for the commonwealth. But ignorance of all the larger thoughts of the world will in the end weaken the stroke of the hammer and dull the edge of the blade.

WANTED—A REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION.**SIR OLIVER LODGE'S DEMANDS.**

It is a drastic series of suggestions which Sir Oliver Lodge lays before the teachers and electors of Great Britain in the *Contemporary Review*. He maintains that there is no other right and feasible reform of greater magnitude and urgency than what is required in the schools of England, and especially in the great public schools. He finds the majority of boys turned out of them are ignorant; they neither possess knowledge, nor know how to acquire it, nor feel any interest in it, nor respect it. At present methods of instruction are disciplinary rather than educational. He objects strongly to the idea that any study which gives mental discipline is as good as any other. Boys should be taught, not merely to plod, but to learn. Whatever subjects are studied should be pursued up to a useful point. Modern languages could easily be taught so as to be useful. The dead languages should not be made compulsory, nor taught as though every boy were destined to be a classical scholar. Ordinary persons ought to acquire a smattering of a number of things. The Greek alphabet should be familiar to everybody. An idea of the Hebrew alphabet should also be inculcated. "These things are a relaxation rather than a serious study." The early outlines of nearly everything—astronomy, geology, all sorts of things—can quite easily be acquired. "First arouse interest," he urges, "then supply information or put children in the way of acquiring it for themselves, then test and consolidate and systematise it. The feeling of mastery and growing power is what more than anything conduces to interest and stimulus." Sir Oliver strongly objects to the present "form" system, in which a number of masters teach all subjects more or less badly, instead of the same number each teaching his own subject well.

STREET MANNERS.

But it is when Sir Oliver comes to deal with the primary schools that his proposals become as popularly attractive as they are administratively revolutionary. He says:—

The following are some of the commonplace things which I suggest ought to be instilled: Manners, courtesy in the street, friendly politeness in driving, and in using the pavement. The rough and selfish and thoughtless behaviour of the majority of persons in charge of vans and light carts, to each other and to the public—sauntering down the middle of the road, or whisking round corners—is quite needless and is altogether bad for the feelings of themselves and of other people. Lack of real education is painfully apparent in the mode of utilisation of thoroughfares generally. I do not say it is limited wholly to one class. I think that some awakening of thought on the elementary details of behaviour would be good in every class of

society: not making a litter for others to pick up, not throwing peel about for others to slip down—thoughtfulness, in fact, for the other members of the community among whom their lot is cast.

A PRACTICAL CURRICULUM.

Another set of things I would instil into every youthful citizen is discipline and dignified behaviour in cases of emergency, for instance, avoidance of panic at a fire, a thing of which a nation should be ashamed; likewise the mode of saving life by drowning, and "first aid" generally. Then, again, some notion of the meaning and virtue and dignity of Municipal government and of British institutions. The elements of physiology also, and of hygiene. The nature and use of breathing and of fresh air. The danger of bad food and drink, the advantage of good cooking. The proper care of the teeth, and the gain of cleanliness generally; to have respect for their bodies as a complicated mechanism, not quite "fool-proof"—mechanism given them to take care of for the period of their natural lives, but easily damaged if they are too careless and ignorant to take care of them. The germ theory of disease, also, and the consequent evils of expectoration and other foul habits. For girls—the wholesome feeding of infants and the cutting out of clothes—not stitching only—are obvious subjects of instruction. Practice in clothing dolls is inexpensive and instructive. The elements of good plain cooking would assist the comfort of a future home; so would details of household management.

"LET NATURE BE YOUR TEACHER."

For children in the country he has a still more attractive programme. He says:—

I am not wise enough to elaborate a curriculum, but often I have felt as if they would be better out observing nature, with educated assistance, in the fields, and laying a foundation for knowledge such as may hereafter provide them with some hobby of perpetual and lifelong interest; instead of being cooped up in stuffy rooms "with blinded eyesight poring over miserable books." Books, too, are necessary, of course, and poetry and much human information as well; but should not the forces and the intricacies and the secrets of nature also be opened up?

"THE COLD FACTS OF COMMONPLACE LIFE."

He thus summarises his position:—

My contention is that in primary schools, not only should the obvious reforms of smaller classes and a higher leaving age be advocated, but that more attention should be paid to real primary preparation for the cold facts of commonplace life, with such elevation of spirit and such disciplinary training as may harmonise and ennoble it.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT'S SUGGESTIONS.

Writing in *Broad Views*, Sir Charles Elliott, Chairman of the School Management Committee of the London School Board, states his point of view, which is that of a Churchman; but he admits that something ought to be done to meet the objections of the Nonconformists. He says:—

In one important detail we might imitate the procedure in Scotland. Under our Conscience Clause, a child must either share in the religious

teaching of the school, or be altogether withdrawn from it. In Scotland a child can be withdrawn from any part of it which the parent objects to. We might with advantage accept an amendment in the law by which the parent may require, if a Nonconformist, that his child shall share in the Scriptural lesson, but not in the teaching of the Creed or catechism; if a Jew, that the child may attend the Old Testament lesson, not those drawn from the New Testament. In small rural parishes where there is a mixed population and only one school, this should be a material support against the fear of proselytism.

Again it should be one of the first duties of the Educational Committees in the rural counties to make a complete survey of the educational wants of the county, and to compare the accommodation provided in voluntary schools with the religious divisions among the inhabitants. Where there is a large Nonconformist population, and the schools are entirely in the hands of the Church of England, there immediate steps should be taken to remedy the deficiency by providing undenominational schools whenever an opportunity exists.

Finally, he would make the appointment of Nonconformists compulsory to all except headmasterships, where the children were not exclusively Anglican.

HOW TO SOLVE THE JEWISH QUESTION.

Mr. Arnold White contributes to the *North American Review* his solution of the Jewish question, which he summarises as follows:—

The Jewish question is insoluble by any single nation. Even Russia is impotent if she acts alone. The Jewish question is a world problem, and therefore international in its essence. To solve the Jewish problem a conference between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon Powers is essential, in order that the problem as it affects each Power may be understood by all the parties concerned before its solution is attempted. The Russo-Anglo-American Conference should adopt the principle that Russia should provide territory, and that the other Powers should find capital for the establishing of the redundant Jewish population now multiplying in the Pale. The necessary capital should consist of the funds of the Jewish Colonisation Association as a nucleus of the contributions of wealthy Jews, of contributions from Christians of all nations.

Mr. White appends a memorandum to this effect, which he has prepared for the perusal of the Tsar.

A very different proposal is made in the *Monthly Review* by Monsieur M. O. Menchikoff (of the *Novoe Vremya*). Writing on the Jewish peril in Russia, he offers an alternative as peremptory as the fabled "the Koran or the sword." The Jews, he said, should either found a kingdom of their own outside Europe, or else renounce their nationality. "The real Ghetto of the Jews is Judaism itself. The only possible Canaan for all, including the Jews themselves, would be Christianity and the assimilation of the Jews with those nations among whom they are now living."

MR. BALFOUR AS TAOIST!

Professor E. H. Parker gives a very interesting translation in the *Dublin Review* of the Tao-Teh King or "Providential Grace" classic. He begins by remarking on the similarity between Colonel Ingersoll's teaching and Lao-Tsz's religion. He might have found many more interesting parallels between this ancient sage of China and modern minds. Here, for instance, is a saying in which Herbert Spencer would have rejoiced: "To know that you cannot know much is best; but to imagine you know the Unknowable is disastrous." Perhaps also a prominent Ex-Cabinet Minister might profit by pondering this saying: "Those who secure Empire, generally manage it without much ado; and when much ado is made about it, it will be found that those who try to secure it are unequal to the task." The same personage may perhaps be surprised to know what Lao-Tsz has to say about the highest form of man, who, when he wishes to place himself above the people, must in his language place himself below them, and if he wishes to take precedence of the people he must keep his personality in their background. "Then the Empire is delighted to have claimed him, and does not get weary of him; the reason being that making no self-assertive effort no one else in the world can successfully assert himself against him."

But it is Mr. Balfour who will probably find himself best mirrored in this Chinese classic. For therein he will read, "The highest form of man has no fixed mind. He makes the mind of the people his mind."

Hence the highest form of man says: So long as I am inactive the people will improve their own line of conduct; so long as I love calm the people will right themselves; so long as I make no ado with them the people will get rich by themselves; so long as I am without desire the people will be simple of their own accord. If the administration be easy-going the people will be unsophisticated.

His own charming temper will recall these sayings: "Those who serve as officers most creditably are never blustering; those who are the best hands at fighting never lose their tempers; those who are best at gaining victory never strive in emulation." Perhaps he may need the warning that "The more artificial prohibitions there are in the Empire, the poorer are the people"; and "The people are hungry on account of the amount of taxation consumed by their superiors; that is why they hunger. The people are difficult to govern on account of the meddlesomeness of those above them."

THE PROFIT FROM THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Panama Canal will cost the United States £40,000,000. Will the waterway benefit the commerce and industries of America, or strengthen the efficiency of her navy, or otherwise increase the ability of the United States to prevail in the coming competition among the nations of the world for political and economic leadership? Dr. Emory R. Johnson, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, professor of transportation and commerce in the University of Pennsylvania, expert on transportation for the United States Industrial Commission, editor of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," and author of "Inland Waterways" and "American Railway Transportation," contributes to *Everybody's Magazine* for February an article which answers this question in the affirmative. The distances which will be saved by the canal he puts graphically thus:

DISTANCES SAVED BY THE CANAL.

From New York to San Francisco by the Straits of Magellan, the present route for steamers, the distance is 13,714 nautical miles, and from New Orleans to San Francisco 14,114 miles. By way of the Panama Canal, the distance from New York will be 5299 miles, and from New Orleans 4698 miles, the route from New York being shortened 8415 miles, and from New Orleans 9416 miles. From New York to the principal nitrate of soda port of Chile, Iquique—the city having the heaviest export tonnage of any place on the west coast of South America—the present steamer route is 9221 nautical miles long; from Hamburg, the distance is 10,041 miles; whereas by the Panama Canal the figures for New York are 4021 (a saving of 5200 miles), and from Hamburg 7189 (a gain of 2852 miles). From San Francisco *via* Callao, the Straits of Magellan, and Pernambuco to Liverpool is 14,084 marine miles; *via* Panama, the distance is 8038 miles—6046 miles less. The Panama Canal will bring New York nearly 4000 miles nearer Sydney, Australia, and about 6000 miles closer to Wellington, in New Zealand.

A survey of typical industries in the eastern, southern, central, and western sections of the United States is given by Dr. Johnson to fix the relations of the canal to American economic development.

HOW AMERICAN INDUSTRY WILL PROFIT.

The north-eastern section of the United States has already become a great manufacturing region. A larger outlet for its textile and iron and steel products, and for the many other manufactures now being exported, and the ability to secure the foods, chemicals, ores, fibers and woods obtainable only from Pacific countries, are yearly becoming more imperative. . . . When a Brooklyn firm informs us that it sends over half a million dollars' worth of machinery annually to the Hawaiian Islands, or a Philadelphia company reports the exportation of 156 locomotives—four full vessel-loads—to China and Siberia in a little over two calendar years, and a Baltimore corporation tells of a single order for 30,000 tons of steel rails for Aus-

tralia, and of another order for 70,000 tons of rails for the Trans-Siberian Railway, we can understand in a more concrete way the relation of the Pacific trade—and of the Isthmian canal that will facilitate that commerce—to the industrial progress of the north-eastern part of the United States.

HOW THE SOUTH WILL BENEFIT.

Throughout American history, the exports from the Southern States, the cotton, tobacco, timber, and naval stores, have constituted a large part of the tonnage of our foreign commerce; and recently phosphate, coal, iron and steel, and general manufactures have made an important addition to the out-bound trade of that section.

The canal will open up a large market for Southern coal, lumber, naval stores and phosphate. The coal will be required by the vessels using the canal, and in the coaling stations of the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean in tropical and south temperate latitudes, and also for industrial purposes along the west coast of Central and South America.

The Southern States now send large quantities of lumber to the eastern coast of South America, and when the canal has been opened an equally important trade with the west side of the continent will follow. The phosphate fertilisers of Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee will be sent to Southern California, Western Mexico, Hawaii, Japan and other countries where agriculture is carried on extensively by means of irrigation.

AND THE WEST.

The typical products of the Pacific Slope are wheat, barley, bee sugar and hops, lumber and shingles, fruit and vegetables of many kinds, cattle hides and wool, and the articles obtained from the extensive river and marine fisheries—that is to say, the west coast States produce foods and the materials of industry. Wheat, flour, lumber and canned goods are now shipped across the Pacific to Oceania and the Orient, but the largest market for the west coast products is in Europe, and particularly in the manufacturing sections of the eastern half of the United States. In spite of the great economies that have been made during the past two decades in the costs of moving freight by rail, the volume of bulky commodities that can be hauled with profit over high mountains to markets from 2000 to 3000 miles distant is small.

THE ESTIMATED TRAFFIC.

The tonnage of the maritime commerce of the United States that would, no doubt, have used the canal had it been in existence in 1899 was 3,435,887 cargo tons, comprising commodities valued at £25,200,000. The total tonnage of the trade between European countries and western, South and Central America, British Columbia, and Hawaii, which would have used the canal in that year amounts to a total of 6,702,541 tons. These figures refer to the commerce of the past only. The new Panama Canal Company has made a study of the freight passing through the canal and over the railroad, and the estimate is that in 1914—the year in which the canal is expected to be open for traffic—7,000,000 tons net register will pass through.

COLOMBIA AND PANAMA.

There is a most enlightening sketch of recent events in the Panama Isthmus, by T. S. Alexander, in the *World's Work*. He has had the advantage of a four years' residence in those parts, and knows of what he speaks. Of Colombia he says:—

Clericalism is the curse of the country. It was the direct cause of the recent revolution, which caused such a holocaust of lives. It is the real cause of the secession of Panama. From practically every pulpit in the interior they preached against the canal. They brought every influence in their power to bear in order to secure the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty. They had to contend with the greed of the Bogota politicians, but they cleverly got over that by suggesting the exorbitant counter-proposition which they knew full well the United States would never accept. Their motive was simple enough. They knew that the construction of the canal would lead to the building of railways, the introduction of foreign capital and foreign ideas, and the speedy opening up of the country to a civilisation and progress that would put an end to their absolute power.

In proportion of her size Colombia contributes more to the Roman Catholic Church than any other Latin-American country. She does not pay her foreign debts, but she sends huge sums to Rome every year. The official subsidy to the Church is 200,000 dols. (gold) per annum, but the private contributions and the money drawn from the public treasury in indirect ways exceed that sum a hundredfold. The priests who control affairs do not mean to lose the handling of this money if they can help it.

HATRED OF U.S.A.

In their crusade against the Panama canal and all outside civilising influences the priests in Colombia have been helped by the Colombians' intense hatred and distrust of foreigners, especially the Americans. In the United States people think that South Americans must love the kind elder brother who casts the protecting wing of the Monroe Doctrine over them. It is not so, for they simply regard it as an attempt on the part of "Uncle Sam" to keep Latin America as a private feast, which he can gobble up at leisure. Besides that, it offends their keen national pride. Foreigners in Colombia have suffered terribly, and will suffer in the future, through the backing which America has given to the Panama Republic. It will take months to find out what has happened to them in the remote parts of the territory. It may never be found out, but from my knowledge of the Colombians I believe that Americans and other foreigners have been maltreated, plundered, thrown into gaol, and even murdered.

THE REVOLUTION.

Writing of the revolution which gave to the world the Republic of Panama, Mr. Alexander says:—

No other war of modern times has cost half as many lives or one-tenth of the misery for which the unwritten campaign in Colombia has been responsible. I have witnessed barbarities which cannot be described—women and children tortured to death in a manner that made the stories of Armenian and Macedonian massacres seem mild. It is a common thing for a boy of twelve or fourteen to be thrashed

to death with cowhide whips for "deserting" from the army—that is to say, running back home after he had been forcibly enlisted. It is generally common for a mere child to be hung up by the thumbs until he dies, because he will not—or cannot—say where his father is hidden. Women have been crucified because they have refused to betray their husbands, and others have been treated infinitely worse. I can give chapter and verse for dozens of atrocities which prove conclusively that Colombia has no title to be dealt with by any Power as a civilised nation. Here is one typical story: A dentist named Theophile Borrara came to me one day, and asked if I wanted to buy some gold. I said yes, and he unwrapped a bundle and showed me about a pound of gold teeth-filings, some of which had fragments of teeth still sticking to them. "Where did you get them?" I asked in horrified amazement. "I got some of them in the fight at San José," he replied, "and the rest were got by a government colonel in the last engagement at Buenaventura." "But how did you get them out?" "We just knocked them out with bayonets and the butt-ends of rifles. The soldiers did that to all the bodies, and I bought the gold for a mere trifle."

THE FUTURE.

Mr. Alexander considers that Panama was more than justified in her bid for freedom, but

the future of their republic is a serious question. Unless the Panamanians are permanently protected by the United States they will be exposed to the vengeance of Colombia, which is sure to be wreaked sooner or later.

REFORMING OUR DEFENCES.

In the *National Review* Mr. Arnold White demands more attention to the practice and accuracy of naval gunnery. He says that defective sights have been supplied to H.M.S. "Donegal," that the sights in elevating gear of H.M.S. "Centurion" were hopelessly wrong, the sights of H.M.S. "Formidable" were defective and led to twenty-six misses out of twenty-seven. He urges that the responsibility for these and other defects should be driven home by Parliament.

A retired officer in the *National Review* gives what he calls a "Naval View of the Army." That the Navy at the present moment is fairly well officered he attributes to two facts—"the absence of money, and the promotion by merit." He quotes Lord St. Vincent's saying of naval officers, "Keep them poor, and they will serve you well." In the Army, on the other hand, as he thinks, a great number of the officers are "slothful in business and fervent in play."

General Sir Edward Brabant offers, in the *Nineteenth Century*, a Colonial comment on the report of the War Commission. He laments that no Colonial officer was examined by the Commission, and that South Africa was not represented by any member of the Commission. He takes strong exception to the way in which Mr. Rhodes in Kimberley is only reported as having given a great deal of trouble.

A BUDGET SCHEME.

"A NATIONAL TARIFF"—FOR THE ENRICHMENT OF A CLASS!

What kind of Budget we ought to expect this spring is a matter already exercising many minds. Mr. H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclads in Action," kindly unfolds, in the *National Review*, a scheme for what he declares would be the most popular Budget which has been seen for fifty years. He entitles it "A National Tariff for National Defence." He insists that there must be no reduction in the expenditure on the Navy. He advocates a naval programme stretching over five years for the annual laying down of four battleships, four armoured cruisers, twelve destroyers, and five or six submarines. He would further allow one million more for education, and one million more for the Navy, making a total expenditure of at least 146 millions. The present Revenue will yield 143 millions. He suggests a Revenue duty of 10 per cent. on imported clocks and watches, apparel, furniture, manufactured tobacco, and foreign wines; a similar duty of 20 per cent. on imported cutlery, hardware, cotton goods, porcelain, and musical instruments; and yet another tariff of 30 per cent. on imported woollen stuffs, silks, gloves, fancy goods, frame mouldings, toys, boots and shoes, and motors. These he describes as "imported luxuries" which are to be taxed, not for Protective, but for Revenue purposes. This tariff would yield, he reckons, a revenue of nine millions. He would also impose a small surtax on all goods imported into England by foreign shipping, and so relieve shipping of the Light Dues. Mr. Wilson argues that such a Budget ought not to offend the Free Food Party, would secure the enthusiastic support of Tariff Reformers, would embody a part of Mr. Chamberlain's views, and would be thoroughly popular among the working class.

This, then, is the "National tariff for national defence." The phrase sounds very patriotic, but when we examine the way in which Mr. Wilson proposes to spend the nine millions produced by the tariff, the patriotism is not quite so evident. Of the nine millions he would give three millions to wipe off the estimated deficit, and one million as an addition to the sinking fund. The remaining five millions, more than half the yield of the tariff, he would apply—to national defence? No. To Old Age Pensions? No. To relieving the pressure of the struggle for existence of the class that are underfed, ill-clad and badly housed? No. More than half of the proceeds of this "national tariff for national defence" Mr. Wilson would devote to the reduction of the income tax to 9d. in the pound! This patriotic defence scheme turns out, on closer inspection, therefore,

to be a scheme for ministering still further to the comfort of the comfortable and well-to-do classes. The British working man may perhaps be pardoned for seeing in this proposal a type of much-current "patriotism."

THE STORY OF "BRADSHAW."

Mr. Newton Deane tells in the *Strand Magazine* the story of *Bradshaw*, from its earliest beginnings in 1841. Many people who have, perhaps, wondered whether *Bradshaw* was a person, as well as a book, will be interested in knowing that he certainly was a person—a certain George Bradshaw, a Quaker, and a map-maker by calling. In the early years of Queen Victoria, when the seven existing railway companies issued monthly leaflets, it occurred to Mr. Bradshaw that it would be convenient to have all these leaflets bound up together, and he promptly acted upon his idea. The result was a "very modest, unobtrusive little volume, bound in green cloth, with a simple legend in gilt," price sixpence. Only four copies of this number are known to exist—two in the Bodleian Library and two in the possession of Bradshaw's successors, Blacklock and Co., Manchester. The railway companies at first did not smile on Bradshaw, even refusing to supply their time-tables when they knew what he was going to do with them. "Why," they said, "if this fellow goes on in this way he will make punctuality a kind of obligation, with penalties for failure." As any traveller by London suburban trains knows, that was a groundless fear.

DICKENS AND THE DOVER ROAD.

Under this title Mr. Walter Dexter contributes to *Cassell's* a sort of Dickens Baedeker to the London Road, beginning with St. George's Church in the Borough, near the site of Marshalsea Prison, and running through Greenwich, Blackheath, Shooter's Hill, and Gravesend on to the cliffs. One spot curiously combining associations of the pathos and humour of Dickens may be mentioned:—

At the end of the village of Chalk, on the right-hand side of the Dover road, is the cottage in which the young novelist spent his honeymoon, and often, in later years, when he had come to live at Gad's Hill Place, he would, Forster tells us, "walk through the marshes to Gravesend, return by Chalk Church, and stop always to have greeting with a comical old monk who, for some incomprehensible reason, sits carved in stone, cross-legged, with a jovial pot, under the porch of that sacred edifice."

After taking the reader through Rochester and Canterbury, he ends his journey at the cliffs of Dover.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. W. H. Renwick complains of the effect of foreign shipping subsidies on competition with British shipping. He urges that we should only allow free access to our markets to foreign nations who will reciprocate, and will agree, when carrying cargoes between ports in our Empire, to observe the same regulations as govern our ships. He also argues that preferential arrangements with our Colonies would keep in our hands the trade carried in large and far-going vessels.

FROM THE HOUSEKEEPER'S POINT OF VIEW.

The *House Beautiful* contains several letters from the point of view of the householder and housekeeper. Sir John Gorst says that, as a householder, he can gain nothing and lose much by the projected fiscal changes. Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P., gives the following vivid picture of the Free Trade drawingroom and the Free Trade larder:—

However tawdry the decorations and household ornaments may be in the ordinary British household, there is nothing more striking, to one who knows their origin, than the profusion of articles contributed to its outfit by different nations. We have carpets from Turkey and Persia, glass from Bohemia, porcelain from China and Japan, brass-work from Benares, silks and materials from France, tissues embroidered in India, Russia, or Hungary, woodwork from Switzerland and the Black Forest, electrical fittings from Sweden, tools and "notions" from America, furs from Siberia, untanned shields and arrows from South Africa, and rude carvings from the South Seas scattered about the most unpretentious homes. And when one peeps into the store-room it is more amazing still; apples from California and New Zealand, bananas from the West Indies, sugar from Germany and Austria, tea from India or Ceylon, coffee and nuts from Brazil, ham and cheese from Canada, bacon and butter from Denmark, eggs from France, spices from Java and the Malay States. Thus within the United Kingdom the wealth of all nations contributes to furnish the table and enrich establishments which are maintained on but moderate incomes. These are the blessings of Free Trade.

AN ARGUMENT FROM DENMARK.

In the *Monthly Review* Mr. R. A. Westenholz, President of the Agrarian League of Denmark, calls attention to the small Free Trade oasis of Denmark. He shows how Denmark, thanks to her unrestricted importation of maize and other foreign feeding-stuffs, has increased the value of her exports, while in Sweden, under Protection, exports have declined. He sees no reason for the laments of the British agriculturist, who has his position in the very centre of the market, and who might emulate the extensive progress of the Danish farmers.

THE COMPTROLLER OF KOREAN CUSTOMS.

MR. MCLEAVY BROWN.

Britain has little commercial interest in Korea, but there is always that great Englishman, Mr. Brown, to uphold British interests from his post as head of the Korean Customs. Of this remarkable man the following sketch is given by Mr. Hamilton in his book on Korea, reviewed at length elsewhere:—

It is nearly thirty years since Mr. McLeavy Brown made his appearance in China. He is content to remain in Seoul always fighting, in grim and stoical silence, against the absurd extravagances of the Court, and the infamous corruption of the officials. . . . Mr. McLeavy Brown has long been an enigma in Seoul. Although the variety of his gifts and the hospitable quality of his nature make him an important element in the life of the capital, there are few who care to study the man and his movements intelligently. Mr. McLeavy Brown possesses many moods; and the isolation in which he is placed, by the absence of any sympathy between himself and the people among whom he lives, renders the circumstances of his position almost pathetic. When, in 1896, he refused to accept any salary for the hopeless and onerous post of Financial Comptroller of the Imperial Treasury, the foreign community of Seoul was astounded. This refusal to burden still further the resources of an exhausted country is, however, an index to the guiding principles of his life. There is no dissembling in his promises. Although he may temper an ill-wind with promises, the continuity of his decision is maintained, and he attempts to carry out independently and honestly anything to which he may have pledged himself. He is indefatigable in his work; indomitable in his perseverance, cool and determined. A barrister by profession, he devotes himself to the minutiae of his service with an attention which discloses his legal training. In his estimate of a person, no less than a situation, he seldom errs.

In his official life he represents a type of Englishman that is rapidly disappearing from our public services. His private life reflects the culture and the grace of an attractive personality. They say, in Seoul, that Mr. McLeavy Brown is more skilful as a diplomatist than as an administrator; and his brilliant conversational powers give some colour to the assertion. Upon arrival in Seoul newcomers are apt to hear that "Brown is a walking encyclopædia." He speaks, reads and writes with equal facility French, German, Italian and Chinese.

MR. GLADSTONE ON CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. Goldwin Smith, in the *North American Review*, writing on Mr. Morley's Life of Gladstone, refers to Mr. Gladstone's sympathy with the South in the Civil War, and adds this paragraph:—

With a view, probably, to the satisfaction of mortified friends of the North in England, he wrote to a friend suggesting that, if the North thought fit to let the South go, it might in time be indemnified by the union of Canada with the Northern States. As the letter, on consideration, seemed unlikely to have the desired effect, and not unlikely at some future time to prove embarrassing to the writer, no use was made of it and it was destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO UNDER THE SWAY OF THE LABOUR UNIONS.

The situation which now obtains in San Francisco cannot fail to be deeply interesting to Australasians. What is in San Francisco to-day may easily be in an Australasian city to-morrow. "The madness of much power" has unfortunately fallen upon the Labour Unions in the Californian city, but this regrettable result, it is to be hoped, is merely a passing phase. No other city in the United States is so completely dominated by the labour unions to-day as is San Francisco. Most people who have not read of any great strikes for the past two years in San Francisco, while strikes have been of frequent occurrence in almost every part of the States, may be inclined to question the validity of this statement. A glance at the facts, however, will show that the absence of labour troubles has been directly due to the absolute rule of the unions. In fact, there is in San Francisco precisely what Mr. Ray Stannard Baker calls "a corner in labour." In the February number of *McClure's Magazine*, Mr. Baker relates in detail what is happening in San Francisco, and shows what may be expected to happen in other cities where labour organisation becomes as fully developed. Time was when the employer was supreme, and able to prevent the organisation of his labourers. Later arose conditions similar to those in the Pennsylvanian coal regions, where miners and operators are equally well organised. But in San Francisco it is the employer who has suffered defeat, while unionism has achieved an unprecedented triumph.

WHERE THE EMPLOYERS LOST.

Mr. Baker, in his studies of the San Francisco situation, went back to the great teamsters' strike of 1901, in which almost every industrial interest of the city was involved. At that time the city was enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity. Money had poured in during the Spanish War, and discoveries had been made which greatly cheapened mechanical power and stimulated industry. The workingmen of San Francisco have always been largely of pure American birth. Whatever else may be said of their methods, they have at least been intelligently directed. San Francisco unionism started out just as many of the trusts and employers' associations in other parts of the country started out, to control the market. The aim was to form a labour monopoly which would drive out the "scab" competitors and force the "closed shop." In contending with this rapidly growing organisation, the employers adopted tactics which, in Mr. Baker's opinion, were unwise. They avoided recognising the union, and in a measure

their contentions were successful. After the strike, their workmen came back without reference to their affiliation with any labour organisation. The right of free contract was established. But it seems that this was a victory on paper only. Practically, the union won the day. Mr. Baker says:

There is a kind of fighting which makes the enemy stronger; that was the method of the San Francisco Employers' Association. It was an example of how not to combat unionism. The police had been injudiciously used, and the stand of the employers had been too sweeping against the very principle of unionism, so that when the strike was over the unions found public sentiment strongly in their favour. They put up a candidate for mayor, and he was elected by an unexpected majority, giving them a grip on the political machinery of the city. Then they proceeded to convert or drive out non-union men in nearly every industry in San Francisco. They were as ruthless in their pursuit of "scabs" after the strike was over as before, so that in a very short time they had secured a practical monopoly of the labour market.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN WAGES.

So much for the situation at the end of the strike of 1901. Now, what have the unions accomplished since that date? In the first place, Mr. Baker shows that they have put up wages in San Francisco until they are higher than in any other city in the world. Within the last few weeks, plasterers have been paid 32s. a day, and lathers 40s. a day, for eight hours' work; while the minimum wage of bricklayers is 24s. a day, of carpenters 16s., of tilelayers 20s., of hod-carriers 14s. In some industries, wages have been doubled since the strike of 1901, and in few, if any, branches of employment has the increase been as low as 30 per cent. Now, the significant thing about all this is not so much the absolute increase of wages, great as that has been, but rather the fact, which perhaps is not fully understood, that the cost of living in San Francisco is remarkably low. While in other cities workingmen, during the past two or three years, have been able to increase their wages, still the increase has seldom, if ever, been greater than the increase in the cost of living. In San Francisco conditions are different. As Mr. Baker points out, the fuel bill there is small, while vegetables and fruit products are plentiful and cheap. Professor Plehn, of the University of California, has lately investigated the comparative cost of living in fourteen of the principal cities of the United States, and gives it as his conclusion that San Francisco is the cheapest place to live in the fourteen cities included in the investigation. Mr. Baker, therefore, concludes that since in San Francisco we find the highest wages and cheapest living to be had in any important American city, it is doubtful

whether the conditions of workingmen were ever better at any time in any country than they are to-day in San Francisco.

HOW THE LABOUR MARKET IS CONTROLLED.

Mr. Baker proceeds to set forth other results of unionism's triumph in San Francisco which are less obvious, but not less real or important. For instance, the unions there have formed monopolistic combinations with employers' associations, much more effective, Mr. Baker says, than those of Chicago. They have developed in the building trades "a labour boss by the side of whom Sam Parks of New York was the crudest of bunglers." They have also reached out into politics, and have become a dominating force in municipal affairs, having elected and re-elected their candidate for mayor, Mr. Eugene E. Schmitz, a member of the musicians' union. They have also entered business on their own account as employers of labour. As an illustration of the grip which the unions have secured on the labour market in San Francisco, Mr. Baker states that it would probably be impossible to find a non-union man in any one of the sixty-two building trades. In some callings, however, like that of the retail clerk, organisation is by no means effective as yet. But even in those callings, the unions are extremely active in forcing the men "to join or to get off the earth." Here are two sample instances related by Mr. Baker:

I had not been in the city more than twenty minutes when I saw two men, each wearing a union badge, pacing up and down the sidewalk in front of a café and shouting: "Unfair, unfair; this is a scab house; go down to —'s; he hires union help."

