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FOR AUSTRALASIA 9^D

JUNE, 1906.

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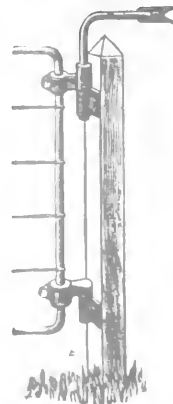
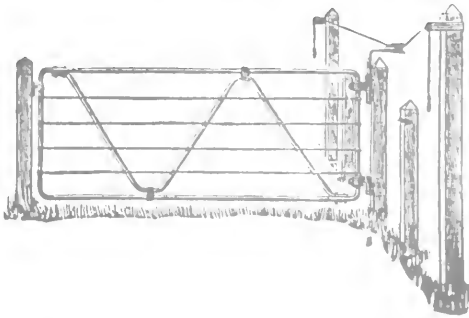
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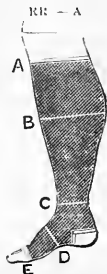
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EDITORIAL.

Readers will notice that on another page I announce that with the July issue we shall commence the publication of a serial story, "In the Days of the Comet," by the famous writer, H. G. Wells, of England. The name of this writer is a guarantee of the excellence of the story, and it is a foregone conclusion that every "Review of Reviews" reader will be delighted with it. Will you have the goodness, dear reader, to mention to your friends that "The Review of Reviews" for next month will begin to publish H. G. Wells's "In the Days of the Comet," one of the most thrilling and interesting stories of the last few months, and get them to order the number from their news agent without delay.

Next month also I shall publish a scheme of social reform, in which I want every "Review of Reviews" reader to join. It would be a magnificent thing for Australasia if every "Review of Reviews" reader were to become a helper towards a better state of society in the way that will be indicated next month.

I thank those readers who send names of friends to whom can be sent sample copies of "The Review of Reviews," and shall be obliged to any others who will fulfil the same kindly office.

W. H. JUDKINS, Editor.

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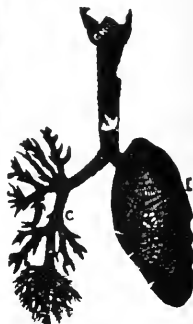
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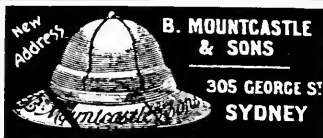
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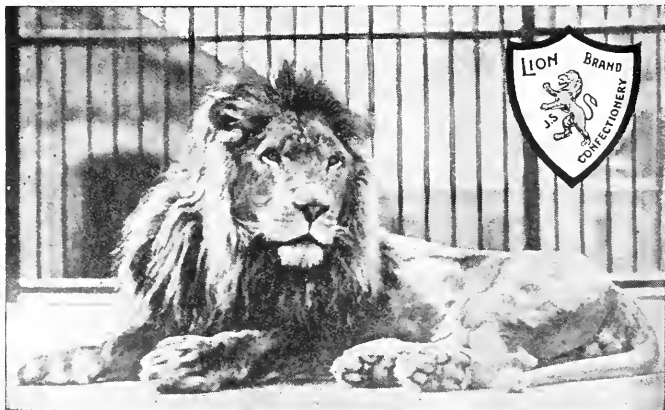
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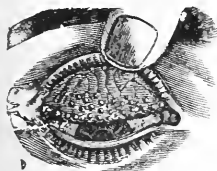
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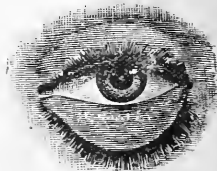
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SIR JOHN AND LADY FORREST AT THE SPHINX ON THEIR WAY TO ENGLAND.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR AUSTRALASIA.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, MELBOURNE.

THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, May 10.

Matters Political.

The political atmosphere is becoming clearer. Mr. Deakin's Camperdown speech has made luminous his two previous ones, which now appear as part of a concerted plan. On the plan of taking first things first, and then of coming down to his proposals for the approaching session, his evident intention was to once and for all reply to critics upon the old matters of dispute between Mr. Reid and himself, which were continually being brought up by his opponents. The new session of Parliament will open almost at the same time as this issue of "The Review of Reviews" gets into our readers' hands, and then the battle royal will begin. Personally, one cannot help feeling that there is a very good prospect of carrying through social legislation. Indeed, that is likely to be the only kind of legislation that will be carried this session. It will be a mistake in tactics to put fiscal matters first and social reform afterwards. Matters of social reform are of infinitely more value than fiscal matters, and may be carried through without the former. Indeed, most people would gladly see the continuation of the fiscal peace, making allowance, of course, for the remedying of one or two anomalies, so that social legislation may be pushed forward.

Liberal Plus Labour for Reform.

That Labour matters are very safe in the hands of Mr. Watson becomes more evident every day, in spite of some baseless prophecies that he will soon lose his hold of the party. He is clear-headed and thoughtful, and has the mind of a general. It was a great disappointment to him that at the late Political Labour Conference members generally were not willing to accept his suggestion as to the united support of Government and Labour parties to candidates of liberal views. This was the wisest policy to adopt without a doubt, and the Labour Party in accepting it would have done a thing which would have brought them universal approbation. Not one title would they have lost in the way of subsequent legislation, and a party would have been formed as strong as the present Liberal Party in the British Parliament. However, it is

hoped that Mr. Watson's good counsels will take root, and ultimately bear fruit. In the present whirl of parties, it is perhaps too much to expect that any one of them should surrender its own pet scheme, but the days of development are sure to come, and every Liberal force will be concentrated to secure the return of men of progressive views.

"The Bonds that Bind."

The bonds that bind nations together are being increased in a hundred and one ways daily, as State interests are becoming more and more involved, and nations find that they cannot do without one another. In the midst of all the fraternising of to-day, it is interesting to note that the Universal Scientific Alliance, a Society formed in Paris, recognised by the French Government, and having on its roll many illustrious names, is entering on a new stage of its history. The veteran leader, M. Leon de Rosny, founded the Society in 1876. Up to the present, the Alliance has been under one President, but there are now to be five General Presidents, one for each of the five parts of the world—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Oceania. The General Presidency for Oceania is now being established in Melbourne, and the first General President is Dr. Macdonald, the veteran missionary of the New Hebrides. The appointment is a singularly fitting one. No one is better entitled to it than the worthy doctor. The avowed objects of the Society are:—(1) To facilitate the relations of men of science scattered over all the countries of the globe; (2) to assure to them, in their travels, aid and protection in the pursuit of their researches and of their studies; (3) to furnish to them the medium, as soon as they arrive in a city, of entering into immediate relations with the savants, the men of letters, or the artists who are resident there, and of procuring the directions which may be useful to them for access to libraries and museums, public or private. To this effect, there is given to the members of the Alliance, at the moment of their setting out on their travels and on their request to the president of the committee of their city, a kind of scientific passport, called Circular-Diploma, which serves as introduction and confraternal recommendation to the committees established in the countries



"Alf. Vincent" in "The Bulletin"

which they propose to visit: (4) to instigate or to encourage the formation of societies destined to undertake new investigations; (5) to instigate or to facilitate the creation of libraries or of special museums, principally in the localities far removed from the great scientific centres; (6) to instigate or to organise lectures and conferences for the teaching of branches of special studies not yet represented in the public teaching; (7) to facilitate the international exchanges of books and of objects of study, to make gratuitous distribution of these objects; (8) to aid savants by means of its publicity. Finally, to render possible, in certain exceptional cases, the co-operation of men of thought living in all climates and in all latitudes for the triumph of certain ideas necessary to progress and to international civilisation." In the hands of Dr. Macdonald it is likely to fulfil the international character of its promoters. If any of our readers desire information about it, or can render any assistance, they may communicate with Dr. Macdonald, 23 Airlie-street, South Yarra, Melbourne.

A Degradation of National Ideals.

It is a pity that the pleasantness which otherwise characterised a banquet in Melbourne, in celebration of St. George's Day, was marred by the sarcastic reference of one speaker to those who favour the cause of peace and humanity. To say that those who desire peace are the friends of every country but their own, or words to that effect, has become so common and ordinary a jibe that one would have expected the speaker to invent a

fresh term or break new ground, but possibly the argumentative field of those who prefer a Jingoistic sanguinary thieving of other people's property is so restricted that the war lovers are unwillingly restricted to the use of one or two meaningless terms. Out here in the colonies, the bulk of the people exult with those who in the older countries see more signs of peace. The kind of language indulged in by this particular speaker at this meeting is calculated to inflame warlike passions, and the aim of every public man ought to be to promote peace and good-will among all peoples. There is no reason why our Federal Parliament should not devote something every year to the cultivation of friendly relations with other peoples, although we live in an isolated spot of the globe. Indeed, the suggestion of Mr. W. T. Stead, which has, I understand, been accepted by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that the British Parliament should devote decimal-point one of the Army and Navy vote for such purposes in England might be urged with equal force here. It is a consideration that the Federal Government might well take up, and it would go a long way towards promoting and perpetuating amity between neighbouring nations and ourselves.

The Melbourne University Jubilee.

One of the most notable events of the month has been the celebration of the jubilee of the Melbourne University. Delegates assembled from all parts of Australasia, and representatives were present from the Old World. Among the most prominent of the delegates from far-away parts was Professor Vasilyev, of the Dorpat University, Russia; and Professor Ishikawa, of the Tokio Imperial University, Japan. A touching incident calculated to stir the deepest depths of patriotism, and to give one a momentary searching glance into the truth that men are brothers all, happened when at a certain point in the function, as though moved by a common impulse, these two prominent, educated gentlemen moved towards one another to shake hands. It was not that they were not friendly before, but it was a public demonstration of the tie which binds the understanding and enlightened to one another. The function in connection with which they were present was one that knows no race nor creed. It admits men and women for one common purpose of good, and the fraternal creed of these two men, representing nations lately at war with one another, is an illustration of what can be accomplished if the best characters in peoples are brought near to one another, and put in a position to appreciate the inner life of each other. Truly we are growing better. Thousands of voices which a few years ago were lifted up in favour of war and rapine and bloodshed, although they hid it under the name of patriotism, now humbly confess themselves as wrong, and in favour of those things which make for common good.

A regrettable feature of the University Jubilee celebrations was the senseless interruptions indulged in by the students when representative men were addressing them. Why men like Sir Robert Stout and others should be greeted by such a storm of interruption and rowdiness as would ensure the participators being turned out of an ordinary meeting, is hard to conceive. It is only a relic of former days, and the good sense of University students to-day ought to discard it as being unworthy of education and refinement. The visitors bore the insults with good grace, but that does not detract from the rudeness and boorishness of the treatment accorded them. It seemed something akin to the suggestion of the folly of casting pearls before an unappreciative audience, too brainless and gross to appreciate their value, for Sir Robert Stout to urge the example of refined and notable men upon an audience that make his words almost indistinguishable. Surely the ordinary good sense of decency in society will soon make these exhibitions, too gross for even a common music-hall, a thing of the past.

Australasian Traducers. It very often happens that very strange things said of Australia and Australians by British newspapers create a feeling of merriment, but the articles which lately appeared in the *Western Morning News* and the *Daily Mail* have been of such a venomous character that they have created a considerable amount of indignation, and the colonies are asking why some British newspapers should seem so anxious to decry anything that pertains to them. It is somewhat on the same lines as some parents who persistently and without reason decry their own children's qualities. The attack was all the more resented because it was clearly used simply to assist one section in connection with the Education Bill in the British House of Commons, and was published for party purposes. Everybody was aghast when they read in their morning newspapers that:—

All the talk about plain Bible teaching and about teaching morals without dogma is the veriest nonsense. The experiment has been tried in Australia, with the result that the State schools are not merely un-Christian, but anti-Christian. Another result is the empty cradle. People here have no conception of the condition prevailing among the Australian young people. Modesty and refinement have vanished, and the Australian girls and young ladies are very different from those in the mother country. The streets are filled with larrikins with no morals, who are a danger to the community. A mighty revolution is setting in in the colonies, parents demanding a referendum in favour of definite religious instruction in the schools. Wherever this has been granted a threefold majority has been obtained.

From beginning to end this statement is contrary to fact. It is, however, a great pity that some British newspapers do persist in publishing calumnies about the colonies. It is an extremely dangerous proceeding. If British newspapers understood their duty to the Empire they would cultivate

the colonies instead of insulting them. Indeed, cultivation of the colonies will have to become a national watchword in the future. It is not that the colonies want nursing, or are averse to candid criticism. They simply want to be spoken of with truth, and the fact recognised that they are working in the best way they know how for national greatness. The worst feature of it is that indications point to the lie having been written by an Australian, whose sarcasms upon his own country have more than once been condemned by truth lovers; but it says very little for the literary discernment of the editors of some of the British newspapers when they are prepared to accept copy from a person whose statements have in the past proved to be so unreliable, and who is never taken seriously by any who are capable of exercising a sound judgment.

Needed, Candid, but Fair Friends. A very serious mistake which some British newspapers seem to make is that everything in the colonies must be regarded as final. They forget that everything is in a process of development, that their legislation, necessarily so in a young progressive country, is largely experimental, the useless being cast aside when proved useless, and the new and better being taken continually. No one recognises our own limitations better than some of us do ourselves, but we are working hard to build up a nation in the Southern Seas which will extend equal rights to every resident of it, and become a second Britain in nationality, a strong arm of the Empire, with as few of the disabilities of the older nations as possible. We may make mistakes; we do make mistakes, but they are mistakes which are made in the evolving of a national ideal, and are the result of the limitation of human insight into the future, and not of a brutal and callous selfishness and an utter irreligiosity.

The Murray Waters Settlement. The Premier's Conference in Sydney is responsible for a great deal more of kindly feeling between the States than was manifested before, and there could be afforded no better illustration of the wisdom of inter-State or international visits, as the case may be, for the sake of promoting friendly relationships. The question which was most in need of discussion was the settlement of the Murray waters agreement; State debts and Braddon clauses questions did not advance greatly beyond the Hobart Conference stage. The Murray waters agreement in brief is to the effect that the three Parliaments will be asked to ratify the agreement made by the Premiers, to the effect that South Australia is entitled to the water she requires for navigation, and that the cost of locks necessary to accomplish this, and erected in either of the States shall be borne by the States in proportion to the quantity of water used by them.



A Humane Provision—Old Age Pension Pay-Day in New Zealand.

In New Zealand, in Victoria, and in New South Wales the Governments grant Old Age Pensions and it is quite a revelation to strangers coming to the country to see the old men and women attending for their monthly allowance. This picture shows the monthly pay-day in one of the New Zealand offices. In New Zealand last year the pensioners included four centenarians, two of whom were 103 years old. It is to be hoped that very soon the Federal Parliament will take charge of Old Age Pensions in Australia, and extend them over the whole area.

That is very fair. Each State is entitled to erect conservation works, and to retain as much water as it can conserve in times of flood, there being no limit to what may be done in this direction. It is a common-sense arrangement to have come to, and one that gives no State any real advantage over the other.

Extended Federal Powers.

One very notable feature in connection with the Premier's Conference was the acceptance of the principle of Federal Old Age Pensions. There are some things which must become Federal, and that soon, notably the Railways and Old Age Pensions' administration. The States are anxious that ordinary revenue should not be interfered with, but if this be done, the only other way that is suggested for the money to be raised is by a Land Tax. This, it is hoped by some and feared by others, will eventuate, if the scheme becomes a reality.

Prison Labour on Public Work.

Mr. Bent, the Victorian Premier, has been making up his mind about the employment of prison labour on public works. He says he feels that it might be utilised with pecuniary profit to the State and personal profit to the prisoners, if they were employed in works such as land reclamation,

clearing and road-making. A cry has been raised against it by some sections of the community, who are afraid that it may close the door of work to others. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the State has to feed and clothe the unhappy mortals who are confined in our gaols, and it is only reasonable that the cost of their keep should be made as little as possible. Moreover, if they are compelled to work, they may just as well be employed in that which will bring profit and convenience to the State, seeing that it is against the State that they have offended. But there is another question involved. Work is a necessity to every man. The best will depreciate if idle, and of all the people in the world those who most need work are those who are shut up from contact with their fellowmen. The regeneration of the prisoner is one of the main reasons why this plan should be carried out. Of course, the only way in which the work can be made to fulfil the best end is to take the men into the country, where they can have proper supervision, and gain the best advantages that accrue from pure air and country life. More than that, the prisoners, who would be credited with some financial benefit for their work, would have something to start with when becoming free men again. This would go a long way towards giving them a start in an honourable career.

The San Francisco Earthquake.

It is needless to say that, in common with all parts of the civilised world, the deepest sympathy of Australians was expressed with the San Francisco sufferers. It is probable that some assistance will be given to Australian sufferers in the city, of whom it is understood there are a great many. The shock was recorded upon the seismometer at the Melbourne Observatory, and a sketch of the record made upon the tape is shown elsewhere in this issue.

Free Trade With New Zealand.

A matter which the Federal Government might very well take up is the question of reciprocal trade with New Zealand. There is not the slightest reason why there should not be free trade between the Commonwealth and that colony. Conditions of labour, and provisions against sweating, are as severe there as in Australia. Indeed, conditions are stricter in some respects than they are in some parts of Australia. Trade relations between the two places ought to be as free as is possible, and neither country would lose anything, but would gain vastly if the products of one were introduced in the other without the hamper of duty. We form one people in these southern seas, and it is just as ridiculous for trade restrictions to be imposed between the two countries, where equal conditions exist, as it would be to restore trade restrictions between the States of Australia. It would be a truly statesmanlike action, with far-reaching results, for the Federal Government to take the matter in hand, and open up negotiations with the New Zealand Government. The matter might be put through during the coming session of the respective Parliaments. It ought not to conflict with the views of protectionists, and would certainly be most acceptable to the upholders of free trade, and would help to make still tighter the bond which already exists between the two countries.

West Australian Politics.

West Australia has again just passed through the throes of political difficulties. The political aspect there changes almost as frequently as that of our Southern skies on Spring days. Mr. Rason has resigned the Premiership, and will probably take up the Agent-Generalship. The new Ministry is composed as follows:—Premier and Minister for Lands, Mr. N. J. Moore; Treasurer and Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Frank Wilson; Attorney-General, Mr. N. Keenan; Minister for Mines and Railways, Mr. H. Gregory; Minister for Works, Mr. J. Price; Colonial Secretary and Leader of the Legislative Council, Mr. J. D. Connelly; Hon. Minister, Mr. C. A. Piesse, M.L.C. Prior to this, it seemed as though matters were likely to jog on contentedly for some time. Otherwise the situation has not created a great deal of surprise. Lightning changes in legislative administration are almost un-

avoidable in a country in its earlier political stages. It is not a characteristic of West Australia. It is common to all peoples.

The Ownership of the Riverina.

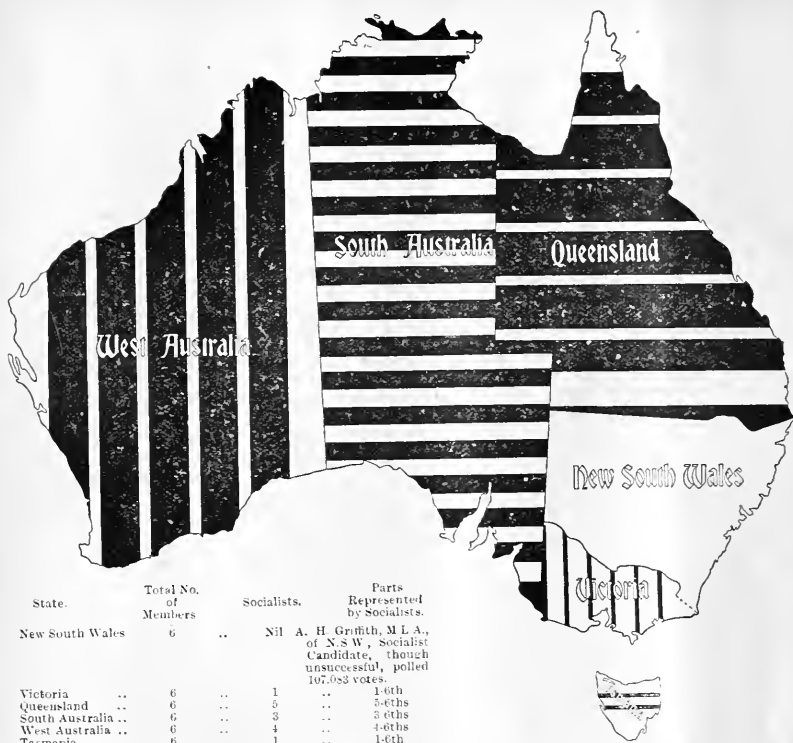
The Age newspaper has raised a controversy concerning the ownership of the Riverina, and has unearthed documents which seem to prove beyond a question of doubt that it was originally intended that the line of demarcation should be so drawn as to include that district in Victoria. It has been felt by residents of the Riverina for a long time that that part of the State was somewhat neglected on account of its nearness to Victoria, and they would probably not be averse to a change of owners. But it is hardly likely to eventuate. The rest of New South Wales would object to one of the richest parts of its territory being lost to it. Possession is nine points of the law, and it is rather late in the day to raise the question. The records of the history of nations which in the past have conquered others and appropriated land, show that the taking of territory is one of the worst policies that can be adopted, and it is quite to be expected that N.S.W. would feel just as keenly parting with any part of her territory to her sister State, as she would to anybody else far removed from her by ties of relationship. At the same time, the areas of the States are so unequal that Victoria could very easily do with a little more, and New South Wales has so much that she could easily do without a part of hers, with possibly a considerable advantage to the rest. However, beyond the raising of the very interesting question, it is hardly likely to be seriously considered. At any rate, so far, Mr. Carruthers regards it from a humorous point of view.

Motor Engines for Victoria.

Mr. Bent has made an announcement which will mean a great advance with regard to transit on our railways. He is proposing to use on country lines motor railway cars, separating the passenger traffic from freight, and running the passenger cars at a very much higher rate of speed than is done at the present time. Something ought certainly to be done to improve travelling facilities. The saving in expenditure and in heavy rolling stock would be so tremendous, and the accommodation and transit would be so much improved, that the change should be brought about immediately.

"The Gridiron Map."

Mr. W. J. Connell, who is practically the Australian Press-Cutting Agency, 341 Collins-street, has published an exceedingly interesting map, which he appropriately terms "The Gridiron Map," purporting to show the extent to which Socialism is represented in the Federal Parliament. A glance at the map seems at first sight to indicate that the majority of the mem-



The Gridiron Map—The Senate.

Showing the strength of Socialism in the Federal Parliament in the different States represented by Socialists. The black bars (red in the original) show the area of land represented by Socialists.

[Copyright by the Australian Press-Cutting Agency.]

lers are permeated with socialistic ideas. One very striking feature about it is that Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia are so largely affected. The comparative blankness of Victoria and the freedom of New South Wales from what Mr. Reid would call a socialistic taint are very manifest. Queensland and West Australia are very much on a level, and South Australia follows closely behind. Of course, the first question that everybody will ask is, "What is the basis upon which Mr. Connell has made his calculations?" In reply to that question, I cannot do better than quote from a letter or two which he has placed in my hands, with permission to reproduce. These letters are respectively from Mr. J. C. Watson, Senator McGregor, and the editor of the Queensland *Worker*, in reply

to letters sent to them by Mr. Connell for definitions of Socialism:—

Sydney, March 12th, 1906.

Dear Sir,—

In reply to your letter, I may say that in my view those people are right who class as Socialism all schemes for the advancement of the community. While I think that to be so technically, the word has acquired a significance as particularly applying to Collectivism as against Individualism. Accepting this view, I should define Socialism as aiming at the abolition of the present competitive and therefore chaotic, industrialism, with the object of substituting the collective ownership of land and capital and the scientific control of production and exchange, and distribution on behalf of the whole people.

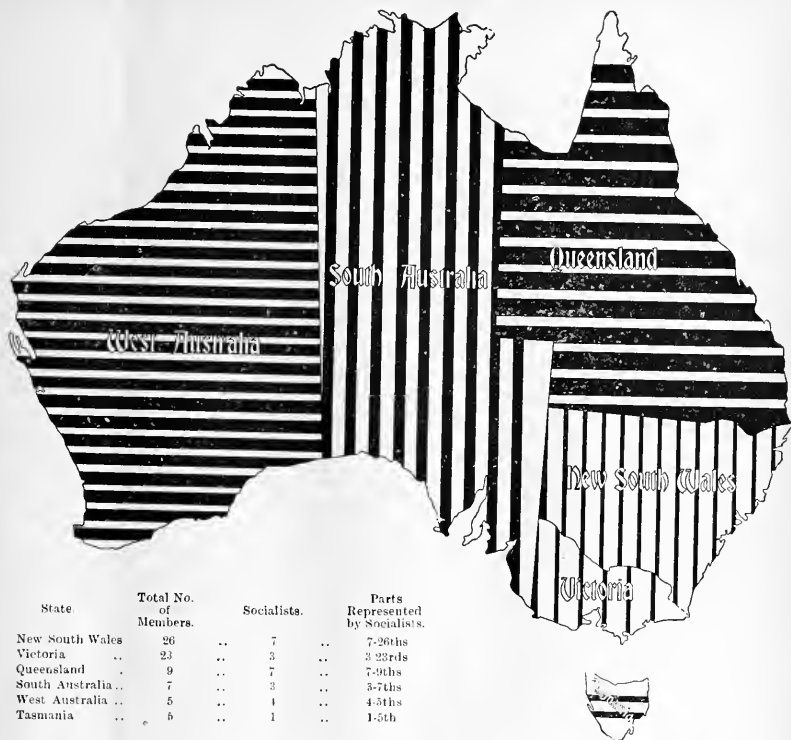
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. C. WATSON.

Mr. W. J. Connell, Melbourne.

Senator McGregor gives as his definition:—

Socialism: The carrying out or performance by the Government of the State or Municipality of all those services, undertakings, and possible monopolies that in the interests



The Gridiron Map—The House of Representatives.

Showing the strength of Socialism in the Federal Parliament. The black bars show the area of land in the different States represented by Socialists.

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of the people can be better performed or carried out by the Government or Municipality than by private firms, companies or individual persons.

Trades Hall,
Brisbane, April 14th, 1906.

Mr. W. J. Connell, Melbourne.

Dear Sir,—

Re the matter referred to, you may use any definition of Socialism found in the columns of the *Worker*, but for the purpose you name this paper is content with the official definition of our State party, as contained in the objective adopted at the Brisbane Convention last May, as follows:—

“To secure the full results of their industry to the wealth producers by the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange; to be attained through the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and local governing bodies.”

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY E. BOOTE, Editor.

Upon this basis Mr. Connell has selected from

the expressions of opinion made at various times by members of Parliament, those who are considered to be favourable to it or not. Probably a great many of the members may not go as far as the definitions given, but for all that, are in favour of substituting for the present social war something which is more human, and which savours less of the morals of the individualistic forest ranger. Others again may be dissatisfied with present social conditions, but may consider that the way to the attaining of a better state of affairs does not lie in the direction indicated by the three gentlemen whose letters are given. However, it may be taken broadly to indicate those whose sympathies are somewhat in favour of social reform of a very distinctive character.

**Tasmanian
Politics.**

In another part of this issue the Tasmanian political situation is dealt with by a non-partisan observer in Tasmania. It is rather a curious development that the Ministry, which has been reconstructed, makes Mr. Propsting, the former Premier, the lieutenant of his former political opponent. Captain Evans says that his intention in making the changes in the Cabinet is to secure the co-operation of members favourable to progressive legislation. The Cabinet ought to be stronger now than past ones have been for some years, and it is to be hoped that the result will be that Tasmania gets what she has not had—some prospect of a speedy improvement in her legislation that will place more power in the hands of her people, and be more in the general interest.

**The Victorian
Political Labour
Council.**

The Political Labour Council of Victoria, which held its Annual Conference in Melbourne, at Easter-time, was, from the Labour Party's point of view, a great success. One of the most important points decided upon, inasmuch as it relates to present-day affairs, was the decision of the council, in opposition to the advice of Mr. Watson, to oppose anybody who was not a Labour man, as defined by his acceptance of the Labour pledge. The Federal Labour platform of last year was endorsed. A very striking feature of the Conference of this year was the very distinct division made between the extreme theoretical red-flag Socialists and those who have determined to settle themselves down to secure present-day reforms. This is a hopeful sign, and it should permit of a union being effected between the forces in the community which desire progressive legislation and the Labour Party upon those points which are generally held in common, and which should be considered by all sections on their merits with no reference to the party from which they may have sprung.

"Humanists."

Mr. Seddon has been striking a true note, when he says that he is neither Radical, Conservative, Socialist or Liberal, but that his position could best be described by the word "Humanist." That is precisely the note that I have struck in these columns for some time. The right and only feasible course for a politician to pursue is to consider each measure that comes up for public consideration upon its merits, irrespective of what party it comes from, to push it for all that it is worth, and bring it into active operation if it be really in the interests of the people. It is in that particular thing that I am inclined to think the strength of the present Federal Government lies. Progressive social legislation, having for its end the greatest good of the greatest number must win support from all sections of the House, and break down the miserable party barriers which now divide

the members. A determined advance in the field of social reform, which is white unto harvest, must result in a majority of the members participating in the gathering, unless for the sake of their parties they prove false to all their personal convictions and election promises. Adherence to party cannot, or ought not, to permit a man to vote against his conscience. Principle should be the first consideration, and if a progressive policy be pursued there is little fear but that it will be supported by men from all ranks. This is practically what Mr. Watson means, and practically all that he can do, being unable to give the hard and fast pledge of support, as indeed no one should be expected to do. He is more than anxious to give his support to anything that tends to the betterment of the people. In that very fact lies the strength of Mr. Deakin's party today. It is strong, without the slightest doubt, if the cause of social reform be pushed to the fore. The record of the present Federal Government is a splendid one with regard to social reform. The prohibition of opium, the scotching of the wheel of the pernicious influence of some medical concerns (causing havoc to the health and morals of many), its determination to stand alongside the most advanced nations in their fight against the white slave-traffic, stamp it as one with the highest moral ideals.

**A
True Charity.**

There are some folks who consider that Mr. Bent is fast becoming Socialistic, but if his Socialism goes on the lines of true social reform, such as includes a matter which he referred to when speaking at the great Central Mission inauguration meeting in Melbourne the other day, there are not many people who will care to be labelled by any other name. He announced that it was the intention of his Government to next year bring in a Bill to help the poor to get homes of their own. That is a crying necessity. Rents are so high that wages of workers are eaten into very considerably, and the poor are heavily handicapped. Everybody will uphold Mr. Bent in a notable work of that kind, and the men who are in Parliament and who are thus able to actively support the scheme, are in a favoured position. He enlarged upon his idea by saying that those who were weak in body and not able to take their part in the battle of life would be helped to get together homes with small gardens and fowl runs, so that they might earn a living. That is philanthropy in the very best sense of the word.

**Dr. Damsyz's
Rabbit
Extirpation
Scheme.**

The scheme to secure the services of Dr. Damsyz, of the Pasteur Institute (now on his way to Australia) for two years to experiment with virus with a view to the extermination of rabbits, is not being received with favour by a great many people. The experiments are to be carried out on Broughton Island, and various animals are to be

placed there for experimental purposes with a view to ascertaining whether the poison will take effect upon live stock. The main objection to the introduction of the scheme is made on account of the huge trade that is done in rabbits to foreign countries, and the great extent to which rabbits are used as an article of food in Australia. Although they are such a pest in certain places, they nevertheless are a great boon to thousands of people in the cities. Butcher's meat is dear, for the simple reason that such heavy shipments of it are made to the other side of the world (where, by the way, it is sold cheaper than it is here), thus leaving the local supply short, and the rabbit has so largely supplanted the lack, that a very grave position would be produced for a great many poor people if the supply was suddenly cut off. Even should the experiments be a success, it remains to be seen whether the respective Governments will allow them to be carried out.

LONDON, MAY, 1906. BY W. T. STEAD.

The First Disappointment.

The new House of Commons last month experienced its first disappointment. When the Liberals were last in office the Army and Navy vote amounted to £37,326,000. When the Jingoes left office they had raised the expenditure on war to £76,367,000. That is to say, the net result of Tory rule was to more than double the amount spent every year on powder and shot. Naturally the Liberals confidently expected that when they returned to office the first thing they would do would be to effect enormous reductions in these overgrown estimates. Mr. Haldane, before the Election, had mentioned £5,000,000 as the reduction demanded in the Army vote. Imagine, then, the dismay of the stalwarts when Mr. Haldane, now become Secretary of War, stood up in the House and announced that he could not possibly show any greater reduction than—£17,000! His speech was ingenious, persuasive, and eloquent. But £17,000 instead of £5,000,000—"It wadna doon."

The First Split.

Every allowance, it was admitted, must be made for a Minister who inherited the Tory Estimates, and had only had a few months in which to get a grip of his department. Major Seely, therefore, instead of demanding an immediate reduction, moved an amendment, the object of which was to induce Mr. Haldane to promise that in next year's Estimates he would reduce the Army by 10,000 men. To this Mr. Haldane might easily have consented, had it not been that the debate took place at one of the most critical moments in the Algeciras Conference, and it was held that if he had promised to strike off 10,000 men, the French would have considered we were weakening in our support of their claims against the demands of Germany. So in order to avert a semblance of weakening

A Decreasing Drink Bill.

New Zealand is in the happy position, like Britain, of having been able to very considerably reduce her drink bill last year. The expenditure on alcoholic liquors was £3,120,765. This is a reduction of £132,000 on the previous year, and is of greater significance when it is remembered that the official estimated increase in the population was 25,284. Considering New Zealand's great prosperity (and history shows that in prosperous times the drink bill invariably goes up), this result is truly remarkable, and must be accorded to the wave of temperance sentiment which is sweeping over the colony. Victoria is looking forward with great hope to an amending Licensing Bill promised by Mr. Bent, and, taken all round, matters in the States generally look promising for temperance reform.

Ministers stood firm in opposition to Major Seely, and the House divided, fifty-six members going into the lobby as a protest against Tory war estimates being adopted by a Liberal Government. The division was interesting, not only because it was the first time in which Liberals voted against the Government, but because, as the division list showed, several Independent Labour members refused to give what seemed a vote of no confidence in the Government. A minor Government official railed foolishly next day against Major Seely, but as a matter of fact the best way in which you can support a reforming Prime Minister is to go into the lobby against him whenever he fails to keep his Cabinet up to his own high level.

How to Restore Unity.

The Indian Estimates, which show an increase of £800,000 in military expenditure, instead of the reduction of £2,000,000 which had been hoped for, have not tended to reconcile the Liberals to the ruinous burden of armaments. It is therefore imperative, as soon as the Algeciras Conference is safely wound up, that the Prime Minister should take the earliest possible opportunity of proclaiming the positive programme of his plan of campaign in favour of that League of Peace which must precede any great reduction of armaments. He said at Albert Hall:—

As the principle of peaceful arbitration extends, it becomes one of the highest tasks of statesmen to adjust these armaments to the new and happier conditions. No nobler rôle could this great country have than at the fitting moment to put itself at the head of a League of Peace through whose instrumentality this great work could be effected.

It is now full time that we should know what steps C. B. proposes to take in order to achieve this highest task of statesmanship, by playing the noble rôle of leading the Peace League of the world. No one expects him to work miracles. But we do expect him to be practical, to be persistent, and,

above all, to be resolute and courageous. Campaigns of peace are no more to be won by funklers than campaigns of war.

A Plan of Campaign for Peace.

There are some who think that the whole question ought to be handed over to a small but strong and representative Royal Commission charged with the duty of inquiring into the question of what measures can be most profitably adopted for the purpose of promoting the increase of friendly intercourse among the peoples and a decrease of hostile friction between their Governments, which Cobden long ago saw was the secret of international peace. There are others who would prefer that C.-B. should constitute a body analogous to the Imperial Council of Defence, which would be charged with the duty of considering and concerting the necessary steps to be taken for the purpose of promoting the peace of the world based upon the *entente cordiale* of all nations. But whether it be a Royal Commission or an Imperial Peace Council, something must be done to set half-a-dozen practical, earnest men of experience and resolution seriously at work to consider what can be done to promote better relations between us and our neighbours. There would be no lack of materials for their agenda paper. There are the series of pious aspirations which the Hague Conference put on record in 1889, which have never from that day to this been taken into consideration. There is the approaching meeting of the International Parliamentary Union in 1907. There is the proposal that a sum not exceeding decimal-point one of the money spent on armaments should be allocated every year to promote hospitable intercourse between nations, and to educate our own people in an abhorrence of war. There is the creation of an International Union under the wing of the Government, but with independent commission, to promote joint international action along the lines of the Hague Convention. And over and above all these towers the supreme question of our future relations to Russia and to Germany. Unless we are good friends with both, our army and navy expenditure will increase rather than diminish. And the consideration of the methods by which we can substitute an *entente cordiale* for the present attitude of estrangement suggestive of incipient hostility is the supreme problem before the British Government.

Why No Old Age Pensions, Etc.

We are spending here and in India about 100 millions sterling this year in preparation against risks of war which are admittedly much less than they were when under the last Liberal Government we were insured against war risks for less than £60,000,000 a year. This is one of those great outstanding facts which cannot fail to impress the imagination of a people which is denied old age pensions because there is no money in the locker,

and which is refused payment of members for the same reason. Labour members are expected to make both ends meet in London on less than £300 a year. When they find themselves burdened, like Mr. W. Crooks, with eighty letters a day, the postage stamps on which amount to 4s. a week, they naturally ask for a revival of the old privilege of franking letters formerly enjoyed and abused by every M.P. The abuse could be easily prevented by limiting the privilege to letters posted within the precincts of the House. If our relations were as cordial with Russia and Germany as they are with France and America, there would be no difficulty in making reductions which would enable us to meet all the demands of the Labour members, and still have money to turn. It is the men who are continually stirring up strife and ill-feeling between us and these two nations who stand in the way of retrenchment. International hatred is easily roused, but it is a devil which sends in a terribly long bill.

The Algieras Conference and After.

For months past the most unintelligible part of the newspaper to the ordinary reader, and the most interesting to the few behind the scenes, has been the telegraphic reports of the Conference at Algieras, where the representatives of the Powers decided their rival pretensions to Morocco. The controversy turned chiefly upon the respective share of France and Germany in the Bank, which, like a financial octopus, is to do for Morocco what the Russian-Chinese Bank did for Manchuria—*absit omen*—and the extent to which the policing of the ports and the sea coasts should be internationalised. Into the details of the negotiations from day to day there is no need to enter. Suffice it to say that, after interminable negotiations, an agreement has now been finally arrived at, chiefly through the intervention of Mr. White, the American delegate. The details of the settlement are of no immediate interest. The vital fact is that in the discussion Germany found herself face to face with an almost unanimous opposition. France had the thick and thin support of England, Russia, and Spain. Austria acted as a friendly broker on behalf of her partner at Berlin, while Italy and America acted as smoothers.

A False Step.

There seems to be little difference of opinion, even in Germany, that the precipitate action by which the Kaiser raised the Moroccan question has hardly been justified by the result. Rumours of Prince von Bülow's approaching retirement are current, and it is hardly to be wondered at if the Germans generally feel a little sore. That being the case, the most mischievous thing in the world is to gloat over her isolation and her discomfiture. There are few more dangerous fallacies than the notion current in Jingo quarters that it is ever

to our interest to humiliate a neighbour. It may be necessary to oppose him, never to insult him. And if we oppose him in our own interests or in those of our ally, the easier we ought to make it for him to give way. The building of a golden bridge for the retreat of those whom we wish to evacuate their position is good strategy and sound common sense. Unfortunately with many of our newspapers it would seem as if the attainment of our ends was comparatively of small importance to the barbaric yawp of insult and exultation with which they love to greet the discomfiture of the foreigner. Now that Germany has yielded in Morocco, we ought to leave no stone unturned to discover some way in which we can help her to the attainment of some legitimate ambition which does not conflict with our interest.

The Elections for the Douma.

The elections for the Douma in Russia are proceeding under circumstances which reduce to the minimum the authority of the body in which, nevertheless, all the hopes of Russian freedom are centred. As I constantly put it last autumn, a representative Assembly without the four liberties—Liberty of Public Meeting, Liberty of Association, Liberty of Press, and a Habeas Corpus Act—is like a horse without any legs, a mere trunk of a horse. Nevertheless, although the Douma will not be what it might have been if the Russian Liberals had rallied round M. Witte, instead of allowing the Revolutionists to precipitate an appeal to arms, notwithstanding all its defects it may be the salvation of Russia. A National Assembly, no matter how it is composed, even if every member in it were nominated by the Tsar, would still be a National Assembly, a visible and concrete representation of the vast amorphous, inorganic millions of Greater Russia. It will have the right of free speech, its proceedings will be reported, its members will feel the national mandate, and it is possible that out of the hundred odd deputies there may emerge some stout patriot who has not only an enthusiastic devotion to liberty, but also a shrewd practical eye to what is possible and what is not. The worst of the Russians, on both sides, is that they all expect to work miracles Elijah's fashion, and prepare for the descent of fire from heaven by drenching the altar and the sacrifice with water. Each side plays the other side's game, and then they marvel that things won't go straight. Under these conditions the chances even of an ideal Douma would be small. But it is the only hope.

The South African Committee.

Sir J. West Ridgway, who won golden opinions as a level-headed administrator at Dublin Castle, has been despatched to South Africa with Lord Sandhurst and Sir F. Hopwood, of the Board of Trade, to join Colonel Johnston, of the Topographical Department, who is already in Cape

Town, for the purpose of reporting upon the vexed question of the Constitutions which are to be established in the Transvaal and the Free State. The terms of their reference are elastic, and the Committee might with advantage look into some of the social and political questions which underlie the superstructure of the new Constitutions. Is it true, for instance, that the new citizens who are to govern these countries hold in their hands military notes acknowledging Imperial indebtedness to the tune of £2,500,000, which, Mr. Chamberlain's promise notwithstanding, have not been paid? Is it true that the new citizens have filed claims for compensation for the destruction of private property, under the Rules of War laid down at the Hague Conference, amounting to £62,000,000, not one penny of which has been paid? And if so, what prospect is there of any stable and loyal government being established in territories whose inhabitants are holders of such vast unpaid claims upon the Imperial Government? Must we pay these bills or part of them, or repudiate them, or what? It is a question that goes to the root of the whole matter, and it is one, therefore, which in one form or another the Committee will have to face.

The Position of the Indians.

Another question which, in common decency, the Committee must look into is the position of our Indian fellow-subjects. The grievances of the Indians was one of the trump cards used by Lord Milner and his backers in pressing their case against Paul Kruger. Now that Kruger is dead and we have seized his country, we can hardly ignore the wrongs of our Indian fellow-subjects. By the terms of the Treaty of Vereeniging the question of the enfranchisement of the natives was held over till responsible government was established. But the Indian settlers are not "natives." They are civilised men, who ought not to be confounded with raw Kaffirs. Will the Committee be able to secure the acceptance as the corner-stone of the new Constitution, "Equal rights for every civilised man in South Africa"? It was Mr. Rhodes's formula. If it were accepted, and the Cape franchise extended to the new Colonies, there are hardly a thousand natives who would be qualified for the franchise. The principle might be adopted of allowing them two or three representatives of their own, as was recommended by the recent Commission, in accordance with the Maori precedent. But it is monstrous to enfranchise every Russian Jew who makes his way to Johannesburg, and to refuse to enfranchise highly civilised and educated Indians. The Jew is as Oriental as the Hindoo. Probably nothing would bring the matter to a head so soon and so satisfactorily as a decision that all regulations and restrictions imposed upon Orientals should be applied impartially to British Indians and foreign Jews. It is to be hoped the Committee will call Dr. Abdurrah-

man, the President of the African Natives' Association, Mr. Jabavu, and one or two other competent natives and Indians.

**The Colonists
and
the Natives.**

Behind the question of Chinese labour lies the much more serious problem of the natives. Mr. Winston Churchill evidently contemplates setting up a kind of *imperium in imperio* in the shape of a Downing Street Protectorship over the natives. It sounds well. But those who are familiar with the attempts made by Sir Bartle Frere to play the part of earthly providence to the natives are dubious as to whether the results will be as beneficent as the intentions. Mr. Winston Churchill would do well to look up the address which Sir Bartle Frere delivered to the Colonial Institute in 1881. After deprecating the inherent delusion of the British mind that the South African Colonies cannot be trusted with the exclusive management of their native affairs unless the Home Government has more control than is afforded by the veto on their legislation, Sir Bartle Frere went on to repeat:—

My conviction is that our countrymen in South Africa are not only quite capable of dealing with all native questions as wisely and firmly as we ourselves are in England, but that the best interests of the natives are quite as safe in the hands of the Colonial Government constituted as that of the Cape is, as they would be if reserved for the exclusive management of the Home Government. . . . I will conclude by once more expressing my deliberate conviction that the best interests of the natives of the Cape Colony are quite as safe in the keeping of the Cape Parliament as they could be in that of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

And what was true of the Cape Parliament, which was preponderantly Dutch, will be equally true of the Transvaal and Free State Parliaments. It is doubtful whether the Boers will consent to be responsible for the government of their late Republics if the native question is reserved.

**The Crisis
in
Natal.**

The excessive touchiness of South African colonists on all native questions received a very striking illustration last month, when the Natal Ministry resigned because Lord Elgin asked for some information. A death sentence was passed by a Militia court-martial on twelve Kaffirs for being concerned in a murderous attack upon a white police officer. The Colonial Office telegraphed asking that the execution should be postponed until it had some more information on the subject. Whereupon the Natal Ministry resigned, and all British Africa went into hysterics. What was the Imperial Government thinking of to dare to ask for information as to the right of a responsible self-governing British Colony to shoot twelve Kaffirs to avenge the death of one white man? Monstrous. And how unfair to the other Kaffirs who had already been shot for the same offence! Is the Natal Government not to be boss in its own house, etc., etc.? All of which is very edifying reading to the British at home. If the Home Government cannot even ask

civily for information in a case where hasty action might precipitate a revolt, which the Home Government would have to quell, it will be very difficult to convince people at home that there is any really useful tie between self-governing colonies and the Empire. The fact will have to be faced sooner or later, and it is well we should come to an understanding betimes in this matter.

**Lord Milner:
Hero
and Martyr.**

It is one of life's little ironies that men continually go unwhipped of justice for their great crimes and get smartly trounced for the veriest peccadilloes, which as often as not they have never committed. The fuss that has been made about Lord Milner last month is a case in point. Lord Milner as the author of an unjust and unnecessary war deserved impeachment. There is no greater crime than that of a Pro-consul who takes advantage of his position to force the Government at home into even the justest of wars for which it is utterly unprepared, so long as the door of arbitration remains open. How much more heinous the offence of Lord Milner, who made war unjustly, dragging after him the at first reluctant Mr. Chamberlain and the to the last reluctant Lord Salisbury! But although men have been sent to the block for far less flagrant political sins, Lord Milner has not even been subjected to the mildest parliamentary censure for his headstrong p'unge into war which he could so easily have averted that it took him no small trouble to force an appeal to arms. The nation has censured both him and his tools at Downing-street in unmistakable fashion by its verdict at the last General Election. But so far as the late High Commissioner was concerned, nothing has been said. It happened, however, in the last days of his pro-consulship in conversation with Mr. Evans, the official charged with the oversight of the Chinese thralls of the mining companies, Lord Milner said, or was believed by Mr. Evans to have said, that he saw no reason to object to the flogging of the Chinese if discipline required it. Lord Milner seems to have forgotten the conversation, otherwise he could not have allowed Mr. Lyttelton, after his return to this country, to repudiate indignantly the accusation that there had been any flogging in the mines. Months later, when the matter was brought to his attention, he frankly shouldered the responsibility, said that he had done wrong, and was very sorry.

**"It's Very Wrong,
But we Won't
Say Who Did it."**

That Lord Milner had erred no one denies, least of all himself. For error, due apparently to want of thought, loss of memory, ill-health—a dozen excuses may be pleaded. As a result of his mistake some hundreds of coolies were flogged—in flat violation of our Imperial pledge to the Chinese Government. Mr. Lyttelton, who was thus badly befooled by his subordinate, appears to have

acquiesced meekly in Lord Milner's misconduct. When the matter was brought before Parliament by Lord Portsmouth, but not till then, Lord Milner owned up. Thereupon the majority of the Ministerialists and the Labour men in the House of Commons felt that justice demanded that a formal censure should be passed upon a High Commissioner for sanctioning flogging in breach of the law, in violation of our treaty obligations, and without the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Clearly if Parliament was to notice the incident at all, it could not have said less. The argument that Lord Milner was not to be blamed because his responsibility was covered by that of the Colonial Secretary is nonsense, for the chief count against him is that after he had officially sanctioned flogging he allowed his official chief to declare that it was impossible there could be any truth in the stories of flogging, because of the admirable system both of law and supervision existing in the Transvaal. Mr. Lyttelton passed no censure upon the High Commissioner, who had made him eat dirt and deceive the House of Commons. The House of Commons had a right, and indeed was bound, to put on record its disapproval of a Pro-consul who had caused it to be deceived. But Ministers, apparently acting under the dictation of the Jingo rump of their party, decided to oppose the vote of censure on the culprit, and to offer instead an amendment condemning the flogging as wrong, but abstaining from naming the man who did the wrong. "It's very culpable, no doubt, and we know who did it, of course, but for the sake of peace we refuse to name him."

**A Study
In Comparative
Sin.**

The amendment, lame, inconclusive, and unsatisfactory as it was, served its end. Mr. Byles withdrew his resolution, and the Ministerial amendment was carried by 355 votes to 155—many Labour members refusing to vote for an amendment which refused to do what ought to have been done, even when admitting in general terms the justice of the indictment. The "argument" of the Opposition amounted in brief to this: that Lord Milner, than whom Mr. Chamberlain—who had sat in the Cabinet with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright—said he had never met a greater man, had placed the Empire under such an immeasurable debt of gratitude by his policy in South Africa that it was monstrous to condemn him for such a trifle as the flogging of Chinese coolies. The real fact is that Lord Milner has deserved so ill of the Empire by the war which he forced upon South Africa that it seems absurd to censure him for a minor offence when that supreme crime remains uncensured. When we remember that Lord Milner's policy cost 30,000 lives of fighting-men and 30,000 lives of women and children—that it made us the laughing-stock and the by-word of the world—that it cost us in hard cash £250,000,000, and inflicted losses



Libunc.

[March 3.]

Britannia "This is a free country."

"Though the Aliens Act expressly states that want of means shall not be a bar to the entry of refugees flying from religious or political persecution, some scores of fugitives from Russia have been rejected."

amounting to £100,000,000 upon the Boers—it does seem ridiculous to pounce down upon him for an unguarded word which led to the flogging of a few hundred coolies.

**The Aliens Act
Hamstrung**

The abominable hardships inflicted by the Aliens Act upon the unfortunate refugees who fled to our shores to escape political oppression and religious persecution, have at last been terminated by the action of the Home Secretary. Mr. Herbert Gladstone shrank from the simple, straightforward plan of repealing the Aliens Act, and hit upon the ingenious device of instructing those who administer its provisions to do so in such a way as to render it incapable of abuse. Lord Halsbury furiously assailed the Home Secretary's directions as equivalent to the exercise of a dispensing power. If so they are illegal, and the sooner the question is tried in court the better. But as no one knows better than Lord Halsbury, that the alternative to these instructions is the introduction of a Bill repealing the Act or amending it out of all semblance to itself, this course will not be taken. I confess I don't like this system of administratively drawing the teeth of a measure which ought never to have been passed. But it may be the only practical course.

**The
New Shipping
Bill.**

Mr. Lloyd-George was the first of the new Ministers to submit a legislative proposal to the House. It was a Bill providing for the better treatment of British sailors, and incidentally for compelling foreign shipowners who use our ports to conform to the British standard of safety. In

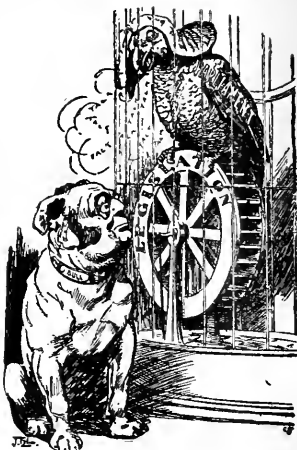
two years' time all ships entering British ports will have to bear the Plimsoll mark showing the load-line. They will also be subject to the British regulations provided for preventing the shifting of grain, for the prevention of overloading and overcrowding, and for the provision of life-saving appliances. In order to prevent disasters arising from the shipment of foreign sailors, it is enacted that in future every man engaged to navigate a British ship must know the nautical words of command. As there are 39,000 foreigners and 42,000 Lascars on our ships, they will have to rub up their English. In 1870 there were 200,000 British sailors on our merchantmen and only 18,000 foreigners. To-day there are 39,000 foreigners and only 170,000 Britons. The Britisher, like the American, is getting "too comfortable" on shore to care to go to sea. To tempt him on to the fore-castle Mr. Lloyd-George proposes to insist upon a much more liberal dietary, and every ship must carry a certificated cook—not a French *chef*, of course, but a sailorman who knows how to boil and bake and stew.

