SEPT., 1913.

6d.

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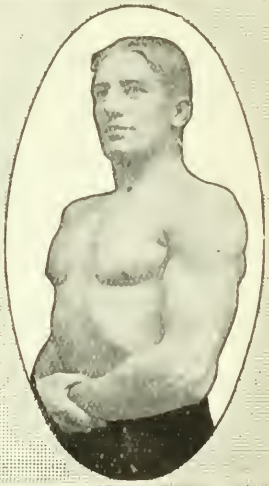

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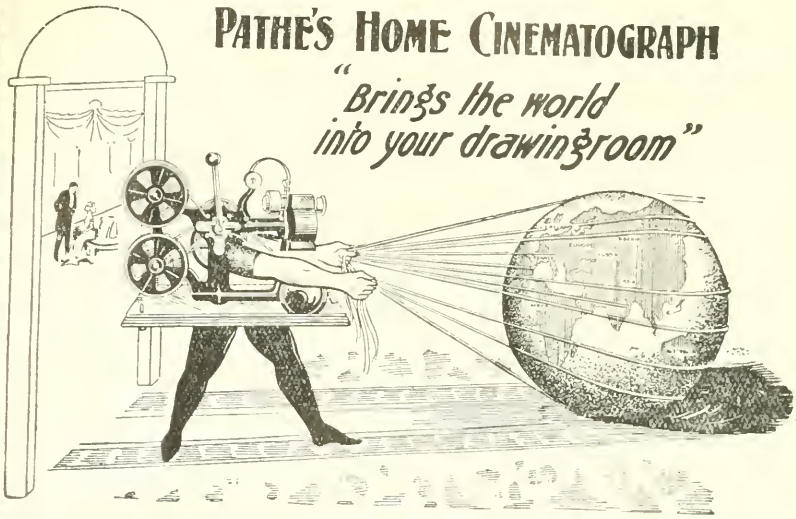

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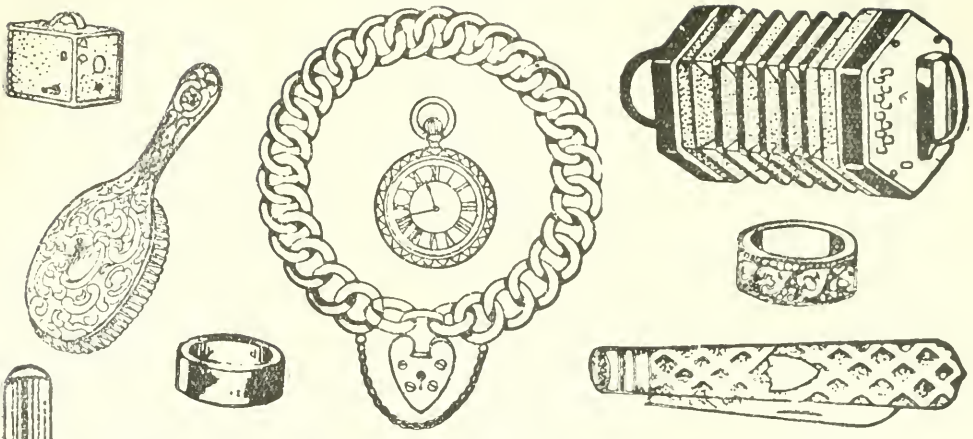

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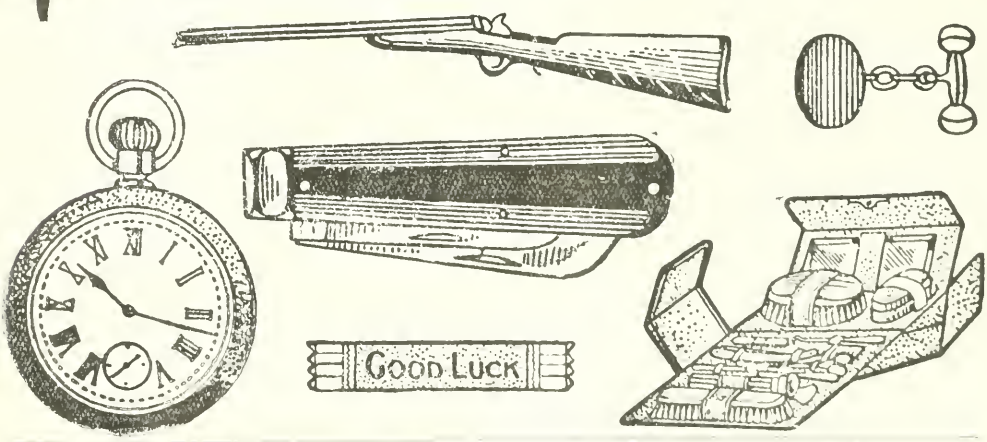

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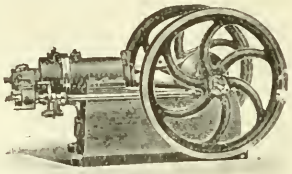

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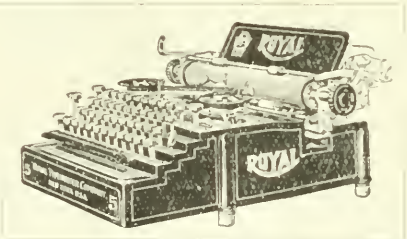

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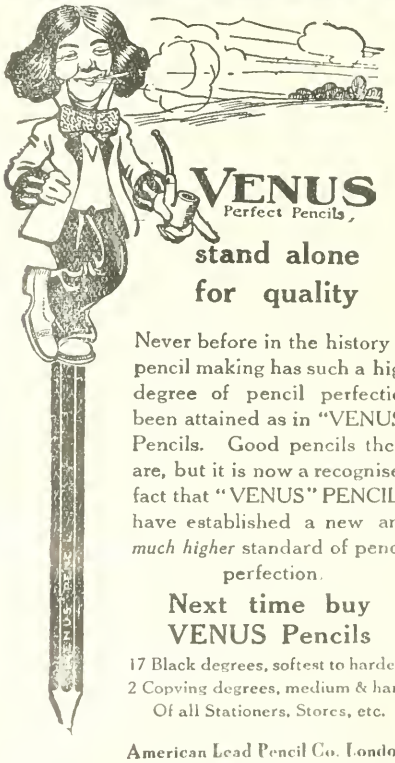

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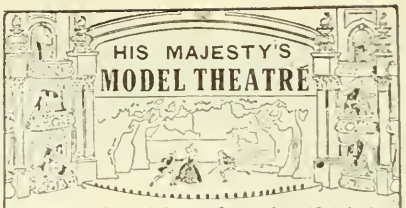

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR AUSTRALASIA.

EDITED BY HENRY STEAD.

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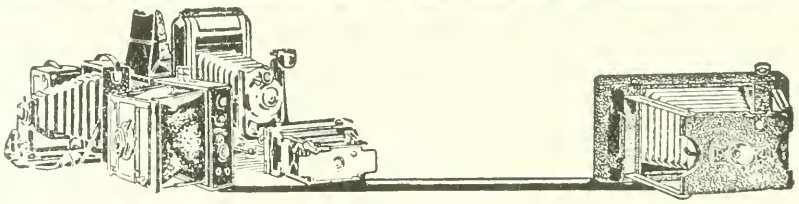

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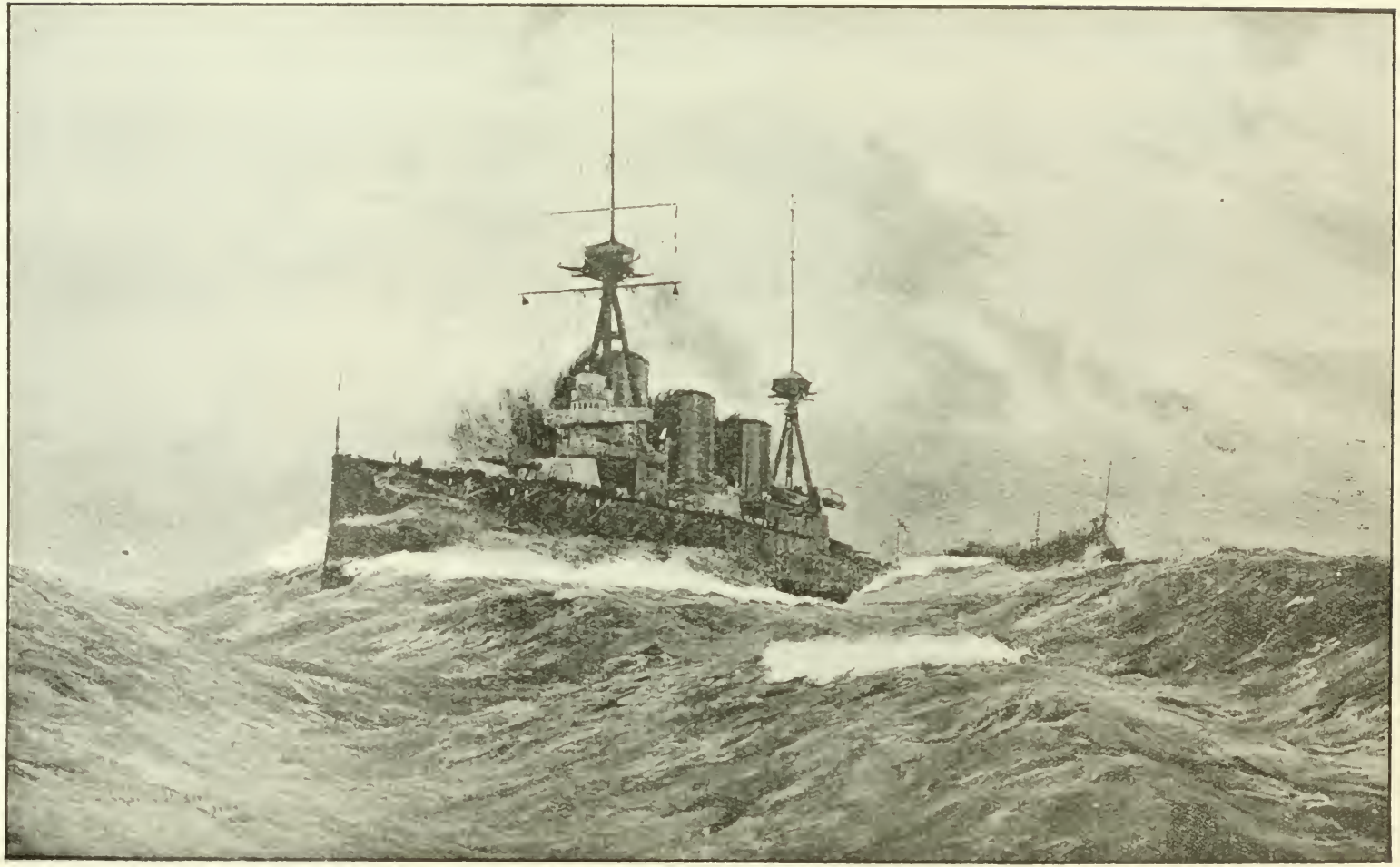
[*Topical.*

Laying the foundation stone of the new Commonwealth offices in London. The King replies to Sir George Reid, on being asked to lay the stone.



H.M.A.S. AUSTRALIA—THE GREAT BATTLE-CRUISER FLAGSHIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH FLEET.
[Specially drawn for the "Graphic," by Charles Dixon, R.I.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS
FOR AUSTRALASIA.
EDITED BY HENRY STEAD.