Every person who entered was thus accosted; the union had set about ruining the owner's business or forcing him to employ only union help. A little farther up the street I saw a sandwich-man walking industriously back and forth in front of the Owl drug store, bearing this sign in big letters:

"Boycott the Owl, the enemy of the wage-earner. Don't take chances on scab drugs."

Within the space of a block there were three such boycott men, attacking the business of three different firms. While I was in San Francisco, one of these firms, that of Mr. Siminoff, cloak dealer, closed its factory as a result of the boycott, throwing two hundred and sixty workers permanently out of employment.

"WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDEE."

Mr. Baker relates numerous instances of boycotting, and describes the methods of the new labour boss as developed in San Francisco. He also gives interesting details of the rapid development of the unions as capitalists. On the whole, he concludes that all these methods are essentially similar to those employed by capitalistic combinations. Both have precisely the same object—to crush competition.

One drives the independent company ruthlessly to the wall, the other knocks the "scab" on the head with a brickbat. The union boycotts, the trust black-lists; the union has its pickets, the trust its paid spies; each limits output, each restricts membership; one fixes a minimum wage, the other a minimum price; each equally clamours for special legislation.

So far as the ethics of the matter is concerned, Mr. Baker absolves neither party from error. He believes that while the unions are trying to get all they can, the trusts have shown them how. He sees no reason why the unions should not form a political party and vote. The corporations get class representation in U.S. legislatures, and even in Congress, by bribery and purchase; why should not the union men vote for what they want? If we allow trusts to own legislatures and city governments, we must not complain if the unions elect them. The problem now before the American people, Mr. Baker concludes, is to fix the limitations of monopoly, to apply to the trusts and corporations as well as to the labour union.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

Prof. Simon Newcomb explains in a paper in *Harper's* the uses and limitations of the magnetic needle as the mariner's compass. Few people, perhaps, have reflected on the fact that the introduction of iron and steel in the construction of modern ships has greatly modified the use of the compass, since the iron is itself more or less magnetic; and when steel is used, as it is in modern ships, this magnetism becomes more or less permanent. It is obvious that every great ship is herself a great repository of magnetism, and the direction of the force of this magnetism will depend upon the position in which the ship lay while building. If erected on the bank of an east and west stream, the north end of the ship will become the north pole of a magnet, and the south end the south pole. When she is at sea, the compass points not only according to the magnetism of the earth, but to that of the ship also. In order to get around this, a method known as "swinging the ship" has been adopted. When approaching land the ship is swung around so that her bow will point in various directions. At each pointing, the direction of the ship is noticed by sighting on the sun, and also the direction of the compass itself. In this way the error of the pointing of the compass as the ship swings around is found for every direction in which she may be sailing. A table can then be made showing what the pointing according to the compass should be, in order that the ship may sail in any given direction. If, however, the ship heels over to one side, another error must be allowed for.

THE DEMANDS OF THE LABOUR UNIONS.

Admitting the right of labourers to organise—a right that was formerly contested—most employers now object to certain features of labour-union policy, and by forming counter-organisations endeavour either to limit the activities of the unions or to induce them to forego their coercive methods. An editorial article in *Gunton's Magazine* for January discusses from a point of view friendly to the unions, the chief points in union policy to which exception is generally taken by employers—namely, the “closed shop,” the boycott, and the union label. In opening this discussion, the editor says:

If the employers avoid abuse and meet the issues squarely on their merit, giving full recognition to unions, with the exception of these features, the labour controversy will be elevated to a distinctly higher plane. Of course, the unions will stick very tenaciously to these coercive weapons, because they seem to have been so effective. There is a sense in which coercion may be justified as a weapon with which to fight coercion, just as armies and navies are justified to meet armies and navies; but coercion, either by employer or labourer, cannot be justified in any peaceful adjustment of economic relations, and if the industrial controversy between capital and labour is to become really economic, and merit the approval or even tolerance of the public, it must be conducted on the plane of rational, economic conduct consistent with individual freedom and economic responsibility.

Since the “closed shop” means not only that none other than union labourers shall be employed, but that all the rules of the shop shall be made by the unions, and that the foreman shall be a member of the union, it is clear that the management of the business is practically taken out of the hands of the employers. Furthermore, looking at the matter from the labourers' point of view, every element of competition is removed, and the unions become compulsory organisations. This, it is argued, would ultimately destroy the economic and social usefulness of the union itself.

LABOUR UNIONS MUST BE FREE.

If unions are to render permanent service to labourers, they must be voluntary organisations. If any device can be invented by employers or labourers by which labourers can be coerced into joining or from joining labour unions, then these organisations no longer represent either the best thought of the best interests of the labourers. They must necessarily soon degenerate into mere dictatorial groups. There can be no valid objection to all the labourers in a shop being members of a union, but their membership must be voluntary, or it is destructive of the personal freedom of the labourers. There is no principle in ethics, economics, or equity that will make the coercion of labourers by labourers any better than the coercion of labourers by capitalists; moreover, the possession of any such coercive power tends to degrade those who possess it. The open shop is as neces-

sary for the freedom of labour as it is for the economic responsibility of management.

CAN THE BOYCOTT BE JUSTIFIED,

In regard to the boycott, another means of coercion more or less effectively employed by the unions, this article maintains that with the disappearance of the black-list as a means of persecution employed against the unions the last excuse for the boycott is removed.

There may be conditions under which it may be justified as a weapon of war, but it can never be justified as an economic method. Of course, it is true that it is a part of personal freedom to buy where one pleases and patronise such business men as one may choose, from any motive whatever, and it may be admitted to be the right of the free citizen to communicate that preference to his friends; but to go into an organised effort and carry with it the coercion of ostracism and punishment by fine, expulsion from the union, and, in short, to use all the coercive power of the organisation to enforce the boycott, makes it worse than conspiracy. It makes it systematised persecution. A voluntary boycott could seldom do very serious damage, because people will not voluntarily refrain from doing business with any person or firm merely to satisfy the sentiment of another. If a person is conspicuously objectionable, he may be, and if he is objectionable enough, and the fact is generally known, he will be, ostracised; but the trade-union boycott is not conducted that way. It is conducted on the same principle as the closed shop. If the walking delegate or the executive committee of the union decides that the goods of a certain firm shall be boycotted, all the members of the union and federated unions and the unions in other trades are forbidden to do business with that concern. The violation of this edict is followed by all the kinds of punishment that the power of the organisation can inflict. In some cases, it is a heavy fine; in others, expulsion from the union, which may mean ruin. This is not an economic corrective; it is persecution just as much, and of the character, as the black-list. In fact, it is a black-list; the only difference is that the boycott black-list is enforced by the pains and penalties of the union, and the employers' black-list is voluntary.

A DAUGHTER OF THE CÆSARS.

Most English readers will turn first, in the *Revue de Paris*, to M. Lavissee's charming article concerning his old friend, Princess Mathilde Buonaparte. This remarkable woman, the last member of a generation which called the great Napoleon “uncle,” was exactly the same age as Queen Victoria.

Through her mother Princess Mathilde was allied to the oldest monarchies in Europe, but she was far more proud of her relationship to the great Corsican than she was of the fact that she was niece to the Emperors of Russia and of Austria. From childhood she had a curious and adventurous career, and had she not unfortunately contracted an unhappy marriage in early youth with a great Russian noble, Prince Demidoff, there is no doubt that she would have become Empress of the French.

PROSPECTS OF A NEW AMERICAN INVASION.

According to Professor S. J. McLean of the Leland Stanford University, who contributes an interesting article on pools and trusts to the *Quarterly Review*, the depression in the American iron trade is likely to result in a determined attack upon the foreign market.

THE SLUMP IN STEEL STOCK.

Professor McLean says:—

Though the dividends paid by the Steel Corporation have exceeded those paid by any similar body, its securities have lately been in an increasingly unsatisfactory condition. The common stock, which went below 30 in 1902 (a fall of almost 50 per cent. from its original quotation), has, during the year 1903, ranged from 39 on February 5th to 10 on November 10th. The fortunes of the preferred stock have been equally unsatisfactory. This stock, which ranged from 97½ in January 1902 to 79 in December of that year, has, during 1903, gone from 89½ on January 7th to 49½ on November 10th. On the basis of the present market quotations (November 28th, 1903) the common stock of the Corporation could be purchased for 55,934,222 dols., or at a discount of 89 per cent., while the preferred could be obtained for 265,363,332 dols., or at a discount of 48 per cent.; in other words, stocks whose par value is in round numbers one billion dollars have a market value of 321,000,000 dols. The prices of steel common are at present lower than those which, during the panic days of 1893, ruled in the case of the common stocks of a number of companies which are now merged in the Steel Corporation. The evil fortunes of the steel securities show also in the quotations of its bonds.

HEAVY CUT IN WAGES.

The credit of the steel securities has been affected by general business conditions. When the Corporation was formed there was much idle boasting with regard to the immunity from the laws of supply and demand which the enterprise would possess; and it was alleged that because of its commanding position it would be able to hold prices steady. But hardly had a cessation of demand manifested itself when a cut in prices became necessary. Early in November, 1903, the prices of the leading steel products, with the exception of steel rails, were fixed on a lower basis by the steel pools. The price of steel billets was reduced by 4 dols. per ton in the week ending November 13th. As soon as this was known there was a general decline in steel securities. It has been shown that in the face of a curtailed demand reductions in prices are necessary. The plans of the Corporation show that a still greater curtailment in demand is anticipated. So far 25 per cent. of the plants have been closed; and the general output has been reduced by 15 per cent. Five per cent. of the employes have been "laid off" and 4 per cent. have been dismissed. The Illinois Steel Company has "laid off" 3200 men in two weeks. It is expected that, when all the retrenchments are carried through, there will be a reduction in wages of 20 per cent., reductions in salaries of 30 per cent., and economies in plants of 20 per cent. Such a shortening of sail might well be expected to disturb the minds of already anxious stockholders.

THE RESULT: A NEW AMERICAN INVASION.

The combinations are now beginning to look to the foreign trade. The Steel Corporation, which has hitherto found the home demand more than sufficient, has now created a special department which, it is expected, will develop an export trade of 125,000,000 dols. per annum, which will give a profit of 8 per cent. The reductions in wages already referred to will assist in the development of this trade. In some lines—e.g., the manufacture of tin-plate, the workmen have for some time been working on a lower wage schedule for export trade. Moreover, the railways agreed in November, 1903, to reduce the export rates on steel by one-third. A similar reduction has been made on steel rails, though it has not yet been officially published. In pushing the foreign trade the Corporation feels that the home market will be guaranteed to it by the tariff, and it will dispose of its surplus in foreign markets at whatever prices may be necessary to meet foreign competition. On a steel-rail contract at present pending in Canada the Corporation is willing to go below 22 dols. per ton. Even at this figure it would have net earnings at 8.33 dols. per ton. It has sold steel rails recently in Korea and in Japan at 20 dols. per ton. For the present it is able, on account of the tariff, to hold the price at 28 dols. per ton in the home market. It is also largely increasing its exports of steel wire to Australia. The other combinations will also be able to make their competition felt. What the ultimate effects will be, it is impossible to determine; but it is probable that, owing to the readjustment which European industries have been going through, the onslaught of this second "American invasion" will be felt less in the home markets than in the trade of those outlying countries which Europe has hitherto regarded as its own.

"THE GREATEST SOCIAL PROBLEM."

Mr. Horace White writes in the *North American Review* on the School of Journalism, and insists that journalism cannot be taught. All that Universities can do is to provide the general equipment of culture, and, if possible, of character. He affirms that the Press of fifty years ago was stronger influentially and more respected, though far inferior in the point of news-gathering. Himself a leading pressman, he delivers himself of this ominous utterance:—

The sum and substance of my theme is, that yellow journalism exists because it pays and that it pays because it exists. How to disable this machine of perpetual motion is the greatest problem that confronts our social philosophers. It exceeds in importance the Philippine question, or the race question, or the municipal government question. It includes all these and much more. I have seen the American people recover their balance in many fearful crises, when they seemed on the point of toppling over; but I can imagine one in which the Republic might receive great detriment without the people knowing what hurt them, or even knowing that they were hurt. If such a calamity comes it will come through bad journalism, not a subsidised press, but a brain-softening press, such as we have now in large and growing measure.

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN SOCIALISM.

AN ANALYSIS BY THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW."

Socialism, according to the *Quarterly Review*, has had the bottom knocked out of its fundamental proposition. This work, if not largely achieved, has been frankly recognised by leading modern Socialists, among whom the *Quarterly Review* gives a high place to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb.

THE ORIGINAL FALLACY OF MARX.

The original fallacy of Karl Marx, which is now admitted to be a fallacy by our educated Socialists of to-day, is thus stated by the reviewer:—

This is the argument, that ordinary manual labour, measured by time, is the sole producer of value; that "all wealth," as it was put, "is due to labour, and therefore to the labourer all wealth is due"; and that the wealth of all classes whatever, which do not consist of manual labourers, is robbery. The fundamental assumption with which he set out was wrong. Marx, in fact, had entirely failed to perceive that the exchange value of commodities is, and must always be, determined, not alone by the labour which is necessarily spent in producing them, but by the judgment with which labour, alike as to kind and quantity, is directed to the production of commodities which the public desire to possess.

Now this direction does not come by chance. It must necessarily emanate from some centre of human sagacity. Here at once we come to an element other than labour—an element, moreover, not measured by time—which is no less essential than labour to the production of exchange values. And from this element we are led on to a third, which, indeed, includes it, and exhibits it under a wider aspect. This is the quality of labour—or, as we may call it, industrial effort—in sharp contradistinction to its quantity measured by labour hours, or even to its intensity measured by expenditure of muscular tissue.

THE DRIFT OF THE NEW SOCIALISM.

Under the influence of this discovery:—

In this way socialism is coming in England, just as it is said to be coming in Germany also, to be practically indistinguishable from some peculiar species of radicalism. "The socialist with a formula," says Mr. Brooks, "will neither get nor deserve very serious attention in the future." Instead of making war on the existing constitution of society, the new socialism seeks to modify it by an "appropriate yielding" to circumstances.

WILL SOCIALISM MEND MATTERS?

Certainly not, says the *Quarterly*. It would leave matters very much as they are in essentials, but it would destroy liberty. In the workshops of the State

business would be managed exactly as business is managed now. The employés of the State company—that is to say, the great mass of the nation—would be under the autocratic direction of a hierarchy of State officials; and these, so far as industrial control was concerned, would occupy a position essentially the same as that which is oc-

cupied by private capitalists, with their allies and subordinates, to-day.

The only real difference which socialism would introduce would be this—that if the workman disliked his employer, he would be unable to seek for another. In fact, socialism, as an ideal condition, however beautiful from a distance, resolves itself, like Constantinople, on closer inspection, into a home of squalor and misery.

In so far as socialism would make any change in the distribution of wealth, and in the gradation of classes, which would render society substantially different from what it is and always has been hitherto, it would do this in one way, and in one way only, namely, by lessening or constantly diminishing the relations between personal power and efficiency, and the advantages which those who possess them would be able to gain by their exercise. Mr. Webb, in the volume before us, frankly admits that this is so. It may be impossible, he says, to do away with all inequality of reward, but the essence of socialism is to reduce this to a minimum.

WHERE SOCIALISM HAS BEEN TRIED.

The *Quarterly Reviewer* maintains that where it has been tried it has succeeded only by virtue of principles which it seeks to extirpate:—

The Belgians have found it absolutely necessary to accompany the minimum wage by a concurrent insistence on a certain minimum of work; whilst a French Socialist told Mr. Brooks that Socialists, if they ever become predominant, would apply, and be forced to apply, means of compelling the reluctant to labour of a far more drastic kind than those practised or thought possible now.

New Zealand, in spite of its seemingly socialistic advances, retains and consolidates one of the most important features which it is the aim of socialism, according to Mr. Webb, to eradicate. It stimulates men to produce and to save wealth in order to invest it as capital and make it a source of income.

If, then, we are told to regard socialism as a beacon towards which we should direct our course, we have no hesitation in saying that it is a beacon on a fatal rock, which we ought rather to regard as a lighthouse whose function is to warn us off.

MR. CHURTON COLLINS ON AMERICAN POETRY.

A series of studies in the poetry and poets of America is begun by Mr. Churton Collins in the *North American Review* for January. He traces to the austere influences of the Puritan New Englanders the distinguishing notes of American poetry—its simplicity, its purity, its wholesomeness. He says:—

No American poet has ever dared, or perhaps even desired, to do what, to the shame of England and France, their poets have so often done. . . . We should search in vain through the voluminous records of American song for a poem by any poet of note or merit, with one exception who is an exception in everything glorifying animalism or blasphemy, attempting to throw a glamour over impurity and vice.

The first quarter of the nineteenth century yielded no more than "matin chirps," but in the second quarter this became "full choir."

THE CIVILIAN WAR MINISTER.

LORD CROMER VERSUS LORD WOLSELEY.

The first place in the *Nineteenth Century* is given to a paper by Earl Cromer on Lord Wolseley's autobiography. He takes exception to Lord Wolseley's position that a Minister of War should be a soldier, and that the political and diplomatic negotiations following on war should be entrusted to the victorious general and not to politicians. Against the first position Lord Cromer quotes his own experience when he was in charge of the Soudan campaign. His concise description of the conduct of that war ought to be quoted:—

When once the British and Egyptian troops were brought face to face with the enemy, there could—unless the conditions under which they fought were altogether extraordinary—be little doubt of the result. Lord Kitchener of Khartum won his well-deserved peerage because he was a good man of business; he looked carefully after all important detail, and he enforced economy. My own merits, such as they were, were of a purely negative character. They may be summed up in a single phrase. I abstained from mischievous activity, and I acted as a check on the inferences of others. I had full confidence in the abilities of the commander, whom I had practically myself chosen, and, except when he asked for my assistance, I left him entirely alone. I exercised some little control over the demands for stores which were sent to the London War Office. Beyond this I did nothing, and I found—somewhat to my own astonishment—that, with my ordinary staff of four diplomatic secretaries, the general direction of a war of no inconsiderable dimensions added but little to my ordinary labours.

Next he quotes the case of Lord Cardwell, whom Lord Wolseley describes as the greatest of War Ministers, though absolutely ignorant of our Army and of war. Yet Lord Wolseley says, "Never was Minister in my time more generally hated by the Army." Army opinion having been bitterly opposed to the salutary reforms which Lord Wolseley extols, what hope would there have been of reform had the War Minister not been a civilian?

My belief is that, if ever the history of our military administration of recent years comes to be impartially written, it will be found that most of the large reforms, which have beneficially affected the Army, have been warmly supported, and sometimes initiated, by the superior civilian element in the War Office. Who, indeed, ever heard of a profession being reformed from within? One of the greatest law reformers of the last century was the author of "Bleak House."

Lord Cromer equally effectually disposes of Lord Wolseley's second point. He holds that in all civilised countries the theory of government is that the question of peace or war is one to be

decided by politicians. The soldier, moved by a laudable desire to obtain personal distinction, may not take a sufficient comprehensive view of national interest. Lord Cromer quotes, in conclusion, the testimony of a very intelligent and also Anglophile French friend. He had not visited England for several years, and he stated that since his last visit England had been invaded by *Le militarisme continental*, towards which Lord Wolseley's views point.

AN UNKNOWN AND UNRIVALLED HUNTING GROUND.

THE ARGAN FOREST IN MOROCCO.

In the *Windsor Magazine* Mr. S. L. Bensusan describes this hitherto hardly-known hunting paradise. He has journeyed for three days through the forest, meeting no one except when his track crossed one of the few main roads with which it is intersected. The argan tree, seldom seen except in Morocco, is not only a beautiful tree, but every part of it is valuable, from the shoots on which the goats feed to the fruit, which yields the argan oil in constant use in Moorish cookery. The forest is not only a hunter's but also a botanist's paradise:—

In the forest, the lover of flowers and trees will find an inexhaustible feast. The first rains and the latter rains give a carpet of flowers to every glade, countless bushes yield flowers of shape and colour and perfume unknown to us. At times when the iris flowers, and in places where the oleanders "flush the bed of silent torrents," the festival of colour finds no parallel with anything we know in England. I cannot name a tithe of the beautiful flowers and bushes that fill the forest: suffice it to recall the retam, the wild thyme, the oleander, and certain species of the rhododendron family.

The Argan forest, in the opinion of this sportsman, has no rival so accessible to people in general. German and Austrian forests may have game, but they also have keepers: in the Argan forest the amount of game you may shoot appears to be limited solely by your individual skill and capacity as a hunter. Considering that there is a weekly service from London Docks to Mogador, the nearest town in Morocco, it is surprising that this huntsman's and botanist's El Dorado should be so little known.

As for the game to be found there, there are any quantity of boars, sandgrouse in plenty, countless coveys of partridges; pigeons, stock-doves, the lesser bustard, deer, hares, not to speak of lynx and porcupine, abound; but it is wild-boar hunting that is its chief charm.

MILK IN POWDER.

In the *World's Work* Mr. E. W. Saleeby writes of a new process whereby milk can be reduced to a powder, practically imperishable, and absolutely safe. This sounds revolutionary, but he says:—

Before anyone can attempt to follow the description of this dried milk, he must disabuse himself of the idea that milk is essentially a fluid, comparable to water or beer. It needs only to add a few drops of an acid or of the ferment called rennet—which is prepared from the calf, but is produced by our own stomachs after each meal—to realise that milk is to be looked upon as a solid; into which, indeed, it is immediately converted after it reaches the stomach.

THE MACHINE.

The machine consists of two cylinders having a temperature considerably above that of the boiling-point of water, and in less than thirty seconds it reduces the milk to two fine sheets of dry powder.

By this new discovery—known as the Just-Hat-maker process—there is produced a light, yellowish, flaky powder, which, when water is added to it, is reconverted into milk, indistinguishable by the senses of sight, taste, and smell, or by chemical and physiological examination, from fresh milk. It is, indeed, distinguishable by bacteriological examination, for whereas even fresh milk contains millions of bacteria—descended in a few hours from the few thousands derived from the lacteal passages of the cow—the milk thus prepared is absolutely sterile—contains, that is to say, no microbes whatever. The powder can be sent by post in boxes so constructed as to permit no aerial bacteria to enter, and specimens which have been sent round the world, remaining three weeks at Shanghai *en route*, have been found to be absolutely germ-free and in perfect condition. Careful chemical examination has been unable to detect any difference in chemical composition between ordinary milk and the milk produced by adding water to this powder.

NUTRITIOUS AND SAFE.

To prove that besides being sterilised the powdered milk was also nutritious, the following test was made:—

In connection with the officers of the Health Department in New York, and with the directors of several charitable societies, a long series of experiments—which are still continuing—was begun in New York last summer. Eight hundred and fifty children, ranging between five days and two years in age, were fed exclusively on milk made by the addition of water to this powder.

The results of these experiments are fairly enough claimed to be unique. Not one child died, and every one gained weight. Of the same number of similar children fed as these would have been fed, probably one hundred and fifty or so would die during those hot months. One further result of these most remarkable experiments was to show that this milk clots in the human stomach, not in the large masses which are usually produced from cow's milk, but in fine granular clots such as are produced from human milk.

Consider what it will mean when you can order by parcels' post a year's supply of milk at a time, or send it to your friends in pioneer settlements where milk is unobtainable; and when the ocean-steamer can store its milk as it now stores its flour.

RESCUING A WHOLE PEOPLE.

To snatch a whole people from the pit of decadence, to raise its natural fertility, and to secure in the future the repopulation of its country is, indeed, a noble and humanitarian task. It is the task of France in Madagascar, as M. Gheusi shows, in his interesting paper in the second January number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, on the Assistance Publique in that island. The Malagasy are certainly worth saving, and especially the Hovas, the most intelligent race among them.

The French annexation, whatever opinion may be entertained of the terrible military struggle which preceded it, has enormously benefited the island, if only because it enabled General Gallieni to organise a remarkable group of humanitarian institutions. Of these the most important is the medical service. Small-pox, leprosy, tuberculosis, marsh-fever, and so on ravage the island to such an extent that the population of whole provinces has sometimes been literally wiped out in a few months. M. Gheusi does justice to the efforts of the medical missionaries in past times, notably to those of the London Missionary Society, which established forty years ago a hospital for natives at Antananarivo. M. Gheusi says that the Colonial Government still encourages the efforts of private benevolence and gives grants proportioned to the results attained. But the magnitude of the evil demanded the creation of an official Health Department. This service trains midwives in order to check the appalling infant mortality, disseminates information about the rearing of infants, the necessity for warm clothing in cold weather, and similar elementary facts of hygiene, in addition to carrying on the general campaign against disease. It also trains sharp young natives to be doctors. It is amusing to note that General Gallieni put a tax on bachelors, relieved the fathers of five children from taxation, and started an annual children's *fête*, with presents for the mothers of the largest families.

Vaccination is administered wholesale, and, says M. Gheusi, with the best results. The Pasteur Institute at Antananarivo issues enough lymph for 30,000 people every month. Hydrophobia, too, which is terribly common, is combated by the issue of suitable serums. With regard to leprosy, the herculean task of completely isolating these poor creatures is being carried out. The separation of the sexes among the lepers has not yet been attempted. General Gallieni aimed at the regulation of the drink traffic by several paternal ordinances, but the difficulty of the task may be estimated from M. Gheusi's story of a French official in the island, who founded an alcohol society, which still consists of only one member—its founder!

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"The Boer in War and Peace" is the title of a paper in the *Edinburgh Review*, written by one who served in a South African corps during the late war. The writer begins with a cutting condemnation of the failure of our war correspondents to tell the truth about the Boer. He is especially scathing on their lack of veracity and chivalry. He says:—

Men who read in their *Daily Mail* (which took such vigorous part in these proceedings that one may be allowed to mention it especially) how it was the almost invariable custom of wounded Boers, when succoured by our men, to shoot them in the back; how they made a point of concentrating their fire on our ambulances and bearers; how they primed themselves with gin to enable them to fight; how the field of battle was decorated with white flags to lure our men within reach of treacherous rifles; how they slaughtered our wounded and laid them out in rows, with innumerable other details of the same kind, could not help wondering where, even in such a hotbed of invention as a camp, the enterprising journal got its information from. It was after Paardeburg especially that the boldest strokes were put in. An old-fashioned idea used to exist that a surrendered enemy, especially if he had made a plucky fight, had a certain claim on the courtesy of his captors. The credit of exploding this superstition belongs more to the *Daily Mail* than to any other paper. Its correspondents took advantage of the surrender to deal with the Boer frankly. They describe him as a creature more bestial than human; more, indeed, resembling the descriptions by early travellers of the baboon of primeval forests than anything else we can think of.

None of the soldiers of the pen had the courage to expose this sort of thing.

The writer himself proceeds to give some account of the Boer character. He says that the "hit and run tactics of the Boers fitted the scenery like a glove." The craft, subtlety and self-possession of the Boers was, he says, always called on our side "slimness." It is not less marked in peace than in war. It led the Colonists, many of whom had intermarried with the Boers, to be absolutely ignorant of the Boers' real aims and deepest thoughts. In this quality the writer finds a permanent danger. He says "the curtain is down again in South Africa to-day. Hardly a sound comes from the veldt. The Boers, we are assured, have accepted the situation." He adds: "They may have, but those who can make allowances for the reticence of Boer politics will probably not be without a secret anxiety for the future." Neither De la Rey nor De Wet seems to the writer to embody the national type of South Africa. Botha is the man. The writer then indulges in a somewhat ominous parallel:—

There has always seemed to the writer to be a curious resemblance, both in their circumstances and

in their character, between Louis Botha and George Washington. Both men led a loose array of squatters and farmers against the trained armies of a military State. Both were civilians turned into generals. Both, in character, were merely average men, with little that was striking or abnormal about them; but average men on an enlarged scale. Both, in their well-developed commonplaceness, embodied no extreme section, but the equal idea of citizenship. And it was the very commonplaceness of both that qualified them to give expression to that power of combination which existed in the loosely connected forces under them. Among a crowd of local levies and leaders Louis Botha stood for the larger bond of a common nationality. Factions and fanatics found rest in him as hill torrents find rest in a lake. It is this that still makes him—for he has lost no jot of his influence—the most interesting and important figure on the South African stage. But it is this also—the fact that they are susceptible to such an influence as this—that gives interest and importance to the Boers themselves. The coming of such a man testifies to the working of a profound element of combination among the people. His definite emergence is the striking of their note of unity.

THE LOT OF A MARINE ENGINEER.

One of the brightest things in the *Leisure Hour* is a vivacious interview by O. N. E. with several engineers on board the *Stentorian*, Liverpool. He calls it "Life in a Floating Engine-room," and he gives a graphic account of the way in which marine engineers do their work:—

When you have got four days to make port in, and only just four days' supply of coal in the bunkers, and you don't know whether you won't use the last shovelful before you sight the Fastnet, I tell you you get into a regular fever. You lie awake worrying over it at night, or else you wake up saying to yourself, "Will it last or won't it?" And when you go down to the engine-room, the engines seem to thump aloud, "Will it last? Will it last? Will it last or won't it?"

I've known ships where they had to put the ashes back again into the bunkers and burn them over again instead of dumping them into the sea, and I have known plenty where they've had to pull down the cattle-pens to feed the furnaces—yes, and burn the cargo, too, butter and cheese, for instance, by the ton. Why, there was a friend of mine burned thousands and thousands of pounds of coffee one trip.

A vivid contrast is drawn between the apparent difference in the motion of the ship on deck and in the engine-room. The writer says:—

For one thing, there is no horizon to fling itself wildly up and down and impress the instability of things upon your senses. Up above, you can diminish and perhaps almost destroy the sense of motion by shutting your eyes and refusing to see how the ocean heaves and the ship staggers; but in the engine-room you get the same effect with your eyes open.

THE NEW EGYPT.

The benefits of irrigation have seldom been more strikingly set forth than they are in *Page's Magazine* by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A. Touching first upon the general results of the British occupation, he says:—

The effect on the whole land is marvellous, the flocks and herds are doubled, the people are happy, better clad, are becoming rich, and are learning to use the savings banks, which have recently been established for their benefit. Schools are well attended, and all children, male and female, can now learn to read and write Arabic, and English if they so desire. Under all this it is no wonder that the returns of revenue are increasing by leaps and bounds.

The writer quotes from Sir William Willcocks' lectures on the subject of "Egypt Fifty Years Hence":—

He enlarges on the results of the completion of the system of perennial irrigation, and describes the development of canals, weirs, escapes, and pumps, that will gradually bring the area of cultivated land up to what it was in the days of the Romans, when vast spaces, now desert and barren, were under cultivation. Egypt was then the granary of Rome, besides supporting double its present population. In far earlier ages Egypt must have been densely peopled. All over the country one finds immense black mounds of rubbish, the sites of lost cities deserted 3000 years ago. Many of these are in the now barren desert. Sir William Willcocks would give them water again, restore the country's fertility, and by spreading the black rubbish over the land by means of light railways, would fertilise it.

PROPOSED IRRIGATION OF THE SUDAN.

The circumstances of the Sudan are quite different from those of Egypt. The Nile in the new provinces flows in a deep trough, and does not overflow its banks as in the North. The system of irrigation must be quite different from that of Egypt, and more like the plan pursued in India.

The district is now almost deserted, save for the poor towns of Dongola and Merawi and some wretched villages. In ancient times this region supported an enormous population under powerful kings, and gave a dynasty to Egypt. It is now deserted and barren, but irrigation can restore its fertility. The Third and Fourth Cataracts can be exploited to provide supplies by the erection of weirs, and locks for navigation would form a part of them. Beyond Abu Hamed the Fifth Cataract could be similarly made use of, and irrigation supplied all the year round.