The Compensation for Accidents.

After Mr. Lloyd-George came Mr. Herbert Gladstone with his Bill consolidating and extending the Act for the Compensation of Workmen for Accidents. The Bill continues to exclude policemen (who have their own arrangements), clerks, out-workers, and domestic servants, but brings in sailors, fishermen, postmen, men employed in workshops where there are more than five workmen, and men engaged in transport service. It is further provided that poisoning by lead, mercury, phosphorus, and arsenic, and a mysterious disease called ankylostomiasis shall rank as accidents. The minimum period of disablement entitling to compensation is reduced from a fortnight to a week. There are various provisions intended to simplify and cheapen the operation of the Act. Mr. Gladstone fights shy of compulsory insurance. But his Bill, which was very well received, marks another stage towards that inevitable goal.

The Reform of Procedure.

If only we had the procedure of Parliament radically reformed there would be less need for getting round a bad Act by Home Office circulars. But of such reform there is little prospect. The Committee on Procedure has recommended that the House should rise at 11.30 instead of 12.0, that on Friday night it should rise at 5.0 instead of 5.30, that the dinner hour should be abolished—and that is practically all that is at present proposed to be done. That is mere tinkering with the question. The other day a practically unanimous House—the majority was six to one—spent four hours in saying it approved of the Scotch Bill for taxing land values, and then wasted so much time in divisions that it could not refer the Bill to the Standing Committee on Law before the debate



Tribune] All Talk

THE DOG: "Here, Miss P' more work and less talk, please."

[Mr. Crooks, M.P., speaking to a *Tribune* representative, said that too much time in Parliament is spent in discussion and not enough in action.]

funnel of the hours of each sitting is much too narrow for the flood of speech.

London Improvements.

London, which ought to have 3000 miles of electric tramway and has only 300, is about to be supplied with an immense number of motor omnibuses, which promise to make London ere long as smelly as the Volga, where great sheets of petroleum float on the surface of the river, and even the fish have a petroleum taint. These great behemoths are, however, very popular. They outpace the buses, and, except when the wood pavement is slimy, they are well under control. The new electric tube underground railway has been opened, which enables anyone to travel from Waterloo to Baker Street in fifteen minutes for twopence, an immense saving of time and money. Under the stress of competition above ground and below, there is at last hope that the London cabmen will consent to a fare of 6d. per mile, with a taximeter in each cab. They would do twice the business they do to-day, but they dread the loss of the chance of extortion, which keeps all nervous and inexperienced people out of their vehicles. The London County Council has at last let the great space in Aldwych which has remained empty so long to a syndicate which pays £55,000 per annum for ninety-nine years' ground rent, and undertakes to erect upon the site a theatre, a music-hall, an art exhibition, and 176 shops, at a minimum outlay of £500,000. The question of setting back

stood adjourned. There must be more work done in committee; there must be a time limit on speeches, and there ought to be a preliminary thrashing out of measures in what may be called first reading committees. The House is eager to work, but there are too many eager to talk, and the

the crescent between Aldwych and the Strand is left over. The great new buildings for the War Office, the Foreign Office, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which have revolutionised the approaches to Parliament House, are slowly nearing completion. By degrees London is being rebuilt, and ere long, with the exception of the Champs Elysée and the Arc de Triomphe, will vie in beauty with the Queen of the Seine.

**The
Advertising
Value
of Royalty.**

Even the most bigoted Republican must admit that Royal personages have some uses—even although he may declare that the price we pay for them is excessive. One of the minor uses of Royalty has been illustrated last month by the attention which Princess Ena's change of ecclesiastical allegiance has drawn to the claims of the Roman Catholic Church. What an advertisement the marriage has been! A few months since nobody knew anything about Princess Ena. Now she has, by the mere fact of her betrothal to the King of Spain, become a sandwichman or woman for the Papacy—on parade in all the newspapers of the world. Talk about gramophones! There is no gramophone like a Royal Princess who abjures her faith. It would have cost the Pope a million dollars to have secured the insertion of the claims of his Church in the world's press, and then they would have appeared among the advertisements. Whereas now, because this young lady is a princess marrying a king, the editors run over each other in their haste to publish, free, gratis and for nothing, in the best position in their news columns, one of the most concise and effective statements of the Roman creed that has met the eye of this generation.

**What is the
Faith
of a Roman?**

Henceforth no one need be under any misunderstanding as to what is the faith of a Roman Catholic. Here it is, under the sign manual, so to speak, of the future Queen of Spain, for all who run to read:—

I, having before my eyes the Holy Gospels, which I touch with my hand, and, knowing that no one can be saved without the faith which the Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church holds, believes, and teaches, against which I grieve that I have greatly erred inasmuch as I have believed doctrines opposed to her teaching, I now, by the help of God's grace, profess that I believe the Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church to be the only true Church established on earth by Jesus Christ, to which I submit myself with my whole heart, I firmly believe all the articles that she propounds to my belief, and I reject and condemn all that she rejects and condemns, and I am ready to observe all that she commands me. And especially I profess that I believe in One only God in Three Divine Persons distinct from and equal to each other—that is to say, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, Passion, Death, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ; and the personal union of the two Natures, the Divine and the Human; the Divine Maternity of the most holy Mary, together with her most spotless Virginity; and also her Immaculate Conception;

The True Real and Substantial Presence of the Body of Our Lord Jesus Christ together with His Soul and Divinity in the most Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist;

The Seven Sacraments instituted by Jesus Christ for the



[Schelspalter.]

[Zurich.

The "One Touch of Nature" at Courrières.

"What no diplomacy can do, misfortune can accomplish." International sympathies were freely expressed in connection with the Courrières mining disaster in France.

salvation of mankind; that is to say, Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, Matrimony.

I also believe in Purgatory, the Resurrection of the Dead, Everlasting Life;

The primacy not only of honour but of jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, successor of St. Peter, Prince of Apostles, Vicar of Jesus Christ;

The Veneration of the saints and of their images;

The authority of Apostolic and Ecclesiastical traditions and of the Holy Scriptures, which we must interpret and understand only in the sense which our Holy Mother the Catholic Church has held and does hold, to whom alone it belongs to judge of their meaning and interpretation;

And everything else that has been defined and declared by the Sacred Canons and by the General Councils, especially the Holy Council of Trent and by the (Ecumenical Council of the Vatican.

With a sincere heart, therefore, and with unfeigned faith, I detest and abjure every error, heresy, and sect opposed to the said Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church. So help me GOD and these Holy Gospels which I touch with my hand.

**The Financial
Revolution
in America**

It is difficult for anyone in Europe to realise the significance of the sensational news which has been reaching us all last month from the United States. Financially the American Commonwealth bears a strong resemblance to Europe when the Napoleonic Empire was at the zenith of its power. As Napoleon could fill his pit with kings, and seated his relatives and his marshals on the thrones of Europe, so the gigantic combination known as "Standard Oil" reigned supreme over the many kingdoms into which American enterprise has parcelled out the business world. As Miss Tarbell has pointed out in an article quoted elsewhere, the great trusts of America are wealthier and more powerful than many dynasties. They reign with absolute sovereignty over realms whose titles are not geographical but economical. Over all this congeries of kingdoms of Beef, Copper, Gas, Railways, Iron, etc., towered aloft the Standard Oil, uncrowned master of them all. For years past the word of

Standard Oil was law. Although founded, like other Empires, upon force and fraud, Standard Oil held the sceptre of the Continent. Armed with the might of immeasurable wealth, it used its power with the ruthless indifference to ethical considerations which characterises all the monsters which from time to time emerge to prey upon mankind. "But Childe Roland to the dark tower came": or, to put it plainly, Henry W. Lawson, stockbroker of Boston, began to publish his memorable series of articles on "Frenzied Finance."

The Cyclone Unloosed.

At first the enterprise seemed hopeless. It seemed as if a boy with a pea-shooter was challenging a mastodon. But suddenly something broke. In the great domain of Insurance which had become a satrapy of Standard Oil the thieves began to quarrel. Still Mr. Lawson continued his exposures, which, grim and lurid though they were, paled their ineffectual fires beside the revelations made by the men who but last year superciliously brushed on one side the accusations of their critics. Then on all sides there spread from State to State a movement the like of which we have never seen in our time. The people began to realise the extent to which they had been swindled. Legislatures began to institute inquiries. The nation began to stir, the foundations shook, the Empire of Standard Oil trembled. Its chieftains fled to Europe or took refuge in private fastnesses. The satraps of the Insurance world shuddered and died. Strange rumours began to come across the Atlantic. The Missourians were said to be contemplating the seizure of all Standard Oil property in their State. What will be done no one knows. As yet we only see that the cyclone of public indignation is unloosed at last. How many corpses will be dug up from below the ruins no one can say. For the storm is still raging, and not all the chiefs are dead as yet. What a day it will be for Europe when a similar cyclone sweeps through the Continent destroying the military incubus under which the nations groan!

The Passing of a Pioneer.

The death of Susan B. Anthony, at the ripe age of eighty-six, reminds those of us who remain behind how immense has been the progress achieved in the cause of justice and liberty by the indomitable energy and unshaken faith of the few. When Susan B. Anthony began the struggle fifty years since, the political and intellectual position of women was almost inconceivable to us who have entered into the fruits of her labours and those of her sisters who fought with her in the van. The victory is still far from complete, but the progress that has already been achieved justified Miss Anthony when she declared in the last words



The Late Susan B. Anthony
A Pioneer of Woman Suffrage in America.

she spoke from a public platform, "Failure is impossible." We owe it to her memory to take up the combat with redoubled energy, and to secure the triumph of the suffrage movement in America by winning a decisive victory for the cause this side of the Atlantic. More than 400 members of the new House of Commons are pledged to woman's suffrage. Mr. Thomasson, the latest addition to the number, is a declared suffragist. All that is needed is an opportunity for a division, and it says little for the determination and resource of its parliamentary supporters that such an opportunity has not already been discovered.

The Index to the January, February, March, April-May and June (1906) issues of "The Review of Reviews" will be found on pages 532, 533 and 534 of this number.

DISTINGUISHED EARLY AUSTRALIANS.

BY THE REV. DR. WATKIN.

The first four native-born Australians to write their names on our national history were William C. Wentworth, Hamilton Hume, John Batman and Rear-Admiral King. Of these Wentworth and King were born in Norfolk Island, and the other two in the ancient and historic town of Parramatta. Norfolk Island figured largely in the early history of New South Wales. Captain Cook's description of its prolific soil led to its early occupation after the founding of Sydney. One of the early despatches from the British Colonial Office suggested to Governor Phillip that Norfolk Island should be the principal settlement, instead of Port Jackson. The want of a harbour there interfered with the carrying out of the suggestion.

WENTWORTH.

Was born in 1792, at Norfolk Island, where his father was one of the staff of surgeons. He was sent home to Cambridge University. There he won distinction, in competing for a University prose poem on the subject of Australia. The prose was carried off by the distinguished Winthrop Mackworth Praed. More modern literary judges think that Wentworth's poem deserved the first place. Its closing lines have often been quoted—

May this thy last-born infant then arise
To glad thy heart, and greet thy parent eyes;
And Australasia rise, with flag unfurled,
A new Britannia in another world.

In his early manhood, Wentworth was one of the three explorers who discovered a pass across the Blue Mountains.

To present-day Australians, it seems strange that New South Wales should have been settled for 25 years before the country beyond that range of mountains was discovered. A number of adventurous men had tried in vain to pass the mountain barrier. Among them was Bass, whose name was appropriately given to the Straits he discovered, separating Tasmania from the Australian mainland. He stated that "it was impossible to find a passage through the Blue Mountains even for a foot passenger. The earlier explorers had sought a gateway up the gorges, but found themselves blocked by towering cliffs. Blavland, Lawson and Wentworth following up the tops of spurs, found, after a month of great hardship, a pathway to the plains beyond. Wentworth's fame is principally owing to his political career. He was the first Australian patriot. He has had no superior, perhaps not an equal, among Australian-born statesmen.

Sir Henry Parkes, who, in his earlier political days, was denounced by Wentworth as an arch-Anarchist, readily admitted that Wentworth "was



From a Statue in the Sydney University.

the ablest man in New South Wales, who, educated at Cambridge, and trained for the bar, had large capacity of mind, in a powerful and physical frame." Although he would be regarded as a Conservative now, Wentworth was in the early days of New South Wales "a tribune of the people," the advocate of a free press, trial by jury, and representative institutions. An orator of a high order, the wielder of a powerful pen, with the courage of his convictions,

he denounced the arbitrary action of Governors and Government officials, and more than any other man brought about the establishment of representative government in Australia.

There are some still living, who can tell of his powerful eloquence, who remember his speech, extending over two days, in which he contended with Sir George Gipps that the Maoris had the right to dispose of their land to private individuals or companies, without the sanction of the British Crown.

Rusden, in his "History of Australia," writing from personal knowledge, said of Wentworth:—"Whether in impetuous youth flinging himself against the ramparts of autocratic government, whether contending for a laurel crown, on the banks of the Cam, whether pouring forth unreported orations with an eloquence which his auditors remembered to their dying days as surpassing that of other men; whether on less public occasion in coarse vituperation, sometimes using language which only his enemies could wish to cite; whether defying a Governor, or trampling on a renegade, or a slanderer; at all times he was the observed of all observers, and seemed able to rise in great emergencies, with greater ease to the height of his argument."

Wentworth's admirers may justly claim for him the honour of having been the founder of Constitutional Government in Australia, as he drafted the Constitution for the New South Wales Parliament. All that he advocated was not embodied in the New South Wales Constitution Act, but he deserved

to be called by Lecky, "the great Australian statesman," and Sir Henry Parkes said of him that "for colossal power, clear insight into the principles of government, and for comprehensive grasp of almost all questions put before him, there have been few superior men in my time anywhere."

Wentworth was in favour of the creation of an aristocracy who should constitute the Upper House in New South Wales. He failed to carry that. He also met with obloquy, through advocating a gradual, instead of a sudden stop being put to transportation.

But his fellow-citizens honoured him. He was virtually the founder of the Sydney University, and ere he left New South Wales his friends collected funds to erect his statue during his life time. This was chiselled by Tenevari, and was unveiled in the hall of the Sydney University in 1862.

Wentworth died in England in 1872, requesting that his remains should be brought to Australia and buried at Vaucluse, his residence for years on the shores of Sydney Harbour. He was fitly honoured with a public funeral. When some years since the Melbourne *Evening Herald* offered a prize for the most suitable name for

the capital of the Commonwealth the adjudicators selected "Wentworth" as the best name forwarded. Wentworth deserved that honour, for, as far back as 1853, he foresaw the necessity for some form of Australian Federation, and drafted a report in which he stated that one of the most prominent measures required for New South Wales, and the colonies of the Australian



Monument erected by the inhabitants of the Hume River district in honour of Hamilton Hume, Esq., to commemorate his discovery of the Hume River, 17th November 1824.

NOTE—This monument formerly stood beside the tree upon which Hove! cut his name close to the river. It has been removed to the Public Gardens, Albury, for better security.

group generally was the establishment at once of a Legislative Assembly, to make laws in reference to intercolonial questions, that have arisen or may hereafter arise in them." In that belief Wentworth was far in advance of his time.

Australian natives will read with interest the following quotation from one of Wentworth's speeches on the Sydney hustings:—"I can truly say the love of my country has been the master passion of my life. No man's heart has ever beat with a more

ardent love of his country than mine, and it is on my native land that I here stand. From boyhood up to manhood I have watched over its infant growth as a mother over her cradled child. Its welfare through life has been the object of my devoted love and affection, and now when my days are in the autumn of their cycle, that welfare is the object of my highest hopes, and most hallowed aspirations." Australian politicians, too, will do well to remember Wentworth's words in the same speech as to the fickleness of popular favour:—"I know the proverbial inconstancy of

the popular gale, that the breeze which filled my flowing sheet to-day, might become a head wind to-morrow. I had learned from the unerring history of the past, that the misdeeds of public men are graven on brass, the records of their virtues and services are traced on the sand. I had been instructed by the same stern teacher that the landed patriot of to-day—the benefactor of his country and his kind—might be the despised exile of to-morrow,"

HAMILTON HUME.

who was born in Parramatta in 1797, while yet a youth had now fame as an explorer. In company with his brother they discovered the country near Berrima. Later on he did exploring work from the Shoalhaven River inland, and named Lake Bathurst and the Goulburn plains. Still later he had penetrated close to the present site of Braidwood. Notwith-

standing Oxley's statement that he had demonstrated that no river could fall into the sea between Cape Otway and Spencer's Gulf, and that the country south of the parallel of 34 deg. and west of the meridian 147 deg. 30 min. E. was uninhabitable, and useless for all the purposes of civilised man, Sir Thomas Brisbane wished explorations to be made within that area. His idea was to land an exploring party of prisoners at Wilson's Promontory, to travel south, to the settled districts of New South Wales. The command of such a party was offered to Hume. The proposal did not commend itself to his judgment. He sug-

gested that explorers should leave the frontier squatter's station of New South Wales and travel south. He offered to take charge of an expedition, if he were supplied with six men, and six pack horses, and seek to reach Western Port. After considerable delay, Hume's offer was accepted, but, owing to the jealousy or captiousness of some Government officials, the Governor withdrew his promise of help. Thereupon Hume and Cap-



Tree on the north bank of the Hume River upon which Captain Hovell cut his name, 17th November, 1824

tain Hovell agreed to find the men and the necessary cattle. The Government supplied the expedition with six pack saddles and gear, a tent, two tarpaulins, a suit of slop clothes for each of the men, a few bush utensils, a small quantity of arms and ammunition, and two skeleton charts for the tracing of the journey.

Hume had to sell a very fine imported iron plough to help to raise money to purchase the necessary supplies. They also took with them two of their own carts. The expedition left Appin on October 3, 1824. While nominally there were two leaders, the expedition owed its successful results to Hume. It has been said that Hume was all "determination, resource and hope: Hovell all timidity and vacillation."

Hovell was no bushman. Disputes between the two leaders were of frequent occurrence. Again and again, when tremendous difficulties had to be faced, Hovell urged that the expedition should be abandoned. Hume's knowledge of bushcraft made him fertile in resource. An improvised punt, made of the body of a cart, covered with a tarpaulin, was the means he devised for crossing the flooded Murrumbidgee. The Murray, when discovered, was crossed with a wattle boat thus constructed. The bottom was formed of three pieces of stout saplings, bound across the ends and middle by similar transverse pieces. Through these were laced wattles, which were bent up to form the sides, binding them across from the opposite heads, to keep them from springing outwards. This formed a square body, on which was stretched the tarpaulin.

Great difficulties were overcome in crossing mountain ranges, and cutting through dense scrub. When the neighbourhood of Kilmore was reached, the supply of food was so limited, and the men so worn out and dispirited, that they were indisposed to go further. Hume compromised with them, agreeing that if in three days there was no decided prospect of making the coast, he would turn back. Three days later the party was encamped on the shores of Corio Bay, opposite where the Bird-rock stands.

The Government had promised to remunerate the explorers for the use of their cattle, and make them liberal grants of land, if any important discoveries were made.

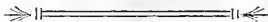
On their return from their most important dis-

coveries, money payment for the cattle was refused. Hume had great difficulty in getting tickets of leave granted to the three prisoners, who were regarded as his own men in the party. He obtained an order for 1200 acres of land, the value of which at that time was half a crown an acre, but he was under the necessity of selling it to defray his expenses. For some time he was an impoverished man, for the sacrifices he made in the cause of Australian exploration.

In 1828 he was second in command of Captain Sturt's expedition to trace the Macquarie River. Sturt saw that Hume was "an able, sagacious and intrepid bushman." Hume ultimately engaged in pastoral pursuits, on "Coomer" station, on the banks of the Yass. He lived to a good old age, and is buried in the Yass Church of England cemetery.

A great injustice has been done to Hume, in the substitution of the name of "The Murray" for Australia's greatest river, for that of "The Hume." Sturt only intended the name of "Murray" to apply to the river where he discovered it, below its junction with the Murrumbidgee. But, except on a few maps, Hume's name is not remembered. One of the electorates of the Commonwealth House of Representatives bears the Australian explorer's name. A marble monument to his memory stands near the historic gum tree, which he marked, close to Albury.

Victorians owe him a debt of gratitude. Would it not be an object worthy of the aims of the Australian Natives' Association to seek to have justice done to their distinguished fellow-countryman by the restoration of his name to the river he discovered? Murray happened to be Secretary of the Colonial Office when Sturt made his memorable voyage down the river to Lake Alexandrina, and his name was given on that account. Australia has not done even scant justice to Hume and others. Lieutenant Hicks, the first Australian to sight the coast of Victoria, and whose name was given by Cook to the headland, has had his name removed from the Australian map, and Cape Everard is substituted. Thomas Boyd, who swam across the Murray with the rope by which the wattle boat was drawn over, died near Albury in a wretched bark hut, attended by a sickly daughter, and with scarcely the bare necessities of life.



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THE TASMANIAN ELECTIONS.

BY A NON-PARTISAN.

[The following trenchant criticism of the Tasmanian most eminently fitted to give a clear, concise word-picture

THE WOMEN'S VOTE.

An unusual amount of interest centred in the general election for the return of representatives to the Tasmanian House of Assembly held on March 29 for several reasons, one of which was that it was the first general State election at which the women of Tasmania recorded their vote. For some time previously very strenuous endeavours had been made, by means of political associations of various kinds, to educate the women on political subjects and to train them to a sense of their new responsibilities. The principal societies which undertook this preparatory educational work were the Women's Political League, the Women's National Council, and the Women's Division of the National Association, while Labour organisations, such as the Workers' Political League, generally invited their women folk to attend their meetings, and on all occasions, of course, endeavoured to imbue them with the notion that their principal duty now they had the franchise was to exercise it in favour of Labour men. Meetings of one or other of these societies were constantly being held, but the significant feature about most of them was that the working women, whom they were specially intended to benefit, kept religiously away. The one question which seemed to interest the women most was that of Local Option. Although Tasmania is admittedly the most temperate State in the Commonwealth, yet even there the Drink Fiend has done, and is doing, incalculable harm, from which, as in every other country, the women and children are the first to suffer. The principle of giving the people the right to decide how many public-houses there should be in a district commended itself to the women's commonsense, and they are understood to have voted strongly for the Opposition in the belief that they were in earnest in the matter, and that if they were returned a Local Option measure worth having would soon be an established fact. The proportion of women who exercised the franchise was smaller than that of the men—12½ per cent., as compared with 62½ per cent.—but this was only to be expected considering the novelty of the event, and will probably be a diminishing proportion as time goes on. But the women were not the only ones who voted for temperance reform, as was evidenced by the overwhelming number of Local Optionists who were returned, so that one of the very first measures to be put through the new House will almost certainly be some law dealing with the subject on practical, common-sense lines.

Elections will be acceptable to our readers. The writer is of the recent contests without fear or favour.—EDITOR.]

WHAT WAS THE BATTLE ALL ABOUT?

Having said so much with regard to the part played by the women, the question arises: What was the main dividing line between the parties. In other words: What was the battle all about? This is by no means such an easy question to answer as it looks. The old fiscal issue which used to divide parties into two such clearly-marked hostile camps has, of course, disappeared, and no very tangible war cry has taken its place. But if I were asked to define the most distinctive vote of the campaign I should sum it up as Conservatism versus Labourdom. There were several important issues which the electors laid hold of as embodying in more or less concrete form the rival parties' distinctive planks. There was Local Option, to which reference has already been made, and which the Opposition tried to appropriate as sacred to themselves: there was the Ability Tax, gauging a man's ability to pay by the size of his house, which had been first introduced by the Evans Government, and was vehemently denounced as grossly inequitable by the Opposition, and which was particularly obnoxious to the working-classes; there was free education, which the irresponsible Opposition and the Labour Party advocated for all it was worth, but which the more cautious, because more responsible Government in power was unable to support for lack of funds; there was the policy of closer settlement by the purchase of big estates, which both sides advocated because it was popular, but which the Government had not as yet done very much to carry out; there was the proposed discontinuance of Tattersall's, which was only advocated by a few, and did not count for very much; and finally there was the question of land value taxation apart from improvements, which the people generally favoured, and which perhaps more than any other was regarded as the Labour Party's plank. These were the main issues on which the election was held.

A POPULAR PREMIER.

There was a widely-spread feeling in favour of reforms which the Government were too Conservative to grant, but on the other hand it was generally acknowledged that the Premier and Treasurer (Hon. J. W. Evans) deserved well of the country for the careful manner in which he had steered the State vessel through a very difficult voyage, that the lessening receipts from Federal sources and the continual uncertainty as to what those receipts would be, increased his difficulties a hundredfold,



Hon. W. B. Propsting,
Attorney-General and Leader in the
Legislative Council.



Hon. D. C. Urquhart
Treasurer.



Hon. J. W. Evans,
Premier, Chief Secretary and Minister
of Education



Hon. W. Moore, M.L.C.
(Honorary Minister).



Hon. A. Hean,
Minister of Agriculture, Lands, Works,
Mines and Railways.

THE NEW TASMANIAN CABINET.

[The photos. are by J. W. Beattie, Hobart, with the exception of that of the Hon. A. Hean, which is by the Alba Studios, Hobart.]

and prevented him from embarking in enterprises which otherwise he might have initiated for the good of the State, thereby obtaining a surplus in the face of all these obstacles he had shown himself the right man for the place. These were, generally speaking, the views of the more moderate members of the community, but those very virtues which gained the Premier votes in one quarter lost him perhaps as many in another. His personal popularity, however, counted for much. From plain Jack Evans, skipper of an ocean steamer, he had risen, by sheer geniality and ability, to be successively master-warden of our most important Harbour Trust and member of Parliament: from member of Parliament he had risen to be Hon. J. E. Evans, Premier of the State, the accidental loss of a colleague made him Treasurer and Minister of Education, and, in every capacity he had proved himself equal to the responsible duties which devolved upon him. No data, he was always ready to speak; no statesman, he dealt with current problems in the light of common-sense; and no courtier, he was yet naturally courteous and amiable to everyone he met. And in the Hon. Alec. Hean, the Premier had a colleague who was as popular as himself, who was a practical agriculturist of considerable administrative experience in his own district, and well qualified to preside over the Lands Department, of which he has been some time at the head. The question which the electors had to decide was whether they would throw over a Government, which, though cautious and slow to move, had yet shown a capacity for practical administration of which the Opposition, when in office, had given no very startling proof.

A NASCENT DEMOCRACY.

The main importance of the recent election lay in the appeal that was made to the nascent democracy of the State. The working-classes recognised, as they are beginning to recognise everywhere, that the conditions under which they live are unjust, and that that injustice can be remedied, and perhaps altogether removed by legislative means. They therefore determined, so far as they could help it, that the power of initiating such legislation, whatever it might be, should be placed in the hands of those who were in sympathy with themselves, and who had some definite schemes to offer by which their condition might be improved. It did not matter very much what those schemes actually were, the nascent democracy was not altogether prepared to criticise very keenly the plans laid down for its good, it was sufficient for the time being that they were put forward by a party which had studied these questions for years, and which had crystallised its aspirations into definite and tangible forms. On the other hand, the upholders of the present state of things, the fat-sided and complacently disposed bourgeois, the comfortable middle-class which profits by the existing in-equality and swears by its counting-houses and its banks, fought a strenuous battle from

one end of the island to the other, denounced hip and thigh the Socialistic tendencies of the Labour Party, but took care to offer no saving policy of its own. It was the mistake made by Conservatism all over the Commonwealth, and which, if adhered to, is bound in the long run to drive immense numbers of the dissatisfied workers into the Labour Party's ranks. That, at any rate, was the effect of the Tasmanian campaign. The Labour Party had a programme, every plank had been considered and discussed for years, every member of the party was bound to vote for it as one man, and from the headquarters and farthest limits of the Commonwealth Labour members came to urge the Tasmanian democracy to vote for Labour men. The result was that the Labour Party, which had hitherto been an almost negligible quantity, nearly doubled its strength, and came back a solid body of seven men pledged to certain definite and drastic reforms, and ready, when opportunity occurred, to join the Opposition members to oust the Government from its seat.

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Exactly how parties stand it is impossible at present to say. That can only be precisely ascertained by a dividing vote. Out of a House of 35 members the Premier reckons his supporters at 17, the Opposition at six, the Labour members at seven, and the Independents at three. So long as the Ministerialists and the Independents vote together, the Government is safe, but the least defection might be followed by a shuffling of the cards which might lead to a scattering of the present régime. Presuming, however, that the present Government remains in power we may look forward to a continuance of the cautious policy which has characterised it in the past. Local Option, without compensation, will probably be tackled soon; the Ability Tax, which falls so heavily and unjustly on family men who have to take a larger house, will be amended with a view of making it slightly more acceptable to the poorer classes. Tattersall's will be let alone; free education will be dropped; closer settlement will probably be dealt with by asking for power to spend a certain amount in the purchase of estates without referring each case to Parliament, as is now necessary. Whether the Government will move in the direction of altering the Land Tax Act so as to enable taxation to be levied on land values only, instead of on land values plus improvements, remains to be seen. Commissioner Downie recently returned from a trip to the other States, where he was sent to make enquiries on the subject, but probably few people expect that the present Government will go out of its way to secure this urgently-needed reform. Neither is it very probable that so Conservative a Ministry will accede to the request of a recent deputation and introduce a measure to enable municipalities, as in Queensland and New Zealand, to levy rates on land values apart from

improvements, and thereby force unoccupied land into use, and do away with that artificial scarcity of land which is directly responsible for the housing problem as it exists in Hobart and throughout the Commonwealth to-day.

THE ACT OF GOVERNING OURSELVES.

Among the reprehensible characteristics of the election were the canvassing of electors in their homes, a pernicious novelty which was very warmly denounced, and the driving of electors to the poll, an ancient custom which, as the *Mercury* pointed out, is quite as much bribery as standing a glass of beer. Among the noteworthy incidents was the remarkable success achieved by Ben Watkins, a mere youth but with the Labour Party at his back, who was pitted against one of the most experienced men in the House, ex-Minister Bird, and ran him very close. The two most sensational incidents were the victory of Mr. Herbert Nicholls, the acting leader of the Opposition, over Sir Elliott Lewis, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and ex-President of the State, and the defeat of the Hon. Crosby Gilmore, the Attorney-General. But these incidents, sensational as they were at the time, have been recently eclipsed by the acceptance of the vacant portfolio of Attorney-General by the Hon. W. B. Propsting, M.L.C., the late Premier, into whose political shoes the present Premier stepped, and who recently deserted the Lower for the Upper Chamber, the very existence of which he had previously denounced. His conduct was considered at the time extremely significant, and it was broadly hinted that he intended to accept the position of Chief Secretary in place of Hon. William Moore, M.L.C., who was likely soon to retire on account of old age. Mr. Propsting's acceptance of office under his former rival points to a lack of any real dividing line between the two parties in the States, not less than to a want of proper spirit in a politician who could so easily sink political differences for private ends. From the present turmoil of party feeling one thing at any rate must result, the education of the people in the art of governing themselves. That they will govern themselves in the right way at first would be contrary to all that history teaches in the past. But out of their very failures success will be ultimately snatched, and from now henceforth both electors and elected will be making experiments in the noble art with more vigour than was ever the case in the past.

A WORD FOR THE HARE SYSTEM.

Before closing, I would like to draw attention to the significant facts that nearly half of the people who were called upon to vote where contested elections were held—30,273 out of 70,635—neglected their duty, thus allowing the House of Assembly to be chosen without taking any part in it one way or the other; and that in not less than eight out of 27 contested seats candidates were returned by a minority vote, the proportion ranging from 41.76 per cent. to as low as 21.12 per cent. of the possible votes. This minority representation, which is such a noteworthy feature in all our Australian Parliaments, is yet another illustration of the need of the Hare system of proportional representation or of some such method of voting as was so forcibly advocated by Professor Nanson in the January number of "The Review of Reviews." If the political leagues would give occasional object-lessons of the different systems of voting, and show how a majority representation could easily be secured by simply voting for the candidates in the order of preference, this great reform would soon be brought about.

THE RECONSTRUCTED MINISTRY.

The new Ministry, the reconstruction of which was officially announced on May 1. is as follows:—

Premier and Chief Secretary, and Minister of Education, Hon. J. W. Evans.

Attorney-General and leader in the Council, Hon. W. B. Propsting.

Minister of Lands, Works, Mines, Railways and Agriculture, Hon. Alex. Hean.

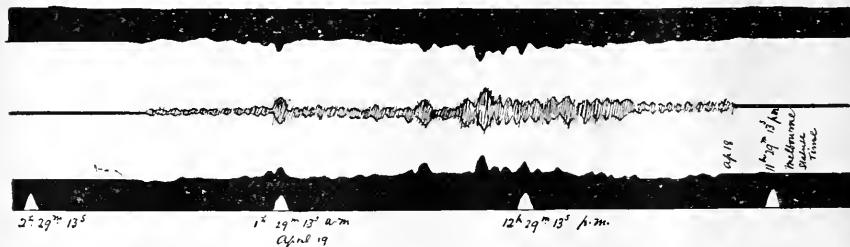
Treasurer, Hon. D. C. Urquhart.

Without portfolio, Hon. W. Moore.

Both the Opposition and the Labour members are indignant at the complete somersault turned by Messrs. Propsting and Urquhart. The latter, though not a Labour member, was largely returned on the Labour ticket, and during the recent campaign denounced the Premier and all his works. The latter is, perhaps, congratulating himself on the success of a very astute political move, which transformed two opponents into supporters and friends, but defection may break out at any moment in his own ranks, which, combined with a junction between the Opposition and the Labour Party, may bring the pack of cards which he has so ingeniously reared in ruin about his head.



THE MELBOURNE EARTHQUAKE RECORDER.



Fac simile of the ribbon on the Seismograph at the Melbourne Observatory, showing the effect of the San Francisco Earthquake Shock as felt in Melbourne.

[Mr. Baracchi, the Victorian Government Astronomer, very graciously accorded to a representative of "The Review of Reviews" an interview upon the interesting record made in the local observatory, when the San Francisco earthquake took place. The result is given herewith, and also a reproduction of the ribbon of the seismograph at that part where the shock is recorded.—EDITOR.]

The seismograph room at the Melbourne Observatory is in one of the small basement rooms, with all natural light excluded. The first appearance of the prone seismograph, with a small lamp kept constantly burning at the near end of its six or seven feet of length, recalled vividly to the writer's mind the gruesome impression he once received, on viewing at night, in an English hamlet where the custom still holds, the dead body of a resident. There is no sentiment in the seismograph, however; the lamp itself serves a scientific purpose, the Government Astronomer's only thought was to explain the mechanism of the machine, and his only care to see that the careless layman he had rashly introduced into so holy a place did no damage. The layman is even now full of thankfulness that in his ignorance he did not produce an earthquake record, representing a shock which might have left the city of Melbourne in as ruinous a condition as that in which San Francisco lies at the present day. The way of it was this. The writer, in the midst of a lucid explanation by Mr. Baracchi, approached the record box with the intention of using it for a support in making notes, when an agonised exclamation, "Oh! don't touch that!" warned him just in time. Had he touched the record box, there might have been a vibration, consequently a record. The seismograph does not lie; ergo, an earthquake on that particular date.

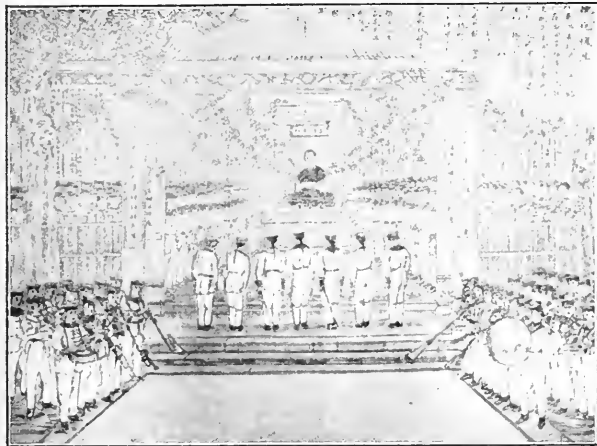
Briefly, the seismograph is an instrument, the foundation of which is a pillar of masonry reaching down into the earth to bed-rock. On this pillar, boxed in of course, there is a delicately poised mast, to which is swung an aluminium rod, technically known as a boom, about three feet long, which is connected with the recording box. On the recording box a small lamp is kept constantly burning, the light of which is reflected downwards from a small mirror through an aperture at the end of the boom on to a ribbon of bromide photographic paper.

The ribbon moves constantly at a speed regulated by a clock in the recording box, and in normal conditions a thin regular line is drawn down the centre of the ribbon. When an earth tremor comes along, the boom sways horizontally according to its intensity, a wider portion of the ribbon is exposed, and an accurate photographic record, so to speak, of the tremor is thus produced. The ribbon is two inches wide and thirty-five feet long, and unwinds automatically at the rate of five feet a day. Once every hour a pointer in the clock falls and a notch is produced in the edge of the ribbon. Consequently, the exact time, to the second, at which a tremor occurs is duly recorded. Once a week an attendant visits the room, takes off the completed roll, fixes another, and winds up the clock. Daily he calls to trim the lamp and listen to the ticking of the clock, after which he departs, presumably as quickly as possible. The notches on the reduced fac-simile of the strip of ribbon shown on this page indicate the hours from 11.30 p.m., April 18th, to 2.30 a.m., April 19th. The partition into seconds of Melbourne statute time is to allow for the unavoidable but known inaccuracy of the clock.

The section of the ribbon reproduced shows that the first tremors occurred at 11.43 p.m. on April 18th, corresponding to 5.43 a.m. April 18th at San Francisco. The maximum wave was recorded here at 12.42 a.m. on April 19th, corresponding to 6.42 a.m., April 18th, at San Francisco. Another shock was recorded here at 5.50 p.m. on April 19th.

The records show that, allowing for the difference between Melbourne and San Francisco time—18 hours—the earth tremors travelled the intervening distance, about 9000 miles, in a little over an hour, or at the rate of rather more than two miles per second. The seismograph, although it does not appear as frequently before the public as the barometer, the thermometer, and other scientific instruments, has generally, when it does appear, a sensational story to tell, and it is sure of a good house. E.H.W.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

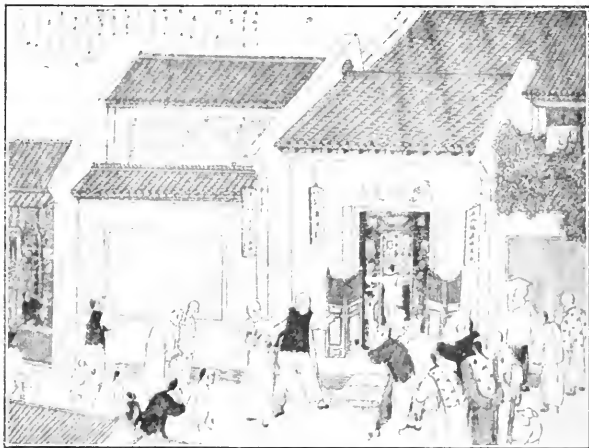


Worshipping the Spirit of the Originator of the Boycott.

This young man was unknown a year ago. His suicide was intended to embroil America and China. Student's worship his memory, with girl students near by (a new feature in Chinese life) abetting. He bids fair to evolve into a god of Patriotism. This illustration and the next are from cartoons published in Chinese papers.

Under the above title, from the pen of Mr. A. N. Smith, the American *Outlook* for April publishes some very striking facts regarding America and China. It begins with a description of America's wonderful producing capabilities, and her favoured position for trade, and then passes on to the almost illimitable possibilities of the Orient as a market. The population of Asia and Oceania is estimated at eight hundred and fifty millions, as against seven hundred and fifty millions for all the rest of the globe, with a land area of but little more than one-third of the globe (eighteen million square miles, against fifty four million square miles for the remainder). On this field America casts longing eyes. "As we (Americans) have already reminded ourselves, on the ground of capacity, proximity, energy, we are the people who

ought to enter into the new conditions with the greatest advantages. Since 1868 the balance of trade is in our favour. China has a long list of commodities—tea, silk, hemp, jute, etc.—that we *must* have. We have cotton goods, lumber, kerosene, flour, etc., which the Chinese have come to like, upon which, however, they are not dependent. We are reminded by the great and growing emigration of some of our best agriculturists to Canada that our arable land is practically exhausted. Hitherto the world has gone westward, but now the limits have been reached, and we must go technically west to get our goal, which must be the Far East. Mr. Carroll D. Wright has repeatedly pointed out that our increasing production always tends to become over-production. We are perpetually snowed under by our own pro-



Boycotting a Shop that sells American Goods

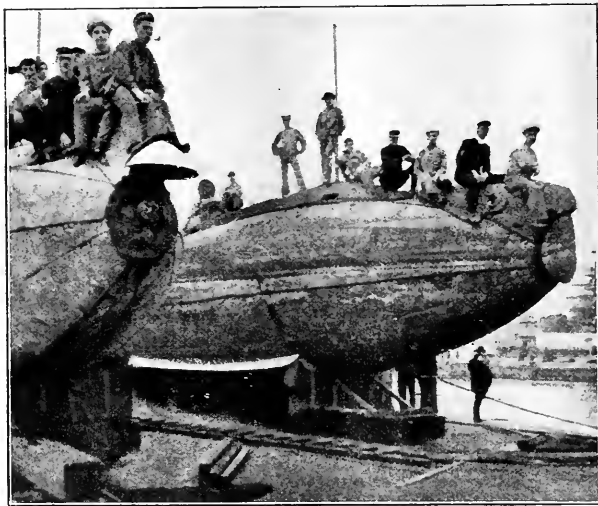
American flour is whiter, cleaner, and cheaper than that made in South China. Its sale has been enormous. Now the mills in Washington are shutting down for lack of a market. He who uses American flour is unpatriotic, and will be boycotted.

ducts, which must be exported somewhere, but for which, practically, we must find a market in the Far East. 'To raise the standard of the Chinese people one hundred per cent,' says Dr. Josiah Strong, 'is equivalent to the discovery of five new Americas at a time when there are no more lands to be discovered.'"

And yet in face of this America has been carrying on a policy that has brought into being the American boycott in China. "The nidus of the boycott is in the accumulation of the wrongs of many years, of our mistreatment of an ancient, a proud, a sensitive, and a learned people by a nation that once professed to believe that 'all mankind are created free and equal.' This is aggravated by the shameful betrayal of American interests in the Hankow-Canton Railway by an American syndicate. The Chinese are now united against us as never before. Those who know tell us that our trade is becoming

a vanishing quantity. The lives of all Americans in China are in more or less danger; yet most of us continue, in the language of a German proverb, to 'hold our mouths open, expecting roasted pigeons to fly inside.' Is it too much to say that the American people as a whole are living in a fool's paradise?"

Now we in Australia are closer to the East than is America, and yet we fail to recognise the wonderful possibilities of that field for trade, while our policy of contempt towards the Chinese, which can hardly provoke a boycott, as our trade is almost inappreciable, may yet provoke an antagonism which in the future may have disastrous results. The cultivation of friendly and equal relations with our neighbours is not only the ideal which every nation should strive after, because of its identity with the principle underlying the golden rule, but it is an ideal that has great and far-reaching utilitarian possibilities as well.



T. C. Muller, New York.]

[From "Lettie's Weekly,"

Big Submarine Boats at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Laid up in Winter Quarters.

LAND MONOPOLY IN TASMANIA.

BY PERCY R. MEGGY.

The first part of this interesting article appeared in the last issue of "The Review of Reviews."

The principal landowning company in Tasmania is the V.D.L. already referred to, the origin of which dates back to the very year (1825) in which Van Diemen's Land, as it was then called, was proclaimed an independent colony, separate from New South Wales. Large returns were then being realised by sheepowners from the sale of wool, so the promoters of the company resolved to start wool growing on a large scale with the view of supplying the English manufacturers, who then obtained much of their raw material from abroad. After numerous negotiations the company received grants of several blocks of land in the north-western district, amounting ostensibly to 366,500 acres, but which is said to really amount to 422,000. The lands were selected in 1827 by a survey party under Mr. Henry Hellyer, who named the Emu River from the number of emus he saw in the vicinity, Surry and Hampshire Hills from their resemblance to the English downs, the Arthur River after the Governor, who had just commenced his twelve years' reign, and the Hellyer stream after himself. As Circular Head and Cape Grim, those two remarkable spots on the northern coast, were already in the possession of the company, the Government was urged by Mr. Wedge, who officially reported on the country prior to the company's grant, to reserve Emu Bay for a township, as it was the only place left which was capable of affording shelter to vessels, but, unfortunately, the advice was not followed, and the natural outlet of a great mineral-producing territory is owned by the company. The entire area amounting to over 400,000 acres, comprising some of the finest land in that part of the island, was handed over to the company for a quit rent of £468 16s. a year, redeemable at 20 years' purchase, a remission being allowed for every free servant introduced. The company expended a lot of money at the start in making improvements, and in introducing stock, much of which it lost, but the land still remains, and people are unable to get hold of it except at most unreasonable rates. The manager of the company in 1828 was Mr. James Bischoff, who gave his name to the famous mountain, where, in 1871, James Smith discovered the first trace of tin. The natural outlet of Mount Bischoff is Emu Bay, distant 45 miles, the roadway between the two points running right through the V.D.L.'s land. As an instance of public enterprise on the part of the company, which deserves mention, it should be stated that it erected a substantial tramway from Emu Bay to the mount at a heavy cost, which proved very beneficial to the

miners, and very remunerative to the company itself. It has since constructed a railway, which, says the "Crown Lands Guide," is about to be transferred to the recently-formed railway company named after Emu Bay. I was told by the Minister for Lands that, in accordance with a rule which provides that a certain proportion of money accruing from Crown Land holdings should be spent in providing railways, £1000 had been recently spent by the Crown in making a road through a block held by the company to enable settlers to obtain access to the port at Emu Bay. This expenditure had considerably enhanced the value of the company's property, for which nothing was obtained in return. The Minister added that the company had sold a small proportion of their land but generally in such a way that the improvements on the portion sold enhanced the value of the portion which the company retained.

These are the main facts with regard to land monopoly in the island State. They are well known to local politicians who have every now and then attempted to grapple with the question in a spasmodic sort of way. As long ago as 1886 a few enthusiasts met together in Hobart for the purpose of forming an organisation to deal with the question. Among those present were Messrs. A. J. (now Justice) Clark, Leo. Sussman, A. J. Ogilvie, W. E. Propsting, an earnest exponent of the principle named Ivy, and F. W. Piesse, generally acknowledged to have been the ablest and most ardent of all the Tasmanian politicians who have advocated the taxation of land values apart from improvements. As a result of the meeting several pamphlets on the subject were published, but ultimately the proposed organisation fell through. Another prominent advocate of land value taxation about that time was Mr. John Henry, who was looked upon as the practical apostle of the new principle. He was treasurer in the Dobson Ministry, which lasted from 1892-4, and inspired much of the enthusiasm which was evidenced by that Ministry. The Premier—Mr. (now Senator) Henry Dobson—told the people that our whole system of indirect taxation was grossly unjust, as the brunt of the burden fell on the masses, while the wealthy landowners escaped comparatively free. He advocated a graduated land tax, apparently with the idea of getting at the owners of the big estates. Then followed the Braddon Ministry, which lasted from 1894-9. Sir Edward Braddon continually dangled land value taxation before the electors, and during his term of office he

tried to induce Parliament to sanction the issuing of a return calling for information of the capital and annual value of land apart from improvements. Parliament agreed to the issue of a return but struck out the final and most important addition. The Premier then attempted to obtain the information in spite of Parliament, and issued a return in which the landowner was called upon to state the value of his land apart from improvements, but the questions were worded in such an unnecessarily complicated way that even if they had been authorised by Parliament the people would have found it extremely difficult to answer them. For instance the return asked for the "capital value of the perishable improvements, clearing, fencing, drainage, planting, laying down in grass, pasture, and all other visible improvements, including such buildings as are necessary for homestead and labourers' cottages, but excluding tenanted buildings," also for the capital value of "tenanted buildings, whether business offices, hall or stables." These absurd and harassing questions were never answered, and only harmed the principle in the eyes of the public. Then came Sir Elliott Lewis's Ministry—1899-03—of which Mr. P. W. Piessé was a member without a portfolio till 1901, when he was translated to the Federal sphere, his death, which happened not long afterwards, being the greatest loss the cause of land value taxation has so far sustained in this State.

The Propsting Ministry, which followed next, were avowed believers in land value taxation, and their first proposal was for a machinery bill, providing for the taxation of land values apart from improvements. That was passed by the Lower House, but rejected by the Upper. The Propsting Ministry was almost immediately succeeded by the present Evans' Government, which does not profess to have studied the question, but is anxious to get information on the point. There is a pronounced feeling in favour of exempting improvements from taxation in the orchard districts, where land is taxed directly it is improved, and long before it brings in any return. At a recent election for the Legislative Council for the Huon district, where the apple industry reigns supreme, both candidates were in favour of exempting improvements or they would not have stood a chance of being returned. The small farmers are also believed to be largely in favour of exempting their improvements from the operation of the land tax, which is really a property tax, inasmuch as both the value of the land and of the improvements is taxed. Members like Mr. W. P. Brownell, who represents an orchard district at Franklin, occasionally move resolutions dealing only with the grievance as it affects their particular industry, but there is a growing feeling that a great principle is at stake, and that it should be dealt with in a statesmanlike way. As showing the feeling of the Legislative Assembly

on the subject at the present time, it may be stated that in October, 1904, on the motion of Mr. G. W. Burns, Labour member for one of the mining districts on the West Coast, a resolution was passed by 14 to 12 in favour of amending the system of land taxation with the view of taxing the unimproved capital value and exempting all improvements. While chatting on this subject just after his election to the Upper House, Mr. Propsting told me he intended moving for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the working of land value taxation in the States where it has been tried, as was done with very beneficial results some years ago when a Commission enquired into the working of the Torrens' system of conveyance in South Australia before it was introduced into Tasmania.

Many of the leading public men of Tasmania, including some of the members of the present Government, are fully alive to the terrible evils of land monopoly, and are anxious to devise some scheme by which they may be lessened. Among these are the Minister for Lands and Works (Hon. Alexander Hean) and the Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands (Mr. E. A. Counsel, F.R.G.S.), both of whom afforded me every information at their disposal on the subject. They are in favour of promoting closer settlement by purchasing big estates, subdividing them, and offering them to bona-fide settlers at reasonable rates. This is a favourite policy in other countries besides Tasmania. Here an Act was passed to enable the Government to purchase estates, but as it was necessary to first obtain the approval of Parliament before an estate could be bought, the delay prevented any satisfactory purchase being made. Nor were the blocks recommended by the Board satisfactory to the Minister, as they were not on the line of railway. Mr. Hean, therefore, proposes to bring in an amending bill so as to empower the Government to purchase estates without going to Parliament, and he further proposes that in future all estates purchased by the State for closer settlement must be on the line of railway so as to act as feeders to the line.

Another politician who strongly favours the policy of purchasing the big estates is the Hon. W. B. Propsting, M.L.C., to whom I have already referred. He is also in favour of introducing legislation to enable the Government to impose special taxation on the V.D.L. Company, whose shareholders are mostly absentees, and, neither individually nor collectively, subject to the periodical probate duties which, in the case of ordinary individuals, secure at any rate something to the State on the owner's death. Mr. Propsting has long been an advocate of land value taxation—as ardent, perhaps, as a rising solicitor could profitably be—and he has never quite lost the enthusiasm which infected all those who were concerned in the initiation of the movement in South Australia many years ago. His latest proposal, however, is neither

worthy of the movement nor of himself. To pass an Act specially aimed at a single company when there are hundreds of others all sucking the life-blood out of the country, preventing its development and driving people to the other States, would, of course, be totally inadequate, besides being grossly unjust, but in the present ignorance of economic principles, it would be a very popular measure, and would stand a good chance of being passed. The only sound way of dealing with the question is to place a tax on land values all over the island whether held in small quantities or in large, without exemptions and without graduations, but for this equitable and philosophical method of coping with the evil the public here are not apparently as yet sufficiently prepared.