SEPTEMBER, 1913.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Visit of British M.P's.

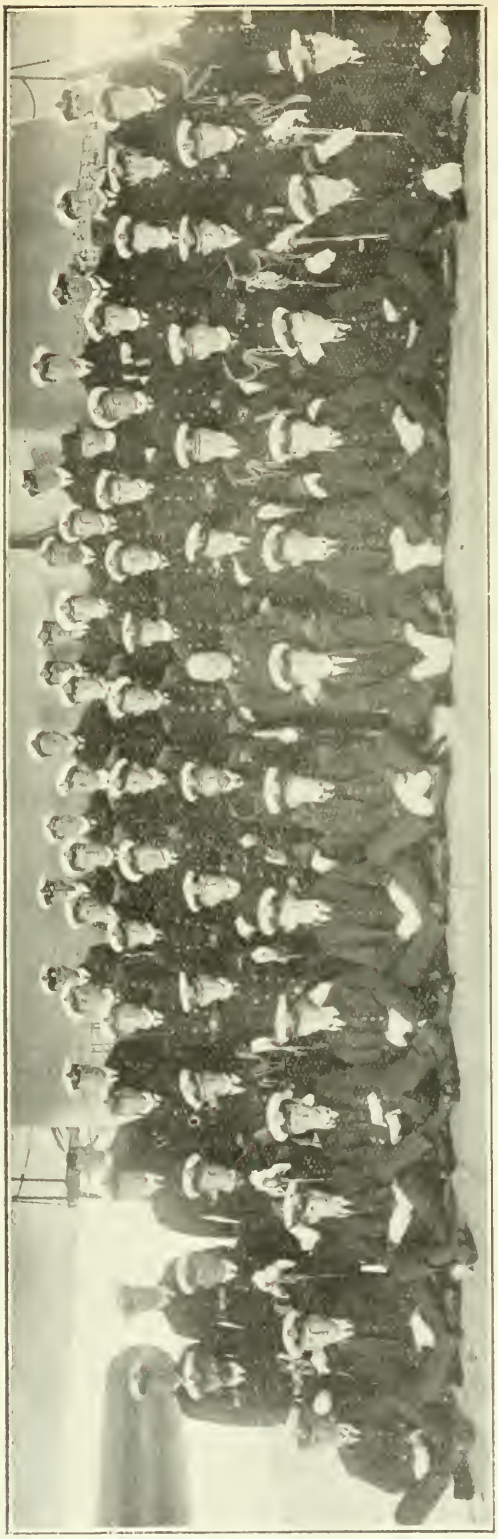
The two most important happenings in Australia during September will be the visit of the British M.P's. and the arrival of H.M.A.S. "Australia." The Parliamentary visitors can spend a bare three weeks here, but during that time they will be able to get a good idea of Australia and Australians, a knowledge which will be invaluable to them, and also for the Commonwealth, when they are again in the old country. Such visits are bound to do good. The more the home folks see of us and our great country, and the more we see of them and the homeland, the more the Empire will be cemented. All honour to those who have worked so unremittingly to bring about such visits. It would be a wise policy to arrange for them at regular and frequent intervals

Our Flagship.

The arrival of the Dreadnought-cruiser, which will become the flagship of the Australian navy, is an outstanding event in our annals. The fleet, decided on some years ago, is at last actually in being, and has in H.M.A.S. "Australia" one of the most powerful battleships in the world. Admiral Sir George Patey is certain of an enthusiastic welcome, which will exceed even his experience at Capetown. The battle-cruiser displaces 18,800 tons, is armed with eight 12-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns, and two 21-inch torpedo tubes. She is protected by a belt of eight inches to four inches in thickness, with 10-inch armour on the turrets. Her sea speed is 26 knots. Although she represented the last word in battleship design when she was laid down, so rapid is the advance made in naval construction that she is already out of date as compared with at least six battleships now launched or nearing completion!

Can She Get In?

Her arrival will again bring up the question of the depth of Port Phillip harbour. According to present plans the flagship will go straight to Sydney, but at some time she will have to visit Melbourne. Can she pass the Heads safely? She draws more than the "New Zealand" did, and her difficulty is not forgotten. No doubt in certain states of the tide in calm water, and with fairly empty bunkers, she can enter Port Phillip. But how parlous would be her position supposing she had been in



THE KING ON H.M.A.S. "AUSTRALIA."
The King, Sir G. Reid, the Prince of Wales, and Admiral Sir G. E. Patey (whom the King had just knighted on the quarter deck) are in the centre of the group of officers. [*Topical.*

'action, and with several bulkheads filled she found it impossible to enter Sydney Harbour or the Melbourne Heads. It is such circumstances those who state that the harbours are deep enough fail entirely to take into account. Another notable visitor to Australia is the White Star liner "Ceramic," the largest merchant vessel which has ever come here. She is commanded by Captain Stivey, R.N.R., whose gallant rescue of the crew of a burning steamer in the West Atlantic is still remembered. The "Ceramic," fully loaded, could hardly negotiate the Rip, and other vessels still larger are now being built for the Australian trade. When will the authorities wake up? Let us hope before a grave accident opens their eyes!

The Federal Situation.

One needs to attend a sitting of the Senate to properly appreciate the present political situation in the Commonwealth. There one has ocular demonstration of the hopeless position of the Government. Four or five men, on the right of the President, support Senator Millen, and opposite them, filling all the benches, in serried ranks, overflowing into the cross benches, strolling in and out of the chamber, are the Labour Senators, interjecting, laughing, keeping up a running fire of remarks as perhaps the Liberal Minister replies crushingly to Senator Pearce, who refuses to admit that 80,000 unsigned cards were entered on the electoral rolls of New South Wales. The sight is almost pathetic, but it compels one to realise that the Liberal Government will never consent to a dissolution of the Lower House only. The Opposition takes entire charge of the Senate, and does as it likes. It held up urgent business in order to discuss the Chinn case, and prostituted democracy by appointing Senator de Largie—Mr. Chinn's chief advocate—chairman of a Committee of Enquiry into his case. The Senator has no doubt perfectly satisfactory grounds for describing Mr. Chinn's summary dismissal as the most "scandalous piece of persecution that has ever taken place," but for the Senate to appoint anyone to a committee of enquiry who has taken any part in the controversy is a grave reversal of Parliamentary ethics the whole country must condemn

What May Happen.

Mr. Cook accurately described the situation in his speech at Kyneton, when he accused the Labour members of wilfully holding up the business of the Commonwealth in order to gain a tactical advantage. It is difficult to understand how men of Parliamentary experience can act in such a short-sighted manner as Mr. Fisher and his colleagues are now doing. The only possible object is to force Mr. Cook to resign, and thus obtain a dissolution of the Lower House only. Before such a policy could be successful, the whole country would be so sick of the manner in which legislation had been hung up that those responsible for it must inevitably suffer at the polls. That is always assuming that there are large sections of voters who think for themselves, and are not mere party automatons.

The Interstate Commission.

The appointments to the Interstate Commission have given general satisfaction. Mr. Piddington is suitably rewarded for his acquiescence in the demand of the Bars of the different States that he should not accept a seat on the High Court Bench. His legal ability should make him a good chairman. Mr. Geo. Swinburne is well qualified by his business training for the task, although the part he took as Minister in the Murray Waters controversy has given rise to some needless apprehension in South Australia. As one of the first duties of the new body will be the regulation of the tariff, Mr. Lockyer was obviously indispensable. The only dubious note on the Commission comes from ultra protectionists, who are dissatisfied because all the members are not also rabidly in favour of a prohibitive tariff. The powers of the Commissioners are far-reaching. They can enquire into practically everything. They have the power to administer in a large number of things, and the power of adjudication. They act as judges, too, from whom there is no appeal except to Parliament. They may be regarded as a permanent Royal Commission. The Commission does not, however, appear to have any power to enforce its findings. It can do an immense amount of useful work,

MR. GEORGE SWINBURNE.

and it is to be hoped it will not be overwhelmed with detail as is the interstate body in the U.S.A..

Victoria and New South Wales.

There are welcome signs that there is a real *rapprochement* between the two States of New South Wales and Victoria. How much the respective Governors are responsible for this will always remain unknown, but the Premiers, at any rate, have worked steadily to this end. During August a hurried conference took place in Melbourne between Mr. Watt and Mr. Holman, at which many things were discussed. Amongst others, the question of the Murray waters, and the border railways. As far as the latter are concerned, agreement has been arrived at, and the natural outlet for the Riverina will no longer be denied those fat lands. The nearer the two States come together, the more cordial are their relations, the better for the whole of Australia. It is high time that the old State jealousies, relics of a bygone time, disappeared altogether.

The Federal Capital.

The Liberal Government is so engaged fighting for its life that it cannot be expected to devote much attention to the many vital questions before it. We cannot hope to see any definite line taken with regard to the Northern Territory, Customs, Defence, Railways, or the Federal Capital until after the next election. *Vox populi* is stronger in Australia than anywhere else in the world; the people are called upon to decide matters which at home are left to Ministers, and the referendum has become a recognised feature of our political life. Why should not the people have an opportunity at the next election of stating definitely whether they wish the costly bush capital erected or not? Here is an easy, straight-forward issue, and why on earth should it not be decided by those who have to pay the piper? When Federation was finally consummated, one of the conditions laid down was that a capital should be created in New South Wales, but not within a hundred miles of Sydney. Jealousy between Melbourne and Sydney made this clause necessary. But much has happened since then. The seat of Federal Government has been for thirteen years in Melbourne, but Commonwealth legislation has not been unduly Victorian as a result. Legislators, after ten years' delay, finally pitched upon a spot as far from Sydney and as near Melbourne as possible, where it is proposed to erect the Federal Capital. The cost of doing so is *estimated* at anything from £10,000,000 to £30,000,000, and may cost still more. Throughout the length and breadth of Australia the "folly" of this proceeding has been denounced. Why, then, persist in it? Because, we are told, it was one of the conditions of Federation. The people voted on Federation; let them decide, after experience of its working, whether or not the clause in the constitution relating to the capital should be altered

Why not Sydney?

Melbourne cannot be the capital; it must be in New South Wales. That is admitted, then why not plant it in Sydney, at a cost of, say, three quarters of a million, instead of at Canberra, at a cost of £20,000,000? The objection that if at Sydney legislation would be unduly influenced by New South Wales politics cannot be valid now that the 13 years' stay in Melbourne has proved the Commonwealth has no Victorian bias. Victorians, we are told, will object. Surely the only way to find that out is by asking them. A referendum with the ques-

[*Topical.*

SCENE AT BISLEY, WHERE THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM WAS SO SUCCESSFUL THIS YEAR.

tions put plumb and straight is the obvious way out of the difficulty. It would be very surprising if there were not a substantial majority against this great waste of money. The sums to be spent at Canberra could be far more profitably used for conversion of railways and developing the country generally. The supposed opposition of Victoria is a relic of pre-Federation days, which a referendum would effectively dispose of. Here is a chance for the Liberal Party to show that it is not afraid of doing a sensible thing because of the shibboleth of State jealousy. Let it make the transference of the capital from the bush to Sydney a plank in its platform at the next election.

The Navigation Act.