Between the Atbara and Khartoum the land was known in classic times as the Isle of Meroe. No doubt in those days it was richly cultivated, and teemed with population, flocks, and herds. Now it is depopulated save by gazelle, deer, and other game. Here Sir William Willcocks places his "New Egypt," which he prophesies will extend as far as Sennaar.

Sir William Willcocks estimates the cost of the project for irrigating the Island of Meroe from Atbara to the Blue Nile at some £10,000,000. The land when irrigated would be worth £20 per acre, and two millions of acres now barren would be irrigated.

The great question is the want of population. Sir William Willcocks knows the Egyptian fellahs intimately, and he believes they will be quite willing to colonise his "New Egypt" when it is made fertile by irrigation. He shrewdly points out that the present annual loss to Egypt by the Sudan is some £400,000, which, capitalised, amounts to £10,000,000. He believes that a proper system of irrigation for the Sudan will wipe out all this loss, bring in, in a few years, an enormous profit, and secure Egypt from famine and from floods for all time.

PERU AND ITS RAILWAYS.

The *Engineering Magazine* contains a very well illustrated article on Mining and Railway Development in Peru. The writer states that—

The railway enterprises in Peru are practically at a standstill at the present time. There is, however, already invested about 150,000,000 dols. in railroads—a large sum for a population of about 4,000,000 people. Almost all the great railroads of the Republic represent the work of Mr. Meiggs, one of the most active representatives of engineering enterprise south of the equator.

He describes the wonderful Oroya Railway, which is one of the most remarkable railways in the world:—

One of the most interesting trips afforded by the present transportation facilities of the country is that over the Oroya Railroad, which now runs from Callao to the goldfields of Cerro de Pasco. It is considered one of the wonders in the Peruvian world, and the original contract was taken by Mr. Meiggs at 27,600,000 dols. in bonds at 79. It is certainly the greatest feat of railroad engineering in either hemisphere, and as a specimen of American enterprise and workmanship it suffers nothing by comparison. It was begun in 1870 and finished in 1876, and additional work has since been done on it. Commencing in Callao, it ascends the narrow valley of the Rimac, rising nearly 5000 feet in the first 46 miles. Thence it goes through the intricate gorges of the Sierras till it tunnels the Andes at an altitude of 15,645 feet, the highest point in the world where a piston rod is moved by steam. The wonder is doubled on remembering that this elevation is reached in 78 miles. One of the most remarkable things in connection with this road is that between the coast and summit there is not an inch of down grade. The difficulties encountered in its construction were extreme—landslides, falling boulders, soroche (or the difficulty of breathing in high altitudes) and verrugas, a disease known only along the line of this road, characterised by a species of warts breaking out all over the body and bleeding. About 8000 workmen were engaged at one time, and between 7000 and 8000 persons died or were killed in the construction of the road. The bridges and crossings, about thirty, are all made of iron or stone; of the metal structures some are of French and some of English manufacture, but the best are American. The Verrugas Bridge is one of the most remarkable structures of its kind in the world. It spans a chasm 580 feet wide, and originally rested on three piers. The centre one was destroyed by a waterspout, and to prevent repetition of the accident a bridge of the cantilever type was constructed to replace the old one.

THE RECLAIMING OF THE ZUYDER ZEE.

In the *Windsor Magazine* Mr. Walter Wellman gives a most interesting account of this marvellous enterprise. None but Dutch engineers, he says, would have the courage to attack such a problem. He reminds us of the fact that half of Holland only owes its inclusion in the earth's surface to ceaseless war waged against the waters.

HOW THE WORK WILL BE CARRIED OUT.

The first difficulty to conquer was the River Yssel; but after a time a Dutch engineer, named Lely, propounded a simple solution of a hitherto baffling problem. We will, he said,

bar out the ocean with our great sea-wall across the mouth of the basin; we will construct inner dykes enclosing the various and valuable shoal areas; from behind these inner dykes we will pump the water, thus reclaiming that which is best for us, about two-thirds of the whole; and in the other part, the central, deep, sandy-bottomed part, we will let the water stay: it shall be, instead of our Zuyder Zee, our Yssel Lake.

The backbone of this project is the colossal sea-dyke to shut out the North Sea, which is to be twenty-five miles long, to be about nine years in building, and to cost £3,200,000. The Dutch, Mr. Wellman considers, are the only engineers in the world who would propose to construct such a dyke in such circumstances. This dyke, which must be impregnably massive and unassailably firm, must be built on a sandy foundation, for the simple reason that there are no rocks to build it on. About 18ft. of its height and 190ft. of its breadth will be visible above the waters.

HOW LONG THE WORK WILL TAKE.

Thirty-three years are allowed for completion of the whole project, of which Mr. Wellman gives this concise description:—

The great sea-dyke—first to ninth year; cost £3,200,000.

The north-western polder—eighth to fourteenth year; area 53,600 acres; cost £1,000,000.

The south-eastern polder—eleventh to twenty-fourth year; area 266,000 acres; cost £4,950,000.

The south-western polder—twenty-first to twenty-eighth year; area 77,860 acres; cost £1,828,000.

The north-eastern polder—twenty-fifth to thirty-third year; area 125,600 acres; cost £2,800,000.

The actual cost of construction will be nearly fifteen millions sterling, to which must be added another five millions for interest charges.

WHAT WILL BE GAINED BY THE PROJECT.

Four hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty acres of cultivable land, recovered from the sea at a cost of £42 4s. Land in polders usually rents at £2 to £3

12s. an acre, and the projectors have estimated the rental of the land to be recovered at the lower figure.

It is proposed, however, to lease all the new area at 4½ per cent. upon its cost, which would be £1 10s. an acre, and this income, it will be readily seen, would suffice to pay the interest charge of 3 or 3½ per cent. upon the bonds and leave enough over for a sinking fund. It is believed the whole track will be taken up by farmers as fast as it is ready, as the average quantity of land to be placed upon the market each year is only about 14,000 acres. The experience with other lands in the Netherlands reclaimed from the sea has been that they produce large crops without the use of artificial fertilisers.

One result of the execution of this wonderful plan will be, Mr. Wellman thinks, the resurrection of the dead cities of the Zuyder Zee, Stavoren, Hoorn and others.

THE NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NEW YORK.

In the *Engineering Magazine* the following description of the New York Bridge is given:—

The new bridge is five feet greater in span than the Brooklyn bridge, but in capacity for traffic it exceeds the older structure threefold, and it is in this respect especially that the new bridge is notable.

A few figures may be given to enable the old, or Brooklyn bridge, to be compared with the new, or Williamsburg bridge. The Brooklyn bridge is of 1595.5 feet clear span, and a total length of 5989 feet. Its clear height of waterway beneath is 135 feet, and the width of the bridge structure proper is 85 feet. The Williamsburg bridge has a span of 1600 feet and a clear height of 140 feet 4¾ inches above mean high water, while the width is 118 feet. The traffic capacity of the Williamsburg bridge is increased by making a portion of the suspended structure double deck, there being two roadways and two tramways for electric trolleys on the lower deck, while above there are two foot walks, two bicycle paths, and a double track way for the elevated railway. This arrangement will provide fully triple the transport capacity for the new bridge over the old, and this will doubtless materially relieve the crowding of the Brooklyn bridge, besides aiding to develop the section more directly reached by the new structure.

The principal differences in appearance between the new bridge and the Brooklyn bridge are of the towers, which are of structural steel instead of masonry, and in the much greater depth and stiffness of the suspended structure, this latter being practically an immense truss bridge supported by the cables instead of by piers. This latter feature gives the new bridge a great degree of stiffness, and it is expected that even with the greatest traffic of which the roadways are capable the deflection and vibration will be almost imperceptible.

The new bridge was commenced in October, 1897, and opened in December, 1903, and the total cost, exclusive of the site, was about 11,000,000 dols.; inclusive of the land, however, the cost has exceeded 20,000,000 dols. The Chief Engineer of the bridge was Mr. L. L. Buck, and the Assistant Chief Engineer, Mr. O. F. Nichols.

LATENT TUBERCULOSIS.

In the *Rèvue Scientifique* is an exceedingly valuable article by Dr. Héricourt entitled "Tuberculose latente et Tuberculose atténuées." It is written from the standpoint of a physician, and much of it is too technical to be of interest to the average non-scientific reader. It is too long and too detailed to be susceptible of an abstract that would do it justice, but it brings out very clearly some interesting facts that may be well known to the advanced physician but are new to most people. Within the limits permitted in the "Review of Reviews," it is impossible to treat it fairly, but it may be possible to indicate some of the points.

Dr. Héricourt brings out very clearly the fact, now well known to all physicians, of the almost universal spread of the disease in some form. Through the dust of the streets, infection is very common, and great numbers of people have the disease without ever being aware of the fact, and recover. Taking into account such cases, it may be said that it is a perfectly curable disease, and of all diseases, is the most frequently cured without the aid of a physician.

These mild cases may be due either to an attenuation of the bacillus or to a partial immunity in the patient. This immunity may be brought about by hygienic conditions. Some men contract the disease readily under favourable conditions, and recover rapidly under a changed environment, such as that produced by another climate. In other cases immunity may be from vaccination. Natural immunity is found in *arthritiques*, who readily produce fibrous tissue, and in the descendants of consumptives.

IMMUNITY AND HEREDITY.

When tuberculosis attacks new fields, its results are quickly fatal, the disease running a rapid course. But the descendants of these patients, if they have the disease, have it in a chronic form. They have acquired a certain degree of immunity. He quotes various authors in support of this statement that immunity is acquired by heredity. One author, Magnant, goes so far as to say that a child born of a tuberculous mother is refractory to phthisis through its whole life, and that the influence passes to its descendants.

The attenuation of the bacillus may, then, result either from the environment or from causes lying within the patient himself, like heredity. This attenuated bacillus is very widely prevalent. When we speak of a person as having a predisposition to tuberculosis, he already has the disease in a mild form.

He then discusses the symptoms of this attenuated form of bacillus in some detail, particularly as found in children, showing that many

other diseases, like pleurisy, are only the result of this infection.

He considers the duty of parents and physicians in recognising latent tuberculosis, and in treating it at the beginning. We should not be afraid of the word tuberculosis, for the disease is not to be feared, and it should be attacked before, under present circumstances, we acknowledge the existence of disease. The physician must be more frank, and the public must be educated to a better understanding of the curability of this complaint. He closes with these words:

To the physician of the future, philosopher, philanthropist, attentive and capable of seeing that which is still invisible to the people as a whole, the sick, the families and the responsible heads of material and intellectual affairs, will recognise that it is their duty and interest to render obedience.

DOES IT PAY TO BE A DOCTOR?

This is the question asked by Arthur Goodrich in the first article in *Leslie's Monthly* for February. It is an interesting picture, and a sympathetic one, that Mr. Goodrich paints of a doctor's helpful, philanthropic mission. The great financial rewards are not for the men of medicine.

There are, however, other rewards, not for the doctor who plays politics, or who uses "judicious advertising" without being caught, but for the conscientious, earnest man, "what amplest recompense." Saving lives by quiet heroism, healing the sick, lengthening and lightening the days of many a chronic sufferer, daily deeds of kindness and charity, constant self-sacrificing service—these form a heritage that money can scarcely measure. An old and successful business man, after a conversation with a poor country doctor whom he knew as a boy, remarked, with a tremble in his voice that cried sincerity, "I'd give all I've got for that man's memories."

Did you ever see a surgeon at work and feel the calm with which he unostentatiously does wonderful and dramatic things? Have you ever met a good doctor of experience and failed to feel his usually quiet, dignified, forceful personality, with the sentimental edges knocked off by rugged experience, but with sympathies quickened and chastened by suffering? He is certainly different from the every-day man with whom you do business. Is it true that he is a dying relic of an "old school," or is he one of the bands between the old and a more vital future which will have in it the vigour and progressiveness of the present day, ripened and mellowed with old-time gentleness and charity?

From the *Shaftesbury* training ship, in connection with the London School Board, there left, according to Mr. Philpott, in the *Leisure Hour*, during the year ending July, 1903, 169 boys, of whom 10 joined the Royal Navy, 33 entered army or navy bands, 67 went to sea in merchant ships, 7 obtained situations on shore, 11 emigrated to Canada, 38 went to live with their friends, 2 went to other institutions, and 1 died.

THE DECADENCE OF BRITISH SPORT.

THE TRAIL OF FINANCE IS OVER IT ALL.

The famous phrase which Mr. Lecky applied to the Jameson Raid may now be applied to British sport, to almost all British sports with the exception of rowing, fencing and walking. Such at least is the opinion of the *Quarterly Review*, which devotes a long article to "Some Tendencies of Modern Sport." It declares that it sees

traces, in well-nigh every kind of game, of a strange, malignant, overpowering influence, which seems to be blunting the edge of English sportsmanship, at the very time when we most need all the good that sport has promised us. This evil influence runs counter to every characteristic which we are accustomed to admire in the national type. It is wholly unworthy the fair fame of a country which once taught the world the true principles and the educational value of sport.

Under the baneful influence of gate money and professionalism we are losing that predominance of physical fibre and athletic temperament which was once our own.

THE CURSE OF CRICKET.

Cricket is ceasing to be a pastime. To excel requires concentration of time and effort which few can afford.

Soon there will be no "gentlemen" left good enough to play at all, for everyone will be strenuously earning an income by means of what was once a pleasant pastime. Unless our "national game" is gradually to become the monopoly of the few, it must soon depend wholly on the gate-money of the many.

The fault is not with the clubs, but with the system, and the reviewer solemnly warns the M.C.C. against sanctioning changes which would tend

to degrade a cricket match to the level of a star turn at a variety music-hall. Still less can the committee believe that alterations of their code will benefit an institution which has suffered all its real change of late from artificial pitches, dilatory time-tables, and unnatural surroundings.

FOOTBALL AS A BUSINESS.

Two millions of spectators, says the *Review*, look on at football matches every Saturday afternoon. But

modern football is not an asset of which we can be justly proud, and its main faults have arisen through that prominence of pecuniary considerations which its ruling association has of late so strikingly endorsed. If football is conducted on business methods, it is not a game. If its objects are pecuniary, it is not sport. The clubs bear names that are only labels. The richest organisations win because they buy the best men. At the end of every season such startling announcements may be read in the daily press as, for example, "1314 men are retained, and 1057 are on sale; fifty-five new players have been imported from the North," and so forth.

RACING: "HYSTERICAL MONEY-JUGGLING."

If cricket is in a bad way, and football in a worse, the Turf is the worst of all. Racing can no longer be said to foster the production of a useful national breed of horses. France is our superior in the art of producing a staying thoroughbred, and one of the bye-products of the Turf is the system of "betting among labourers, clerks and the working men who cannot afford to risk a penny of their wages. This has become little short of an abominable curse in all parts of this country."

The system of the modern Turf is only what might be expected in days of preposterous fees for sires, ridiculous sums for yearlings, and inflated prices all round. This is not what used to be thought good sport. It looks more like hysterical money-juggling.

THE FATE OF OTHER GAMES.

Rowing has been saved from the general decay. Fencing is still intact. Lord Roberts has rescued polo from the financial rot. But other games are in a bad way:—

If country-house cricket is already on the wane, those delightful games we used to see upon the village green have almost completely disappeared. The backwording that Tom Brown knew has vanished into limbo. Even boxing has become either a matter of journalistic opistles at a distance, or an immediate attempt for the "knock-out-blow" on the point of the jaw at close quarters. The light boxing-glove, when it is used in earnest, is a far more dangerous weapon than the naked fist it has replaced.

DR. SVEN HEDIN, THE SWEDISH EXPLORER.

It is a very attractive personality that Mr. Georg Brochner sketches for us in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. Sven Hedin, poet-explorer and scientist—a blend which, says Mr. Brochner, is what makes his books such charming and profitable reading—is at present living in his old home with his parents at Stockholm. He is unmarried. During his last travels he covered on horseback and camel about 6300 miles of untrodden soil—a splendid record, as Mr. Brochner says, and one, alas! not likely to be beaten. The account of this expedition is published in twelve languages, among them Polish, while Spanish and Japanese translations are expected soon to appear. Hedin, needless to say, has not finished his explorations; but before he sets out on any more expeditions he must complete the scientific record of his travels, six large quarto volumes and two foolscap volumes, with 120 maps, the publication of which the Swedish Riksdag has largely subsidised. King Oscar, who is most friendly with Hedin, has also contributed largely to the heavy expenses of his long expeditions, in which he always takes the greatest interest.

LORD SALISBURY AS ESSAYIST.

The *Quarterly Review* publishes an interesting article giving, for the first time, authentic particulars as to the articles which Lord Salisbury contributed anonymously to its pages. The editor says if they had been printed under his name—

the world to-day would be perplexed to decide whether to hail him as one of the greatest statesmen of the Victorian epoch or its most brilliant essayist. . . . No fewer than thirty-three articles, varying in length from sixteen to sixty pages—in all about a thousand pages—were contributed by Lord Salisbury to the *Quarterly Review* between the years 1860 and 1883.

Of the thirty-three articles, only nine dealt with questions of foreign politics, and of these three were sermons addressed to the British public, with lessons drawn from foreign affairs. Only one of the thirty-three was devoted to science. Its subject was photography. The editor says:—

There is no more lucid account of the chemistry of photography extant. Even at this distance of time it may be read in preference to many a modern manual. Full of valuable scientific suggestion, it anticipates not a few of the recent artistic and scientific achievements of photography.

His articles on home politics were brilliantly written, but he lived long enough to see how mistaken he was in his youth. Even the editor admits that—

it is not altogether unfair to describe Lord Salisbury's early Toryism as somewhat antiquated in its main inspiration. The same may be said of his alleged mistrust of the democracy. Lord Salisbury himself was not slow to admit his mistake. In speeches delivered in 1876, 1884, and 1895, he confessed publicly that, owing to "the qualities of our countrymen," his fears of the effects of reform had not been fulfilled.

His pungent attacks on Mr. Disraeli are familiar to everyone, but it is not so generally known that in "three articles written in 1861 and 1862, he revealed his great teachers and exemplars in public life, the men in whose footsteps he earnestly sought to walk, and on whose principles and maxims he relied for guidance through life. These men were Pitt and Castlereagh." He wrote on one occasion that "A character for unselfish honesty is the only secure passport to the confidence of the English people," and this, says the editor, was the explanation of his hold on the affections of his countrymen.

In foreign politics Lord Salisbury was in his essays always anti-German. He wanted to go to war for Denmark in 1864, and says the *Quarterly*:—

In his last days he struggled hard to escape from the German alliance imposed upon him by Mr.

Gladstone's Egyptian policy in 1882 and to substitute for it a durable understanding with France. The story of his failure will be told one of these days when the secret history of his last cabinet is disclosed. Suffice it to say now that the epitaph on that failure might be given in one of his own *obiter dicta*: "Infirmity of purpose is the besetting weakness of coalition."

JOHN BURROUGHS AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON RECENT NATURE STUDY.

Mr. John Burroughs contributes an incisive paper to the *Century* on "Current Misconceptions in Natural History." He reiterates his conviction, expressed some months ago in his *Atlantic Monthly* article, and in other writings, that there is nothing in the notion that animals consciously teach their young.

Persons who think they see the lower animals training their young supply something to their observations, consciously or unconsciously; they read their own thoughts or preconceptions into what they see.

Yet Mr. Burroughs fully admits that so trained a naturalist and experienced a hunter as President Roosevelt differs with him in this matter. He quotes from a letter of the President in which he says:

I have not the slightest doubt that there is a large amount of *unconscious* teaching by wood-folk of their offspring. In unfrequented places I have had the deer watch me with almost as much indifference as they do now in the Yellowstone Park. In frequented places, where they are hunted, young deer and young mountain sheep, on the other hand—and, of course, young wolves, bobcats and the like—are exceedingly wary and shy when the sight or smell of man is concerned. Undoubtedly this is due to the fact that from their earliest moments of going about they learn to imitate the unflagging watchfulness of their parents, and by the exercise of some associative or imitative quality they grow to imitate and then to share the alarm displayed by the older ones at the smell or presence of man. A young deer that has never seen a man feels no instinctive alarm at his presence, or at least very little; but it will undoubtedly learn to associate extreme alarm with his presence from merely accompanying its mother, if the latter feels such alarm.

President Roosevelt is also inclined to think that on certain occasions, rare though they may be, there is a conscious effort at teaching. He says that he has himself known of a setter dog which would thrash its puppy soundly if the latter carelessly or stupidly flushed a bird. Mr. Burroughs himself is inclined to the opinion that his difference with the President is due more to the different meanings attached to the same word than to anything else. Imitation, in his view, is the key to the whole matter. The animals unconsciously teach their young by their example, and in no other way.

THE TAMING OF GARDEN BIRDS.

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* for February there is a charming article by the Rev. Francis Irwin on this subject.

The Alpha of bird-taming is—crumbs, crumbs of the right quality, bread crumbs, cheese crumbs, and nut crumbs, administered liberally and regularly, especially in winter. Mr. Irwin says:—

Some of my readers may perhaps have seen the Paris bird-tamer, M. H. Pol, collecting the sparrows of the Tuileries gardens, and teaching them to perch on his hands and arms for food.

His method and ours are identical. He begins, as we do, by throwing down food for the birds, with exact regularity as to time and place, until they learn to assemble at the bird-table before the arrival of their purveyor. They will next be taught to stand their ground while the food is thrown to them, and to follow it as it falls nearer his feet. At last some bolder spirits will snap a crumb off the finger-tip of the hand laid flat on the ground, and flutter around it as it rises, ending by perching steadily on the fingers. It may be some time before your birds will rival the impudence of one of our chaffinches while dining off my hand. This bird actually wiped its beak on my fingers in the course of the meal.

GARDEN BIRDS THAT MAY BE TAMED.

Sparrows Mr. Irwin purposely discourages, as they are so numerous and greedy that to encourage them would mean you could have no other bird friends, except perhaps robins. Chaffinches and tits "would go empty away, and scarcely think it worth while to return." During last winter his robins were perfectly tame, but about the beginning of April they suddenly became shy and quarrelsome, for what reason the writer hardly knows, unless it was because their nests had been robbed, probably by the cat. By midsummer, however, time had healed their wounded feelings. But when the robins grew wild, the chaffinches grew tame. During winter they could at most be induced to peck crumbs from the finger-tips of the hand laid flat in the snow; but now, in April, in one fortnight the hand perchers increased from one to ten, six out of the ten learning to snap crumbs from the mouth while poised on the wing. One hen chaffinch would fly to the lips of the photographer (whose excellently-taken illustrations accompany the article), snap the crumbs from them, and transfer them to the open beaks of her young ones sitting under the lens. Several families of robins, bluetits and coletits would also feed their young in this way.

DO TAME PARENTS MEAN TAME CHILDREN?

Mr. Irwin thinks not. "Our experience tends to show that the tendency to tameness is an at-

tribute rather of the individual than of the family." Some very tame birds reared families that were not tame at all.

Mr. Irwin suggests that there is no better way of attracting bird visitors than a well-stocked window larder. Last year, he says, he for the first time tried the experiment of keeping such a larder stocked every day from one end of the year to the other.

The result amply justified the trouble entailed. Not even during spring and summer did a day pass without witnessing a continuous and varied stream of bird callers:—

In the visitors' list, besides tits, robins, and chaffinches—those *habitués* of the larders—were included such apparently unlikely birds as hedge-sparrows, blackbirds and thrushes.

A SIAMESE ELEPHANT HUNT.

Alan H. Burgoyne gives a graphic description in *Harper's* of an elephant hunt which he witnessed in Siam. This "drive," as it is called, is a feature which has been maintained in Siam for many years for the purposes of keeping up the ranks of the army elephant corps, which is the finest in the world. The object of the drive is to capture a few young elephants from the wild herds. The drive is held every few years, and requires a three months' preparation, during which time the small wandering herds of wild elephants have to be collected and driven together, and on the last day gathered into one vast herd, consisting in the drive witnessed by the writer of this article of nearly five hundred elephants. Three days are occupied by the hunt. On the first day, the animals are merely driven into the corral; on the second day, likely-looking calves are captured within the corral; and on the third, the whole herd, with the exception of the captives, is driven out, and the hunt becomes a series of rushes by the infuriated elephants among the spectators. The corral consists of an enormous square enclosed by a wall built of solid stone, about twenty feet high, and perhaps thirty thick. The horrors of the situation developed on the second day, when several men were killed by the elephants in their mad rush into the crowd. In spite of these fatal accidents, which greatly marred the pleasure of the occasion, there were many interesting and some amusing incidents of the hunt, which are very well described in Mr. Burgoyne's article. An elephant, for instance, was seen walking through a row of lightly built houses near the river. The houses fell before the great beast like packs of cards. They were empty, and Mr. Burgoyne explains that the Government replaced them.

HOW AND WHY ANIMALS ARE COLOURED.

An old subject, but remarkably well treated, in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, by Mr. R. I. Pocock, of the Zoological Department, Natural History Museum. The illustrations accompanying the paper could hardly be better.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF COLOURS.

A seasonal adjustment is constantly going on between colours of the animals and those of their environment. Polar bears, for instance, are perennially white.

In the case of many of the Arctic seals the pups are clothed with fluffy, snow-white hair, so that while still unable to swim and compelled to lie on the snow they may escape the notice of the polar bears; but on the Antarctic ice, where the seals have neither bears nor any land carnivora to fear, the young are born with the colours of their parents.

PROTECTIVE COLOURING OFTEN UNNECESSARY.

The colouring of animals is by no means always protective. Where concealment is unneeded animals tend to assume a uniformly dark coloration:—

No animal exceeds the common mole in the jetty blackness of its fur. Its subterranean life and the nature of its food make protective coloration superfluous. Ravens, rooks and carrion crows are conspicuous everywhere by their blackness. They have no need for concealment, since they feed upon food that requires no catching, are unmolested by raptorial birds, and nest out of reach of rapacious mammals. So too with bears. Black is the colour characteristic of these animals, as is testified by its prevalence in nearly all the known species.

All cats, however, are in general protectively coloured. Their whole organisation "is a perfected mechanism for catching and killing living prey by a sudden pounce from a point of vantage":—

With very few exceptions, the ground tint of the coat is some shade of yellow or grey, relieved by black markings forming spots, patches or stripes. The yellowish skin of the tiger, with its vertical black stripes, blends with the fading stalks of the jungle-grass, and with the dark interspaces between them.

MOST MONKEYS PROTECTIVELY COLOURED.

Monkeys are generally, if not always, protectively coloured:—

Some shade of grey, often with a yellowish or brownish tinge, and frequently relieved by darker or lighter patches, is the prevailing colour of the body, while white spots or patches are in some cases developed upon the face. Since monkeys are exceptionally keen-sighted and ever on the watch when awake, it is probable that the usefulness of concealment comes in chiefly at night, when pythons, constrictors and climbing nocturnal carnivora search for them sleeping in the trees.

DEER, WILD SHEEP, AND GOATS.

Deer are always either spotted with white, the effect of which resembles that of sunlight streaming through the leaves of the trees, or uniformly dark in tint, to accord with the dense forests or jungle which they inhabit. The colours of wild sheep and goats blend with those of their surroundings too perfectly for detection except by the most practised eye; and unless silhouetted against the sky as they stand on peaks or ridges, they are fairly safe. When giraffes stand in a clump of acacias they are practically invisible at a little distance.

COLOURING ALIKE PROTECTIVE AND DISTINCTIVE.

It is not possible to cite all Mr. Pocock's extremely interesting instances of animals' colouring; but one fact he mentions is not very generally known.

The hindquarters of monkeys and certain herbivora (the waterbuck, for instance) are very conspicuously coloured; but there is a reason for this conspicuousness. Both these classes of animals are apt to dash off headlong through the trees, and their striking colouring serves the useful purpose of enabling any laggards to keep up. Mr. Pocock concludes:—

All facts in natural history have to be looked at from two points of views—the "how" and the "why." With regard to the colouring of beasts, the "why" in many instances is known, and can be guessed in others from that knowledge; in some few it still remains a puzzle, from dearth of observations of the animals in their natural haunts.

"OUR SPECIAL ARTIST" IN THE CIVIL WAR.

An interesting contribution to *McClure's* is Mr. Frank Schell's account of "Sketching Under Fire at Antietam," being a war correspondent's account of his personal experience during a battle. What adds greatly to the interest of the article is a reproduction of the actual pictures drawn by the author in the midst of action in September, 1862. Considering the difficulties with which the artist must have laboured, the pictures are indeed remarkable. Here is a bit of Mr. Schell's account of what happened on that eventful September day:

Cheered by their mounted and line officers, the lines again advanced, and passed on without further halt or hesitation, spraying around the big barn, as a great combing wave parts around an impeding rock, and then—the battle vanished as a fading vision, while a thick cloud of smoke rolled by like a blinding fog. It was a welcome reprieve, and a relief to the extreme nervous tension, which was utilised to put into shape some rough notes I had managed to make while groveling in the dirt. The partial lifting of the sulphurous veil revealed about and beyond the farm only unrecognisable masses, obscure and confused, in restless, undefined movement.

THE BIG HOTEL.

To the second January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. D'Avenal contributes an interesting paper on the development of that most curious product of modern civilisation, the gigantic hotel, and of the elaborate mechanism which it implies.

It is difficult to compare hotel tariffs of different periods, partly because, as a rule, hotel-bills which have been kept for us in back reminiscences are principally those of distinguished travellers, and there is always the story of King George, who was charged by a Dutch innkeeper five florins for three eggs. "Eggs," he observed, "are very rare here," to which the reply was, "Eggs are not rare, but it is kings who are not very common." On the whole, there can be no doubt, however, that the modern hotel system has enormously cheapened the cost of travel.

The Hotel Bristol, which still flourishes in the Place Vendôme, was founded in 1816. It now only has twenty-five sets of rooms, varying in price from £2 10s. to £12 10s. a day. There is no restaurant or common dining-room, and every traveller takes his meals in his own suite at the time which suits him, and the servants are always numerous enough to make this plan successful. King Edward VII., when he dines at the hotel, is never at table more than thirty-five or forty minutes. It is curious that even in this famous hotel, as recently as twelve years ago, not a single suite had a bath-room.

Napoleon conceived the idea of founding a monster hotel in Paris at the moment when railways were being hurriedly built everywhere, and the first universal exhibition had been announced. The vast Hotel du Louvre arose, and made a great sensation, but it is now absorbed in the great stores of the Louvre. The Grand Hotel followed it, with its 750 rooms, the biggest in Europe; the Continental, with 485, the Terminus, with nearly as many, and the Palais D'Orsay, with 400, come next.

The history of the Continental is really a romance. It was founded by three bold spirits in 1876, and they had less than fifteen thousand pounds capital with which to buy the land and to erect the building, which cost about £800,000. The Hotel D'Orsay was founded in close connection with the Orleans Railway, and is a favourite place for those balls and fêtes which French people love, a circumstance which led to a curious lawsuit, one side arguing that they interfered with the arrival and departure of travellers by railway, and the other side arguing that they brought more people together, and so facilitated travel.

M. D'Avenal goes on to describe the hotels founded by Mr. Ogden Mills in New York, which are analogous to the Rowton houses. Mr. Mills is a philanthropist, who is contented with 3 per cent. on his capital. You pay 10d. and receive the key of your room. At once you are at home; you go up in a lift; you have the use of well-warmed and well-ventilated reading, writing, and smoking rooms, and you are not charged anything for a bath. In the Mills hotels, moreover, breakfast costs 2½d.; dinner, consisting of soup, meat, or fish, two vegetables, a sweet, dessert, and tea or coffee, costs 7½d.; and supper, 5d.—so that for a little over 2s. a day the patron of the Mills hotels is lodged, fed, warmed, and lighted in a city where an ordinary unskilled labourer gets 7s. 6d. to 8s. a day and the skilled labourer from 10s. to 15s. a day. There is no taint of charity over the thing, and it is perhaps only made possible by rigid economy of servants, the utmost use being made of all mechanical aids. At present the two Mills hotels are only for men, but it is intended to open similar establishments for women. There is a kindly provision at the Mills hotels that women may be invited to meals, and this seems to work well.