Incomparably the ablest advocate of land nationalisation in Tasmania is Mr. A. J. Ogilvie, a farmer of Richmond, near Hobart, whose interesting and well-written lectures and articles have had a wide circulation. He is in favour of a combination of the schemes of Alfred Russel Wallace and Henry George—the repurchase of estates to be subsequently leased, with periodical reassessments, giving security of tenure and the right to improvements, the reservation of all mineral rights, and the taxation of such lands as are not bought. No one has shown the evils of the present system in a clearer light than Mr. Ogilvie. I admire his aims, but I disagree with his means. The object we all have in

view is the same—namely, to do away with the evils of land monopoly, and to give labour access to natural opportunities, but our methods differ. Ministers of the Crown, politicians, and Land Department officials, backed up by land nationalists and sometimes by Labour members, would get over the difficulty by buying the land back. Single-taxers, on the other hand, contend that it would be grossly unjust to buy back what already belongs to the people by right, and we claim that the only just and natural method is to place a tax on all land values without exemptions and without graduations, and to gradually increase the amount till the whole of that value, which has been directly created solely by the community as a whole, has been appropriated by the community and expended on its behalf. To show how this simple act of justice would force all land worth having into use, destroy its speculative value, reduce its price and lower rent, give every man an opportunity of earning an honest living, raise wages to their highest point, restore to men their long-lost independence, enable them to marry and bring up a family under such favourable conditions as certainly do not prevail now, minimise the temptation to prostitution, drunkenness and gambling (which are mainly the result of conditions caused by land monopoly), and solve the labour problem, would require a dissertation by itself, but that it would do all these things is as absolutely certain as that the dawn will follow the darkest night.



Photograph by]

[Underwood and Underwood.

The Imperial Chinese Mission for the Study of Social and Commercial Conditions in Europe.

INTERVIEWS ON TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

AUSTRALASIAN INTERVIEWS.

LXXX.—THE NEW HEBRIDES AND THE JOINT COMMISSION.



Burlington] [Photo.
Rev. Dr. Macdonald.

No man is more competent to deal with the New Hebrides situation than Dr. Macdonald, the veteran missionary, who has spent the best years of his life in the Islands. I was consequently eager to find what his opinion would be, and delighted to find that my own impressions as an outsider were identical with those of so eminent an authority.

"You have noticed," said I, "that a joint commission has been sitting in London considering the whole question of the administration of the New Hebrides. Personally, I feel inclined to advocate a dual control instead of a divided territory. You are the man on the spot. What is your opinion?"

"Yes, like everyone else, I have seen what has appeared in the papers as to a joint commission in London having agreed to recommend a new arrangement for the administration of the New Hebrides. But, as the terms of the agreement have not as yet been made public, at present one can say but little on the subject. It seems, however, that the labours of the joint commission look in the direction of a dual-control rather than in that of a partition of the islands. This latter is of course possible, and some might prefer it, but there would be great difficulty in agreeing upon the dividing line, to mention nothing else. I think with you that a joint administration is worthy of a trial. France, it is understood, is willing to try it if we are. With the friendly feeling that exists on both sides the thing should be perfectly practicable. Hitherto the joint Naval Commission dealing only with certain matters has worked harmoniously, and this would merely be an extension of the same principle into a joint commission dealing in addition with all matters of Land, Labour, and Trade."

"Supposing that dual control is established. I suppose that it will necessarily mean that one set of laws will be framed and the responsibility of administering them will be divided equally between the two nations?"

"Certainly," said the Doctor, "and I am glad you mention this, because it is of great importance that it be clearly understood. By a dual control in the New Hebrides we mean a joint commission administering there one set of laws framed as the recent joint commission in London framed its agreement. In that agreement, indeed, there would probably be found the basis of the necessary set of laws. There must, of course, be two sets of administrative officers, but equally, of course, only one set of laws which all in the group, Europeans of all nationalities and natives, must equally obey, and to which all must equally look for protection and justice. As to the two sets of administrative officers, we have already to begin with the British and French officers of the joint naval commission, and the British and French residents. There can then be no great difficulty as to this. And as to the other thing, what great difficulty can there be in, for instance, framing one set of laws regarding Land, Labour, and Trade to which all must be equally subject, and by which all must be equally benefited? And what possible reasonable objection can be alleged?"

"Supposing, then," I said, "that dual control in the sense defined is established, will that really get over the difficulty of English people becoming nationalised French, so as to get the advantages of a free tariff to France, or selling out in despair of success? Will it not be necessary for the Commonwealth to give an earnest of its good intentions to the New Hebrides by remitting duties as far as the Commonwealth is concerned?"

"It would not get over this very grave difficulty," said the Doctor with emphasis. "The French authorities have wisely recognised that their people in a new place like the New Hebrides have much to contend with, and need help. If our Commonwealth authorities should not act on the same excellent principle, then will once more be proved true the old saying that 'they do these things better in France.' The remitting of these duties would practically be no appreciable pecuniary loss to the Commonwealth, and would, as you say, give an earnest of our good intentions to the New Hebrides. As it is in the initial stages of settlement that our countrymen in the islands need the encouragement and help that

would thus be given, the remission might be granted for a fixed number of years. At the end of that period the matter could be reconsidered."

"Supposing, then," I said, "that dual control in proposed joint control or administration established, what would be the effect in the New Hebrides?"

"It would give to Europeans security to life and property, and indisputable titles of land (a thing hitherto impossible), and encourage the investment of capital necessary to the development of the resources of the islands. And it would give the same security to the natives, so that they should not be deprived of their lands, especially of such of them as are necessary for their subsistence, by fraud (native or European) or violence: so that they should not be improperly engaged for service, or

improperly treated while under engagement, and duly paid for their services; and so that trading with them in or giving them intoxicants, firearms and explosives should be effectively prohibited. It would put an end to the present chaotic state of things in which Europeans are constantly being killed by natives, and the latter are going steadily forward on the road to extinction. This state of things, a scandal to humanity, is not worthy of the two great leading civilised powers responsible for it, but the proposed dual administration would be a remedy for this altogether worthy of them."

The reverend Doctor speaks with the certainty of conviction, and the powers that be, both here and in London, cannot do better than follow strictly the letter of his opinions.

LXXXI.—THE MELBOURNE CITY MISSION AND ITS 50th BIRTHDAY.

THE REV. E. STEGGALL.



Melba] [Photo.
Rev. E. Steggall.

It is not the most conspicuous and most widely-advertised forces in the social world to-day that are the most powerful and the most worthy of a kindly word of notice. Among the forces at work in Australasia to-day none works more quietly, nor shows better results in proportion to the efforts expended than the Melbourne City Mission. It is just celebrating its 50th birthday, and its record has been so good that readers of "The Review of Reviews" ought to know of it. So the Rev. E. Steggall,

the beloved, honoured and successful secretary, and I had a chat about its main characteristics.

"Tell me," I said, "for our readers, who you (you as the visible body of the Mission), are, what you are, and what you do?"

"Well," he said, "to take one question at a time and be explicit, I am, or rather, the Mission is a body composed of a Committee of Ministers and laymen connected with the leading denominations."

"Whose work is—"

"To convert the people, in brief."

"And look after their creature comforts?"

"Most certainly, but our work lies on different routes to those traversed by most missions."

"I notice that you don't work to the accompaniment of trumpet blare and much advertising."

"No, I'll tell you what we do. We plant a missionary, man or woman, in a district, and they visit every home they can that contains the least, the last, and the lost of society—that part of our social life which shrinks from view, and lives in back streets and lanes and bye-ways which respectable folk know exist, but which they never visit, the least noticed, the last cared-for, the often lost to almost everything that is good. Among these our missionaries work in a way peculiar to our constitution."

"And what is the dominant characteristic that makes it differ from others?"

"Well, most missions of a religious-benevolent nature seek to uplift such people by holding more or less attractive meetings, and have places for distributing charity, and meals, and affording cheap lodgings, attracting thus crowds of the needy, and larger crowds of loafers. A religious meeting is endured as the price of a breakfast or something else, while the benefactors hope that under the influence of a meal, etc., and an earnest exhortation, there may come a desire on the part of the helped and exhorted to forsake evil and be led to Christ."

"But the City Mission—"

"Does its work by the quiet method of house-to-house visitation. Each missionary is assigned a district, and visits so many houses a day, taking street by street. He or she thus meets directly with the people, and generally wins confidence and discovers whether there is real need. If there is, material help is given."

"But the real object of the visit is the regeneration of the people?"

"Yes, although we claim that the material help we give is more appropriately given, and made better use of than is done under other systems. But we try to induce a better life, to promote attendance at some church, to renew old good associations (and it is surprising how many there are who have had them), and to lead to a higher level. A few words of Scripture are read and often prayer is offered. It is not long before the poor recognise in the missionary a true friend, and they unburden their hearts in a truly wonderful way. The visitor becomes the friend and adviser in many ways."

"But you have centres?"

"Yes, each missionary has a hall or room in which meetings, religious and social, are held, both for adults and children."

"Does this clash with the churches?"

"No," said Mr. Steggall emphatically, "the folk we get would not at first go to churches, but they often pass on to the churches and the mission thus forms a stepping-stone to the churches and to temperance meetings. We are a valuable adjunct to the churches."

"And how many missionaries have you?"

"Eight, of whom six are ladies. One of these has charge of a pre-maternity home and another spends much time among the evil that flourishes round Little Bourke-street, where in a small space one afternoon she came across 38 young women regarded as outcasts."

"Of course you get some help from Government?"

"Not one penny, sir."

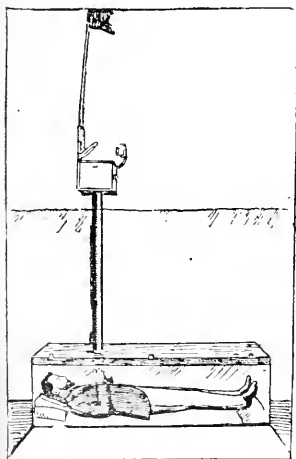
"Why not?"

"We have never asked for a penny, nor have we ever received a penny. Our Mission is supported entirely by voluntary contributions."

Room for thought and assistance there. Truly this Mission is as "a light shining in a dark place." This is organised charity, beginning at the basis, too, and not neglecting the superstructure. This is the methodical, brotherly charity on the Elberfield basis, that I urged an extension of so strongly a couple of years ago, with Mr. Steggall's full approbation and help, the same in kind, except that the religious aid is added. May it grow into a system that covers Australasia. Mr. Steggall's address is 315 Little Collins-street.

ENGLISH INTERVIEWS.

LXXXII.—WHY SHOULD WE BE BURIED ALIVE? MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY.



Count Karnicki's Invention.

(Diagram of the Apparatus.)

Miss Lind is a Swedish lady, a philanthropist full of good works in her own country, whose overflowing sympathy extends from the living even to the dead. That is, to the seeming dead. For Miss Lind is quite certain that many corpses are like Kipling's "Fuzzy Wuzzy," in that they are "generally shamming when they are dead." Well, not generally—

that is an overstatement. But

out of every 1000 corpses, at least ten are not dead at all, and the thought of the horror of their awaken-

ing when screwed down in the coffin haunts Miss Lind's kind heart. Accompanied by her cousin, Baroness Bamikow, she visited the sanctum at Mowbray House to enlist recruits in the cause of the society which has been formed to prevent the burial of the living before they are dead.

"Do you really mean to tell me," I asked, "that the proportion of quick among the certified dead is so large as to necessitate the formation of a society? *De minimis non curat lex.*"

Miss Lind replied: "That depends upon what you think is worth while. Would you think it worth while if you knew that the proportion is one per cent.—"

"Never! One per cent. buried alive! Monstrous! It is enough to give one the nightmare. Let me see how it works out. In round numbers 700,000 persons die every year in the United Kingdom. At your one per cent. rate 7000 are buried alive. Think what that means. That this very day, and every day in the year, two living persons are screwed down into coffins and buried alive! I don't believe it."

Miss Lind replied: "We have facts to go upon. Miss Cobbe records the case of a graveyard where 400 bodies were exhumed, where four showed signs of life after interment. But the most conclusive evidence is that supplied from the experimental

cemetery at New York, where the proportion of the buried alive was sixteen out of 1200 burials."

"How did they find out?"

"It was an experimental cemetery. Every coffin was fitted with an apparatus which could signal those above-ground if the buried person made the slightest movement. As the result sixteen out of 1200 signalled for deliverance. That seems conclusive."

"Hum! A *prima facie* case for inquiry rather than a demonstration. But I don't believe it holds good in this country. We do not bury so soon after death as in warmer regions. But what do you propose to do? Cremation is a safe remedy; or would you cut off the head, after Miss Cobbe's example?"

"No, we do not propose to commit murder in order to avoid the risk of premature interment. What we propose is, first, to postpone burial until such time as the possibility of a mistake is reduced to a minimum."

"How long is that?"

"From three to four days. As it is difficult to keep the dead in the narrow and overcrowded homes of the living, we propose to establish mortuaries, or resting-places for the dead on their way to the tomb. The inanimate bodies would be placed in these mortuaries before burial. They would be under the constant vigilant supervision of competent attendants, and immediate assistance would be rendered on the first symptom of returning animation."

"As most of our dead are not buried before three

days have elapsed, your reform would not make much change here."

"No, not so much as in other countries. But even here it is needed. Then, if you will allow me to complete my statement, we propose that every coffin should be fitted with the ingenious contrivance of Karnicki, by which any movement on the part of the buried person is instantaneously signalled, and at the same time a fresh supply of air is introduced into the coffin."

"You really have such an apparatus?"

"We really have such an apparatus, and would like to see it fitted to every coffin. It is quite cheap, it only costs 12s., and can easily be fitted. Nor is there any danger that it will allow noxious gases to escape. Professor Richet is much interested in this contrivance, but it is of course useless unless due provision is made for watching the new-made graves."

"Not at all," I replied. "Your contrivance works with a little flag, which is hoisted at the grave head. It would be far simpler if all the dead were provided with a telephonic attachment so that any movement in the coffin, however slight, would ring up the sexton. What a gruesome extension of the telephonic system!"

Miss Lind shook her head. She was in grim earnest, as became the cause which she has at heart. She left me the literature of the movement to prevent the burying of the quick among the dead, from which I learned that the Society for Preventing Premature Burial has its offices at 12 London-street, E.C., where its secretary will be glad to hear from any well-wishers and subscribers.

LXXXIII.—AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

SIR JOHN FORREST.

Sir John Forrest, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia, is now in England. I called upon him to inquire about his present mission, and found him the same hearty, straightforward man at the Hotel Cecil as in the Federal Parliament in Melbourne, just as cheerily optimistic as ever. When I arrived he was amused at the description of himself in a newspaper cutting as "The Controller of the Commonwealth of West Australia."

Sir John unreservedly informed me that the principal work he intended to devote himself to was the consolidating of the public debt of Australia and the establishing of one uniform Commonwealth stock in place of it. Such consolidation is obviously the proper thing. There is little doubt that Commonwealth bonds would be steadier and would command a better price than State bonds. When the debts are consolidated into one stock they will probably be a more attractive investment. In the event of further loans being required, the Common-

wealth could obtain better terms than the States have heretofore.

Sir John declined to express any opinion upon Chinese labour in South Africa, as he had not seen the country, and was not fully acquainted with the conditions and circumstances. He could say, however, that it was a matter of great regret to the people of Australia that such a policy had been found necessary, as they had all looked forward to South Africa as another Australia, another home for our countrymen in the Southern Hemisphere.

Sir John thought that a Commission to inquire into the whole question would be welcomed in Australia. One of the chief factors, it seemed to him, was the extent and suitability of the land for agricultural and pastoral occupation on a large scale, and whether a large farming population could be established in the country where British people could make permanent homes. As the climatic conditions are somewhat similar to Australia, he

though the presence of at least one experienced Australian capable of judging of the quality and capability of land would be of much advantage to all concerned.

Sir John asked how it came about that there appeared in the press misstatements and exaggerated accounts of trivial occurrences, adverse to Australia, manufactured by political partisans for political purposes, and why it was that Australia seemed to suffer from this source to a greater extent than Canada and New Zealand, notwithstanding the affection and loyalty of the people of Australia to the Motherland.

"The reason is obvious," I replied. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business. The six Agents-General are naturally concerned only with their own States, and do not see that inaccurate statements about Australia as a whole are corrected. What is needed here is someone who represents the Commonwealth of Australia, like Lord Strathcona and Mr. Reeves, Canada and New Zealand respectively. Both these gentlemen promptly put misstatements about their respective countries right. Again, there is at present no one here who can speak authoritatively for Australia. Cables about events happening there, published in the newspapers here, are as a rule all that the Agents-General have to go upon themselves. To contradict an erroneous cable when the mail comes in, a month later, is of course useless. Such a High Commissioner would also be able to see about systematic emigration to Australia."

I next asked Sir John what he thought about the question of Australian immigration.

"I still hold to what I said in my budget speech, the first part of which dealt with the best means of increasing the population of Australia. The falling off of immigration during the last ten years is, in my opinion, principally due to the competition of the United States and Canada, their nearness to Europe, and the consequent cheapness of passage, and the facilities they offer of assisted passages and free grants of land. We recognise that we want more people of the right sort in Australia, and to bring that about, three things, in my opinion, are necessary. The first is cheap passages to the country; the next cheap land on arrival, and the third assistance from a Government Land Bank to work the land."

"But," I asked, "I understand that the Commonwealth has no land?"

"That is so," replied Sir John, "and in England that fact is not, I believe, fully realised. The States own all the Crown lands, the mines, the railways, and in fact all means of transit. The Commonwealth's proposal is that it should select the emigrants in this country, and, without cost to the States, land them where required in Australia. When landed the Commonwealth's responsibility would cease. The States would then take charge,

provide the land, and make advances on loan to the new settlers through the Land Banks, such advances to be made on the easiest terms, both as to interest and terms for repayment of principal."

"To do that the Commonwealth would have to have an emigration department here?"

"Yes, but it would be a branch of the High Commissioner's Department, and could be easily organised and arranged. Competent men would select the emigrants, and see them on board ship. Arrangements with shipping companies for cheap fares could also be made."

"Have any steps already been taken in this matter?"

"Not by the Commonwealth. We are, however, anxious to begin so soon as we come to a mutual agreement with the States."

"Would the State Land Banks not require much capital?"

"No; the system has worked splendidly in West Australia, and there is little risk. The money is always paid back."

"Why did General Booth's offer to obtain emigrants fall through?"

"Because the States did not at that time fall in with the plan proposed. The Commonwealth was favourable, and was willing to assist in carrying out the scheme. I am afraid that there was a feeling that General Booth would send out reformed characters, who might relapse again. That had a good deal to do with it."

"I understand," I asked, "that Australia is flourishing at present?"

"Yes," replied Sir John, "to a greater extent than at any time previously. The external trade is increasing year by year, and has increased 80 per cent. during the past ten years; and is at present about 100 millions a year, 75 per cent. of which is done with the British people. All the primary industries are prospering, and if we include manufactures, the total value for this year will probably be 120 millions. The gold production is worth 16 millions, the wool 20 millions, while every industry is doing well."

"Is the Imperial connection much valued in Australia?"

"It is always regarded as a matter of course, and the contrary is never even thought of. We are Britishers heart and soul, and are proud of it—proud of our race, proud of their achievements, proud of our free institutions. We are 'bone of your bone.' Our feeling is, 'Our country, may she be always in the right—but our country, right or wrong.' We are, however, proud of our self-governing powers, of our political freedom and independence, and will guard them most jealously from interference or infringement, of which, however, we know there is not even the remotest danger."

H.S.

LXXXIV.—THE ARMENIANS: A FORLORN HOPE.

THE REV. DR. ROBERTS.

A genial, typical American missionary, the Rev. Dr. Roberts, who for a quarter of a century has been labouring among the Armenians in the Province of Vau, called upon me last month. He is going back to Vau, and he wants to take one or two useful articles with him.

"We are developing manufactures in these parts," he said, "and I would be right glad if any of your friends would help me to the apparatus cheap that I need to set them going."

"And what may it be you are wanting?" I asked.

"We have been training up a whole crowd of orphans," he said. "We have been teaching them mechanics and weaving, and now we want to set

good for them might nevertheless be quite good enough for us. It would be a real godsend if we could get some simple machinery at which we could set our lads to work. If anyone would communicate with me (my address is c/o the "Friends of Armenia," 47 Victoria-street, S.W.), I shall be only too glad to give him all particulars."

"Then you believe in the Armenians?" I said. "You've not lost faith in them yet?"

"No, and never shall," said Dr. Roberts. "They have their faults. Even Americans are not perfect. But the Armenians have great virtues. Yes, and the chief proof is that they have the virtue that enables them to survive. For hundreds of years they have been crushed between the upper and nether millstones, but they are neither crushed nor broken. They are indestructible as adamant."

"Has their persecution ceased?"

"Not at all. It has changed its form—that is all. The Turks have substituted retail for wholesale, finding that the latter attracted too much attention. But the business is carried on in the same old way with the same object—which the Turk can never attain. The Armenian suffers, but survives."

"What can be done for them?"

"Educate them, and they are keen for education; teach them the Gospel, and they receive it eagerly and die for it gladly; keep them to industrial training; and then, if it be possible, let the Powers fulfil their promises, and compel the Turks to refrain from oppression."

"But Russia is paralysed, and Germany is the Sultan's ally."

"If Russia were to become a free country, as was hoped when the Duma was proclaimed, the Armenians would have no objection to be delivered by Russia. So long, however, as Russia is despotic, the extension of her authority over Asia Minor would be resented by the Armenians almost as much as by the Turks."

"Well," I said, "so much for Russia; what about Germany?"

"Ah!" said Dr. Roberts, "I wonder. If Germany really meditates doing anything in Asia Minor, she will have to do it through the Armenians. They are the only labouring men who are available in the country. The Turks and Kurds will not make tunnels or build bridges or pile up embankments. The Armenians will. Hence it is with me a forlorn hope, but still a hope, that if that Anatolian Bagdad railway scheme is ever pushed in earnest, it may bring salvation to the Armenians."

It is a new idea, but, after all, I cannot deny that there may be something in it. If so, that is another reason for endeavouring to take away the bitter taste of Algeciras by giving Germany some concessions in Asia Minor.



Mackertich I.

Catholicos and Supreme Patriarch of all the Armenians.

them to work. We have water-power running to waste, and we want a turbine, for one thing, to use the waterfalls."

"We don't keep turbines at Mowbray House. I'm sorry," I said; "but I will appeal to any of my readers who may have one to spare to pack it up and send it on."

"Then," said Dr. Roberts, "when you are asking you might just inquire whether any of the mill-owners in the North may happen to have sent any machinery to the scrap-heap, for weaving and such like, because what would not be any longer any

CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

By W. T. STEAD.

M. BOURGEOIS, Foreign Secretary; M. CLEMENCEAU, Home Secretary.



An Earlier Portrait of M. Clemenceau.

I.—THE SARRIEN MINISTRY.

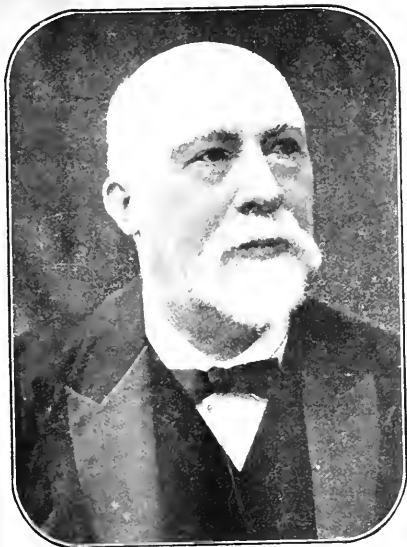
London has been so absorbed in the political revolution which has installed the Democracy in power that it has hardly taken adequate note of the significance of the recent Ministerial crisis in France. But now that members have begun to settle down at St. Stephen's, and Britain is becoming familiar with a working Liberal majority of 300 in the House of Commons, it may be well to pay a little attention to the political situation across the Channel. In Paris the old Ministry disappeared, like the British, on the eve of a General Election. It departed as the direct result of a hostile vote occasioned by the more than passive resistance organised by the dis-established clericals to one of the minor details of the law separating Church and State. It was succeeded by a more Radical ministry which is confidently anticipating a success at the polls. So far there is a surface resemblance to the political situation in France and in Britain. But it is only on the surface. M. Rouvier was not Mr. Balfour nor M. Doumer Mr. Chamberlain. The majority which was behind M. Rouvier is practically the same majority as that which supports M. Bourgeois

and M. Clemenceau. There has been no political revolution in Paris. The same party remains in power. It is only the Ministers who have changed. Nevertheless that change is by no means without its significance, especially for British people.

There is a certain resemblance between M. Sarrien, the new French President, and C.-B. Each of them succeeded at a moment's notice in forming a much stronger Ministry than anyone anticipated. M. Sarrien is not unlike C.-B. in the tenacity of his principles and in his unswerving loyalty to his party. Each has been returned uninterruptedly by the same constituency for a period of twenty-five years. Both have rendered yeoman's service to their respective parties both in office and out of it. M. Sarrien has held more portfolios than C.-B., for in France Ministries succeed each other more rapidly than in Britain. Home Minister under M. de Freycinet in 1888, and Minister of Justice under M. Goblet, who succeeded M. de Freycinet, he was again Minister of the Interior under M. Tirard. When M. Bourgeois became Prime Minister in 1896, M. Sarrien went back to his old post at the Home Office. After two years he once more exchanged the portfolio of the Interior for that of Justice. When he went to the Senate he held a position of commanding influence. He was the right-hand man of M. Combes, and chief of one of the most important groups in the Republican Bloc. But although M. Sarrien had thus established his position in the hearts of his colleagues he, like C.-B., had failed to impress the world outside his native land with any sense of his great natural ability. It remains to be seen whether he will keep up the parallel, and, like C.-B., become as famous abroad for courage and skill as he has long been esteemed by his own countrymen. If so, it will be fortunate for France. So far the omens are fortunate. He has found his Sir Edward Grey in M. Bourgeois, his John Morley in M. Clémenceau, and his John Burns in M. Briano. It will be very curious to note the fortunes of the respective Ministries launched about at the same time under similar auspices in the friendly and allied countries of France and Great Britain.

HOW THE MINISTRY CAME INTO BEING.

M. Rouvier, who became Prime Minister on the fall of M. Combes in January, 1905, has held office for an eventful twelve months. Almost at the outset he was confronted by the storm raised in Germany by the intrigues of M. Delcassé. The military col-



M Sarrrien Premier.



M Leon Bourgeois : Foreign Secretary



M. A. Briand . Minister of Education



M. G. Clemenceau Home Secretary

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

lapse of Russia had, for the moment, left Germany free from dread of France's ally on her Eastern frontier. M. Delcassé endeavoured to improvise a substitute for the ally that was *hors de combat*, by vamping up the *entente cordiale* with England, so as to make it appear a firm fighting alliance against Germany. In this enterprise he was aided consciously or unconsciously, by high placed personages in London, whose misguarded utterances filled Germany with alarm lest Admiral Fisher might attempt to break Nelson's record at Copenhagen by destroying the German navy at Kiel. The Kaiser, believing himself to be menaced, felt his way somewhat carefully, and then flung France his challenge in Morocco.

THE SECRET OF THE KAISER'S ACTION.

A great deal has been written about the Why and the Wherefores of the action of Germany, but the whole matter lies in a nutshell. Our King and the Kaiser were at that time by no means on the best of terms, and they were both much given to thinking the worst of each other. M. Delcassé was intriguing to such an extent that at least one of the new French Ministers firmly believed that he was bent upon plunging France into war, and was tramming his policy for that purpose. England had concluded an agreement with France, in which, in return for the abandonment of French claims in Egypt, she undertook to make no objection to France doing as she pleased in Morocco. France subsequently supplemented her agreement with England by a similar agreement with Spain. According to the German point of view, these treaties ought in common courtesy to have been officially notified with all due punctilios to the other signatories of the Madrid Convention which governs the international relations of Morocco with Christendom. When this was not done, the Kaiser frowned, but for the time laid low and said nothing. But when he found that France was beginning to act in Morocco as if her agreements with England and Spain had given her an international mandate to pacifically permeate and virtually absorb Morocco, he cried a halt. The fact that Russia had just lost the battle of Mukden proclaimed the psychological moment.

ITS IMMEDIATE SUCCESS.

The Kaiser's action pricked the bubble which M. Delcassé had been blowing so industriously. M. Delcassé had to go. M. Rouvier became Foreign Minister and preserved the peace. Lord Lansdowne formally assured Prince Metternich that there was no treaty of alliance, and that there had been no talk of any treaty of alliance with France. But, he added significantly, "if France were to become the subject of wanton and unjustifiable aggression, it would be impossible for any British Ministry to prevent this country from making common cause with France. 'Good,' wrote the Kaiser on the side of the despatch. "We know now where we stand." He had

little difficulty in securing the consent of M. Rouvier to the conference at Algieras. In return he was believed by M. Rouvier to have made promises to recognise the predominant position of France in Morocco, which his representatives at Algieras have been by no means very keen to fulfil. France, however, had in the meantime recovered from her scare. She had no longer any fear that her army would not be able to arrest a rush on Paris. Her Russian ally was no longer in the coils of the Japanese war. Moreover, the English *entente* was seen to have been strengthened, rather than weakened, by the substitution of Sir Edward Grey for Lord Lansdowne. Hence there was no longer any need for M. Rouvier. He had weathered the storm. Whoever succeeded him at the Foreign Office would have nothing to do but to carry out his policy. France, secure of the support of England and Russia, could await the delivery of the goods promised as the condition of her assent to the Conference.

THE FRENCH PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

Attention being thus no longer concentrated on foreign affairs, domestic questions began to come to the front. The great legislative achievement of the Bloc or the Radical-Socialist-Republican Union under M. Combes, and later under M. Rouvier, was the separation of Church and State. When the law was still under discussion it was suggested more in the interest of the Church than of the State, that a careful inventory should be made of all the sacred vessels, ecclesiastical vestments, relics and other valuables possessed by the various churches, in order that there might be no dispute as to their title. Unless an exact inventory is taken of the stock-in-trade at a dissolution of partnership the door is open for endless dispute. No question was raised as to the ownership of the ecclesiastical goods and chattels being legally vested in the Church. The inventory was an informal method by which the State made them over to the disestablished communion. The clause providing for the inventory was passed without protest, and when the Bill became law it was put in operation in regular course. In Notre Dame and other famous cathedrals where there was really a great deal of ecclesiastical treasure to be inventoried, every facility was given to the State official and the function passed off with mutual good will. Far different was the case in one or two Paris churches, where some militant laymen of the clerically-minded persuasion conceived the brilliant idea of rallying the faithful to resist the taking of the inventory as an act of sacrilege.

ITS SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

The Passive Resisters might have succeeded if they could have remained passive. Unfortunately they soon drifted into active measures of opposition. The gendarmes were attacked, the troops were called out. There was a riot in the church, and a

succès de sensation in the newspapers. Ministers of course declared that the law must be enforced. The sensation created by the free fight around the sacred vessels fired the fighting blood of the Clericals in various parts of France. In some places the peasants felled trees, and, filling the church with their branches, defied the myrmidons of the law to enter the log-choked edifice. In others there were scrimmages between the faithful and the authorities. At one place, Boeschepe, near the Belgian frontier, the scrimmage had fatal results. The gendarmes, losing patience, are said to have fired on their assailants with their revolvers, and one of the Clerical demonstrators was killed. Thereupon a hot debate in the Chamber. The Conservatives declared that disestablishment had become murder. The Radicals complained that M. Rouvier had been grossly remiss in not suppressing flat rebellion with a stern hand. A resolution of confidence in M. Rouvier was rejected by a majority of thirty-three—the Right voting against him for killing one man, and the Left because he had not killed many, or at least because he had not been energetic enough in enforcing the law, and as energy under such circumstances means the use of force, it comes to the same thing. Thereupon he resigned, and M. Sarrien became Prime Minister of France.

THE NEW CABINET.

It is probable that the Cabinet had got tired of M. Rouvier. He had served their turn. He had kept the peace, and now this was a handy excuse for giving another set of Ministers an innings. M. Sarrien had no difficulty in constituting a Ministry of all the Talents on a Radical foundation:—

M. Sarrien—Premier and Minister of Justice.
 M. Léon Bourgeois—Minister for Foreign Affairs;
 M. Clémenceau—Minister of the Interior.
 M. Poincaré—Minister of Finance.
 M. Etienne—Minister of War.
 M. Thomson—Minister of Marine.
 M. Briand—Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.
 M. Doumergue—Minister of Commerce.
 M. Georges Leygues—Minister for the Colonies.
 M. Barthou—Minister of Public Works.
 M. Rana—Minister of Agriculture.

ITS PROGRAMME.

The new Cabinet has to face the electors on May 20th. It could do little beyond tabling a programme administrative rather than legislative. The Budget must be voted, and then the dissolution. In Foreign Affairs the Ministerial declaration runs as follows:—

Fully conscious of the rights and vital interests which our diplomacy has to safeguard, we are sure that the exercise of these rights and the normal development of those interests can be secured without any infringement of those of any other Power. Like our predecessors, to whom we would render public justice, we hope that the rectitude and dignity of this attitude will permit the approaching and definitive settlement of pending difficulties. Faithful to an alliance whose beneficent influence is equally felt by France and Russia and to our friendships, of which we have also been able to rouse the stability and value, France has in the world a position which is confirmed by the hope of justice and peace with which she regards the different problems laid by the force of things before the nations. This spirit will continue to be ours, and this is why we

shall pursue with confidence a policy which in our opinion equally serves our country's cause and the peace of the world.

In home affairs they pledged themselves to enforce the law with all necessary circumspection but with inflexible firmness. M. Clémenceau before taking office made the very sensible suggestion that instead of using force to compel the Clericals to submit to an inventory taken for their benefit, the Government should "order their agent to withdraw and wait till—to prevent their property reverting to the State, and to continue enjoyment gratuitously the use of the churches—the Catholics apply to the authorities for the accomplishment of the formality which they have till now opposed." Whether so reasonable a strategy could be employed within two months of a General Election is doubtful. The Ministry, which at its first division, had a majority of 305 to 197 votes in the Chamber, may be relied upon to act with a keen eye to electoral chances.

II.—M. BOURGEOIS, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Sarrien is sixty-six years old, M. Bourgeois is only fifty-five, M. Clémenceau is sixty-four. Ten years ago M. Bourgeois was Prime Minister, with M. Sarrien as his Home Secretary. To-day the positions are reversed, and the younger man serves the elder. But in Foreign Affairs M. Bourgeois will probably be as independent as Sir Edward Grey. His position, indeed, is more like that which Lord Rosebery would have held in the Lib.-Lab. Cabinet if he had been willing to serve under C.-B. for M. Bourgeois is a man who has a great reputation—won chiefly by his action at the Hague Conference and his abstention from pushing his chances in France. He refused to stand for the Presidency when M. de Fallières was elected, and although he has been President of the Democratic Left in the Senate he has not taken a leading part or, at least, not a pushful part, in French party strife. He chiefly differs from Lord Rosebery in being a fervent advocate of peace and international solidarity. His book on "Solidarity," which passed through three editions, proclaims the solidarity of the human race one of the laws of nature:—

Solidarity is a great fact which comes home to us more strongly as our knowledge and experience widen. We can never hope to see justice on a satisfactory basis until the world admits the debt which in virtue of the law of solidarity weighs on us. This debt is the first charge on human liberty. Nor can there be any real liberty until it is paid. The attempts to shirk payment in the past have loaded nations with military and fiscal burdens, with pauperism and penitentiary systems, and rendered the situation of the wealthy class precarious and often miserable.

HIS PAST RECORD.

M. Bourgeois is *bourgeois* by birth as well as by name. Unlike M. Loubet and M. de Fallières, he did not come from the peasants. His father made and sold watches in the Faubourg St. Antoine when

Léon was born in Paris in 1851, and the boy was educated at the Lycée Charlemagne in the Rue St. Antoine. He is, therefore, a Parisian born and bred. He was a studious youth, devoted to the classics, and with a strong bias for art. His father, however, insisted upon his taking to the law, and filial obedience deprived M. Rodin of a rival. Henceforth sculpture was the hobby of Léon's leisure instead of the pursuit of his life. He prospered at the Bar, and became the friend and disciple of M. Floquet when he was Prefect of the Seine. The attachment stood him in good stead when M. Floquet became Minister. M. Bourgeois was seen to be a coming man. He was prosperous, full of *savoir faire*, genial with all men, eloquent, and with a happy knack of not making enemies. In religion he is a Positivist, although like many other followers of Comte, he married a Catholic, and allowed her to bring up their daughter in the Roman creed. After he had been two years Minister of Public Instruction, and had prosecuted the Panamists as Minister of Justice under M. Felix Faure, he became Prime Minister, when he had the satisfaction of making his friend M. Berthelot, the distinguished chemist, Minister for Foreign Affairs. As Prime Minister he was more popular than the President, and M. Faure seized the first opportunity to replace him by a less conspicuous man.

HIS REPUTATION AT THE HAGUE.

Under M. Loubet he was selected as first plenipotentiary to represent the French Republic at the Hague Conference. Up to that time, although he had been Prime Minister, he was comparatively unknown outside France. At the Hague he made an international reputation. Writing at the Hague immediately after the Conference closed, I thus expressed what I believe was the sentiment of all his colleagues:—

Before the delegates met at the Hague, M. Bourgeois was known to be one of half a dozen clever Frenchmen, parliamentarians and others, who have for a brief season held the post of Prime Minister in France. To-day he occupies a unique position in Europe. By universal consent there is no new reputation which has yet been made at this Conference so great as that of M. Bourgeois. So far as new reputations go, he has been the man of the Conference. His skillfulness, his extraordinary receptivity, his consuming energy, and his faculty of grasping the drifts of a dozen currents of opinion and forging in a moment a formula which will embody all the different shades of sentiment so great as that of M. Bourgeois, France never stood more in need of great men than at the present moment. It is with hearty delight, a delight felt especially by her ally Russia, that a great statesman has at last been revealed to the whole world in the debates at the Huis ten Bosch. As Chairman of the Comité d'Examen and as head of the French delegation, M. Bourgeois, brilliantly aided by his lieutenant, Baron d'Estournelles, has done a great deal to revindicate the reputation of France is the opinion both of her allies and her enemies.

PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

On his return to France he remained in comparative retirement for a year or two. He refused the Prime Ministership in 1902 in order to have his evenings free to spend with his invalid daughter. He was elected in June the same year President of

the Chamber of Deputies. It was just after M. Loubet had visited St. Petersburg, and in his address on taking the presidential chair M. Bourgeois, Radical though he was, expatiated eloquently with his not very sonorous voice on the national pride with which he had followed M. Loubet's pilgrimage to St. Petersburg:—

The reception offered to the representative of France by the Sovereign of the Russian Empire, the striking proofs of the sympathy of the great friendly and allied nation have tightened once again the bonds which unite the two countries and given fresh force to the superior idea of right, progress, and humanity which their alliance symbolises in the eyes of the world.

It is worth while recalling this, for the presence of M. Clémenceau in the Ministry can hardly be regarded in Russia as a remarkable manifestation of devotion to the Alliance which binds together France of the Revolution and the Muscovite autocracy.

After remaining President for a year, domestic affliction, culminating in the death of both his wife and his daughter, led M. Bourgeois to resign, and he remained in retreat for a year. In 1905 he resumed his place in the political arena, and was talked of in many quarters as a possible President when M. Loubet retired. His candidature, however, was not seriously pressed, and he remained in reserve to be utilised as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

HIS POLITICAL VIEWS.

His appointment has been hailed with satisfaction at home and abroad. He is a thorough Republican, who has been ever since its formation an ardent supporter of the union of all the democratic forces which M. Clémenceau labelled the Bloc. He is an uncompromising opponent of Clericalism: his speech denouncing the Christian Brothers' system of education in 1901 was placarded in every parish in France by order of the Chamber. It was one of the preliminary trumpet blasts which heralded the separation of Church and State and the war against the monastic orders. In internal affairs he is a Radical with Socialist tendencies. He is in favour of old age pensions, to be secured by the co-operation of masters, workmen, the State, and benefit societies. He has taken much interest in the housing of the poor, and is a strong advocate of co-operation. When he opened the Co-operative Congress at St. Etienne in 1902, he declared: "The Revolution broke might to create right. They must create justice by giving every one his due through solidarity, by guaranteeing everyone against natural and social risks. Only co-operation ensured that guarantee."

HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

But it is naturally with his foreign policy that Englishmen are most interested. M. Bourgeois's policy is peace. M. Bourgeois may be said to have sown the seed of the Anglo-French *entente* when at the Hague he co-operated so closely with Lord Pauncefoot and M. de Staal as to secure the success

of the Conference. That tripartite informal alliance of peace—to which America was a cordial adherent—foreshadowed the foreign policy which M. Bourgeois may be expected to pursue. He will strengthen the *entente* with England, and use his best services as honest broker to bring his Russian ally into equally close and friendly relations with this country. He will not be anti-German. He will, on the contrary, be like what he was at the Hague, a diligent "smoother" away of points of friction, and a promoter of peace and concord all round. When C.-B. uttered his memorable cry for a League of Peace last December he could not have foreseen that a beneficent Providence would provide him with such a staunch Peace Leaguer as M. Bourgeois at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Certainly as soon as the Morocco trouble is at an end there is no task to which M. Bourgeois and Sir Edward Grey can more profitably address their attention than the arrangement of a general understanding between the Powers as to the preservation of the *status quo*, the reduction of armaments, and the appropriation every year of a definite percentage of the army and navy vote for the promotion of that international solidarity the absence of which M. Bourgeois long ago declared to be secret to all our woes.

III.—M. CLEMENCEAU.

M. Clémenceau is the only member of the new Ministry when I have known personally for nearly twenty years. He was and is a personal friend of Mr. John Morley's; he used to be the most intimate friend of the late Admiral Maxse, who was also a very good friend of mine. M. Clémenceau has lived in America. He married an American. He speaks English excellently. He is one of the most brilliant of journalists, and one of the most witty and intelligent of companions. There is also in him, despite a certain cynical flippancy of speech which leads his critics sometimes to declare that he is at heart a mere *gamin de Paris*, a trace of the strain of a hero. He is as intrepid as he is dexterous. He is the Ulysses rather than the Nestor of the French Republic. He is only sixty-four, but he has been so long a leading actor in the drama of Republican politics that he seems always to date back to remote antiquity. Nevertheless he did not seem to be a day older when I last saw him in Paris in 1905 than when I first walked into the office of the *Justice* in the eighties, and found its editor writing under the serene and inspiring gaze of a replica of the Venus of Milo.

GENERAL BOULANGER AS HIS MILNER.

I have compared M. Clémenceau to Mr. Morley. To make the resemblance more complete you should Sidney Webb element would be missing. I always cross Mr. Morley with John Burns. Even then the feel a warm sympathy with M. Clémenceau, owing to the fact that he has gone through a tribulation

almost as great as that which I passed through with regard to Milner. M. Clémenceau believed in General Boulanger. But for M. Clémenceau the brave General would never have been Minister of War. M. Clémenceau put him in office as a security against the enemies of the Republic and of peace. He remained there to become the most dangerous enemy of the Republic and of the general peace. I spent some hours on the night of Boulanger's election by popular vote walking up and down the Boulevard with M. Clémenceau. Nobody knew whether if Boulanger were elected by a large majority he would not declare himself Dictator and use the army to trample out all opposition. It was a thrilling moment. Never was I so deeply impressed with the worthlessness of all constitutional guarantees in the presence of an army. Whoever can give the word of command at the War Office has the nation at his mercy. Fortunately General Boulanger loved his mistress better than the Dictatorship, and France escaped the imminent peril. How often since then I have recalled that midnight on the Boulevards especially since I found my Boulanger in Lord Milner. Boulanger and Milner have both passed from the scene in which they so cruelly betrayed the confidence of their most ardent supporters, but their names remain imperishable reminders of the danger of relying too absolutely upon the most trusted of friends and allies.

"1789" INCARNATE.

M. Clémenceau is to me the most authentic incarnation of the Revolution of 1789 now extant in Europe. He is the Revolution *en bloc*. He shares its hatreds, he has lost none of its enthusiasms. He is a Jacobin reincarnated in the skin of an Opportunist. After playing the part of Warwick the King-maker, setting up and pulling down one Ministry after another, he is now saddled with the responsibility of office. And as if to salute the new Minister the greatest catastrophe in the annals of mining is followed by a strike of miners which laid thousands of men idle. It is very much like the way in which John Burns was confronted at the Local Government Board by the demonstrations of the unemployed. M. Clémenceau has ever been a champion of miners and of strikers. After his defeat at the Var election in 1893, he published an article in *La Justice* entitled "En Avant!" of which an unfriendly critic said:—

The only thing to be gathered from this article is that he regards strikes and lawless resistance to constituted authority as the final and legitimate weapons of those who possess nothing. He is manifestly ready to offer to lend those bent on subversion, and his cry in "En Avant!" means "let the discontented and the refractory rally round me."

That article compares with M. Clémenceau's attitude to the present strike as much as John Burns's Tower Hill speeches compare to his address to the unemployed deputation last December.

CATHOLICISM HIS DEVIL FISH.

M. Clémenceau is a Freethinker who is merciless

in his attitude in relation to the Roman Catholic Church. To him the Church is a kind of Devil Fish, with the religious orders as the arms of the octopus. I cannot read Victor Hugo's famous story of the tremendous struggle in "Les Travailleurs de Mer" between his hero and the octopus without recognising that M. Clémenceau and his friends feel themselves and the Republic exactly in that position. *La pieuvre*, with its deadly sucker planted thick along every writhing arm, draining the life-blood of their victim—that is the anti-Clerical conception of the Church of Rome. In an early number of *Le Bloc* M. Clémenceau began an article headed "The Devil Fish" (*La Pieuvre*) by saying: "Perhaps you imagine, like many simple folk, that a religious congregation is a society of men who gather themselves together to adore God and to set an example of a holy life far removed from the low greed for earthly things. There are some such. But there are thousands of religious communities devoted solely to vulgar trade for filthy lucre."

He then proceeds to analyse an official return showing that there were then in France 2500 religious orders actively engaged in competing in business with the lay citizens, and he invoked against them the same kind of tradis union prejudice that is roused by the introduction of cheap Chinese labour. These men celibates, without family or civic ties, undercut the market against honest fathers of families. They flourish in the liquor business, wholesale and retail, exploiting the most redoubtable of human vices in the interest of the coffers of the Church. It is easy to imagine the play which this son of Voltaire makes with these clerical black-legs, who keep pigs, manufacture false pearls, and distil strong drink for the glory of God and the profit of Holy Church. He was the powerful advocate of Disestablishment long before the Bloc felt itself strong enough to grapple with the Church.

THE GREAT ANTI-JINGO OF FRANCE.

M. Clémenceau's great distinction has been his resolute and unwavering opposition to a policy of Imperialism. It was he who more than any man deterred France from joining with us in our Egyptian campaign. He was the invest-rate enemy of M. Ferry, whom he relentlessly pursued and ultimately overthrew for his policy of Asiatic expansion. It is true that M. Clémenceau can hardly be said to be a man of peace. He has fought many duels, including one with M. Déroulède, who accused him of being in the pay of Dr. Cornelius Herz and the Panamist ring and his antipathy to foreign expeditions has usually been attributed quite as much to his distrust of Germany as to any humanitarian objections to making war on coloured races. With him the memory of the Terrible Year is still vivid. He was mayor of Montmartre in the year of the siege, and although he never speaks of Alsace and Lorraine, he never forgets. He wrote last year:—

The fundamental conditions of peace—not the peace I should like, but the only one which is possible in the present condition of Europe—is that we should dispose of sufficient force to discourage every aggressor. Force, alas, consists of guns, rifles, and soldiers, as also of alliances and agreements.

HIS STAND FOR DREYFUS.

But if we can substitute the force of alliances and agreements for the costly armaments which are ruining civilisation, no one will be better pleased than M. Clémenceau.

The second great distinction of M. Clémenceau is the splendid part which he played in the Dreyfus affair. He stands in the foremost fighting line of the heroic few who stood for justice in the darkest days of the reaction. As the Boer War was our Dreyfus case, no one can sympathise so much with M. Clémenceau as the pro-Boers, both in the hour of our defeat and now in the hour of our victory. M. Clémenceau who founded the *Justice* in 1880, became the fighting man-at-arms of the *Aurora* during the prolonged Dreyfus combat, and rendered yeoman's service to the cause of justice. Nor was it only with his pen that he defended the right. He pleaded the cause before the Court, and on one occasion, in February, 1898, he made a powerful use of the crucifix as an argument against the refusal to reconsider the *chose jugée*:—

"We hear much talk," said Clémenceau, "of the *chose jugée*." M. Clémenceau raised his head towards the immense painting of the Christ on the cross, hanging in view of the entire company over the heads of the scarlet-robed judges. "Look here at the *chose jugée*. This image placed in our judgement hall recalls the most marvellous judicial error which the world has known." (There were ironical cries from the audience.) "No, I am not one of His adherents; but I love Him perhaps more than those who invoke Him so singularly, to preach religious proscription!"

M. Clémenceau is no friend of the Russian alliance. If Russia were to become a constitutional State that would be another affair. But for him, as for most French Radicals, Russia is the enemy of freedom and Japan the hope of civilisation in the East. In the past he has never hesitated to defend even the excesses of the Revolutionaries as the inevitable result of the repressive system which denies to Russians the fundamental liberties of civilised nations. He is *per contra* a warm friend of England and the English, and has for a year or two past been expected as an honoured guest to visit London.

M. CLEMENCEAU AND "LE BLOC."

For ten years, from 1883-1893, he was regarded as the master and maker of ministries in France. In 1893 he lost his seat for the Var amid the outcry raised over the Panama scandal. In 1901 he founded the weekly paper *Le Bloc*. The title clung to the party. The French Revolution, he said, was a block, a thing which must be accepted or rejected *en bloc*. In our villainous political slang, *Le Bloc* was the party which went the whole hog for the Revolution. In the following year he was elected senator for his old constituency, the Var, and now

he has taken office as Minister for the Interior. In many respects he is the most notable of modern French politicians, and there is none whose fortunes will be watched with more sympathetic interest on this side the Channel.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

M. Clémeau's personal appearance was described fifteen years ago by one who knew him well, but who omitted to say that, whatever he might look like, M. Clémeau is no Puritan. The description, however, is accurate, and as M. Clémeau never

seems to grow older, it may be accepted as a picture of the new Minister of the Interior:—

In his appearance, M. Clémeau has something of the character of a Puritan of Cromwell's Court. He is a middle-sized man, thin, with a big, bony head, straight, thick eyebrows, and deep-set, twinkling eyes. To those who look closer at the face it bears traces of continual effort and premature fatigue, traces of a something which might be politely qualified as scepticism. When he speaks his voice is sharp and his words short, his gestures are decisive, and, even when his face is in movement, his delivery remains calm. In the tribune he is a powerful antagonist. Just as in his exterior appearance there is an affectation of calm and austerity, so in his speeches there is an appearance of the most rigid precision—an appearance with which he deceives himself and others.

TO THE NORTH POLE IN AN AIRSHIP.



Mr. Walter Wellman,

The well-known journalist who is to travel to the North Pole by airship.

To travel in an airship to the North Pole might be looked upon as a wild-cat scheme, only fit to be regarded as the product of minds wholly given over to imagination, without any practical turn to them at all; but one of the Chicago newspapers has, according to *The World To-day*, instructed Mr. Wellman, who is its chief Washington correspondent, to make another effort to reach the Pole. Mr. Wellman has already made two expeditions, unsuccessful, of course. This time he is to travel by airship. A

good many people estimate that the whole affair is simply a scheme to advertise the paper and its representatives, but *The World To-day* estimates that the proprietors of the *Record Herald* are sincere, and states that it is quite certain that Mr. Wellman is. "Everybody who knows him and his aspirations and ambitions knows that. It is a daring, audacious thing he is preparing to do, but he has done daring and audacious things before, and his friends are not in the least concerned as to his ability to carry out his part of this latest project. The airship may not come up to expectations, but Mr. Wellman can be depended upon to do his duty. He may fail to reach the Pole, and he may lose his life in the attempt; but, in either event, there will not have been any lack of courage or skill or indomitable will-power on his part to help make the expedition a success. The world knows more of Walter Wellman's newspaper and magazine writings than it knows of Walter Wellman, the man. He has travelled extensively, and has met many people, but there are other newspaper men in Washington who have a much wider acquaintance than he. He is even personally unknown to many of his colleagues, for he is seldom seen in the press galleries or at the other haunts of newspaper men, and he is not what in latter-day parlance is called a 'mixer,' or, for that matter, a generally popular man. His temperament and personality do not win him friends indiscriminately, but the friends he has are warm friends, whose regard for him and belief in him and his competence are cordial and complete. Born at Mentor, Ohio, forty-seven years ago, he has more grey in his hair and more lines in his face than the average man of his age, for his previous work in the Polar regions, and the busy life he has led, have left their marks. He still limps as a result of an injury received during his last attempt to reach the Pole."

Mr. Wellman's two former expeditions were made in 1894 and 1898-1899. If the present trip does come off, it is certain that the eyes of the world will be turned towards the ice-bound regions of the North. It is to be hoped that he will not meet with the same fate that without doubt met André.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S ANSWER.