After long delay the Royal assent was given to the Navigation Act. It is assumed that the delay was due to the desire on the part of the Home Government to modify the portion relating to British and foreign shipping, which to some extent trespasses on understandings and treaties at home. Unfortunately this could not be done, and the Act, with all these provisions in it, will become law as soon as it is proclaimed. The Government can, if it likes, delay the proclamation of the part relating to British shipping, and there is a strong feeling at home that it should do so. The Act as it stands practically precludes any Australian-owned line of steamships attempting to trade outside Australian waters. The only alternatives such a shipowner has before him is to sell out or transfer his headquarters elsewhere. The shrewd and far-seeing head of the Currie line of steamships, the moment there was a probability of the Act becoming law, sold his ships to the British India Company, which, not being owned in Australia, is not troubled by the restrictions imposed by the Act. When the Act is all in force, not only will it be impossible to ship Australian produce for local ports by steamers owned outside Australia, but passengers will not be able to use the Mail boats for travelling from State to State. Freights and fares are bound to go up, as shipowners cannot afford to pay the higher wages themselves, and as there can be no outside competition, it is the general public which, as usual, suffers.

Elective Representation in Papua.

What seems to be a somewhat premature step has been taken by the Legislative Council in Port Moresby. The Council there, which now consists of the Lieut.-Governor and his principal officers, and three nominated members, decided, by four to three, that elective representation should be established in Papua. This means that the whites of Port Moresby will have far more to say in local affairs than they have up to now. The policy of the Government has been to treat the natives exceedingly well; in fact, to regard them as the owners of the land, and respect their rights. Compared with what went on there formerly, and still goes on in other islands, this is a remarkable policy, and one which is considerably resented by many traders. All the representatives of the Commonwealth save one voted against the measure, and, in view of Judge Murray's ripe experience, his opposition will carry great weight outside Papua. Mr. Walter, who is the managing director of the "Papuan Industries Limited," is at present visiting Australia in order to dispose of the remaining shares of his company. The Papuan Industries is an effort to combine business and religious endeavour. The prospects are fairly good, and there is no doubt that the natives are rapidly coming to appreciate the presence of a trading concern in their midst, where they are certain of perfectly fair and kindly treatment. Mr. Walker's plantations of cocoanuts will not be bearing for another four or five years, but when once they are doing so the future of the company is assured. Mr. Walker only wishes to raise £2500 here, having obtained £12,500 of the £15,000 he requires in England.

The Governor of Victoria.

There are those who consider that the functions of the Governor of a State could and should be carried out by a distinguished local man instead of by someone sent out by the King. The advocates of this do not realise how diffi

Members of Scott's Antarctic Expedition leaving Buckingham Palace after receiving medals from the King. [Topical.

cult it is for even the best and most impartial of men, born and bred in the country, to dissociate himself from local influences. Only those who have the actual carrying out of the government of the State can know how much part the British Governors have taken in affairs here, or how valuable has been their advice and action. Mr. Watt no doubt knew pretty well what Sir John Fuller would do in the event of the Government being defeated before ever he made the fighting speech which crushed the insurrection in the House. Urgent private business demanded the Governor's presence at home, but before he went he knew that no crisis was likely to develop till he was once more at the head of the State. Not only does a British Governor bring wide experience and outside knowledge to help him in his high position, he is also a very real link between the State and the home Government—and such links are truly valuable. The only change that might be made is that instead of the home Government appointing party men to the position, an impartial council should have charge of the matter. We have, however, been fortunate in having had excellent Governors, party system notwithstanding.

State Finances.

New South Wales is in a bad position financially. The Labour Government, which won power on a policy of "Retrenchment and Reform," have succeeded, after three years, in loading the State with a deficiency of £1,008,181. As much a record as is the amount they have borrowed during their term of office. The railways are clamouring for renewals and duplication of track, but will obviously have to wait until actual danger threatens. Tasmania, thanks to the Commonwealth grant of £95,000, was able to entirely wipe off the deficit from last year, and show a surplus of £32,000. Queensland has a surplus of £6116, but would have shown a sad deficit had the railway receipts not been £98,752 more than estimated!

The Norton-Griffiths Agreement.

At first sight the proposed agreement between the New South Wales Government and Norton, Griffiths and Co., regarding the expenditure of £3,000,000 on railways, seems decidedly attractive. The Government wishes to build the

remaining sections of the North-Coast railway, the line to Dorrigo, and the railway from Condobolin to Broken Hill. These railways are badly needed, though not, perhaps, so much so as the duplication of trunk lines, but the Government has neither the plant nor yet the organisation to construct them. But Norton, Griffiths and Co. (an English firm of contractors in a large way) offers to supervise the whole of the work, and see it through, only charging 5 per cent. on the cost for their trouble. They go even further. They express their willingness, if the Government decide to raise a loan for the necessary £3,000,000, to underwrite the whole sum in the ordinary way. What more could any Government want? On closer scrutiny, however, the scheme does not seem quite so satisfactory. There appears to be no definite limit as to the cost of the works in question. Presumably the Company's supervision will only end with the completion of the railways. Clearly, then, it must be to their interest that the cost should be as great as possible, seeing that the supervision charges will be thereby increased. The high reputation of the company, Mr. Griffiths, the State Minister for Works, considers, is sufficient guarantee against this. But the existence of a proper guarantee is not mentioned in the published details of the agreement. It is true that the agreement may be cancelled if the work is not conducted economically, but that in itself is scarcely sufficient, even though the company is to put up £50,000 as a guarantee for faithful completion of the contract.

The Underwriting Provisions.

A far more serious flaw in the scheme is the underwriting provision. The State Governments have been for years receiving the assistance of a body of underwriters in London, who have done all in their power to raise money when required. Now the Holman Ministry proposes to throw these underwriters over for Norton, Griffiths and Co. The State Minister of Works holds that with the support of that company it will be easier to raise the three millions required than it is at present to obtain funds for normal public works expenditure. This is a distinct confession of weakness. It is a confession that New South Wales could not go into the London market and raise £3,000,000 without the assistance of Norton, Griffiths and Co., except at a higher price. Such an admission is a decidedly damaging one to the Holman Ministry, for it premises that the State's credit has so fallen during its tenure of office that the existing underwriters and their supporters have lost confidence in New South Wales, and in its future. One thing is certain, if the underwriting of the State's loans be given to Norton, Griffiths and Co., for this particular loan, it is highly probable that the present underwriters will refuse to float further loans, except on terms unfavourable to the borrower. Mr. Wade tabled what was practically a motion of censure on the Government, condemning the whole arrangement. The Premier announced that the measure would not be taken as a party one, but voting followed party lines, Mr. Holman securing a majority of six.

MR. ELWOOD MEAD.

Mr. Elwood Mead.

Seldom has there been so universal and unanimous an expression of regret as was evoked when it became known that Mr. Mead had decided to go to California to take up an important professorship there. As Chairman of the Water Commission he has done yeoman service for Victoria during the last five years. Not only has he carried on irrigation works, he has also instituted a sound policy of settlement, and brought order out of the chaos he found. One of the first irrigation experts of the day, he has had to devote most of his energies to getting the irrigated districts settled. That he has been so successful speaks highly for an administrative ability by no means looked for, or often needed, in an advising expert. His departure will be a real loss to Victoria, and it is unfortunate that Mr. Mead was not able to dwell permanently with us. It has been given to few "imported" experts to excite so high a personal regard amongst all with whom he has come into contact in the carrying out of his arduous work here

British Parliament.

On August 15th Parliament was prorogued until November 3rd The session which thus ended was a very busy one. The Home Rule Bill and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill were passed formally by the Commons, and sent to the Lords, who again rejected them. They can become law under the provisions of the Parliamentary Act, in June of next year. The Irish Parliament could at the earliest meet in January, 1915, but might be postponed by Order in Council for a further seven months. Meantime, Sir Edward Carson is reviewing trained men in Ulster, and threatening dire things if Home Rule is persisted in. There is again a strong movement to try and bring about an arrangement by consent, which is obviously the way out of the difficulty. Unfortunately, whilst the Orangemen refuse to allow the Nationalists to rule over them, they are quite prepared to rule over the Nationalists. What is right for one section is apparently wrong for the other. The Marconi scandals occupied a good deal of the time of the House, and delayed ratification of the urgently required contract for wireless stations throughout the Empire The Commons finally accepted the Marconi terms a week before the prorogation, by 221 votes to 140, the division being taken on party lines. The Scottish Temperance Bill was finally accepted by the House of Lords at the second time of asking. Lord Haldane's Education Bill was amongst those projected measures which had to be dropped owing to pressure of business. The Appelate Jurisdiction Bill, which received the Royal assent, provides for an increase in the number of Law Lords, and should greatly facilitate business. The Imperial Court of Appeal a Supreme Tribunal for the Empire—is likely soon to be appointed This has long been one of Lord Haldane's pet schemes, and was unanimously asked for by the Imperial Conference in 1911. It is rumoured that Sir Samuel Griffiths may become a member of this Court.

Liberal-Labour Split.

The miners of Great Britain have always been averse to their members in Parliament belonging officially to the Labour Party The Father of the House, Mr. Burt, is not even yet regarded as a Labour member On the other hand the Socialistic section demands an almost caucus rule, and denounces violently any bargain with the Liberals. It maintains its right to run special candidates at elections, even if the Parliamentary Labour representatives had arranged with the Government Whips not to do so. Relations have been getting strained for some time between the two sections, and an open rupture occurred over the Chesterfield by-election It is a mining district, and the Liberals selected as candidate a miner, Mr. Kenyon, who was also supported by the Labour Party, although he was himself a Liberal. This annoyed the most advanced section of the Labour members, who resented a candidate being run who was not an out-and-out Labourite in a constituency which had hitherto been represented by a Labour member. They, therefore ran a Socialist named Mr. Scurr, but found no one

WILL CROOKS, M.P.,
The only Labour Member amongst the visiting M.P.'s.

to support him, for the election resulted as follows:—Kenyon (Lib.-Lab.), 7725; Christie (Unionist), 5539; Scurr (Soc.), 583. The Liberal majority is much the same as was that of Mr. Haslam, the late Labour member. The danger of the present split lies in the probability that at the next election many Labour candidates will be run in Liberal constituencies, where the only result can be the return of the Unionist on a minority vote. England needs a system of preferential voting even more than does Australia, but the House of Lords would never willingly allow such a democratic measure to become law.

Labour Unrest at Home.

Employment has been exceptionally good in England during the last few months. This is partly due to the immense flow of emigrants to Australia and Canada, and partly to the great trade boom now being experienced at home. Strikes have taken place here and there. A good deal of trouble has been experienced in the Government offices owing to the employment of non-unionists. The same reason caused 5000 ships' painters in London to come out, although they also demanded an increase of 1½d. per hour. Ten thousand skilled workmen in the London building trades have also gone on strike, and it is expected that some 50,000 labourers will follow them. The workmen employed by the Office of Works have refused the offer of arbitration made them, and are contemplating a strike to show their dissatisfaction with having to work alongside of non-unionists. On the whole, though, there have been fewer strikes this year than ever before. The national insurance scheme appears to be working satisfactorily, and has hardly been used at all as a whip to chastise the Liberals by the Unionist candidates at recent by-elections!

South African Politics.

Ever since General Hertzog had to resign from the Union Government in South Africa he has been attacking the Botha administration furiously. So strong is the feeling between the two factions that there is a growing sentiment in favour of both leaders retiring to make way for a man who would unite the two sections into which the Dutch party is now divided. There is not much likelihood of such a leader being discovered so fundamental are the present differences. Botha and his following stand first of all for the Empire; Hertzog is temperimentally parochial, and is all for the State, the Empire a long way after. The late Minister of Education has a strong following amongst the Dop Boers, the solid farmers, who form, after all, the backbone of the country. The most likely solution of the difficulty is an alliance between the Botha party and the Opposition, an understanding which would leave General Hertzog and his followers in a hopeless minority.