M. D'Avenal praises the scrupulous cleanliness of these hotels, and heartily wishes that some such establishment could be started in Paris, where the cheap hotels are horrible. Returning to Paris, he brings out the curious fact that the hotels in the gay city are really principally French, and not, as is generally supposed, kept by foreigners.

A NEGRO COMPOSER.

A hint of the untapped stores of creative vitality which reside in the negro nature is given us by Raymond Blathwayt's account in the *Quiver* of Mr. Coleridge Taylor's new oratorio. Mr. Coleridge Taylor is the son of a West African negro. He first went to the Royal College of Music in Kensington as a violinist, but his ability as a composer led him into the productive line. An orchestral composition of his was performed at the Gloucester Festival in 1898, and he has since written "Hiawatha." On Ash Wednesday the first performance in London will be given by the Royal Choral Society of his "Atonement." In this oratorio he has had the libretto written "in a kind of Eastern style," and illustrates incidents out of the story of the Redeemer. His method is thoroughly to absorb a poem into his mind, and as he ponders over it the music gradually comes. He rejoices in the progress of music in England. Mr. Taylor is shortly going on tour through the United States. It will be interesting to watch his reception there.

THE GIRL GARDENER.

In the *World's Work* there is a very good account given of the work done at Shipley Castle, where are to be found the daughters of professional men studying "The Lighter Branches of Agriculture":—

The impression one gets is not, of course, of a ladies' school or college. Many of the girls were—to be precise, as my readers would wish me to be—out of their teens; a few might even be close on their thirties. In the matter of dress every girl was doing as seemed right in her own eyes. Among the students there was an obvious feeling of respect and regard for the Warden and her assistants. They, in their turn, always struck just the right note of affectionate authority and leadership, and seemed not only alert, but apt in speech, helpful and stimulating, not at all schoolmistressy in their talk.

NO LUXURY.

There was no "luxury" in any of the apartments, but the high-ceilinged bed-rooms, the pretty papers and paint, and the plain yet well-chosen furniture, the stone casements of the windows, and the fine views on which one looked out, gave a definite impression of personal refinement and mental cultivation. The cubicles are large rooms, with stout rods running across, from which depend curtains enclosing the area of an average hotel bed-room for one occupant. Each cubicle seemed light and airy. The students make their beds and dust their belongings, but the rest of the work of their rooms is done for them.

THE CURRICULUM.

Full training with board and residence costs £80 a year if a cubicle is used, and £100 or £120 if a study-bedroom is occupied. This includes horticulture, dairy work, poultry and bee-keeping, fruit preserves—that is, jam-making, fruit bottling, and sterilising, and fruit and vegetable drying—and elementary manual training and woodwork. At the end of the two years there is an optional three months' course, for marketing and business training. The extras are governed by two, or at the outside three guineas. The best time for students to begin is at the September term; this term, and the other two, the January and May, each last about thirteen weeks. Non-resident pupils are taken.

Skill, not strength, is what is in demand in the rural districts—skill in the dairy, the garden, the greenhouse, the market-garden, the fruit plantation, the poultry yard, the aviary, and, above all, in the right marketing and produce. But it is obvious that the students cannot hope to get heavy work done for them properly if they do not know how it should be done. And so, as far as possible, they are put through the mill. That their strength is in any way overtaken, I do not believe.

THE RESULTS.

It is usual after two years' instruction for a student to go into a post as assistant-gardener, or companion-gardener in a country house kept by a widow or maiden lady, who is glad to have an educated woman about her place instead of the ordinary jobbing gardener.

Lady Warwick expressed herself very frankly to the writer as follows:—

We are working for the future. The daughters of the present generation of women will be of another

mettle—have more individuality, more force, more self-reliance. And it is wonderful how well many of our girls have done, how interested they are in their work, and what positions they have made for themselves with their tiny capital—tiny compared with what sons often have. We were bound to have trials at the start. Pioneer work is ever slow and laborious.

OUR FRIEND THE DOG.

Maurice Maeterlinck contributes to the *Century Magazine* a charming study of the dog. No words are high enough praise for this, the one animal friend possessed by man:—

Man loves the dog, but how much more ought he to love it if he considered, in the inflexible harmony of the laws of nature, the sole exception which is that love of a being that succeeds in piercing, in order to draw closer to us, the partitions, everywhere else impermeable, that separate the species! We are alone, absolutely alone on this chance planet; and, amid all the forms of life that surround us, no one, excepting the dog, has made an alliance with us. A few creatures fear us, most are unaware of us, and not one loves us.

A BORN FRIEND.

We have not to gain his confidence or his friendship; he is born our friend; while his eyes are still closed, already he believes in us; even before his birth, he has given himself to man. But the word "friend" does not exactly depict his affectionate worship. He loves us and reveres us as though we had drawn him out of nothing. He is, before all, our creature full of gratitude, and more devoted than the apple of our eye. He is our intimate and impassioned slave, whom nothing discourages, whom nothing repels, whose ardent trust and love nothing can impair. He has solved, in an admirable and touching manner, the terrifying problem which human wisdom would have to solve if a divine race came to occupy our globe. He has loyally, religiously, irrevocably recognised man's superiority, and has surrendered himself to him body and soul, without afterthought, without any intention to go back, reserving of his independence, his instinct, and his character only the small part indispensable to the continuation of the life prescribed by Nature. With an unquestioning certainty, an unconstraint, and a simplicity that surprise us a little, deeming us better and more powerful than all that exists, he betrays, for our benefit, the whole of the animal kingdom to which he belongs, and, without scruple, denies his race, his kin, his mother, and his young.

A DOG'S MORALITY.

He occupies in this world a pre-eminent position enviable among all. He is the only living being that has found and recognises an indubitable, tangible, unexceptionable, and definite god. He knows to what to devote the best part of himself. He knows to whom above him to give himself. He has not to seek for a perfect, superior, and infinite power in the darkness, amid successive lies, hypotheses, and dreams. That power is there, before him, and he moves in its light. He knows the supreme duties which we all do not know. He has a morality which surpasses all that he is able to discover in himself, one which he can practise without scruple and without fear. He possesses truth in its fulness. He has a certain and infinite ideal.

POLITICAL FORECASTS.

The extraordinarily disintegrated condition of political parties offers a temptation to speculative minds. Among the forecasts contained in the magazines may be mentioned one in the *Forum* by Mr. A. Maurice Low:—

The opinion among the best informed is that if the election is held within a year, the Conservatives will be overthrown and the Liberals will come into power, or, more properly speaking, that it will result in the triumph of the anti-Chamberlain party—a coalition of Liberals, Conservative free-traders and Liberal Unionists who are opposed to protection, who are disgusted with the ineptitude shown by the Unionist administration in the management of the South African war, and who on general principles believe that a change would be for the benefit of England. Labour will also join in this coalition, as it is naturally inclined to be Liberal in politics rather than Conservative, and as the present sentiment of the wage workers in Great Britain is antagonistic to protection, because they believe it will increase the cost of living, while they have serious doubts whether it will bring them any compensating advantages in the shape of increased wages. But such a party is too heterogeneous and is composed of too many anti-thetic elements to be able to hold together for any length of time, and the early defeat of the government of all the talents would follow as a matter of course. Then Mr. Chamberlain would be the man of the hour. The Conservatives would go to the country on the square issue of protection and a preferential tariff to the colonies. If they carried the country, it would be Mr. Chamberlain, and not Mr. Balfour, who would receive the mandate from the King to form a Ministry.

CHRISTMAS IN RUSSIA.

Affärsvärlden (50-51) contains a profusely illustrated article describing the Russian Christmas, which, like the English, has its gift-hung tree, its presents and its merry-making. Rice and raisins, however, take the place of our plum pudding. According to ancient custom it is eaten on Christmas Eve. On Christmas Day the priests visit neighbouring families to hold a short service, during which everyone and everything—the worshippers, the walls and the furniture—have holy water sprinkled over them, the gratitude of the people expressing itself to the priests in cash, according to their means. Small street arabs jostle each other in the competition of "praising Christ" for a copper or two at the various houses. Superstition is rife in Russia at this season, and the writer recounts some of the weird ceremonies that obtain for the purpose of letting men and maidens know their fate. One such may, perhaps, be mentioned. A glass of water is placed before the image of some saint, the yolk of an egg is dropped into it, and in the morning the yolk, by the shape it has assumed, will give a clear sign of the future. It is considered advisable, however, to turn the image of the saint to the wall, lest it hinder the desired result.

The New Year is celebrated with service in the churches. At midnight the Tsar receives good wishes, a cannonade of 100 shots is fired, and the flag-decked streets are illuminated with electric lights and coloured lanterns. On the eve of "sotjelnik"—the last day of the holiday season—a cross is chalked on the doors to hinder the entrance of Satan, who has partaken in the festivities, and the people also fast. On that day there are no public amusements. Instead, at two o'clock, a solemn service is held outside the Winter Palace, for which purpose a round building with a pale blue cupola is erected, and from this steps lead down to the river, where the water is blessed and thus becomes endowed with the power of healing. Many true Christians, says the narrator, come down here at night to dip themselves, and thus get rid of the sins they have brought upon themselves during this season of gaiety.

HOW POODLES ARE CLIPPED.

It is easy to see the result of the dog-barber's work in the poodles on the streets, but it is not often that one is able to see behind the scenes. Edouard Charles, in an article in the *Windsor Magazine*, shows us how the transformations are accomplished:—

To clip a dog scientifically is no easy matter, and unless the animal is quiet under the clippers it becomes one of irritating difficulty. While one man holds the animal across his knees, another runs the clippers up its back, removing the superfluous wool. It is clipped clean from its tail to half-way up its body all round. Its legs are bared, with the exception of narrow rings of hair around the joints, and its features are cleaned so that its long face, with curled moustache, stands out prominently.

The clipping finished, the animal is treated to a very thorough bath. There are two tubs, one filled with clear water, the other with a yellow liquid that is especially good for the animal's skin. It is dipped into the first tub, then thoroughly soaped all over with *savon marseille*—specially guaranteed to kill all insects speedily if not painlessly—which is vigorously rubbed in. When the soap has been washed away, a yellow bath follows, and there only remains the drying. A brisk application of a couple of towels from the dozen or so hanging upon the line against the wall, and doggie is ready to have its whiskers combed and curled, and its leg-rings fluffed out, after which it appears as a very dandy amongst dogs, and you certainly would not recognise it as the same animal that descended an hour previously.

It is a lucrative business, that of the *tondeur*, and bad is the day that does not put fifteen to twenty francs into his pockets, while Friday sometimes brings as much as fifty or sixty francs. Morel remembers one day when he "barbered" thirty dogs, aided by his wife and assistant, and earned 150 francs. But that was when competition was less keen than now. Prices range from twenty sous for *un bain simple* to five francs for a thorough clipping and cleaning; and customers are always plentiful, and, so long as the fashion holds, will remain so, for hair will grow.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Three of the features of the February number are of a kind to deepen and gladden one's faith in progress. The first is of a material kind. It is written by Philip Eastman, and describes the transformation effected by wind and water in Kansas. In 1871 "the desert was as uninviting as the Sahara." The barren plains were without inhabitants save for bands of roving Indians and mammoth herds of buffalo. Then the railway struck across. Cattle began to be fed on the scant buffalo grass. Then came thought of agriculture. But rain was not plentiful, and the land was swept with hot winds. Canal irrigation failed, for the river was dry when water was most needed. At last, and so late as 1889, windmill irrigation was tried. Metaphorically the experimenters "struck ile." Literally, they struck on an underground water supply, which has proved inexhaustible. Windmills and reservoirs spread far and wide. The winds which once shrivelled and parched now saved. The treeless desert became a sylvan scene, rich in farms and orchards and vineyards, green from spring to autumn.

The second deals with the railway development of China. The first railway laid in 1876 by British promoters was bought up and destroyed by the Chinese Government. In 1903 there were 742 miles in operation. "Railways will inevitably inaugurate in China a new era; and when a new era is inaugurated for one-third of the human race, the other two-thirds are certain to be affected in many ways."

The third, by F. W. Nash, announces that "after four years of war, and struggle, and labour, peace has come to the Philippines—a peace more thorough and secure than ever before enjoyed." This is said to be chiefly due to W. N. Taft, who now retires from the Governorship of the Islands to become Secretary of War. He came in 1900 with the cry: "The Philippines for the Filipinos": and naturally earned the hatred of Americans and foreigners bent on exploiting the people for their own ends. He superseded military government by a municipal civil administration in which he gave natives prominent official posts. Steadily pacification proceeded. In 1902 a general amnesty was proclaimed: and Aguinaldo himself took the oath of American allegiance. A native police force has worked well. Taxation has been reorganised. An efficient postal service has been launched. Imports have increased 50 per cent. and exports 80 per cent. within three years. Education has been diffused by thousands of American school teachers.

There is a finely illustrated article in *Cassell's Magazine* on "The Temple," which, although lying in the midst of London, is very largely a *terra incognita* to Londoners. And yet nowhere in the city can be found so many tradition-enshrouded relics of the past or historical mementoes of ever-living celebrities. The article cannot fail to cause many to visit the Temple who would otherwise never have passed its portals.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME.

This month we have to welcome the first number of a new American magazine which I hope to have the privilege of making a general favourite in this country. It is published by Mr. J. Brisben Walker, whose success as the publisher of the *Cosmopolitan* needs no advertisement. The *Twentieth Century Home* is half as large again in the size of its pages as the "Review of Reviews." Of these pages of beautiful art paper there are sixty-four. They are not interleaved with advertisements as are most of the popular American monthlies, and they are admirably and tastefully illustrated. If it has a fault, it is that the articles are rather short, but this conduces to variety. The number of topics dealt with in the first number is surprising. They are all devoted to the Home—to the Twentieth Century Home—and its inmates. There are short stories—not too many—and one of them by Maarten Maartens; brief character sketches, short poems—one of them by E. Markham—scientific articles, and any number of papers on housekeeping subjects. Mr. G. P. Serviss, the well-known astronomer, writes on "The Fairy Land of Science." Lady Warwick contributes a charmingly illustrated paper on "Practical Training for Women at my Garden Hostel." Dr. Everett Hale prophesies that in the twentieth century home every child will be trained to draw, to plant radishes, to harness a horse if he be a boy, and if a girl to hem a pocket-handkerchief. "As a man's home is, such is his life." "The central secret of all the prosperity which America has attained" is the ability to use one's powers for the best, and to be ready for the present duty. Dorothy Dix scourges women's virtues which are vices, and chief of these virtuous vices is her sympathy, which makes all her efforts at reform null and void. "It is an anodyne that drugs conscience and paralyses effort, and condones dissipation, and as a first aid to shiftlessness it has no equal." Among the articles appealing more particularly to women are "The Renaissance of Aristocracy's Lace," "The Care of the Hair," which contains the pernicious advice that women should acquire the habit of having many mirrors in their room, "Household Accounts," "The Laboratory of the Kitchen," and "The Mother and the School"; "Basket-ball for Women"—a popular amusement which might with advantage be introduced into this country; and "Art and Vanity in Dressing," the title of a series of papers which begins with an essay on "How to Dress on Little." There is also an interesting paper on "The Country Homes of some Distinguished Men." Altogether, for novelty, originality, and excellence of get-up and general attractiveness the *Twentieth Century Home* will be hard to beat. I have made arrangements to publish the Australian edition of the *Twentieth Century Home* at the "Review of Reviews" office, Equitable Building, Melbourne, and shall be glad to send a copy of No. 1 to any reader for 9½d., including postage, or it can be purchased through any newsagent for ninepence.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The February number is chiefly remarkable for Sir Oliver Lodge's revolutionary programme of school reform, which is noticed elsewhere; as also is Dr. Dillon's survey of Eastern affairs. Miss Victoria A. Buxton gives a vivid and amusing account of the life of the Konak or governor's house, in Mesopotamia. The Russian novelist, Korolenko, turns his literary microscope on one episode in the massacre of Kishineff as it appeared to him on his visit to the scene of the massacre two months after it occurred. He helps one, as it were, to see the murder of two or three Jews in a single house. The worst horrors reported are, however, carefully excluded from his narrative. "Voices Catholicæ" raises a protest against the inclusion in the "Index Expurgatorius" of five works by Professor Loisy, embodying some of the results of modern criticism with regard to the Old Testament and the Gospels. Count S. C. de Soissons supplies an interesting account of the modern German novel. In it he sees an intermediate and transitory epoch. He calls attention to a new movement, headed by Huch and Lienhard, which is fighting energetically against both naturalism and symbolism, against Nietzsche, Ibsen, and Tolstoi, and which is urging a return to personal and national individuality, wholesome thought, the healthy heart of Luther and Goethe, and to God. Ivanovich sketches the chequered career of Princess Mathilde, Napoleon's last niece.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The acuteness of current political controversy has led Mr. Knowles to add to Sir Wemyss Reid's chronicle one from Mr. Edward Dicey, that both sides may be represented. Sir Wemyss Reid, after tracing the causes which have prevented Mr. Chamberlain sweeping the country as he expected, predicts that a dissolution is very near to us, possibly within the next three months. Mr. Dicey endeavours to minimise the results of the by-elections. He considers the belief justified that some form of coalition between the adherents of the Duke of Devonshire, the partisans of Lord Rosebery, and the less advanced section of the Liberals has been, if not still, in contemplation. Sir Rowland Blencherhassett discusses Anglo-German relations in the light of the controversy as to the German share in the victory at Waterloo. He agrees with Lamartine that "the victory was won by Wellington; the complete rout which followed was the work of Blücher." Sir Edward Sullivan calls attention to what he considers a forgotten volume in Shakespeare's library, "The Civile Conversation of M. Steeuën Guazzo," written first in Italian, now translated out of Italian by George Pettie, published first in London in 1581. By kindred passages from Shakespeare's plays, the writer endeavours to prove that Shakespeare knew and used the book. Lady Helen Ferguson presses for the State registration of nurses under a Board like the Midwifery Board. The Rev. Wallace Duthie refers to Samuel Pepys' criticisms of sermons of his day, and takes the occasion to press for an order of preaching friars, leaving the parish priest to preach less and be more of a shepherd to his people. Most of the other articles have been dealt with in previous pages.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The tone of the February *Fortnightly* is chiefly literary. It opens with an appeal, with eminent signatories, on what can be done to help the British stage. The two principal proposals put forward are those of the dramatic school and the subsidised theatre. Mr. Alfred Wallace publishes a poem, not before printed, by Edgar Allan Poe. A fine appreciation of George Gissing comes from the pen of Arthur Waugh. William Watson deploras the State discouragement of literature. Stephen Gwynn tells how he transcribed an ancient Irish song at the dictation of an illiterate peasant. Francis Gribble portrays Eugene Sue as a teacher and politician by accident. He set out to improvise a *feuilleton* and found that he had improvised a policy of social reform which he was expected to represent in Parliament. Mr. H. F. Hall gives excerpts dealing with English history from Napoleon's notebooks, and recalls the fact that Napoleon for the first twenty-five years of his life was filled with a bitter hatred towards France for having conquered Corsica, and with admiration for England as the chosen land of liberty. Le Comte de Ségur, in sketching certain French novels of to-day, says that the problem novel or play is far and away the most popular.

Next to literature stands politics in its claim on space. Besides those articles dealing with the Far East which have been already noticed, Mr. Demetrius Boulger discusses the Tibetan Expedition under "The Problem of High Asia." He argues for the appointment of a British agent at Lhasa, the annexation of the Chumbi Valley, and the granting of trade facilities between India and Tibet. Mr. Sydney Brooks contributes an appreciation of President Roosevelt. He anticipates his nomination by the Republican Convention as almost certain, but his election as more doubtful. His own impression is that not the most eligible democratic candidate could snatch from Mr. Roosevelt the prize he has so splendidly earned. The somewhat startling announcement of a shortly-expected revival of monarchy in France has been noticed elsewhere.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

In the *Dublin Review* the Rev. Arthur S. Barnes calls attention to the evidence of the monuments to the primacy of the Roman See, and in especial to the recently-discovered Stone of Abercius (of the second century), which speaks of "Royal Rome and the golden-robed and golden-slippered Queen"—by which, the writer supposes, the authoritative Church is meant. Dr. Francis Aveling insists that Latin must remain the language of the Church, the dead language retaining the fixity of meaning which no modern tongue can supply. Professor E. H. Parker identifies in some striking respects the teaching of Colonel Ingersoll and the religion of the Lao-Tsz. The Rev. Dom Chapman recalls from official documents the record of the persecuting activity of the Elizabethan Bishop of Chester, Chaderton, towards the unfortunate Romanists in his diocese. Protestants need to be reminded of these Protestant persecutions.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The *Quarterly* is exceptionally brilliant this month, brilliant and withal solid. The articles on Matter and Electricity and Pools and Trusts are for experts rather than for ordinary readers. Take, for instance, the following sentence from the essay on Radium:—

The coagulative power of these electrolytes varies in a remarkable manner with the nature of the ions contained in them, increasing in a geometrical progression with the chemical valency. This relation is readily explained by referring the coagulative action to the electric charges on the ions.

THE BRITISH ARMY—PAST AND FUTURE.

Colonel Lloyd, in a sketch of the History of the British Army, recalls the fact that in the palmy days of great Elizabeth the British Army was thus recruited:—

When service happeneth we disburthen the prisons of thieves, we rob the taverns and alehouses of tosspots and ruffians, we scour both town and country of rogues and vagabonds. ("A Pathway to Military Practice," 1587.)

As to the future, Colonel Lloyd says:—

It has yet to be shown that the problem of national defence can be satisfactorily solved without some form of compulsory training. But the progress made is sufficient to justify some confidence that, even under our present system, we may yet have an efficient army, provided that the most able men are entrusted with the duty of supervision, that adequate attention be paid to intelligence and strategy, and that harmony and co-operation between the Government and their military advisers be established on an effective and permanent basis.

THE ART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. Laurence Binyon reviews Mr. McCall's book on this subject with discriminating appreciation and criticism. Speaking of the art of the last century in England and in France, Mr. Binyon says:—

In this country there is no such free circulation of ideas as exists in France. Creative effort has been apt to be sporadic; genius has pursued its chosen tasks alone. In our art there have been no real "movements." But this lack of solidarity has had the advantage of keeping our artists free from the extremes to which a more self-conscious production is provoked. Nor has England been wanting in men of genius in the last century not unworthy of being matched with the great Frenchmen.

Mr. Binyon thinks that Mr. McCall has been singularly unjust in his treatment of Mr. Watts, whom he handles with a mixture of patronage and detraction.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION IN AMERICA.

Professor S. J. McLean writes on Pools and Trusts in the United States. He says that the Administration is now seeking to regulate trusts by constituting a Bureau of Corporations:—

This bureau has received supervisory power over corporations; and its chief is authorised to investigate the details of inter-state corporation management; to report to the President information which may be used as a basis for further regulation by statute; and, at

the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, to publish information concerning the corporations. What limitations are to be set on the powers so conferred, the Act does not say. It places an extremely wide discretion in the hands of the President and the head of the new department. The limits of these powers may yet depend upon judicial construction.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. Mr. Kaufmann writes an essay on Montaigne, Mr. Kebbel reviews Mr. Creevey's Memoirs, and there is a paper on the Latest Lights on the Homeric Question.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The most ominous paper in the January number is that on "The Boer in War and Peace," which has received separate mention. There are two papers on the Tariff controversy, one discussing the economics of the question and reiterating that Imperialism and efficiency alike are not merely compatible with Free Trade but incompatible with any deviation from it. The other warmly endorses the Duke of Devonshire's attitude, and compares the stand he made against Protection with the stand he made against Home Rule. A review of Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" insists with Mr. Walter Bagehot, in 1860 that Mr. Gladstone is a problem. He remains a problem to Mr. Morley himself. The history of telephones in Great Britain is surveyed, and the Government is urged to buy out the National Telephone Company. Happily, the contents are not all concerned with modern themes. Much light is shed on recent discoveries in the Forum at Rome. The re-discovery of St. Francis is illustrated by a survey of Franciscan literature. The career of the many-sided and impetuous Galileo is vividly sketched. Papers on Robert Herrick and Jacobite Song supply a touch of *belles-lettres*; and a paper on Modern Geology is the one excursion in the severer realm of physical science.

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The *Church Quarterly Review* opens with an impassioned plea that the Church in South Africa should maintain its spiritual freedom, and not, for the sake of certain temporalities in Natal, identify itself with the Church of England as by law established. It suggests that "the Ethiopian Order," which is the approved phrase for the black man's section of the Anglican Communion, should be brought under parochial as well as diocesan control. It presses for the munificent endowment by public-spirited men of the University of London, which at present is too largely a mere paper scheme. It anticipates for the Education Acts a life of many years. It recalls the splendid service rendered to humanity by the Jesuit philanthropist Friedrich von Spee, whose eloquent pen put a stop to the horrible crusade against alleged witches in the early half of the seventeenth century. It contemptuously dismisses Dr. Fairbairn's Philosophy of the Christian religion as "a philosophy of phrases." It tells the literary story of the life of Charlotte Mary Yonge, and mentions the singular incident that a family council decided, before her first book came out, that she should take no money for it herself, "it being unladylike to benefit by one's own writings!"

THE WORLD'S WORK (U.S.A.)

In the February number of the *World's Work*, Mr. Sereno S. Pratt defends President Roosevelt against the various charges brought against his administration by the representatives of Wall Street. This writer takes the ground that Wall Street itself is in disgrace just now before the people, and that if the people once become impressed with the belief that Wall Street is opposed to Mr. Roosevelt because it could not control him, the opposition of the financial interest may be added help to his election. It is agreed, further, that many in Wall Street, and some powerful independent interests there, feel that the President has conferred a benefit upon it and the country by calling a halt to the excesses of promotion and speculation and corporate greed.

The *World's Work* having sent a specific inquiry to representative well-informed men in every State west of New York regarding the popularity of President Roosevelt, practically all replies received give assurance of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. Most of the replies, especially from the West, indicated that there has been no diminution in his popularity during the last three months. The answers generally showed that the President's policy with the trusts has increased rather than decreased his hold on the popular goodwill, while to the question as to whether the President's Panama policy is popular, the answers are practically all in the affirmative. The total impression given by these letters, says the editor, is that of an overwhelming personal popularity of the President in the West, and of hearty approval of all the important actions and policies of his administration.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Mr. Charles M. Harvey predicts that the Panama Canal will establish new balances and shift the country's trade centre to the Mississippi Valley. Mills are getting nearer to the sources of supply, and the supplies of four-fifths of the more important commodities are in the great central plain between the Alleghanies and the Rockies. Fifty per cent. of American cotton is now manufactured in the South, as against 24 per cent. thirteen years ago. Since the natural outlets for a large part of this Southern cotton-manufacture are Gulf ports, it may fairly be assumed that the opening of the Panama waterway will stimulate both cotton-production and cotton-manufacture in the fertile States of the lower Mississippi Valley.

THE INCREASED USE OF ELECTRICITY.

Some idea of the recent advance in the use of electricity for power purposes is conveyed by Mr. Arthur Goodrich's article entitled "Providing the World with Power." Less than fifteen years ago, 200-horse-power generators were considered large, whereas now generators of 5000 or 10,000 horse-power are a matter of every-day occurrence. Mr. Goodrich mentions one electrical works employing 12,000 people, three-fourths of whom are skilled workers, and states that from this factory alone goes each day, to every part of the globe, machinery to produce more than 8000 horse-power.

"We used to have a map," said one of the employees, "on which red dots showed the places where our ma-

chines were installed; but soon the entire map was red. Then we gave it up."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Henry Wysham Lanier describes the rise and fall of the United States Shipbuilding Company; Mr. Isaac F. Marcoson relates some personal experiences in the art of eating the right food in the right quantity; Miss Adele Marie Shaw describes the Philadelphia school system; Mr. Winthrop Packard writes on "The Work of a Wireless Telegraph Man"; Ezra S. Brudno explains the condition and character and experience of the emigrant Jews in the Russian pale before they come to the United States; Mr. W. M. Ivins, Jr., discusses American responsibility in South America, and Mr. Alfred Mosely gives a witty view of American schools.

Mr. Charles H. Caffin's paper on "The Work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens" finds the real secret of this sculptor's power in his grasp of facts.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

In the February instalment of "One Hundred Masterpieces of Painting," contributed to *McClure's Magazine*, Mr. John La Farge discusses those pictures which have the incidents and phases of war as their subjects. Of all the paintings called out by the Napoleonic conflict, it is a significant fact that only two or three are deemed worthy to survive as art. The greatest of these is the celebrated "Napoleon at Eylau," by Gros. Such a painting preserves for us the record of the past of the art of war. As Mr. La Farge points out in concluding his article, the era of close conflict is over. The commanders no longer ride at the head of their men, or stand as an object for the enemy's artillery.

As the commander at sea knows only by the electric report what is being done out of his sight, so the commander of to-day can no longer be represented in the long line of personal appearance which lasts from indefinite Egypt to the close of the nineteenth century.

In a new chapter of "The History of the Standard Oil Company," Miss Tarbell explains some of the Standard Oil Company's competitive methods. She shows that the marketing department is organised to cover the entire country. It aims to sell all the oil sold in each of its divisions. To forestall or meet competition, it has organised an elaborate secret service for locating the quantity, quality and selling price of independent shipments. Having located an order for independent oil with a dealer, it persuades him, if possible, to countermand the order. If this is impossible, it threatens "predatory competition"—that is, to sell at cost or less until the rival is worn out.

THE STANDARD OIL AND PRICE-CUTTING.

In later years, the Standard has been more cautious about beginning underselling than formerly, though, if a rival offered oil at a less price than it has been getting—and generally even small refineries can afford to sell below the non-competitive prices of the Standard—it does not hesitate to consider the lower price a declaration of war, and to drop its prices and keep them down until the rival is out of the way. The price then goes back to the former figure, or higher.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

In the February number of *Harper's* appears the second paper by Dr. Frederick A. Cook on "America's Unconquered Mountain"—i.e., Mount McKinley, in Alaska. After outlining some of the difficulties encountered by the would-be climbers of this imperial mountain, Dr. Cook concludes his interesting paper with the prediction that future efforts along this line will depend upon a thorough exploration of routes from every side. Dr. Cook himself hopes to make an attempt from the east. The project will also be considered by other mountaineers. The fact that the mountain is so far inland renders the transportation of supplies and men a very arduous task. Furthermore, Mount McKinley is known to be the steepest of all the great mountains of the world, and it is unlike most other great peaks from the fact that Arctic conditions begin at its very base. In the case of Mount S. Elias, an all-ice route is possible. But on Mount McKinley the glaciation is not extensive enough for this.

The prospective conqueror of this immense uplift must pick his path over broken stones, icy slopes, sharp cliffs, and an average slope of forty-five degrees for at least fourteen thousand feet. It is an effort which for insurmountable difficulties and hard disappointments is comparable with the task of expeditions to reach the North Pole.

Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady tells the story of "The Cruise of the *Tonquin*," a vessel which started from New York in 1810 to establish a fur-trading post in the Pacific Northwest, which had an adventurous voyage around the Horn, and which was finally lost somewhere in the North Pacific, members of the crew in one way or another reaching land and suffering death at the hands of the Indians.

Dr. Henry C. McCook contributes an entertaining article on "Tailoring Animals," in which the Baltimore oriole, the tailor bird, and the spider are conspicuous examples. President Charles F. Thwing gives an account of "The University of Athens."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

In the February number of *Scribner's*, Mrs. Helena Rutherford Ely describes "Some Gardens in Spain." With few exceptions, Mrs. Ely found that the Spanish gardens derived their beauty from their trees, flowers and running waters, and that there was an entire absence of the architectural features upon which the Italian gardens so largely depend. Hardly one well-kept garden did she see in all Spain.