In the *Hibbert Journal* for April there is a very noteworthy article by Sir Oliver Lodge on "The Divine Element in Christianity." It is a clear and explicit answer to the challenge which is addressed to every man. It will horrify many; it will bring a welcome ray of light to others. For his faith in the Divinity of Christ demands as a foundation a denial of what many regard as the fundamentals of the Christian creed. In Sir Oliver Lodge's conception of the Divinity of Christ it is essential that He should not have been miraculously conceived, that He should not have been miraculously resurrected, and that He should not have ascended up into heaven. Instead of being a man unique, exceptional, apart, the whole significance of the Incarnation lies in what Sir Oliver Lodge calls the ununiqueness of His ordinary humanity. I do not take it that Sir Oliver Lodge denies the possibility of the conception by the Virgin or of the resurrection or of the ascension. He merely maintains that, if such things happened in the case of Christ, they are possibilities latent in humanity, and may yet become the common experience of mankind. Sir Oliver Lodge says:—

The exceptional glorification of his body is a pious heresy—a heresy which misses the truth lying open to our eyes. His humanity is to be recognised as real and ordinary and thorough and complete; not in middle life alone, but at birth and at death and after death. Whatever happened to him may happen to any one of us, provided we attain the appropriate altitude: an altitude which, whether within our individual reach or not, is assuredly within reach of humanity.

SIX KINDS OF CHRISTIANITY AND ONE MORE.

Sir Oliver Lodge describes six kinds of Christianity, and then adds his own. The first is the Evangelical or Pauline; the second the Sacerdotal, which claims to have Peter as its patron saint; the third is the practical school, with James as its lawgiver; the fourth the mystical or emotional, associated with St. John; the fifth the Christianity of M. Pobiedonosteff, which he calls "governing or hierarchical Christianity," and which he regards as the special offspring of the Evil One; the sixth is the Christianity of Jesus of Nazareth. To these six Sir Oliver Lodge adds his own, which, he claims, embodies the essential truth of all pagan and of all other religions. That sixth form of Christianity is the pantheistic, which recognises Christ as Divine, because it sees in Him the highest point yet reached of the manifestation of the God who is immanent in all things. The Incarnation is the intensification of the doctrine of Immanence.

THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.

Sir Oliver Lodge inclines to the belief that the kind of religion taught and intended by Jesus Himself was a blend of numbers one and three, or a Paul-James mixture. The worship of God as a spirit and the service of man as a brother are the warp and woof of the pure Christian faith, but its fundamental substratum lies in the conception of a human God, a crucified God, not apart from the universe, but immanent in every part of it revealed in the Incarnation. Evolution is the emerging of God in and through matter. Man is the highest point reached, and Jesus the loftiest peak of humanity. What He reached we may all hereafter attain. In Sir Oliver Lodge's eyes the whole value of Christianity lies in the denial of the supernormal difference between Christ and the ordinary man. Usually theologians level Jesus up to the Infinite. Sir Oliver Lodge levels the Infinite down to man, Jesus is the mean term, the meeting point at which the nature of one and the possibilities of the other are most fully revealed.

"THE INCARNATE SPIRIT OF HUMANITY."

What is the God whom Christ revealed? It is "the incarnate spirit of humanity, or rather the incarnate spirit of humanity is recognised as a real intrinsic part of God." In the life blood of Christianity this is the most vital element, and it is the root fact underlying the superstitions of idolatry and all varieties of anthropomorphism. Sir Oliver Lodge says:—

The Christian idea of God is not that of a being outside the universe, above its struggles and advances, looking on and taking no part in the process, *solus* exulted, beneficent, self-determined and complete; no, it is also that of a God who loves, who yearns, who suffers, who keenly laments the rebellions and misguided activity of the free agents brought into being by Himself as part of Himself, who enters into the storm and conflict, and is subject to conditions as the Soul of it all; conditions not artificial and transitory, but inherent in the process of producing free and conscious beings, and essential to the full self-development even of Deity. It is a marvellous and bewildering thought, but whatever its value, and whether it be an ultimate revelation or not, it is the revelation of Christ.

This may seem heretical to many. Sir Oliver Lodge consoles himself by reflecting that it certainly seemed blasphemous to the contemporaries of Christ, but "this was the idea He grasped during those forty days of solitary communion, and never subsequently let go."

In *Macmillan's* for February Mr. H. L. Puxley enumerates the horrors that spring from contamination of milk, either by ordinary dirt or by preservatives, and insists that cleanliness is all that is needed to ensure a healthy milk supply.

THE GREATEST OF THE HOHEN-ZOLLERNS.

This is the high position to which Mr. A. Maurice Low, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, suggests the present German Emperor may be found to be entitled. His sketch is one long eulogy of William the Second. He says that—

This Emperor is a serious man, a man fully impressed with the responsibilities of kingly station, to whom the crown is more than a symbol and the sceptre less the sign of power than the vow of duty.

But "it is the penalty genius pays to mediocrity to be misunderstood." His dismissal of Bismarck is explained not merely by the Kaiser's desire to be master in his own household. But—

the Emperor was sagacious enough to know that if Bismarck remained in power he would again so manipulate affairs as to force Germany into war, precisely as he had made the first William take the field against France. The Emperor, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, is essentially a man of peace, and while he is not afraid to fight, he knows the cost of war, and that the nation victorious pays a price almost as heavy as the nation defeated.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GRANDSON.

He points to the fact, which Englishmen need often to remember, that the Kaiser is the grandson of Queen Victoria:—

The Emperor inherits the dominant mental characteristics of his grandmother, which made her one of the great figures of history. These salient traits are a tremendous grasp and intense love of detail, and a capacity to get at the bottom of every subject. Queen Victoria would never consent perfunctorily to sign a paper that her Ministers might lay before her, but insisted upon knowing its full significance. She had a passion for hearing about things and great events at first hand. In much the same way the Emperor has his hand upon the pulse of affairs.

HIS FEMINE INSIGHT.

Of his formidable power as orator Mr. Low says:—

The Emperor is an extemporaneous speaker. It is only on rare occasions that he prepares a speech. Anyone who reads carefully the Emperor's speeches will not fail to notice that the Kaiser hidding God-speed to his sailors and the commander-in-chief of the army addressing a group of educated noblemen are different men. In each case he has so accurately gauged the comprehension of his listeners, and varied accordingly his language and the very process of thought, that the two speeches give the impression of a dual personality in their author.

Another secret of his hold over men is a peculiar quality of mind, the power of instinctive judgment and knowledge. For William II. combines with the logical and strong masculine mind the distinguishing feminine characteristics of reaching without conscious reasoning quick decisions which are often superior to a man's most careful deductions.

A MANAGER OF MEN.

Of his power of manipulating men Mr. Low says:—

During the winter, when the Reichstag is in session, the Emperor usually attends the receptions given by the Ministers of the Crown to which the members of the Reichstag are invited. Meeting there men who may not be so friendly to his policy as he would like to have them, he attempts to convert them by argument, by appeal, by the subtlety of flattery, asking them with most engaging frankness to show him the fallacy or weakness of his policy. In this way he has won over more than one rebellious member.

The way in which he made the navy, from being least popular into the most popular thing in Ger-

many, is another proof. Yet another is suggested by the way in which he weakened the Social Democratic Party by instituting a new order and decorating every man, officers as well as privates, who served in the Franco-Prussian war, and this by way of the 100th anniversary of his grandfather's birth. So "he disarmed a political party with the gift of a toy."

GREATNESS MISUNDERSTOOD.

In conclusion Mr. Low says:—

This is William II., the man who has been termed badly balanced, vain, impetuous. Badly balanced he is not, because no man not equably poised could have escaped the pitfalls which have surrounded him for the past seventeen years. A vain man is usually a foolish man. The Emperor is not. Impetuous he is, and yet it is vehemence tempered by reason and restraint; he knows when to strike and when to hold himself in leash. When the history of this period of the German Empire is written, it may be discovered that William the Second was a man who spoke for the future to hear. Then it may be understood that his influence was for peace and not for war; that he spoke with a purpose; that he heard the voice of humanity; that he was one of the positive forces of his time. The Hohenzollerns have given to history a great elector and a great king, and William the First has been called a great emperor. History may yet find that greater than the greatest of his race is the reigning sovereign; because while the claims of his ancestors are written in war, his title to greatness is the dower of peace.

THE HEAD-HUNTERS OF FORMOSA.

Mr. Norman Shaw describes in *Macmillan's* a very risky visit which he paid to the country of the head-hunters in Formosa, which, off the beaten track, and with a bad climate, remains one of the few places unknown to Western men. "Hence its great fascination, which is increased by the fact that the mountainous interior is inhabited by a race of blood-thirsty savages, whose chief delight is to sally forth on head-hunting raids."

Few strangers, except some Japanese, have ventured near the head-hunters' territory, and for hundreds of years these tribes, eight in number, and akin to the Dyaks of Borneo, have withstood the world. They have never known a master, never felt the yoke of any man. Not long ago they raided Taipei, the Formosan capital, creeping down upon it unexpectedly at dead of night, and sparing neither age nor sex in their hunt for heads. More commonly, however, they confine themselves to stalking the Chinese of either sex engaged in tea-picking. They are a small, but athletic and supple, race, and their women are not secluded after the usual fashion of Asiatic women. The Japanese, recognising that systematic warfare against these head-hunters is impossible, for 100,000 men would be as nothing in the dense jungles and virgin forests where they dwell, are trying a policy of conciliation and confidence-winning. They encourage the men to bring articles for barter, and in time the writer thinks they will achieve their purpose, though he admits that that achievement is highly difficult and dangerous.

FRANCE AS BANKER TO JAPAN :

A PROPOSED FRANCO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

In February "A Friend of the Franco-Russian Alliance" contributed to *La Revue* an article in which he contended that France ought not to lend Russia any more money, at any rate not till Russia is free.

Another anonymous, but equally able, writer contributes to *La Revue* of March 15th a plea for a Franco-Japanese Alliance, chiefly in order that France may become banker to Japan! He compliments *La Revue* on what it has already accomplished in the matter of international initiatives, and then prepares the ground for a Franco-Japanese Alliance, urging that it would be profitable to France, to Japan, and to the peace of the world.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The only opposition in France to a Franco-Japanese Alliance, he says, could come from those who pretend that such an arrangement is incompatible with the dignity of France owing to her intimate relations with Russia.

Russia, however, will do nothing to hinder it. On the contrary, she recognises that it is her duty to re-establish, from the economic point of view, correct relations with Japan. Both nations, in fact, reckon on friendly economic relations, the surest guarantee for good political relations. Russia will further the idea of a Franco-Japanese Alliance, because the immediate consequence of such a diplomatic compact would promote a Russo-Japanese *rapprochement* which both nations desire, but dare not say so openly, and for Russia it would signify a lasting peace in the Far East.

JAPANOPHOBIA.

In certain circles some uneasiness of another nature is felt with reference to Japan. The Japanophobes consider the Russo-Japanese War as an insolent provocation of the white race by the yellow world, but they are really confusing Japanese activity with affairs of conquest. Under the mystico-Christian inspiration of the Kaiser have arisen apostles of a new religion of hatred and oppression, demanding a union of whites against the yellow races, with the object of preventing the natural development of the latter by keeping them in perpetual vassalage. These people are quite convinced of the aggressive character of Japanese expansion. They know that in the event of a conflict in Indo-China, France would be materially and morally unable to defend her colonies against such a formidable military foe, drunk with enthusiasm for conquest, as they represent the contemporary Japanese to be. Perhaps this is one of the reasons of their Japanophobia. But if Japan became the ally of France, all this fear and suspicion of Japan would disappear, and France would be able to save a few millions out of the cost of organisation of colonial armaments.

FINANCIAL GAIN.

The advantages of an alliance belong, however, to the economic order. Japan has everything to make her successful in her enterprises—except capital, and therefore she must borrow. Now, the best and easiest way to prevent the yellow races from becoming an independent isolated economic Power is to join them, and at present Europeans are invited to do so. If Europeans neglect the opportunity now, the yellow races will have no need of them twenty years hence, and we shall see, not the grotesque invasion of savage hordes imagined by the Kaiser, but the inevitable decline of the economic supremacy of the West.

Those who are sceptical of Franco-Japanese co-operation will not understand why Japan, with a very wealthy ally in England, and a still wealthier and more discreet friend in America, would prefer, or only admit, France in this powerful syndicate. But the reasons are not far to seek.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION.

Japan has always been much attracted to France. Japanese jurisprudence is French. The great Liberal movement in Japan was born under French influence. Before the unfortunate Treaty of Simonski the French were the people most beloved by Japan, and to-day, again, we have Japanese sympathies.

M. Motono, when at Paris, assured the writer that the Japanese admired the chivalrous instincts of the French people and the French Government desirous of reconciling their duties of friendship towards Russia and loyalty towards Japan. Another Japanese scholar described the French race as probably the only one which showed no race-prejudice.

France, in turn, does not conceal her affection for Japan. She believes the Japanese capable of the most brilliant intellectual, social, political, and military development.

FRANCE TO THE RESCUE!

To come to the main point, there is no more realistic nation than the Japanese. The only economic rivals Japan has discovered are Germany, England, and America, and as she does not wish to appeal to the two latter, her political friends, and themselves commercial and industrial nations, for financial support, she must look elsewhere for a banker. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance ought to guarantee peace, but not the common prosperity of the contracting parties.

The banker which Japan needs is France. France is not a competitor of Japan's. It would be much easier for France to invite Japan, and assure her in advance of a welcome reception, than it would be for Japan to come and knock at the door of France. Before France can become banker to Japan there must be an official *rapprochement* to establish political confidence between the two Governments and mutual confidence between the two nations.

If France does not step in at the present psychological moment, Germany, who is not a great banker, will do so, for she has been already working for nearly a year for a *rapprochement* with Japan. Everything combines to hasten the realisation of a Franco-Japanese Alliance—the situation in Indo-China, the development of commercial Pan-Mongolism, the internal condition of China, the needs of Russia in her Far-Eastern possessions, the happy Anglo-French *entente*, the financial interest and the sorry condition of the political European exchequer—everywhere there are solid irrefutable arguments for the necessity of the diplomatic work here described. All Japanese statesmen, without exception, are in favour of the scheme which would embrace in one desire for peace and prosperity Russia, Japan, England, France, and the United States.

A DEMOCRATIC GERMANY.

In the first March number of *La Revue*, E. Reybel has a study of the Democratic Evolution of Germany.

ALCOHOLIC LETHARGY.

The writer notes that in the year 1905 a wave of unrest and reform has passed over most European States, but Germany alone has not seemed to stir. He gives various reasons for the apparent passiveness of the German people, suggesting that they may not have become sufficiently discontented to move, or that their patience is not yet quite exhausted. Beer and alcohol, the writer thinks, have probably had much to do with keeping the people loyal. Not that they are habitual drunkards, but that the daily drinking causes lethargy of mind and body.

Another factor is religious sentiment, and a third is the fact that the Germans have not hitherto taken so active an interest in political events as the people of most other countries have done.

INDICATIONS OF NATIONAL AWAKENING.

Nevertheless there are indications of a democratic awakening. The old Prussian discipline in the army has broken down, and the soldier will no longer stand being treated as an inferior being, but rebels against the brutality of his superiors. Everywhere a certain independence towards authority is manifesting itself. Electoral contests are more spirited, and strikes and other popular movements are on the increase. Among other general causes of democratic progress may be mentioned the spread of popular education, the establishment of libraries, popular theatres, reading clubs, music clubs, etc. Thus the man of the people is gradually beginning to think of other things than his daily life; his horizon being widened, he wants to know what is going on in the world.

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL STATE.

Before 1870, Germany was an agricultural country, but since that date the Germans have become more and more industrial. In a word, the German people have raised their material and moral condition, especially in the towns; but as all progress is costly, the working classes have to pay higher rents, and consequently they demand higher wages, and hence many of the strikes. The feudal world, which lived on the land, has been crushed by the young industrial *bourgeoisie*. As it is the workers of the towns and great industrial centres who have transformed England into a democratic State, the industrial development of Germany is the most potent factor in German democratic evolution.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROVINCES.

The democratic evolution, however, is not manifested in an equal degree in all parts of the German Empire. It is much more accentuated in the South and in the West than in the North-East, and the States of the South and West are much more advanced than Prussia. Nearly all the democrats are from the Southern and Western States. Still, the democratic evolution is very real, though the contrasts between the different regions and the preponderance of Prussia may seem to retard it and give it something of the character of a struggle between the aristocratic North-East and the other regions. The drawback is that Prussia, the heart of the Empire, remains reactionary, while the democratic regions are the provinces. Nevertheless the triumph of democracy in Germany is certain. It has already attacked the army and the bureaucracy. The spirit of revolt is growing among the people; crimes of *lèse-majesté* are more common; religious sentiment has disappeared in the towns, and is disappearing in the country districts; and the masses are beginning to play an active part in political life. A new democratic Germany is at hand.

A MASTER OF THE LYRIC.

The March *Westermann* contains a most interesting article, by Julius Bab, on Theodor Storm as a Master of the Lyric. The study is based on two anonymous articles on the Lyric as an Art-Form, which Storm contributed to an art-publication some sixty years ago.

The real business of the lyric, according to Storm, consists in maintaining an attitude of mind in the poem, which the poem will in turn reproduce in the mind of the receptive reader, and thus the value and the effect of the poem will depend on the most individual representation being found together with the most universally available subject-matter. The higher the sentiment the more convincing will be the form of expression. The lyric ought to offer the reader a revelation, a satisfaction which he could not give to himself. The most perfect lyric first appeals to the senses, while the spiritual arises out of it as fruit comes from the blossom.

THE GROWTH OF PLUTOCRACY IN AMERICA.

The *Arena* for March publishes an interview with Mr. D. G. Phillips, a popular American novelist, who takes the gloomiest views concerning the immediate future of the United States. He has some quaint notions concerning England, the influence of whose aristocracy is, he believes, corrupting American Society, but his opinions about the United States are not second-hand:—

The well-known Republican organ, the *Daily Eagle* of Wichita, Kansas, recently published the following as coming from a member of the Standard Oil Company:—

"We are bigger than the Government. Standard Oil is stronger than the United States. We own the Senate and the House. If you pursue your investigations beyond the point necessary to fool the public we will have you removed. We can secure the instant deposition of the secretary of commerce and labour, Mr. Metcalf, and the commissioner of corporations. If you persecute me in the slightest degree you will be out of your job, and, if you keep at the business you will find what we say is absolutely true. Rockefeller is a bigger man than Roosevelt."

There is enough truth in this to give point to Mr. Phillips's picture of the growth of plutocracy in the American Republic. He says:—

From the White House, where nothing short of a reactionary revolution has taken place, where we find a democratic President with the ceremonial of a king—"a ceremonial more rigid than that of the Court of the Tsar," according to the wife of one of the ambassadors—down through the servants' world of the plutocracy, a new social order as insidious as it is progressive in character and as censorial to monarchical rule as it is fatal to democratic government is being created. It grows, persecute power in official America; that is to say, its servants are the masters of the people and privileged wealth has set its heart on an aristocratic instead of a democratic government.

Who can doubt the presence of a powerful, determined, autocratic plutocracy that is steadily growing more and more arrogant and arbitrary? Look at the courts; notice the steady encroachments of the judiciary—a judiciary made up chiefly of corporation attorneys; note that the extension of the injunction power is now being contemplated by a new engine of despotism—so-called "constructive contempt"; look at the steady and rapid centralisation of government, the assumptions of new and undreamed of powers by the President, the usurpation of legislative and judicial functions by the bureaux and departments; look at the present autocratic character of the once great educational forum and popular legislative department of government, the House of Representatives. It is to-day the creature of the Speaker and the Committee on Rules. And a glance at the personnel of the Senate will reveal to the most cursory optimist the real power behind the throne. The Senate is to-day the creature of plutocracy and perhaps the most powerful engine in the nation for defeating the true interests of the people on all vital measures that affect corporate wealth. Unpleasant as the fact may be, it is nevertheless true that the real power in government to-day is privileged wealth acting systematically and often corruptly through the agencies of the party-boss, the controlled machine and its minions in official life.

Things will be worse before they are better, because the plutocracy to-day controls in a large degree the articulate class of the republic. The leaders are theirs. Not all of course, but the great majority, and more will be bought over; some by money bribes; more by the lust for power and still more effective social bribe. This last is the most subtle, insidious and, I think, powerful weapon in the hands of plutocracy. The lawyers are largely its hirelings, and they become judges, secretaries, and senators.

The colleges in most European lands are the hotbeds of freedom and democracy; with us their voice is being quietly but effectively silenced by the large and the lust for bribes. The patronage of plutocracy is corrupting and morally and mentally degrading. And what is true of the college and university is equally true of the church.

Brain, men that are useful are paid—well paid—by the triumphant dollar-eating class, but the rest must be subservient. For some years to come the buying up of the articulate class will continue. The war against democracy will be steadily and aggressively waged; despotic and un-

democratic precedents will be everywhere established. But though the king is on the throne; though plutocracy is rampant in politics, in business, in society; though its ascendancy is undeniable in the republic to-day; and though I believe it is so firmly entrenched that it will increase in power and arrogance for a few years to come, there are forces at work that will ultimately bring about its inevitable overthrow.

THE DESTINY OF THE WEST INDIES.

When a special commissioner of the *Times* feels it his duty to write an article to the *North American Review* to proclaim that it is the inevitable destiny of the British West Indian islands to be absorbed by the American Republic, it must be admitted that the end seems to be in sight. This is what Mr. W. P. Livingstone has done in the March *North American Review*. He says:—

The truth of the matter is that, despite all tendencies to the contrary, the West Indies are irresistibly drifting towards the United States, and will inevitably be drawn into organic connection with that country. The process is in line with natural law and economic necessity. Physically, they are part of the United States, and their trade flows thither, because in the United States they find, for the majority of their products, their nearest and most profitable market. If we take Jamaica, we find that over 63 per cent. of its export goes to the United States, while over 40 per cent. of its imports is credited to the same country. It is relying more and more upon delicate and perishable produce, which comprises 60 per cent. of its total exports; and of this the greater proportion finds its way to the United States, the value of fruit alone being nearly six million dollars. The other colonies are very much in the same position. Yet, while thus commercially dependent on the United States, the relation subsisting between them is of the most precarious nature.

It is in view of such facts that very many West-Indians believe that the only possible hope for the islands lies in their cession to the United States, and in their securing, like Puerto Rico, a free entry for their produce into its natural market. There has never been any serious public consideration of the question, but one finds it privately advocated by planters and merchants everywhere. The chief reason for the absence of a responsible movement is the fact that the idea is thought to be unpopular among the mass of the people, who might boycott the individuals that supported it. The negroes are well aware of the inferior position occupied by the coloured population in the United States, and it is believed that they would resist American domination, though there has never been any opportunity of testing their real sentiment in the matter.

The only alternative, that of absorption by Canada, seems remote. It is a curious situation. Who would have thought that the lynching of negroes in the Southern States would be a more effective temporary guarantee of the integrity of the British Empire in the West Indies than the whole British fleet!

THE DOOM OF THE BURMESE.

The *Indian World* of February quotes from the *Times* of India a melancholy article upon the doom of the Burmese. The result of the annexation of Burmah, according to the writer, is that wealth accumulates and the Burmese decay. He says:—

The material prosperity of Burmah must grow, for its foundations are built on a solid rock of agricultural and mineral wealth that has scarce begun to be quarried. Yes; but what is to be the place of the Burman in the new State? There is no room for him in Rangoon. Many of the Burmans are commonly regarded as a purely Burmese city. In Mandalay the Burman is jostled by Sikh policemen and Indian soldiers. In the great buzzing market he is elbowed aside by Chinese, Mussulman, and Hind trade.

If he embarks on any enterprise you may be sure that the

capital is found by a Madras Chetty or a Chinese money-lender, and that but a meagre share of the profits finds its way into Burmese cash-boxes. Although the Burman is everywhere, it is not he who has the money. Of the rural districts it is more difficult to speak. If you inquire of those who know, however, you will invariably be told the same tale. That despite the existence of great areas of untitled land the Burman falls more deeply year by year into the toils of the Madras and Chinese money-lender. That where he is not actually expropriated by the foreigner, he is drifting into the position of the sowcar's serf.

There are some who would coldly view as inevitable the overwhelming of the Burmese by the mixed low races who are pouring into the country, and the extinction of the only laughter-loving race in our Asiatic Empire. Happily they are few.

Unfortunately, whether few or many, they seem unable to suggest any means by which the overwhelming of the only laughter-loving race in our Eastern Empire can be averted.

INDIA A NATION:

HOW WE ARE DIGGING OUR OWN GRAVE.

The supreme duty of every foreign Power which has acquired dominion over other nations is to dig its own grave with the maximum of despatch. In other words, just as fathers train their sons to stand on their own feet and make their own way in the world, so Empires should seek ever to make their subjects fit to dispense with their aid.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS A SPADE.

In India the process has been slow but steady, and now a distinct national sentiment has been developed among the Indian peoples chiefly, it would seem, by the spread of the English language. The *Indian World* of February, quoting from the *Pioneer*, says:—

Unification is, in essence, an assertion of race difference, and the unity brought about by the use of the English language seems doomed to be used against those whose native tongue the English language is. The new sentiment of Indian nationality, embracing, in its scope, the Burman and the Meeh, the Kol and the Santal, the Naga and the Cossyah, as well as the ancient civilised races of India, is a very remarkable and interesting result of the vigour and efficiency of British rule in India.

THE EFFECT OF THE JAPANESE OBJECT LESSON.

The process of gravedigging is not rapid enough to satisfy the Indians. They complain that in the King's Speech self-government is relied upon as means of promoting prosperity and loyalty to the Crown in the Transvaal, and they ask, why not also in India?—

May we be permitted to enquire why two different policies should be followed in two different parts of the Empire, under the same Government and at the same time, to ensure a common end—"the increase of prosperity and loyalty to the Crown"? If India has not yet been fit for free institutions, it is certainly not her fault. If after one and half a century of British rule, India remains where she was in the Middle Ages, what a sad commentary must it be upon the civilising influences of that rule! When the English came to India, this country was the leader of Asiatic civilisation and the undoubted centre of light in the Asiatic world; Japan was then nowhere. Now, in fifty years, Japan has revolutionised her history with the aid of modern arts of progress, and India, with one hundred and fifty years of English rule, is still condemned to tutelage.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

The *Indian World* says:—

The Conservatives used to look upon India as a semi-savage country where personal and autocratic rule was

believed to suit the genius of its people; but may we not hope that Mr. John Morley knows the situation better, both as a scholar and a politician? Will the Liberal Party treat India as the Conservatives did, and allow no reform in the constitution and Government of the Indian Empire? If India finds that there is nothing to choose between the two great parties in England, then her loyalty and attachment to England will, as a matter of course, receive a great shock. . . . Why should not, then, the Government of India be revised in the light of modern progress and be adapted to the needs and requirements of the modern day?

AN APPEAL TO BRITISH LIBERALS.

Revision, the editor declares, is imperatively needed:—

Under the system of government that now obtains in the country, the development of any popular institution in India or even our training for any sort of representative government must be considered absolutely impossible. Bureaucracy and personal rule, two bastard issues of Imperialism, are holding their reins too tight in India and it is only upon the ashes of autocracy that the temple of freedom can be built. We must therefore wage an uncompromising war against autocracy and appeal to our Liberal friends in England to help us in this crusade. Once we are down with that feudal and time-worn form of government, our salvation will begin to dawn upon us. It will not do any more to tell us that the East is East and that no popular government can thrive this side of the Mediterranean, for Japan has effectually dispelled the Western superstition on this point and has proved as worthy of representative, and self, government as any country in Europe.

THE TRUMPETER OF SAKKINGEN.

It is not given to many poets to achieve such fame with one work that many new editions of it appear every year, as is the case with Joseph Viktor von Scheffel, the author of "The Trumpeter of Sakkingen." Scheffel is best known by this book and two others—"Ekkehard," a mediæval prose romance, and "Gaudeamus," a collection of students' songs.

An interesting chapter in the poet's life has recently been given to the world, and in the March number of *Westermann* is told the love-story of Scheffel and Emma Heim, together with the circumstances of the present publication of Scheffel's letters to his "Emmale," which have appeared in book form with Emma Heim's personal recollections of the poet. Scheffel's friendship with Emma Heim extended from 1851 to the day of his death, thirty-five years later, in 1886.

In "The Trumpeter of Sakkingen," a tale in verse of the Thirty Years' War, which Scheffel wrote while he was in Italy, the poet expresses his longing for his love in the Black Forest; but no one, not even Joannes Proelss, Scheffel's biographer, seems to have been aware that Emma Heim, who celebrated her seventieth birthday in Berlin last year, had influenced the poet's work so much. When Scheffel returned from Italy to ask her to become his wife, it was to learn that her hand had already been promised to another. The correspondence is an autobiography of the most intimate nature, portraying the poet's life, with all its struggles and bitterness, as well as happiness.

THE GERMAN BOGEYMAN.

HELP! HELP! SIR E. GREY TO THE RESCUE.

The Germanophobists of the *Fortnightly* have at least one redeeming virtue. They are so profoundly ashamed of their mischievous work that they skulk behind pseudonyms and asterisks. Cowards, with their visors down month after month, do their best to bound Great Britain into war with Germany. This month "Perseus" leads the van, fittingly supported by " * * * ". Both profess to be consumed by a deadly fear lest the Kaiser will gobble up Austria-Hungary. Take "Perseus" first:—

THE TASK OF SIR EDWARD GREY—AND RUSSIA.

There is only one statesman capable of restoring the European equilibrium. That statesman is Sir Edward Grey. There is only one means by which might be created a compromise more enough to relieve the cause of European peace from its present entire dependence upon the Kaiser's personal will, and to provide sufficient collateral security. That means will be found, if at all, in the definite adhesion of the Tsar to a purely defensive compact or alliance formed in the first instance between England, France, and Russia. Nothing else can set limits to the exercise of the German veto in the affairs of Europe. No thoughtful observer of international events, indeed, can be too sanguine upon this point. It may prove that the cause of Europe ceases to exist upon the plains of Mukden. But, unpromising as the present situation in the Tardom may appear, it is nevertheless obvious that until Russia recovers her former place in the Continental system there will be no adequate security for the western *status quo*.

SOUNDING THE TOCSIN.

There is no security for Austria-Hungary, and none for Holland and Belgium; none for the diplomatic independence of France; none for the sea-power of this country. For a German Empire of 61,000,000, expanded, as it might be expanded even now, by the results of a war such as the Wilhelmstrass has permitted itself to threaten repeatedly during the last twelve months, into a pan-German Empire of 120,000,000, with Antwerp and Trieste for salt ports, would sound the knell of British naval supremacy, and would create a Colonial Dominion for the Kaiser's subjects by the dismemberment of the British Empire. The problem of the European equilibrium is in reality for all the Great Powers except one—an for all the little nations—the problem of Austria-Hungarian integrity. For future purposes all diplomatic roads lead to Vienna, and the alternative upon which all the interests of the Western Powers and Russia meet, in the long run, depend is the choice, and in time, between a *politique d'Austrie* and a *politique d'Autriche*.

THE LOGIC OF THE ALARMIST.

" * * * " declares out of the plenitude of his inner consciousness that—

a war for breaking the power of Great Britain and taking her commerce and her colonies, or for conquering Holland or Switzerland, or for joining the German parts of Austria-Hungary to Germany, would powerfully appeal to the imagination of the masses, and such a war would not only be immensely popular all over Germany, but it would, if successful, be exceedingly profitable to that country.

A page or two later he tells us that—

a lengthy blockade of the German coasts would lead to the collapse of the industries of Germany, and to a fruitful impoverishment of the whole country; it would lead to the dissatisfaction, the disheartening, and perhaps the mutiny of the army, and it would at last lead to the creation of a Continental coalition against Germany, for Germany's weak neighbours would regain courage should Germany be greatly outfeetled.

WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED?

After a harrowing sketch of the fate of Europe under the mailed foot of the Kaiser, " * * * " says:—

In these circumstances it appears that Great Britain has the destiny of Europe in her hands, and the question arises: What should Great Britain do if Germany should strive to use her opportunities by an attack on Austria-Hungary or on Holland, and endeavour to become all-powerful in Europe? . . . We can really not be expected to save Europe against her will. Therefore we must agree with France on a plan of action, in case of certain clearly determinable contingencies.

Really is it quite decent to allow anonymous scribblers to incite nations to impute all manner of murderous and fanatical designs to their neighbours?

A GRISLY GHOST STORY.

Some years ago the tenant of a house in the North-West of London brought me a weird and terrible tale of her experiences in one of the rooms in her house. Everyone who slept in that room was awakened up by the attempt of some invisible spectre to strangle them. The haunted room became uninhabitable, and my visitor abandoned the house. The story ran that early in the century a little French girl, of the name of Ursula, had been foully murdered in that room, and that the spirit of her murderer, being unable to leave the scene of his crime, perpetually attempted to repeat it. He is probably doing it to this day, but I lost all trace of the case ten years ago. It is brought back to my mind by a somewhat similar story—but this time it was the couch, and not the room, that was haunted—which Mr. R. B. Span tells the readers of the *Occult Review* for April in his paper entitled "Some Glimpses of the Unseen." It is as follows:—

Two ladies, Miss I— and Mme. de B— (friends of my mother's), were travelling in the Austrian Tyrol, and had occasion to stop at a mountain village, where they were accommodated at a small hotel (or inn). They occupied the same room, a large old-fashioned apartment.

Miss I— had a curious old couch for a bed, and Mme. de B— had a bed at the further side of the room. Miss I— was aroused in the night by a horrible sensation as of some awful presence near her, which was quite indescribable, and as she moved to strike a light, a harsh seize her by the throat, and pressed her head back on the pillow, nearly strangling her. She struggled violently and shrieked, and seized the wrist of the hand which was at her throat, but could find no arm beyond the wrist. Her sister, Mme. de B—, was awakened by the noise and called out, and at her voice the hand relaxed its grip and the horrible presence withdrew. Miss I— was nearly fainting with terror, but her sister insisted that she must have been dreaming, and had a bad nightmare, as there was no one or nothing in the room besides themselves, and the doors and windows were securely fastened. Nothing would induce Miss I— to occupy that bed again, so her sister said she would sleep there, as she was sure it was all nonsense; and so Miss I— dressed and lay down on the bed at the other side of the room, and Mme. de B— took the couch.

A light was kept burning for Miss I—'s convenience, but it seems they both fell asleep and the light went out unaccountably. Miss I— was aroused by hearing the shrieks of her sister, and at once jumped off the bed and struck a match. Mme. de B— had just gone through the same experience as Miss I— had. After that they agreed to give the couch "a wide berth," and spent the remainder of the hours of darkness together on the bed at the further side of the room where they were undisturbed. They learnt later on that someone had been murdered on that couch by being strangled, but not in that house or even that village.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S LABOUR BUDGET.

In the *Financial Review of Reviews* Mr. Keir Hardie answers the plaintive cry of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when approached on projects of social reform, "Where's the money to come from?" His proposals are by no means so revolutionary as alarmists might have supposed. The problems which he sets himself to solve are:—

First, how to raise 20 millions additional yearly; and secondly, how to adjust the Budget so as to abolish the breakfast table duties and the coal tax; pay for all education and the poor from Imperial funds; provide Old Age Pensions and one or two other reforms.

He would introduce a new principle into British income tax, the principle of taxing incomes derived from investments, land and property of all sorts on a higher scale than those derived from personal exertion. He suggests 1s. 6d. for the former, to be collected at the source, as at present; and 1s., as at present, for the latter. He would exempt from the additional tax those with incomes below £500 on the whole of their income; below £700, on £500 of their income; below £1000, on £500 of their income. He would at the same time readjust the Death Duties on a graduated scale. He puts his scheme in a convenient table:—

TABLE SHOWING PROPOSED NEW TAXATION

ESTATES.		INCOMES.	
Value of Estate in thousands of pounds.	Present Estate Duty per cent.	Income in thousands of pounds	Proposed, Taxes levied at the source. Additional Taxes levied direct.
25—50	4	1—2	—
50—75	5	2—3	—
75—100	5½	3—4	—
100—125	6	4—5	—
125—150	6½	5—6	—
15—200	6A	6—8	1 per cent.
200—250	6½	8—10	2 "
250—300	7	10—12	2½ "
300—400	7	12—16	3 "
400—500	7	16—20	4 "
500—600	7½	20—24	5½ "
600—700	7½	24—28	6 "
700—800	7½	28—32	6½ "
800—900	7½	32—36	7 "
900—1000	7½	36—40	7½ "
1000—1250	8	40—50	8 "
1250—1500	8	50—60	8½ "
1500—1750	8	60—70	9 "
1750—2000	8	70—80	9½ "
2000—2500	8	80—90	10 "
and so on up to 20,000.	8 per cent. on all estates over a million.	and so on up to 300	and so on up to 45½ per cent.

Leaving the possessor £9,400,000. above which the State would take all further estate to itself

Leaving the possessor a net income of about 2,365,000. above which the State would take all further income to itself.

The theory of these proposals is that the State should take at one step, at death, about as much as it takes in the aggregate during the whole of the man's life as income tax on his unearned income.

He estimates the yield of the additional taxation as follows:—

	Millions.
From the additional 6d. on unearned incomes	10
From increased graduation of the Death Duties	4
From graduation of income tax for incomes above £5000	6
Total	20

In another convenient table he shows:—

SUGGESTED ALTERATION OF BUDGET

EXTRA RECEIPTS.	Million Pounds.	EXTRA EXPENDITURE.	Million Pounds.
By additional Income Taxes	16	To taking over local expenses of Education, feeding necessitous children, and providing the children of workhouse parents	11
.. .. Death Duties	4	To unemployed	1
.. .. Liquor Licences	7	To Old-age Pensions for all over 65	14
	27	Extra Government employees' wages	1
			27
AMOUNTS SAVED.		RECEIPTS REMITTED	
By resumption of amount handed over to local bodies	10	The Breakfast Table Duties	12
By reduction of Army	2	Coal Tax	2
	39		41
By natural increase of revenue in the course of year	2		
	41		

THE LATEST PHASE OF AMERICAN PROTECTION.

In the *North American Review* for March a writer makes a passionate plea for subsidies for American shipping. By the proposal now before Congress the Commission provides for the payment of subventions to ten mail lines, to be established as follows:—

The maximum compensation under the Bill is: Atlantic, 1,050,000 dols.; Gulf, 475,000 dols.; Pacific, 1,140,000 dols. a total maximum of 2,665,000 dols.

The Bill also provides a compensation of 217,000 dols. to the Oceanic line between San Francisco and New Zealand and Australia.

The writer says:—

This nation to-day, with all its vast wealth, unlimited resources and mighty commerce, has actually 138,000 tons less engaged in foreign trade than it had ninety-five years ago. Within the last two years Germany alone, with a population of only 55,000,000, has built more tonnage than the entire tonnage of this country. We have naval vessels to-day that we are not able to furnish with crews. If war should come to-morrow, we would have magnificent vessels of war without men to man them. Had we lost a single first-class fighting ship in our brief war with Spain, we could not have furnished officers and crew for another. These are some of the alarming, humiliating and discredit-able conditions which the Commission found.

The cause of the decline of our merchant marine was made plain to this Commission by the testimony given before it. It costs from forty to a hundred per cent. more to build an American ship than a foreign one of the same class. It costs from twenty to forty per cent. more to operate an American than a foreign ship. All other countries, with any attempt at commerce, pay subsidies.

To-day, we are utterly powerless to protect our foreign possessions in case of war. We have no American ships to carry troops or supplies, and the law of nations, if it were otherwise possible, prevents us from securing foreign ships. Should this forty millions be spent, then let us pass from the picture of cost to the picture of results. It will add 1,500,000 tons to our foreign shipping. It will give investment to 700,000,000 dols. of American capital. It will give employment to 500,000 American workmen. It will keep at home more than half a million dollars in gold, each day now sent to Europe. It will give to American labour 1,009,000 dols. in work—1,000,000 dols. in wages each day that is now given to those in another land owing allegiance to another flag.

Another writer in the same review points out that the United States will have to modify her interpretation of the most-favoured-nation clause, which certainly does seem to operate with monstrous unfairness to this country. The writer says:—

In 1892 we concluded a commercial agreement with France, by which we granted to the latter certain reductions of duty in return for equivalent concessions. When Great Britain claimed the same favour for its products, under the most-favoured-nation clause, we refused to grant it. Germany and other countries desiring to obtain the concessions granted by us to France had to conclude special reciprocity treaties with this country, while Great Britain, having no concessions to offer, continues to pay higher rates of duty on certain imports to the United States than other countries, which treat us far less liberally.

He adds:—

Unless the United States should see fit to modify its construction in conformity with the modern European practice, the only way the Europeans see out of the dilemma is to follow the example we set in the case of Switzerland—namely, to repeal their most-favoured-nation treaties with the United States.

In the *American Review of Reviews* for April Mr. McCleary, writing on the Single versus the Dual Tariff, strongly condemns the latter as a provocation to tariff wars. He says:—

Norway's idea is unique and is well worthy of special consideration. Norway's law carries two rates of duty, after the French system. But, unlike France, Norway gives to every country her best rates of duty, unless she is discriminated against. She holds in reserve the higher rates of duty, to apply to the goods of any country that may discriminate against the goods of Norway.

CHRISTIAN ACHIEVEMENT BY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR :

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

This year has been celebrated, with but little notice from the outside world, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Christian Endeavour movement. Mr. H. B. F. Macfarland tells the readers of the *North American Review* the leading facts as to what Christian Endeavour has achieved in the last twenty-five years.

ITS SMALL BEGINNING.

Mr. Macfarland says:—

Nothing was further from the mind of Dr. Clark, the young Congregational minister of the Williston Church of Portland, Maine, when on the evening of February 2nd, 1881, he organised his young parishioners into the first Christian Endeavour Society, than that it would figure in the affairs of the nation, much less in the affairs of nations.

The constitution gave, as the object of the society, "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance and to make them more useful servants of God." But the most important clause—the stumbling-block to the young people and the potent cause of their after-success—related to the prayer-meeting, and stated: "It is expected that all of the active members of this society will be present at every meeting unless detained by some absolute necessity, and that each one will take some part, however slight, in every meeting."

The pledge provides for personal, systematic and united endeavours. It always provides for daily Bible-reading, regular church attendance and participation in meetings, unless an excuse can be given conscientiously to his Lord and Master, and the pledge has proved fascinating rather than repellent, and spiritual rather than mechanical.

ITS WORLD-WIDE GROWTH.

From this cast-iron pledge accepted by the young people of Maine has sprung an organisation that circles the world. Mr. Macfarland says:—

A tiny seed, a great tree: from one society of less than fifty members to over sixty-six thousand societies and nearly four million members: from one small church in Portland, Maine, to churches in every Christian community and at most of the missionary stations the world round: from a few dollars a year, for missions and other causes, to over half a million dollars last year, from less than one-sixth of the whole number of societies: from obscurity to world-wide fame and influence—this is the quarter-of-a-century story of the Christian Endeavour movement. In much less than a generation it has reached this great growth.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

The fact that it is a religious society causes many people to ignore it most illogically. For, as Mr. Macfarland says,

simply as one of the facts of life in our day, the rise and progress of the Christian Endeavour movement, for example, is sufficiently important to be worthy the careful consideration of any thoughtful man, regardless of his views of religion. If a new political party had, in the same time, grown to such proportions and was showing the same vigour and stability, it would be the frequent theme of men who, perhaps, do not know even the name of the Christian Endeavour Society. If four million people were keeping a pledge to read daily the plays of Shakespeare, or the poems of Dante, or the dialogues of Plato, to meditate upon them, to bring them to the attention of others, and to put their highest teachings into practical

living—that fact would interest immensely men who do not seem to know that the greatest book of all is having just such place and power in the lives of four millions.

SOME OF ITS SOCIAL WORK.

The most distinctive feature of the movement is the immense variety of work that is done under the Social Committee. Mr. Amos Wells truly says:—

The ingenuity of the social committee in devising ways of reaching the young outside of the church, through social gatherings and pure amusements, has certainly been marvellous. The good literature committee gathers subscriptions to denominational periodicals; collects for hospitals and missionaries the waste reading-matter of the congregation; opens church reading-rooms, literature tables, or book and magazine exchanges; supplies with religious reading matter shops, railroad waiting-rooms, and the like; keeps scrap-books bearing on the work of the different committees; edits and publishes the church paper, and often prints for circulation the pastor's sermons. The flower committee decorates the pulpit, and afterwards, with loving messages, distributes the flowers among the sick or poor. The calling committee seeks out strangers. The relief committee dispenses charitable gifts. The Sunday-school committee prepares itself to fill gaps in the ranks of the teachers, hunts up absent scholars, gathers in new ones. Missionary and temperance committees agitate those causes by special meetings and by literature. The usher committee welcomes visitors, and keeps the back seats clear. There are invitation committees, to distribute printed invitations to church meetings; correspondence committees to watch over members as they pass from one place to another, and introduce them into some new society and church home. There are pastors' aid committees, to do little odd jobs for the pastor. The ingenious young folks sometimes even form baby committees, to tend small children while their mothers go to church.

ITS AIMS FOR THE FUTURE.

Dr. Clark's mind is more and more turned to the task of making the Christian Endeavour movement a great instrument for promoting the brotherhood of the nations. He was recently in Scandinavia. I hope that in a very short time he will be welcomed into Russia. This year the great Convention will be held at Geneva, where Dr. Clark hopes that Esperanto may be found an invaluable key-language for Christian Endeavourers from the uttermost parts of the world:—

Dr. Clark's character, as well as his consistent purpose, is well shown in the four great objects which he set before the societies at the convention of 1905, in Baltimore, Baltimore.

1. That they give 1,000,000 dollars to denominational missions;
2. That they should bring into the church one million new church attendants;
3. That they should induce one million persons to join the church;
4. That they should bring one million new members into the Christian Endeavour societies.

Add to this the present proposal that each of the 4,000,000 Christian Endeavourers should subscribe a jubilee shilling to the building of a great international centre and headquarters for the movement. Dr. Clark has no monetary interest in this, for the United Society, which is the international headquarters, does not draw for its support one dollar from the individual societies, but is maintained by the profits of its own publications. Dr. Clark has supported himself by his own writings.

Sir Lewis Michell, writing recently in the *Empire Review* on "Southern Rhodesia," says that in Rhodesia "the worst is over."

THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF CONSERVATISM.

THE FUTURE TORY-SOCIALIST ALLIANCE.

Mr. G. S. Street contributes to the *Fortnightly* for April a very entertaining article on "Socialists and Tories," which may be regarded as his contribution to the optical services which Tories of his school are to render to the darkened eyes of the Labour Party. He starts well by roundly declaring "that true Toryism and Socialism rightly understood are the same thing."

SOCIALISM AN EVOLUTION FROM FEUDALISM

Feudalism was Socialism in the rough:—

The rendering of various services to the community by those best fitted to render them, the most efficient sustenance of all workers for their various work, and the refusal of opportunities and enjoyments unaccompanied by duties, are principles common to philosophical Socialism and historic Toryism.

SOCIALISM THE BULWARK OF PROPERTY.

Mr. Street maintains that so far from Socialism leading to Communism, it is by Socialism that the rights of property will be secured:—

How people can suppose that Socialism is a step in that direction I cannot imagine. I should have thought it clear that when men are more aptly allotted to their proper functions, and more properly cherished in accordance with their services to the community, it will be even more unlikely than now, when position and wealth are so often irrational and haphazard, that the community would allow the idle and incompetent to share alike with the strenuous and useful.

CAPITALISM HAS KILLED CONSERVATISM.

Mr. Street declares that—

for many years now the influence—the supposed influence, I will say—of capitalism, working for its own ends, has been a blight on the Conservative Party, blasting its credit with the country as a whole. Brewers, landlords, mine-owners—their figures have bled very sinister in the eyes of wages-earning men. A party which is supposed to stand for public interests in the first place is doomed. . . . But although it contains many mere Conservatives, it also contains Tories who have some conception of constructive statesmanship, who are not frightened by the word Socialist, and who, like Disraeli and Lord Randolph Churchill, hate the word Conservative. The ruin which the last-named statesman prophesied for his party, if capital should dominate it, has well-nigh overtaken it. It can still rise from its fall.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE TORY SOCIALISTS.

Mr. Street thinks that Protection will be the basis of the new alliance:—

But could any folly be more illogical than that of Socialists refusing to consider tariff reform, assuming implicitly that the State should have no control over trade? Socialists and Labour members are destined to be tariff reformers.

The Tory party of the future is destined to make short work of many Conservative shibboleths:—

When the State claims to work its children's brains it must in justice—as well as obvious sense, if it cares for its manhood—attend to their bodies. When its services have exhausted the labours of its citizens, it must provide, without a taint of derogation and restraint, for their old age. To control wages and hours of labour is a sound Tory tradition. I would add that in future the ablest Tory administrators must not be lulled out of their efforts to reform an admittedly bad system in Ireland by the threats of intolerant bigots. That many Tories see their way to combining with the intelligence of the working classes in constructive statesmanship I cannot doubt.

After this all that remains to be done is to write *Hic Jacet* on the tombstone of the party which, with a brief interval, governed the Empire from 1886 to 1906.

BEAUTY AS A FACTOR IN PRODUCTION.

In the *Engineering Magazine* Mr. O. M. Becker describes auxiliary methods of successful labour employers in ameliorating the conditions of their employes. He calls it "The Square Deal in Works Management." It is amply illustrated with pictures of recreation rooms, playing fields, rest rooms, etc., in works like those of Messrs. Cadbury and Messrs. Lever in this country and America. After describing also the calisthenic exercises introduced during work hours, to relieve the strain on certain muscles and to develop those little used, the writer proceeds to deal with another factor, one that is all but universally overlooked or neglected—namely, that of environment in respect of the aesthetic nature. He says:—

Attention has already been directed to the certain effect of slovenly shop surroundings upon the workmen in it. Good light, cleanliness, proper sanitation, comfortable position while at work—these and other things have been indicated as helpful in making workmen cheerful, happy and content. But a shop may have all these things and still be a dismal, cheerless place to work in, whose depressing influence cannot be entirely dissipated by the lively activity of which it is the daily scene. It is doubtless too much to suggest, at least under prevailing industrial conditions, that every place where men and women work should be made beautiful. The manager of a foundry or a rolling mill would very likely lay out the idea of beautifying such places. Commonly located in busy, crowded, and dirty districts, gridded with railroad tracks and switch yards, the buildings as tall and close to each other as possible, and frequently hidden in clouds of smoke and dust, the average factory looks very unpromising indeed from the æsthetic point of view. Experience has shown, however, that even under most discouraging conditions there are possibilities. The largest factory in its line in the world was ten years ago no exception to the general rule. To-day it is throughout almost a work of art, internally as well as externally. The walls are painted, the newer buildings artistically designed, and old ones more or less reconstructed, vacant spaces not otherwise utilised sodded with grass, shop walls agreeably tinted and at intervals hung with pictures and appropriate mottoes. Shrubs and vines are everywhere in evidence, boxes of plants and flowers grace many a window, and trees are found where least expected. The whole atmosphere is more that of a studio than that of a factory as ordinarily known. And the owner asserts most emphatically that all this, along with the many other agreeable conditions he has brought about, has a powerful influence upon his operatives, making them better men and women and better producers; and in consequence that it yields good interest upon the investment. There is no inherent reason why such conditions should not ultimately prevail very largely, or even universally.

He goes on to say that, though this may seem to some the counsel of perfection—

It is a satisfaction to reflect that there are very few shops indeed that cannot be made tolerably attractive and pleasant if the proper effort be but made. Nor is it necessary for the shop owners to go to large expense. A very little encouragement of the interested ones, and a little more example set by the management, will go a long way toward making work-rooms pleasant.

A WARNING AGAINST MIDDLE-CLASS IDEALS.

The editor, in reviewing Mr. Budgett Meakin's "Model Factories and Villages," puts the other side when he says:—

The danger of introducing too much of the Sunday school spirit into reforms of this kind is, that sooner or later an inevitable reaction is bound to come. Another danger that seems to suggest itself from an examination of some of the institutions provided, and described in Mr. Meakin's book,

is the creation of a standard of luxurious surroundings which must always remain a contrast with the normal lives of the working population.

It would be a truer service to working people to inculcate a really practical form of the "simple life," if such can be evolved, than to provide them with middle-class surroundings in the shape of rest rooms, recreation rooms, and so forth. There is no special virtue in teaching people to surround themselves with mere prettiness. Oriental floor rugs and nicknacks may make a room bright and cheerful, but they may also easily lead later on to discontent with the stern realities of life. Unfortunately, so many of the people who are interesting themselves in this and similar movements, mistake the ideals of their particular station in life for primary and imperative necessities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PRACTICAL ADVICE TO THE INTENDING SETTLER.