Peace in the Balkans.

Roumania, after having assisted Greece and Servia to force Bulgaria to her knees, took upon herself the role of peacemaker. With the army of King Charles and those of her quandom allies

within marching distance of her capital, Bulgaria had perforce to agree to the original demands of the Servians and Greeks; Roumania also wrung some territory from her, but prevented the other two getting still more than they had demanded before they attacked Bulgaria. Peace was formally signed at Bucharest on August 10th, and was made the occasion for complimentary messages between King Charles and the Kaiser, to whose efforts a final settlement appears largely to have been due; the "war lord" of Europe thus again justifying the contention that he has safeguarded the peace of Europe more than any other man during the last two decades. The Bulgarian delegates signed, much protesting, and were encouraged to believe that Russia and Austria would insist upon a revision of the terms. This at first they appear to have intended doing, but they have now acquiesed, and King Ferdinand's protests fall on deaf ears.

The Treaty Terms.

The map shows the areas which were in dispute between the Allies, and the settlement has followed pretty much on those lines. Thus Greece and Servia secure the whole of the Vardar valley and railway line, which gives Servia direct access to Salonika. Nothing has been said about any arrangement between the two Allies with regard to this port, but there is no doubt whatever that in future it will be the outlet for Servian produce. The action of Italy and Austria in refusing to allow Servia to own a port on the Adriatic has been largely responsible for the war with Bulgaria. Greece takes the port of Kavala, her eastern frontier being the river Mester. The Serbo-Bulgarian frontier is continued due south to Istib and thence to Strumnitza, which Bulgaria is allowed to retain. The Greco-Bulgarian frontier runs almost due east from Strumnitza to Buk, on the Mester. This arrangement deprives Bulgaria of the whole of Chalcidice, and leaves her with access to the Ægean, it is true, but without a single adequate port on the whole of her coastline. One will have to be made at enormous cost.

Turkey Intervenes.

The conclusion of this treaty by no means ends Bulgaria's troubles. According to the Treaty of London the Turco-Bulgaria frontier was to be a line from Enos, on the Ægean, to Midia on the Black Sea. Whilst the Allies were fighting amongst themselves the astute Ottomans had occupied Adrianople, and marched an apparently well-organised army, variously estimated at from 200,000 to 400,000 men, up to the old frontier of Bulgaria itself. The Turkish Government justifies this action in an extraordinary *communique*. This states, in effect, that the Enos-Midia line was erroneously taken by Bulgaria to mean a straight line between the two towns. The Ottoman interpretation is that the frontier should follow the River Maritza due north to Adrianople, and thence east to Midia, otherwise, goes on this precious document, it would be impossible to properly guard the Dardanelles! About as absurd a contention as it would be to say that a frontier line between Sydney and Melbourne should go via Adelaide. No one can take any notice of this effort to save Turkey's face; the real thing is that the Turks actually occupy all the territory they now demand. Bulgaria has been compelled to demobilise, and neither Roumania nor the two Balkan Allies will do anything to compel the Turks to evacuate. The Sultan fully recognises the truth of what a shrewd German diplomatist said when asked, "What will Turkey get?" "If she stops at Lule Burgas," he replied, "she will get a frontier from Enos via the Ergene to Midia; if she goes to Adrianople, she will get a Maritza-Ergene-Midia frontier; if she goes to Philippopolis, she will get Adrianople!"

What Will the Powers Do?

Naturally this flagrant violation of the Treaty of Berlin, backed as it was by the united Powers, has created a great sensation. Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley have both solemnly warned the Sultan that he must abide by the treaty, or worse things will befall him. European statesmen have protested to the Porte. Bulgaria, disarming herself ac-

[*Illustrated London News.*

The map shows the areas in dispute just before the outbreak of hostilities between the Allies. The agreed frontier now gives Servia and Greece all they demanded—rather more than is indicated above. The inset map shows how comparatively small the whole area in dispute actually is.

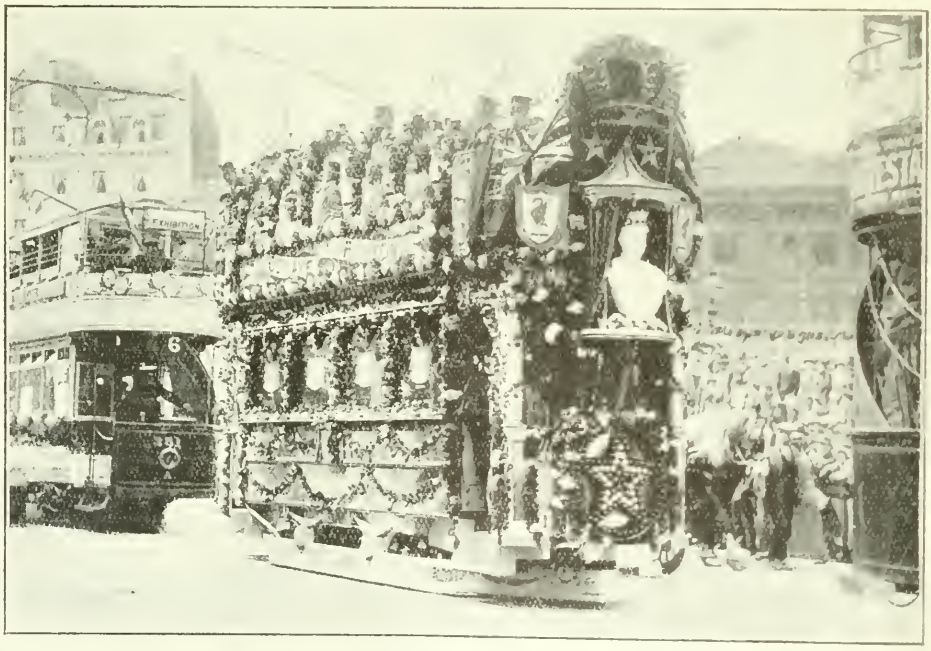
cording to agreement, urges the Powers to compel Turkey to do the same, and retire from the territory she has reoccupied. It would seem impossible for the Turks, of all people, to flout Europe. Montenegro was forced by the Powers to give up Scutari, Servia was deprived of a port on the Adriatic, Bulgaria was compelled to disarm and agree to the Roumanian conditions. Is no compulsion to be put on the Turks? Russia's suggestion that she should occupy Armenia until the Sultan obeyed the Powers' mandate was not received with favour. A naval demonstration at Constantinople is possible, but there is undoubtedly a growing feeling that the Turks will be allowed to keep what they have taken, some arrangement being made with regard to the dismantling of Adrianople, and the neutralisation of the River Maritza. A financial boycott would speedily bring Turkey to heel, but the Powers do not appear to be disposed to inconvenience themselves to oblige Bulgaria, even if by not doing so they allow their own treaty to be torn up. So long as the Sultan can obtain money to pay his soldiers in Thrace he is likely to remain in possession of the disputed territory. If he does, the present settlement of the Balkan question will as surely lead to a further war as the Treaty of Berlin did to this one.

Mexico's Troubles.

Ever since he took office President Wilson has been urged to intervene in Mexico in order to protect American citizens and property in that distracted land. This he has steadfastly refused to do. He has also refused to recognise General Huerta as President, holding that he seized that position by unconstitutional methods. This action has further strained the relations between the two states. It appears, though, as if President Wilson's confidential agent, Mr. John Lind, has succeeded in persuading General Huerta to grant an armistice to the rebels, and to promise that the presidential elections shall take place at an early date. On the strength of these promises the United States will probably recognise Huerta as provisional President. It is rather surprising, though, that Dr. Wilson should place any faith in a Mexican ballot. The method I found in practice when I visited the country was absolutely certain to result in the return of the man in power. The only means of changing the President appeared to be that adopted by Huerta himself—armed insurrection. Huerta and Felix Diaz have hitherto worked together, and it is significant that the latter should be hurriedly recalled from Japan, when he had gone to make an alliance between the two countries. He is the nephew of ex-President Diaz, and probably is the strongest man in Mexico. Attempts to induce his uncle to return have been made, but the old warrior is now too feeble to undertake the Herculean task of restoring order. It is quite clear that the new President, whoever he is, will have to be in effect a dictator, otherwise the land will continue to be rent in twain by warring factions.

Chinese Affairs.

The truth of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's prophesy has speedily been shown. He stated early in the year that if Yuan Shi-Kai succeeded in getting the £20,000,000 loan he would speedily become a dictator, and with his well paid soldiers would crush all attempts at re-



THE VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN TO LANCASHIRE.

Their Majesties had a magnificent welcome during their rapid trip through the industrial centres of Lancashire. Scheduled time was kept with almost uncanny exactness, and the whole programme went through without a single hitch. The above shows one of the many decorated trams in Liverpool.

Topical

sistance to his will. He now acts without much reference to the so-called Parliament, and has made certain that his provisional presidency will be made a permanent office. Dr. Sun, and other leaders who started a revolt in Southern China, have fled to Japan, and the rebels are everywhere surrendering to the President's troops. The danger is that the European Powers may be drawn in. Already a German cruiser has been fired on, and has retaliated with her big guns. A few more similar incidents, and a severe Chinese crisis may be developed. There has been fighting at Canton. Nanking, the headquarters of the rebels, still holds out. The foreigners there are in much danger. The extraordinary thing about China is that a war like this may go on for years, and the mass of the people be entirely ignorant of the fact. In a way China is like a deep sea. The waves of strife trouble its surface, but the solid mass of 450,000,000 people beneath remain unruffled and undisturbed. A Blue Book, dealing with the position in China to the end of last year, has just been issued in London. It discloses a hopeless state of affairs. No substitute has been found for the national and unifying principle of religious respect formerly paid to the Manchus, and the Chinese seem to be incapable of bringing any sort of organisation out of the existing chaos.

The Panama Exhibition.

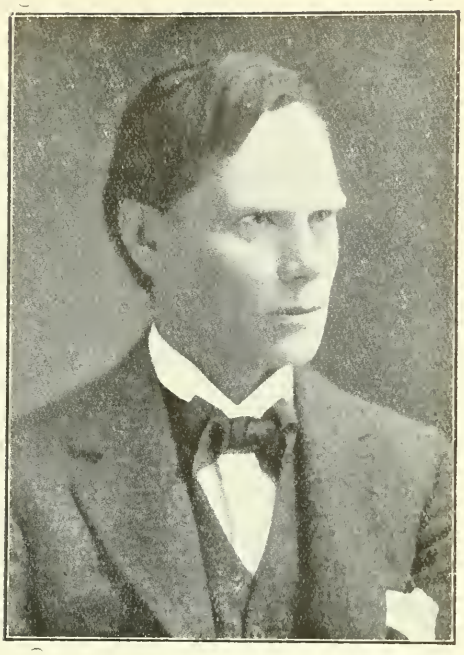
The official opening of the Panama Canal is to be marked by a great Exhibition in San Francisco in 1915. Actually it is expected that the Canal will be working early next year. The Exhibition Committee have invited all the countries of the world to take part, but the response has not been encouraging. Neither England, Germany, or any other great trading nation has responded favourably, as the Governments found that manufacturers and merchants were not willing to send exhibits, holding that the cost of doing so could not possibly be covered by orders, owing to the prohibitive tariff still in force. Americans are beginning to believe that this general boycott of the exhibition must have something to do with the discriminating dues in favour of American ships passing the Canal. This may have perhaps decided wavering Governments against taking part, but the attitude of the manufacturers is the principal reason. In view of the reductions in the tariff now being made, it is unfortunate that British and foreign merchants do not intend to show their appreciation by exhibiting. Australia, of course, views the question from an entirely different standpoint. We want to make our country, not our manufacturers, known. The Federal Government has set aside a considerable sum for an adequate exhibit, and it is to be hoped that the States will also give their support. Victoria, at any rate, has been trying to attract American farmers. Here is a great opportunity of reaching an immense number of people without much expense. It would be a pity to let the opportunity slip away.