Weeds and flowers grew together, the paths were never very neat, hedges alone were carefully clipped, and yet the perfection of the flowers and the wonderful hedges of box, laurel, and myrtle, the ancient cypress and magnolia trees, and the fountains and pools, in a land so dry and treeless, made these gardens of Spain beautiful beyond words.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S LETTERS FROM ENGLAND IN THE FORTIES.

In this number appears the first instalment of the letters of Mrs. George Bancroft, wife of the historian, written from England in the years 1846-49.

Mrs. Bancroft was a widow when she married the historian, in 1838, who was himself a widower with three children. After a term as Secretary of the Navy in President Polk's cabinet, Mr. Bancroft became minister to England, and it was then that the letters were written from which these extracts have been taken. The letters are addressed to immediate relatives, and, of course, were not intended for publication, but they are interesting as revealing many aspects of London life which came under the eye of an exceedingly observant and intelligent American woman of that period. They are chiefly remarkable for their descriptions of social life in London in the middle of the nineteenth century, and for bits of gossip about Palmerston, Lord John Russell and other noted statesmen of the period.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Norman Hapgood contributes an interesting sketch of Tomaso Salvini, the great Italian actor, as he appears to-day.

Charles Keene, universally regarded as holding a first place among English draughtsmen in pen and ink, is the subject of a brief appreciation by Mr. M. H. Spielmann.

"The Centenary of Alfieri at Asti" is the subject of an article by Mr. T. R. Sullivan. The hundredth anniversary of this Italian poet's death occurred on October 8, 1903. Asti, which is now a prosperous community of forty thousand inhabitants, in the famous wine-growing district, observed the occasion with appropriate ceremonies. It happened that the date coincided with that of Asti's movable autumnal feast—the vintage. Mr. Sullivan's article is interesting, not only for its references to Alfieri, but for the light that it throws on Italian social life as well.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

"Bric-à-Brac Auctions in New York" is the title of a capital article in the February *Century* by Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine. So thoroughly developed has become the business of selling art collections at public auction that many New Yorkers will doubtless be surprised by the statement of one of the proprietors of an auction establishment that the business was almost unknown in the city prior to 1870. Art auctions in New York have now become social events, and, as Mr. Paine very clearly brings out, to a great extent they have a distinct educational value. Mr. Paine very cleverly hits off the psychological aspects of the subject.

A reproduction of what was undoubtedly the last portrait painted of George Washington is given. The artist was Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, who was one of Washington's attending physicians in his last illness, and the date of the picture is 1797. The original painting is now owned by Judge James Alfred Pearce, of Maryland. This is believed to be an excellent portrait. In this connection is the interesting fact that Dr. Dick was the only one of the three physicians who attended Washington during his mortal illness who diagnosed the disease as diphtheria, although the name was not then in use.

Among the travel sketches in this number is Mrs. Edith Wharton's delightful description of "Roman Villas." Mr. Joseph Pennell relates his adventures of ascending the high Alps on a motor-cycle.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

Beside the articles already elsewhere quoted from, there is much of general interest in the February number. Mr. Villari gives a vivid description of his railway journey through Macedonia, of the lines guarded by soldiers in many-coloured uniforms, and of the land, fertile and fair even in its devastation. "Cavalry," in defending Lord Roberts' policy, insists that shock tactics are still possible when the troopers are armed with rifles alone, and appeals to the successful charges made by the Boers, who had neither sword nor lance. Senor de Santini (Liberal leader in the Italian Parliament) begins a historical survey of the policy of Italy and the Vatican. A new protection against the peril of panic in theatres is suggested by Mr. Paul Waterhouse—namely, the simple spreading of information on the necessity and the right method of orderly exit on such occasions.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The Editor makes light of the Protectionist reverses in the recent by-elections. He laments that the Duke of Devonshire has allowed himself to become the "tool of a contemptible Cabal." He describes the record figures of the Board of Trade returns for 1903 as a "booby trap." He declares that war can only be avoided in the Far East if Russia yields to the legitimate demands of Japan. Mr. Maurice Low declares that the sympathies of the American people are with Japan, and that the unnatural friendship with Russia has ceased. He declares President Roosevelt to be less generally popular and less strong before the country than he was when he entered White House. Most of the other papers have been dealt with under separate headings.

THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

The chief articles in the *Empire Review* are certainly those on "American Influences on British Industries," and "The Expansion of Trade within the Empire."

The Editor writes on "Chinese Labour on the Rand," with special reference to the impossible attitude of Mr. Seddon and Mr. Deakin. "Mr. Seddon, if he will allow me to say so, hardly seems to have thought the matter out. . . . I greatly fear that the immediate cause of so sudden a departure from the customary etiquette of Colonial diplomacy is due to unexpected pressure from the Labour party in New Zealand acting on the knowledge that the Premier has always taken a strong line against Asiatic immigration into his own colony."

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

The *Independent Review* for February contains a number of valuable articles, most of which are mentioned elsewhere. Mr. Charles Booth's Housing policy is editorially commended. Mr. N. Wedd contributes an appreciation of George Gissing, whose works, along with Mr. Charles Booth's colossal inquiry, are said to be "our generation's contribution towards the fuller knowledge of the mysterious city." Mr. E. S. P. Haynes gives a short and pithy résumé of early Victorian characteristics. Mr. Pickard-Cambridge puts in a strong plea for the claims of classical study. Mr. Frederic Harrison supplies a warm eulogy of Sir George Trevelyan's "American Revolution."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

There are many articles treating timely topics in the January number.

THE LYNCHING EVIL.

As a plan for diminishing the number of negro lynchings in the Southern States of America, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page proposes that in every community negroes be appointed officers of the law, to look exclusively after law-breakers of their own race, and to be held accountable for good order. At the same time, white officials should have enlarged powers of summoning *posses*, and by the mere fact of relinquishing prisoners should be disqualified from ever holding office again.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

In his discussion of "Practical Phases of Caribbean Domination," the Hon. Frederic C. Penfield argues for the establishment of closer trade relations between the United States and Central and South America. He says:

Our keenest business competitors, England and Germany, have lost their prestige throughout Spanish America, while our influence was never greater. Bullying tactics in the Venezuelan imbroglio alienated many friendships; whether England and Germany were justified in their acts is immaterial to the question. The trade of all Latin America can readily be secured by United States manufacturers and merchants, and retained indefinitely. German goods never had high standing in South America; now they are almost boycotted. British products, while better regarded, have a waning sale.

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer contributes a trenchant paper on "Woman's Assumption of Sex Superiority," in which she challenges the claims of the suffragists regarding the supposed fitness of women for the franchise. The mental qualifications of women, she admits, have been enlarged in recent years, but the development of character, she holds, has failed to keep pace with that of the intellect. This she regards as an arraignment of the women's college. Mrs. Meyer, indeed, goes so far as to say that she fails to see in women any evidence of the character that is needed in our public life.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

"Wall Street and the Country" is the subject of the opening article, by Charles A. Conant, in the February *Atlantic*.

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES.

To the formidable mass of Lincoln recollections is now added a chapter from the pen of the late Henry Villard, who reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates for the *Staats-Zeitung*, of New York. Mr. Villard's impressions of Lincoln at that time are summarised as follows:—

As far as all external conditions were concerned, there was nothing in favour of Lincoln. He had a lean, lank, indescribably gawky figure, an odd-featured, wrinkled, inexpressive, and altogether uncomely face. He used singularly awkward, almost absurd, up-and-down and sidewise movements of his body to give emphasis to his arguments. His voice was naturally good, but he frequently raised it to an unnatural pitch. Yet the unprejudiced mind felt at once that, while there was on the one side a skilful dialectician and debater

arguing a wrong and weak cause, there was on the other a thoroughly earnest and truthful man, inspired by sound convictions in consonance with the true spirit of American institutions. There was nothing in all Douglas' powerful effort that appealed to the higher instincts of human nature, while Lincoln always touched sympathetic chords. Lincoln's speech excited and sustained the enthusiasm of his audience to the end.

THE POLITICAL BOYCOTT.

In his discussion of the question, "Is Commercialism in Disgrace?" Mr. John Graham Brooks makes a telling point on the use of the boycott in political life. The boycotting of persons definitely known to be evil is an index of a community's social morality. For instance, the Municipal Voters' League, of Chicago, persistently and effectively "boycotts" such men as are found to be personally unfit for office, and a Philadelphian has said that his city will retain the distinction of being the worst-governed city in the country just so long as her citizens lack the moral stamina to begin to boycott "certain very influential persons in our city and State."

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF LYNCHING.

Mr. Clarence H. Poe, a North Carolinian, predicts that lynching will become less frequent as the law becomes more effective, that the teachings of the ablest leaders among the negroes will tend more and more to uplift the character of the race and to decrease the crimes which provoke lynching, and that the increasing density of population in rural districts of the South, with quicker means of communication, will do away with the mob spirit. He makes a powerful argument for the education of the negro, from the Southern white point of view.

BROAD VIEWS.

Mr. A. P. Sinnett has started a new eighteenth-penny monthly called *Broad Views*, which, according to his own account, is to deal with all subjects of general interest without regard to conventional habits of thought. To judge from the first number *Broad Views* is to be a reincarnation of old Toryism on one side and a rebirth of Madame Blavatskyism on the other. This being so, of course *Broad Views* is of the school of Mr. Chamberlain, whose revival of the oldest fallacies of Protection is dignified with the title of "The New Political Economy." But Mr. Sinnett goes farther. He is prepared to discuss sympathetically a revival of the old Stuart doctrine, the assertion of which cost the first Charles his head. This at least seems a not unfair deduction from the statement in the preface that

The dangers of democratic ascendancy, the national advantages that might accrue from the restoration to constituted authority of some functions of which it has been deprived by the usurpations of the popular element in the Constitution, are seriously engaging the thoughts of "reformers."

Broad Views, we are further told, will be open to the consideration of methods by which the government of this country might be carried on in a manner that would be better calculated than the existing system to secure grand national purposes without impairing national liberty.

The party system is becoming extinct, and democracy is to be re-fashioned in the mould of Imperialism.

Much more interesting than the promise of a re-discussion of ancient superstitions is the prospect which is held out by Mr. Sinnett of startling revelations in the domain of psycho-theosophic investigation. To him clairvoyance is established on a scientific fact. The large body of knowledge accumulating on the hands of persevering students in the field of psychic inquiry and abnormal experience is a sealed book for most people. We expect to find some pages from this book in forthcoming numbers of Mr. Sinnett's magazine.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The progress of Russia eastward is unique in its way, almost as wonderful as the advance of the American pioneer toward the West. In a study of the Far-Eastern question entitled "The Conquest of Asia by Russia," which John Brisben Walker makes the leading article of the *Cosmopolitan* for February, we have this paragraph:

From the very beginning, back in 1581, the men who went to the frontier were of the hardiest and bravest type. A party of rebels—half brigands—defeated the forces sent against them by Ivan the Terrible, but were compelled to retreat up the Kama River until they were lost in the forest. Here they were joined by other adventurers, and, invading the country beyond, were able to obtain pardon by turning over to Ivan a great section of conquered territory. The deeds of valour, of desperate courage, of suffering, and of privation which marked Russia's advance would fill a hundred thrilling volumes.

In this number, Paul Potter discusses "The Art of Dramatising Novels," John Elfreth Watkins, Jr., describes a number of ingenious mechanical methods for inducing sleep, Samuel E. Moffett contributes his sixth paper on the romances of the world's great mines, this number being on the discovery of gold in Austria; Cyrus Townsend Brady gives us the fourth chapter in his "Dramatic History of South America," and Logan G. McPherson discusses "The Breadth of Herbert Spencer's Teaching."

The twenty-second instalment of "Captains of Industry" considers William Ellis Corey and George Cadbury. Herbert G. Wells has a part of his serial novel, "The Food of the Gods," and Sir Robert Ball recounts the recent advance in astronomy.

The current *Good Words* is a very interesting number. Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe gives a brisk account of coaling competitions in the Royal Navy, with photographic illustrations. The rapidity with which enormous quantities of coal are shipped by the Royal Navy is astounding. Until recently H.M.S. "Mars" held the coaling record, having shipped 238 tons in an hour. Two years ago H.M.S. "Prince George" broke all previous records by shipping 1206 tons in five hours and twenty minutes. Flower farming in Scilly is the subject of a very pleasant paper by Mr. Percy Collins. Mr. J. K. Chesterton contributes a short study on Shakespeare's "Love's Labour Lost."

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

The *Revue de Paris* opens the new year with two strong numbers, both distinguished by a number of those biographical articles which are so dear to the French public, and of which perhaps the most interesting is that by M. Lavisse on the Princess Mathilde Buonaparte, noticed elsewhere.

NAPOLEON AND JENA.

The place of honour is given to M. Sorel's elaborate analysis of Napoleon's great Austrian campaign. He names his articles "On the Way to Jena," and he gives the most detailed account of the great conqueror's discussions with the unfortunate Prussian envoy, Count Haugwitz. It is amazing to what extent the interest in the famous Corsican, and all that concerns his public action and private life, still lives in the minds of the French public; and M. Sorel's researches are not without interest to the British historian, as they reveal a certain amount of new matter concerning the negotiations which went on between Napoleon, Talleyrand, Pitt and Fox. The French writer considers that in some ways this comparatively early campaign of Napoleon's was of immense consequence, and he quotes the exile of St. Helena observing not long before his death, "A great battle is always a grave matter; what if I had been vanquished at Jena?"

MME. DE MONTESPAN'S LAWSUIT.

Yet another historical article, but of a very different nature, deals with the extraordinary legal case between Louis XIV.'s mistress, Madame de Montespan, and the Butchers' Corporation. The affair dragged on for twenty years, and shows how even in those days members of the Court world were all most painfully anxious to make money. Two great ladies were in question—Madame de Montespan and her sister. They had become partners in the business of a great Paris butcher, and on his premature death they seem to have taken it into their heads that they could persuade the king, as overlord of all trades and the corporation, to overlook the claims of this unfortunate man's natural heirs and to hand them over, not only his very large fortune, but also his share of a group of butchers' shops which had been founded by him. The story forms one of the most curious chapters in the history of the old régime, and perhaps partly explains the French Revolution. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted that both the mighty king himself and the French Judicature at the time came very well out of the case, for in spite of Madame de Montespan's untiring efforts the right cause was upheld, and at last the butcher's family came to their own.

THE "TERROR" IN THE DAUPHINE.

A third historical article is entitled "Fear in Dauphiné." When writing and thinking of the French Revolution the historian is too apt to forget how that marvellous upheaval affected the provinces, and M. Connard has made it his business to find out how the beginnings of the Terror struck the Southern Province of Dauphiné. There, as elsewhere, the peasants began by being intensely in favour of the Revolution and the abolition of the

various rights which had belonged to the nobles from time immemorial. The thought that they would have no longer to pay large sums in money or in kind to those that owned the soil naturally made them adherents to those who were fighting for the people and their rights in Paris and Versailles, but the moment local order was destroyed and the seigneurs, their wives and families flying for their lives, the King of Sardinia saw his chance of acquiring a valuable French Province, and he declared war, not against France, but against Dauphiné. Whole countryside were stricken with awful panic. It was rumoured that the nobility had either bribed the King of Sardinia to take this step, or that the story of the Sardinian troops' approach had simply been invented. The result of the alarm was that a great number of men obtained arms, and banding themselves together roved through the countryside, their actions soon degenerating into acts of brigandage. They pillaged and set fire to all the great houses in the Province, and at last the Government troops had to come and exterminate them.

GEORGE SAND.

Few of the great writers of the world could claim to have influenced the morality of their country, but the Frenchwoman whom Elizabeth Barrett Browning addressed as "thou great-brained woman and great-hearted man," self-styled George Sand, undoubtedly did have a most extraordinary effect on what may be called the marital morals of her generation, and more than once the titles of her early novels were actually brought into divorce cases because of the influence they were supposed to have had on the minds of otherwise happy and contented wives. In the year '36, a lady left her husband because she declared, after reading a novel by George Sand, she did not find him sufficiently poetical. Three years later, a Mr. G—, formally declared before the judges who were trying his case and that of his wife, that he attributed all his conjugal misfortune to the fact that she habitually read the works of George Sand. A year later, another unfortunate husband read aloud a love-letter which his wife had received, and which contained long extracts from a novel of the same remarkable writer. These and many other cases cited by the writer of the article go to prove the responsibilities of any writer capable of moving his readers.

The only political article, by M. Bérard, concerns Korea, and holds the balance nicely equal between Russia and Japan. An interesting map accompanies this article.

The *Lady's Realm* just now seems to be reaching the level of drawing-room gossip. The lady's realm must be limited indeed if it includes nothing more than reminiscences of Court and Society, chat about Royal brides of 1903, a sketch of Mons. Lachenal as Master of Pottery, talk of Miss Magill, "who paints the pets of Royalty," with a series of portraits of the pets, which includes hounds, donkeys, cats, and Canon Knox-Little, and a sketch with portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Leeds at Hornby Castle. Perhaps the article most appealing to the ordinary reader is that by Annesley Kenealy, on "Lady Champions of Sport."

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the most interesting articles are the travel papers by Pierre Loti, "The Way in which Great Hotels are Managed," "The Diary of a Modern French Nurse," and "The Mystery of Matter," all of which are noticed elsewhere. There is also a series of letters from Taine to Guizot and his family, and a picturesque account by General Frey of the entry of the Allies into Peking.

A curious paper continues the discussion concerning what the writer calls "Germanic Christianism." Of greater value from every point of view is the scientific and somewhat technical article which, under the general title of "Scientific Questions," tries to explain the why and wherefore of the great storms which have swept over the world during the last twelve months.

Germany and her religious standpoint figure once more in the January *Revue*, under the title of "Catholic Germany between 1800 and 1848." Artists will turn with interest to the study of how far Rome influenced French art in the eighteenth century, the more so that the article is amusingly written and based on contemporary letters and memoranda. Very charming is the account of Fanny Burney, contributed by the well-known critic, T. de Wyzewa.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

The *Nouvelle Revue* for January is fairly interesting. We have noticed elsewhere M. Gheusi's long and striking article on how France is endeavouring to save the Malagasy races in Madagascar from extinction.

MARRIAGE AND THEOLOGY.

There is in the first January number an outspoken article, signed "Péladan," on the difference between the way in which marriage is regarded by the lay and the clerical mind respectively. The writer is struck by what he calls the brutal and disgusting fashion in which clerics treat the facts of humanity. So long as the theologian remains in his own province of dogma, he is impregnable; but when he abandons mystery and takes to classifying, weighing and arranging human feelings, then humanity revolts, for in that sphere it feels itself to be competent, and the theologian not at all. "Péladan" cites numerous examples, drawn from the records of mediæval piety and bigotry, to show that the Church—meaning, of course, the Roman Church—has lost all authority in the intellectual sphere, because it clings to obsolete regulations. "Religion was made for man, and not man for religion," he exclaims, and urges the Church to save her authority in morals by making concessions to charity.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned a commendation by M. Kahn of the Goncourt Prize awarded by the new Academy, and an article by an anonymous Russian writer, who endeavours to show that the Armenians have, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, roused the hatred of the various peoples with whom they have been brought into contact.

LA REVUE.

La Revue for January contains many articles of very varied interest. Some thoughts of Count Tolstoy on the Orthodox Religion are translated, but they contain nothing strikingly new. M. Savitch devotes a long article full of quotation to the stories of S. A. An-sky, a Jewish-Russian or Russian-Jewish writer, whose sketches of Russian Jews are deemed sympathetic and true to life.

A BIRD COLONY IN THE PACIFIC.

Dr. de Neuville describes a remote Pacific island, 800 miles west of Honolulu, at present being visited by American naturalists sent on a scientific mission by the United States Government. Hitherto the island has been inhabited solely by thousands of birds. These birds, which had never seen a human being before, welcomed the Americans hospitably, coming to meet them, according to Dr. de Neuville, as if to say welcome. An albatross came near enough closely to examine their camera; and some of the smaller birds hopped about their table. There must be, it is estimated, nearly a million birds on this tiny island. The nests are placed one above another, like the stories of a house. The petrel and a certain kind of puffin inhabit the ground floor; above them lodge certain kinds of stern; higher up, in the bushes, a tropical bird and another kind of puffin; in the story above that a finch dwelt with its mate; in the fifth floor flat the frigate bird and various others. In the basement, underground, dwelt the white petrels, in tunnels six feet long.

PATRIOTISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

Following on M. Sully-Prudhomme's exhaustive disquisition on "Patriotism and Humanity," which appeared in *La Revue* for January 1st, M. Finot has conducted an inquiry into the question of the compatibility or incompatibility of love of country, or patriotism, with the larger love of humanity.

The result is that most of the French thinkers reply: "Patriotism and love of humanity are not two irreconcilable sentiments—quite the contrary." Certain of those consulted, notably M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, M. Gabriel Monod, Jules Claretie and the brothers Margueritte, reply: "If you do not begin by loving your country, those nearest to you, most like you, how can you love those who are less near to you? To profess a sincere love of humanity you must be a patriot."

Others, again, among them MM. Passy and Charles Richet, say that in loving humanity one loves one's country also. Nations being all *solidaires*, you cannot benefit one without benefiting another—indeed, all.

MM. Faguet, François Coppée, and others, on the contrary, assert that nations must be egoists in order to live as nations at all. We shall look forward with great interest to the conclusion of this inquiry, the more so as next time the replies of foreign notables will also be included.

In the *Empire Review*, Lieutenant Hordern writes on "Federation and the Navy." He considers that "food from our own Colonies is exposed to greater risk in war than food from a neutral. Therefore, if we encourage the supply of food from our Colonies in preference to the supply from neutrals, to the advantage financially of those Colonies, they owe it to us and to themselves to take their share of the cost of protecting its transport.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

An exceedingly interesting sketch of the life and work of the celebrated scientist and writer, Don Antonio Stoppani, appears in the *Rassagna Nazionale* (January 1st). It is from the pen of a no less distinguished man, the late Professor F. X. Kraus, of Friburg, who before his death expressed the desire that this article, which had already been published in Germany, should be translated into Italian. Stoppani was too broad-minded not to have many ecclesiastical enemies, but his reputation with the many has survived the calumnies of the few. It is curious to read how in 1876 he seriously contemplated standing—though a priest—for the Italian Chamber, but the opposition of the Vatican proved too strong for him.

By far the most important article in *Emporium* (January), which continues to maintain a high standard of excellence, is a critical study by R. Pantini of Masaccio's much disputed frescoes. It is lavishly illustrated, more especially from photos. of the St. Catherine Chapel in San Clemente in Rome. Other illustrated articles deal with the town of Basle and with the modern Belgian sculptor, Pierre Braecké.

With the New Year the *Nuova Antologia* starts a new serial novel by Matilde Serao, a study of popular life in Naples, called "The History of Two Souls." Curiously enough the distinguished Senator, Pasquale Villari, writes in the same number in most pessimistic strain of the industrial conditions of Naples. It is calculated that 90 per cent. of the population live in extreme poverty, and their condition grows ever worse. Among essential reforms the Senator suggests improved industrial education, a reduction of the heavy town dues on all imported articles of food, and above all an energetic grappling with the problem of workmen's dwellings, which in Naples are a disgrace to any civilised city. The editor, Maggiorino Ferraris, urges the need for more concerted action with the object of attracting foreign tourists to the country. Already something has been accomplished by the Hotel-keepers' Association, founded five years ago, and other kindred societies, but much more might be effected in the direction of improving train and boat services, of building clean and sanitary hotels, and, following the example of Switzerland, in systematically advertising the charms of the peninsula in other countries. The author points out that many delightful health resorts in the Apennines and in Sicily are still wholly unknown to foreigners, and do not cater for tourists to any extent. Among articles of more specifically English interest may be noted an appreciation of Herbert Spencer—whose death has excited extraordinary interest in Italy—by Professor Sergi, and a study of Emily Brontë by Giorgina Sonnino, who will shortly publish a volume dealing with the three Brontë sisters.

The *Tribuna* and other Liberal papers having recently invented the theory that the Vatican Palace is State property and should therefore be treated as a National Museum, the *Civiltà Cattolica* is publishing a series of articles establishing the legal claim of the Popes to their own palace. A very sympathetic article on Herbert Spencer is to be found in the mid-January number, as also in the *Nuova Parola*

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

Vragen des Tijds contains three articles, of which the first and third attract me more than the second, although this latter is of interest. The first article deals with the problem of municipal trading and the passing of a law affecting it. During the past few years the municipalities of Holland, like those of our own country, have plunged more and more into industrial and commercial enterprises; in certain circumstances this is for the public weal, and prevents the abuse of monopolies by private firms. Whether municipal trading be good or bad in general, it should, at any rate, be under more strict control, and the *personnel* entrusted with the conduct of public undertakings should be subject to some general law that would make them "more careful than they are at present how they conduct those enterprises. The third article concerns the teaching of geography; from this article it seems that geography is a science which is much neglected in the Netherlands. The lack of such knowledge is a matter of serious import; it is well, it is necessary that the rising generation should learn all they can on this subject, and to this end it is suggested that professorships of geography should be established and the general teachers themselves first thoroughly grounded in the science.

On reading an article of this kind, one ought to look at home and apply it to oneself if the conditions permit. There is hardly any doubt that we are at fault in the same respect. In a large number of small secondary schools there are pupils of twelve and thirteen who know scarcely anything of the world beyond the British Isles; they go over "the British Isles" again and again, and much of what they acquire is of little use. The outside world is almost a sealed book, and so, in the struggle of commerce, they fall behind the German, whose knowledge of the subject is often extensive. There is much more in the teaching of geography than most people imagine.

Elsevier, among its varied contents, has a most interesting article on a journey through the West Balkan countries, plentifully illustrated. The writer intended to follow the road taken by the Apostle Paul in Macedonia, and he gives us his impressions in a very readable style; he says that he did not know much of the Balkan peoples before he started, and that he knew very little more when he had finished his journey, for they have a remarkable faculty for giving an answer that is satisfactory only to themselves, or of preserving a sphinx-like demeanour. Nevertheless, he has observed a good deal; he is of opinion that the French saying, *Pays balcanique, pays volcanique*, is correct, literally and figuratively—sudden physical upheavals in the past, sudden social upheavals in the present.

Onze Eeuw is a good number, but I cannot do more than call attention to the articles on Political Idealism and Babel and the Bible, both of which will repay perusal.

The *Sunday Strand* is chiefly notable for papers by Canon Henson and others on the question, "Is Church-going Unpopular?" for Maud Ballington Booth's sketch of the work of the prison volunteers, and for "An Hour with Dr. Barnardo."

THE ROUT OF THE PROTECTIONISTS.

A FORECAST OF THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Chamberlain, on one famous occasion, compared Russia to the Devil, and protested that he meant to give no offence. We may therefore hope that neither he nor any of his thinner skinned supporters will resent a quotation from Milton which draws a parallel between the member for Birmingham and the most majestic figure in English epic verse. The scene is at the end of the fourth Book. Gabriel and Satan stand confronting each other, armed ready for combat:—

Now dreadful deeds
Might have ensued, nor only Paradise
In this commotion, but the starry cope
Of heav'n perhaps, or all the elements
At least had gone to wrack, disturb'd and torn
With violence of this conflict, and not soon
Th' Eternal to prevent such horrid fray
Hung forth in heav'n his golden scales, yet seen
Betwixt Astrea and the Scorpion sign,
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth with balanced air
In counterpoise; now ponders all events,
Battles, and realms: in these he put two weights,
The sequel each of parting and of fight;
The latter quick up flew and kick'd the beam:
Which Gabriel spying thus bespake the fiend.

Satan I know thy strength, and thou know'st mine:

Neither our own but given; what folly then
To boast what arms can do, since thine no more
Than heav'n permits, nor mine, though doubled now
To trample thee as mire? for proof look up,
And read thy lot in yon celestial sign,



Westminster Gazette.]

Two Sides to the Question.

MR. BULL: "Well, Mr. Taters, so I hear you're a strong Protectionist."

MR. TATERS: "Well, sir, it's like this—I can't abide this Dumpin'. Look at my tatoes. I've only got half a crop this year, and that half pretty well spoiled through the wet. Of course I want to get a better price for 'em to make up, but danged if I don't find the poor people buyin' their tatoes just as cheap as ever from furrin parts."

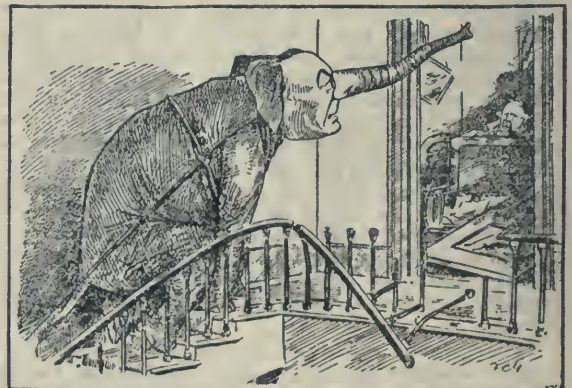
MR. BULL: "And a good job too. It's one of the best arguments I've heard for Free Trade."

Where thou art weigh'd, and shown how light,
how weak,
If thou resist. The fiend look'd up and knew
His mounted scale aloft: nor more; but fled
Murmuring, and with him fled the shades of night.

The question which, with all due respect and deference, I wish to press upon the ex-Colonial Secretary is whether the results of the recent by-elections would not justify him in quitting the field in which his defeat is now a foregone conclusion.

The by-elections since Bury are like the scales in which the Eternal weighed the fortunes of the contending archangels. Mr. Chamberlain can see in these returns "his mounted scale aloft." Why should he not follow the example of Lucifer, and flee betimes instead of passing on to remediless defeat?

There have been twenty-six by-elections in England and Scotland since Bury first expressed the popular dislike of a tax on corn. The result of these elections is decisive. If there had been any sign of a rally anywhere in the direction of Protection, Mr. Chamberlain might have doubted whether the issue was closed. But there has not been any rally anywhere. Far more significant than the gain or loss of seats, which often results from the shifting of a mere handful of votes, is the steady, unbroken, and massive list of figures which show how the Lib-Labs. have everywhere improved their position.



Westminster Gazette.]

The Wrecker.

Will they get him back?

"Joe," the performing elephant, having wrecked the Manager's office, is being hauled backwards downstairs by his friends, it being considered wise not to force the pace just at present.

Here is a table showing the improvements in the voting strength of the opponents of the Government in these twenty-six constituencies since the last time the electors had an opportunity of voting:—

Constituency.	Liberal Increase.	Tory Increase
Woolwich	6034	—
Norwich	5101	—
Sevenoaks	3921	—
North Leeds	3275	—
Rye	3023	—
Ludlow	2849	—
Preston	1961	—
Argyllshire	2186	—
Dulwich	1645	—
Chorley	1631	—
Newmarket	1584	—
East Toxteth	1545	—
Barnard Castle	1365	—
Bury	1263	—
Chertsey	1116	—
West Derby	732	—
Mid-Devon	705	—
Leamington	641	—
Cleveland	608	—
Camborne	581	—
Lewisham	402	—
Gateshead	259	—
St. Andrews	90	—
Devonport	—	108
Rochester	—	42
	42517	150

There has never been anything like so large, so uniform a party gain in any previous period. Its significance is unmistakable. The huge turn-over of votes which these by-elections bring to light shows now that the General Election will be decisive. And in view of the all but absolutely unbroken series of heavy transfers of voters from Unionists to Liberals, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that, unless there should be some utterly unexpected new factor introduced into the question, the present Government is heading straight towards an electoral catastrophe as startling and as decisive as that which terminated the existence of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in 1880.