A colonist in British Columbia contributes to *Macmillan's Magazine* an eminently practical paper on "Work and Wages in British Columbia." "There is one class of man absolutely certain to better his condition by coming to British Columbia," and that is the man who can and will work with his hands, and leave whisky and politics severely alone. "Want of labour and a plethora of politics are the curses of Western Canada." Dislike Chinese labour as you may, you must often employ it. The Japanese (let Australians, with their dread of the Japanese, note this), though not kept at bay by £100 poll-taxes, as are the Chinese, "do not like the work and will not stick to it." When the fishing season comes, the Japanese goes off to fish, leaving his employer in the lurch. "The result of all this is that in the field of farm labour an English farm hand would have no class to compete against in British Columbia."

In two years, the writer says, he has not been able to get a farm labourer able to plough and do what farm labourers are supposed to be able to do, and this near the capital. Let the Colonial training homes note the following:—

The only alternative to a Chinese cook is your own wife. The lady-help is a rank impostor; she is too much lady and too little help. She puts her boots outside her door every night, and wonders who cleans them; she can play the piano moderately, but she knows nothing of making butter; and "the one thing she cannot do" includes all those things which she is wanted to do. As a practical man I say for heaven's sake let her stop at home, unless she comes here expressly to be married; in which case, if she be good-looking, let her come.

Very nearly the same may be said of the gentleman-labourer. He is an expensive luxury, and although in time he may grow into a first-class workman, it is better that he should do so at some other man's expense. The people we want in this country are the old-fashioned general servants who can cook plainly, wash and scrub, and the farm-labourers who can do any ordinary job upon a mixed farm. For them the outlook is bright enough.

We want them here, too; and the other Colonies want them as well. Indeed, who does not want them? In British Columbia such a capable general servant, man or woman, may get £3 12s. to £4 a month, with board, all the year round. In some employments wages are higher, but work not quite constant.

LORD MILNER ON SOUTH AFRICA.

A SPECIMEN OF UNCONSCIOUS IRONY.

In the *National Review* for April Lord Milner writes on "Great Britain and South Africa." With unconscious irony the late High Commissioner lays down as ends to be attained those things which he more than any other man has almost put out of our reach. For instance, he begins by saying, "The South African question has now got into the ruts of party. That is the worst thing that could have befallen South Africa or Great Britain."

Who is responsible for that?

Then again he says:—

We are, I take it, all agreed that in the long run South Africa can only remain within the British family of States if the majority of her white inhabitants desire, or at least acquiesce in, that position. It is not necessary that they should all be fervently attached to Great Britain, or even to the British connection. But it is necessary that there should be a nucleus in whom that attachment is really strong, and that this nucleus should be powerful enough to counterbalance any actively hostile elements, and to leave the more or less indifferent mass. My plea is for a policy on the part of this country which will steadily tend to strengthen that nucleus.

But who made the majority of the white inhabitants of South Africa regard Great Britain with enmity, if it was not the man who devastated the Republics?

In another place he says:—

The Dutch are not going to feel any enthusiasm for the union of South Africa under the British flag, instead of their own. It is utterly untrue that it is a very poor compliment to the Dutch themselves, to expect anything of the kind. Not enthusiasm—but we may reasonably hope acquiescence.

This can be got equally, and indeed better, if, while treating the Dutch with perfect fairness, we at the same time do all we can to strengthen and hearten the British element, and to envelop South Africa, as far as possible, in a British atmosphere.

But when South Africa has been enveloped for three years in a British atmosphere, in the fumes of lyddite shells, even "acquiescence" is hardly to be hoped for. Lord Milner warns us that:—

When once self-government is granted, it would be vain, it would even be detrimental to the British cause in South Africa, to interfere in the local political struggle, however deeply we may be interested in it.

Let Downing-street only raise a finger and a strong current of local feeling will immediately be set flowing against the party which has Downing-street for an ally.

What a pity he did not remember this when he set out to crush the Afrianders, and again, at a later date, when he threw all his influence into the effort to suspend the Constitution of the Cape!

He proceeds:—

But the non-interference of the British Government is one thing, the indifference of the British people quite another. It makes all the difference in the world to the South African British whether we in this country recognise or do not recognise that in "keeping their end up" they are fighting not only their own battle, but ours. Nothing is calculated to encourage them more than such recognition. And, on the other hand, nothing chills their affection like being misunderstood or misrepresented at home.

Therefore, Lord Milner does his best to clear the financial magnates of any responsibility for the war. He does not say, although he might say it truly, "Alone I did it." But what led to more "misunderstanding" at home than Lord Milner's own action in sanctioning the flogging of the Chinese?

His concluding words are full of gloom:—

And if things are not to go from bad to worse we must make haste to revise our judgment and alter our attitude towards our fellow-countrymen in South Africa. We are losing friends every day, and we cannot afford to lose them. I look forward with confidence to the ultimate verdict of history. But I own that I look forward with alarm to the irreparable mischief which may be done before that verdict is recorded.

One consolation is that as none of the good things Lord Milner thought he could secure have been obtained, his gloomy forecast may be equally falsified by events.

THE BLOOD-RELATIONSHIP OF MAN AND APES.

A particularly interesting scientific article on this subject appears in the *Monthly Review*, by Paul Uhlenhuth.

PROVING THE PRESENCE OF BLOOD.

The writer begins by an account of the Teichmann blood-test, enabling the presence of blood to be known with absolute certainty. Mere proof of its presence, however, is insufficient; some method is required of answering an accused man who says that the blood on his clothes is not a man's, but a pig's or a dog's. Now it is known that human blood corpuscles are round and coreless; those of birds, fishes, and certain animals are oval and have a core; there are also differences in the lengths of the corpuscles. By a process, of which he gives a careful account, Dr. Uhlenhuth describes how he has solved the question of not merely proving the presence of blood, but proving to which animal it belonged, or whether it was a human blood. His experiments showed that "a rabbit treated with human blood yielded a serum which produced precipitation only in human blood":—

It occurred with constant regularity that the serum of rabbits into which human or animal blood had been repeatedly injected produced a sediment only in solutions of the blood used in the treatment, even when the blood had been dried up for decades past.

These experiments have been tested over and over again, sometimes on blood-stained objects from old criminal trials, of which the experimenter had no knowledge; and never have they failed.

DETECTING FRAUDS IN MEAT.

This study of blood differentiation also enables one to ascertain whether what is served as beef is really beef or merely horse:—

If the serum of a rabbit treated with horse's blood be mixed with the suspicious specimen of meat, we can at once discern, by the turbidity which ensues, that it is horseflesh, and it is immaterial for the result of the experiment whether this is in the form of minced meat or sausage or is in a pickled or smoked state.

FRESH PROOF OF THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

Dr. Uhlenhuth says that, having proved that the serum of a rabbit treated with a particular kind of

albumen produced a sediment also in the body albumen of nearly-related animals, and having by this means proved the relationship between horse and ass, pig and wild pig, dog and fox, it occurred to him that from the point of view of natural science nothing was of greater interest than proof of the blood-relationship between man and ape. He and an English investigator found that rabbit serum treated with human blood, added to thirty-four kinds of human blood, always produces a strong sediment; and that the same serum mixed with eight kinds of anthropoid ape's blood (ourang-outang, gorilla, chimpanzee) produced in all the eight cases a sediment almost as strong as in human blood. Therefore:—

As it is an established fact that the serum of a rabbit treated with human blood produces a sediment, not only in human blood, but also in ape's blood, but in no other kind of blood whatever, this is for every scientifically-thinking investigator an absolutely sure proof of the blood-relationship between man and ape.

Although the conclusion is not to be drawn from these investigations that man is descended from the anthropoid apes with which we are to-day acquainted, a blood-relationship between man and the apes is certainly proved. The doctrine of evolution, as propounded and elaborated by such investigators as Lamarck, Darwin, and Haeckel thus finds a firm and visible support in biological serum research.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

By ARTHUR LYTTELTON AND SIR W. DES VŒUX.

Mr. Arthur Lyttelton, writing on the Government and South Africa in the *National Review* for April, says:—

Though great injury has already been done, if courage has not altogether forsaken the Government there is hope that irreparable mischief may yet be averted. For the veto is not meant to be employed, the free passage home offered to the Chinese will remove the last shred of argument that the Chinese are not working voluntarily and as free agents in South Africa. The repeal of the Ordinance of 1904, and of the supplementary Ordinance of 1905, so that the responsible government of the Transvaal may have a clean slate for subsequent legislation, is again of no consequence. To re-enact the provision of those instruments will be an easy task, and the position of the Transvaal legislature in so doing, after they have been amended and the Ordinance carried on for many months by His Majesty's Government, is impregnable.

He maintains that to interfere with the Chinese labour question, even by the use of the Imperial veto, must bring disaster on the Government and the country.

On this point Mr. Lyttelton finds himself at variance with Sir W. des Vœux, a Colonial Governor who has had a great deal of experience in dealing with the Chinese. In his article, "A Justification," in the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir William says:—

I hold most strongly that when responsible government is granted to the Transvaal the control of the Chinese labour system should be retained entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government. On the whole, though, knowing the possibility of abuse when supervision is lax and administration weak, I am by no means enamoured of the indentured system. I can yet fully convince that for the continued working of the Transvaal mines a similar system, applied either to Chinese or natives, will prove, if it has not already proved, absolutely necessary.

BLACKWOOD IN HYSTERIC.

The advent of the Labour members has completely upset the nervous system of Maga. In spite of Mr Balfour's generous tribute to the good manners of the present House of Commons, the writer of "Musings Without Method" bewails the decay of manners in the House of Commons:—

The social currency also is debased, and wherever we look we see the baleful influence of the democracy. In all countries and in all ages democracy has worn the same aspect. Cruel in deed, sentimental in word, it has ever brought with it vulgarity and ruin. And those adventurous travellers who have seen the House of Commons governed by working men and aliens, bring us back sad news. Politeness is gone with wisdom.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS, YE BRAVE!

As on the Continent, so in this country, there is a carelessness in demeanour, pertness of tongue, absence of the old-fashioned respect for age and service. The only thing that is worshipped is success. Another paper entitled "The Call to Arms" is simply a scream of panic on the approach of "dangerous socialistic measures." It can be imagined how badly Maga is upset when it actually speaks with respect of the old Liberalism, and appeals from the new Liberals to the old for help in this terrible social emergency. Pilate and Herod have indeed been made friends. "We are not the dupes of a senseless panic," it cries, scared by Mr. Keir Hardie's statement that the present distribution of landed property and capital in this country is injurious to the interests of the people. "We know what that means. Other leaders of the Labour Party have been saying the same thing on various recent occasions, only in stronger and more precise terms." So with shrill vehemence the writer proceeds:—

To all the rest we would say, Do, for God's sake, wake yourselves in time, and ask your own hearts in all earnestness whether you do seriously care for the great political, religious and social system under which England has so long flourished, and which is now openly threatened. Do you wish to see the tyranny of Trades Unions riveted more firmly than ever on the necks of the working classes, to the great injury of English trade, English workmanship and English character? Do you wish to see the British Empire broken up, your colonies lost, your trade and commerce confined within narrower limits and at the mercy of more powerful competitors, your industries beaten in the world's markets, and your wealth proportionately diminished? Do you wish to see Home Rule conceded to Ireland, which must inevitably make her poorer than ever, and send thousands more of her impoverished peasantry to seek a livelihood in England, lowering wages at every step they take? Do you wish to see the English aristocracy virtually destroyed, the old country life of England made impossible, castles, halls and manor-houses deserted or in ruins, parks and forests rooted up, the whole face of the country changed, and its old English beauty swept away, game exterminated and field sports practically annihilated?—do you wish to see all this? Let no man tread on a dream, the longer he does so, the sooner will he find it a stern reality.

One wonders what *Blackwood* will find to say when the Labour Party really gets to work.

HOW TO REFORM PROCEDURE.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S DRASTIC SCHEME.

An old jest current in the seventies, that Mr. Frederic Harrison lived in the hope of some day seeing a guillotine set up in his back garden for shearing off the heads of the aristocrats, comes back to the mind as we read his programme for the reform of parliamentary procedure in the April *Nineteenth Century*.

HOW THE HOUSE SHOULD BE ELECTED.

Mr. Harrison begins at the beginning. His first reform is a reform in the method by which the House of Commons is elected. He says:—

We all trust that, with the scandalous bonus given to the rich by the system of plural voting, there will disappear also the unjust and mischievous practice of prolonging a general election over several weeks. As in other countries, elections should be held throughout the four nations on the same day, which ought to be made a Bank holiday. I should also prohibit the use of motors and carriages for men, unless actually occupied by their owner or his agents. The lavish use of vehicles to carry electors to the poll is a very squalid kind of bribery which ought to be suppressed like "treating" and "hired vehicles." We need not labour the payment of all *band à part* election expenses with the House and the Government we now have secured. The antique paraphernalia of writs, returns, re-election on taking office, "swearing-in," and other mummeries, will have to go. Nothing should prevent the Dissolution of Parliament by Royal Proclamation, and the holding of a general election on one given day, at any convenient day at a future and reasonable date.

HOW THE HOUSE SHOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED.

After the Members are elected, Mr. Harrison says it is scandalous they should not have a House large enough to seat them:—

The "Mother of Parliaments" is really the great-grandmother of parliaments in as fashionable a parlour. First of all come the huge absurdity of meeting in a chamber which will not seat comfortably half the members, and into which only three-fourths of them can be crushed at a pinch so as to hear worse than in the shilling gallery at a theatre.

He would do away with the oblong chamber and give every Member a seat in an amphitheatre.

HOW THE HOUSE SHOULD BE LED.

Mr. Harrison gives C.-B. a friendly lead:—

We all look to Sir Henry, for the first time at the head of a really business House of Commons, to put his foot down on the vulgar scandal of tea-parties on the terrace, dinner-parties in the cellars, gabbling nonsense to state of a division, systematic "padding," "blocking," by sheer trickery, and majorities consisting of overtired, noisy young "bloods," whipped up from balls and supper-rooms.

HOW IT SHOULD BE DIVIDED UP.

The first thing to be done is to introduce the Standing Committee system:—

At the opening of each session the House should nominate as many standing committees as there are separate ministerial departments, say finance, foreign affairs, army, navy, education, local government (or possibly agriculture, post and railways, law, home, Scotland, Ireland, Colonies, India—that is, at least twelve or fourteen standing committees, each consisting of eleven or thirteen members, more or less. To one of such committees every Bill, or motion when passed by the House, would be referred for consideration.

The twelve or thirteen committees should sit as committees on private Bills now sit, with power to call before them and examine any Minister in either House, to hear any M.P. who desired to address them, and to obtain information from government offices or elsewhere. On some such plan as this every foreign parliament, every county

council, every company, bank or public institution does its work.

HOW ITS HOURS SHOULD BE FIXED.

Mr. Harrison is very severe upon our Private Bill system of legislation:—

The civilised world can offer no spectacle of "how-not-to-do-it" more grotesque than the sight of a committee-room in the Lords sitting on a complicated Bill promoted by a great railway or a corporation. If this pretentious scandal of Private Bill legislation were done away, the rooms, staff and machinery upstairs would be set free, and the call on members' time and labour immensely reduced. Committees—the permanent department committees—would meet at ten a.m. for two or three hours' sitting, three-fourths of the House being free from attendance altogether. There would then be ample time for a sitting of the House itself, of four or five hours—say, from two p.m. to seven p.m. Abolish night sittings altogether, excepting for some urgent occasion for one or at most two hours, but always rising before midnight. That is how every business chamber in civilised countries does its work.

OTHER REFORMS.

Mr. Harrison would reform "questions":—

Until "questions" can be subjected to some responsible control, and carry the right to press the Minister who answers, they had better be got out of the way altogether. The House—once relieved of the weary work of passing, in unwieldy meetings of a desultory kind, interminable strings of technical clauses, relieved of the idle worry of trumpery "questions," the moving for "returns," nomination of commissions, etc., all which purely departmental business would go to the proper departmental committee, not to the full House—would get rid of sources of delay, tiring and solicitation. A time limit of twenty minutes for ordinary speeches would do more to give life to Parliament and to reduce desultory habits than any other single reform.

It is to be feared that Mr. Harrison will get his guillotine sooner than he will be able to carry these drastic reforms.

MR. BURT'S SUGGESTIONS.

In marked contrast to Mr. Harrison's sweeping proposals, Mr. Thomas Burt, in the same magazine, puts forward a modest programme with characteristic diffidence. He says:—

Almost to a man the Labour members would favour earlier sittings, commencing, say, at 10.30 or 11 a.m., and ending at 8 or 9 p.m. That, I believe, would meet with the approval of a majority of the House of Commons as at present constituted.

He thinks there is no case for abolishing the Grand Committees. The case is strong for further developing and perfecting the system. He also puts in a plea for Home Rule.

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The *Contemporary Review* opens with a lengthy paper by Mr. J. A. Spender, on "The New Government and its Problems," from which I make a few extracts:—

Some things the Liberal Party must do or perish in the attempt. It must abolish tests for teachers and establish public control over the schools; it must take the sting of slavery out of the Chinese ordinance; it must amend Trade Union law; it must reduce expenditure, or, at least, reduce taxation. It is under the clearest pledges in all these matters.

With good luck Mr. Spender thinks the Government may last for five Sessions, about two of which are mortgaged to various measures dealing with the subjects mentioned above.

When the Poor Law Commission has finished its task, which should be in two or, at most, three years' time, then will be the time for—

drawing together the scattered legislation on the subject of unemployment, and relating it to the Poor Law in some comprehensive scheme which will enable us to deal according to their merits with the genuine out-of-work, the aged, and deserving poor, the vagrant, the incapable and the incorrigible.

The public have at last got into their minds the thoroughly sound idea that the poor cannot be wisely treated "in the lump," and that pauperisation covers a multitude of different conditions which can and ought to be discriminated and variously treated. It remains for a statesman to trace the far-reaching results of this idea, and to give effect to them in legislation. There has never been an administrator at the Local Government Board more thoroughly qualified than Mr. John Burns for a reform which, if it is to be sure and lasting, must have the working classes behind it. If one may trust the signs of the times, the best working-class opinion is thoroughly prepared for a system which shall be far more punitive to the loafer and sponger, provided that it deals humanely with the deserving and curatively with the feeble. Here is the key to the problem, and I do not think the public need fear that serious working men, who know better than any of us how genuine distress is overlaid and exploited by iniquity, will bring any weak sentimentality to its solution.

"A NEW HOUSE FOR THE COMMONS."

Under this title Mr. H. W. Lucy, in *Blackwood*, says that the most hopelessly congested district at the present time is enclosed by the walls of the Palace at Westminster. For 670 members sitting room is provided for 306, with galleries for 122 more. Mr. Lucy reminds us that this trouble has been the subject of complaint and inquiry earlier. A Select Committee was appointed in 1867, and Mr. Lucy recalls the plan presented by Mr. E. M. Barry, son of the architect of the present Houses, of a new building so ingeniously and so happily conceived that "if at near or distant date it should be resolved to build a new House for the Commons, it will undoubtedly be adopted." The essence of the scheme is as follows:—

Adjoining the House of Commons is a courtyard known as the Commons Court that serves no indispensable purpose. He proposed to utilise it as the site of the new House, which might continue to serve ordinary purposes till the new building was completed. This dot of old building would not be discarded. The glass ceiling removed, and the hidden beauties of the roof restored to the light of the day, it would serve as a lobby, giving access to the new House, and reserved exclusively for the use of Members. It would contain a post-office, rooms for the Whip, and a refreshment bar in lieu of the stall which at that period disfigured the lobby.

The new House, thus intruded, would seat 569 Members, benches for 49 being set on the floor. Room would be provided for 33 strangers, making a total of 599 less one, an increase slightly exceeding 200. Provision of 21 inches sitting room per Member is made in this estimate. But Mr. Barry sanely anticipated that on crowded nights it would be possible to seat 650 Members. At the bar end of the House accommodation would be provided for 44 Peers. At the opposite end, behind the Speaker's chair, eight seats would be allotted for the convenience of permanent secretaries and the like having occasion to be in attendance at sittings with which their Department was specially concerned.

Apart from the legislative chamber, spacious reading and news rooms were provided. A new refreshment-room on a large scale was planned to face the River Terrace. The Press Gallery was to be extended, with the addition of three writing-out rooms, a refreshment-room, and a hat and cloak room. In

shape the new House would be a square with the corners cut off, forming an octagon with four long and four short sides. The cost Mr. Barry estimated at, taking it roughly, about £100,000. Subsequently this was increased to £120,000. The Committee reported emphatically in favour of the scheme.

THE BEST MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.

THE MARVEL OF THE TELHARMONIUM.

In the *American Review of Reviews* there is a very interesting article describing a new electrical instrument invented by Dr. Thaddeus Cahill, by which it is claimed that all the difficulties of the electrical transmission of music have been overcome. In future, instead of Paderewski having to travel from city to city in order to delight people by his marvellous playing, he will be seated by himself alone in some central point of the world's circumference, and by the aid of the Telharmonium audiences in every city of the planet will be able to hear simultaneously, and to enjoy as much the effect of his playing as do the favoured few who nowadays can squeeze themselves into the concert halls which he visits. For the full developments of this great invention we must wait until the planet is more plentifully begirded with cheap telegraph wires than it is at the present moment, but, judging from this article in the *American Review of Reviews*, there is no reason why concerts should not be rendered perfectly audible to a hundred audiences in any great city.

Mr T. Commerford Martin declares:—

In the new art of telharmony we have the latest gift of electricity to civilisation, an art which, while abolishing every musical instrument, from the jew-harp to the cello, gives everybody cheaply, and everywhere, more music than they ever had before. Such music can obviously be laid on anywhere—in homes, hospitals, factories, restaurants, theatres, hotels, wherever an orchestra or a single musician has served before, or wherever there is a craving for music. The dream of Bellamy in "Looking Backward" is thus realised, and beautiful music is dispensed everywhere for anyone who cares to throw the switch.

The machine weighs 200 tons, and costs about £40,000. This is how Mr. Martin explains the machine:—

The Cahill telharmony may be compared with a pipe organ. The performer at its keyboard, instead of playing upon air in the pipes, plays upon the electric current that is being generated in a large number of small dynamo-electric machines of the "alternating-current" type. These little "inductor" alternators are of quite simple construction, from the mechanical standpoint, though it is needless to say that the inventor did not find out at once all he wanted to know about them. That took a good ten years. In each alternator the current surges to and fro at a different frequency or rate of speed—thousands and thousands of times a minute; and this current as it reaches the telephone at the near or distant station causes the diaphragm of that instrument to emit a musical note characteristic of that current whenever it is generated at just that "frequency" or rate of vibration in the circuit. The rest is relatively easy. The revolving parts of the little alternators are mounted upon shafts, which are geared together. Each revolving part, or "rotor," having its own number of poles or teeth, in the magnetic field of force, and each having its own angular velocity, the arrangement gives us the ability to produce, in the initial condition of musical electrical waves, the notes through a compass of five octaves.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A COLONIAL VIEW OF THE ENGLISH.

One of the most suggestive articles in the April periodicals is that which Mr. Arthur H. Adams, of New Zealand, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century*. In it we have a frank and not unfriendly expression of the opinions formed by an intelligent and observant Maoriland of the Old Country and its inhabitants. He begins by telling us that:—

Three years' careful investigation into the national tendencies and prejudices of the present-day Englishman has led to the writer's conclusion that the Englishman of the centre and the Englishman of the outside are sundered by rapidly diverging racial instincts.

He waited to write out his impressions until he had time to reconsider under the sunny skies of New Zealand, and this is the result:—

I see the Englishman clear, distinct from us in outlook, in aspirations, in soul; and in the final summing-up I see the Englishman as an obstacle—nay, the one great danger—in the path of any possible scheme of Imperial alliance. He has stayed too much at home.

"ALL CART-HORSE."

Mr. Adams has another fault to find with the English:—

England has been inbreeding too long. And, to the Colonial mind, it is to this racial isolation that is due the general level of almost intolerable dullness that lies like a fog over all England—dullness of outlook, dulness of mind, dullness of life, dullness, even, of amusement and immorality.

An Englishman who has long lived in New Zealand

suggests the analogy of a cart-horse mated with a mare of pedigree—the marriage of the Anglo-Saxon with the Celts he had conquered, and with the Normans who conquered him. But after all these centuries of inbreeding the finer points of the pedigree mare have been submerged in the imperturbable racial qualities of the stolid Anglo-Saxon cart-horse. The English race is by now all cart-horse.

TOO INSULAR.

He is disgusted with the insularity of the British islanders:—

In this insular attitude of England we will find the sole barrier in the way of the final federation of the Empire. This insularity shows itself in many ways. A man prides himself upon never going out of his county. The limpet type of servant is regarded with affection, almost with admiration. In the Colonies for a man to remain a lifetime in one employer's service argues some flaw in ability or energy or ambition. In the matter of speech, too, the insularity of the English is most clearly appreciable. England, small as it is, is a perfect hotch-potch of polyglottism. This survival of jargon dialects, even the perpetuation, in out-of-the-way corners, of forgotten languages, would be a thing that any intelligent colony would discourage as a source of national weakness. But the Englishman takes an absurd pride in the perpetuation of such hindrances to communication.

OXFORD AND INDIA.

Mr. Adams has studied Oxford, and he finds it very unlike New Zealand Universities:—

The fundamental difference, however, between the Englishman who stayed at home and the Englishman who didn't lie in the stupendous system by which the Oxford man is still produced. For the true Colonies recognise has but a limited scope of usefulness. It has been evolved for the governing of subject races; and the nations within the loose ring of the British Empire have long out-

grown the need of English government. India, a conquered country, is still "run" by a thousand superbly garmented, stolid, polo-playing Oxford young men; but there are no more Indians, nor, in the general view of the Colonies, is there much reason for the continued inclusion within the bounds of a possible Imperial alliance of such a doubtful, unworkable factor as a country of alien races held by the sword.

THE DULNESS OF OUR GIRLS.

If Mr. Adams scorns the English young man, he is no better pleased with the English girl:—

The amiable dullness of the English county girl is probably due to her utter lack of education. The boy goes to an expensive public school, a still more expensive university; there is little money left over for the education of his sister. And she does not wish it. The eager rush of girls to Colonial universities has no parallel anywhere save in America. The English ideal of a woman seems to be a dull, placidly pretty, regular-featured, dignified piece of ice. Intelligence, animation, individuality, knowledge are not needed. Many county girls that I met in England seemed to possess no individuality at all; even girls of twenty held no opinions of their own.

OTHER WEAKNESSES.

Mr. Adams is very supercilious about our country squires and their sons:—

The impression made upon the Colonial is that the army and navy were thoughtfully given to England by a kind Providence for the sole purpose of providing billets for superfluous second sons. His island has made the Englishman a ruler, an administrator of subject races, a discoverer, a settler, a conqueror. His island has forgotten to teach him to co-operate.

This lack of education in co-operation renders it difficult to him to imagine

any Imperial alliance on which the Colonies enter, as they must, on terms of partnership. In such an alliance the Colonies will insist, in a degree proportionate to their strength, on a share in the management of the Empire, its business, its profits, its emoluments, its dignities, its defences.

I may perhaps be permitted to suggest that in the Imperial co-operative alliance in which the Colonies are to share management, business, profits, emoluments, dignities and defences, Mr. Arthur H. Adams significantly omits all reference to the possibility that the poor old Mother Country might also ask the co-operative Colonials to share the burdens and the taxes of the Empire.

The Anti-German Obsession.

In the April *National* the editor pleasantly refers to the "event of that Anglo-German war for which Wilhelm II. and his entire people prepare by day and of which they dream by night." Mr. H. W. Wilson, in an article entitled "German Hunger for Moroccan Ports," sounds a cry of alarm lest Germany might have secured at Algéiras either Moghador or Casablanca. He says:—

If she were given a new position on the Central Atlantic, her growing navy, which has at its back what the British Navy has not, a great army, would make her a peril for the whole world. From the British standpoint, the results of a German occupation of a Morocco port might be summed up thus:

(1) Enormously increased danger to British commerce in time of war.

(2) The provision of alternative moves, which may be difficult to meet and defeat in the war of squadrons, for the German battle-fleet.

(3) The linking up of the German possessions in the Indian Ocean with German territory in Europe.

THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper discusses under this heading in *Scribner's*, what he calls "the commercial corollary to the Monroe doctrine" for the United States—a vast railway of some 5000 miles linking Alaska with Buenos Ayres and Hudson Bay with Patagonia. The idea is not new; it has already appealed to many minds, but the writer admits that it can only be transferred from the ideal to the real sphere by the co-operation of the many different and sometimes rather squabbling and difficult States:—

The broad idea of the Pan-American Railway may be grasped from a glance at the map, where it appears as a project in profile. The general direction is north-west and south-east along the giant chains of the Andes. A thorough inter-continental railroad should follow the route most advantageous for opening up undeveloped resources and for insuring immigration and permanent settlement. The governing principle of a long continental backbone line with ribs includes development of mineral, agricultural and timber resources, while climate is not to be overlooked. To temper the tropics is feasible by following the plateaux of the Andes.

No engineering obstacles which are yet to be overcome in the Andes, anywhere from the tapering spurs in Central America to the rounded tops in Patagonia, equal those which were surmounted by Henry Meigs when he built the famous railway from Calino to Oroya, or rather when he constructed the most difficult sections, for he did not live to see the completion of the whole. The wonders of that line, incomparable in their scenic grandeur, with its

infinitude of switchbacks, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, sharp curves and grades, culminating in the Galera Tunnel, 15,665 feet above sea-level, show the marvels of which engineering genius is capable when backed with unlimited funds.

He proceeds to hold out a wonderful prospect to the twentieth century tourist taking the through journey on the Pan-American line of the future. He will see

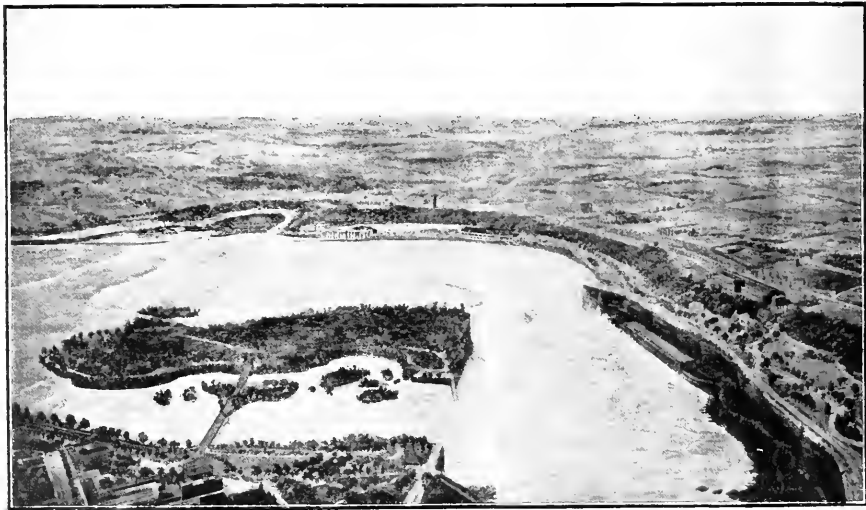
the relation of sea-level plains, inter-mountain plateaux, profound valleys, shallow depressions, rushing rivers, dry gorges, tortuous canyons, sinuous passes; the sparkling verdure and brilliant foliage of the tropics; the treeless regions of the Andine deserts, naked cliffs and jutting precipices, fleece-hidden summits, and the pinnacled peaks of the eternal snows, often passing from the rankest wealth of nature to its most sterile and grudging gifts almost as swiftly as the imagination can conceive the change.

THE DESTRUCTION OF NIAGARA.

THE LATEST EXPLOIT OF THE MODERN VANDAL.

It is enough to take one's breath away to hear that if prompt action be not taken by the Governments of the United States and of the British Empire, American and Canadian enterprise in a few years will have dried up the American half of Niagara. This, however, is absolutely true. The

Head Works of Ontario Co. Toronto and Niagara Power Co. Canadian Niagara Power Co. Ontario Co.'s Transformer House (on Hill).

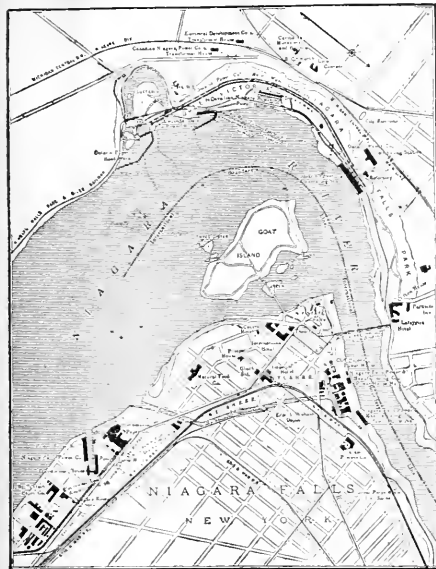


Niagara Falls Power Co.

Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Co.

The Utilisation of Niagara Falls by Electric Power Stations.

Correspondence has been going on between the British Ambassador at Washington and the United States Secretary, on the question of saving Niagara from the inroads of industrial enterprise. When the Commission on International Waterways has reported, it is believed that a treaty will be arranged between Great Britain and the United States for the preservation of the Falls.



From the "Engineering Magazine."]

Map Showing Electric-Power Developments at
Niagara Falls.

elaborately illustrated article entitled "International Aid for Niagara," in the current number of the *American Review of Reviews*, places the matter beyond dispute. The flow of water over both the Falls is 224,000 feet per second, of which only one-eighth or one-tenth flows over the American falls. The Canadian fall is three times as deep and three times as broad as the American. It will not be materially injured by the loss of the water which it is at present proposed to abstract from the river, but it is calculated that if 80,000 feet of water per second be abstracted the American fall will disappear altogether, and it will be possible to walk dryshod to Goat Island. Electrical companies are at present authorised to draw off 48,000 feet per second, and permission is now being sought to draw off 50,000 more. If this permission is given the American fall will perish.

It is estimated that water-power of the value of seven million horse-power is running to waste at Niagara. Of this two millions could be captured below the Falls, and about two millions are already driving the gigantic turbines which generate electricity for the various Power Companies established on both sides of the Falls. To save Niagara three

million horse-power must be sacrificed. The British and American Governments are believed to be in negotiation with the object of securing an Anglo-American Treaty to rescue one of the great natural wonders and glories of the planet from destruction.

THE RE-CREATION OF CHALDEA.

A SCHEME WITH MILLIONS IN IT.

In *Broad Views* for April, Mr. Ernest H. Short draws a glowing picture of what Sir W. Willcocks proposes to do in Asiatic Turkey. The valleys of the Tigris and of the Euphrates, where once stood the Garden of Eden, are now either desert or marsh. The great barrage scheme which has worked such wonders in Egypt is nothing to what might be done on the Tigris. For it is nothing less than the re-creation of Chaldea that the British engineer proposes to effect. The wilderness with water can be made to blossom like the rose, and what is more, there is money in it, millions of money in it:—

One million two hundred and eighty thousand acres of first-class land are now waiting for nothing except water. To supply them it will be necessary to spend some £600,000 upon the Tigris weirs. The reconstruction of the main Nahrawan canal will cost three million pounds, and the minor canals, say, another four million pounds—£3,000,000 in all. At present this vast acreage is valueless; as cultivable land it can be roughly estimated to be worth £3 per acre. To repeat, at a cost of £7 per acre, you make 1,280,000 acres of land, which is at present valueless, worth £33,440,000. Seeing that the price of similar land in Egypt is about twice as much as Sir William's estimate, it is surely time for enterprising capitalists to ask whether a profitable investment is not disclosed.

The "Re-creation of Chaldea" is, however, a far more ambitious scheme than that successfully accomplished in the Nile valley. Briefly, it amounts to the reconstruction of the main irrigation systems which existed in Babylonia before the incursions of the Mongols and Tartars. A successful attempt promises that millions of acres of land will be absolutely reclaimed from the desert, and from the marsh. For a capital expenditure roughly estimated at eight million pounds, Sir William Willcocks promises 1,220,000 acres worth, at least, £30 per acre. In other words, £38,000,000 for an expenditure of less than 25 per cent. of that amount, with the probability of a constant appreciation of the value of the land.

In addition to the desert land higher up the Tigris there is the swampy country to the south, between this river and the Euphrates. Here, Sir William Willcocks estimates that 1,500,000 acres can be readily reclaimed. At present the arid plains and marshy jungles are dotted with a few cultivated enclosures. Even these are liable at any time to be swept away by periodical inundations. Reclamation would entail the cutting of two great dykes, one by the east bank of the Euphrates, and the other by the west bank of the Tigris. Roughly, the cost may be estimated at £5 1/2 per acre, and assuming an extremely low value for the reclaimed land, the scheme would return £22,000,000 upon a capital expenditure of only £13,000,000.

Mr. Short says:—

In the meantime, it will be recognised to be a thousand pities if any dor-in-the-manger spirit prevents a thorough examination into the feasibility of Sir William Willcocks' scheme, and the construction of the railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf.

If this be so, is this not the very place for the Zionists? They would be just next door to Palestine, and there would be something irresistibly attractive in the spectacle of the Jews of to-day restoring prosperity to the land into which their ancestors were carried as captives more than two thousand years ago. The scheme as a scheme certainly is much more promising than either the Anatolian railway or the East African Colony.

MORAL PROGRESS AND MORAL PERTURBATION.

No less than three articles in the *Monthly Review* deal with the transition stage through which, in some ways, we are passing. Mr. F. Carrel's "The Moral Crisis," a plea for the study of "progressive morals," and an appeal to the strong to deal wisely and gently with the weak; Dr. Saleeby's "Essential Factor of Progress," and Mrs. Steel's contrast of the Western and Eastern ideals of marriage. Dr. Saleeby rules out of court the possibility of directly improving the human stock by improving environment. Heredity alone must be reckoned with. I believe I am not wrong in saying that Lombroso believed that environment could and often did override heredity; and that Dr. Barnardo—surely an excellent judge—inclined to the same view. Dr. Saleeby's essential factor in progress is wise application of what Mr. Francis Galton called "stipiculture," and what is oftener called "engenic"—good breeding. He would preserve and care for the unfit, and would nevertheless meet nature's requirements by preventing them from reproducing their unfitness. He is not very explicit, but I gather that he would do this by interning them in asylums and hospitals. For the benefit of the race he would also put certain restrictions on marriage. Mrs. Steel's article, which is very interesting, is really a plea, I think, for children being more considered in Western marriages than at present is often the case. In plain English, it means more self-sacrifice on the part of women.

WOMEN AS ELECTORS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Writing from personal knowledge in the *Empire Review* on "Woman Suffrage in New Zealand," Mrs. Grossmann says no great experiment has ever passed off more quietly or created less of an upheaval. On the whole, the article is very correct, though many might think the writer attributes too much to the influence of women politicians. She rightly insists on the fact that the New Zealand women never found it necessary to interrupt speakers or to pay forced visits to private houses. Men, moreover, were the chief champions of their cause on public platforms.

The pith of the article is contained in the closing paragraph:—

So far the franchise has not brought about any revolution. It has helped to raise the position of women in New Zealand, but not to any remarkable extent. It has increased their interest in politics, and certainly promoted the introduction of humanitarian legislation into the House. It has not affected home-life perceptibly, and it has not altered the character of women. Many prophecies of evil have proved false and many hopes have been disappointed.

Politics have not been raised to a higher standard. But the people are more effectually represented than they had ever been before. Women, without changing their domestic character, have become citizens equally with men, and life already has a larger outlook for them. But still in New Zealand, as elsewhere, it is only the rarer exceptional women who devote themselves to politics. The great outstanding result of the enfranchisement has been the strengthening of the popular party.

LIFE IN A LABOUR COLLEGE.

In the *Independent Review* Mr. E. Bruce Forrest, a former resident of Ruskin Hall, now Ruskin College, Oxford, describes his experience while there. He took up his residence just before the public opening of the hall in February, 1899. Somehow or other the first three weeks were muddled through, with strong emphasis on "muddled." Fifteen to twenty-five inexperienced working men, in a rambling old house, to keep that house in order—well, it simply meant that it was not kept in order.

After three weeks a Council of War was held, which drew up a Constitution destined gradually to evolve some sort of Order out of Chaos. To this end it was ordained that household work should be done, as much as possible, before breakfast and after six o'clock dinner, thus leaving the middle of every day free. After this, matters went on very well. The house duties were divided into a maximum of twenty-five tasks, taken by all students in turn; and it was found that the three chief duties of the daily "sweep and dust," "wash up," and the weekly "scrub," when divided among a houseful, and relegated to the early morning and evening, need not seriously interfere with study. Many handfuls of hard sense, however, seem to have been "cotched," as, for instance, that cooks are born, not made. But on the whole the writer thinks that such an experiment in communal housekeeping has much value. It gave a useful training, and much understanding, in many directions, of many problems, and there was great charm attached to the free and easy, somewhat Bohemian style of existence with a very interesting, and at that time also very cosmopolitan, body of men.

Child of Villa and Child of Tenement.

A curious result of what might be called contradictoriness in a statistical inquiry is reported in the "Review of Reviews for Australasia." The writer says:—

Some little time ago the Melbourne Board of Health instigated an investigation with the idea of discovering whether children in industrial suburbs were handicapped physically in comparison with children in residential suburbs. Typical groups were taken in different parts of Melbourne, the age being between 9 and 10 years, and between 12 and 13. In each group, twelve of each sex were selected. Eight schools were visited, and 384 children examined, and it was found without doubt that boys in residential suburbs were superior to industrial boys of industrial suburbs, but that the reverse condition obtained with girls.

It is interesting to note that, comparing Great Britain with Melbourne residential suburbs, the weight of the boys between 12 and 13 years of age is 78.0 lbs., as compared with 76.7 in the Old Country; while the height in inches is 56.2 in Melbourne as compared with 55.0 at Home. In the industrial suburbs in Melbourne the weight was 73 lbs., and the height 52.2 inches. In the girls' class the industrial suburbs of Melbourne showed 77.1 lbs., as against 76.4 in Great Britain, and 56.1 inches as against 55.7 in Great Britain, while the residential suburbs gave 75.1 lbs. and 55.8 inches.

It will be observed that both in weight and in height the Australian beats the Britisher.

THE MUSICAL GENIUS.

MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHERS.

On January 27th, 1756, Mozart was born at Salzburg, and the musical world has recently been celebrating the 150th anniversary of his birth. *Apropos*, Karl Storck contributes an article on Musical Genius to the February number of *Westermann*.

MUSIC-DRAMA, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL.

He begins by referring to Gluck and Wagner and their methods of reforming the opera or music-drama. Gluck desired to create music which would appeal to all nations and so make what he called the ridiculous differences of national music disappear. When he found he could not manage it in Germany, he went to Paris. Just a hundred years later Wagner also went to Paris, imagining that there only he, too, would be able to proclaim with success his ideas of operatic reform. Not that Germany was wanting in talent, but it lacked national spirit, and Wagner, who did not wish to conquer either Paris or the world, hoped to reach Germany through Paris.

To-day, however, notwithstanding all the talk about the internationality of art, we regard music which embraces all nations rather as a limitation of the greatest powers. We feel that the influence of Wagner over the world and his universality lay just in his German nationality, whereas it is the international qualities of Gluck's works that make the revival of them so unsuccessful. But opera—that is, music wedded to words—can hardly help taking on a national character. The great exception is Mozart, who has been able to compose music which unites in itself characteristics to satisfy and delight all nations. He is justly regarded by the whole world as the summit of musical art, though three other names—Wagner, Beethoven, and Bach—run him close for the honour.

ABSOLUTE VERSUS PROGRAMME MUSIC.

Mozart, says the writer, is the only composer of really absolute music. Wagner, on the other hand, endeavoured to combine music with all the other arts, and Beethoven was the founder of that music which does not stand alone, but needs to be united to another of the arts. Beethoven's tone-poems suggest the idea that the music is connected with poetic thoughts or philosophical ideas, or is a nature-picture, and he excels all his successors in this power of expressing such things in music. His music still affects us more than that of any other composer. The musical power of Bach in itself is stronger than that of Beethoven, but with Mozart everything is Titanic. His creative force is divine. Composing was to him a necessity. No one is really sorry that Mozart's life was so short, because of the perfection of his work. He died, like Raphael, in his thirty-sixth year. He created the world-language of music, the art of arts; he is the prototype of the musical genius.

THE DEMONIC ELEMENT IN MOZART.

Dr. Alfred Heuss contributes to the *Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft* for February an interesting paper on the "Demonic Element in Mozart's Works." By "demonic," or possessed, the writer means the innately passionate passages; and Mozart, he says, has a strong passionate nature; passionate passages abound in his compositions. In his creative work he simply let himself go—with odd results occasionally.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

THE DEATH OF A GREAT PIONEER.

Miss Ida Husted Harper contributes to the *American Review of Reviews* a brief but appreciative sketch of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the Women's Suffrage leader in the United States of America. The article is illustrated by a full-page portrait of Miss Anthony, and pays a high tribute to the energy, intelligence and enthusiasm of this pious woman. Miss Harper says that there will never be another reformer of equal rank to Susan B. Anthony, because the conditions never will demand a similar pioneer. She was born in 1820, and she began her work in public when she was twenty-nine. She made her *début* in the work of temperance reform, and her first step was to insist upon the right of women to send women as delegates to temperance conventions. This was so fiercely resented by the men that she combined with Mrs. Stanton in 1852 to form a State Woman's Temperance Association. It was in the same year that she began the agitation for the suffrage, which she kept up to the last day of her life. It was not until 1868 that she established, together with Mrs. Stanton, the weekly newspaper called *The Revolution*, which was so far ahead of the time that in two years and a half it had to be dropped. In 1869 she helped the formation of the National Woman Suffrage Association. From that day to the time of her death she devoted herself to the advocacy of the woman's cause, and she lectured in all parts of the United States, and besides found time to write her four large volumes, "The History of Woman Suffrage." She was present in London in 1899 at the International Council of Women, and again at one held in 1904 in Berlin.

Miss Anthony is the liberator of women, and endless generations will read the story of her life with gratitude and reverence. When she began there was no homogeneity, no *esprit de corps* among women. They suffered many wrongs, but they had been taught that to protest was rebellion against the Divine will. To face this situation Susan B. Anthony brought indomitable courage, great ability, and immense resources. Miss Harper declares that she will ever stand alone and unapproached, her fame continually increasing as evolution lifts humanity into higher appreciation of justice and liberty.

THRIFT AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES:

AN IDEAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

The January number of *Chambers's Journal* contains an article on the Holloway Benefit Society, originally founded at Stroud in 1875 by George Holloway.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

The writer, who compares the principles of this benefit society with those followed by the older friendly societies, quotes the following figures from the official returns relating to the chief societies for 1904:—

	Membership.	Total Funds
Oddfellows (M.U.)	1,018,685	£12,098,473
Foresters	929,720	7,766,586
Hearts of Oak	277,461	2,956,789
Grand United Oddfellows	340,966	1,145,733
Rehabites	339,349	1,500,000
	2,916,361	£25,467,581

He points out that no individual member of any of these societies has any personal claim on the accumulated funds, except in case of illness, and asks whether the members are really thrifty. Is it for occasional sick-pay and ten pounds at death that the subscriber to the Oddfellows' Society pays his regular contributions to a general fund?

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE NEWER METHOD.

Under the newer method of the Holloway Society we are told that each member's contributions are paid into his separate account, that he receives sick-pay in time of illness, and on reaching the age of sixty-five, the whole of his accumulated capital, with compound interest, is paid over to him in a lump sum, or he may receive it in the form of an annuity. If he dies before he is sixty-five, his accumulated capital, with compound interest, is paid to his relatives. A healthy man may never require to come on the club, and under the old system his insurance fund would yield him nothing.

The scheme of the Holloway Society is set forth as follows:—

Members are admitted into the society from fourteen to sixty years of age as share-members. Up to thirty years of age a one-share member pays a penny a day; that is, two shillings and fourpence per lunar month. From the age of thirty years onwards he pays an extra halfpenny per month for each year beyond thirty. That is to say, between thirty and thirty-one he pays two shillings and fourpence halfpenny per month; from thirty-one to thirty-two he pays two shillings and fivepence; from thirty-two to thirty-three, two shillings and fivepence halfpenny; and so on, increasing one halfpenny per month for every year up to sixty-five.

As a man advances in years his liability to sickness increases, and to meet this increasing drain on the sick-fund the extra halfpennies are imposed. The member who pays a penny a day is called a one-share member, but a man may subscribe for two or three shares, or only half a share, in which cases the payments and the advantages would be increased or decreased in proportion.

At the end of each financial year a statement of his share-account is furnished to each individual member, so that he always knows exactly how he

stands. The penny per day amounts to £1 10s. 4d. for a year, and as the sum of 5s. per annum is estimated as the average cost of sickness for each member up to thirty years of age, the member at the end of the year has 25s. remaining to his account, which is entered in his name in the society's books, and remains earning compound interest.

Among other advantages it may be stated that a member can at any time withdraw part of his accumulated fund and still enjoy the benefits of membership; and if he wishes to leave the society altogether he can withdraw the whole of his accumulated capital except two years' appropriation. In fifty years the member's capital will amount to £208 1s. 8d., whereas the members of the old societies receive nothing at the age of sixty-five.

THE BARD OF THE PIANOFORTE.

CHOPIN AND HIS MUSIC.

In the January *Contemporary Review* Miss A. E. Keeton has an interesting article on Chopin.

Chopin, she tells us, was a man of moods, and to the end of his career he seems to have been unable to get accustomed to himself. He was also a product of heredity, a compound of Pole and Frenchman. As he wrote neither opera nor symphony, he has been described as a lesser composer, but he created a whole pianoforte literature. True, he preferred not the forms of the older masters, but his études, ballades, nocturnes, etc., are as good models of musical form as are the preludes of Bach or the sonatas of Beethoven. No other instrument than the piano could express so well what Chopin had to say, and he always exhibits the piano at its best.

Sir Francis Drake in Verse.

Blackwood for April contains the second book of Mr. Alfred Noyes's English epic on Drake. It carries one along with it on its easy flow. One passage may be quoted from the story of the old seaman, Tom Moone, which suggests the character and confidence supposed to reign on board Drake's vessel:—

And once a troop of nut-brown maidens came—
So said Tom Moone, a twinkle in his eye—
Swimming to meet them through the warm blue waves
And waded through the water. . . . Shapely of limb
They were; but as they laid their small brown hands
Upon the ropes we cast them, Captain Drake
Suddenly thundered at them and bade them pack
For a troop of naughty wenches! At that tale
A tempest of fierce laughter rolled around
The fo'c'sle; but one boy from London town,
A pale-faced apprentice, run-away to sea,
Asking why Drake had bidden them pack so soon,
Tom Moone turned to him with his deep-sea growl.
"Because our Captain is no pink-eyed boy
Nor soft-limbed Spaniard, but a staunch-souled Man,
Full-blooded; nerved like iron; with a girl
He loves at home in Devon; and a mind
For ever bent upon some mighty goal.
I know not what—but 'tis enough for me
To know my Captain knows."

THE NEW JAPANESE PREMIER.

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. J. Takegoshi, M.P., eulogises the Marquis Saionji, recently created Premier of Japan. The appearance of his Cabinet is "the dawn of a new era." The Marquis belongs to an illustrious and aristocratic family. More than half of his fifty-five years have been spent in Europe. From his eighteenth to his thirty-third year he lived in France, chiefly in Paris apparently, and returned to Japan "a pure Parisian." Not unnaturally, therefore, he is a devotee of European civilisation.

When he returned to his country he found things tending to be somewhat reactionary; and, low as was the then status of journalism in Japan, he, a nobleman connected by ancestry with the Imperial family, started a Liberal daily in Tokyo, through the medium of which he preached Constitutionalism. He is still, or was till he organised the new Cabinet, leader of the Constitutionalist Association in Japan.

Already he had served in the Marquis Ito's Cabinet, and even been acting Premier during his chief's illness; and his coming into power now, after Count Katsura, is regarded by the Japanese writer of this article as "the victory of democracy against bureaucracy, of party government against clan government, of European progressivism against Asiatic conservatism." Mr. Takegoshi says:—

As I was *chef de cabinet* to Marquis Saionji when he was Minister of Education some years ago, I presume to know a great deal of his character and thoughts. He is not only a politician, but also a reformer. Especially are his views on education radical and broad. His aim is to emancipate the Japanese people from the yoke of Asiatic thoughts and make them citizens of the world.

I may say without exaggeration that of the numerous Japanese politicians he is the one best acquainted with the conditions of Europe. Moreover, he is calm in temper, lucid in reasoning, wide in knowledge, and bold in judgment. He is almost a Frenchman in his thoughts and tastes, so much so that he is often styled "grand seigneur" by Tokyo people, and his drawing-room is called his *salon*. Yet he is not one-sided. He is one of the most devout believers in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He may not say much, but has genuine integrity to fulfil his words. Accordingly Great Britain may also welcome his Cabinet.