Flying Around Great Britain.

A gallant attempt to win the *Daily Mail* prize of £5000 by flying around Great Britain in a hydro-aeroplane was made by the Australian aviator, Henry S. Hawker. Despite constant engine trouble, fogs and head winds, the aviator flew successfully from Southampton up the East Coast, and around Scotland. One of his planes buckled, however, and he fell into the Irish Channel 15 miles north of Dublin. His mechanic, Kauper, also an Australian, had his leg broken, but Hawker was rescued uninjured. The total journey was 1600 miles, and only 340 remained to go when the accident happened. With his usual generosity Lord Northcliffe presented the aviator with a consolation prize of £1000. The difficulties met with show that the aeroplane has still to be greatly perfected before it is the certain and deadly thing many people think it already is.

An Impeached Governor.

A remarkable situation has arisen in the United States. The Governor of New York State, Mr. William Sulzer, has been impeached by the State Legislature for corrupt practices. He absolutely refuses to quit office, holding that the whole affair is the result of a plot

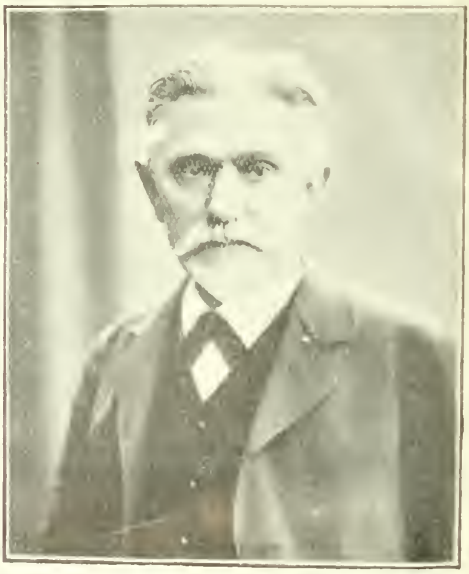


GOVERNOR SULZER.

on the part of Tammany, the corrupt organisation which controls New York City, the chiefs of which object to his efforts at reform, and have determined to get rid of him. As he insists on occupying the administrative offices, temporary quarters have had to be found for the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. H. Glynn, who has been appointed to succeed him. New York State numbers some ten million inhabitants, includes New York City, and its Governor is probably the most powerful in America. Mr. Sulzer's election created great surprise last year. He entered on his work with the avowed intention of clearing things up. Writing of him in the American *Review of Reviews* before the openly hostile Legislature had gone so far as to impeach him, Dr. Shaw said:—"Every conceivable effort has been made by the mercenary politicians to break down the Governor's public strength and private reputation. Their methods, however, have made him stronger than ever, and have given him a standing as a courageous fighter and a serious reformer that the whole country recognises as never before. Already he has accomplished notable things. He has so exposed the iniquities of the prison system that its reform becomes inevitable. He has uncovered the rottenness of the State's financial system; and past practices cannot be revived. He has made necessary a reform in the expenditure of vast sums for such improvements as State highways. He has made possible a reform of health administration throughout the State that will be of incalculable benefit. He has made many admirable appointments, and has got rid of many objectionable officials. His record of achievement is great already, and nothing can deprive him of its credit.

An Indian Navy.

In the old days the East India Company maintained a fleet of its own, which was stationed in the Indian Ocean, and the suggestion was strongly put forward—at the time of the mythical gift of Indian Dreadnoughts—that India should once more provide a navy to guard her shores. This scheme is again being advocated, and appears to have many supporters. An Indian navy would certainly be welcome here, for it would undoubtedly add greatly to the fighting force available to defend our shores. It would naturally be largely manned by Indians. Would they be allowed to land here?



FERDINAND AUGUST BEBEL.

The great German Social-Democratic leader, who died on August 13, aged 73. A great tactician, organiser, orator and debater—he will be sorely missed.

THE NEW LAUREATE.

CRITIC AND POET.

By MARGARET BRYANT.

AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF DR. BRIDGES.

The new Poet Laureate is perhaps less known to the general body of readers than any other English poet of his standing. Yet he is in his 70th year, and has been known and loved by the men and women of his own craft and those interested in it ever since the publication in 1890 of that thin volume of "Shorter Poems" which contains the flower of his early verse.

A MASTER CRAFTSMAN.

When the young poets who collaborated in the recent volume of "Georgian Poetry, 1911-12" sought a fit person to whom to dedicate their verse, they turned to Robert Bridges, as to a master craftsman. The truth is that the special gifts of Dr. Bridges, his exquisite restraint, and his constant striving after metrical perfection do not necessarily make a popular appeal; while his investigation of metre and the laws of music in verse, beyond value to the writer of verse, are too technical for the ordinary reader.

LINES ON THE THAMES.

Then, too, Dr. Bridges is a recluse, who is very rarely drawn from his quiet retreat at Boar's Hill. Not even the many ties which bind him to Oxford have induced him to live in the city, but he has made his retreat in the quiet country overlooking the Thames Valley. No one of the many sons of Oxford who have lauded the river have done so with more genial simplicity:—

> We left the city when the summer day
> Had verged already on its hot decline,
> And charmèd Indolence in languor lay
> In her gay gardens, 'neath her towers divine:
> "Farewell," we said, "dear city of youth and dream."
> And in our boat we stepped, and took the stream.

BRILLIANT PHYSICIAN.

It is now thirty years since he abandoned a brilliant medical career for the art and science of poetry. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he took his medical degrees from Bart.'s, and was attached to the regular staff of that hospital. Later he held appointments at the Great Ormond-street Hospital for Children and at the Great Northern till 1882. He was already known as the writer of graceful lyrics, for the most part privately printed.

EARLY POEMS.

The fashion for experimenting in various metres and in old forms of verse had not set in when he published his little volume of poems in 1873. That book contained the first English triolet:—

> When first we met we did not guess
> That Love would prove so hard a master;
> Of more than common friendliness
> When first we met we did not guess.
> Who could foretell this sore distress,
> This irretrievable disaster,
> When first we met?—We did not guess
> That Love would prove so hard a master.

In 1883 "Prometheus, a Mask in the Greek Manner," was privately printed at Oxford; two years later came "Eros and Psyche," a charming version of the tale of Apuleius; the sonnet sequence of the "Growth of Love," and a series of dramas, most of them on classical subjects, but drawn in one or two cases from Spanish and Portuguese drama.

LYRIC VERSE.

But none of these longer works have had the same success as the lyric verse, which seems to have so few points of contact with Victorian England, except perhaps in its rather Puritan note. He was saturated with the poetry of the 16th and 17th centuries, and many of his verses might have adorned an Elizabethan anthology. Take, for example, one beginning:—

Dear lady, when thou frownest,
And my true love despisest
And all my vows disownest
That sealed my venture wisest.

The popular appreciation of his work has justified a collected edition of his works in six volumes, and in a single volume edition of his poems, exclusive of his dramatic works.

HIS PROSE WRITING.

His critical prose writings in the meantime had attracted a very great amount of interest and discussion. After the failure of Edmund Spenser's friend, the inept Gabriel Harvey, Nashe's "good Gabriel Huffe-Snuffe," to impose on English verse the restrictions of classical verse-writing, by which our "barbarous and balductum rymes" were to be exchanged for artificial verses, it came gradually to be assumed, that English verse was governed by perfectly simple and more or less mechanical laws of syllable and accent. The critical writings of S. T. Coleridge dispelled the idea that all was so easy as this, but it is Dr. Bridges who has made a serious and systematic effort to explain the why and the wherefore of the music of the verse of Milton and his great successors, to show that though the number of stresses in a line is an essential part of the technique of English poetry, many other considerations, even considerations of quality, may enter into it.

RHYTHM FOR RHYTHM'S SAKE.

"There are very few persons indeed," he says in his severe, didactic way, "who take such a natural delight in rhythm for its own sake that they can follow with pleasure a learned rhythm which is very rich in variety, and the beauty of which is its perpetual freedom to obey the sense and diction." And he makes it his business to give us a reason for the faith that is in us when we admire great poetry. This prepossession with the machinery of verse and the boldness of his own experiments explain why his fellow craftsmen admire him.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

Then Dr. Bridges is perhaps the first living authority on the phonetics of the English language. We pride ourselves that if we conform to the ordinary standard of the educated southerner, as practised at the two older Universities, for instance, we are speaking the King's English at its best. But Dr. Bridges, in a learned pamphlet only recently published in the ordinary way, shakes us roughly out of our placid contentment. What future for that musical English speech, which is the material of poetry, can there be in a generation which commits such enormities as "Cheusdy" for "Tuesday," "pawring" for "pouring," and declaims "ter be or not ter be"? "Audjins" for "audience" he quotes from the mouth of a learned professor. Dr. Bridges goes so far as to threaten us that if we are to retain the graces of our mother tongue we shall have to resort in our schools to some system or other of phonetic spelling.

The next of Mr. Henry Stead's articles upon his Father will appear in the October Number.

THE DEFENCE ACT IN AUSTRALIA.

By HENRY STEAD.

During the six months I have been in Australia I have endeavoured to follow as closely as possible the working of the Defence Act. My democratic upbringing and habit of thought would naturally cause me to take an antagonistic view of any scheme which compels an unwilling man to bear arms, especially when he has conscientious objections to militarism in every form. I have tried, I think successfully, to put my natural inclinations entirely on one side, and to view the whole question impartially. It is, however, with considerable hesitancy that I set down my conclusions on paper. After all, it is a matter for Australians to decide upon, and it is difficult for a newcomer to look at things from their point of view.

AN UNDISCUSSED MEASURE.

I have not been able to find out yet whether the citizens of Australia, as a whole, are in favour of the Act or not. I have discovered, though, that very few people realise quite what it is or may lead to. It is surprising that here, where so many matters are laid before the people in the form of referenda, this thing, which touches every person living in the land, has never been voted on directly. Not only was it never submitted to the electors in the form of a referendum, it has never even been discussed at the hustings, because both political parties were committed to it, and it was a plank in both platforms.

WHO FRAMED IT?

Actually, therefore, Australians as a whole have had no opportunity whatever of either approving or disapproving of the Act, and the policy which produced it. One cannot blind oneself to the fact that whilst the Liberal Party claims the introduction of the measure, and the Labour Party takes credit to itself for making it law, the Act is not the work of either. It resembles that in force in New Zealand, that in South Africa, and the proposals of the United Service League at home too closely for anyone to believe that it was evolved locally.

"KEEN AS MUSTARD."

One must discount to some extent the enthusiastic declarations as to its universal popularity on the one side, and the confident assertions about the growing opposition to it on the other. Those in favour of the Act state that the boys are "keen as mustard," but declare it impossible to have a clause allowing for the exemption of the conscientious objector, because it would be abused by the many who do not want to train! On the other hand those opposed to the measure point to the 13,000 or more prosecutions which have been instituted as evidence of the strong opposition to the compulsory clauses. Actually, though, the proportion is not any higher than under the Education Acts.