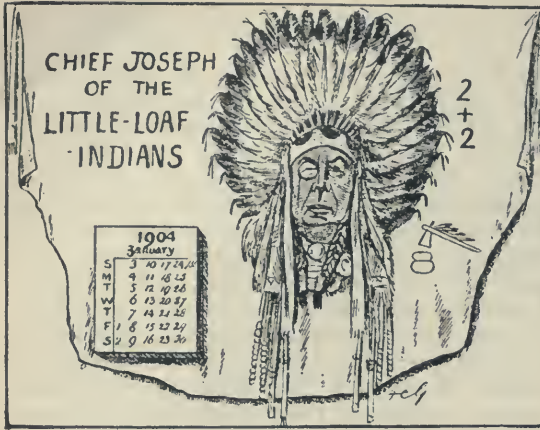
Of the twenty-six contests already decided, three have taken place in Scotland, one a county seat in the West, another St. Andrew's in the East, the third Ayr Boroughs. The whole of the North-country properly so-called, stretching from the Humber to the Tweed, omitting Lancashire, has had four opportunities of voting. Two of these were on Tees-side—one at Cleveland, the other at Barnard Castle—and both returned Liberal candidates with increased majorities; the third was at North Leeds, the fourth in Gateshead. In the Lancashire and cotton-spinning district there have been several elections. Bury led off with a Liberal success; but although the Conservative vote was reduced more heavily than at Bury, the party succeeded in retaining their

hold upon Preston, West Derby, Chorley and East Toxteth. In the whole of Wales there has not been a single contest. In the Midlands only two—one Ludlow, a county, and one Leamington, a borough. In both of these the Unionists held the seat, but the majority was severely reduced. In the West of England the Liberals experienced their solitary electoral reverse, losing Devonport by the turn over of 108 votes. At Camborne and at Mid-Devon they improved their position. In the Eastern Counties, the Liberals won Newmarket and Norwich. In the Home Counties the balance of voting strength in Rochester alone remained as before. The Liberals carried off seats at Woolwich and Rye, enormously reduced the Unionist majorities at Sevenoaks and Dulwich, and made considerable inroads upon the position of the Conservatives at Chertsey and Lewisham. It is obvious, therefore, that the constituencies which have gone to the poll at the by-elections are fairly representative both of town and country, and from the geographical point of view have not been unfairly selected.

HOW THEY POLLED IN PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

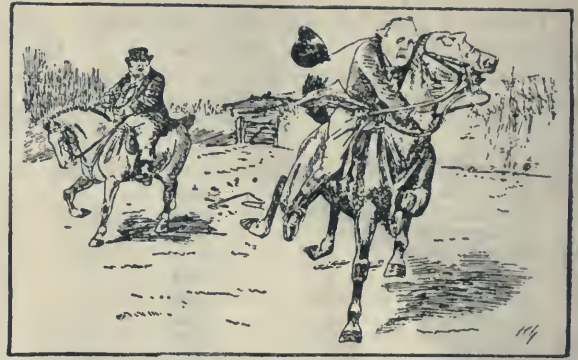
From a geographical point of view only. From a political point of view they were very unfairly selected. For when the electors in these twenty-six constituencies had previously been accorded a chance of voting, they had given a heavy—indeed, an overwhelming—vote in favour of the Unionists. One hundred and ninety-three thousand of them, in round numbers, voted, of whom 115,000 voted Unionist and 78,000 voted Liberal, showing a plurality of votes for the Unionists of 37,000. That is to say, of every hundred of them who voted, forty were Liberals and sixty Unionists. In the United Kingdom at the last General Election five million votes were cast, of which 2,600,000 were given for the Unionists and 2,400,000 for the Liberals. A plurality of 200,000 votes sufficed to return a majority of 134. It is evident, therefore, that the twenty-six constituencies were far more strongly Unionist than the rest of the United Kingdom. For, whereas of every 100 electors in the whole country 52 were Unionists and only 48 Liberals, in the twenty-four constituencies where byes have taken place, there were 60 Unionists and only 40 Liberals per 100 of those who went to the poll. The appeal to the twenty-six constituencies was, therefore, an appeal to electors whose bias in favour of the party in power was overwhelming. This, no doubt, gave the Opposition more opportunities for aggressive attack; but, on the other hand, they had to fight against strongholds many of which appeared to be impregnable.

The accompanying diagrams speak for themselves. They represent the variations in the Unionist and Liberal votes. They supplement



Picture Politics.]

A New Year Calendar.



Westminster Gazette.]

Ask the Horse.

JOHN BULL: "Hallo, Arthur! Where on earth are you going?"
 ARTHUR: "I don't know! What's the use of asking ME! Ask the Horse!"



Picture Politics.]

The Fiscalitis Mosquito.

(Magnified 1872 times.)

This is *not* one of the pictures shown on the Magic Lantern screen by the Radium light during Sir Oliver Lodge's lecture at the Birmingham University.



Westminster Gazette.]

His Master's Voice.

(With apologies to anybody concerned.)

each other, and show more effectively than by any quantity of letterpress how uniformly the position of parties is being reversed. From these tables and from these diagrams it is obvious that, so far from the voting of Norwich being phenomenal, it was exactly what might have been predicted by anyone who had before him the uniform trend of the electors at the twenty-three by-elections which preceded it.

This table is an attempt made for the first time to estimate the extent to which the electors have transferred their allegiance from one side to the other. It gives the total number voting, the majority recorded for each party, and the proportion which that majority bears to the total vote cast. The same process is extended to by-elections, and the result is compared. The com-

parison is obviously inexact, because the constituencies have increased. But the shiftage of votes from one party to the other can be roughly traced this way. If the majority at the General and the by-elections remains on the same side, all that is necessary is to deduct one from the other. If, on the other hand, it changes sides, the two majorities added together represent the net party gain or loss. The relative per cent. to which each majority stands to the total poll cannot be dealt with in the same way... But the table is interesting as showing how uniform has been the shrinkage of the Unionist vote in the constituencies, and how correspondingly steady has been the growth of the Liberal and Labour vote all over the country.



The Rise of the Liberal Vote at the By-Elections.

The Liberal Poll at the General Election is shown by the solid line ; the Liberal Poll at the By-Elections is shown by the dotted line ; the horizontal lines show the percentage of Liberal Vote to the Total Poll.

Since the above article was written and the tables compiled the following by-elections have taken place. All of them tend to confirm the conclusion drawn from the twenty-six previous ones, namely, that Mr. Chamberlain's policy finds no favour in Great Britain :—

The Ayr District :—

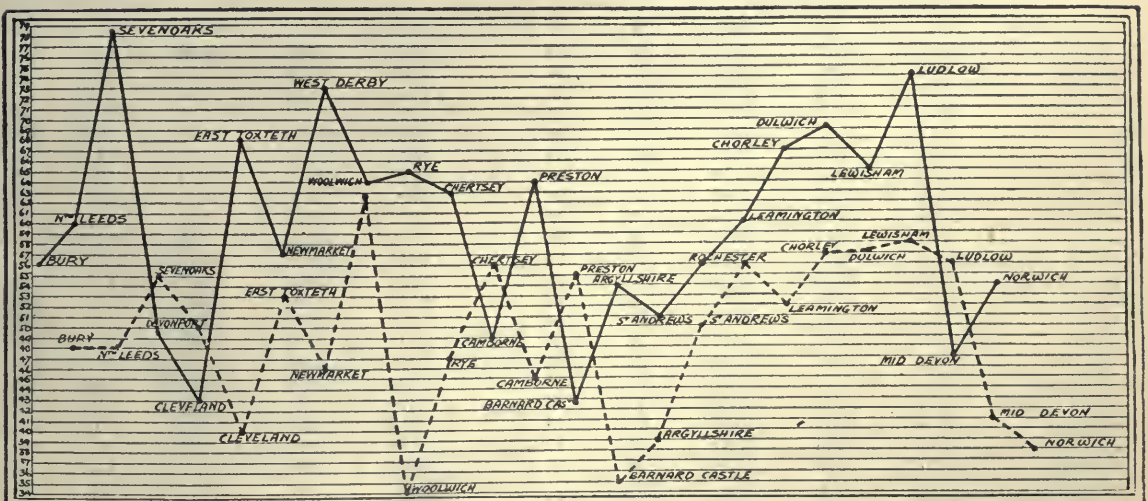
Mr. Dobbie (Liberal)	3221
Mr. Younger (Unionist)	3177
Lib. maj.	44

[In 1900 the election resulted thus:—Mr. Orr-Ewing (Unionist), 3101; Col. E. C. Browne (Liberal), 2511; Un. maj., 590.]

Mid Herts :—

Mr. Slack (Liberal)	4757
Hon. Vicary Gibbs (Unionist)	4625
Lib. maj.	132

[The Unionists have held this seat for the last twenty years. It was not contested at all for the last two elections.]



The Fall of the Conservative Vote at the By-Elections.

The Unionist Poll at the General Election is shown by the solid line ; the Unionist Poll at the By-Elections is shown by the dotted line ; the horizontal lines denote the percentage of Tory Vote to Total Poll.

Normanton Division of York:—

Mr. Perriott (Liberal) 6855
 Mr. Dorman (Unionist) 2909

Lib. maj. 3946

[In 1900 the Liberal majority was only 1419.]

South Birmingham (Mr. Chamberlain's own city):—

Viscount Morpeth (Unionist) ... 5299
 Mr. Hollowell (Liberal) 2223

Un. maj. 3076

[Last election not contested; in 1895 the Unionist majority was 3573.]

PREVIOUS ELECTION.

BY-ELECTION.

Constituency.	Voted.	Majority.		Majority Percentage of Voters Polled.		Voted.	Majority.		Majority Percentage of Voters Polled.		Total shifrage of Votes from Con. to Liberal. Liberal to Con.	
		L.	C.	L.	C.		L.	C.	L.	C.	Liberal.	to Con.
Woolwich ...	10519	—	2805	—	27	14145	3229	—	23	—	6034	
Norwich ...	15495	—	837	—	5	17776	4264	—	24	—	5101	
Sevenoaks ...	8396	—	4812	—	58	9775	—	891	—	9	3921	
North Leeds ...	12507	—	2517	—	20	14320	758	—	5	—	3275	
Rye ...	8263	—	2489	—	30	9286	534	—	6	—	3023	
Ludlow ...	8111	—	3819	—	47	7816	—	970	—	12	2849	
Preston ...	13778	—	4110	—	30	10129	—	2149	—	13	1981	
Argyllshire ...	7068	—	600	—	8	7066	1586	—	22	—	2186	
Dulwich ...	7434	—	3082	—	41	10201	—	1437	—	14	1645	
Chorley ...	8675	—	3059	—	36	11024	—	1428	—	13	1631	
Newmarket ...	7513	—	1077	—	14	8321	507	—	6	—	1584	
East Toxteth ...	5334	—	1922	—	36	6843	—	377	—	5	1545	
Barnard Castle	8581	1491	—	17	—	9502	2856	—	30	—	1365	
Bury ...	7415	—	849	—	12	8012	414	—	5	—	1283	
Chertsey ...	8447	—	2287	—	27	10229	—	1171	—	11	1116	
West Derby ...	6308	—	2936	—	46	8706	—	2204	—	25	732	
Mid Devon ...	8203	771	—	9	—	8592	1476	—	17	—	705	
Leamington ...	4739	—	831	—	18	5188	—	190	—	4	641	
Cleveland ...	9588	1428	—	15	—	9632	2036	—	21	—	608	
Camborne ...	6094	108	—	2	—	6427	689	—	10	—	581	
Lewisham ...	8204	—	2414	—	30	13406	—	2012	—	16	402	
St. Andrew's ...	2242	—	54	—	2	2612	36	—	1½	—	90	
Devonport ...	6996	80	—	1	—	7542	—	28	—	½	108	
Rochester ...	3825	—	479	—	12	4487	—	521	—	12	42	
	193,736	3877	40979			226,037	18385	13378			42258	150

GENERAL ELECTION.

BY-ELECTION.

Town.	Percentage.			Percentage.							
	L.	C.	Total.	L.	C.	Total.					
Woolwich ...	3857	6662	10519	36	64	8687	5458	14145	61	39	
Norwich ...	7329	8166	15495	47	53	11020	6756	17776	62	38	
Sevenoaks ...	1792	6604	8396	21	79	4442	5333	9775	45	55	
North Leeds ...	4995	7512	12507	39	61	7539	6781	14320	52	48	
Rye ...	2887	5376	8263	35	65	4910	4376	9286	52	48	
Ludlow ...	2146	5965	8111	26	74	3423	4393	7816	44	56	
Preston ...	4834	8944	13778	35	65	6490	8639	15129	42	58	
Argyllshire ...	3234	3834	7068	45	55	4326	2740	7066	61	39	
Dulwich ...	2176	5258	7434	29	71	4382	5319	10201	43	57	
Chorley ...	2808	5867	8675	32	68	4798	6246	11024	43	57	
Newmarket ...	3218	4295	7513	43	57	4414	3907	8321	53	47	
East Toxteth ...	1706	3628	5334	32	68	3233	3610	6843	47	53	
Barnard Castle	5036	3545	8581	58	42	6179	3323	9502	65	35	
Bury ...	3283	4132	7415	44	56	4213	3799	8012	52	48	
Chertsey ...	3080	5367	8447	37	63	4529	5700	10229	44	56	
West Derby ...	1686	4622	6308	27	73	3251	5455	8706	37	63	
Mid-Devon ...	4487	3716	8203	54	46	5034	3558	8592	59	41	
Leamington ...	1954	2785	4739	41	59	2499	2689	5188	48	52	
Cleveland ...	5508	4080	9588	57	43	5834	3798	9632	60	40	
Camborne ...	3101	2993	6094	51	49	3558	2869	6427	55	45	
Lewisham ...	2895	5309	8204	35	65	5697	7709	13406	41	59	
Gateshead ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews ...	1094	1148	2242	49	51	1324	1288	2612	51	49	
Devonport ...	3538	3458	6996	51	49	3757	3785	7542	49	51	
Rochester ...	1673	2152	3825	43	57	1983	2504	4487	44	56	
	78317	115418	19335	40	60	115522	110515	226037	51	49	

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

KOREA, THE COCKPIT OF THE EAST.*

At the present moment there are few books more interesting than that of Mr. Angus Hamilton. The war in the Far East causes all eyes to be turned towards Korea, the unfortunate neutral whose territory will form the battlefield in the strife between Japan and Russia. It would be difficult to imagine any writer more able to describe Korea than Mr. Hamilton, who has spent much time in the peninsula. His style is incisive and bright, and, even apart from the interest the present trouble confers on his subject, the book is very readable. That Mr. Hamilton knows much about Korea is easily seen; that he knows all and is infallible in his judgment, he himself would probably be the last to claim. There are points both in his criticism of Japan and Russia in the peninsula which are open to criticism, but what book on the Far East is not imperfect? What European exists who can truly enter into and understand the intricacies of the Eastern mind? Even when a man like Sir Robert Hart writes of China, although he is so far away from the average reader as to be unintelligible, he does not succeed in adequately interpreting the Chinese mind. In itself it is impossible, and it would require the moulding force of generations to enable the European observer to understand the meaning of all that he sees. Mr. Hamilton has done extremely well, and has not fallen into the too common error of assuming that his readers have eaten what he has eaten and slept where he has slept, and that therefore they need be told nothing of the ordinary habits and customs of the people of Korea.

Mr. Hamilton has provided for those who desire to know his views upon the present crisis a long introduction, which contains much valuable information and sound good sense. But it is not with this that we would deal; it is obviously an afterthought, an attempt to bring the book more up to date than ever. We may just note that in his opinion,

Korea is the helpless, hapless sport of Japanese caprice or Russian lust; and it has been my aim to present an impartial study of the condition of the country in the pages of this volume.

The position of Korea in regard to the disputed question is a hopeless one. Unfortunately, the Government of Korea is powerless to prevent either the advance of Russia or the steady spread of Japanese influence.

Passing to the book proper, we find the following description of Korea, the country:—

Korea is now an independent Empire. From very early times until 1895 the King of Korea was a vassal of China, but the complete renunciation of the authority of the Emperor of China was proclaimed in January, 1895, by an Imperial decree. This was the fruit of the Chino-Japanese War, and it was ratified by China under the seal of the treaty of peace signed at Shimonosaki in May of the same year. The monarchy is hereditary, and the present dynasty has occupied the throne of Korea in continuous entail since 1392.

Korea is an extremely mountainous country. Islands, harbours and mountains are its most pronounced natural features, and nearly the whole of the coast consists of the slopes of the various mountain ranges which come down to the sea.

Mining and agriculture are almost the sole natural resources of the kingdom. There are great possibilities, however, in the awakening energies and instincts of the people, which may lead them to create markets of their own by growing more than suffices for their immediate requirements. As yet, notwithstanding the improvements which have been inaugurated, and the industrial schemes which the government has introduced, the reform movement lacks cohesion. Indeed, the nation is without ambition. But the prospect is hopeful. Already something has been accomplished in the right direction.

But it must not be forgotten that Japan has played a great rôle in the development of the country, and that her work did not cease with the declaration of Korean independence:—

It is true that the liberal tendencies of Korea have been stimulated by association with the Japanese. Without the guiding hand of that energetic country the position which she would enjoy to-day is infinitely problematical. The contact has been wholly beneficial. Its continuation forms the strongest guarantee of the eventual development of the resources of the kingdom.

THE RULER OF KOREA.

Korea, as an independent Empire, is provided with a head of State, but it by no means follows that the head governs.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea was fifty years old in September, 1900, being called to the throne in 1864, when he was thirteen. He was married at the age of fifteen to the Princess Min, a lady of birth, of the same age as her husband. . . . The son of this union is the Crown Prince. His Majesty is somewhat short of stature, as compared with the average height of the Korean. He is only five feet four inches. His face is pleasant; impassive in repose, brightening with an engaging smile when in conversation. His voice is soft and pleasing to the ear; he talks with easy assurance, some vivacity and nervous energy.

HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

The Emperor is ignorant of western languages, but he is an earnest student of those educational

* "Korea," by Angus Hamilton. (Heinemann, 15s.)



The Emperor of Korea.

works which have been translated for the purposes of the schools he has established in his capital. In this way he has become singularly well informed upon many subjects. He speaks and writes Chinese with fluency, and he is a most profound student of the history of his own people. The method and system of his rule is based on the thesis of his own personal supervision of all public business. If there be some little difference between the Utopia of his intentions and the actual achievement of his government, it is impossible to deny his assiduity and perseverance. He is a kind, amiable and merciful potentate, desirous of the advancement of his country. He works at night, continuing the sessions and conferences with his ministers until after dawn. He has faults, many, according to the Western standards, by which I have no intention of judging him. He has also many virtues, and he receives and deserves the sympathy of all foreigners in the vast works of reform which he has encouraged in his dominions. . . . His Majesty is progressive. . . . As the autocratic monarch of a country, whose oldest associations are opposed to all external interference, the attitude of his Majesty has been instinct with the most humane principles, with great integrity of purpose, and much enlightenment.

THE POWERS BEHIND THE THRONE.

His Majesty is now almost a cypher in the management of his empire. Nominally, the Emperor of Korea enjoys the prerogative and independence of an autocrat; in reality he is in the hands of that party whose intrigues for the time being may have given them the upper hand. He is the slave of

the superb immoralities of his women. When he breaks away from their gentle thralldom, in the endeavour to free himself from their political associations, his exceedingly able and unscrupulous Minister, Yi Yong-ik, the chief of the Household Bureau, rules him with a rod of iron. It matters not in what direction the will of his Majesty should lie, it is certain to be thwarted with the connivance of palace concubines, or by the direct bribery of Ministers. If the King dared, Yi Yong-ik would be degraded at once. No previous Minister has proved so successful, however, in supplying the Court with money; and, as the Emperor dreads an empty treasury, he maintains him in his confidence. . . . He has made his own position from very insignificant beginnings, and, in justice to him, it may be said that he serves the interests of his Majesty to the best of his ability. Nevertheless, he is in turn feared and detested. . . . Alternately upon the crest of the wave or in the backwash of the tide, Yi Yong-ik remains the most enduring personality in the Court. The Russian influence is behind him, while the Emperor also is secretly upon the side of his energetic Minister.

A SECOND DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Saving Yi Yong-ik, the most important figure in the Court is the mature and elderly Lady Om, the wife of his Majesty. In a Court which is abandoned to every phase of Eastern immorality, it is a little disappointing to find that the first lady in the land no longer possesses those charms of face and figure which should explain her position. There is no doubt that the Lady Om is a clever woman. She is most remarkably astute in her management of the Emperor, whose profound attachment to her is a curious paradox. Lady Om is mature, fat and feebly, if freely, frolicsome. Her face is pitted with small-pox; her teeth are uneven; her skin is of a saffron tint. There is some suggestion of a squint in her dark eyes, a possible reminder of the pest which afflicts all Koreans. She paints very little and she eschews garlic. Her domination of the Emperor is wonderful. Except at rare intervals, and then only when the assent of Lady Om to the visit of a new beauty has been given, he has no eye for any other woman.

Nevertheless, the Lady Om has not always been a Palace beauty; she was not always the shining light of the Imperial harem. Her amours have made Korean history; only two of her five children belong to the Emperor, yet one of these may become the future occupant of his father's throne.

THE MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT.

The Government is now vested in a Council of State, composed of a Chancellor, six Ministers, five Councillors, and a Chief Secretary. The will of the sovereign is, however, supreme. The Departments of State are conducted by nine Ministers, chief of whom is the Prime Minister, assisted in his Cabinet by the President of the Privy Council, the Ministers of the Household, of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, War, Law, Education, and Agriculture. With improved internal administration many of the abuses which existed under the old system have disappeared. There are still many grievances, and the working of the new machine of State cannot be said to give unalloyed satisfaction. Justice is still hedged about with bribery; official corruptness admits of the venal purchase of office.

THE CORRUPT FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The Korean exchequer is always empty, and in its attempt to obtain money the Government and others have resorted time and time again to the expedient of debasing the coinage, especially the lower denominations.

Steps have been taken from time to time by the Foreign Representatives to improve the finances of the country. Upon one occasion seven reforms were recommended, and the report subsequently presented to his Majesty. In the course of an inquiry it transpired that, in addition to nickels which were minted by the Government, there were more than twenty-five separate and distinct brands of nickels then circulating in Korea. . . . To such a pitch has this condition of affairs attained that in Chemulpo quotations are current for: (1) Government nickels; (2) first-class counterfeits; (3) medium counterfeits; and (4) those passable only after dark.

HELP FROM A JAPANESE BANK.

With a view to provide a remedy against the deplorable condition of the Korean currency, a Japanese Bank, the Dai Ichi Ginko (No. 1 Bank), which is under the direction of Baron Shibusawa, decided, with the support of the Japanese Government, to undertake the issue of notes by which a promise was made to pay the bearer on demand in Japanese currency at any of its branches in Korea. . . . This action upon the part of the Dai Ichi Ginko gave rise to vehement opposition from the Korean Government. . . . After considerable discussion, and various meetings, the Korean authorities agreed to withdraw all obstruction, and to publish throughout the Empire their recognition of the existence of the bank. From that day the validity of the position of the Dai Ichi Ginko has been unquestioned.

THE MASSES.

However interesting it may be to read of the Emperor and his favourites, it is infinitely more so to learn the habits and customs of the masses. Mr. Hamilton says: "The inhabitants of the Hermit Kingdom are peculiarly proficient in the art of doing nothing gracefully." Having thus summed up the nation, he proceeds to show very clearly their many good points. It is marvellous that they should have any, these hard-worked, overtaxed, tired people of an official overrun country, but they have plenty.

The Koreans are an agricultural people, and most of the national industries are connected with agriculture. More than sixty per cent. of the population are farmers; the carpenter, the blacksmith, and the stonemason spring directly from this class, combining a knowledge of the forge or workshop with a life-long experience of husbandry. The schoolmaster is usually the son of a yeoman farmer: the fisherman owns a small holding which his wife tills while he is fishing. The farming classes participate in certain industries of the country; the wives of the farmers raise the cotton, silk, linen, and grass-cloth of the nation, and they also convert the raw material into the finished fabrics. The sandals, mats, osier, and wooden wares, which figure so prominently in Korean households, are the work of the farming classes in their leisure moments. The officials, the *Yamen* runners, the merchants,

inn-keepers, miners, and junkmen are not of this order, but they are often closely connected with it. The Government exists on the revenue raised from agriculture; the people live upon the fruits of the soil; Korean officials govern whole communities given over to agricultural labour. The internal economy of the country has been affiliated for centuries to the pursuits and problems of agriculture.

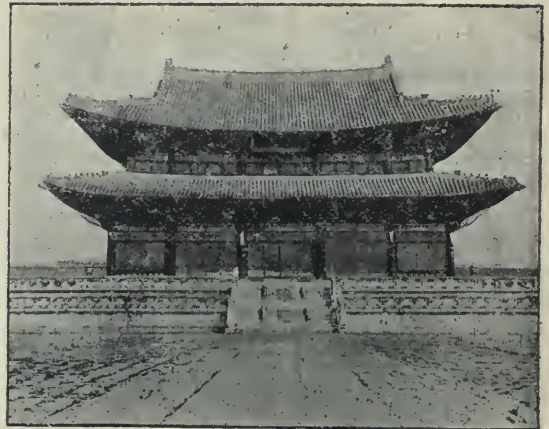
INSTINCTIVE AGRICULTURISTS.

Koreans are thus instinctively and intuitively agriculturists, and it is necessarily along these lines that the development of the country should impart progress.

It is impossible not to be impressed by a force which works so laboriously, while it takes no rest save that variety which comes with the change of season. The peaceable, plodding farmer of Korea has his counterpart in his bull. The Korean peasant and his weary bull are made for one another. Without his ruminating partner the work would be impracticable. It drags the heavy plough through the deep mud of the rice-fields, and over the rough surface of the grain lands; it carries loads of bricks and wood to the market, and hauls the unwieldy market cart along the country roads.

AN IDEAL CHILD OF NATURE—WITH INDIGESTION.

At the present day the farmer of Korea is the ideal child of Nature: superstitious, simple, patient and ignorant. He is the slave of his work, and he moves no further from his village than the nearest market. . . . Beyond the bull and the pig there are few farm animals in the inland districts. . . . Next in importance (among the crops) to rice come the different kinds of pulse, under which heading is included all the leguminous plants, the bean and the pea family. . . . Upon an average, the Koreans eat about one-sixth as much pulse as rice. The price of beans is one-half that of rice; the price of either article is liable to variations. There are varieties which cost nearly as much as rice. . . . The Korean is omnivorous. Birds of the air, beasts of the field, and fish from the sea, nothing comes amiss to his palate. Dog-meat is in great request at certain seasons; pork and beef with the blood undrained from the carcase; fowls and game birds



The Throne Room, Old Palace.



Archers of the Imperial Guard at practice in the Palace Grounds, Seoul.

cooked with the lights, giblets, head and claws intact, fish, sun-dried and highly malodorous, all are acceptable to him. Cooking is not always necessary; a species of small fish is preferred raw, dipped into some piquant sauce. Other dainties are dried seaweed, shrimps, vermicelli, made by the women from buckwheat flour and white of egg, pine seeds, lily bulbs, honey water, wheat, barley, millet, rice, maize, wild potatoes, and all vegetables of Western and Eastern gardens; even now the list is by no means exhausted.

Their excesses make them martyrs to indigestion.

DRESS AND EDUCATION.

As is well known, the dress of Koreans is white. All classes are alike in this, the quality alone marking the difference; even your ricksha coolie is garbed in Isabella coloured white:—

The officials are elegantly superior in their manner and appearance. The distinction in the costumes of the different classes is evinced perhaps by the difference in their prices. The dress of a noble costs several hundred dollars. . . . The costume of the women is in some respects peculiar to the capital. The upper garment consists of an apology for a zouave jacket in white or cream material, which may be of silk lawn, lawn, or calico. A few inches below this begins a white petticoat, baggy as a sail, touching the ground upon all sides, and attached to a broad band. Between the two there is nothing except the bare skin, the breasts being fully exposed.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

Despite the introduction of certain reforms, there is still much of the old world about Seoul, many relics of the Hermit Kingdom. Women are still most carefully secluded. The custom, which allows those of the upper classes to take outdoor exercise only at night, is observed. Men are, however, no longer excluded from the streets at such hours. . . . Women do not appear very much in the streets during daylight. The degree of their seclu-

sion depends upon the position which they fill in Society. . . . In a general way the chief occupation of the Korean women is motherhood. Much scandal arises if a girl attains her twentieth year without having married, while no better excuse exists for divorce than sterility. In respect of marriage, however, the wife is expected to supplement the fortune of her husband, and to contribute to the finances of the household. When women of the upper classes wish to embark in business, certain careers, other than that of medicine, are open to them. They may cultivate the silk-worm, start an apiary, weave straw shoes, conduct a wine shop, or assume the position of a teacher. They may undertake neither the manufacture of lace and cloth nor the sale of fruit and vegetables. A descent in the social scale increases the number and variety of the callings which are open to women. Those of the middle-class may engage in all the occupations of the upper classes, with the exception of medicine and teaching. They may become concubines, act as cooks, go out

as wet nurses, or fill posts in the palace. They may keep any description of shop, tavern or hotel; they possess certain fishing privileges, which allow them to take clams, cuttle-fish, and *bêches de mer*. They may make every kind of boot and shoe. They may knit fishing-nets and fashion tobacco-pouches. . . . If some little respect be accorded to women of the middle-classes, those of the lower status are held in contempt. Of the occupations open to women of the middle classes, there are two in which women of humble origin cannot engage. They are ineligible for any position in the palace; they may not manufacture tobacco-pouches. They may become sorceresses, jugglers, tumblers, contortionists, dancing girls, and courtesans. There is this wide distinction between the members of the two oldest professions which the world has ever known: the dancing girl usually closes her career by becoming the concubine of some wealthy noble; the courtesan does not close her career at all.

WOMAN THE GREAT ECONOMIC FORCE.

It is impossible not to admire the activity and energy of the Korean woman. Despite the contempt with which she is treated she is the great economic factor in the household and in the life of the nation. Force of circumstances has made her the beast of burden. She works that her superior lord and master may dwell in idleness, comparative luxury, and peace. In spite of the depressing and baneful effects of this absurd dogma of inferiority, and in contradiction of centuries of theory and philosophy, her diligent integrity is more evident in the national life than her husband's industry. She is exceptionally active, vigorous in character, resourceful in emergency, superstitious, persevering, indomitable, courageous, and devoted. Among the middle and lower classes she is the tailor and the laundress of the nation. She does the work of a man in the household and of a beast in the fields; she cooks and sews; she washes and irons; she organises and carries on a business, or tills and cultivates a farm. In the face of every adversity, and

in those times of trial and distress, in which her liege and lazy lord utterly and hopelessly collapses, it is she who holds the wretched, ramshackle home together.

A RURAL SCENE.

Mr. Hamilton thus paints a word-picture of a village in Korea, which is a sink of filth set in beautiful surroundings:—

At the turn of the winding track, bordered by the paddy-fields, or acres of golden barley, oats and tobacco, lies a village. It is but a cluster of some dozen straw-thatched hovels, dirty and unprepossessing, but infinitely quaint and picturesque. The walls of the houses are crumbling and stayed up with beams and massive timbers; the latticed windows are papered, the doorways low. A hole in the wall serves the purposes of a chimney; a dog is sleeping in the porch; a pig squeals, secured with a cord through the ears to a peg in the wall. Cocks and hens are anywhere and everywhere, the family latrine—an open trough, foul and nauseous, used without disgust by all members of the family save the older women-folk—stands upon the verandah. Somewhere, near the outer limits of the small settlement, an erection of poles and straw-matting distinguishes the village cesspool, the contents of which are spread over the fields in the proper season.

THE COURTESANS THE HIGHEST EDUCATED CLASS.

Among the courtesans the mental abilities are trained and developed with a view to making them brilliant and entertaining companions. . . . Officially, they are attached to a department of Government, and are controlled by a bureau of their own, in common with the Court musicians. They are supported from the national treasury, and they are in evidence at official dinners and all palace entertainments. They read and recite; they dance and sing; they become accomplished artists and musicians. They dress with exceptional taste; they move with exceeding grace; they are delicate in appearance, very frail and very human, very tender, sympathetic, and imaginative.