A PEN-PORTRAIT OF COUNT WITTE.

George Gibbon gives in *Blackwood* a sketch of Sergius Witte, whom he describes as a diplomatist lost among facts, a trafficker in words, who is face to face with the brutality of unglazed actualities. "It has broken him." The chief interest of the paper lies in its portraiture of the Count:—

He is almost contemptuously casual and careless in all matters that concern his attire and outward appearance. He has the cleanest, most unconscious disdain for these trifles, and his clothes hang on him fortuitously. But all this is the mere supplement to the face that crowns the whole. Hairly and hard, with a beard ill-kept and a moustache *au diable*, but the same ruggedness pervades it that characterises his every feature. It is stolid, direct, and deeply lined; there is nothing of compromise in the expression, no art of grace, no study in the cast of it. So looms some oppressive village elder; so stares the man who is given to blurring forth the obvious; and so looks Count Witte, who is neither. The head is remarkable in that it is quite flat behind, rising from the neck to the crown with no curve. And then, there are the eyes. They

and they alone, betray the fact that in this man there dwells a spirit not manifested in the grossness and crudeness of his aspect. Stirred under heavy brows, they are pale and indeterminate in colour, but lit with a spark that is eloquent enough. They are lambent, inscrutable, mesmeric; they are the eyes of an Oriental, wise with an infinite subtlety, discriminating pitilessly, discerning infallibly, probing without ruff or scruple to the core of each matter that invites them. They redeem the face and the person and set them at a discount; in them lives the real Sergius Witte, the artist in the statesman, the soul or the vessel in the man, the genius in the artisan. If it were anything but living truths, immune from doubt and double-dealing, that he had now to handle, how these twin fires would go to the heart of the thing and grip at once upon its weakness.

After this may be given a good story he tells of Alexander III.:—

"Do you really think that Witte resembles me?" he asked. "Well, it was commonly said that this was the case. The Grand Duke nodded 'I'm,' nodded the Emperor. 'Well, in that case, he won't waste any time before his mirror.'"

"PIONEERS! O PIONEERS!"

Under this title "Ignota," in the *Westminster Review*, reminds us that last month there passed away two of the grandest nineteenth century pioneers, one well known and a woman, Miss Susan B. Anthony, the other little known, and a man, Ben Elmy, of Congleton, Cheshire, known to many as a writer under the pseudonym of "Ellis Ethelmar."

Mr. Elmy's experience as a manufacturer led him in the eighties to support the fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain, then known as "Fair Trade":—

But his strong social instincts and large human sympathies drove him steadily forward in the direction of the most advanced Socialism, and he realised as fully and keenly as do the leaders of the Independent Labour Party of to-day that neither Free Trade nor Fair Trade alone could solve our social problems, or assure the wellbeing of humanity. He further saw most clearly that no just Socialism could be built upon the existing legal, social, and political subjection of women; so that to his mind, for the greater part of his life, the woman question and the social question were but two aspects of the same question, each for ever insoluble without the just solution of the other.

Thinking that women would distrust books written on the woman and the sex questions avowedly by a man, he adopted a feminine pseudonym—a precaution fully justified by the result. Though in his life he had much disappointment, yet the uprising of labour and the position of women generally during the last few years of his life were such as he had hardly dared to hope.

What Next?

In the *Nineteenth Century* for April a fanatical Tariff Reformer attempts to reply to Lord Avebury's article in favour of good relations with Germany. It is unnecessary to quote more than one sentence from this "reply":—

It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that Germany made the South African war. Had Germany not sedulously cultivated the Boer connection, encouraged Boer ambitions, and flattered Mr. Kruger to the top of his bent, the Transvaal war would not have occurred. The South African war cost us £250,000,000, and we may thank Germany for the loss of that enormous sum.

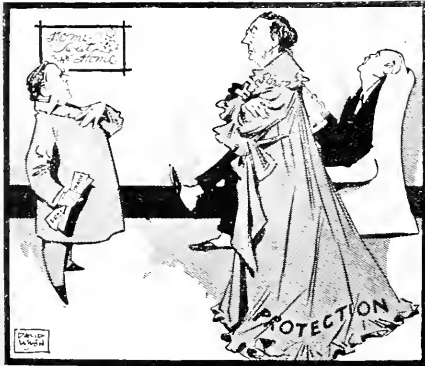
CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

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

The cartoons this month are quite above the average. Although the political foes of the British Government are hopelessly routed, the cartoonists cannot refrain from firing some playful squibs after them, as a kind of final expression of exultation at victory. As it doesn't hurt the dead, it is therefore quite harmless. A very clever cartoon of C.-B. (published in another part of this paper), published by *Black and White*, refers to the demonstration in the Ladies' Gallery. The *Daily Chronicle*, representing the political marriage of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, and the advent of their son, is very amusing. The cartoon showing Mr. Haldane performing the difficult feat of riding at once the two horses, "Efficiency" and "Economy," is very apt and suggestive. The *Tribune's* picture of Mary and her little lamb is splendid, and the *Westminster Gazette's* cartoon by F. C. Gould, "A Horrid Change," is so true to life as to provoke much merriment. The *South African News* shows C.-B. as hauling down the pirate's

flag of the foreign financier in South Africa, and replacing it with the Union Jack of equal rights. The new discrimination is in favour, not of Boer against Briton, but of English ideas against the greed that knows neither conscience nor country.

Local cartoons give the *Bulletin's* idea of the South African muddle in a series of graphic pictures. *Melbourne Punch* depicts an imaginary conversation between Mr. Deakin and Mr. Watson, but does not hit off the exact situation by any means. It is not conceivable that Mr. Deakin desires the support of the Labour Party simply and solely to keep him in power. The same paper, in another cartoon, rather contradicts itself, representing a kind of alliance between the same two personages for a common object. The *Worker* represents the Commonwealth as an old motherly hen in a ferment over the problem of converting the product of six eggs into one comprehensive chicken. The work of converting the deb's into one debt would not, however, be a task so difficult as the cartoon suggests. The *Sydney Bulletin* suggests that battleship repairs on the Australian station would more than pay for locally-owned fleet.

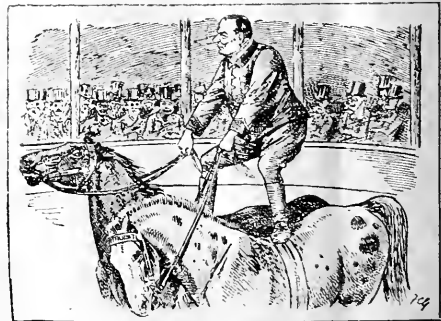


Daily Chronicle.

A Family Tragedy.

SON OF THE HOUSE (to Mr. Balfour): "Father, as a responsible person I have come to the conclusion that the partner of your choice is not, and never can be, an essential part of our home life."

SLEEPMOTHER: "How very—interesting. Please don't slam the door as you go out!"



Westminster Gazette.

A Dual Responsibility.

Mr. Haldane has to perform the difficult task of riding the two horses "Efficiency" and "Economy."



Daily Chronicle.]

The New Housemaid.

MISS HALDANE: "Before I start the Spring cleaning in earnest I may as well get rid of a lot of rubbish!"



Tribune.]

The Exposed Medium

C-B: "Enough, I say, of this foolery. It was all very well in the last Parliament, but is altogether out of place in this Parliament."—Tariff Reform debate.



Melbourne Punch.]

Their Noble Object.

(Mr. Deakin points out that since he and Mr. Watson have identical aims, it would be foolish for them to quarrel.)
 ALFRED: "Come, Chris, we must be friends; we are striving for the elevation of the same noble object."
 CHRIS: "Yes, Alf, but what is that noble object?"
 ALFRED: "ME!"
 SOCIALIST: "Here—club him, Chris!"



Simpleximus.]

[Munich.

Now that the sun (King Edward) is again smiling on Germany she warms herself happily with its rays.



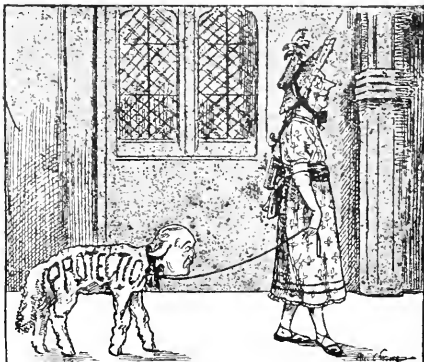
Melbourne Punch]

The Fighting Face.

(Contest for the Heavy-weight Prime Ministership of Australia and a purse of £20,000 a year.)

BOTTLE-HOLDER DEAKIN: "Be careful of him, Chris—he's got his fighting face on."

CHRIS. WATSON: "Well, if I can't break it, we'll both have a go at him."



Tribune]

Mary and Her Little Lamb—New Version.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour will take his seat to-day.



The Worker.]

A Problem.

THE HEN: "How on earth am I going to hatch six eggs into one big chicken?"

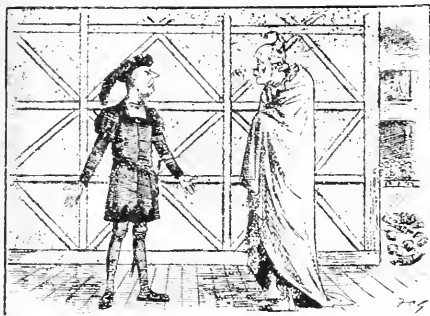


The Bulletin.]

The Broken Ironclad.

The Australian flag-ship has returned to Sydney in a crippled condition.

AUSTRALIA (considering things through telescope): "It seems to me that towage expenses are getting so heavy that that it might be cheaper to build a sound fleet of my own."



Westminster Gazette. A Horrid Change.

The Ghost (Arthur): "I say, Joe, there's a horrid change has come over the House since I played here last! They actually call my acting 'foolery'!"

HAMLET (Joe): "It's all very well, Arthur, but you overdid your part. You needn't have made the Ghost quite such a low-comedy character!"



Tribune.

With One Accord

"When they do agree, their unanimity is wonderful."
— *The Critic*, Act 2, Scene 2.

A motion was carried that official charges in connection with Parliamentary Elections should be defrayed out of public funds.—*Parliamentary Report*.



South African News.

[Cape Town.

The New Flag.

"C.B.": "I always hated that black flag; now we'll run up the honest one."



The Bulletin.

The Federal Situation.

The old triangular struggle is expected next December, and meanwhile the old political vehicle remains in much the same old place.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The April number of this invaluable survey of the American world is full of articles of varied interest relating to the United States, and several which deal briefly but intelligently with European problems. Mr. C. R. Keyes, in a brief paper, exults over what he believes to be the general agreement of the geologists that from 100 to 150 million years must have elapsed since life appeared on this planet.

Mr. Brook, a food inspection expert, calculates that the American people spend £1,200,000,000 every year on food and drink. They spend £7,000,000 every year on baking powder alone. Mr. Brook calculates that food and drink of the value of £180,000,000 per annum is more or less adulterated. Mr. Henry Stead describes what people read in Australasia, doing full justice to the *Sydney Bulletin*. Miss Björkman eulogises the visiting nurse as a social force. She mentions incidentally that "The health department of New York City supports fifty nurses to visit the children of the public schools, seven to visit and instruct tuberculous patients, and two to look after persons afflicted with other contagious diseases."

In view of the fight over the Rates Regulation Bill of President Roosevelt and the prospective opening of the Panama Canal, Mr. F. A. Ogg's paper on Railroad Rates and the flow of American trade is very timely. Mr. T. Y. Chang roundly denies that there is any danger of an uprising against foreigners in China.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for March contains articles on the Americanisation of the West Indies and the secret of Count Witte's failure.

THE EUROPEANISATION OF AMERICA

In contrast to the account given as to the inevitable destiny of the British West Indies to drift into the bosom of the American Republic, take this account by Mr. Henry James of the extent to which the Europeans have annexed Boston. He stood on Beacon Hill one fine Sunday:—

There went forward across the top of the hill a continuous passage of men and women, in couples and talkative companies, who struck me as labouring wage-earners, of the simpler sort, arrayed in their Sunday best and decently enjoying their leisure. They came up from over the Common, they passed or paused, exchanging remarks on the beauty of the scene, but presenting themselves to me as of more interest, for the moment, than anything it contained. For no sound of English, in a single instance, escaped their lips; the greater number spoke a rude form of Italian, the others some outland dialect unknown to me—though I waited and waited to catch an echo of antique restraints. No note of any shade of American speech struck my ear, save in so far as the sounds in question represent to-day so much of the substance of that idiom. The types and faces bore them out; the people before me were gross aliens to a man, and they were in serene and triumphant possession.

THE PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.

The writer of the letter from Berlin states that it is, indeed, not impossible that the striking proof of their discipline furnished by the Social Democrats on "Quiet Sunday" may eventually mark a turning-point in the domestic policy of Germany. For it is plain that Russia, which the statesmen of Berlin have in times past worshipped as the bulwark of Autocracy, has nothing more to teach them, unless it be the advisability of directing

their eyes westward in search of successful methods of government. Already the retreat from Russian anti-revolutionary ideas has been sounded by the states of South Germany. In the Grand Duchy of Baden, a more liberal franchise has quite recently come into operation; in Bavaria, manhood suffrage is about to be introduced; in Saxony, the Government has announced its determination to revise on modern lines the electoral law, which it enacted three years ago in consonance with the reactionary Prussian model; and the Grand Duchy is now preparing to imitate the example of Baden. In these circumstances, it can, notwithstanding the retrograde step taken by the Republic of Hamburg, be merely a question of time before the Kingdom of Prussia yields to the cry for reform raised by the Social Democrats.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The writer of the articles on the American Navy says:

The general conclusion to which this review of the situation leads is that, if the American Navy is to deserve and command our good opinion in the future, as it has in the past, we must radically change our policy in dealing with it, not only as to details of organisation, but as to general spirit.

EDUCATIONAL ART PICTURES.

Mr. C. M. Taylor, of Sydney, New South Wales, has originated a series of educational art prints. Each picture, says the *Irish*, will impress some great lesson, or emphasise some crime of omission or com-



Why Hast Thou Forsaken Me?

mission on the part of our civilisation. The first of this series of pictures we reproduce in this issue. It is entitled "Why Hast Thou Forsaken Me?" and vividly pictures the horrors of the battlefield, the untold misery and the want and woe that ever follow in the footsteps of war. Among the early subjects in this series of art prints will be "But the Son of Man Had No Place to Rest His Head," "As It Was in the Beginning," and "The King is Dead, Long Live the King." Such prints cannot fail to prove real educators, stimulating thought and arousing the blunted moral sensibilities of our greed-engrossed civilisation.

THE CORRESPONDANT.

In the *Correspondant* of March 10th there is an article by Paul Minande, on the "Legislative Elections in the French Colonies."

GOVERNMENT IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.

The writer points out many serious defects in the present system of government, and suggests two systems, either of which, he thinks, would be suitable. In the first the capital subsidises the colony and maintains the *personnel* of the different services. The local administration is directed by a governor, who is assisted by a colonial council composed of notables and of the heads of the services, and able to transform itself by the addition of supplementary members into an administrative tribunal. The chief centres have mixed municipalities composed of members nominated by the capital and of members elected by the inhabitants, and presided over by a magistrate.

The second system is that of self-government. In this case the representative of the State becomes a sort of diplomatic agent, with a right to veto measures in violation of the Constitutional laws of the capital. The colony is absolute master of its budget; it elects a little local parliament, the governor choosing the ministers as indicated by the majority; it maintains its own officials and police; it receives no subsidy or any kind; and it lives the life of a quasi-independent State.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

To the same number J. B. Piolet contributes an article on the New Free Schools in France. By the laws of July, 1901, and July, 1904, we are told, no fewer than 10,000 schools were closed in 1905, and during the present nearly 600 more have been closed. Why spend forty to fifty million francs in creating free schools, and eighteen to twenty million francs annually for their maintenance, to destroy them by a simple legislative act? Is it worth while to begin the work over again when the same fate may overtake all the energy spent upon it? Moreover, did the free instruction give such results as might reasonably have been expected? At the Lyons Congress in 1904 Auguste Isaac said that the elementary education provided by the State was unsatisfactory: "The impartiality of the modern State is an illusion; the neutrality of the State school is a chimera."

The writer discusses in the present article Jean Borner's idea of "The Free School of To-morrow," as set forth in a brochure bearing this title. M. Borner would found associations of parents (including mothers), doctors, professors, business men, workmen, etc., to administer the schools, and in the normal schools he would give a proper training to such teachers as understand their mission and know how to fulfil it. The schools would no longer be quite free, for everywhere it has been found that, with gratuitous instruction, assiduity in attending the schools has diminished. The writer thinks the financial problem can be solved, but he does not seem quite so sure about the recruiting of suitable teachers.

POLAND AND BELGIUM.

In the second March number René Henry writes on Poland: Her Sorrows and Her Hopes, which he describes as the nation without a State, the nation which has been proving for more than a century that nations disappear only when they abandon themselves and consent to die. He finds the same conviction and the same irritation in Poland which exist in Hungary. The Hungarians say they would have obtained satisfaction from the Emperor of Austria were it not that he is encouraged in his resistance by the German Emperor. In like manner the Poles believe that they would have obtained as complete autonomy as Finland if the German Emperor was not behind the Tsar.

The subject of another interesting article forms a striking contrast to the woes of Poland. Comte Henri de Boissieu writes on Belgium, the first European State to institute a Minister of Industry and Labour.

THE GRAND MAGAZINE.

In the *Grand Magazine* Mr. Horace Newte, writing on "Playwriting as a Profession," gives the aspiring playwright much wholesome if, probably, unpalatable advice. Whatever he may do, he is hardly likely to coin money; more kicks than halfpence seems the lot of most playwrights. Till I read this article I did not realise that the vice of playwrighting was so common.

SUCCESS IN THE ARMY.

As in success on the stage, so in success in the army, these writers frank enough to do so admit that luck, sheer luck, is a large element. Thoroughness first, says one writer, health secondly (even firstly), and thirdly ambition. Lord Playfair says "commonsense, tact and good fortune," and adds, underlining, that "the greatest of these is good fortune." "Interest and the possession of ample means," says another eminent soldier, are highly potent factors in army success:—

A well-known general officer was some years ago asked how he had achieved such great success in his profession, as he had never appeared to overwork himself. The blunt reply was:—"What fool could not get on in the Army who had £5000 a year!"

JURIES AND JUSTICE.

A lawyer and a layman discuss the question whether juries ensure justice or not; and most readers will probably think that the lawyer—the Noes—has it. Lack of responsibility of jurymen, popular distrust of them, frequent disagreement of juries, their liability to be unduly influenced by a clever advocate, the mischief resulting from juries being swayed by local and personal interests—these are the lawyer's chief arguments against jurymen. Generally speaking, he believes a fairer verdict likely to be obtained from a judge than from a jury, and cites Sir George Lewis as being of the same opinion. The defence article is rather on the lines of "what has endured so long must be good."

WHY IS HOME DULL?

Dora D. Chapman, writing on this subject, attributes the desire of so many women to escape from the monotony of ordinary home life to the dull, dead level to which housekeeping has been reduced by means of stores, and all sorts of modern scientific appliances, saving one all thinking. It was much more interesting to do your own preserving, bacon-curing, spinning and herb drying, than to buy jams, bacon, linen and dried herbs at the stores. Specious reasoning; but a house which is kept like a home, which many English houses are not, will afford scope for a fairly energetic woman even now. And a really domestic woman will be domestic, the stores notwithstanding.

THE TREASURY.

The *Treasury* in its April number has an article on "Pictures of the Passion at the National Gallery," written by Mr. Francis E. Hiller, who is anxious that pictures should be looked at and studied with some method, so as to make them profitable and enjoyable—hence the present selection of Lenten subjects. After the Nativity and the Crucifixion, the subject in the life of Christ which has appealed most strongly to painters is the Last Supper. Yet the only picture representing this subject is a very small one, believed to have been painted by Ercole de Roberti. It dates from the fifteenth century. Mr. Frederick Rogers, who writes on the attitude of the Labour Party to the Church, says it would be a mistake to regard the Labour party in the House of Commons as a solid phalanx with a definite Socialist policy. He thinks the essentials of religion are more largely present in the Party than the essentials of Secularism. The Church ought to try to understand the ideals of the Labour Party, and, though the Labour Movement may be leavened with Nonconformist thought, it is probable that it will be more in sympathy with the national ideas of the Church.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Scribner's for April is a good number, opening with a paper on "The Waters of Venice," by Arthur Symons, with colour and black and white illustrations. It is an old subject, but freshly treated. There is a most interesting paper (to any who care for such a subject) on the Caribou and his Kindred by Ernest Thompson Seton, charmingly illustrated. The Caribou, the writer says, "is to the northern Indians what the seal is to the Eskimo and the buffalo was to the Plains Indians—it is their staff of life. . . . They must follow and hunt it successfully or die." The Caribou, of course, is the American reindeer, of which there are four well-marked species, though ten less well-defined species are often enumerated.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The April *Fortnightly*, although disguised as usual by two articles inspired by the intense distrust of Germany, which is so hateful a note in this otherwise excellent periodical, is a capital number. The article "A French Archbishop," by Constance Elizabeth Maud, is the most charming pen-picture of an ideal prelate that I have ever read. Mrs. John Lane's social paper on "Afternoon Calls" is another bright and characteristic article.

THE LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.

Mr. Roger Pocock informs us that a fresh addition is being made to the armed forces of the British Empire in the shape of a Legion of Frontiersmen which Mr. Haldane has sanctioned:—

The Legion received the approval of His Majesty's Government on February 15th, 1916. There were 62,000 qualified men in the Empire, of whom a twentieth part would make a Legion of Frontiersmen. In return for the benefits which arise from admittance to the Legion, an annual subscription has to be paid as follows:—Members pledged to service, £s. 6d.; Members qualified but not pledged, £1 1s.; Honorary members, £2 2s.

Mr. Pocock says:—

A new kind of tree which we have planted, we do not know in which direction its branches will spread, or in what direction they will fail to grow. Neither do we know what manner of fruit will ripen. It may be an Intelligence Department in the field which will render the best service, or the Guide Corps, or the Scouts, the squadrons for Special Service, or a whole Army Corps. All this may fail, and yet the Legion be justified as a new tie binding the nations of the Empire.

IN PRAISE OF OUR NEW NAVY.

Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, who appears to have constituted himself the literary eulogist of the new *rigime* at the Admiralty, writes on "Progress and Reaction in the Navy." He is enthusiastic in his praise of the present system, and especially defends its weakest point the new method of elucting officers, the practical effect of which, some fear, will be the exclusion of all but middle and upper class boys from the engineering staff of the Navy. Mr. Hurd does not share this fear. On the general question he says:—

The motto of the new Board of Admiralty is "the fighting efficiency of the Fleet and its instant readiness for war," and in all departments the naval organisation is being tuned up to this pitch. A year or so ago rather more than half of the Fleet of men-of-war were out of commission and unready for service. To-day every efficient man-of-war not undergoing large repairs in the dockyard is in commission.

AN ITALIAN "JOHN INGLESANT."

Mrs. Crawford describes with much delight Fogazzaro's new novel "Il Santo" in an article entitled "A Saint in Fiction." She says:—

There has recently been published in Italy a novel which, both by the nature and the bitterness of the controversy it has excited, can only be compared to the appearance in England of "John Inglesant" a quarter of a century ago, or yet, more precisely, to that of "Robert Elmore" some few years later. No novel in Italy since "I Promessi Sposi" has had so startling and sudden a success.

She regards it as a hopeful sign. She says:—

Many symptoms point to a revival of practical Christianity among the Catholics of Northern and Central Italy, not the least significant of these being the extraordinary demand for the cheap Gospels now being issued in tens of thousands by the Society of St. Jerome. To these signs of the times must be added the reception accorded to the novel before us, a reception which of itself guarantees some measure of success to that spiritual awakening of the nation which Antonio Fogazzaro, poet and patriot, dreams of effecting.

THE TEST OF THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

Dr. Saleeby preaches a sermon from the text, "I have come that you may have life and have it more abundantly":—

We are now possessed it seems to me, of a *criticon* of all religions. They are all products or characters or appanages of living creatures, living men. As she judges every other character of every living thing, Nature judges them according to their worth for her supreme purpose—fulness of life. Selfish asceticism, seeking the eternal salvation of its own pithy, bee-see selfish, soul, will not enter into the religion of the future. It has scarcely any survival-value, and Nature will have none of it. The morality inculcated by the religion of the future is such as best serves Nature's unswerving desire—fulness of life.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Saxon Mills, writing on Chinese Labour and the Government, arrives at the uncomfortable conclusion that "Ministers seem to have hit upon the worst possible policy—that which is least likely to do any good, and most certain to create embarrassment and irritation throughout the whole of South Africa." Mr. Henry James adds a description of his impressions of Philadelphia to his pictures of New York and Boston.

The *Harbinger of Light* for March contains as a supplement a lecture by Archdeacon Colver. It is certainly a most remarkable story which he tells. The number contains a character sketch of Madame d'Esperance. Mrs. Bright continues her notes on Mr. F. W. Stanford's seances, and Mr. W. F. Lord writes on "Noble Plant of Spiritualism." To those who are interested in occultism it will prove decidedly interesting.

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

A posthumous article by Mr. G. J. Holyoake appears in the *Independent Review*, on Woman Suffrage, in which he makes the following suggestion, which I do not remember having seen before:—

Why should not women who desire the suffrage form an Electoral College in every borough, and ask that every hundred women members of the College should be legally entitled to nominate one of their Order to vote in the election of members of Parliament for their borough? This would give every thousand women ten representatives at the polls.

Mr. Holyoake's forecast of the consequences of granting women the suffrage has been singularly well justified by events in New Zealand. He prophesied—that it would produce great satisfaction and little change, as too few women were politically-minded enough to use it.

Mr. Cyril Jackson's chief suggestions in his paper on "Flaws in Elementary Education" are smaller classes and sections of classes; quarterly instead of annual promotions; and more individual study. It is a sensible paper.

Mr. W. J. Fisher, ex-Liberal candidate for Canterbury, writes on electoral abuses. Canvassing he considers valueless, if not mischievous—a question raised at the meeting of the Hardwicke Society last month, when it was decided that canvassing ought not to be abolished; and he also complains of voters being treated by friends of the candidate who are not acting as his accredited agents, and of the distribution of tickets for rool, etc., and other but more delicately veiled forms of bribery.

Writing on "The Taxation of Monopolies" Mr. J. A. Hobson says that there is the same justification for a graduated income tax as for taxing "unearned increment." The State in either case takes those portions of the national wealth which represent the product of public activities. He admits that what is produced through public is rarely clearly separable from what is produced by individual activities; but says that in spite of that, a taxable fund of socially created income exists "ample to meet the expenditure involved in the measures of social reform which figure to-day upon the platform of practical politics."

SOME ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

In the April number of *Pearson's Magazine* there is an interview, by Gordon Meggy, with Mr. Fred Pogram, in the series of Masters of Black and White. Mr. Pogram prefers to refuse a commission rather than hurry his work. The editor discusses the Housing Question as a pressing problem of to-day. One-eighth is stated to be a fair proportion of rent to income. But in some parts of London 46 per cent. of the dwellers pay one-third of their income as rent. In the country, as in the towns, the conditions are in many cases extremely bad. Town Councils would do more had they a fund other than the rates, and it is suggested that the taxation of ground values would raise the money for municipal housing schemes. The case of Liverpool is cited as a successful provider of houses for the poorest of the poor. The Liverpool Corporation has carried out twelve schemes for 1666 tenements. The average earnings of each family is 15s. a week, and rents vary from 1s. 6d. for a single room on the third floor to 5s. 6d. for four rooms on the ground floor. But the standard of decency and comfort cannot be so high in a black dwelling in a town as in a cottage in a garden suburb, and the real solution of the housing difficulty in London lies in the removing of factories from the town to the country, and in the building of new garden cities.

C. B. FRY'S MAGAZINE.

Mr. Fry continues to insist on his favourite theme that British games must be supplemented by the national adoption of ride shooting, that we may become a nation of marksmen. He enlarges on the precedent set by the Swiss, and gives as a frontispiece Wutrich's picture of Wilhelm Tell and his son, "the first of Swiss marksmen." Mr. Edward Step shows how gardens may be adorned with "borders beautiful," and adorns his paper with many beautiful photographs. Canon McCormack is adduced by the editor as a famous Cambridge "Blue," and captain of the Cambridge cricket team in 1856. He was one of the winning crew in the 'Varsity boat-race fifty years ago, distinguished himself in high jump and long jump and boxing, and still, in his 72nd year, addresses large congregations in the open air in Piccadilly. Cycling, golf and football are the chief sports referred to. Mr. P. A. Vale enumerates things John Bull may learn from his sons. The Colonial charge is that the home country clings too faithfully to obsolete notions. The Grand Stand at Epsom is denounced as being very badly constructed, the saddling paddock a disgraceful anachronism. He urges that horses should be identified by numbers on the saddlecloth, rather than by their colours. He strongly protests against the abuse of the whistle by the referee in football. He objects to the English tennis grip, and generally insists that John Bull is getting perilously near his second childhood.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE.

The story of Mr. Harry de Windt, told by Mr. Raymond Blathwayt, is the opening article in the April number of *Cassell's Magazine*. Mr. de Windt's life has been full of adventure. He himself says:—

Many years ago I went to Borneo as A.D.C. to my brother-in-law, the Rajah of Sarawak. Mr. Irie in the Far East, and all that I saw of Orientalism, fired a natural desire for constant change into an enthusiasm for travel and exploration. But I almost invariably allow myself to be guided by the inspiration of the moment.

Mr. de Windt has published many songs, though he has never had a music lesson in his life, and he is an adept at palmistry.

Mr. James A. Manson contributes an article on the Dulwich Picture Gallery, "an art shrine in a wood." Though the gallery is only five miles distant from St. Paul's, few Londoners visit it; but this neglect is atoned for by country cousins and foreigners. The Dutch and Flemish Schools are well represented, and it is asserted that Dulwich Gallery contains a greater number of first-class pictures by Albert Cuyp than any other gallery in the world.

In an article on the Cotton Growers, by G. T. Teasdale-Buckell, the writer says it is not true that there are no negro slaves in the United States South, for he saw some working in chains at Atlanta about a year ago. Under dread of lash and rifle, and watched by two white men, they were cutting roads through the battle-field.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine has unearthed some hitherto unpublished letters of Dickens, written from Switzerland to the Watsons, to whom "David Copperfield" was dedicated. Mr. W. D. Howells describes the English Washington Country—Northampton and the village of Little Brington near. The magazine, as a whole, is rather too American in interest for most English readers. A scientific article deals with "Chemistry in the World's Food"—the effect of chemical manures in increasing the yield from plants. Illustrations are given of mustard, wheat, oats, and carrots grown with and without fertilisers, showing the striking results obtained by the use of the best fertiliser for the individual plant.

THE OCCULT MAGAZINES.

Mr. A. P. Sinnett must be congratulated upon having written one of the most amusing and suggestive short stories of the year. "A Bridal Pair" in April *Broad Leaf* is a fanciful tale based upon the now well-established fact of the possibility of two alternating personalities in the same body. A barrister falls in love with a young lady who, when she promises to marry him, is Miss Lucy Vanerby. But the body of Miss Vanerby is tenanted by two personalities, known respectively as Lucy and Leonora, each with distinct characters, tastes, and memories. After the barrister has wooed and won the love of Lucy, Leonora suddenly replaces Lucy as the tenant of Miss Vanerby's body. As Lucy's lover knows nothing of the sudden change of personalities, there is at first the devil to pay. Fortunately Leonora holds possession long enough to be wooed and won in her turn, and the lucky barrister marries two women in one. What will happen after the wedding, when Lucy returns to find her lover has married Leonora, is to be told in a subsequent number.

From a paper on occultists' views in politics we learn that the invisible world is governed by an absolute monarchy, and that, therefore, occultists are absolutists. As a first step towards detroning democracy Mrs. Besant proposes to allow no man a vote until he is fifty years of age.

An article by a clergyman of the Church of England who has a medimistic wife describes his experiences. He finds consolation from being told that although his church is half empty to the physical eye it is packed to the doors with an immense congregation of disembodied spirits who hang eagerly upon his words.

Violet Tweedale, writing on Women and the Franchise, maintains that the purification of the churches, "which is such a crying necessity of the day, lies in the hands of woman." "The superannuated marriage service," for instance, must be amended. Violet Tweedale is so vehement a purifier that she rages against apples because of the story of Eve's transgression.

What incalculable damage that cheap and escent fruit has caused humanity! As I look on its innocent, blushing cheek as it lies on my table I feel I owe it a deep gratitude. It has prostituted the minds of the vast majority of my sex.

THE WORLD'S WORK AND PLAY.

The April number of the *World's Work and Play* is chiefly notable for Mr. Talbot's description of the mammoth Canarders, and the interview with Sir William van Horne on Canadian and British trade, both of which are noticed elsewhere. It is also distinguished by its demands for many reforms. In his "March of Events," Mr. Norman expresses great regret that the Prime Minister has declined to introduce the metric system of weights and measures into Britain, and that he did not order the removal of the grille from the Ladies' Gallery. Mr. H. G. Archer urges that the British army be equipped with the automatic rifle, which uses and so diminishes the force of recoil by consecutive supply, thus enabling the marksman to keep his rifle to his shoulder for at least ten shots, instead of having to lower and reload each time he fires. Mr. Harvey Clinton presses for the removal of the distinction between solicitor and barrister. Lawyers should be one class, not two. Mr. Fred. T. Jane advises the employment of marines as chauffers, their naval experience having made them handy, trustworthy, and self-respecting. "Home Counties" gives an interesting account of how a small farmer succeeded who taught himself to read and write when a boy, and at twenty married on 9s.

a week. He worked his way up till he is reckoned to be worth £2000. Mr. S. L. Bastin has a beautifully illustrated paper on the rose, the queen of flowers. The illustrations are, as usual, a notable feature. The portrait of Sir William van Horne makes a fine frontispiece, and the picture of the stadium at Athens, where the Olympic games have been revived, is very interesting.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

Mr. Spencer Edge opens the April number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* with a sensible article on the Cheap Cottage, not the cottage at £150 or £200, a price which does not in all cases represent the real cost, and which is, therefore, not market price. The country cottage, he says, must before all things be warm and dry, and we must pay for a fabric which will render us immune from such plagues as damp and cold. He estimates the cost to be nearer £300 than the figures already named, and gives a charming design for an eight-roomed cottage.

In the same number there is an article on Kisses, by Beatrice Heron-Maxwell. It is illustrated by well-known paintings, and the various kind of kisses are described, the kiss social, the kiss platonic, the kiss spontaneous, etc.

Mr. J. Loughmore has interviewed Mr. W. Larkins, the famous steeplejack who decorated the Nelson pillar for the centenary celebration. In doing it Mr. Larkins was not allowed to drive in any spikes, but had to lassoo the pillar at intervals all the way up by placing around it bands of rope. To these the ladders were tied, and to reach the capital from the ropes it was necessary to go out at an angle of forty-five degrees. Mr. Larkins discovered a crack in Nelson's arm which he repaired with cement and a copper band.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.

There are several good articles in the April number of *Chambers's Journal*.

First may be mentioned that by "One in the Secret," who explains why railways do not pay better. The first serious item of loss is caused by competing lines, called "strategic railways." Their construction is defended on the ground that it the A. Railway does not occupy the district, the competing company, the B. Railway, will do so, and the argument is that it pays the A. Railway to build a line and *work it at a loss* to prevent the B. Railway from doing so. Then the whole system of promoting Bills and opposing rival schemes is extremely wasteful. The direct competition between the railways is often unnecessary. For instance, four railways compete for the London-Manchester traffic. The services between London and Scotland are another instance of acute competition. There is now a through service between the North and Midlands and the South of England, and we are told that three or four passengers for the through coaches constitute a good load, and occasionally there is no through passenger at all. Many other reckless extravagances are cited, such as that of the Locomotive Departments on the different lines, etc.

The article on the Holloway Friendly Society in the January number has called forth some criticism from the older societies, but in the April number the writer returns to his subject, and again shows how the Holloway Society is superior to its predecessors. Inquiries, with sixpence enclosed, for a copy of the rules may be addressed to Mr. Charles Bennett, Benefit Society Offices, Russell-street, Strand, Gloucestershire, or to Mr. F. W. Daniels, Coleridge Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

THE YOUNG MAN'S MAGAZINE.

The *Young Man's Magazine* for April is quite up to the mark. It opens with a description of the "Auckland District Annual Bible Class Encampment." Then follows a very concise and business-like paper on "Organised Personal Work." The Rev. A. R. Osborn contributes "Fights for the Faith." His account of the persecutions of the early Christians at Rome thrills. Mr. G. Laurenson replies to the Rev. Alex. Whyte's query in a previous article, "Should the Accumulation of Wealth by Individuals be Restricted?" Mr. Laurenson believes in such interference, and states his reason forcibly. There are other articles equally interesting.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Sir Herbert Maxwell and Mr. Herbert Paul divide the *chronique* between them. Mr. R. G. Wilberforce writes briefly and sensibly on the education of country children.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Charles Barry explains, with the aid of a plan and a sketch, how, in his opinion, the seating capacity of the House could be enlarged so as to give every member a seat. At the same time he would double the Ladies' Gallery and increase the accommodation for reporters from 28 to 65. He says:—

The new division lobbies would be constructed respectively in the Commons Court and the Star Chamber Court, slightly diminishing their present area, it is true, but not to such extent as to materially interfere with the light and air they afford to rooms opening upon them. The House can thus be altered and enlarged without any interference with Sessional business, and without any necessity for a temporary House, such as was apprehended by the Committee of 1862.

THE ARMING OF CHINA.

The Rev. J. Harby, Chaplain of the Forces in Hong Kong, recalls the fact that China was not always pacific. Six centuries before Christ,

So much did the martial spirit prevail that the Prince of the Wu State or Province established two corps of female soldiers. The ladies, however, giggled and laughed in the ranks until at length the commanding officer of each corps was beheaded for failing to maintain discipline. The corps then became very efficient.

—China is now arming:—

It is said that there are at present ten divisions, or 120,000 men, in the new army, properly equipped and trained by foreigners. It is hoped that within the next ten years the numbers will mount up to half a million. Napoleon said at St. Helena: "When China is moved it will change the face of the globe." Well, China is moved with a vengeance for past bad treatment, and some will have cause to regret that sleeping dogs were not allowed to lie.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON'S NEW DEMAND.

Mr. Henniker Heaton pleads for the abolition of public patronage in Great Britain. He says:—

This evil was, not many years ago, rampant in Australia. It is now unknown there. Instead of allowing public servants to prescribe the amount of salary each is to receive, to badger Ministers for appointments, and to threaten conscientious members with defeat at elections, each State Parliament has transferred the appointment, control, and remuneration of civil servants to an independent tribunal, constituted for the purpose, called "The Public Service Board." The Board is composed of three members, irremovable like our High Court judges, except by the vote of both Houses. It inquires into the qualifications of applicants, determines like our Civil Service Commission the nature of the examinations held for the higher classes, regulates by comparison with the wages paid by private employers for similar work the remuneration for each class, recommends all appointments and promotions, and hears all appeals and complaints.

FIRE PROTECTION IN LONDON.

Mr. A. M. Watson calls attention to the fact that by the Act passed last session amending the London

Building Acts new rules for the preservation of life from fire have come into force. Writing apparently last year, he says:—

On the 1st of January, 1906, there will, in the first place, be 7703 and odd illegal London shops, the owners of which may be called upon to expend a sum variously estimated at from £450,000 to £750,000 and odd; secondly, there will be an unknown number of houses of more than thirty feet in height, the owners of which may be called upon to expend from £5 to £10 on each house in providing statutory means of access to the roofs; thirdly, there will be an increased expenditure immediately required to make all buildings in process of construction comply with the provisions of the new Act; and, lastly, the owners of high buildings and twenty-person buildings should be preparing to meet the rules for existing buildings which will be effected on the 1st of January, 1907. The outlay under this head has been estimated at from £500 to £600 for each building.

"THE PAPAL ATTACK ON FRANCE."

Mr. R. Dell discusses the probable attitude of the Catholic Church in relation to the law separating Church and State. He says:—

If Catholics accept the law, with whatever motives or intent they will be left unmolested; but it will be a true, not a peace between Church and State, if Catholics be organised as a political party to promote what are called the "interests," which always mean worldly interests—of the Church. The French people is irrevocably, fundamentally anti-clerical; it has been so for centuries, and it will always be so; and the Church has no hope of regaining religious influence unless and until it is prepared to abandon all attempt to gain political influence. The choice has to be made; and if the Church, or Rome, chooses political influence, it will infallibly lose both.

THE NEW REGIME AT THE ADMIRALTY.

Sir W. H. White shakes his head over the new régime at the Admiralty. He criticises the official statement of the way in which the savings have been effected. He says:—

Obviously this condition of affairs cannot be perpetuated without serious detriment to the efficiency of the Royal Navy, and it is as necessary to make adequate provision for maintenance of completed ships as to provide for new construction on a proper scale.

He deprecates the policy of concealment, and says:—

The naval policy of the British Empire is a great public interest, if not the greatest. It is contrary to precedent to shut out the public from information in regard to the great lines of policy embodied in our naval construction. No committee, however constituted, can be justified in demanding blind confidence in its conclusions; no Board of Admiralty is justified in refusing information of the nature above described.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

The *Monthly Review* is particularly full of interest this month.

MR. MORLEY—AN ETCHING.

Mr. Algernon Cecil contributes a paper on Mr. John Morley, which can be compared with an etching better than with a portrait. The school of thought which Mr. Morley embodies more fully than any living man "is fast dying out. Liberalism, in any intelligible sense, will not last another generation." And it is just because English Liberalism is "flickering with all the power of the expiring candle" that the opinions of its stoutest champion are peculiarly interesting. The article, if not exactly a tribute to Mr. Morley as a politician, in spite of the writer's admiration of "his shrewd generalisations on public policy," evidently credits him with having exercised and still exercising a profound influence on the thought of the present generation. For Mr. Morley's style Mr. Cecil has an admiration as sincere as discriminating. After all, Mr. Morley's own description of Burke applies equally to himself—that he "has the sacred gift of inspiring men to use a grave dilgence in caring for high things and in making their lives at once rich and austere."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

Of the articles in the *Contemporary*—rather a dull number on the whole—perhaps the most important is one by "Testis" on "Religious Events in France." He says that, although the whole French press pretended that last month's "inventory" riots were unexpected and spontaneous, the exact contrary is the case. The incredible anger against the Separation is more sincere and justifiable than might at first be thought, and is exactly analogous to that felt by a strong, able-bodied workman stigmatised as "too old at forty," or by an old governess cast adrift when no longer wanted.

Another fact the writer mentions is that the Protestants in the Cévennes, one of France's most Protestant districts, did not resist the inventories at all: the law fell on them exactly as on the Catholics, and sooner or later the Catholics will ask why the Protestants could submit joyfully to what the Catholics resisted so stubbornly. Even eminent Catholics have been asking why they have lost the battle. "Testis" replies:—

Let the Catholics of France be under no delusion. The sole reason why they have lost their battle on the political ground is because they have forgotten the truly holy battle, the intellectual, moral and religious struggle.

THE LIMITATIONS OF NAPOLEON'S GENIUS.

Dr. J. Holland Rose comments on "the recent revival of the Napoleonic legend," mainly due to the astonishing output of memoirs during recent years, memoirs full of mistakes which "pleasingly diversified dull reality," but did not give a true conception of Napoleon. No one would claim for Napoleon originality of thought or of literary judgment: Dr. Rose is convinced that even in politics and war his originality has been over-estimated. "The great Corsican rarely troubled himself to gauge the motives influencing the conduct of neighbouring States." He could not see things from their standpoint, partly, perhaps, from his intellectual contempt for that standpoint; and he consequently miscalculated their ability and power, and misread their characters. His "intolerant dogmatism" is contrasted with the "cautiously constructive diplomacy" of Bismarck, much to the advantage of the latter. "Despise your foe and rigidly resolve never to yield an inch—is this true greatness?" asks Dr. Rose. "It was Napoleon all over." The limitations of his nature . . . explain why in two years his own conquests and those of the revolutionary wars were overwhelmed by the new national energies which his domination had aroused."

TEACHING READERS TO READ.

Mr. Ernest A. Baker, a well-known librarian, writes on "Direction for Popular Readers," pleading for guides to the literature of different subjects, somewhat on the lines of the American Library Association, only not of such immense size, if they are to be "popular." He thoroughly approves of the American plan of not merely describing but also of stigmatising, if necessary. When "spade" means rubbish, the Americans do not scruple to call a spade a spade. The future of the public library movement, he considers, depends on three things: teaching children to use a library, training librarians as professors of books, and providing means for directing reading.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. A. Hobson criticises "The New Aristocracy of Mr. Wells," the point of his criticism being that it is bad for any class, however weak and foolish, to be entirely and arbitrarily deprived of a share in the government, and placed under absolute control of any other class, however superior. Does Mr. Hobson see how this may be applied to a certain ever-burning

question regarding women's political rights? Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger's description of the "Franco-German Frontier" is chiefly of interest to students of military problems; but his conclusion is that, although Nancy ought to be fortified and is not, and although hardly enough soldiers are guarding the frontier, yet that fortified frontier is a marvellous achievement. Mr. W. H. Bennett combats the notion that archeology in any way rehabilitates the traditional views as to the composition of the Old Testament. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, writing on "The Catholic Threat of Passive Resistance," says that when the Catholics have as good ground as the Nonconformists for passive resistance, it is not only their right but their duty to resist passively. "The Catholics want from our State something *warranted* to be fatal to us. . . . But we mean in our compromise with the State nothing fatal to them."

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

The April number is distinctly readable by the civilian as well as by the expert. The "Duty of the Flag" is a historic phrase explained by Mr. G. Hewlett. It meant the duty we claimed from the ships of other nations passing through British seas to strike their flags and lower their topsails in the presence of a British ship. The right is traced back to the dominion of the seas claimed by Edgar in the year 930. It was insisted upon in the ordinance of Hastings under King John, and maintained under penalty of immediate attack by the British ship until the beginning of the last century.

"Captain R. N." pursues his review of the last ten years of naval administration abroad. France, he says, has been slow to build battleships, but has been building up an important destroyer flotilla of sixty. In submarines and submersibles she maintains the lead, having no less than ninety-eight. The United States has made greater progress in its Navy than Germany, and has markedly improved in gunnery. Germany's naval programme involves a financial strain perhaps hardly realised as yet by the German people. The writer asks, "Where has the two-power standard gone? A Franco-German coalition is still not an impossibility." C. de Thierry contrasts England and Germany in a paper which regards a conflict for life and death between the two Powers as inevitable. "If necessity is the tyrant's plea, inevitableness seems to be the Jingo's plea." "The necessity is not ethical, but elemental," whatever that may mean.

Major Denny describes the rise and development of the Canadian military force, and specially enlarges the formation of cadet corps and of rifle clubs throughout the Dominion. He exclaims, "How much healthier would our weak-kneed, narrow-chested, cigarette-smoking youngsters become were cadet corps a natural concomitant to English home life!"

Major Nash contrasts the voluntary system beyond the Atlantic with ours. He says the city armories of New York alone have cost two millions. He adds that the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence is perfecting a scheme of universal training in the schools and colleges, and teaching those over fourteen to shoot.

"Booles" insists that for the upkeep of the army improved barrack accommodation is necessary. He asks that every man should have a cubicle of his own. He would also enlist more boys and train them for civilian employments which they could follow after they had left their colours. "Testudo" insists that in order to provide for the hasty entrenchment of infantry on the battlefield every soldier should be supplied on service with some implement with which he can quickly dig himself into ground of any description.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

The *Cornhill Magazine*, though not very quotable, is very readable this month.

IN UNKNOWN CHINA

The most interesting paper is Mrs. Archibald Little's "Journey of Surprises," an account of her journey through Yunnan (the most south-westerly and, it seems, the poorest province of China) to the Yangtze, with poor sheep, cattle used only as beasts of burden, and "roads so bad that nothing can be taken away to sell advantageously." The journey took forty-two days, "the hardest as well as the longest land journey I have yet taken." The flowers seem to have been beautiful, from sweet violets to rambler roses, from candelabra cacti to rhododendrons. I make one extract from this account of a little-known part of the world:—

One of the great delights along this indescribably bad road, and, indeed, all the way to Yunnan, was the great variety of butterflies flitting across our path, and the tameness of the birds, who only just rose as we came near, flying on to another twig a little ahead, and then settling again, thus affording me a view of themselves and their movements, such as with my short sight is never possible where sportsmen are about. I thus had the pleasure of watching a Reeves pheasant, looking, as usual, as if something were tied to its tail, it is so incredibly long, dipping into the foam of a cascade between clusters of ramble roses, and of watching a hoopoe, with its dainty crest, making its little evening preparations, besides many pretty, unknown songsters, who gladdened all the day with their songs.

Taking as his title "A New Tale of Two Cities," Mr. Laurence Gomme comments on the new phase entered upon by Paris and London. "They have discovered in the idiosyncrasies of each other food for reflection and study." Most of the article is taken up with a comparison between the characteristics of the two capitals, which is not particularly novel or suggestive. There is an amusing sketch, "The New House of Commons," and the supposed experiences of Mr. Titmouse, M.P.; and the papers "From a College Window," which have for a year been a feature of the *Cornhill*, are continued, the twelfth paper dealing with religion and the writer's conception of the meaning of that word:—

By religion I mean the power, whatever it be, which makes a man choose what is hard rather than what is easy, what is lofty and noble rather than what is mean and selfish; that puts courage into timorous hearts, and gladness into clouded spirits; that consoles men in grief, misfortune, and disappointment; that makes them joyfully accept a heavy burden; that, in a word, uplifts men out of the dominion of material things, and sets their feet in a purer and simpler region.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The *Century* publishes, as its opening paper, an account of "A Week at Waterloo," the narrative of Lady de Laney, the three months' wife of a Colonel of Wellington's Staff, who was wounded at the beginning of the battle, and nursed by his young wife till his death. Prefaced to this narrative, whose artless style invests it with strong human interest, is an unpublished letter by Scott, and a letter from Dickens, on whom the reading of the narrative clearly made a deep impression. "I shall never think of the Duke [of Wellington] any more but as he stood in his shirt with the officer in full-dress uniform," wrote Dickens. This refers to a passage describing how Colonel de Laney had been twice to the Duke of Wellington's in one day:—

The first time he found him standing looking over a map with a Prussian general, who was in full-dress uniform—with orders and crosses, etc.—the Duke was in his chemise and slippers, preparing to dress for the Duchess of Richmond's ball; the two figures were quite admirable. The

ball took place notwithstanding the *reville* played through the streets the whole night. Many of the officers danced, and then marched in the morning.

Lady de Laney's account of her nursing her husband at Waterloo itself shows how lamentably little provision there was for sickness. The surgeon's only idea seemed to be to bleed an already enfeebled patient, and one cannot but feel that here was a good life thrown away. Lady Hamilton appears frequently in the narrative.

Another article deals with the work of Constantin Meunier, as "A Sculptor of the Labourer." The reproductions of his work show it to be very vigorous. Meunier, who died just a year ago, was a Belgian. The *Historic Palace of Paris* described is the *Hôtel de la Rochefoucauld-Dondecaville*. The paper on "Lincoln the Lawyer" contains several good stories of old Abe. He was an unusually fair practitioner, but anyone who took him for a simple-minded man in the court-room "would very soon wake up on his back in the ditch." He was a singularly able cross-examiner, yet he never succeeded in making more than a bare living from his practice, which is perhaps why so many people have forgotten that he ever was a lawyer. The reason why he did not pile up fees may be gathered from the following:—

"Yes," Mr. Herndon reports him as advising a client, "we can doubtless gain your case for you; we can set a whole neighborhood at loggerheads; we can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children, and thereby get for you six hundred dollars to which you seem to have a legal claim, but which rightfully belongs, it appears to me, as much to the woman and her children as it does to you. You must remember, however, that some things legally right are not morally right. We shall not take your case, but we will give you a little advice for which we will charge you nothing. You seem to be a sprightly, energetic man. We would advise you to try your hand at making six hundred dollars in some other way."

THE WINDSOR MAGAZINE.

In the *Windsor Magazine* Mr. J. C. Dollman's art is made the subject of an illustrated paper by Mr. S. L. Benson. Mr. Dollman's work is best summed up by saying that it is a realisation of his own idea that painting should be before all things dramatic. In the painting of the picture of "Mowgli" (Academy of 1903), suggested by Kipling's story, the painter did not know where he should get the right kind of monkey. Finally he found a young organ-grinder, who had one of the right kind:—

The lad was so well satisfied with his treatment that he spread the story of his experiences among his brethren, with the result that the quiet corner of Chiswick in which the artist works was specially crowded with organ-grinders and monkeys. These men refused to understand why their animals were not required, and on the day when the picture was taken to Burlington House, there were half-a-dozen disappointed owners of monkeys still waiting in the street for a job.