A FREE COUNTRY.

Certain things are obviously bound to happen which the framers of the Bill, or, perhaps I should say those who passed it, did not for a moment foresee. Unless some provision is made for the true conscientious objector he will have to leave the country. There can be no doubt about that whatever. Some who have been prosecuted for conscience' sake are already preparing to do so. That is obviously bad for Australia, and no amount of blustering that we don't want those who are not prepared to defend their country will get over the fact that in a freedom-loving Empire like ours Australia is the only Dominion which is not really free. Some formula ought to be found to meet the case.

TWO CLASSES OF RECRUITS.

Another unexpected thing is that in a democracy such as ours preferential treatment is being shown to the boys of well-to-do parents. These boys do not attend the State schools, and drill is done by them in the school grounds as

part, indeed, of the curriculum, so that they do not experience any inconvenience, have good instructors, and regard their drills as an addition to their sports. The State schoolboy, on the other hand, has to drill out of school hours—the workboy out of office hours—as often as not in the road or public square. His instructors thus far have not perhaps been all that could be desired, and altogether he looks upon his drill as a labour.

THE CAMP QUESTION.

Another thing which has hardly been realised, and will not be until everyone between 18 and 25 is in training, is the great inconvenience traders and manufacturers of all sorts will be put to owing to the compulsory camps employees must all attend. At present the camps are all worked off at the same time, but when the citizen force is in full training they will obviously have to be continuous the year round, otherwise factories and shops will all have to close during camp time. In any case it is pretty clear that an employer will in future be strongly tempted to engage a man over 26 in preference to one who was liable for camp and drill.

A MILITARY DOMINATION (?)

A very short time in Australia shows one that the majority here have very little real knowledge of the question, have but the vaguest idea of the power they have given the Military Council, and realise not at all what the Act may lead to. We are so democratic a people both here and in England that we cannot yet grasp, as the Frenchman and the German have been forced to, what it means to be under the direct control of a military organisation. At present, in the early stages, that domination is light, but to our descendents its little finger may be thicker than its present loins.

HOW THE ACT IS REGARDED.

I find that the attitude of citizens towards the Act is on the whole one of indifference. The great majority know little about it, but say a little discipline is "good for the boys." Of that the briefest residence in the Commonwealth will convince anyone, but if the chief value of Compulsory Service is to have military officers take over the duties of parents, so far-reaching and costly a measure as the Defence Act was not justified. I find also a considerable number of men very keen indeed on creating an effective army, but convinced that the training made compulsory by the Act is hopelessly inadequate. They regard the Defence Act as the "thin edge of the wedge," which will ere long enable them to add very considerably to the number of days' training every male in the land must undergo. Another earnest group consists of those entirely opposed to the measure on conscientious and other grounds. They, like those just mentioned, see in the Act an instrument which may ere long make Australia a military-dominated country. There is still another group of men and women who, though strongly disliking their boys having to attend compulsory drill, yet consider that the future welfare of Australia demands that adequate means of defence are provided against a possible enemy.

The second group, consisting chiefly of military men, is easily the most influential. The third, which embraces the Quakers, all conscientious objectors, and thousands of working men and women, is the most earnest. Its official mouthpiece is the Australian Freedom League, which has a membership of 55,000

A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

The newspapers have little or nothing to say about the working of the Act. In fact, there is what might almost be termed a conspiracy of silence amongst them on the subject. Editors evidently regard the Act as so much a *fait accompli* that the less said about difficulties in administration the better. This silence has made it difficult to know just how the Act is working, or how it is regarded, and has created the impression that there has been hardly any opposition to the measure at all, and that "all's for the best in the best of all possible worlds." It is true brief accounts of prosecutions appear, but in such a scrappy way that the average reader is amazed when he learns that there has been great difficulty

in getting lads to register; that there have been over 13,000 prosecutions; that hundreds of boys have been confined in military fortresses; that parents have been fined, and have even gone to prison for refusing to register their sons.

I propose this month to deal only with the Act itself, and with the powers it gives, leaving the financial problem and consideration as to whether the force now being created would be able to effectively oppose an invader, for later numbers.

WHAT THE ACT IS.

The present Defence Act provides for the naval and military defence and protection of the Commonwealth and of the several States. The original Act was passed in 1903, and has been amended so greatly that the Act introduced in 1912 was practically a new one. It provides for the compulsory training of all male Australians between the ages of 12 and 26. It also provides for naval defence, and for the permanent military land forces of the Commonwealth.

MAKING REGULATIONS.

Naturally the Act, and the regulations and standing orders which interpret it, are bound to be largely amended, dealing as they do with a national force in the creation of which actual experience must show where changes are advisable. But the method of amendment would seem to throw too much power into the hands of the Military Council which directs the forces of the Commonwealth. Par. 124 in the Act states that the Governor-General may make regulations . . . which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for securing the discipline and good government of the Defence Forces. All regulations shall be notified in the Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law. All regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 14 days after the meeting thereof. . . . If either House of Parliament passes a resolution at any time within fifteen sitting days after any regulation is laid before it disallowing any such regulation, that regulation shall thereupon cease to have effect."

This certainly gives Parliament control over the regulations, but although several highly-important ones altering the Act have been laid on the table, not a word has been said in Parliament about one of them. One would judge that the unobtrusive laying of a new regulation on the table of the House must pass unnoticed in the stress of party warfare.

MUZZLING SOLDIERS.

One of the provisions that seems to me contrary to the spirit of freedom we so pride ourselves on is that set forth in pars. 115 and 116 of the regulations. They certainly trench, too, on the liberty of the press: —

> Officers and soldiers are forbidden to publish or communicate to the press any information without special authority, either directly or indirectly. They will be held responsible for all statements contained in communications to their friends which may subsequently be published in the press. They are not to attempt to prejudge questions under investigation by the publication, anonymously or otherwise, of their opinions, and they are not to attempt to raise a discussion in public about orders, regulations or instructions issued by their superiors.

Another regulation states that complaints must not be made through paragraphs in the Press.

These regulations—which have been inforced—mean that no trainee between the ages of 12 and 26 may say or write a word upon the Citizen Force, of which he forms a part. Whether this muzzling will also apply to every fit man in the Commonwealth as long as he is liable for service (until 60) is not quite clear, but presumably a man is a soldier in the meaning of the Act until his liability for service ends. This regulation would appear to debar everyone save the medically unfit, women and old men from discussing the merits of the Defence Act.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

127. The prescribed training shall be in each year ending the thirtieth of June, of the following duration: —

(a) In the Junior Cadets (12 to 14 years), ninety hours; and

(b) in the Senior Cadets (14 to 18 years), four whole-day drills, twelve half-day drills, and twenty-four night drills; and

(c) in the citizen forces (18 to 25), sixteen whole-day drills or their equivalent, of which not less than eight shall be in camps of continuous training.

In the Senior Cadets a whole day's drill is regarded as being not less than four hours, and a half day's drill not less than two hours, and a night drill not less than 1½ hours. In the Citizen Forces a whole day's drill is not less than eight hours. The compulsory drills required every year are: — Junior Cadets, 90 hours; Senior Cadets, 64; Citizen Forces, 96 hours.

SIX MONTHS IN ALL.

Reckoning a day as six hours, the Defence Act only compels every male citizen, at present, to give up 184 days to drilling for the possible defence of his country. This drill is spread over thirteen years, during the whole of which time he is more or less under military law. Actually many more hours than these have to be devoted to military service, for the constant journeys to the spot where drills take place occupy much time, especially in the country districts. After the young citizen attains the age of 18, and until he reached 26, he is compelled to spend at lease eight days of his holidays, or his employer's time, in camp. Obviously this may be a severe hardship to some men, and some employers. These are the bare provisions of the Act so far as Compulsory service is concerned.

PAINS AND PENALTIES.

To make the trainee conform to these and other regulations certain penalties can be inflicted. It will be seen from the short summary which follows that the military authorities have considerable power given them. It has been freely stated that whilst these penalties are necessary to have in reserve, it is not intended that they shall be strictly enforced. Such statements are worthless, for always, and inevitably, a benevolent "general intention" must give way to the "letter of the law."

EFFICIENT AND NON-EFFICIENT.

133. At the termination of each annual training in the Senior Cadets and Citizen Forces, each member shall be classified by the officer appointed in that behalf as "efficient" or "non-efficient." Those who are classified as non-efficient, either for failure to attend during the prescribed period, or because they have not attained a sufficient standard of efficiency, shall be required to attend an equivalent additional training for each year in which they are non-efficient.

This clearly gives the company commander much power, as he is the judge of efficiency.

PENALTY FOR EVASION OF SERVICE.

135. Every person who in any year, without lawful excuse, evades or fails to render the personal service required by this part shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, in addition to the liability under section 133 of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

1a. Every person who, being a person liable to training under this part,

(a) fails, without lawful excuse, to attend compulsory drill or

(b) Commits a breach of discipline while on parade,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall, in addition to any liability under section 133, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(4) In addition to any penalty imposed, or . . . in lieu of imposing any penalty the Court may, if it thinks fit, commit the offender to confinement in the custody of any prescribed authority for such time not exceeding twenty days as it thinks fit, or for a time corresponding in duration to the time which in the opinion of the Court would be taken up in rendering the personal service required.

DEBARRED THE CIVIL SERVICE.

136. Every person who, without lawful excuse, evades or fails to render the personal service required by this part, shall, unless and until he has performed equivalent personal service, be and remain ineligible for employment of any kind in the public service of the Commonwealth.

PREVENTING SERVICE.

134. (1) No employer shall prevent or attempt to prevent any employee who is serving or liable to serve in the Cadets or Citizen Forces, and no parent or Guardian shall prevent any son or ward who is so serving or liable to serve from rendering the personal service required . . . providing that this section shall not be construed to require an employer to pay an employee for any time when he is absent from employment for the purpose of training.

Penalty, one hundred pounds.

Had the Labour Government remained in power the last paragraph was to have been altered, and the employer was to pay the employee whilst he was

drilled in working hours. The penalty of £100 is one which cannot be reduced.

REGISTRATION.

Paragraph 142 states that all male inhabitants of Australia shall register themselves or be registered by a parent or guardian in the year in which they reach the age of fourteen years.

In order to avoid the difficulties encountered by the Military Council owing to the refusal of some parents to register their sons, the section has just been amended as follows:—

> Registration under the Act, though incidental to the training, is not made by the Act a condition precedent to the obligations in respect to training. Although section 142 of the Act lays down the obligations of persons in respect of personal registration of those liable to training, the fact that a person may refuse to register and then pay the fine imposed for such refusal does not enable him to escape the liability of rendering personal service.

A further amendment is at the moment of writing on the table of the House, authorising area officers to register any boy whether his parents or guardians are willing or not. This regulation will prevent prosecution for non-registration, and will render the parent liable to a fixed penalty of £100 should he later refuse to allow the boy to drill.

A DEFICIENCY OF 60,000 (?)

It is difficult to ascertain exactly how many boys between the ages of 14 and 18 should have registered themselves. The actual number who have done so to June 30th, 1913, is 182,484; of these 122,705 have been medically examined and 111,605 declared fit. Of these 90,005 are liable for training, and 87,011 are actually being trained. A large proportion of the 182,484 who have registered reside outside the military areas, and are, therefore, not yet being trained. A careful study of Mr. Knibbs' invaluable Year Book seems to show that the actual number of youths between 14 and 18 in Australia at the present moment is about 256,000, which would indicate the apparent failure of some 60,000 boys to register. This deficiency may be more apparent than real, but obviously the new regulations have been framed to enable those whose duty it is to administer the Act to get all the boys "into the net," to quote the phrase of one of the most able and conscientious of them.