Mr. Hamilton was enabled to witness a dance performed by the Imperial dancers, who are naturally the chosen artistes from all Korea. He says:—

The dance epitomised the poetry and grace of human motion. The dainty attitudes of the performers had a gentle delicacy which was delightful. The long silken robes revealed a singular grace of deportment, and one looked upon dancers who were clothed from head to foot, not naked, brazen and unashamed, like those of our own burlesque, with infinite relief and infinite satisfaction. There was power and purpose in their movements; artistic subtlety in their poses. Their flowing robes emphasised the simplicity of their

gestures: the pallor of their faces was unconcealed; their glances were timid; their manner modest.

THE LAW IN KOREA.

Time has not yet succeeded in softening the course of Korean justice to a Western standpoint, although many of the punishments of older times have been abolished.

Until within quite recent years it was the custom of Korean law to make the family of the arch-criminal suffer all his penalties with him. They are now exempted, and with the reform introduced during the movement in 1895, some attempt was made to abolish practices opposed to the spirit of progress. The table, which I append, shows the punishments dispensed for certain crimes.

Treason, Man ...	Decapitated, together with male relatives to the fifth degree. Mother, wife, and daughter poisoned or reduced to slavery.
Treason, Woman	Poisoned.
Murder, Man ...	Decapitated. Wife poisoned.
Murder, Woman	Strangled or poisoned.
Arson, Man ...	Strangled or poisoned. Wife poisoned.
Arson, Woman..	Poisoned.
Theft, Man	Strangled, decapitated, or banished. Wife reduced to slavery, confiscation of all property.
Desecration of graves	Decapitated, together with male relatives to the fifth degree. Mother, wife, and daughter poisoned.
Counterfeiting...	Strangulation or decapitation. Wife poisoned.



Some Imperial Dancers.

JAPAN'S PORTION.

Mr. Hamilton makes no secret of the fact that, of all nations, Japan has by far the greatest stake in Korea:—

The future alone can disclose whether Korea is to be absorbed by the Japanese. At present the Japanese population in Korea exceeds twenty thousand, the actual estimate falling short of twenty-five thousand. . . . The progress of Korea, since the country came under her supervision, has been more evident than any of the difficulties which have originated out of the disposition of the Japanese to bully and coerce the Koreans. . . . The influence of Japan is already supreme in Korea. It is paramount in the Palace; and it is upheld by settlements in every part of the country. In the capital itself there is a flourishing colony of four thousand adults. She has established her own police force; created her own post office, telephone, cable and wireless telegraph system. She has opened mines—her principal mine is at Chik-san—and has introduced many social and political reforms, besides being the greatest economic factor in the trade of the kingdom.

HOW THE JAPANESE WORK.

The activity of the Japanese in the open ports of Korea does not correspond in any way to the size of the port. Whatever may be the local conditions, there is no falling off in their untiring enterprise. If the port has been established ten or twenty years, or only one, their commercial vigour is the same.

In fairness it must be noted that Mr. Hamilton brings serious accusations against the Japanese settlers for their conduct towards the Koreans, although there are many travellers who do not bear him out in this respect. He says:—

It is open to question whether the Koreans will have overcome their feelings of irritation against the Japanese by the time that these have become thoroughly progressive in their treatment of the Koreans. . . . Nor is this prejudice remarkable when it is considered that it is the scum of the Japanese nation that has settled down upon Korea. It is, perhaps, surprising that the animus of the Koreans against the Japanese has not died out with time: but the fault lies entirely with the Japanese themselves.

The Japanese possess a powerful factor to assist them in the spreading of their influence over the country in the Seoul-Fusan Railway:—

This railway, which provides for extensive reclamation works in the harbour of Fusan, has become already an economic factor of very great importance. More particularly is this manifest when it is remembered that the country through which the line passes is known as the granary of Korea. Developments of a substantial character must follow the completion of this undertaking, the position of Japan in Korea receiving more emphatic confirmation from this work than from anything by which her previous domination of the country has been demonstrated.

It will promote the speedy development of the rich agricultural and mining resources of Southern Korea, and as these new areas become accessible by means of the railway, it is difficult to see how the influx of Japanese immigrants and settlers to the southern half of the kingdom can be avoided.

THE INTERESTS OF OTHER POWERS.

The stakes held by the various nations in Korea are thus summed up:—

The importance of the American trade in Korea is undeniable. It is composite in its character, carefully considered, protected by the influence of the Minister, supported by the energies of the American missionaries, and controlled by two firms whose knowledge of the wants of Korea is just forty-eight hours ahead of the realisation of that want by the Korean. This is, I take it, just as things should be. The signs of American activity in the capital alone are evident upon every side.

The German colony is small and insignificant. German interests, however, have been given the concession of a railway line from Seoul to Wan-san. A mine, controlled by a German syndicate, and located at Tong-ko-kai, has been abandoned with the loss of many thousand pounds, which had been laid out upon machinery and mining material in general. Germans possess no other concessions. There is an important firm in Chemulpo, and this house has established a branch in Seoul.

Little development has distinguished the concessions secured by the French in Korea. A railway concession was abandoned a few years ago; and an existing charter, covering certain mining rights, has almost expired. . . . There are some eighty French subjects in Korea, of whom forty are French priests and one a bishop.

Russian industrial activity in Korea may be regarded as a cloak for political schemes. Since the time that the Emperor became the protected guest of the Russian Legation, the influence of Russia in Korea has been more definite in quality.

The position which Great Britain fills in Korea is destitute of any great commercial or political significance. Unintelligible inaction characterises British policy there—as elsewhere. Our sole concession is one of very doubtful value, relating to a gold mine at Fun-san.

WHY KOREA IS IMPORTANT.

We close this review of Mr. Hamilton's valuable book with a brief extract showing what it is that in his mind constitutes the value of Korea to Japan and to Russia:—

Russia regards Korea as the completion of her dominions in the Far East, while Japan looks upon the little kingdom as the corollary to that expansion which is essential to the existence of the Island Empire. Russia in Manchuria and Korea, with her shadow projected over China, would mean a sentence of perpetual restriction and shrinkage for Japan. But, similarly, Russia from her position at Vladivostock and Port Arthur must regard the occupation of Korea by Japan as a wedge with its point projected towards the centre of her Manchurian communications.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

GOSSIP ABOUT JAPAN.*

This is not a serious book, and indeed it would be difficult to find anywhere a greater contrast from Mr. Hamilton's book on Korea. Mr. Sladen himself says:—

"If I do not seem to take the Japanese seriously in this book, it is because the book itself is not serious. I have chiefly tried to depict the humours of Japanese life—one might almost say the humours of Japanese street-life. Except when I am quoting from the Japanese themselves, I do not attempt to give any glimpses of the life of ladies and gentlemen. Japanese great people are more dignified than other great people; they are not a legitimate subject for comedy."

But knowing that the book is not serious, the reader can go on and enjoy Mr. Sladen's book to the full, without having to employ perpetually the mental brake of serious thought. It would be impossible to give any adequate idea of the number of sides of Japanese life dealt with in the book in the limited space of a review, but the following extracts will help readers to understand the charm of Mr. Sladen's book and the nature of his studies of Japan.

Of the street life he writes vividly.

"The poor Japanese simply live in the street; they sit outside their houses like Sicilians when they have done their work. . . . The first thing that

* "Queer Things about Japan." By Douglas Sladen. (Treherne.) 15s.

strikes one about a Japanese street is the absence of horses. Of course they have horses; but the usual Japanese horse is as unlike the usual horse as the shaggy mammoth of museums is to a properly groomed elephant.

"The beasts of burden in Japan are human. I have seen a street-roller, made of stone, drawn by about a hundred coolies. I have seen a man drawing a hay-cart, and, for the matter of that, carrying hay upon his back. They do not use waggons, but hand-carts, drawn by one or two men. . . . So uncommon is a horse that no one uses a horse without a man to run in front of it, who blows a child's horn, and acts as a human cow-catcher."

THE JAPANESE POLICEMAN AND CABMAN.

"The Japanese policeman is always taking notes. I imagine that he is fined if he goes home at night without having his notebook full. His general victim is a riksha boy, who holds his hat in front of him and bows between every word. He is of high birth and low stature, but that does not matter since he understands *jujitsu*. But he never has to use his supernatural powers; his authority, like the size of his white gloves, is unlimited. . . . The Japanese cabman is his own cab horse. The other chief difference between him and his London brother is that the latter could not be called smiling. I can never understand myself why only four-wheel-cab men are called 'growlers.' . . . The Japanese themselves think so meanly of jinricksha-men that



A Typical Japanese Garden.



All the family at work cleaning rice plants.

they are not allowed the honour of being servants at all, but have to put up with being mere tradesmen. I have seen in a Japanese book that 'there are jinriksha-men who seem to have sunk so low in their calling that they seem to have lost all feeling of loyalty to their employer, and only care selfishly for the pittance they gain. Such men are often found in the Treaty Ports, eagerly seeking for the rich foreigner from whom they can get an extra fee.' . . . Outside every hotel and public place there is a riksha stand, where the little men in their dark blue tunics and hose, and white basin hats, let their rikshas rest on their shafts, and stand smoking tiny brass pipes hardly big enough to take in the end of a cigarette."

JAPANESE SHOPS.

"To start a Japanese shop is also the simplest thing in the world. You take off the front of your house, and arrange any of your worldly possessions you are disposed to part with on the floor. Japanese floors are raised off the street, though nothing is raised off the floor. . . . The reason why Japanese shopkeepers have such a bad name is that they are the lowest class of the population, except the outcast. Servants and residents take precedence of them in society, and precedence is the favourite amusement of the Japanese. . . . Good Japanese shops contain nothing, except the attendants. When you have got as far as explaining what you want, the proprietor gives orders to attendants, who hiss as if they were brushing a horse and trying to keep the hairs out of their mouths, while they rub their knees and bob their heads. Off they go at a run—good servants always run—and bring back goods tied up in faded green silk handkerchiefs, or green cotton cloths. The goods are kept in the godown, but the customer is never taken there, for there he would choose right away, and have done with it, instead of being etiquettedly worked up for half a day with enough tea to take his bath in."

BOYS' FESTIVALS.

"The Japanese live for festivals, and the poor people get the best of them. . . . The festivals which interest foreigners most are the Girls' Feast, the Boys' Feast, and the Feast of the Dead. There is no mistaking when any festival is going on, least of all the Boys' Feast or Feast of Flags, which is

held on the fifth day of the fifth month. On it all houses which contain sons have huge gaily-coloured paper carp floating from tall flag-posts, and bellying out to the wind. They look more like sea-serpents. If a son has been born during the year, they have extra large ones."

GIRLS' FESTIVALS.

"There is no outward and visible carping at the birth of a girl, or at the Girls' Festival—the Feast of Dolls—which takes place on the third day of the third month. The birth of a girl is not anything to boast of. If they did anything, the parents would go into white, which is the Japanese mourning. . . . But they are very good to their little girls; they will grow up into the best of servant-wives, and are also needed for producing sons. . . . They really spend more on the Girls' Feast than on the Boys'; it takes the form of a gigantic dolls' house, which teaches history. . . . When a girl-child is born into a decent family, a pair of historical dolls are produced for her. . . . The Japanese are born grown-up, and remain children all their lives. As soon as the baby can hold its historical dolls, it can be trusted with them; they will be quite perfect when, between ten and twenty years later, the baby has to buy historical dolls for a baby of its own. . . . The chief joy of the Japanese girl during the Feast of Dolls is to prepare feasts for the dolls, which are not make-believe at all, but the choicest viands."

THE FEAST OF THE DEAD.

"The prettiest festival is the Bon Matsuri, or Feast of the Dead, in July. On the first night the tombs of all those who died in the past year are decorated with Japanese lanterns; on the second night all the tombs who have any relations left are decorated, and they have fireworks. . . . They go to see the wrestling, and because the Japanese love anything in the nature of a fair. Wrestling matches are the football of Japan—in the matter of drawing crowds. . . . The Wrestling Championship is the Derby of Japan for the crowds it draws and the betting it causes. It is a wonderful sight, and you can hardly get near the sort of theatre beside the Ekkojin Temple, where it is held; the excitement reminds you of a bull-fight. The building is in the old-fashioned style, made of light wooden framework and coarse matting."

JAPANESE GARDENS.

But it is on the subject of Japanese gardens that Mr. Sladen is most interesting.

"Japan is rapidly being recognised as the land *par excellence* of gardening. The Japanese seem to be able to talk to their plants as the people in Mr. Kipling's jingle stories talk to their animals. At all events, the trees and flowers tell their secrets, and the Japanese listen to what they say, and humour them—with marvellous results.

"Gardens are a feature in Japan. In the suburbs they go in for regular landscapes; in the cities, where building plots might almost be measured by inches, they get in a garden effect somehow—if it is only a bamboo trellis with a gourd trailing over it like it does on Japanese picture-frames at Liberty's.

"If he can do nothing more, every Japanese who can afford them will have a row of blue and white pots with dwarf fruit or fir trees."

GARDENS TEN FEET SQUARE.

"Give a Japanese a backyard ten feet square and he will have a Chinese garden with any quantity of paths of glittering white quartz. But give a prosperous Japanese a few acres—one acre—round his house in the suburbs, and he will make a landscape garden worthy of Kubla Khan. A lake is a *sine qua non*, and if there are any undulations he will manage a cascade and a mountain river a few feet wide and a few inches deep, for bridges are his principal devices—bridges of ancient mossy stone, now a straight slab, now a hog's back with a stone hand-rail, wonderful for its combination of simplicity and elegance. His lake will be full of islands, partly to have more bridges, partly as pedestals for little stone torii, and votive lanterns with broad brims, and lighthouses and pagodas and fantastic rockwork, and fir trees trained to the shape of a ship in sail, or a peacock's tail; while round the water's edge will be variegated maples of every conceivable colour, and arbours of wistaria with blossoms three or four feet long trailing down to the water. If there is an eminence in the garden, a little artificial Fujiyama will be cut out of it, with a path winding to the summit occupied by a quaint stone seat."

THE ITALIAN OF THE EAST.

"The poor Japanese is the Italian of the East. He lives on next to nothing, and thrives on it. He always has a smile. He works whenever he can get any work to do. They are all week-days to him. Instead of a seventh day, Sunday, he has his festa, a national holiday or a temple-festival. In either case he goes a-fairing in some temple, and takes his children or a female friend. He is never too poor to have money to treat them. He only gives himself a holiday when he is out of work, and his holidays are inexpensive. He just walks a hundred miles to see some famous garden in its glory, and when the last turn in the road shows him irises of Horikiri or the thousand cherry trees of Yoshino on the day of all the year, he would not change places with the King of England.

"Some of this Japanese world is extremely funny, and some quite pathetic. It is rather funny, for instance, to see prosperous tradesmen and their families arrive from a distance with sufficient articles for a night or two done up in boxes wrapped in oil-paper, tied up with paper string; and quite pathetic to find paupers who have not enough to eat, or any employment, walking a couple of hundred miles to see some famous temple gardens in blossom.

"There are certain features common to most Japanese temple gardens—to wit, water, stone pagodas, votive lanterns (*ishidoro*), lighthouses, cross-arches (*torii*), and endless terraces and stairways, fir-trees (*Matsuji*), trained into all manner of fantastic shapes, maples (*Momi-ji*) trained into all manner of fantastic colours, wistaria (*Fuji*) trailing four feet long, racemes of pale lilac blossom over arbours built at the edge of the water, groves of blossoming trees, and a ridiculous stone or plaster travesty of Fujiyama."

THE SHOW FLOWERS OF JAPAN.

From gardens it is an easy step to flowers, and Mr. Sladen is to be thanked for giving so complete a list of the flowers and their seasons:—

"The great show flowers of Japan are the cherry, the plum, the lotus, the wistaria, the azalea, the chrysanthemum, the common camellia, the iris, the beautiful calamus, the tree peony, the *hibiscus mutabilis*, peach blossom, the *Eulalia Japonica*, the *Camellia Sasanqua*, and the maple and tea are added to their number for the purpose of marking months. Roughly speaking, the plum blossom (*ume*) marks January; the peach blossom (*momo*), February; the cherry blossom (*sakura*), April; the wistaria (*fuji*), and azalea (*tsutsuji*), and the tree peony (*botan*), May; the iris (*ayame*) and calamus (*shobu*), June; the lotus (*rengo*), July; the *fuyyo*, August; the *susuki*, September; the chrysanthemum (*kiku*) and maple (*momiji*), October; the *sasankwa*, November; and the tea (*cha*), December. March is not marked very precisely in the Japanese scheme of month flowers. It is covered by both the peach blossom and the common camellia."

USEFUL WORKS OF REFERENCE.

"Debrett's House of Commons and Judicial Bench" for 1904 is so much up to date that it is revised down to January 21, and appears handsomely bound in a volume of 464 pages, on the 27th. It is a complete Parliamentary guide, containing not only notices of members of the House of Commons and Judicial Bench, but an abridged Peerage (quite sufficient for all practical purposes), while details regarding the changes which have taken place in the *personnel* of Parliament since the last General Election are recorded in a form convenient for ready reference. The biographical notices of the members are carefully prepared, and in the judicial section there are similar notices of the judges of the Supreme Court, the recorders, the county court judges, and the Colonial judges. (Dean and Son. Cloth gilt, illustrated, 7s. 6d. net.)

"Hazell's Annual for 1904" has appeared, and it contains a complete record of the events of 1903. It is thus thoroughly up to date, and its usefulness is immensely increased by the addition of a comprehensive index, which serves the double purpose of facilitating reference and of giving a better idea of the wide range and infinite variety of the contents of the Annual. In previous issues it was not always easy to find information which was undoubtedly given in the book, because one did not always know under what heading to look for it. The Index this year has obviated this difficulty. Special articles have been classified and consolidated more completely. For example, the article on "The British Empire" covers 44 pages; "Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland" takes up 130 pages, and "The Fiscal Question" 29 pages, each of these sections being subdivided into convenient branches of the subject under review. The book is a most valuable record of men and topics of the day. (Hazell, Watson and Viney. Cr. 8vo., cloth, pp. 786, 3s. 6d. net.)

THE ART JOURNAL.

The bound volume for 1903 of *The Art Journal* is replete with interesting articles. The only one of really any great international interest is the discussion of the Loukmanoff cartoons, which is ably dealt with by Lady Colin Campbell: "There have been many strange surprises and discoveries in the history of art, but it is doubtful if any have ever equalled in interest the story of the series of cartoons by Raphael, known as the Loukmanoff cartoons. Their claims to be the original cartoons by Raphael for the tapestries in the Sistine Chapel (instead of those in the Kensington Museum) are supported by too great a bulk of evidence and data to allow them to be brushed aside . . . in 1515 Pope Leo X. commissioned Raphael to design cartoons in colour for the tapestries wherewith he desired to adorn the Sistine Chapel. In the memoirs of the Venetian patrician Marcantonio Michel, a contemporary of Raphael, it is left on record that the painter received one hundred ducats for each cartoon. . . . This . . . price paid to a painter already famous supports the contention that the hundred ducats paid for each cartoon only represented the right of reproducing the design in tapestry, and that the cartoons remained the property of Raphael." Vasari testifies that they were returned to Rome to Raphael. It is stated also in the Michel memoirs that the cartoons were sold to Cardinal Sigismond Gonzaga. His nephew, Duke Ercole Gonzaga, employed (about 1539) Nicholas Karcher, "Master Wever of Brussels," to execute tapestries from the Raphael cartoons. These were mentioned in detail in his will, and bequeathed to his nephew Guglielmo. He was a dissipated spendthrift, and had two series of tapestries, part of which he sold in Venice, and it is supposed he also sold the cartoons. The tapestries are now at Schonbrun, near Vienna, in admirable condition, and identical with the Loukmanoff cartoons. Count Jagozinsky, Russian Minister to Vienna, bought in 1725 the Raphael cartoons. Professor Schivyreff states in 1851 "that these cartoons were brought from Rome by Count Jagozinsky in the reign of Peter the Great." At the count's death they passed into the hands of his wife, who sold them to Loukmanoff, a bric-a-brac dealer in Moscow. The canvas on which they are painted has been pronounced to be of the time of Raphael. The designs are painted on this porous undressed canvas in vegetable colours. They are also whole, which was necessary for the long and expensive *haute lisse* process of weaving. They contain more detail than their Kensington rivals, though of smaller dimensions, and they are of exactly the same dimensions as the Vatican tapestries at Rome, and the Mantuan tapestries at Schonbrun. The Kensington cartoons, on the other hand, as everyone knows, consist of strips of paper which have been gummed together by the edges. This was the method necessary for tapestries woven by the *basse lisse* process, where the design had to be in strips of paper placed beneath the warp. The Kensington cartoons are made on strips of paper, executed first in black lines and coloured afterwards, and while showing considerable discrepancies with the Vatican tapes-

tries in size and detail, agree in every respect with the Berlin tapestries, which are known to be those given by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. For in 1520 Pope Leo X. desired to have a set of tapestries woven in the same subjects as those designed by Raphael to send as a present to the King. The first series, however, woven in the *haute lisse* manner, had taken four years to make, and were very costly. Leo X. therefore ordered *basse lisse* tapestries, and not having Raphael's originals—of which he had only bought the right of production—commissioned Tomaso Vincidor di Bologna, a pupil of Raphael's, to make designs from the Vatican tapestries, which Vincidor executed in black tones and took with him to Flanders, where Antoine de Hollande helped him to colour them. These tapestries were finished in 1521, the year following the Pope's order to Vincidor, and were presented by the Pope, before his death in the same year, to King Henry VIII., in recognition of his published treatise against the principles of Luther, conferring on him at the same time the title of Defender of the Faith. These tapestries, as has been said, are now in the Berlin Museum, and agree in all details with the Kensington cartoons. The strips for these drawings of Vincidor di Bologna, pricked along the edges with pins as having served for weaving the tapestries in the *basse lisse* manner, were abandoned to the Flemish weavers. In 1630 these strips were found by Rubens hanging on the doors and walls of the workshops of the weavers; and Rubens, ignorant of the fact that the original cartoons on canvas had been returned to Rome, jumped to the conclusion that these strips were the original Raphael designs, and persuaded Charles I. to purchase them for the use of a tapestry manufactory at Mortlake. On the death of Charles I., Cromwell bought the cartoons for £300. They remained for a long time in the lumber room at Whitehall, until William III. commissioned Sir Christopher Wren to erect a room for them at Hampton Court, where they remained till they were brought to the South Kensington Museum in 1865.

The appearance of so important a translation as "Rembrandt, His Life, His Work, and His Time," by Emile Michel, done into English by Florence Simmonds, and edited by Frederick Wedmore (Wm. Heinemann, £1 1s. net), hardly needs the explanation contained in the note to this third edition that the steady demand for M. Emile Michel's "Life of Rembrandt," which has definitely taken its place as the standard modern work on the great Dutch master, seems to point to the need for a popular edition of this admirable study. The present volume contains all the illustrations and the complete text of the former editions, with the author's latest corrections. No student seriously and vividly interested in Rembrandt's life and work can expect to acquiesce absolutely with the point of view of any other student, even so careful and sound a critic as M. Michael; but certainly Rembrandt's life was so wholly given to his art that the two cannot be divorced in narrative, and all students are indebted to a work so compactly explaining the cruces of Rembrandt's biography and the secrets of his mysterious existence, and the tracing more closely of the union between the two.

"Jewel Sowers": A Novel. (Greening and Co.) Price 6s.—To call this book a novel is a misnomer, and the ordinary novel reader will put it down before its fascination can be felt. It is an allegory, somewhat carelessly set, as are those cameos one sometimes buys in Italy. Like Watts' pictures, the object seems to be to compel thought, and once read through it will be read again. The heroine is a real living creature. Rosalie Paleaf, born dumb, finds the jewel of divine life in the cinders of an earth-made creed, and rises to a higher sphere through labour and love, but whether she reaches it by means of death or marriage is a question which readers will answer differently.

"Remembrance." By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. (John Long.) Price 6s.—Since the appearance of Mr. Benson's "Dodo," novels written to show up the wickedness of Society women have become rather a fashion. Lady Curtice, in "Remembrance," neglects her child until it is time for her to come out, and then is horrified to find that in her she has a rival. She sends the poor child, who is starving for love, to a lonely country house, with an old servant to look after her. Making by chance the acquaintance of a young farmer, who is the son of an ironmonger, but a thoroughly manly young fellow, a natural result follows, for Dora learns what it is to be loved and protected, and her story ends happily.

"Sly Boots." By John Strange Winter. (John Long.) Price 6s.—A collection of short stories, written in Mrs. Stannard's inimitable fashion. "Earth Bound" is the pathetic story of a ghost; "Sly Boots" is the nickname given by the naughty girl of an unfortunate bishop. Mrs. Graham, in a "String of Garnets," is a charming little woman.

"Toy Gods." By Percival Pickering. (John Long.) Price 6s.—A novel neither elevating nor particularly interesting, except to those who see all things awry. There is no character to admire, and the heroine, the granddaughter of an admiral, has been dragged up by a charwoman, and when nearly twenty received into the house of her aristocratic cousin, too late to undo the effect of her bad surroundings.

"Four Red Roses." By Sarah Tytler. (John Long.) Price 6s.—The "Four Red Roses" are two pairs of step-daughters of a yeoman farmer of good descent, but sadly impoverished. Of the two elder, the one marries, the other engages herself to an army man; both men are called to South Africa on the outbreak of the Boer War. Their father loses all his property, and they move to London to find ways of earning a living. Their sorrows, joys and loves are told in the authoress' most pleasant manner.

"Morcar." By Thomas Scott. (Greening and Co.) 6s.—A romance of hidden treasure, told in a curiously involved fashion. The elder Morcar, by trickery, has been despoiled of his inheritance. This he at length wrests from the hands of an unworthy possessor, who has stolen Morcar's son, with some idea of making restitution, without confessing that his own claim is invalid.

Mr. Andrew Lang is an indefatigable bookmaker, and in his latest volume he has delved in the records of the past to as good purpose as ever. In "The Valet's Tragedy, and Other Stories" (Longmans, 12s. 6d. net) he tells twelve stories of historical mystery, most of which have not the definite ending beloved of readers of detective stories, but they are none the less of interest. Mr. Lang's peculiar charm is the ease and almost mirth with which he treats his subjects, and it is this which makes the present volume so readable.

"The Great Folk of Old Marylebone." By Mrs. Baillie Saunders. (H. J. Glaisher.) Price 2s. 6d. Illustrated by the authoress.—Mrs. Baillie Saunders has given us a delightful picture of olden Marylebone, and only those who have had experience can rightly appraise the labour involved in such research work. It is impossible to choose where all is excellent, but possibly the favourite chapters would be those on Marylebone in the twelfth century; the Gardens, Dickens and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

"The Life of Daniel O'Connell." By Michael Macdonagh. (Cassell and Co. pp. 486. 16s. net.)—Nobody could have been better equipped than Mr. Macdonagh for writing the life of the great Irish tribune, and he has done his work admirably. Mr. Macdonagh's chief aim has been to give a life-like presentation of O'Connell the man, and his story is a very vivid and picturesque piece of biography.

"Henry Ward Beecher." By Lyman Abbott. (Hodder and Stoughton. pp. 457. Price 7s. 6d.)—This is the first time this admirable biography of one famous preacher by another has been published in this country. The life of Henry Ward Beecher undoubtedly justifies his biographer's judgment that "He was a good man and a great man," and this pious tribute to a great memory should be read by everyone interested in religious life. The book is well brought out, and contains a lengthy bibliography, an index, appendices, and several portraits and illustrations, among which it is strange to find "Copies of English incendiary placards against Mr. Beecher in 1863."

"The Spins of the Cycling Parson." By Rev. F. Hastings. (The Walter Scott Publishing Company Limited.) Price 6s.—One lays down this book with the wish that Mr. Hastings would start on fresh travels and invite one to go with him. The illustrations are very good, and the racy descriptions next best to an actual journey with the cycling parson. Whether he is in London, in the country, on the Continent, or in America, the charm is the same, and one can quite understand the old lady who said, "He a parson—why, he is a man!"

"The Money Problem," published by Grant Richards, is a new edition of Mr. Arthur Kitson's plea for free banking and a postage stamp currency. Mr. Kitson is an uncompromising advocate of what is called the "Rag Baby," and there is no doubt that if once we adopt the principle of a token currency the advocates of unlimited paper money have a great deal to say for themselves, and Mr. Kitson says it.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS

N.B.—This List does not pretend to give the contents of all the Monthly Magazines published, but none of the really important ones are omitted. Those marked (*) can be obtained from News-agents in Australasia. The others require to be specially ordered.
Magazines sold for 6d. in Great Britain cost 9d. here; for 1/-, cost 1/3 here; for 2/6, cost 3/- here.

AERNA.—(Gay and Bird. 25 cts. Jan.)
The Abolition of Strikes and Lock-outs. Prof. Frank Parsons.
Twenty-five Years of Bribery and Corrupt Practices; the Railroads, the Lawmakers, the People. B. O. Flower.
Robert Ingersoll. Herman E. Kittredge.
Millitarism at Home. Ernest Crosby.
Poe and his Misunderstood Personality. William Lee Howard.
Miss Dromgoole; a Daughter of Tennessee. B. O. Flower.

***ART JOURNAL.**—(H. Virtue. 1s. 6d. Feb.)
The International at the New Gallery. Illus. R. Dircks and Frank Rinder.
Arnold Boecklin. Illus. Anita MacMahon.
Henri Le Sidaner. Illus. Vera Campbell.
Supplements:—"Symphony in White" after Whistler; and "Autumn Leaves" after H. Le Sidaner.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—(Gay and Bird. 1s. Jan.)
On Catering for the Public. B. P.
The Sunny Side of the Transcendental Period. T. W. Higginson.
The Psychology of Advertising. Walter D. Scott.
Fra Paolo Sarpi. A. D. White.
The Scab in America. Jack London.
Morley's Gladstone. Rollo Ogden.
Some Nineteenth Century Americans. M. A. De Wolfe Howe.
The Blue Colour of the Sky. T. J. J. See.
Laura Bridgman. William James.
Singapore. Elizabeth W. H. Wright.
Street Railway Legislation in Illinois. E. B. Smith.
The Meaning of Rhode Island.

BADMINTON MAGAZINE.—(Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1s. Feb.)
The Grange, Alresford. Illus. Prince Victor Duleep Singh.
Skating. Illus. Edgar Syers.
Jockeys and Jockeyship. A Jockey.
The King of the Bass. Illus. C. F. Holder.
A Styrian Chamois Drive. Illus. Baroness Franckenstein.
On Behalf of the Partridge. Owen Jones.
After Wild Boar in Corsica. Illus. G. C. Rothery.
Equine Intelligence. Alice Hayes.
The Autobiography of a Trout. Illus. Dr. F. Ward.
The Rich Man's Motor Car. Illus. Claude Johnson.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—(Blackwood. 2s 6d, Feb.)
Three Gambits.
Scolopaxiana; Dogs. Scolopax.
One Night's Experience in Thibet. C. H. Lepper.
Old Galway Life; Random Recollections.
The Siege of Arrah; An Incident of the Indian Mutiny. E. John Solano.
The Birds of Hawaii. J. A. Owen.
Shirley Baker; a Statesman-Adventurer of the Pacific.
Musings Without Method. Contd.
A Fiscal Solution; For Commonplace Minds. Selim.
Russia and Japan; the Naval Outlook. With Map. Active List.
Foreign Trade Fallacies.

***CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.**—(133 Bedford Street, Strand. 1s. Jan. 15.)
The Chamonix Electric Railway. Illus. A. Wilson.
The Commercial Side of Engineering. W. M. McFarland.
Multi-Cylinder Locomotives. Contd. Illus. J. F. Gairns.
The High Minimum Wage. M. M. Marks.
Hydraulic Power in Foundry and Machine Shop. Illus. V. J. Horner.
Superheated Steam for Steam Engines. Illus. Bryan Donkin.
Problems for the Engineering School. J. B. Stanwood.
Arctic Railway Building. Illus. G. E. Walsh.