The *Chronicles in Cartoon* are no less interesting than usual, and are this month concerned solely with "the Bench and the Bar," from the late Lord Russell of Killowen to Mr. Rufus Isaacs, M.P.

Mr. Ernest E. Williams calls attention to the way in which Canada is handicapped through lack of cheap means of transit. He enumerates the advantages of the Hudson Bay route between England and Canada, and combats the prevalent notion that this route is impracticable. Sometimes the Hudson Bay route is confounded with the North West passage sought for by Arctic explorers. Hudson Bay is not within the Arctic circle, nor is its climate arctic; while as regards safety, Mr. Williams thinks it would compare favourably with the present St. Lawrence route.

THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

In the *Strand Magazine* the symposium seems to have entirely ousted the interview. In the April number we have two symposiums—the first, "My Best Piece of Light Verse," in which Mr. Owen Seaman, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. R. C. Lehmann, and other writers of humorous poetry select their favourite composition; and the other, a symposium of German painters, edited by Adrian Margaux, in which several artists select the picture by which they prefer to be introduced to the readers of the *Strand Magazine*.

Mrs. Herbert Vivian contributes an article on Baron Tauchnitz and the Tauchnitz Edition of British and American Authors, and quotes some of the letters which the Leipzig House has received from the various authors whose works have appeared in their famous "Collection." The first volume of the series, Lord Lytton's "Pelham," was published in 1841, and in 1860 the five-hundredth volume was reached. Now the number is nearly 4000, about eighty volumes being added each year.

In another article the Rance of Sarawak describes a day spent in Kuching, to her "the prettiest place in the world." A great tidal river cuts the town in two, and the Rance gives us a charming picture, not of the English or European portion of the town, but the more interesting native portion. The bazaar is more a Chinese street than anything else, and the Rance thinks the Chinese "absolutely necessary to the development of a tropical country. Their energy is amazing, and their power of work something extraordinary."

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The *London Quarterly Review* for April has less than usual of the metaphysical and theological element and more of interest for the general reader. Mr. W. B. Dabry indulges in a rapt appreciation of Maeterlinck. He declares that the consciousness of the Divine Life is at the basis of all his thinking, and that always "as the real Leader of humanity he seems to see Jesus Christ Himself." Professor J. S. Banks treats of the literary aspects of the Old Testament, for in that field, he thinks, Scripture will easily hold its own. The Editor contributes a very pleasant article on Holman Hunt and his art and his acquaintances. Professor Garvie contributes a thoroughly good piece of work in an argument for foreign missions, which takes a commanding survey of modern objections. Mr. A. S. Way finds relics of ancient Aryan folklore in Shakespeare. Professor Lofthouse takes occasion from the monotheism of the Masai, a puzzling tribe of East Central Africa, to argue for an original monotheism revealed to the race, by Israel chiefly recognised and retained. Wireless telegraphy also comes in for a study by F. James.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The March number is exceptionally good. The love of wealth and the public service are contrasted in a very thoughtful analysis of motives by Mr. P. W. Taussig. The writer points out that the system of constitutional checks prevailing in American democracy rather tends to hinder captains of industry of high motive entering political life, but he ends with characteristic American optimism. He says, "Our political machinery is improving; the worship of wealth is diminishing; the respect for public service is increasing. Men of character and capacity will win in the long run the suffrage of the people." Mr. G. W. Alger exposes the emptiness of the "freedom of contract" which American judges have been upholding at the expense

of Labour, and complains that the workers' discontent with the law lies in the fact that it guarantees them individual and not social or industrial freedom.

John Corbin laments the realistic pictorial scenery which transmogrifies the great Shakespearian masterpieces, but rejoices that there is a strong and growing minority of intelligent people who prefer their Shakespeare harmoniously produced on a stage that, instead of destroying the effect which Shakespeare intended, realises it to the utmost. The Elizabethan tradition avoids the expense which has so often proved ruinous.

"The Red Man's Last Roll-call" is the title that Mr. C. M. Harvey gives to the dissolution of the tribal organisation of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles, which was to take place on the 4th of March. "The epoch of the American Indian is closed." Henceforth, the American is absorbed in the general citizenship of the United States. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is said to be 270,000. When Columbus landed they probably did not exceed 600,000 or 800,000. Mr. Harvey insists that the American red man taught the American white man how to fight in the modern way with open formation, individual initiative and pursuit of cover. At present 30,000 Indians are attending school, 40,000 are members of churches, 70,000 talk English, most of them wear civilised clothes, only 26,000 blanket Indians are left in the United States. There is fair prospect that the Indian will maintain his place among other citizens.

Mr. George Hodges reports that the books of religion which are being widely read at present are of the Liberal sort, not of the scared and scandalised Conservative order. There are good literary articles on Anatole France, Letters of Walpole, and the statesmanship of Turgot.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

The *Engineering Magazine* for April has a great deal of human interest in it. Mr. Becker's "Square Deal in Works Management" has been separately noticed. Mr. F. L. Waldo describes the process of preparing the isthmus for canal construction work, and shows how the Augean stables of Spanish and French insanitation have been cleansed by the American Hercules. The illustrations give a very pleasing impression of the streets and dwellings, hospitals and cars which American sanitary science has introduced. The question of the respective relations of the executive and the engineering officers in the Navy is discussed in two papers, one as affecting the American and the other as affecting the British Navy.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Macmillan's Magazine for this month has several good papers, one of which, dealing with British Columbia, is separately noticed.

BAD BREAD AND THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

Mr. Francis Fox, writing about "Bread," says that his article on the same subject last year brought him much correspondence, showing that if the trade does know why white bread is so often unwholesome the general public does not. Yet it is the public in general whom he blames for the amount of bad bread sold, not the millers and bakers, who merely supply what the public demands. White bread, very white, the public insists upon; and white bread it gets, not now whitened artificially, but by the abstraction of the most valuable elements in the wheat. White bread is still the best, but not snow-white. "anæmic" bread.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The *Westminster Review* is an average number. The opening paper, on "The Age of the Ostrich," asserts that England has been passing through a period of make-believe, of which Mr. Chamberlain is the personification. The press make-believe as hard as anything, witness ignorance about South African affairs, and the systematic boycott by the papers of the Nonconformist mass meeting in July, 1903, at the Albert Hall to protest against the Education Bill. Considering the importance and numbers of the Nonconformists, it was carrying the game of make-believe too far to ignore such a meeting, as did some of the Conservative papers. Witness also the boycott by the London press of many important meetings of the Labour Party and Socialists.

INCREASING THE DEATH DUTIES.

Far the most controversial article is on the subject of increasing the Death Duties by Mr. W. T. Bell, who would increase these duties to such an extent as to make it practically impossible for any family to live on the income derived from accumulated capital handed down to it—at least, to live on such income continuously, generation after generation. In short, a tax on idleness is what he advocates. Why should any man idle away his life because his father or grandfather made a huge fortune? But do such men idle away their lives as a rule? Do they not often do most useful work which could hardly be done by any but a leisured class? Under the proposed graduated scale of duties (from 10 per cent. on £5000 to £10,000 to 20 per cent. on estates over £100,000) no estate should be reduced to less than £5000.

CHURCH AND POOR LAW REFORM.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, who says he has worked for years among the London poor both with Churchmen and Nonconformists, does not seem to have formed, on the whole, the highest opinion of the clergy of the Establishment, who, he says, are more their own masters than any other class of men, and withal often astonishingly irresponsible, even idle. He would not disestablish the Church, which would largely destroy its value as a national asset, but would turn the Bishops out of the House of Lords, confining the clergy to their true sphere of work, and clearly defining their duties to the community as agents for caring for the sick and aged poor. Lessening some of the Church's privileges, and subjecting them to more control in their secular functions would, he hopes, abate that sacerdotalism and assumption of superiority which make them often obnoxious to the ordinary citizen.

There are several other articles, notably one on a ramble in Thessaly, but none requiring special notice.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles is the subject of Mr. Herbert Vivian's "Study in Personality," in the April number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES.

According to every political canon, Mr. Bowles considers his political life has been a conspicuous failure. He does not seek office, believing that it involves a great sacrifice of independence. To his interviewer he says:—

Office is nothing. The only thing is power—power to get things done and to prevent things from being done. And it is on the whole questionable whether an active-minded man, with political knowledge and convictions, does not exercise more real power out of office than in it.

To stand alone with a purpose has great advantages and great delights. And while I recognise that some members

of the Government have some power, I envy none of them the mark of the galling collar.

My desire in embracing political life has been to be the People's Member. My desire in embracing political life has been to bring about reforms which I consider useful or necessary to the country, still more to prevent revolutions, which I believe would be mischievous. My successes have been few and small, mostly unknown. . . . I suppose my most useful work on the whole is that which has never been heard of. I mean my ten years' service on the Public Accounts Committee.

DICKENS AND SHAKESPEARE.

Admirers of Charles Dickens will turn with interest to the little article, by Mr. Harry Furniss, on a speech made by Dickens at the Garrick Club in 1854. The occasion was a Shakespeare Birthday Dinner, at which Dickens presided, and his speech was a most brilliant effort, yet it is not referred to in any *Life* of Dickens. Not only had it been carefully prepared with regard to the matter, but it was acted in a way which surprised everyone. He dealt with a number of Shakespeare characters—Hamlet, Justice Shallow, Macbeth, Benedick, etc.—each time adding quotations, and speaking and acting the lines with consummate skill.

THE SOVEREIGN CITY FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

In another article Mr. C. Lewis Hind takes for his theme pictures representing the effect of music upon performers and audience, and Mr. Alvin Langdon Coburn, an American, contributes some interesting photographs of London. "London," he says, "is the sovereign city for the artist. Her streets and buildings are a liberal inspiration, and the man who cannot see London's charm from the top of an omnibus has no sense of art in his composition."

THE YOUNG MAN.

Mr. C. B. Fry looms largely in the *Young Man*. The opening paper, unsigned, is an enthusiastic tribute to his immense capacity for work as well as for play, though he never seems to do any work at all. He even edits a magazine without littering his room with copy and galleys. His scholastic attainments are considerable, and one can well imagine that a general air of briskness and alertness pervades his Hampshire home. Mr. Fry himself writes an article on "The Sport Instinct," pleading that sport must not be condemned "because miserable follies (such as betting) cling to it, as the parasite clings to the lion," and insisting on the extent to which sins of the body militate against success in athletics.

THE ARENA.

The *Arena* for March contains an admirable record of the war against the Standard Oil plutocracy, which is at present absorbing public attention in America. I quote elsewhere from the statement made by Mr. David Graham Phillips, the American novelist, on the growth of plutocracy in America. There is a brief but interesting paper on the growth of the movement in favour of Direct Legislation by the people by means of the Referendum. Four of the Western States have embedded Direct Legislation in their constitutions, and Montana will follow suit. The principle has been embodied in many city charters. Another brief but suggestive paper points out that the heart of the race problem is to be found in the fact that the law and custom of whites preserve white women exclusively for themselves; they leave white men free to prey at will upon coloured women. A paper on economy makes the curious calculation that every American wastes at least 2½d. a day. This amounts to a sum of £300,000,000 per annum.

THE INDIAN WORLD.

The *Indian World* is the most interesting and suggestive periodical that reaches this office from Hindostan. Its editor is an editor. He has a faith, and he preaches it, and the selections which he makes from Indian and Anglo-Indian publications are varied and thoroughly up-to-date. There is an interesting account of two great pilgrim gatherings—at Allahabad and at the Temple of Juggernaut. It is something of a shock to learn that the enthusiasm of the devotees is insufficient to stand the strain of dragging the famous car a mile and a half through the sand: "for when the first day's excitement was over many of the pilgrims cleared off, and the hard work of dragging the wooden-wheeled chariots through the heavy sand was universally shirked. Finally, hired labour had to do the needful."

In one article we are told, on the authority of Mrs. Steel, that

It is well to tell the truth solidly sometimes, and the truth is this: in sexual matters the standard of national morality is far higher in India than it is in England.

And in India there lies an ideal of what woman should be, which is the highest that the world has ever known.

In another a Hindoo lady declares that "Modern India does not know how to pay respects to woman, and is robbing them of their rights and privileges, domestic and proprietary."

There are articles on the Permanent Settlement, on Gold Mining in India, etc. There is a good deal of miscellaneous information. Among other items I note the extraordinary immunity of Europeans from the plague. Last year in Bombay Presidency 250,000 natives died of the plague and only 10 Europeans. In the previous year the figures were 316,000 natives and only eight Europeans.

LA REVUE.

M. Jean Eino, the editor of *La Revue*, contributes to the first March number another of his articles on the science of longevity. The present chapter is entitled "The Secrets of Youth," and is a discourse on some of the remedies, past and present, for preserving youthfulness.

THE ELIXIR OF LONG LIFE.

He first refers to the "Hermippus Redivivus," a work published by Dr. J. H. Cohausen at Frankfort in 1742. This German doctor recommended as an infallible remedy against old age the keeping of the tired and worn body in close contact with another body young and vigorous. This remedy, which dates back to the days of David, was also believed in by Roger Bacon and other philosophers. Dr. Cohausen cites numerous cases of men whose lives were prolonged in this way, and Louis Cornaro attributed his old age to the presence of young people in his surroundings.

The Jewish and the Roman doctors had recourse to various means to lengthen life, including such remedies as the fat of the lion, the skin of the chameleon, and the blood of children and adults, and their object was merely to increase the heat of the body.

But if we cannot do anything that will make youth eternal, we can do much to preserve it for a good long time. The paradox that man does not die, but that he slowly kills himself, is in many cases quite true. M. Eino does not attempt to enumerate all the causes destructive of youth, but concludes by a few words on one of the most mischievous—namely, over-eating. We are, he says, victims of over-eating. We eat and drink and work without paying the slightest heed to the needs of the body, or rather

when we do consider the body it is usually to act contrary to its normal requirements. The poor are decimated by drink, while the rich die of over-eating. The privations of hunger are less dangerous than alimentary excess.

RACES IN BELGIUM.

Another interesting paper in the same number deals with the Races in Belgium. Under the title of "French, Flemish, and Walloons," Henri Jolly describes the leading characteristics of the Flemish and the Walloons and compares them with the French. According to Kurth, the territory of the Flemish race extends from the South-West to the North-East of Belgium, with a central line from Dunkerque to Maestricht, including Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, and Limburg, while the Walloon race occupies the valley of the River Meuse and the Sambre Canal—Hainault, Liège, Namur, Luxembourg, and the Ardennes.

As a race, the Flemish are described as laborious, sober, religious, and attached to traditions. From the family point of view there is a marked difference between the Flemish and the Walloons. The Flemish families of six, ten, and twelve children are common, and Camille Jacquard observes that if the number of births among the Flemish continues at the present rate, and the number among the Walloons continues to decrease in the proportion prevailing to-day, the Walloon region will be completely submerged by the Flemish in fifty years.

PEACE AND ANTI-MILITARISM.

Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu contributes to the second March number an article entitled "Peace, Christianity, and Anti-Militarism." He says certain anti-militarists in France preach disarmament to the nation and desertion to the soldiers, but fortunately all the apostles of peace are not quite so blind. The writer considers war an evil, but he is obliged to admit that of all the countries of Europe, France, by its geographical position and the configuration of its frontiers, is the most exposed to the danger of war. To acquire the right to live in peace France ought to be sufficiently strong to remain a free and independent nation, and to preach disarmament is a most dangerous proceeding. At the present moment the anti-militarist propaganda appears a menace to the peace of France and of Europe.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

In the first March number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Rouire writes on the English and Afghanistan and the Anglo-Afghan Treaty of March, 1905.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Anglo-Afghan Treaty, he says, carries on the political work of Britain begun in Afghanistan nearly a century ago with a view to the defence of India. Politically this work of the Anglo-Indian Government is to create confidence between Afghanistan and England, and to profit by this confidence to make England master of Afghanistan. The writer enumerates the various obstacles which have come in the way of this policy from time to time—the unwillingness of the Afghans to fall in with British views and the Russian penetration into Central Asia. Since Afghanistan has become the chief element in the defence of India, he considers in detail the military importance of Afghanistan in case of an invasion of India—the rôle Afghanistan has played in the past from this point of view, the circumstances which have led Britain to recognise its strategic value, the significance of the Treaty, and the future of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia. He thinks it pos-

sible for Russia and England to arrive at an *entente* with reference to their Asiatic possessions similar to the Anglo-French *entente*, and he is sure that both in England and Russia the idea has warm partisans. Considering the past, it may seem unlikely and utopian, but to-day, and especially in the future, an *entente* would be justified. It is worthy of a wise policy to look ahead and to see in it a future law to regulate the relations of England and Russia in Central Asia.

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS.

Camille Bellaigue, writing in the same number, has an interesting article on Beethoven's Piano Sonatas. The sonatas, he says, are the most "intimate" masterpieces of their composer, and the most personal, being the only works he himself interpreted. But who can define the elements of Beethoven's sonatas?

In rhythm Beethoven is the greatest of all musicians—in the domain of passion and in the domain of peace and calm. As to melody, Beethoven, after having sought it in pain and anguish, as his sketch-books show, gives it to us at once and for always as soon as he has got possession of his idea. Sometimes it runs to several lines, at other times a very few notes suffice. The sonatas are musical, even in their silence. As Reinecke says, we must take care to observe "the admirable and wonderful silences which Beethoven has composed."

But the moral beauty of the sonatas surpasses all their other beauties. The kingdom of Beethoven is in himself. With a soul for suffering and anger, he is none the less capable of tenderness and joy. There is nothing comparable to his desolation but his ecstacy and rapture. He knew every form and every degree of sorrow, as well as every manner and every subtle variety of joy. Every sonata represents a struggle—the struggle for life—but it always ends in victory. Nothing is more beautiful than his rebellion, except his patience and his resignation, for it is not by violence that he liberates himself. His whole work is a counsel and a command embodied in the two words and the three notes of the first theme of one of the greatest sonatas, "Lebe wohl!" (Live well), the admirable formula of the German adieu.

VENEZUELA.

In the second March number René Pinon writes on Venezuela and the French difficulties. For States as well as for individuals, says the writer, it is sometimes a calamity to be born too rich. Nature has overwhelmed Venezuela with advantages, which though they may be the measure of her future prosperity, are none the less the source of her present troubles. This country possesses such elements of wealth as attract emigrants and foreign capital, and provoke a constant movement of change. Too far from Europe to fear a military expedition, the Republics of South America are most favourable centres for ferment and revolution. They are spared the necessity of the struggle for life which is the stimulus which maintains the moral force of nations and the national cohesion of peoples. With regard to the present conflict with France, the writer thinks the ideal solution would be a revolution which would relieve Venezuela of the tyranny of President Castro.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

Each of the March numbers of the *Rassegna Nazionale* contains, as a first article, a contribution to the discussion aroused by the Bishop of Cremona's remarkable Pastoral urging the advantages of a separation between Church and State, published within a

few days of the Pope's encyclical condemning separation as it has been imposed by the French Government. When it is remembered that Bishop Bonomelli is the most distinguished and popular prelate in North Italy, the excitement caused by his Pastoral can be imagined. The efforts of the *Rassegna* are towards minimising the apparently irreconcilable differences in the two utterances, and the well-known Senator, F. Nobili-Vitelleschi, affirms that the Bishop's object was merely to encourage Catholics by showing that where a State maintains an inimical attitude towards religion, separation is preferable to subjection, and can be turned to the advantage of the Church. He further points out that the Pope's final letter disapproving of the Pastoral condemns neither the author nor the ideas, but merely the inopportune-ness of the publication in view of the actual condition of affairs in France.

Events in the Far East give a peculiar interest to St. Francis Xavier's impressions of the Japanese in the sixteenth century, summarised in an article in the *«Civiltà Cattolica»*. It would seem that their intellectual gifts and their many moral virtues were as marked then as now, and of the first Japanese brought to him at Malacca by some Portuguese merchants, the great missionary wrote: "If all are as eager for knowledge as this one, their nation is the most remarkable of any we have come across." Later letters from Japan describe their honesty, their sense of honour, their domestic virtues, and their extraordinary eagerness to acquaint themselves with the teachings of Christianity, qualities which made Xavier declare that the Japanese were the only Asiatic nation that gave hopes of permanently embracing Christianity. A chatty series of articles describing in sympathetic vein a visit to Ireland begins in the same number (March 17th).

Rinascimento is one of the more recent of the Italian magazines, which has for its aim the chronicling and interpreting the newer literary and artistic tendencies of the day, more especially those that have their rise in Paris. A recent number (February 20th) contains an extremely well-informed summary of the symbolist movement in France. L. Capuana reviews eclogistically the *Memoirs* of Linda Murri, an autobiography in the guise of fiction, in which the heroine of a recent *cause célèbre* lays her case before the public.

The *Rivista d'Italia* publishes an excellent article on the electoral successes of the English Labour Party, and discusses also the evolutionary theories of Professor George Darwin. Under the title, "The Calvary of a Queen," G. Galatti sketches the tragic fate of Marie Louise of Bourbon, daughter of "Monsieur" and of Henrietta of England, who became the wife of Charles II. of Spain. The author describes her as "adding one more victim to the martyrlogy of foreign princesses who have paid bitterly for the proud privilege of sitting as Queens on the throne of St. Ferdinand."

Perhaps the most noteworthy article in the *Nuova Antologia* is that by the Editor, Maggiorino Ferraris, describing the amazing growth of agricultural co-operation in Germany, as reported to the great co-operative Congress held at Strasburg last autumn. Increasing steadily at the rate of 1000 a year, there are to-day over 19,000 co-operative societies—loan-banks, dairies, etc.—throughout Germany, with a membership of 2,000,000. It is what Ferraris rightly calls "a colossal edifice, stronger than granite, built up, step by step, on a basis of thrift, brotherhood, and labour." The German Government has had its share in fostering the movement, and the writer appeals to his own country to do for the Italian peasant what has been so successful elsewhere.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

The *Nouvelle Revue* of March 1st opens with an article by Gabriel Ferry, on Gambetta and the *Scrutin de Liste*.

THE SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

A quarter of a century ago Joseph Reinach contributed to the *Nouvelle Revue* (Oct. 15, 1879) a remarkable article on the *Scrutin de Liste* in France. In writing it he was inspired by the ideas and the doctrines of Gambetta, his friend and political master, who recognised that the *scrutin d'arrondissement* could furnish Parliament only with representatives of mediocre moral and political culture, more concerned with their personal interests than the public good. The *scrutin de liste*, it is stated, remains the only mode of logical expression of universal suffrage; it is the only way to direct the democracy. The next national consultation is going to revive the question of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and Gabriel Ferry takes the opportunity to recall the story of Gambetta and his reform.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Raqueni has a short article on the New Italian Ministry. He thinks the choice of Count Guicciardini as Minister of Foreign Affairs a very happy one. The Count is a worthy descendant of the Florentine nobles who honoured their country by their work. Their name is closely connected with the history of the Republic of Florence, the most democratic of all the Italian republics of the Middle Ages. The Count is not enthusiastic over the Triple Alliance, but he is delighted with the Franco-Italian *cuteate*. One of the greatest successes of M. Sonnino, the Prime Minister, is that of having disarmed the Extreme Left. The King is said to approve of the presence of a Republican in the Ministry in the person of M. Pantano, the Minister of Agriculture, and he hopes a Socialist will soon be added.

THE POLITICAL AGITATION IN GERMANY.

The first article in the second number deals with the Social and Democratic agitation in Germany. Angel Marvand, the writer, says a wave of agitation has been passing over the plains of the East, and, after turning to the South, is now attacking the Tyrolian Alps, and is threatening to include the whole Empire. Gathering in its course all the elements of ferment, discontent, and disorder, it not only menaces the capitals of the different States, but threatens the windows of the Imperial Chancellor at Berlin. The movement is social and political. In recent meetings in the large cities the local authorities have been called upon to break with the agrarian policy of the Government, otherwise a general strike will be proclaimed—"a political strike of the masses," in the words of August Bebel, at Jena.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

In *Onze Eeuw* we have another article on a topic which is commanding a good deal of attention—namely, the union of Holland and Belgium. The advantages and drawbacks are examined once more. The present writer does not give so rosy a prospect of the *rapprochement* as others have done, but on the whole he thinks that it would be a good thing if the two nations were to combine. It would be easier to defend their joint territories, and would materially aid trade. One point, however, for the Belgians to consider is their neutrality as regards the Great Powers, and that is a serious matter.

There is an appreciation of Bismarck in the same review, with extracts from his letters. We have read some of these before, but the article contains much that is fresh to the general reader. In a letter dated 1874 the Great Chancellor gives expression to the feeling that his work is done, and that he would like to retire; Germany is consolidated, and what else is there for him to do? Yet it was about this time that his tariff policy took shape.

The question of Government trading in the Dutch Indian Possessions is also ably dealt with here. The exploitation of mines, the working of plantations and other industries carried on by the Government are badly done, and a great deal is left undone. The Government might make a large revenue out of these, but the results are really poor.

De Tijds contains the second article on Dutch Trade in Persia and the Levant, this contribution treating of Turkey. The tone of this essay reminds us of the children's recitation which ends up with "All the others sit up late, so why can't I?" Other countries do a good trade with the unspeakable Turk, or within his dominions, so why should not Holland do more than it does now? The writer gives many figures and interesting details, showing what is done by others, and especially by Belgium, and calls attention to the efforts of a patriotic Hollander who is deservingly well of his country in that direction. Holland is apparently moving, for Resident Ministers and Consuls are being appointed, but progress is slow, and something must be done to give it a fillip. The Netherlands will prove more formidable competitors in commerce than they have hitherto been! That is the sentiment aroused by a perusal of such contributions as this.

A long account of the Central Trade Congress and the organisation of German trades into one grand society is of interest to all: the writer is comparing the conditions in Germany with those in his own land, and urging action on similar lines.

Vragen des Tijds may be called an economic issue, for its contents mainly concern taxation. The third article touches the reform of the general principles of taxation existing in Holland, and another contribution deals with State taxation and how it affects the municipalities. The income tax naturally comes in for a large share of public attention.

Elsevier opens with an illustrated sketch of the career and work of Professor Jergelsma, the nerve specialist. His father was a preacher, taking care of the souls of men, while his son has adopted a profession which is really akin to that of the father, although it seems to concern the body only. The nerve specialist takes care of the spirit, the mind, and elevates its condition, and that is practically looking after the soul. There is a well-illustrated contribution on the Resuscitation of the Minor Arts, including tapestry, weaving of carpets, and the work of straw and cane plaiting.

Mr. Ernest E. Williams calls attention in the *Hudson Magazine* to the way in which Canada is handicapped through lack of cheap means of transit. He enumerates the advantages of the Hudson Bay route between England and Canada, and combats the prevalent notion that this route is impracticable. Sometimes the Hudson Bay route is confounded with the North West passage sought for by Arctic explorers. Hudson Bay is not within the Arctic circle, nor is its climate arctic; while as regards safety, Mr. Williams thinks it would compare favourably with the present St. Lawrence route.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

The first March number of the *Revue de Paris* opens with an article, by Louis Barthou, on "The Syndicate Movement Among Teachers in France." The law on professional syndicates or unions in France has long attracted attention. The teachers of Var were the first to form a teachers' syndicate in 1893 in violation of the law.

INKYO IN JAPAN.

Louis Aubert has an article on "The Inkyo in Japan." When a Japanese becomes inkyo, it means he has gone into a retreat. The custom, which came from India, was first adopted by the nobles in the temples, and then imitated by people of all classes. These people retired from private life at the age of forty to live according to their own tastes, and at Kyôto there are beautiful gardens which were planned and laid out for the nobility, who, with shaved heads and in Buddhist dress, left the world to become inkyo. To retire at the age of forty is still the dream of every Japanese, but the Japanese Government does not favour the custom. The nation is, in fact, too busy in the world's affairs to permit men of forty to retire from activity.

In the second March number Guglielmo Ferrero gives us a study of Antony and Cleopatra. Historians repeat over and over again that Augustus was the heir of Cæsar in the history of the world, and that he achieved what his adoptive father had begun or planned. This, according to the present writer, is a grave error which has prevented a proper understanding of the two rivals of the last civil war, Octavian and Antony. If the real heir of a policy is he who carries it out, the spirit of Cæsar continued to act in Antony and not in Octavian. In the two last years of his life, Cæsar, preoccupied by the grave political and economic situation which the civil war had created, had hoped to find the solution of all the difficulties in the conquest of Persia.

At his death Antony took up the great idea, but for two years his attention was absorbed by his troubles with the conspirators. As soon as possible, however, he set about the conquest of Persia, and at the beginning of the year 40 B.C., after a sojourn of a few months at Alexandria, he left Cleopatra, and during the next three years he did not see her again, but devoted himself with admirable energy to great preparations for the conquest of Persia. He did an even more extraordinary thing, at least for a lover of Cleopatra: he married Octavia, the sister of Octavian. From B.C. 40 to 37 it would be impossible to discover the least trace of any influence of Cleopatra's over Antony, though Antony's relations with the Egyptian Court were by no means broken off. In the year B.C. 36 Antony married Cleopatra at Antioch, and then departed for Persia.

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsjaa (February 28th) contains an article by Major L. L. Seaman, of New York, entitled "Japan's Greatest Triumph—Her Conquest of the Hidden Enemy, Disease," in which he asserts that, without belittling in the smallest degree the bravery of her soldiers and the strategical skill of her generals, it is to her magnificent sanitary organisation and the energetic precautions of her medical corps that Japan owes her splendid victory in the recent war.

What avails it that the bravest of armies and most cunning of leaders, direct their combined force, physical and mental, against an open and visible enemy which, as the war statistics of three centuries prove, kills only 20 per cent., while the remaining 80

per cent. are laid low by the lurking, insidious, and ever-present foe, Disease?

Japan, says Major Seaman, has taken to heart this lesson from the records of war, and when war became inevitable she began to organise forces against this stronger enemy—sent out shrewd medical men to study and improve upon the methods of other nations, gave the chiefs of her sanitary corps as much authority and responsibility in their own sphere of action and as much chance of reward and promotion as to her military leaders.

From a visit paid by himself to the headquarters of General Oku's army, Major Seaman found that the instrument most in use in the campaign was not the Muratti rifle, but the microscope. He is enthusiastic over the massage treatment, which since long ago has played an important part in the cure of disease, and has proved very effective.

Another interesting article in *Kringsjaa* is Kristian Gjoersen's description of a Christmas sojourn in Rome. The first place visited was the church, St. Stephen's Rotondo, which is only open on one day in the year—St. Stephen's Day—when service is held. This church was, as its name implies, formerly round, but additions have since been made to convey the idea of a cross-church. The interior is particularly gruesome, the walls all round being covered with representations of martyrs undergoing the most terrible tortures. As the writer says, it must, indeed, be well-nigh impossible for nervous people to endure the horror of having such ghastly scenes thrust upon the sight wherever the eye may turn. Herr Gjoersen also visited the church, Santa Maria Araceli, where the Holy Child was being exhibited—an image carved in the seventeenth century from the wood of an olive tree on the Mount of Olives. A children's service was being held. Herr Gjoersen imagined that this meant a service for children, and was surprised to learn that it meant sermons *by* children—infants of two and three being lifted up to a sort of pulpit or platform to go through a comedy of preaching. Some were frightened and wanted to be set down at once, but others gaily lisped out some verse they had been taught dealing with Il Santa Bambina, one lovely little child of five playing her part with the utmost seriousness, turning her eyes heavenward and using the most dramatic gestures. The effect upon Herr Gjoersen and his friend was wholly saddening.

In *Varia* (No. 2) there is a pleasantly-written account, contributed by Ebba D. G., of the Amaranthine Order, which was founded by Queen Christina of Sweden, and has survived to the present day.

"La regina nomade," as that gifted but pleasure-loving and restless monarch was called, delighted in glitter and extravagant display, and the Order was founded at a sumptuous banquet which she gave on Twelfth Day, 1653, to commemorate the ending of that period of privation and national peril known as "the laurel-crowned bark-break years," and the glory and renown with which Sweden, after the Peace of Westphalia, has emerged from the Thirty Years' War—a powerful and triumphant State. The Court of Christina was the resplendent gathering-place of the foremost savants and bluest-blooded aristocrats of the time, while ambassadors and learned men from other lands added to the wit and brilliance of the chosen circle.

The banquet was conceived after the Augustine style—a magnificent repast at which the guests were gods and goddesses feasting in Arcadia, and waited upon by the illustrious hostess herself in the character of Amarantha, the Shepherdess. In the midst of the revelry, Christina changed her costume and passed her splendid fancy dress over to her guests to

divide amongst themselves its costly trimmings and jewels. Then she chose from amongst those who were wont to share her "most intimate pleasures" sixteen ladies and as many gentlemen to form her Society, the members of which were honoured with the privilege of supping with their luxurious Sovereign every Saturday at Ulrik-hal, there "to learn to understand and admire the sentiments of their Queen." Chief, no doubt, among the distinguished members was her favourite, the Spanish Ambassador, Antonio Pimentelli, whose birthplace, Amaranthe, the Queen had evidently wished to honour in naming her Society.

Under its illustrious foundress the Order was, however, short-lived. A year later, the restless Christina was on her way to Rome, and in her deserted Sweden, as the writer says, her subjects soon got something else to think of than dances in Arcadia. Under the Carls, a long period followed of constant wars and threatened ruin, and when at last under "the time of freedom," gaiety and pleasures were ushered in again, it was a totally different Order which, in memory of the gifted monarch, was founded under the name of the old. This later Order was of a more democratic and at the same time more elevated spirit, its aim being to "further the glory of the Almighty and such pursuits as would not displease the All-seeing Eye." But a sprinkling of religion and morals belonged, we are told, to the "picnics" of that day, and for that reason a song in praise of virtue and right-doing was sung between the dances.

The present Amarantha Order, which has, as of old, its Grand Master and Grand Mistress, its Heralds, Staffbearers, Master and Mistress of Ceremonies and other officials—and these for the most part the descendants of distinguished forbears, who held similar positions in the Order of their day—holds a grand ball every other year. The qualities that are required of an Amaranthist are "Friendship, Sincerity, and Fidelity."

In an article entitled, "Tobacco-Growing in Ireland," in the *World's Work*, Mr. de Courcy suggests another possible remedy for the impoverished condition of that country. He describes a visit to the experimental tobacco farm of Colonel Everard in co. Meath, the crops being grown under the supervision of his son, who has studied the question in the tobacco-growing States of America. Colonel Everard seems to have no doubt of the commercial success of his undertaking, given proper facilities for growing and curing the crop—this after experimenting in tobacco-growing since 1898; but the Department of Agriculture has seriously handicapped experiments by the regulation that no farmer shall grow less than ten acres. Hence only one last year in all Ireland could be found to undertake the cultivation of tobacco. The Parliamentary concessions are also not on the liberal side. Colonel Everard replied to all the stock allegations against Irish tobacco, adding that the American expert who saw his crop said no better tobacco could be grown in America. The average farmer in the States only grows five to ten acres of tobacco, which, in Colonel Everard's opinion, is an exceedingly profitable crop to grow, while few, if any, of our agricultural pursuits afford so much employment for the rural population. Still, the writer doubts the success of tobacco culture in Ireland unless it is granted far more liberal concessions than are at present allowed by Government.

The *Critic* of New York, which twelve months ago took over the *Boston Literary World*, now celebrates its twenty-fifth birthday. The editor is Miss Jeanette L. Gilder.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"An Exposition of the Law, Relating to Factories and Shops in Victoria," by Mr. W. A. Sanderson, L.A., LL.M., Barrister-at-Law. The Factories Act in Victoria is one of the most just and up-to-date of the kind in the world. To the layman, however, it is, like most Acts of Parliament, a little misty. Mr. Sanderson has done his work magnificently, and has boiled it down into a consistency which can be readily digested by anybody. It is divided into fourteen chapters, covering the whole ground occupied by the Act. It will be useful not simply to the legal profession, but to the members of the public who are interested in it. It is published at 3 6 by Messrs. Stillwell and Co.

A very pathetic interest attaches to a book just published by the Sunday School Union of Victoria. It is an enlarged edition of "Cloud and Sunshine," which is an autobiographical sketch of Miss R. H. Higgins. Miss Higgins has lost both her arms and one leg, the result of a strange disease which has baffled the skill of the doctors. In spite of her terrible loss, she has managed, by means of an instrument attached to the remains of her right arm, to learn to write. She is of course bed-ridden, but forms one of the most beautiful illustrations of Christian fortitude and patience that could be witnessed anywhere. In this book Miss Higgins gives a very complete ac-



count of her spiritual experiences, and they cannot but be inspiring and helpful to anyone who reads them. The book ought to be in the home of everybody, if only to teach Christian fortitude and patience, and to make those who enjoy perfect health mindful of their blessings. The proceeds of this book go to help her and her aged parents. It is printed by Messrs. Arbutck, Waddell and Fawcner, and all the expenses are cut down in order to make the profit as large as possible for Miss Higgins. I shall be glad to forward it to anyone on receipt of 2s. 3d.

ESPERANTO.

Mr. Booth, the President of the Melbourne Esperanto Club, has kindly supplied the two following specimens to me for the benefit of Esperanto students. I shall be glad if every student will send me translations. They will be submitted to Mr. Booth, and I shall publish the best. It will be necessary to allow a month to elapse before publishing the translations, as such great distances have to be traversed in Australasia. This will, however, give everybody an opportunity to reply. The translations will, therefore, appear in the August issue. Send replies to W. H. Jenkins, Editor "Review of Reviews," Equitable Building, Melbourne. I shall be glad to get any information about Esperanto Societies:—

(1) EN VAGONARO.

(Vera rakonto.)

Eltirata el gazeto franca, jomete reskribita.

N.B.—Pro la manko de sursignaj tipoj estas al ni neeble nunne presi multon Esperante tute laŭ la originala verkado.

En vagonaro sin trovis en sama fakoj kvar profesoroj, du el la lernejoj de V—, kaj du el la lernejoj de G—. Kiu konis unu la alian nur lerneje. Baldaŭ okazis interparolado inter la profesoroj de V—; "Vi scias eble, diris unu el ili al sia kunulo, ke dum la lasta libertempo S-ro S—, profesoroj en la lernejo de G— faris la filinon de la direktoro de la dirita lernejo sia edzino." "Oni diras" li daŭris "ke la nova edzino estas tiel mabelta kiel servi kvazaŭ kuracilo por la ama malsano." Kaj la du profesoroj ekridigis pro tia rakonto. Sed baldaŭ unu el la profesoroj de G—, homo humora, sin levis kaj diris "Estimataj sinjoroj, mi havas la honoron prezenti al vi S—ron S—, kiu sidas antaŭ mi." "!!!"

La vagonaro eniris la stacidomon: la du profesoroj de V— eliris, kaj,—eniris alian fakon.

(2) INTERNACIA LINGVO.

Sendube la tuta mondo sentas la bezonon de *iu* internacia lingvo. Sed homoj ne konsentas kiamaniere tia lingvo devas esti starigota. Unuj opinias ke unu el la lingvoj mortaj devas esti uzadi; alioj ke unu el la vivantaj. Se tamen oni uzadas lingvon mortan,—Ĉu tiu lingvo restas kiel parolita en Romo au en Ateno, au ĉu oni devas peni ĝin plibonigi?

Se oni provas uzi la lingvon antikvaforme ni timas ke hodiaŭaj homoj trovas ke ĝi tute ne taugas hodiaŭajn bezonojn. Sed se oni ĝin plibonigi volus, tio estus efike elpensi novan lingvon: kaj tia ja estas la Esperanto.

Se oni proponas lingvon vivan,—Kiu lingvo tiu estus? Tio pendas je la nacieco de la proponanto, kaj mondano proponus sole lingvon mondan, t. e. Esperanto.

Ensendita de J. Booth, M.C.E.,

Prez. Esp. Klub., Melb.

ESPERANTA KLUBO, MELBOURNA.

The ordinary meeting of the Melbourne Esperanto Club was held as usual at the house of the President, Mr. John Booth, M.C.E., Carlton, on Friday, May 4th. There was a fair attendance of members present. After the reading of the minutes, the election and nomination of new members, and other routine business, it was announced that arrangements had been made for the delivery of an address under the aus-

pieces of the Trades Hall Council, at their rooms, on the subject of an international language in general, and Esperanto in particular; also that a similar address would be given before the Young Men's Guild in connection with the Presbyterian Church, Coburg, and also that a series of lessons had been commenced at the "Ideal" tea-rooms in the city.

A number of interesting exhibits of correspondence, and other matters connected with the international language, were shown. Amongst these may be mentioned a small publication just received dealing with an adaptation of shorthand to Esperanto, a letter from a Bulgarian, remarkable for its quaint but excellent calligraphy, and one from a Frenchman, notable for its length and obviously fluent, if somewhat illegible, writing.

The latter part of the meeting was taken up with Esperanto reading and conversation.

ESPERANTO.

The first step towards official recognition in England has been taken through the action of the London Chamber of Commerce, and it was announced that examinations in Esperanto on the same basis as other Modern Languages would be held on the 30th of May.

Amongst the interesting works lately published is "La interrompita Kanto" an Esperanto translation by Kabe of "The Interrupted Song of Eliza Orzeszko." Not only is the story in itself beautiful, but the translation is simple, flowing, exquisite. The young heroine of the story is the elder sister of the home, in a measure replacing the mother whom they have lost. The simple household is well described, and so is the romantic episode of the young girl's life as foreshadowed by the title. The price is 8½d., post free.

Esperanto is making rapid progress in America. At Harvard, Professor Ostwald, the German who "exchanged" with an American professor (who is now in Berlin) according to the plan of the Tsar, has caused more talk about Esperanto than about German apparently. He heard of the former on his journey to the States, and quickly became a fervent advocate: small wonder when every week brings letters couched in this strain: "I learnt Esperanto last night, and hope my letter is understandable; please send me lists of books and other information." Not that Esperanto can be *spoken* so quickly. Speaking and writing in good style take time and study.

We have long thought that it would have afforded great help to students if an Esperanto version of some English book were prepared, so that students could practice composition with a ready-made key; therefore a translation of one of the Books for the Bairns—"The Golden Fleece"—has been made by Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Hayes. This little book, "La Sercado por la ora Saŭlano," is published at 6d. net, and, as all know, the accompanying Bairns' book can be had for a penny. The translation is as nearly as possible literal, and the little book in its grey cover, and with the Lefanu illustrations, will, we hope, find a place on every Esperantist's bookshelf.

An advertisement will be found on page 2 of this issue, telling what publications we have at this office, and after three months (time enough for an order to London to reach us) we shall have "The Golden Fleece" mentioned above. Please order early.

Send to Editor "Review of Reviews," Equitable Building, Melbourne.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE BOLD BUCCANEERS OF THE WESTERN STRAND.*

The Bold Buccaneer of the Western Main has long been a familiar and romantic figure in the annals of criminal adventure. Who is not familiar with the blood-curdling tales of the pirates, the brigands of the seas, whose rapacity was as insatiable as their cruelty, who sailed their ships under the Death's head and cross-bones, and who deposited their ill-gotten treasures in some mysterious islands of the Caribbean Seas! In the midst of a world hag-ridden by ethical scruples and paralysed by Christian civilisation,

the Pirate stands out as the supreme embodiment of merciless avarice and pitiless cruelty. Rightly was he described and treated as *hostis humani generis*. In him all the ordinary humane instincts were inverted. In place of trust there was treachery; in place of compassion, ruthlessness. Without compunction, as without restraint, he preyed ceaselessly upon his kind. He had the appetite of the shark, the cruelty of the tiger, and it is counted as one of the few unmistakable advances of civilisation that his place on the high seas knows him no more. Against him Society waged ceaseless war, until at last the corsair has become a more or less mythical figure, and his familiar method of disposing of his captives survives only as a picturesque metaphor. There is a

certain appropriateness about the fact that the last public execution that took place at Newgate was the hanging of the three pirates of the *Floccoy's Land*. They were but miserable catiffs who confined their piracy to seizing the ship in which they sailed. But they were strung up all in a row before the eyes of all men, and the public executioner made his public exit after stringing up the last degenerate representatives of the Pirates of the world.

* "Frenzied Finance," by Thomas W. Lawson. (W. Heinemann, £s.), and "History of the Standard Oil Company," by Ida M. Tarbell. 2 vols. Illustrated. (W. Heinemann, 24s.)

We thought we had got rid of Pirates. But, lo! to the confusion and dismay of the optimist, hardly has the quicklime eaten away the carcases of the men of the *Floccoy Land* than we are summoned to witness the evolution of a new race of Pirates. The Bold Buccaneer of the Western Main was but a child in the Kindergarten of piracy compared with the Bold Buccaneer of the Western Strand, to whom the British public is now introduced for the first time in the lurid pages of Mr. Lawson's "Frenzied

Finance." It is true that we have had preludes preparing us for the ghastly record of piracy systematised into a fine art. My old friend—now, alas! no more—Mr. H. D. Lloyd in his "Wealth against Commonwealth," lifted the curtain slightly. Miss Tarbell's story of "Standard Oil" never reached the ear of the British public, until Mr. Heinemann published her "History of the Standard Oil Company" in two large octavo volumes. Even Mr. Lawson's vigorous exposure of the exploits of the Buccaneers, which riveted attention throughout the States, hardly found any echoes on this side the Atlantic until the scandal of the insurance frauds last year rang through the world. I was in the heart of Russia at the time, but even there the story of the New York insurance frauds made

the ears of men to tingle. Mr. Heinemann has now republished "Frenzied Finance" in London, and everybody in the Old World has an opportunity of gaining some insight into the methods of the Buccaneers of to-day. It is only his methods that have changed. The Buccaneer is the Buccaneer still—merciless, insatiate, the incarnation of a diabolical cross between the tiger and the shark. He no longer sails the seas in the *Jolly Rover*, nor does he hoist the black flag. On the contrary, he is most careful to keep up the appearance



Mr. T. W. Lawson,
Author of "Frenzied Finance."

of being an honest man and a respectable trader. He funds universities, he subscribes to missionary societies, he poses as a public benefactor. It is true that his gifts to public purpose are seldom a tithe of the sums which he exports from the public by his piracy. But they serve as "ransom" and conscience-money. For the modern Pirate has a conscience. So had his ancient prototype, who hung up the Ten Commandments in his cabin, erasing only "Thou shalt not steal" as being under the circumstances a rule too personal to be pleasant.

Mr. Lawson, the author of "Frenzied Finance," which originally appeared in *Everybody's Magazine*, divides the honour with Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the historian of "Standard Oil" in *McClure's*, as exponents of the Financial Buccaneering which our American cousins have developed into an art and



New York World.

The Jolly "Rogers."

a science. Mr. Lawson writes as an insider. He was for nine years in the inner circle of Standard Oil. He is now attempting to make reparation for the losses which he helped—he declares unwittingly—to inflict upon the public. Miss Tarbell is an outsider. She is a painstaking, conscientious historian, whose chronicles place her in the first rank of the capable women of our time. In the current number of *McClure* she draws a very suggestive parallel between the Italian despots whose ambitions and methods Machiavelli embalmed for all time in his "Prince," and the great freebooters of the West:—

THE KINGDOMS OF FINANCE.

Four hundred years ago it was a state which the Prince aspired to control, to-day it is a great business—a natural like beef, a great interstate transportation line like the railroad, a great deposit for the savings of the poor like a life insurance company. These are the kingdoms for which the modern man sighs

Now we will all admit that under the competitive system, in a sense, business is war; that is, men are each righteously seeking to make his own venture as big and as powerful as his ability and energy permit, but in all war, even that of four hundred years ago, there are rules. Compare the use of the ancient battering-ram with the use of the modern one—the rebate. The former was recognized as a legitimate instrument, and the latter has always been declared illegitimate. That is, when an Italian desperado sallied forth to knock down the walls of a city he wanted to add to his domain he used an instrument which the laws allowed; but our modern captain uses as his principal weapon of conquest an instrument forbidden by all the laws of the game. As far as weapons of war are concerned, he really sees the Italian Despot one better. Not only that; he equals him easily in these practices which have always been supposed to be an Italian speciality, and which, as has already been pointed out, form the backbone of Machiavellianism as it is.

THE METHODS OF THE BEEF TRUST.

Miss Tarbell in the following luminous passage shows how close is the parallel between "Standard Oil" and Italian Machiavellianism:—

This commercial warfare has been developed by our modern captains to a science as perfect as the militarism of the nations. Its tactics are as admirable as its plans of campaign are clear and able. You want to control beef, for instance—an excellent kingdom to master, so steady and sure are its resources in a prosperous land. But how can you do it? It is an industry as old as the nation, it has been built up and is owned and managed by ten thousand cattlemen on a thousand hills and plains, by hundreds upon hundreds of dealers in the numberless cities and villages and country-sides of the land, by scores upon scores of railroads and steamship lines, which compete to carry its products. Where is the central position which, controlled, will bring them all, cattle-raiser, transporter, marketman, under your direction or, if you prefer, drive them from the industry? Any modern captain will tell you it is transportation. If you can, by any means, control the railroads and steamships which ship the cattle first and the dressed meat later as to obtain better rates than anybody else, you can control ranchmen and dealers. For if you can ship what you buy cheaper than your competitors, you can afford to sell cheaper. The market is yours, and when it is yours you can pay the ranchman your own price for cattle. There is nobody to offer him another. You can make your own rate for the transportation; you are the only shipper, and the demand of the consumer the highest price. There is nobody to offer him one lower.

HOW THE WAR IS WAGED.

Secure the special favour of the railroad then and the rest will be easy, as it is in all great military campaigns, where the key to the position has been found and where all resources have been concentrated on its capture. And this favour secured, go after the dealer. If you are a courageous and plausible person, tell him frankly that his business belongs to you, and he had better sell at once. But he does not wish to sell, he has queer ideas about the business being his. He stands on what he calls his rights, and a fight is as inevitable as it was in Machiavelli's time, when some little Italian town accustomed to governing itself refused to turn over the keys to a big neighbour. And it is beautiful, clear from the revelations of our captains of industry during the last thirty years of investigation on what plans the fight will be fought. Cut off his supply of meat. If he has none he sells none. But cattlemen cannot be prevented from selling. No, but it costs the obstinate dealer more to get that meat to his market than it does you to sell it to yours, he cannot sell at the price at which you sell. And here enters the railroad rebate—the modern battering-ram for crushing those who fight to save the own. Crushing them by preventing them getting the supply on which they feed at the better rates of transportation. We all understand it. For nearly forty years we have had it illustrated constantly before our eyes. Recently we have had it *ad nauseam*. Small dealers in oil and coal and lumber and salt, and a hundred other things forced into combination, into bankruptcy, or into new lines of business—because they could not get a rate which enabled them to ship; the big shipper forcing the discrimination until his rival succumbed like a wall weakened by incessant battering.

THE MODERN SIEGE.

But the besieging captain of to-day has other weapons than his former special rate. Have you ever watched, month after month, an attack on a recalcitrant business

by some great leader? It is quite as interesting in its way as the study of the siege of Toulon, of Vicksburg, or of Port Arthur. Mines are run under the man's credit and exploded at the moment when they will cause the most confusion, abatis are constructed around his markets until whenever he would enter them he falls into entanglements which mean retreat or death, a system of incessant, det. sharp-shooting is kept up, picking off a bit of raw product here, delaying a car-load there; securing the countermand of an order at this point, bullying or wheedling into underselling at that, trumping up law-suits, securing vexatious laws. For fertility of invention in harassing manoeuvres I recommend the campaign of a modern captain of industry as far superior to the manoeuvres of the famous guerilla warfare of the Spaniards.

"POETS IN THEIR WAYS."

Miss Tarbell does full justice to the modern Buccaneers. She says:—

Our captains of industry are poets in their ways—poets who rhyme in steel and iron and coal, whose verses are great ships and railways and factories and shops. They create that the world may have more food and light and shelter and joy. They create for the joy of it—for the sake of feeling themselves grow, for the sake of doing for those they love. This, to a degree, is the vision of them all. These are noble ends, but they can only be kept so by noble means. Yet, almost immediately comes the realisation that this dream of universal empire cannot be reached by the means which human law and justice prescribe. What of it? The man, hot with his vision, sees his end as greater than truth, than righteousness, than justice. He gradually, and perhaps unconsciously at first, works out a modern version of the half-pagan formula of Machiavelli to apply to a modern and Christian situation, and the world, dazzled by the magnificence of his achievement, justifies him as he does himself.

But, she points out, the results are far from justifying his benevolent aspirations.

THE ETHICAL CODE OF THE PIRATE.