It is a curious fact that the registration this year falls below that of last by 2000, and below that of 1911 by 8000. If anything, the number of boys liable should have been greater every year, owing to a slow natural increase and the steady streams of immigrants.

This cursory examination of the Act shows that it has wide powers. How great a domination it may give the military authorities over the people of Australia will only slowly become apparent. It is interpreted by the regulations and standing orders originally framed for the control of the permanent professional army. If discipline is to be maintained the regulations must be severe, and no one for a moment can object to those who are responsible for the working of the new army enforcing them strongly. The professional and voluntary officers and men who are carrying out the provisions of the Act are merely the servants of the people, whose legislators framed the present measure. When the full power of the Act is understood, when compulsory service begins to be felt by men instead of by boys only, the electors may modify the Act, but until they do, it must remain as the guide of those entrusted with the formation of the citizen army. Some of these do, it is true, rather overstep the letter of the law in their zeal, but there are not many who will advocate the proposal of a gallant colonel, who suggests that trainees should not be allowed to vote until they are 26! He, at any rate, does not seem to look forward to 1916, when some 80,000 compulsory drilled youths will record their votes for the first time.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE MONTH.

Some very epoch-making events took place in September. It was Cromwell's month, and on Cromwell's day, September 3rd, the great Protector fought the Battle of Dunbar in 1650. He there shattered the Scots under Leslie, but it was not until the following year that he finally crushed the Royalists in the Battle of Worcester, the "crowning mercy" which finally ended the Civil War. On 20th August, 1658, George Fox met him riding at the head of his Guards through the great gate at Hampton Court. "He looked," said Fox, "like a dead man." A fortnight later, on September 3rd, he passed quietly away. Although he had received no military training, he became one of the greatest commanders of the world, with a military genius second to none. His statesmanship laid the foundation of England's supremacy at sea, and her dominant influence in European affairs. He showed a spirit of justice, patriotism and self-sacrifice which has never been surpassed by any ruler of England.

His day of double victory and death
Beheld him win two realms, and, happier,
yield his breath.

Sebastopol was occupied by the French and English on September 8th, 1855, after a siege of 11 months. This practically closed the disastrous and mismanaged Crimean War, in which England and France fought Russia for the sake of Turkey.

On September 9th, 1513, the Earl of Stanley totally defeated the Scots at Flodden; their King, James IV., was slain, together with hundreds of nobles. Sir Walter Scott has immortalised this fight in his great poem, "Marmion."

'Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!'
Were the last words of Marmion.

Malplaquet, one of Marlborough's four great victories, was fought on September 11th, 1709. It proved to be his last battle, and resulted in freeing Flanders from the French.

The celebrated General Blucher, "Marshal Forwarts," as his soldiers called him, died on September 12th, 1819. His timely arrival at Waterloo secured the complete defeat of Napoleon.

The Black Prince gained a signal victory over the French at Poitiers on September 19th, 1356. The French King John was captured, and sent to England, where he died in 1364.

The victory of Busaco, September 27th, 1810, enabled Wellington to reach the lines of Torres Vedras safely. Robert Clive, the founder of the British rule in India, was born on September 29th, 1725. He died, by his own hand, in 1774. The great fire which destroyed London commenced on September 2nd, 1665. It raged for five days, and burnt out the last remains of the Plague which, during the previous year, had carried off no less than 100,000 of the inhabitants.

The Battle of Quebec—Death of General Wolfe—September 13, 1759.

The taking of Quebec by James Wolfe is undoubtedly one of the epics of modern history. By his defeat of Montcalm, the young English general gave Canada to the Empire. With a force of 1800 troops Wolfe succeeded in scaling the cliffs and reaching the Plains of Abraham behind the town. The effort was in the nature of a forlorn hope, after the British forces had been severely repulsed elsewhere. Parkman, in his "Montcalm and Wolfe," thus de-

scribes the final scene. Perhaps the most remarkable action of Wolfe's was his dying order to send troops down to cut off the French retreat. Such an order in 18th century fighting was rare indeed.

"The order was given to charge. Then over the field rose the British cheer, mixed with the fierce yell of the Highland slogan. The clansmen drew their broadswords and dashed keen and swift as bloodhounds. At the English right, though the attacking column was broken to pieces, a fire was still kept up, chiefly, it seems, by sharpshooters from the bushes and cornfields, where they had lain for an hour or more. Here Wolfe himself led the charge at the head of the Louisberg Grenadiers. A shot shattered his wrist. He wrapped his handkerchief about it and kept on. Another shot struck him, and he still advanced, when a third lodged in his breast. He staggered, and sat on the ground. Lieutenant Brown, of the Grenadiers, one Henderson, a volunteer in the same company, and a private soldier, aided by an officer of artillery, who ran to join him, carried him in their arms to the rear. He begged them to lay him down. They did so, and asked him if he would have a surgeon. 'There's no need,' he answered; 'it's all over with me.' A moment after one of them cried out: 'They run; see how they run!' 'Who run?' Wolfe demanded, like a man roused from sleep. 'The enemy, sir. Egad, they give way everywhere!' 'Go, one of you, to Colonel Burton,' returned the dying man; 'tell him to march Webb's regiment down to Charles River, to cut off their retreat from the bridge.' Then, turning on his side, he murmured, 'Now God be praised, I will die in peace!' And in a few moments his gallant soul had fled."

The Relief of Lucknow, September 25, 1857.

The defence of the Residency at Lucknow holds one of the highest places amongst the famous deeds of the British race. Sir Henry Lawrence, one of the most far-seeing of Indian Statesmen, had in vain warned the Indian Government as to the mutinous state of the native army. Fortunately, before the outbreak Sir Henry summoned from their homes two bodies of pensioners, one of sepoys and one of artillerymen; these, with a few Sikhs, formed the garrison of the Residency. This, in all, consisted of 1720 fighting men, including 855 British officers and men. There were 1280 non-combatants. Sir Henry Lawrence was killed by a shell soon after the siege started. General Inglis then took command, and for nearly three months succeeded in keeping 6000 trained soldiers and a vast rabble at bay. Only 982 of the garrison were left when Havelock, at the second attempt, succeeded in forcing his way through the besiegers, and reached the Residency. His 2000 troops were in turn besieged there, and it was not until November 17th that the town was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, who, with 4500 men, cut his way through the 60,000 rebels who had invested the place for five months. Whittier, in the following stirring lines, thus describes the first relief of the Residency:—

Oh, they listened, looked, and waited,
Till their hopes became despair;
And the sobs of low bewailing
Filled the pauses of their prayer.
Then up spake a Scottish maiden,
With her ear unto the ground:
Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it?
The pipes of Havelock sound!

Oh, they listened dumb and breathless,
And they caught the sound at last:
Faint and far beyond the Gomtee
Rose and fell the pipers' blast!
Then a burst of wild thanksgiving
Mingled woman's voice and man's:
"God be praised, the march of Havelock!
The piping of the claus!"

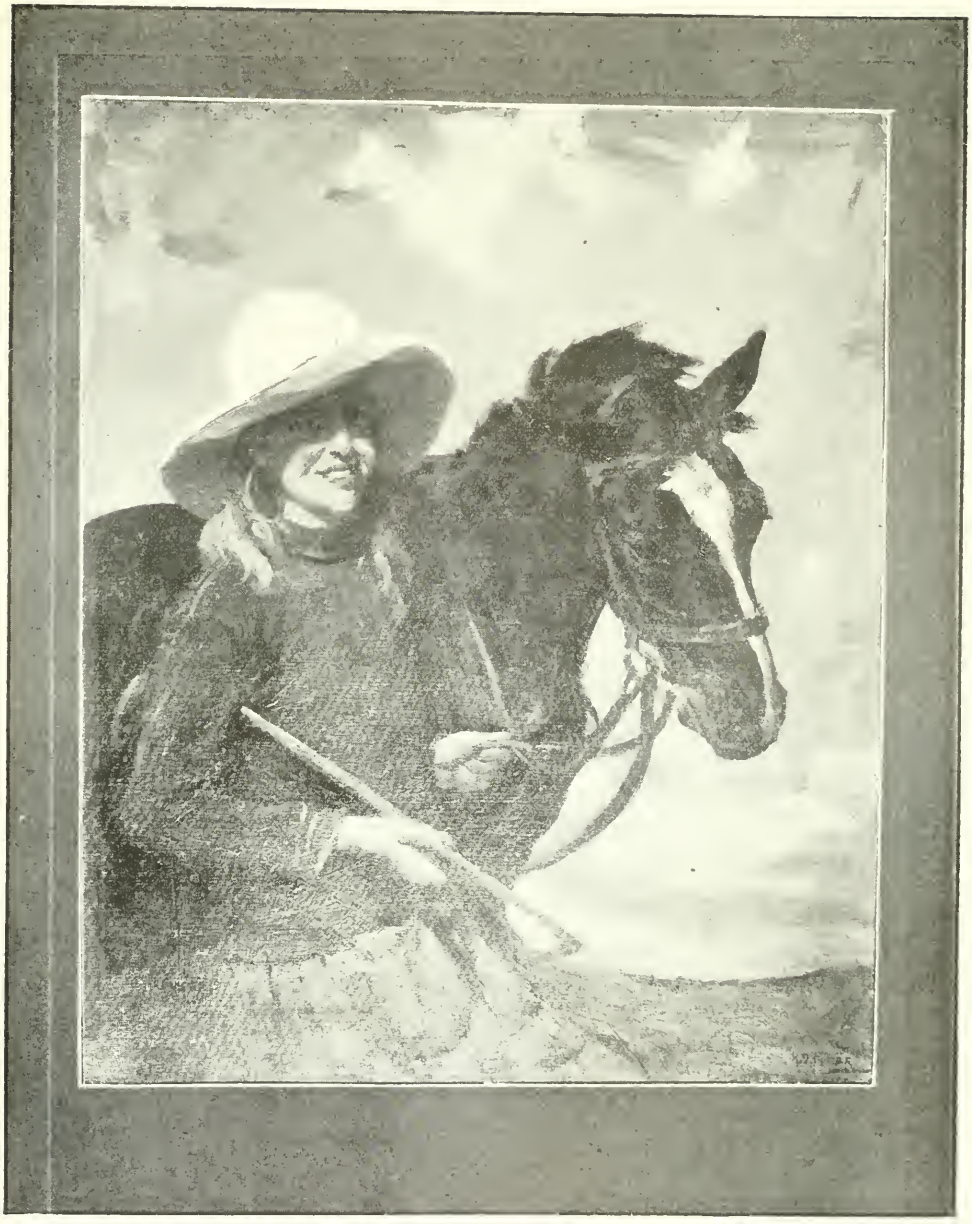
Louder, nearer, fierce as vengeance,
Sharp and shrill as swords at strife,
Came the wild MacGregors' clan-call,
Stinging all the air to life.
But when the far-off dust-cloud
To plaided legions grew,
Full tenderly and blithsomely
The pipes of rescue blew!

PICTURES BY AUSTRALIAN ARTISTS.

THE WORK OF HERBERT S. POWERS.

THE STAG HUNT—EXMOOR. Copyright reserved.
Exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1911.

THE UPLANDS.



YOUNG ENGLAND.