***CENTURY MAGAZINE.**—(Macmillan. 1s. 4d. Feb.)
Bric-a-Brac Auctions in New York. Illus. A. Bigelow Paine.
Thackeray's Friendship with an American Family. Contd.
Current Misconceptions in Natural History. John Burroughs.
A Fiji Festival. Illus. J. La Farge.
Roman Villas. Illus. Edith Wharton.
Henry Van Dyke. With Portrait. Hamilton W. Mabie.
In the Alps on a Motor-Bicycle. Illus. J. Pennell.
How to Live Long. Dr. R. S. Tracy.

CHRISTIAN REALM.—(6 Essex Street, Strand. 3d. Feb.)
Mr. Israel Zangwill. With Portrait. Rev. W. O. Chisholm.
The Birmingham Post and Mr. Thackeray Bunce. With Portrait.
Shells and Shell-fish. Illus. J. J. Ward.
Elstow and John Bunyan. Illus.

CONNOISSEUR.—(Otto. 1s. Feb.)
Francois Boucher. Illus. Edgcombe Staley.
Old Church Plate at St. Lawrence Jewry. Illus. E. Radford.
Mr. Randolph Beren's Collection. Illus. P. G. Konody.
Old-Time Sport as Illustrated in Prints, Books and Pictures. Illus. Ralph Nevill.
The Wedgwood Collection at Nottingham Castle Museum. Illus. Contd. Miss H. Helen Browning.
Mr. E. M. Kidd's Collection of Porcelain. Illus. W. Bemrose.
Some Forgotten Fields of Art. Illus. W. H. Draper.
The Armour at Schloss Ambras. Illus. M. Montgomery Campbell.
Supplements:—"Madame de Pompadour" by Boucher; "Weighing" by G. Rowlandson; "Conjugal Love" after Cipriani, etc.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.—(Horace Marshall. 2s. 6d. Feb.)
School Reform. Sir Oliver Lodge.
Free Trade New South Wales and Protected Victoria. C. H. Chomley.
The Mystery of Dumping. J. A. Hobson.
Mr. Charles Booth's Proposals for Fiscal Reform. Hon. Bertrand Russell.
Napoleon's Last Niece. Ivanovich.
Prof. Lolsy and the Teaching Church. Voces Catholicæ.
The Modern German Novel. Count S. C. de Sissois.
The Life of the Konak. Victoria A. Buxton.
House No. 13; An Episode in the Massacre of Kishinieff. Korolenko.
The Far East; Macedonia and the Far East. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

CORNHILL MAGAZINE.—(Smith, Elder. 1s. Feb.)
Some Empty Chairs. Henry W. Lucy.
Macedonia—and After?
A Grandmother's Budget. Mrs. Frederic Harrison.
The Campden Mystery. Andrew Lang.
Among Japanese Hills. Ernest Foxwell.
The Welsh in London. J. E. Vincent.
The Motion of the Solar System through Space. Frank Watson Dyson.
The Improvement of Westminster. Thomas Fairman Ordish.
Theodor Mommsen. Professor Tout.
Letter from Beaconsfield. Urbanus Sylvan.

***COSMOPOLITAN.**—(International News Co. 6d. Jan.)
Poverty in London. Illus. Lady Henry Somerset.
San Marino; the Oldest Republic in the World. Illus. H. S. Stone.
The Odd and Eccentric in the Drama. Illus. H. H. Boyesen, Junr.
Captains of Industry; Symposium. With Portraits. Contd.
Some Famous Hymns and Their Authors. Illus. Laura G. Smith.

Childhood through the Ages. Illus. Leo Claretie.
Peru and the Pizarros. Illus. C. T. Brady.
Farming as an Occupation. W. J. Bryan.

DUBLIN REVIEW.—(Burns and Oates. 6s. Jan.)

The Evidence of the Monuments to the Primacy of
the Roman See. Rev. A. S. Baines.
The Language of the Schools. Rev. F. Aveling.
Bishop Chauerton and His Flock. Dom John Chap-
man.
Life and Energy. Dom J. B. McLaughlin.
The London Vicariate Apostolic and the West Indies,
1685-1819. Rev. Thos. Hughes.
The Arab Conquest of Egypt. Rev. W. H. Kent.
Municipium Felix. R.C.S.
The Concordat of 1801. Contd. D. Moneriff O'Connor.
The "Tao-Teh King" or "Providential Grace" Classic.
Prof. E. H. Parker.

EAST AND WEST.—(21 Paternoster Square. 1 rupee.
Jan.)

A Day in London's Life. H. Gilbert.
The Chinese Question. H. Crossfield.
Eastern Punjab; the Training of the Rivers. S. S.
Thorburn.
The Principles of Theosophy. J. J. Vimadala.
Our Homely Lyrics. Mahomed Ali.
India's Place in an Imperial Federation. J. M. Maclean.

ECONOMIC REVIEW.—(Rivingtons. 3s. Jan.)

The American Trust. J. A. Hobson.
Is Free Trade a Fallacy? R. E. Macnaghten.
The Failure of Free Traders to Attain their Ideal.
Rev. W. Cunningham.
The Belgian Labour Colonies. H. J. Torr.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—(Longmans. 6s. Jan.)

Mr. Morley's Life of Gladstone.
Folklore of Human Life.
Telephones in Great Britain.
The Boer in War and Peace.
Robert Herrick.
New Discoveries in the Forum and the Archæological
Movement at Rome.
Franciscan Literature.
The Tariff Controversy.
Fahie's Life of Galileo.
Some Aspects of Modern Geology.
Jacobite Songs.
Free Trade and the Unionist Party.

EMPIRE REVIEW.—(Macmillan. 1s. Feb.)

The Expansion of Trade within the Empire. Ben. H.
Morgan.
Chinese Labour on the Rand; Attitude of Mr. Seddon
and Mr. Deakin. C. Kinloch Cooke.
Co-operative Imperial Defence; a British Navy and an
Imperial Army. Lieut.-Col. Alsager Pollock.
American Influences on British Industries; How
Foreign Competition Might Be Met. James G.
McQuade.
Building Societies; Aids to National Thrift Charles
Cox.
Female Suffrage and the Labour Party in Australia.
E. M. Nall.
The Great South Land; a Point for Historians and
Geographers. Ida Lee.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.—(Hutchinson.
6d. Feb.)

Winter by the Zuider Zee. Illus. Virginia Blanchard.
On the Road to Tibet. Illus. C. E. Simmonds.
The Educational Ladder. Illus. H. B. Philpott.
Catering on Express Trains. Illus. W. James.
The Wagner Festivals at Munich. Cecil Barber.
In Praise of Fife. Illus. Marie Bayne.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.—(Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d.
Feb.)

What Can Be Done to Help the British Stage? An
Appeal.
First Principles in the Far East. Calchas.
The Financial and Economic Situation in Japan. W.
Petrie Watson.
English History in Napoleon's Notebooks. Henry Fol-
jambe Hall.
George Gissing. Arthur Waugh.
On Some French Novels of To-day. Comte de Segur.
The State Discouragement of Literature. William
Watson.
The Problem of High Asia. Demetrius C. Boulger.
Cuchulain; the Life of a Song. Stephen Gwynn.
President Roosevelt. Sydney Brooks.

The Protectionist Ideal of Foreign Trade. W. M.
Lighthbody.
The Royalist Movement in France. Normannus.
Leonine; an Unpublished Poem by E. A. Poe. Alfred
K. Wallace.
Eugene Sue. Francis Gribble.

FORUM.—(Gay and Bird. 50 cts. Jan.)

American Politics. Henry Litchfield West.
Foreign Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
The Educational Outlook in America. O. H. Lang.
Language; the Need of a New Basis in Education. J.
M. Rice.
The Russo-Japanese Imbroglia. Muhammad Baraka-
tullah.
International Chess Tournaments. E. Kemeny.

*GIRLS' REALM.—(12 Portugal Street. 6d. Feb.)

On the Making of Photographic Pictures. Illus. Mrs.
G. A. Barton.
Infanta Maria Theresa of Spain. Illus. Rachel
Challice.
Toys Made from a Sheet of Paper. Illus. M. S. C. S.
Lady Gardeners at Knutsford. Illus. Christina Gowans-
Whyte.
Goal Ball for Girls. Illus. A. Alexander.
Picture Postcard Collecting as a Hobby. Illus. E.
W. Richardson.
Her Royal Highness Princess Alice of Albany. Illus.
A. P. Roth.
Representative Dolls of the Russian Empire. Illus.
M. Dinorten Griffiths.

*GOOD WORDS.—(Isbister. 6d. Feb.)

Old Lesson Books. A. M. F.
St. Valentine's Day. Illus. A. W. Jarvis.
The Inside of the World. With Diagrams. J. Milne.
The Bell. J. F. Rowbotham.
The Marvellous Maguay of Mexico. Illus. A. Inker-
sley.
Reason and Rationalism from the Side of Religion.
Contd. Canon H. Hensley Henson.

*GREAT THOUGHTS.—(4 St. Bride Street. 6d. Feb.)

W. E. H. Lecky. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.
Art Matters and *Punch* Humour; Interview with Mr.
M. H. Spielmann. With Portrait. Rev. I. Harris.
H. M. Customs; Interview with Sir Charles Follett.
With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.
Clifford Harrison and His Work. With Portrait. E. W.
Rev. F. B. Meyer. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.

*HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—(45 Albermarle
Street. 1s. Feb.)

Mount McKinley; America's Unconquered Mountain.
Illus. F. A. Cook.
An Elephant Drive in Siam. Illus. A. H. Burgoyne.
The Trick of Education. Alice Meynell.
Italian Fantasies. Illus. Contd. I. Zangwill.
The Mariner's Compass. Simon Newcomb.
The University of Athens. Illus. Chas. F. Thwing.
Tailoring Animals. Illus. H. C. McCook.
The Cruise of the *Tonquin*. Illus. C. T. Brady.

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.—(2 Finsbury Square. 6d. Jan. 15.)

Indian Houses. Raja Varma.
Wallpapers. Illus.
Lost and Vanishing London. Illus.

INDEPENDENT REVIEW.—(Unwin. 2s. 6d. Feb.)

Mr. Charles Booth's Work; the Greater Enquiry.
Experience of the Housing Question. N. G. Pierson.
The Autumn Campaign. Sir Edward Grey.
The Creeds and the Clergy. Rev. H. Rashdall.
Early Victorian Characteristics. E. S. P. Haynes.
Sweating—Its Cause and Cure. J. Ramsay MacDonald.
The Claims of Classical Studies. A. W. Pickard-Cam-
bridge.
George Gissing. N. Wedd.
Circumstances in the Far East. With Map. A. J. Her-
bertson.
An Ambition of Japan. A. M. Latter.
The Transvaal Labour Problem. F. H. P. Creswell.
The American Revolution. Frederic Harrison.

JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—(Macmillan. 3s. 6d.
Jan.)

Rabbinic Conceptions of Repentance. C. G. Montefiore.
North-Semitic Epigraphy. Stanley A. Cook.
The Arabic Portion of the Cairo Genizah at Cam-
bridge. Dr. H. Hirschfeld.
What is "Jewish" Literature? Symposium.
The Jews and the English Law. Contd. H. S. O.
Henriques.

Joseph Perles. Dr. F. Perles.
The Jewish Literature of the Middle Ages. Prof. M.
Steinschneider.

LADY'S REALM.—(Hutchinson. 6d. Feb.)
Herbert Schmalz and His Work. Illus. Marion Hep-
worth Dixon.
Winter in the Land of Flowers. Illus. H. E. Browning.
English Wives of Foreign Noblemen. Illus.
Some Houses Where Famous Novels Have Been Writ-
ten. Illus. G. A. Wade.
What the Nation Spends on Dress. Illus. H. Mac-
farlane.
The Art of Living; Symposium.
Some Royal Dowagers of Europe. Illus. Contd.

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE.—(Longmans. 6d. Feb.)
Sikhim; the Land Where the Rhododendrons Grow. M.
C. Paget.
The Swimming Powers of Animals. Paul Fountain.
Quebec; a Gateway of Empire. Esther Hallam Moor-
house.

*McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.—(10 Norfolk Street, Strand.
10 cents. Jan.)
The Wild-Animal Surgeon and His Patients. Illus. A.
W. Rolker.
Can the South Solve the Negro Problem? Illus. Carl
Schurz.
The History of the Standard Oil Company. Illus.
Contd. Miss Ida M. Tarbell.
Tunnelling Out of Libby Prison. Illus. J. M. Wells.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.—(Macmillan. 1s. Feb.)
The Training of Teachers. Miss Hodgson.
Ten Years in a Prohibition Town (Fredericton, New
Brunswick). John Davidson.
La Rata Encoronada. W. Spotswood Green.
The Football Fever. H. F. Abell.
President Diaz of Mexico. Andrew Marshall.
Studies in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra." J.
L. Eddy.
Imperial Purposes and Their Cost. T. B. Browning.

*MAGAZINE OF ART.—(Cassell. 1s. Feb.)
Town Houses. Illus. T. Raffles Davison.
James Orrock. Illus. Mrs. Arthur Bell.
Rosetti, Burne-Jones, and William Morris; the Oxford
Circle. Illus. Val. C. Prinsep.
Prof. Ludwig Passini. Illus.
The Furnishing and Decoration of the Bedroom. Illus
A. Vallance.
Picture Sales of 1903. Illus. W. Roberts.
Art Forgeries and Counterfeits; Scarabs, etc., etc.
Illus. M. H. Spielmann.
Supplement:—"Totnes" after Turner.

MONTHLY REVIEW.—(Murray. 2s. 6d. Feb.)
T. Sturge Moore and George Darley.
The Crisis in the Far East. Robert Machray.
Audiences and Exits. With Plans. Paul Waterhouse.
Italian Policy and the Vatican. Commendatore F.
Santini.
Danish Agriculture and Free Trade. R. A. Westenholtz.
The Cavalry and Its Principal Arm. Cavalry.
The Jewish Peril in Russia. M. O. Menchikoff.
Through Macedonia. L. Villari.
W. E. H. Lecky. Hon. Emily Lawless.
A Further Study at Assisi. Illus. Basil de Selincourt.
A Russian Privateer in the Mediterranean. Julian
Corbett.

*MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.—(Horace Marshall. 6d. Feb.)
Jekyl Island; a Millionaire's Paradise. Illus. S. M.
Williams.
An Era of Air-Ships. J. F. Thorne.
The Tercentennial of Henry Hudson. Illus. Jane W.
Guthrie.
The Development of the English Language. Brander
Matthews.
The Wallace Collection. Illus. Walter Jenney Smith.
The Deaf Blind. Illus. D. A. Willey.

NATIONAL REVIEW.—(Edw. Arnold. 2s. 6d. Feb.)
Spain and Morocco. Senator Eugenio Montero Rios.
A National Tariff for National Defence. H. W. Wilson.
Evelyn's Grand Tour. Austin Dobson.
The Problem of Alien Immigration. Major W. Evans-
Gordon.
Concerning Doctors. Mrs. Earle.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
Some Winter Plays. Miss Eveline Godley.
Gunnery and Parliament. Arnold White.

The Poet's Diary. Contd. Lamla.
A Naval View of the Army. Retired Officer.
Colonial Friends and Foreign Rivals. R. H. Inglis Pal-
grave.
Greater Britain.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.—(5 Park Square, Boston.
25 cts. Jan.)

Christmas at Cape Sabine. Illus. Lieut. R. E. Peary.
The Remarkable Barye Bronzes. Illus. R. I. Geare.
Sundials Old and New. Illus. Alice Morse Earle.
The Drift Towards Despotism; a Plea for Democracy.
Harvey N. Shepard.
The President's Horsemanship. Illus. E. E. Paine.
To the Arctic Circle in a Motor-Car. Illus. C. J.
Glidden.
Christmas; the Great Anniversary Day. Edward Everett
Hale.
More Quaint Readers in the Old-Time School. Illus.
C. Johnson.
Should We Despise Benedict Arnold? Illus. E. L.
Morris.

NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.—(Sampson
Low. 2s. 6d. Feb.)

Lord Wolseley's Autobiography. Earl of Cromer.
The Germans at Waterloo and Anglo-German Relations.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
A Colonial Comment on the Report of the War Com-
mission. Brigadier-General Sir Edward Brabant.
Japanese Relations with Korea. Joseph H. Longford.
Primary Education in Australia. Bishop of North-
Queensland.
The Nebulae. Rev. Edmund Ledger.
The Religion of the Greeks. Herbert Paul.
Behind the Fiscal Veil. Montague Crackanthorpe.
A Forgotten Volume in Shakespeare's Library. Sir
Edward Sullivan.
An Ex-Prisoner on Professional Criminals. H. J. B.
Montgomery.
Sermons and Samuel Pepys. Rev. D. Wallace Duthie.
The Schools of the Royal Academy of Arts. Fred. A.
Eatton.
The State Registration of Nurses. Lady Helen Munro-
Ferguson.
Religious Apologetics. Rev. Dr. Gregory Smith.
Free Trade and British Shipping. W. H. Renwick.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—(Wm. Heinemann.
2s. 6d. Jan.)

Herbert Spencer. William Henry Hudson.
The Jewish Question; How to Solve It. Arnold White.
The School of Journalism. Horace White.
Lynching of Negroes; Its Causes and Prevention.
Thomas Nelson Page.
Morley's Life of Gladstone. Contd. Goldwin Smith.
Two Treaties of Arbitration. Thomas Barclay.
"Parsifal" and Its Significance. Lawrence Gilman.
Practical Phases of Caribbean Domination. Frederic
C. Penfield.
Poetry and Poets of America. Churton Collins.
Woman's Assumption of Sex Superiority. Annie Nathan
Meyer.
Mr. Root's Services in the War Department. Brig.-Gen.
W. H. Carter.
President Roosevelt's Message and the Isthmian Canal.
Francisco Escobar.

*PALL MALL MAGAZINE.—(Newton Street, Holborn.
1s. Feb.)

Pictures and the Public. Illus. E. Rimbault Dibdin.
George Frederick Watts. Illus. H. Begbie.
How and Why Animals are Coloured. Illus. R. I.
Pocock.
Devonshire House. Illus. E. M. Jessop.
Thackeray; Literary Geography. Illus. William Sharp.
Dr. Sven Hedin at Home. Illus. G. Brockner.
The Taming of Garden Birds. Illus. Rev. F. Irwin.
The Mystery of Cancer. Illus. X.
of Political Meetings. G. S. Street.
Writers and Editors. Mrs. R. Neish.

*PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.—(O. A. Pearson. 6d. Feb.)

Humours and Dangers of Steeplechase-Riding. Illus.
Fox Russell.
Debutantes and Photography; From King's to Photo-
grapher's Throne. Illus. Gordon Myggy.
The Musk-Rat; the Keeper of the Water-Gate. Illus.
C. G. D. Roberts.
Some Playgrounds of Kings. Illus. Lieut.-Col. Newn-
ham-Davis.
The Harbour-Day Movement. Illus. E. D. Till.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.—(Murray. 6s. Jan.)

The New Socialism.
 The History of the British Army. Col. E. M. Lloyd.
 The Metric System of Weights and Measures.
 The Art of the Nineteenth Century. Laurence Binyon.
 Matter and Electricity. W. C. D. Whetham.
 Some Tendencies of Modern Sport.
 Que Scais-je? Rev. M. Kaufmann.
 Pools, Trusts, and Industrial Combinations in the United States. Prof. S. J. McLean.
 Mr. Creevey and His Contemporaries. T. E. Kebbel.
 Latest Lights on the Homeric Question.
 The Abbe Loisy and Liberal Catholicism in France.
 Lord Salisbury and the *Quarterly Review*.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.—(13 Astor Place, New York. 25 cents. Feb.)

General James Longstreet. J. S. Wise.
 Governor Taft in the Philippines. F. W. Nash.
 The Mexican Cotton-Boll Weevil. Illus. L. O. Howard.
 The Railways of China. Illus. A. J. Brown.
 Windmill Irrigation in Kansas. Illus. P. Eastman.

*SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.—(Sampson Low. 1s. Feb.)

Some Gardens in Spain. Illus. Helena Rutherford Ely.
 Letters from England in 1846-49. Illus. Mrs. G. Bancroft.
 The War of 1812. With Map. Illus. Contd. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
 Chas. Keene as an Etcher. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.
 The Centenary of Alfieri at Asti. Illus. T. R. Sullivan.
 Salvini. Illus. N. Hapgood.
 The New Portal of St. Bartholomew's Church. Illus. Russell Sturgis.

*STRAND MAGAZINE.—(Newnes, 6d. Feb.)

Voices in Parliament. Illus. A. Grant.
 The Story of "Bradshaw." Illus. Newton Deane.
 Our Grandmothers' Fashion-Plates. Illus. Arabella Drysdale-Davis.
 Childhood in Pictures. Illus. S. K. Ludovic.
 Afghan Beast Fables. Illus. J. A. Shepherd.
 The Forbidden City of Lhasa. Illus. G. T. Tsybikov.
 What is a Good Advertisement? Illus.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—(R. Brimley Johnson. 2s. 6d. Feb.)

Britain and Far Eastern Question. H. F. D. F.
 Forecasting Disaster. James Douglas Holms.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Demagogue. H. H. L. Bellot.
 Protection and Imperialism. A Loyal Liberal.
 Protection and the Proletariat. J. Downman.
 Mr. Chamberlain; an Impossible Premier. W. J. Corbet.
 Mr. Balfour, the Fiscal Problem and England's Fate. Leonard M. Burrell.
 The Burden of Empire. J. G. Godard.
 The Repression of Vagrancy. John Honeyman.
 A Spanish Romeo and Juliet. H. Reade.
 Cancer Treatment Theoretically Considered. J. A. Gibson.
 Telepathy and Ghosts. J. W. Harris.

*WIDE WORLD MAGAZINE.—(Newnes. 6d. Feb.)

The Spreewald; a German Venice. Illus. Mrs. Herbert Vivian.
 A Record Trip in the Yoho Valley. Illus. Mrs. Julia W. Henshaw.
 The Raiding of Robben Island. Illus. J. Gordon Smith.
 A Lonely Trans-African Tramp. Illus. Contd. Major P. H. Powell-Cotton.
 Across America on an Automobile. Illus. D. A. Willey.
 The Bird-Charmer of Paris. Illus. E. Charles.
 On Foot to Thibet. Illus. C. E. Simmonds.

*WINDSOR MAGAZINE.—(Ward, Lock. 6d. Feb.)

Jean Paul Laurens. Illus. A. Anderson.
 The Millinery of the Law. Illus. F. Payler and A. Anderson.
 Reclaiming the Zuyder Zee. Illus. Walter Wellman.
 The Duel in France. Illus. Edouard Charles.
 The Argan Forest. Illus. S. L. Boususan.

*WORLD'S WORK.—(Heinemann. 1s. Feb.)

India and Free Trade. Sir Edgar Vincent.
 Crossing the Channel by Railway. G. Cerberland.
 The Conflict in the Far East. Illus. Alfred Stead.
 The Walking Wheel. Illus.
 The St. Louis Exposition. Illus. E. H. Brush.
 Colombia and the New Republic of Panama. Illus. T. S. Alexander.
 The New Discovery Concerning Cancer. E. S. Grew.
 A Modern Hot-Air Balloon. Illus. E. J. Forster.
 Food Frauds in France. Illus. F. Lees.
 The Girl Gardener. Illus. Home Counties.
 A New View of the Home. Lady McLaren.
 How to Adopt the Metric System. T. Parker.
 Chair-Leg Turners at Work. Illus. W. Bovill.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Forty-six insurance companies were incorporated in Great Britain last year, 42 of them in England and four in Scotland. These were distributed over the different branches of the profession as follows:—
 Life assurance, 2; fire insurance, 4; accident insurance 5; marine insurance, 8; plate-glass, 15; and miscellaneous, 12.

The year 1904 has not opened auspiciously for fire insurance companies in Australasia, the following six serious fires alone accounting for £152,000:—

Jan. 10, Kimpton and Son, Melb.	£30,000
„ 28, Palmerston, New Zealand	15,000
„ 29, Gore, New Zealand	30,000
Feb. 7, Troedel and Co., Melbourne	22,000
„ 8, Christchurch Meat Co., N.Z.	15,000
„ 10, Overell and Co., Brisbane	40,000
	£152,000

The Citizens' Life Assurance Co.'s returns for 1903 show that it has for the sixth year in succession

completed new business exceeding £1,000,000 sterling per annum, the actual figures for the past year being £1,057,817. A very satisfactory feature of the returns discloses the excellent management of this company, inasmuch as the expense rate for the year was materially reduced and the rate of interest earned by its funds has increased. These two features ensure a continuance of the handsome bonuses annually distributed by this company to its policy-holders.

The following summary shows the percentage of Whole Life to Endowment Assurance in force in the United States on the following dates:—

Dec. 31.	Whole Life.	Endowment.	All Others.
1877 ...	82.1 per cent.	14.7 per cent.	3.2 per cent.
1882 ...	78.4 „	17.5 „	4.1 „
1887 ...	72.9 „	23.2 „	3.9 „
1892 ...	71.5 „	22.6 „	5.9 „
1897 ...	70.5 „	23.2 „	6.3 „
1902 ...	68.0 „	25.3 „	8.7 „

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COLONIAL MUTUAL
.. FIRE ..
 INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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 ACCIDENT - -
 EMPLOYER'S
 LIABILITY -
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 PLATE-GLASS
 BREAKAGE -
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 BRISBANE—Creek Street.
 PERTH—Barrack Street.
 HOBART—Collins Street.
 LONDON—St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

WM. L. JACK,
 MANAGER.

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
 LIMITED.

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 VICTORIA: Citizens' Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne.
 QUEENSLAND: Citizens' Buildings, Queen Street, Brisbane.
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Citizens' Buildings, King William Street, Adelaide.
 NEW ZEALAND: Citizens' Chambers, Custom House Quay, Wellington.
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Hay & Barrack Streets, Perth.
 TASMANIA: Liverpool and Murray Streets, Hobart.
 UNITED KINGDOM: Citizens' House, 24 and 25 King William Street, London, E.C.
 And at DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER.

HAS MONEY TO LEND on security of Freehold City or Suburban Properties, Good Dairy Farms, Agricultural & Grazing Lands (Freehold or C.P. & C.L.), or Government Stock of any of the Australian States or New Zealand.

At the Lowest Current Rates of Interest.

Loans may be arranged for a fixed term or repayable by instalments without notice or payment of any fine.

An immense fire occurred at Rochester, New York, last month. It broke out in a dry goods store, and was caused by defective connections of an electric motor working the lift. The water mains were frozen, and it was impossible to prevent the flames from spreading, the result being that buildings and stocks in the commercial portion of the city to the value of £1,400,000 were destroyed.

The returns of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States show that the assurance in force at December 31st, 1903, reached the enormous total of £289,738,301, and assets £78,341,950. The new business for the year exceeded that for 1902 by £8,383,994.

On the 15th ult. the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria agreed to charge the following extra rates for war risk under the War Premium Agreement, viz.—To and from ports in Australasia, from and to ports in the United Kingdom, Continent of Europe, United States and South Africa, by neutral steamers via Suez Canal, 2s. 6d. per cent.; neutral steamers via the Cape, 1s. 6d. per cent.; and by sailing ships, 5s. per cent. These rates are to be charged on sailings to and from any intermediate ports. On the 27th ult. the rate by sailing ships was reduced to 2s. 6d. per cent.

The Victorian Court of Marine Inquiry gave its finding on the 26th ult. in regard to the collision between the s.s. "Coogee" and "Fortunato Figari" on Christmas Day, and held that the s.s. "Coogee" was entirely responsible for the collision, inasmuch as the vessel was navigated in contravention of articles 15 and 16 of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

We mentioned last month the tests made in London of Mr. Alfred Moul's process of rendering the scenery of theatres fire-resisting. Details to hand show that a length of gas piping was taken with some 18 jets alight. Various articles used in making scenery, dresses and properties were treated with Mr. Moul's process and suspended in the flames. They only blackened, and did not burn, while others not treated were quickly destroyed. A piece of woodwork used in the scenery was left in the flames for half-an-hour, and did not burn. The process seems to have acted as a satisfactory retardent of fire in the experiment conducted, but, like the majority of tests of so-called fire-proofing materials, it was on too small a scale to prove anything definite in the way of preventing the spread of a fire in a theatre. Before any reliance can be placed on a process put forth as fire-resisting, it is imperative that the test be carried out on a large scale, such as a building of a fair size, where the heat generated is a thousand times greater than from a row of gas jets. Of course, to do this would cost money, but it would be money well spent if it could be proved that the process under trial did resist fire when applied under circumstances more akin to actual everyday life.

NATURE'S CRY

When a person suffers from

Rheumatism
Gout
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Sciatica

Blood Disorders
Anæmia
Indigestion
Biliousness
Jaundice

Gravel
Stone
Bladder Troubles
General Debility
Sick Headache

Nature is crying aloud for aid. Pain is really Nature's voice, and is her only method of communicating with us. Therefore pain is a blessing in disguise. By the infliction of the pains attending the above group of disorders, Nature is calling our attention to the fact that there is something which is impeding the action of the

KIDNEYS AND LIVER,

and which she is unable, by her own efforts, to correct. She is appealing to us, as intelligent beings, to bring Science to assist her in the constant struggle which she is making against her enemy Death. The kidneys and liver, being the most important organs of the human mechanism, have many natural ways of indicating their disability to perform their functions, and by causing us to suffer from the disorders mentioned, we are compelled to bring Science to their relief, or to die as the consequence of neglecting Nature's appeal.

The Kidneys of the average person filter and extract from the blood about three pints of urine every day. In this quantity of urine should be dissolved about an ounce of urea, ten to twelve grains in weight of uric acid, and other animal and mineral matter varying from a third of an ounce to nearly an ounce. If the kidneys are working freely and healthily, all this solid matter leaves the body dissolved in the urine, but if through weakness or disease, the kidneys are unable to do their work properly, a quantity of these urinary substances remains in the blood and flows through the veins, contaminating the whole system. Then we suffer from some form of uric poisoning such as **Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Backache, Sciatica, Persistent Headache, Neuralgia, Gravel, Stone, and Bladder Troubles**. A simple test to make as to whether the kidneys are healthy is to place some urine, passed the first thing in the morning, in a covered glass, and let it stand until next morning. If it is then cloudy, shows a sediment like brick-dust, is of an unnatural colour, or has particles floating about in it, the kidneys are weak or diseased, and steps must immediately be taken to restore their vigour, or Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or some of the many manifestations of uric poisoning will result.

The Liver is an automatic chemical laboratory. In the Liver various substances are actually made from the blood. Two or three pounds of bile are thus made by the liver every day. The liver takes sugar from the blood, converts it into another form, and stores it up so as to be able to again supply it to the blood, as the latter may require enrichment. The liver changes uric acid, which is insoluble, into urea, which is completely soluble, and the liver also deals with the blood corpuscles which have lived their life and are useful no longer. When the liver is inactive or diseased we suffer from some form of biliary poisoning such as **Indigestion, Biliousness, Anaemia, Jaundice, Sick Headache, General Debility, and Blood Disorders**.

So intimate is the relation between the work done by the kidneys, and that done by the liver, that where there is any failure on the part of the kidneys the liver becomes affected in sympathy, and vice versa. It was the realisation of the importance of this close union of the labour of those vital organs which resulted in the discovery of the medicine now known throughout the world as

Warner's Safe Cure.

Certain medical men, knowing what a boon it would be to humanity if some medicine could be found which would act specifically on both the kidneys and liver, devoted themselves to an exhaustive search for such a medium, and their devotion was eventually rewarded by their success in compounding a medicine which possesses the required quality in the fullest degree. Warner's Safe Cure exhibits a marvellous healing action in all cases of functional or chronic disease of the kidneys and liver, and restoring them, as it is able to do, to health and activity, it, of necessity, cures all complaints due to the retention in the system of urinary and biliary poisons. A vigorous action of the kidneys and liver naturally eliminates the poisons, and troubles due to the presence of the poisons cease. Cures effected by Warner's Safe Cure are permanent simply because they are natural.

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*Late Government Analyst,
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