Miss Tarbell maintains that it is not unjust to sum up the practical working code of the Princes of American Finance in the following condensed summary of Machiavelli's doctrine:

Success is the paramount duty. It can be attained in the highest degree only by force. At times it requires violence, cruelty, falsehood, perjury, treachery. Do not hesitate at these practices, only be sure they are necessary for the good of the business and be very careful to insist upon them always as wise and kind and that they work together for the greatest good of the greatest number.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

In Mr. Lawson's book we find a detailed description of the practical working out of this ethical

theory. The first part of "Frenzied Finance" is devoted to a minute narrative of the floating of Amalgamated Copper. He floated it for Standard Oil. The mines, originally bought for 39,000,000

dols., were placed on the market for 75,000,000 dols. The price was run up from 100 to 130, and then when Standard Oil had unloaded all the stock the market would bear, the price was slaughtered until they could buy back their own stock at 33. Then they raised prices until they could sell at a handsome profit. When the stock was selling at 82, they discovered that it was not worth 45. Mr. Lawson no sooner satisfied himself that such was the fact than he began a press campaign which tumbled the price of Amalgamated in three days from 82 to 66, the panicstricken public unloading their stock upon the Standard Oil men, who were forced to buy in order to prevent the market going all to pieces.

THE RIGGING OF THE MARKET.

It is unnecessary to enter into all the details of the story. In its essence it is very simple. The ablest financiers in America, possessing fabulous resources, use the power which their wealth and their brains give them, first to float stock at double its value, then to run it up to the maximum prices which they can induce the public to buy it at. Then they use the same machinery to depreciate the value of the stock they have just sold until they reach bedrock bottom prices, when they buy in. Then the same methods are used to run prices up, when they again unload. There is obviously no end to this kind of roguesy. No horse couper in a Yorkshire fair ever dreamed of so deliriously delightful a method of fleecing the public. To buy a horse for a £10 note, to sell it for £20; then to buy it back for £5 by pointing out that it had the staggers, and then to resell it for £15 to the same purchaser—that in its essence is the



Miss Ida M. Tarbell,
The Historian of "Standard Oil."

ance Companies whose business in this country the recent disclosures have paralysed:—

The Equitable, the New York Life, and Mutual Life Insurance Companies, and their affiliated institutions and individuals, are to-day by all odds the greatest power in the world, greater by all odds than any power can possibly be gathered together from outside themselves, a power so great that the effort of no man nor party of men outside themselves can possibly prevail against their wishes.

First, the three companies I have named have absolute possession of property and money in the form of assets of over 1,000,000,000 dols. more than half the combined assets of all the insurance companies of America—and indirectly, through their affiliated institutions, of an additional sum, the aggregate of which is much greater than the assets of all the national banks of America and the great financial institutions of Europe, such as the Banks of England, France and Germany. The three have a ready cash surplus of almost 200,000,000 dols., which is greater than the combined capital of the four greatest institutions of Europe—the Banks of England, Russia, France and Germany—of about 250,000,000 dols., 200,000,000 of which is taken each year from their policyholders in the form of premiums. Yet out of this income there is returned to their policyholders each year in dividends less than 15,000,000 dols., and in total payments of all kinds not over 100,000,000 dols. And yet these three companies pay out, each year in what they call expenses to keep the concerns running 24,000,000 dols., paying to the officers of the companies 3,000,000 dols. in salaries, almost 1,000,000 dols. to their lawyers, and a number of millions in various forms of advertising.

HOW THE INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE CONTROLLED.

The three companies are absolutely steered and controlled from a common centre, and the men who do the steering and controlling are the "System's" foremost votaries, Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, and J. Pierpont Morgan through George W. Perkins, a partner in J. Pierpont Morgan and Co., Mr. Rogers vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, is a trustee of the Mutual Life, and a director in one of the largest trust companies owned by the three great insurance companies; the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. William Rockefeller, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, is a trustee of the Mutual Life and director in the National City—the "Standard Oil"—Bank. James Stillman is a trustee of the New York Life and president of the National City—the "Standard Oil"—Bank, of New York. George W. Perkins, partner of J. Pierpont Morgan and Co., is vice-president and trustee of the New York Life



Mr John D Rockefeller.

Founder of the Standard Oil Company.

A sketch from life in 1905. From Miss Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company."

method of the modern financier. The public is in for a gamble. It never has any chance of seeing what it buys for its money, and the Standard Oil crowd can rig the market as they please.

Mr. Lawson's exposition of the methods employed by the System is plain-spoken. He says:—

The "System's" fortunes have been won by means of marked cards and cogged dice, crooked wheels and bribed umpires—in other words, by the corruption of legislatures, the undermining of competitors, the evasion of railway rates, the wrongful manipulation of stocks, the perversion of justice, by intrigue, craft and foul play.

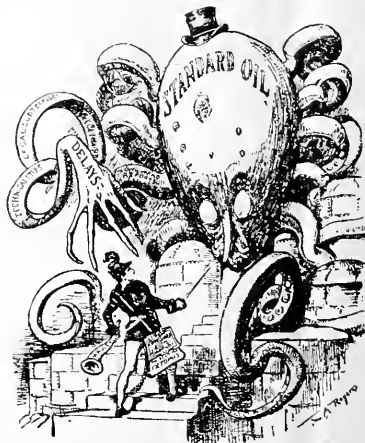
THE CORRUPTION OF LEGISLATURES.

When the lawmakers are corrupt the law becomes, not a terror to evil-doers, but their most effective instrument for forwarding their sinister designs. Mr. Lawson hails from Boston, and his account of the legislature of the State of Massachusetts is enough to make the Pilgrim Fathers turn in their graves. He says:—

Massachusetts Senators and representatives were not only bought and sold as sausages or fish are in the markets, but there existed a regular quotation schedule for their votes. Many of the prominent lawyers of the State were traffickers in legislation, and earned large fees engineering the repeal of old laws and the passage of new ones. . . . The largest, wealthiest and most prominent corporations in New England, whose affairs are conducted by our most representative citizens, habitually corrupt the Massachusetts Legislature, and the man of wealth connected with such corporation who would enter protest against the iniquity would be looked on as a "class anarchist."

THE INSURANCE SCANDALS.

From the story of the Amalgamated Copper Mr. Lawson turns to the scandal of the Insurance Companies. Here is a description of the immense wealth and resources of the three great New York Insur-



New York Herald.]

Giving him the Glad "Long Hand."

and a director in the National City—the "Standard Oil"—Bank; while John A. McCall, the president of the New York Life, is a director in the National City—the "Standard Oil"—Bank.

These great institutions own a majority of the capital stock or have absolute control of a number of the leading banks and trust companies of New York and elsewhere; and such ownership shows conclusively the linking together of the three great insurance companies.

Therefore you will see that I fully comprehend that this power, which you claim to be, and which undoubtedly is, the greatest on earth, is absolutely, for all practical purposes, in the hands of three men, and that anyone else who attempts to do anything contrary to what this power allows will find himself opposed by practically unlimited money, which can be used first to corrupt all sources of help, including State insurance-law enforcers, and then to keep such corruptions from the policy-holders by subsidising the press.

THE CRIMES OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Mr. Lawson thus summarises the crimes of which these companies have been guilty:—

1. The policy-holders in the great companies have yearly paid into their company scores of millions more than necessary.



Mr. James Stillman,

"New York Life" and "National City Bank."

2. The policy-holders have been robbed of scores of millions.

3. The vast funds now on hand have been habitually used by the grafters now in control of them in the rankest kind of stock-gambling.

4. These funds have been used to corrupt the ballot-box and the law-makers of the country.

Absolute proof of all this has been made public.

THE HEINOUSNESS OF THE OFFENCE.

Mr. Lawson is a very vigorous writer, and he does not hesitate to call a spade a spade:—

Infinitely more depraved than the sneak-thief is the high-placed functionary presiding over a great institution built up out of the savings of millions of people, paid an immense salary for his important services, trusted with vast funds because of his reputation for integrity and business sagacity, who vet uses his splendid place to line his own pocket. Of all fiduciary institutions, life-insurance should be the most sacred. Its chief function is to care for the widow, the orphan, and the helpless. The millions of revenue paid annually into the life insurance

companies of this country represent the blood and tears and sweat of millions of Americans, who thus provide for the care of their dear ones for the time when death shall have put an end to their own income-earning abilities. The administrator of a trust so solemn and exalted should devote himself to its safe-guarding as a priest dedicates himself to the service of his Maker.

THE CRIMINALS UNMASKED.

Mr. Lawson naturally indulges in a gloat over the retribution that has befallen the Insurance Companies. He says:—

The officers, trustees and hirelings of these great companies laughed to scorn my statements, and called me a liar and a scoundrel. . . . But the great God, who seldom allows His children to remain long deceived to their undoing, heard these loud-mouthed protestations, and to-day the world is listening to exposures of low, mean thefts and contemptible crimes far worse than any to which I had pointed. . . . To-day you and your fellow-plunderers stand convicted in the eyes of the whole world, not only juggling the moneys of the widow and the orphan in the stock-market, but of manipulating these trust funds for the benefit of your own pockets. To-day the world is aghast at your perfidy and amazed at your temerity. You know as



Mr. William Rockefeller,

"Mutual Life" and "Standard Oil Company."

I do that only the very edges of this national cesspool have yet been uncovered.

MR. LAWSON AS HE IS.

Mr. Lawson as he is self-portrayed in this book is a magnified edition of Lab-uchere, Chamberlain, and Dr. Parker rolled into one. He roars at you through a megaphone, and his style is fashioned upon the scareheads of American newspapers. A man of indomitable pluck, of splendid nerve, and bulldog tenacity. Here are a couple of pen-portraits of the latter-day David who has gone forth to do battle against the Goliath of the Wall Street Gath. The first is from the pen of Mr. McEwen:—

He is handsome, tall, broad-shouldered, strong, well-knit and graceful, still almost youthful physically, despite his forty-five years, and the beginning of greyness in the dark wavy hair which covers his large, finely-arched and well-



Mr. Henry Rogers.

"Mutual Life" and the "Standard Oil Company."

proportioned head. His forehead is high and broad, his grey eyes deep set under brows that come together and give intenceness and fierceness to his gaze when he is aroused.

The second is from the pen of Mr. Creelman:—

Mr. Lawson stood squarely upon his heels, the incarnation of strength and courage. The square head, high and wide at the top, the long line of the jaw, and broad fighting chin, his blue-grey eyes, the big flat teeth, the strong nose, large firm mouth, sinewy neck, hairy hands, broad deep chest, powerfully curved thighs, and the steady voice—these were eloquent of strength, determination and concentration.

A MILLIONAIRE—

Mr. Creelman says:—

This is the man who left school in Cambridge at the age of twelve, walked into Boston with his books under his arm, and secured a three-dollar a week position as an office-boy almost on the very spot where, after thirty-six years, he has worked himself up into a position from which he feels able to captain the fight against Standard Oil and its allies. He owns a palace in Boston filled with works of art; he has a six-hundred-acre farm on Cape Cod, with seven miles of fences, three hundred horses, each one of whom he can call by name; one hundred and fifty dogs, and a building for training his animals larger than Madison Square Garden. Some of his horses are worth many thousands of dollars apiece. Even the experts of the German Government who examined Dreamhold the other day were amazed at its costliness and perfection.

—BUT AN HONEST MAN!

According to his assailants—and they are numerous enough—Mr. Lawson is "a man who, throughout his many years of active life on the Stock Exchange, came to be generally considered as the synonym of chicanery and of misrepresentation."

But according to himself he is the honestest man who ever lived. Replying to one of his traducers, he says:—

Did I make my fortune honestly, you ask? and I answer: In thirty-six years of active business life, very active, embracing transactions through which I have passed from poverty to wealth and back again from riches to poverty,

and in which I might easily have retained the riches by sacrificing a principle, I have never once in all these years and in all these transactions done a wrong to a man, woman, or child, nor taken from man, woman, or child a dollar unfairly, much less dishonestly.

OTHERS WHO ARE OTHERWISE.

Mr. Lawson deals faithfully with the Chiefs of Standard Oil. Mr. Rogers, he says, is the man who carries the brains of the System:—

Rogers is a marvellously able man and one of the best fellows living; if you knew him only on the social side, and knew him for years, you couldn't help loving him. He is considerate, kindly, generous, helpful, and everything a man should be to his friends.

Once he passes under the baleful influence of "The Machine," however, he becomes a relentless, ravenous creature, pitiless as a shark, knowing no law of God or man in the execution of his purpose. Between him and coveted dollars may come no kindly, humane influences; all are thrust aside, their claims disregarded in ministering to this strange, egotistical money-hunger, which, in truth, grows by what it feeds on.

Here is his description of the nominal head of the firm:—

John D. Rockefeller, however great his ability or worldly success, can be fully described as a man made in the image of an ideal money-maker and an ideal money-maker made in the image of a man. A foot-note should call attention to the fact that an ideal money-maker is a machine the details of which are diagrammed in the asbestos blue-prints which paper the walls of Hell.

"THE RELIGION WITH US ALL."

Nothing in the book is more illuminating than the following remark quoted by Mr. Lawson as having been made to him by Mr. Rogers:—

"I do not think a fair judge would find me guilty of avarice, either in business or in the manner of my living, and yet I am made fairly miserable if I discover that in any business I do I have not extracted every dollar possible. It is one of the first principles Mr. Rockefeller taught me; it is one he has inculcated in every 'Standard Oil' man, until to-day it is a religion with us all."

WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

The question that naturally arises to the mind of the reader of this astonishing book is, What's to be done? The Old World answer is simple. Buccaneers are enemies of the human race. Civilisation hunts them down as outlaws. When they are caught they are hanged at Newgate, and their ill-gotten booty is confiscated and passed on to the public treasury.

From the news cabled across the Atlantic it would seem as if some of the Buccaneers of the Western Strand are afraid that the Old World method of dealing with buccaneers may be tried in the New World. But for the sake of civilisation itself it is to be hoped that no attempt will be made to redress public wrongs by private crimes. What appears to fit the case is rather the confinement of the buccaneers in a State lunatic asylum. Dipso-maniacs may be placed under duress. Why not dollar-maniacs? Their mania is far more dangerous to the community. The sequestration of their estates would naturally follow. The fortunes of such multi-millionaires as the Rockefellers are incompatible with the safety of the Republic.

GO AHEAD, AUSTRALASIA !



Mr. Garnet B. Holmes.



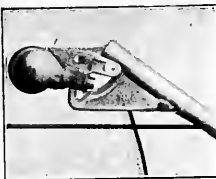
Mr. Arthur D. Allen.

The Joint Inventors of the Holmes and Allen Automatic Non-Fouling Swivelling Trolley-Head.

The young men whose photographs accompany this are residents of Wellington (N.Z.). Mr. Holmes is the son of Mr. John Holmes, so well-known in commercial circles in New Zealand. They deserve some public recognition on account of the ingenuity they have manifested, and the hard work they have indulged in, in perfecting a trolley-head for electric tram-cars. Anybody that has to do with these, both employees and passengers, knows perfectly well the trouble which is experienced with ordinary trolley-heads. Their natural instinct, when they leave the wire, is to catch cross wires. A fertile imagination is not needed to know what is likely to happen when the arm attached to the top of a tramway car fouls in cross wires, when the car is going at a good rate of speed. The invention of these young men makes this danger a thing of the past. When the trolley-head, by any chance leaves the guiding wire, the head drops, and a bell is rung; thus giving the double



Running Position of the Holmes and Allen Automatic Non-Fouling Swivelling Trolley-Head for Electric Cars.



Non-Fouling Position after leaving Trolley Wire of the Holmes and Allen Automatic Non-Fouling Trolley Head.

safety provision of acquainting the driver and keeping the head out of danger's way.

The Wellington rights of the invention have been secured by the Tramway Company, and it is probable that the device will be accepted by most tramway companies throughout the world. Its merit will necessitate that.

AN AUSTRALIAN PIANISTE.

Miss Myrtle Meggy, a pupil of the late Mr. Sydney Moss, the well-known conductor and teacher in Sydney, has been creating a very favourable impression in the course of a concert tour from Newfoundland to Vancouver. On Mr. Moss's death his friends and admirers subscribed over £300 to enable Miss Meggy to continue her musical studies, which she has since done—under Miss Verne, a famous teacher at South Kensington, London. Shortly after giving her first public recital in the metropolis,



Miss Myrtle Meggy.

which was very highly praised by the London critics, and especially by the *Times*, Miss Meggy was offered the position of solo pianiste and accompanist to the "Grand English Concert Company," which was to give a series of 55 concerts in Canada. The company comprised, in addition, M^{me}. Langley, a popular English violiniste, well known throughout the Dominion and South Africa; Miss Hope Morgan, a Canadian soprano; and Mr. Stanley Adams, baritone, and manager. Such flattering receptions and notices greeted the company from the very commencement of the tour that it was decided to extend it to Winnipeg, the originally proposed terminus, right through to Vancouver. Miss Meggy seems to have "caught on" from the first, her artistic temperament, brilliant technique, and masterly style impressing the critics all the more on account of her extreme youth. She was generally taken for 16, but she was 18 when the tour commenced. "Her talent lies not only in her technical skill," wrote one critic, "but the true musician is there to give what mere brilliancy cannot accomplish." This was the general tenor of the comments, and a brilliant future is predicted for her by universal consent. Writing on February 20 from the Province of Alberta, on the eastern side of the Rockies, Miss Meggy refers incidentally to the awful catastrophe which overtook the miners and residents of the township below Mount Frank, who were buried beneath a mass of rock which fell from a height of 2500 feet to a distance of about a mile. "Huge rocks remain heaped up where they fell," she writes, "and a small town now covers the spot which but a short while ago was the scene of such desolation and death." The company expected to reach Montreal in April, and to be back in London about the end of May.

DAY BY DAY.

A CHRONOLOGICAL DIARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

April 6.—An Imperial force of 600 men is in pursuit of a Kafir chief ... The London "Times" urges the Government to support the proposal for universal penny postage ... Zionites threaten Dr. Dowie with exposure if he interferes with the new order of things ... A whole tribe of Eskimos is wiped out in Siberia. Rather than suffer starvation, the whole tribe committed suicide.

April 7.—The collapsing of a building in Germany during a house-warming dance kills forty-two people and seriously injures seventy-one ... A new tower added to the Canadian Parliament House collapses, owing to faulty masonry work ... Mount Vesuvius is in such violent eruption that cinders are falling over Naples, ten miles away ... The Kafir outbreak in Natal is assuming somewhat serious dimensions. A conflict has taken place between the Kafirs and a detachment of the Natal field force ... Prince Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor, collapses in the Reichstag ... The National Party is stated to be disappointed at the action of the Government in not appointing all the seats in the land commission to Irish Nationalists.

April 9.—In connection with the locksmiths' strike in the French department of Somme, there are numerous outrages upon the homes and properties of the employers ... There are 100,000 coal miners out on strike in France. They have reduced their demand for 6s. a day to 5s. 9d., but the companies refuse to accede to the lower terms ... It is anticipated that Great Britain will hand over to France some of its West Indian territory as a solace for France obtaining less of a free hand in Morocco than Great Britain has been allowed in Egypt ... The French Government is instituting a committee of defence, for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for unifying the action of the Marine departments of the French colonies, in the event of France being engaged in war with any foreign power ... Mr. David George has been appointed a member of the advisory committee on commercial intelligence of the Board of Trade, in the special interests of the Australian Commonwealth ... The derelict steamer "Dunmore" has become a danger to navigation, as she is drifting in the track of the trans-Atlantic liners, and seven British cruisers have been sent in search of her to sink her ... The election for the Eye division (North-east Suffolk) results in the return of a Liberal candidate ... A flag officer on the French fleet announces that there is a plot by the Anarchists and anti-militarists to destroy France's warships.

April 10.—Vesuvius is increasing in activity to an alarming state ... A compromise has been arranged in connection with the Hungarian crisis ... In connection with the Kafir outbreak several kraals are shelled ... The Postal Congress is opened at Rome ... A message of sympathy is sent to Prince Bulow in his illness ... A Russian General is killed by a bomb ... Marshal Oyama retires from the command of the Japanese forces.

April 11.—Russia intends to issue a loan for £92,000,000 ... A new Education Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons ... Serious riots occur in Persia owing to distress ... Mount Vesuvius is still erupting ... It is stated to be the worst eruption since 1631.

April 12.—The Education Bill in the House of Commons is coming in for a great deal of adverse criticism ... Another Boxer outbreak occurs in China ... The natives, fighting with the deposed Kafir chief Bambaata, are disbanding ... It is intended that Manchuria shall gradually be thrown open to foreigners ... The Anglo-French Treaty is stated to be unaffected by the Morocco decision.

April 14.—The Japanese tariff is increased from 20 to 50 per cent. ... The postponement of the Peace Congress to June, 1907, has been agreed to ... President Castro offers to retire if the Venezuelan Republic will proceed more harmoniously without him.

April 17.—The Kaiser sends a complimentary telegram to Austria, thanking them for their support at Algéciras. The telegram is regarded as a reproof to Italy, and not even as a compliment to Austria ... A naval mutiny takes place at Lisbon ... A severe earthquake takes place at Formosa.

April 18.—A movement is on foot in England to make early closing compulsory ... Relations are strained between the Egyptian Government and the Porte with respect to the occupation of the town of Tahah by Turkish troops, and the claim of the Porte to portion of the territory of the Sinai Peninsula ... The mutiny on board the Portuguese ironclad has fizzled out ... Shots were exchanged between the Russian Ambassador to Switzerland and Nihilists in the Russian Church at Geneva ... The Moscow police are stated to be clad in armour to protect them against murder ... Jabez Balfour is released after serving eleven years' imprisonment ... Private letters state that a terrible massacre of Armenians has taken place in the Caucasus district of Russia.

April 19.—The Zulus join the native rebels ... Three men are killed by a boiler explosion in a speed trial by the British ships of the Mediterranean squadron ... German newspapers still rail at Italy, and state that Germany is determined to lead in Central Europe ... The trans-Pacific cable from the United States to Shanghai is completed.

April 20.—A terrible earthquake takes place in San Francisco ... An invitation is extended to the King and Queen by the Canadian Parliament to visit Canada ... There are signs of volcanic eruption in the Canary Islands ... A torpedo boat collides with another at the Mediterranean squadron manœuvres and is sunk ... The Pan-Germans in the Reichstag are attempting to interfere in regard to the Anglo-French agreement ... A leading St. Petersburg newspaper strongly advocates the establishment of an Anglo-Russian *entente* ... 1400 sailors are placed under arrest in connection with the Lisbon mutiny.

April 21.—San Francisco is still in flames, and the entire city is practically destroyed. The loss of life is estimated at 5000 to 16,000 ... The strike of coal miners in France has assumed a most serious phase. A Lieutenant is stoned to death by the strikers ... A notable French scientist, the discoverer of radium, is crushed to death by a dray ... The Pope is suffering from heart trouble ... The situation in connection with the Natal native rising is critical.

April 23.—Eight Hours' Day in Victoria.

April 24.—An Abyssinian outlaw is raiding Soudanese villages ... 50,000 persons are reported to have been present at the great Olympic games at Athens.

April 25.—The Belgian training ship "Comte Desmet Deneyer," having on board thirty naval cadets bound for Australia, founders in the Bay of Biscay. The captain and thirty-three men and boys are drowned ... The Servian regicides plot against King Peter ... £13,000,000 out of Russia's loan of £12,000,000 is being issued in London ... A religious fight takes place at Warsaw between the Roman Catholics and the Mariavites.

April 26.—An attempt to assassinate ex-President Loubet is discovered ... The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs gives expression to feelings of hearty friendship towards France and England ... It is announced that the Tsar will personally open the Duma on the 10th May ... A warning has been issued to the Sultan that his occupancy of the Sinai Peninsula will not be tolerated.

April 27.—2000 troops are in the field in connection with the Natal disturbances ... A stir is reported as having been made in the English House gallery by ladies when the Woman's Suffrage movement was brought on ... The second reading of the Trades Disputes Bill is carried in the English House ... Another expedition is proposed to the Antarctic ... H.S.H. Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, late Regent of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is a probable successor to Prince Bulow ... The Socialists of France are engaging in an active propaganda.

April 28.—Another shock of earthquake is experienced at San Francisco ... The Porte remains obdurate over the Sinai Peninsula ... The Boers are co-operating to check the Natal trouble ... The Dominion Senate adopts the resolution, previously passed by the Canadian House of Commons, inviting the King and Queen to visit Canada ... The Russian loan of £90,000,000, issued to the different countries of Europe, is a pronounced success.

April 30.—The British Government stated that it will not allow any tampering with Egypt ... Very warm and friendly relations are growing between Afghanistan and India ... The slander in the "Daily Mail," reflecting on the morals of Australians, is sternly repudiated by the Agents-General ... President Roosevelt is strictly adhering to his decision to refuse outside help for the San Francisco sufferers, in spite of the fact that large donations have been offered from many nations.

May 1.—An important advance in the wages paid to cotton weavers and winders in Lancashire has been obtained ... Some uneasiness is displayed in Paris at the approach of May Day. Outrages are feared.

May 2.—The natives of the Transvaal are asking for the franchise. They also declare that the Poll Tax

is excessive, and petition for a reduction ... The Natal rebels are said to number 8000 ... An agreement has been arrived at between Great Britain and France delimiting the Nigeria boundary ... A shocking colliery fatality occurs in Wales. Five men are killed and seven injured ... The King and Queen ascend Mount Vesuvius ... The Japanese Mikado reviews 55,000 veteran troops ... Continual shocks of earthquake are occurring in California.

May 3.—May Day passed off in Europe without any serious disturbance ... 200,000 people are stated to be in need of relief in San Francisco ... The Supreme Court of Natal has ordered the extradition of W. N. Willis ... 7000 Reservists offer their services against Banderata ... A serious military revolt is reported from Sebastopol.

May 4.—The Turkish Commissioner boasts that Turkey has 80,000 troops on the Egyptian frontier ... An officer is arrested in Paris in consequence of asserting that he would not cause bloodshed. He is to be retired from the army ... Count Witte resigns, and M. Gornoykine is named as his probable successor ... The British Fire Insurance Companies decide not to recognise any liability in respect to damage to property caused by earthquake ... The rebel strength in Natal is reported to be dwindling.

May 5.—An ultimatum has been presented to Turkey by Britain over the Sinai Peninsula ... King Edward speaks in a friendly way at a banquet in the Palace Elysee given by the President of France ... British Nonconformists are dissatisfied with the Education Bill ... The Premier of Natal has accepted the offer of Imperial troops to crush the Natal rebellion ... The South African Customs Conference concludes its work at Pietermaritzburg ... The Independence Party is successful at the Hungarian elections ... The Porte and the Persian Government arrive at a settlement with regard to the delimitation of the boundary between Turkey in Asia and Persia ... An indemnity of £55,000 has been paid by China to France with respect to the massacre of six French Jesuit priests in February ... A collision takes place between the "Buninyong" and the barque "Crille" in Sydney Harbour.

May 7.—Admiral Dubasoff, of Moscow, is wounded by a bomb explosion ... Turkey is given ten days' grace to withdraw her troops from Sinai ... The dreadful discovery is made that thirty-nine miners were unaccounted in the Westphalian coal mine after an explosion, and died of hunger ... President Roosevelt sends a message to Congress suggesting that the Government be entrusted with power to control interstate commerce.



LEADING BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION, ETC.

- The Life Superlative. Stopford A. Brooke ... (Pitman) 6/0
Development and Divine Purpose. Vernon F. Storr
(Methuen) net 5/0
The Gospel in Action. Bishop Ingram. (Wells, Gardner) 3/6
The Religion of All Good Men. H. W. Garrod
(Constable) net 5/0
The New Reformation. J. A. Bain
(T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh) net 4/6
Towards the Heights. Charles Wagner ... (Unwin) net 2/0
The Gospel of Life. Charles Wagner ... (Hodder) 3/6
The Young Man and the World. A. J. Beveridge
(Appletton) net 6/0
The Parson's Outlook. W. G. Edwards Rees
(Longmans) net 5/6
Moral Ideas. Dr. E. Westermarck ... (Macmillan) net 12/0
Aristotle's Theory of Conduct. T. Marshall ... (Unwin) 2/0
Religion in Evolution. F. H. Jevons ... (Methuen) net 3/6
Reason in Science. G. Santayana ... (Constable) net 5/0
The Philosophy of Religion. Dr. H. Holding. Translated
by B. E. Meyer ... (Macmillan) net 12/0
Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. Edited by
J. M. Baldwin. Vol. III. ... (Macmillan) net 42/0
Henry Sidgwick, Philosopher. A. S. and E. M. S.
(Macmillan) net 12/6
Apollonius of Tyana. T. Whittaker ... (Sonnenschein) net 3/6
The Story of Protestantism. F. Holderness Gale
(Cassell) 6/0
English Mystics. Rev. W. R. Inge ... (Murray) net 6/0
English Church History. T. Allison ... (Bemrose) net 4/6
Aspects of Anglicanism. Mgr. Moyes ... (Longmans) net 6/6
Archbishop Markham. Sir C. Markham ... (Frowde) net 5/0
The Early Scottish Church. Dom Columba Edmonds
(Sands) net 6/0

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

- The Arbitrator in Council ... (Macmillan) net 10/0
A History of Modern Liberty. James Mackinnon
(Longmans) net 30/0
The British Army under Wellington. T. Miller Maguire
(Clowes) net 6/0
On the Queen's Errands. P. H. M. Wynter ... (Pitman) net 10/6
The Great Lord Burgley. Martin Hume ... (Nash) 12/6
Sir Richard Burton. Thomas Wright, 2 vols ... (Everett)
Letters to My Boys. Sir J. P. Boucaut ... (Gay and Bird)
Peeps Into the Past of London. F. E. Tyer ... (Stockwell)
The Brighton Road. C. G. Harper (Chapman and Hall) 18/0
Wessex. Walter Tyndale and Olive Holland ... (Black) net 20/0
The Blackmore Country. F. J. Snell ... (Black) 6/0
Literary Rambles in the West of England. A. L. Salmon
(Chatto) net 6/0
Dorchester. F. R. and S. Heath
(Home Land Association) net 2/0
Records of Norwich. Rev. Wm. Hudson and J. C.
Tingley ... (Jarrod)
Lincoln. E. Mansel Simpson ... (Methuen) net 4/6
Barton-on-Humber. R. Brown, junr. ... (Stock) net 15/0
Place-Names of Argyll. Dr. H. Cameron Gillies
(Sutt) net 6/6
Rambles in Brittany. F. Mitouin ... (Duckworth) net 6/0
Brussels. E. Gilliat-Smith ... (Dent) net 4/6
History of Italy. H. D. Sedgwick ... (Constable) net 8/6
Moorish Remains in Spain. A. F. Calvert ... (Lane) net 42/0
Macedonia. H. N. Brailsford ... (Methuen) net 12/6
Primitive Athens as Described by Thucydides. Miss J.
E. Harrison ... (Cambridge University Press) net 6/0
Red Letter Days in Greece and Egypt. O. H. Hardy
(Sherratt and Hughes) net 3/6
At the Gates of the East. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Barry
(Longmans) net 6/0
Things Indian. W. Crooke ... (Murray) net 12/0
Suggestions for the Better Governing of India. Sir F.
S. P. Lely ... (Rivers) net 1/4
Russian and English Culture in Asia. A. Vambury
(Murray) net 12/0
Port Arthur. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett ... (Blackwood) net 21/0
From the Yalu to Port Arthur. W. Maxwell
(Hutchinson) net 16/0
With the Cossacks in the Russo-Japanese War. F.
McCullagh ... (Nash) net 7/6
Kakemono. A. H. Edwards ... (Heinemann) net 7/6
Peasant Life in the Holy Land. Rev. C. T. Wilson
(Murray) net 12/0

SOCIOLOGY.

- Sociological Papers. F. Galton and Others. Vol. II
(Macmillan) 2/0
Individualism and Collectivism. C. W. Saleeby
(Williams and Norgate) 2/0
Noteworthy Families. F. Galton and E. Schuster
(Rivers) net 6/6
Our Heritage in the Land. H. E. Moore ... (King) net 1/0
The Aliens Act and the Right of Asylum. N. W. Sibley
and A. Elias ... (Clowes) 4/6
The Customs Laws. N. J. Highmore ... (Stevens) 6/0

ART, ARCHITECTURE, ARCHAEOLOGY.

- How to Study Pictures. C. H. Caffin ... (Hodder) net 10/6
Giovanni Bellini. E. Meynell ... (Newnes) net 3/6
English Water-Colour Painters. A. J. Finberg
(Duckworth) net 2/0
Drawings of David Cox. A. J. Finberg ... (Newnes) net 7/6
Costume as Illustrated by Monumental Brasses. H.
Druitt ... (De La More Press) net 10/6
Greek Sculpture. E. A. Gardner ... (Macmillan) 10/0
The British School at Rome ... (Macmillan) net 30/0
The First Century of English Porcelain. W. Moore Binns
(Hurst and Blackett) net 42/0
Longton Hall Porcelain. W. Remrose ... (Bemrose) net 42/0
The Country Cottage. G. L. Morris and Esther Wood
(Lane) net 3/0
Building Construction. Prof. H. Adams ... (Cassell) net 7/6
Crematoria. A. C. Freeman ... (St. Bride's Press)

MUSIC.

- Stories from the Operas. Gladys Davidson (Laurie) net 3/6

LITERARY, BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM, ETC.

- The Christ of English Poetry. Dean Stubbs ... (Dent) net 6/0
Nature Knowledge in Modern Poetry. A. Mackie
(Longmans) net 2/6
The Study of a Novel. S. L. Whitcomb ... (Heath) 5/0
The New Sketch-Book. W. M. Thackeray
(Alston Rivers) net 7/6
Irish Essays. A. E. ... (Brimley Johnson) net 1/0
The Wild Flowers of Selborne, etc. Rev. John Vaughan
(Lane) net 5/0
Letters from Samoa, 1891-5. Mrs. M. I. Stevenson
(Methuen) net 6/0
Robert Browning and Alfred Donnett. Edited by F. G.
Keayon ... (Smith, Elder) net 5/0
Sir Walter Scott. G. Le Grys Norgate ... (Methuen) net 7/6
Sir Walter Scott. Andrew Lang ... (Hodder) 3/6
Elizabeth Carter. Alice C. Gausson (Smith, Elder) net 7/6
Sir Henry Irving. Percy Fitzgerald ... (Unwin) net 10/6

POEMS, DRAMAS.

- Nero. (Drama.) Stephen Phillips ... (Macmillan) net 4/6
Pan and the Young Shepherd. (Drama.) Maurice Hew-
lett ... (Heinemann) 1/6
Paris and Enone. (Drama.) Laurence Binyon
(Constable) net 15/0
Poems. T. Sturge Moore ... (Duckworth) 6/0
Plays and Lyrics. Gale Young Rice ... (Hodder) net 7/6
The Viking and Other Poems. Hugh McNab (Moring) net 5/0
Poems. Thomas Boyd ... (Gill, Dublin) net 2/6

NOVELS.

- Alexander, Eleanor. The Lady of the Well ... (Arnold) 6/0
Barr, Robert. The Triumph of Eugène Valmont
(Hurst and Blackett) 6/0
Barrett, Alfred Wilson, and Austin Fryers. The Man
With the Opals ... (Ward, Lock) 6/0
Boothby, Guy. The Race of Life ... (Ward, Lock) 5/0
Bradby, G. F. Dick ... (Smith, Elder) 3/6
Bullen, Frank T. Sea Spray ... (Hodder) 6/0
Caine, W. Pilkington ... (Ward, Lock) 3/6
Capes, Bernard. Loaves and Fishes ... (Methuen) 6/0
Cleeve, Lucas. Billy's Wife ... (Long) 6/0
Dearmer, Mabel. Browjohn's ... (Smith, Elder) 6/0
Easton, M. G. The House by the Bridge ... (Lane) 6/0
Field, Elsie. Evelyn's Quest ... (Glaisher) net 4/6
Gallon, Tom. Jimmy Quixote ... (Hurst and Blackett) 6/0
Galsworthy, John. The Man of Property ... (Heinemann) 6/0
Gardner, S. M. The Lone Arm ... (Harpers) 6/0
Gissing, Algernon. The Master of Pinsel ... (Long) 6/0
Glasgow, Ellen. The Wheel of Life ... (Constable) 6/3

INSURANCE NOTES.

The report and balance-sheet of the Bank of Australasia for the half-year ended, October 16th, 1905, appears in these columns. The profit for the half-year was £137,451, out of which a dividend of 12 per cent. was paid, absorbing £96,000, £30,000 transferred to reserve fund and £11,000 in reduction of cost of bank premises. The reserve fund now stands at £1,230,000 and capital at £1,600,000. The deposits amount to £16,329,565, showing an increase of £43,235 on the previous six months. Bills receivable, advances, etc., stand in the balance-sheet at £14,294,304, an increase of £761,666 on the prior half-year, while liquid securities in the shape of cash and Government securities amount to the large total of £7,483,788. These two items reflect the restricted enterprise in Australia, and were referred to in the chairman's speech at the meeting of the bank held in London on March 29th. He stated that while it was a very strong position to hold 7½ millions of practically liquid securities against liabilities to the public of 19 millions, it was too strong a position from a profit-earning point of view, being out of all proportion to what was required in the conduct of the business. General conditions in Australia were improving, and it was hoped that the bank's money would shortly be wanted for these enterprises. The directors referred to the appointment of Mr. Amos Hellcar to the position of superintendent in succession to Mr. John Savers, and stated that he had a long and varied experience in the bank's service, and had the entire confidence of the directors.

The report and balance-sheet of the Colonial Bank of Australasia Limited for the half-year ended, March 31st last, which appears in these pages, is a very gratifying one, and shows continued progress. The profit is the largest to date of any half-year, and amounts to £19,405 2s. 11d. Out of this a dividend of 5 per cent. on preference shares and 5 per cent. on ordinary shares has been paid, a sum of £10,000 carried to reserve fund, which is thus raised to £90,000, and £4195 13s. 10d. is carried forward. Compared with twelve months ago the reserve fund shows an increase of £15,000, deposits an increase of £186,613, and discounts and advances an increase of £159,070—all very satisfactory movements. The directors are to be commended on their continuously adding to their reserves instead of paying away larger dividends which the profits would easily enable them to do. It is by this means that the Colonial Bank is being placed on such a solid basis. The bank is in a very strong position, which will ensure a still larger support being given to it.

A serious collision occurred in Port Phillip Bay at 11 p.m. on the 27th ult. between the A.U.S.N. Co.'s "Aramac" and the French barque "Nantes," which was anchored in the South Channel. The night was dark and squalls of rain were driving across the bay. The "Aramac" was coming up the channel to Melbourne, and only noticed the barque's lights when it was too late to avoid a collision, and crashed into the bow of the ship. A rent 14 feet in length was torn in the "Aramac's" side above the water line. The main deck started and the fore-castle fittings smashed to fragments. The "Nantes" was very little injured. Fortunately no loss of life resulted.

A collision occurred in Sydney Harbour on 4th inst. between Howard Smith and Co.'s steamer "Buninyong" and the barque "Griffie," by which both vessels were severely damaged. The night was clear, and the cause of the mishap is unknown. The "Buninyong" received the worst injury, and was soon found to be taking in water rapidly. The passengers were quickly transferred to boats and taken ashore without injury.

CITIZENS' Life Assurance Company, Ltd.

The Premier Industrial-Ordinary Life Office of Greater Britain.

HEAD OFFICE - - SYDNEY.

The Company's Record for 1904:

Funds	£1,346,606
INCREASE IN FUNDS	201,346
Income	£436,326
INCREASE IN INCOME	26,774
Paid Policyholders since Inception... ..	£891,590
PAID POLICYHOLDERS in 1904... ..	108,931
Profits, in the form of Reversionary Bonuses, Allotted to Policyholders since Inception	£395,525
PROFITS , in the form of Reversionary Bonuses, allotted to Policyholders for 1904... ..	61,075
Expenses—	
DECREASE FOR YEAR	£12,131

THE **COLONIAL MUTUAL** **.. FIRE ..** INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE . . .	} Insurance.
ACCIDENT . . .	
EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY . . .	
FIDELITY GUARANTEE . . .	
PLATE-GLASS BREAKAGE . . .	
MARINE . . .	
BURGLARY . . .	

OFFICES.

- MELBOURNE—60 Market Street.
- SYDNEY—78 Pitt Street.
- ADELAIDE—71 King William Street.
- BRISBANE—Creek Street.
- PERTH—Barrack Street.
- HOBART—Collins Street.
- LONDON—St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

WM. L. JACK,
MANAGER.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1855.)

Paid-up Capital	£1,600,000
Reserve Fund	1,250,000
(Of which £500,000 is invested in 2½ per cent. Consols at 85, the remainder being used in the business of the bank.)	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	1,600,000
	<u>£4,450,000</u>

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

With the Accounts for the Half-year to 16th October, 1905.

Presented to the Proprietors at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on THURSDAY, 29th MARCH, 1906, At One o'clock.

REPORT.

The Directors submit to the Proprietors the Balance-sheet as at 16th October last, with the Profit Account for the half-year to that date. After providing for rebate on bills current, for British and Colonial rates and taxes, and for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profit for the half-year amounted to £17,451 6s. 3d.

To this sum must be added £17,403 18s. 11d. brought forward from the previous half-year, making a total of £154,555 5s. 7d., out of which the directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, or £2 8s. per share, free of income tax.

The dividend will absorb £36,000, and the directors have further appropriated £30,000 to the Reserve Fund, and £11,000 in reduction of the cost of bank premises. There will then remain £17,555 5s. 7d. to be carried forward to the next account.

The dividend will be payable in London and in the colonies on the 30th inst.

To the office of Superintendent, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. John Sawers, the Directors have appointed Mr. Ames Hellcar, who has had long and varied experience in the bank's service, and has the entire confidence of the directors.

Since the date of the last report the bank has opened new branches at Ballina and Nowra, in New South Wales, and at Hamilton and Whangarei, in New Zealand, and has closed its branches at Winton, in Queensland, and Queensland-town, in Tasmania.

4 Threadneedle-street, London, 19th March, 1906.

W. A. MARTHEUR, Chairman.

PROFIT ACCOUNT, from APRIL 10, 1905, to OCTOBER 16, 1905.

Undivided profit, April 10, 1905	£113,103 18 11
Less Dividend, October, 1905	96,000 0 0
	<u>£17,103 18 11</u>
Profit for the half year to October 16, 1905, after deducting rebate on bills current at balance date (£8,042 11s. 10d.), and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts ...	£293,704 19 0
Less:—	
I Charges of Management—	
Colonial—	
Salaries and allowances to the colonial staff, including the Superintendent's department and 167 branches and agencies	£38,470 5 10
General expenses, including rent, repairs, stationery, travelling, etc. ...	22,898 18 11
London—	
Salaries	9,512 0 6
General expenses	2,924 8 10
	<u>£133,805 14 1</u>
II Rates and Taxes—	
Colonial	£12,636 19 2
London	9,810 19 1
	<u>£22,447 18 3</u>
	<u>£196,263 12 4</u>
	<u>£137,451 6 8</u>
Total amount of unappropriated profit	£154,555 5 7
From which deduct—	
For transfer to reserve fund	£30,000 0 0
For reduction in cost of bank premises	11,000 0 0
	<u>41,000 0 0</u>
Leaving available for dividend	<u>£113,555 5 7</u>

BALANCE-SHEET, OCTOBER 16, 1905.

Dr.	LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	Cr.
Circulation	£450,854 0 0		Specie, bullion and cash balances	£3,981,667 10 10
Deposits	16,329,565 2 6		Loans at call and at short notice	2,559,000 0 0
Bills payable and other liabilities	2,319,698 3 4		British Government securities	947,150 12 2
	<u>£19,100,117 5 10</u>		India and colonial Government securities	175,980 2 10
Capital	£1,600,000 0 0			<u>£7,483,788 5 10</u>
Reserve fund	1,250,000 0 0		Bills receivable, advances on securities and other assets	14,294,303 14 9
(Of which £500,000 is invested in 2½ per cent. Consols at 85, the remainder being used in the business of the bank.)			Bank premises in Australia, New Zealand and London	285,580 10 10
Profit account; undivided balance	113,555 5 7			
	<u>2,963,555 5 7</u>			
	<u>£22,063,672 11 5</u>			<u>£22,063,672 11 5</u>

F. H. BLOGG, Accountant.

R. W. JEANS, Manager.

We have examined the cash and securities in London, and the London books, and have verified the transfers from the several branches in the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and we beg to report that, in our opinion, the foregoing is a full and fair balance-sheet of the bank, and that it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the bank's affairs as shown by the books.

London, 13th March, 1906.

WELTON, JONES and CO., Auditors

THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF

THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

To be presented to the Shareholders at the Twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting, to be held at the Bank, 126 Elizabeth-street, at noon on Thursday, 26th April, 1906.

REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders their Twenty-sixth Report, with a Balance-sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, for the Half-year ended 31st March, 1906, duly audited.

After providing for expenses of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on bills current, tax on note circulation, income tax, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit amounted to—

Brought forward from 30th September, 1905	£19,405 2 11
	5,772 11 2
	£25,177 14 1
Which the Directors propose to apportion as follows, viz.—	
Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on preference shares	£7,601 2 0
Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares	3,389 13 3
To Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0
(making it £90,000)	
Balance carried forward	4,195 13 10
	£25,177 14 1

During the half year Branches of the Bank were Opened at Lake Bolac, Macarthur, Warburton and Werribee. The Dividend will be Payable at the Head Office on and after the 27th inst., and at the Branches on receipt of advice.

The Twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the company, 126 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, on Thursday, the 26th day of April, 1906, at noon.

Melbourne, 12th April, 1906

By Order of the Board,
SELBY PAXTON, General Manager.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

For the HALF-YEAR ending 31st MARCH, 1906.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
To Capital paid-up, viz.:		By coin, bullion and cash at bankers	£69,669 13 8
31,184 preference shares paid in cash to £9 15s.	£34,044 0 0	By British Consols, £70,668 15s. 2d. at £85 per cent., £60,668 8s. 9d.; by Victoria Government stock and debentures, Metropolitan Board of Works, Municipal and Savings Bank debentures, at valuation.	127,437 15 11
77,278 ordinary shares paid in cash to £1 15s.	135,236 10 0	By balances and remittances in transit,	336,815 3 5
To reserve fund	£139,280 10 0	By notes of other banks	1,616 8 9
To profit and loss	93,000 0 0	By balances due from other banks	28,098 15 3
To notes in circulation	15,177 14 1	By stamps	963 2 5
To bills in circulation	123,703 0 0	By real estate, consisting of—	£1,104,531 19 5
To Government Deposits—	274,518 12 2	Bank premises at cost to new bank	196,661 10 11
Not bearing interest, £24,088 9s. 4d., bearing interest, £367,091 13s. 1d.	£391,180 2 5	Other real estate at valuation	54,059 2 5
To Other Deposits—Rebate and Interest Accrued—		By bills discounted and other advances, exclusive of provision for bad or doubtful debts	2,338,010 14 5
Not bearing interest, £996,304 2s. 11d., bearing interest £1,367,549 2s. 3d.	2,363,844 5 2	By shares in other companies at valuation	270 16 8
To contingent liabilities, as per contra	2,755,024 7 7	By chattel property at valuation	1,200 0 0
	66,976 19 2	By liabilities of customers and others in respect of contingent liabilities, as per contra	66,976 19 2
	£5,761,681 3 0		£3,761,681 3 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To current expenses including salaries, rents repairs, stationery, etc.)	£24,913 14 6	By balance brought forward	£5,772 11 2
To bank note tax	1,131 7 6	By gross profits for the half-year, after allowing for interest accrued on deposits, rebate on bills current, and making provision for income tax and bad and doubtful debts	45,450 4 11
To transfer to reserve fund	10,000 0 0		
To balance	15,177 14 1		
	£51,222 16 1		£51,222 16 1

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

To balance	£90,000 0 0	By balance brought forward	£80,000 0 0
		By transfer from profit and loss	10,000 0 0
	£90,000 0 0		£90,000 0 0

NOTE.—The customary Auditors' Report and the Directors' Statement to comply with the "Companies Act 1896," appear on the official report.

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RHEUMATISM CURED.

From Mr. Wm. Milnes, Pallett-street, New Chum, Bendigo, Victoria.
"About eight years ago I was, for a considerable time, a great sufferer from rheumatism. Acting on the advice given me by several people, I took Warner's Safe Cure. I am pleased to say that, when I had taken the contents of two bottles, I was cured."

From Mrs. Nellie Davidson, 32 Keig-street, Newtown, N.S.W.

"When living in Bogabri, about 18 months ago, I was laid up for nearly the whole winter with Rheumatism, and could not obtain any relief from any of the several medicines I took. One day I saw a pamphlet issued by you, in which was described a case similar to my own, and I decided to try whether Warner's Safe Cure would also benefit me. I took three bottles of the medicine, and am very glad to say that I was completely cured, and could go about my work cheerfully. I have not felt the slightest symptom of the return of any rheumatic pain since that time."

From Mrs. Elizabeth Bo-ler, 77 Hendersou-road, Alexandria, N.S.W.

"Previous to leaving England, about 40 years ago, I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, which continued to trouble me for about 24 years after my arrival in Australia. I consulted several doctors, but they failed to do me any good. I also tried various advertised remedies, with the same unsatisfactory result, and despaired of ever getting relief from the pain. At length I tried Warner's Safe Cure—for what reason I cannot tell you, because I did not expect to get any more benefit from it than from the many other medicines I had taken. I was, however, very pleased to notice a decided change for the better after a short course of Warner's Safe Cure. The pains slowly but surely left me, and at last I became quite free from them. This happened 16 years ago, and I can honestly say that I have not suffered in the slightest degree from Rheumatism since that time, so that I have to thank Warner's Safe Cure for perfectly and permanently curing me. I may say that my case is very well known in Alexandria, as I have for 43 years resided within half a mile of my present address."

From Mr. Albert E. Long, Port Pirie, S.A.

"I am pleased to report that I have taken five bottles of Warner's Safe Cure for Rheumatism, and that the result was marvellous. The pain has all left me. I have gained a stone in weight, and am now in good health."

From Mr. William Pollock McAuslan, 10 Russell-place, North Williamstown, Vic.

"Some eight years ago I was laid up with a very persistent attack of Rheumatism, and, although I was under the care of a leading medical man, at the end of four or five months instead of getting better, I was growing gradually worse, and, in the doctor's own words, "would never make any permanent improvement." Fearing that his words might come true, I refused to take his medicine any longer, and, as a last hope, gave Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure a trial. From the taking of the first dose I could see hope ahead, and in a very little while all pain had left me, and I never had the slightest sign of any relapse until my complete recovery some seven weeks later. The doctor's words, thanks to Warner's medicines, have not been verified, as from that day, eight years ago, to this, I have not had the slightest symptoms of that dreadful complaint."

GOUT CURED.

From Mr. R. A. Thompson, Mining Engineer, 143 Adelaide-terrace, Perth, W.A.

"When writing you some time back as to the efficacy of Warner's Safe Pills in biliousness I mentioned being about to try a course of Warner's Safe Cure for Gout. The result of taking the medicine was simply wonderful, as many people in Perth can testify, and I speak gratefully of the benefit I received. The action of the medicine was this: First, a gradual toning up of the stomach, then better appetite, purer blood-making, and slow at first but sure disappearance of the Gout. The food taken during the course was plain but wholesome. I am glad also to tell you that many of my acquaintances have derived great benefit from both the Safe Pills and the Safe Cure."

LUMBAGO CURED.

From Mr. E. L. Seager, Waratah-street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W.

"About six years ago I had an attack of lumbago, so severe that I could not walk for nine weeks. I tried many medicines, porous plasters, and electric batteries, without material relief. My doctor could do nothing for me. Hearing so much about Warner's Safe Cure, I decided to try it. After taking the first bottle I felt greatly relieved, and started to walk again, and, after taking eight bottles, I was completely cured. I have not suffered in any way since, and strongly recommend Warner's Safe Cure to anyone afflicted with a similar complaint. I consider the medicine invaluable."

SCIATICA CURED.

From Mr. James Spencer, 62 Queen-street, Fremantle, W.A.

"Some years ago I was a fearful sufferer from sciatica. Most excruciating pain seized me, extending from the hip right down to the ankle. None but those similarly afflicted can imagine the agony I endured. The pain deprived me of all sleep. I could barely move about. I had medical aid, but it did not relieve me. My attention was called to Warner's Safe Cure, and I commenced to take it, deriving benefit after the first few doses. By the time I had finished four bottles the pain had all vanished, and I could again get refreshing sleep. I have every reason to believe that Warner's Safe Cure has eradicated all rheumatic poisons from my system, as I have had no return of the pain since that time."

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MISS IRENE DILLON—Photod by Stewart & Co., Melb

Robur tea

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