Herbert S. Powers had a most successful exhibition of his pictures in Melbourne. He is *par excellence* an animal painter, and contrives to make his horses and dogs live on the canvas, whether the execution be in oil or water colour. He makes a practice of doing both, holding that an artist receives great assistance in the one by the demands of the other. Mr. Powers began painting without any previous technical instruction, setting down on canvas what he saw in the bush. His studies, when he was qualifying for a veterinary surgeon, have no doubt stood him in good stead in his artistic career, and probably

his pictures owe much of their accuracy to his special knowledge of the anatomy of beasts.

Through the kindness of an early patron he was able to devote some years to improving himself in his art without having to trouble his head about the financial problem. Later he went to Paris, where he gained knowledge of technique, and thence to London, where he now has a studio. Most of his best pictures were done in the stag-hunting districts of Exmoor, or amongst the kennels of the Midlands. Mr. Powers has had many pictures "hung" at home, and several have been acquired for galleries here. He is at present engaged in painting the Governor-General's children.

OPERA, CONCERT AND STAGE.

Sydney and Melbourne have had an opportunity of hearing an operatic singer of the highest genius in Mme. Nordica. An opportunity, though, which great numbers of people missed. The concert platform is cold and difficult after the operatic stage. Songs which in their appropriate setting make an immense impression too often fall flat and lifeless when heard isolated, so to speak, from the rostrum of a public hall. Mme. Nordica's triumph was all the greater, for she was able, by her wonderful art, to convey the pulsating atmosphere of opera on to the concert platform. Her magnificent rendering of the Battle-cry of Brunnhilde, and the way in which she swept the listeners out of themselves with the "Erl King," will long be remembered.

Not only was Madame herself in good voice, those who supported her all reached a high level of excellence. Mr. Default has been in Australia before, and his clear tenor voice has lost none of its charm during his absence; his beautiful French enunciation was a treat to listen to. Mr. Ramayne Simmonds easily proved his claim to be one of the greatest accompanists in the world. The orchestral effect he produced on the piano in some of the Wagner pieces was almost startling. Mr. Holding showed himself a violinist of high technique and sentimentality.

THE QUINLAN COMPANY.

The Quinlan Opera Company has been received by Melbourne with open arms. This great success is remarkable in view of the fact that with one notable exception none of the artistes have achieved any great distinction in Grand Opera at home or in Europe. There is, however, a high level of excellence amongst them which gives a pleasingly, if not brilliant, rendering of Wagner, Puccini, Offenbach and Gounod. The orchestra, under the guidance of Sig. Vogheria, has done excellently, and even in the Wagner operas, though lacking in instruments, led by Herr Eckhold it has rendered a splendid account of itself. Though hampered by the English rendering, the "Ring" was finely given. Wagner's marvellous music is a revelation to those who hear it for the first time. We reproduce on the opposite page one of a great series of drawings which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* whilst the "Ring" was being given in London, Melba, Caruso, M'Cormack, and other operatic stars taking part.

Miss Felice Lyne maintained her great reputation. She has not the figure for a Wagnerian character—in these notes last month we inadvertently stated she had taken such parts—but in "La Tosca," "Tales of Hoffmann," and other lighter operas, she repeated the triumph she achieved in London. Her voice has a great compass, is wonderfully clear, almost metallic.

The company visits Sydney in September, but will appear nowhere else in Australia, departing by steamer direct to Vancouver. Such a number of artistes, and such tons of properties, are not mobile, and the less travelling they have to do the better. The luggage, which weighs in all some 300 tons, is contained in no less than 800 packages! The

BRUNNHILDE AND WOTAN
From "Die Walkure," First of the Ring Trilogy.
Drawn by G. C. Widmshurst, for the "Illustrated London News."

orchestra consists of 75 members, the artistes number 100.

COSTLY FORGETFULNESS.

An extraordinary omission marred the opening of Mdlle. Genée's season in Adelaide. By some unexplained oversight the entire musical score was left behind at Her Majesty's Theatre in Melbourne, and was only missed during the afternoon of the day the first performance was to be given. The crowd waited patiently for admission whilst a frantic search was made through trunks and properties. It was not until the doors should have opened that the waiting crowds were informed of the mishap. The resultant loss is variously estimated at from £200 to £400. It is interesting to learn that almost all the "Russian" dancers come from Bohemia! Whilst Genée, Voloven and Halina Schmolz are charming Australian audiences, Pavlova and Nijinsky, and other Russian dancers, are creating quite a furore in London. N. Nijinsky has, indeed, forsaken all the conventional methods, and branched out into an entirely new line of his own, returning to what may be called the primitive style.

Fred. Niblo returned to Melbourne with "The Fortune Hunter," which is drawing crowded houses. This play gives the versatile actor more scope than "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," which also had a most successful run.

Melbourne will shortly welcome Lewis Waller and his company. Sydney has been badly hit owing to the small-pox epidemic, and nowhere is this more felt than in places of amusement. The great actor has been unfortunate in opening his first season in Australia in such unfortunate circumstances. In spite of this, though, he has been charming respectable houses.

[Topical.

Melbourne recently had a "Wattle Day," raising over £2000 for the hospitals. The above picture depicts a scene in London on Alexandra Day, when all society ladies and the stage favourites vied with each other in selling roses for Queen Alexandra's Hospital Fund.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

XIII.—THE GREATER MELBOURNE MOVEMENT.

WHAT IT MEANS.

By LEONARD VIVIAN BIGGS.

What does the Greater Melbourne Movement mean? Notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject within the past fifteen or sixteen years, it is very doubtful whether the average man or the real or mythical "man in the street" in Victoria would be able to give a really intelligent answer to the question. He would know more about preference to unionists or the Marconi "scandals." To some few it would mean a movement in the direction of amalgamating all the 23 or 24 municipal councils of the metropolis of this State into one magnificent municipal unification, a sort of Greater Birmingham or Greater Glasgow translated to Australia, possessing one Greater Melbourne Council, controlling the minutiae of local government, as well as the big utilities of an area of roughly 254 square miles. To a few more who might be in touch with the "old city"—i.e., the City of Melbourne area—it might mean the gradual absorption by the old city, piece by piece, of suburbia, and a continuance of a policy of absorption begun about a decade ago by the annexation of North Melbourne, Flemington and Kensington. But to the majority of the half-a-million people who live in the Greater Melbourne province, the movement connotes a very uninteresting, technical something dimly related to the tramways problems, and certainly having little to do with the ideal side of life or the finer aspirations of modern society. They are not particularly anxious, taken in the mass, to get at the heart of a cause associated more or less in their minds with tiresome details of local government law, and the fight with parochial interests. The fact that the State Premier is introducing a Greater Melbourne Bill this month, and that certain gentlemen who have for a quarter of a century been "running" this capital city are very much alarmed, and are calling upon the Country Party and the Legislative Council to "do something," merely amuses them. The additional fact that the Labour Party is trying to "go one better" than the Liberal Government by submitting a somewhat crude unification scheme, into which a wondrous programme of experimental Socialism has been dovetailed, has not greatly disturbed the man in the street, for never down to the present year has he been induced to take municipal politics seriously. It is to him an affair of local tradesmen, land agents, and a few aspiring accountants and solicitors, who, somewhat unfairly, are supposed to use it as a stepping stone to other, if not higher, things. There being no battle with any huge or shocking system of Tammany "graft," or bribery to stir the imagination, and to rally the moral forces of the community to the reformers' side, apathy prevails everywhere outside certain narrow municipal circles, and the columns of the *Age* and *Argus* devoted to the discussion of the contents of the Government measure. The [illegible]thy cannot, however, last beyond th[illegible]duction of Mr. Watt's Bill. Then [illegible] the man in the street will have to take sides. He may as well, therefore, try to obtain a grip of what it is that the Greater Melbourne Movement aims at accomplishing.

There is abundant room for legitimate differences of opinion as the details of any plan for reforming metropolitan local government, and as to the rate at which any new machinery should use its powers; but as to the main objective of the Greater Melbourne movement there is no room for controversy

amongst those who stand at its back—controversy must be left to those antagonistic forces which are now hurriedly assembling to block and sidetrack, if they cannot destroy, the Government Bill. That main objective may be expressed thus:—

The creation of a directly elected Greater Melbourne Council, with power to control in the interests of all the people of the metropolis, without distinction of wealth or position, all municipal work of a really metropolitan character, and the management of public utility services.

The attainment of this objective involves great changes in existing institutions and methods of local government. It carries with it the abolition of the following bodies, and the transfer to the new body of all their powers:—

1. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.
2. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades' Board.
3. The Melbourne Tramway Trust, the Prahran and Malvern Tramway Trust, and all other tramway authorities.
4. The Metropolitan Parks and Gardens Committee, and the Foreshore Trusts.
5. The various Cemetery Trusts.
6. The Hackney Carriage Licensing Committee.
7. The Weights and Measures Unions.
8. The Gas Conference.

The transfer may be gradual, and spread over a course of years, but it must eventually be complete if the objective of the movement is to be firmly secured. Behind that objective stands the belief that the highest interests of modern civilisation in great urban centres are served more efficiently by one popularly elected and strong metropolitan council than by a series of delegate trusts and boards who are out of touch with the people except through their members being component parts of local councils. Behind it, too, stands the strong belief that—

The time has come when Metropolitan Government of Victoria should be lifted on to a higher plane, and made so attractive as to draw to its service the cream of the constructive intellect of the metropolis.

So long as a number of semi-secret trusts and boards split up among themselves metropolitan powers, so long must the civic life of Greater Melbourne be the patchwork, inefficient and stunted organism that it is at the present time, without dignity, unity or any means of giving corporate expression to the throbbing aspirations of the best elements in the community. London has few characteristics in common with this young city under the Commonwealth flag, but the Empire City will serve to illustrate this point. Prior to the creation of the London County Council in 1889, she was without a voice or unity in the civic arena. She still lacks much that is necessary to perfect her unity and secure an overdue and necessary simplification of local government machinery. But she has, through the London County Council, a great engine of civic righteousness and humanitarian and eminently practical administration for the public good, which, in less than twenty-five years, has transformed the Imperial metropolis. In due proportion to her size, Greater Melbourne should have a council to do for her the great work in relation to tramways, public improvements, slum clearance, housing reform, parks equipment and extension, fire brigades organisation, etc., performed by the L.C.C. She needs a body powerful enough to administer and control, at least, the following matters and services:—

1. Water Supply.
2. Sewerage.
3. Fire Brigades.
4. Markets and Abattoirs.
5. Rivers and Streams Purification and Beautification.
6. Weights and Measures.
7. Cemeteries and Crematoria.
8. Tramways.
9. Electricity Supply.
10. Gas Supply.
11. Building Regulations.
12. Town Planning.
13. Public Improvements of a Metropolis.
14. Pure Foods and Health Administration.
15. Licensing of Public Conveniences.
16. Noxious Trades Control.

With powers extending over such a field of usefulness as is embraced by these services, the Greater Melbourne Council should appeal to the imagination of the community in such a fashion as to cause it to dedicate of its very best to the membership of the new authority. Provided the franchise be a popular one, viz., based on 'one ratepayer, one vote,' and all the members of the new authority retire simultaneously at a general election there will be no danger of

the Greater Melbourne Council being out of touch with public opinion.

Nobody can say that the modern Greater Melbourne Movement has been hurried. It dates back to about 1896, when a demand was made for an impracticable Unification. Within two years it was realised that the purely local councils, if grouped into natural amalgamations, will always have certain work to do concerning local street lighting, road cleaning, repair and construction, storm water drainage, small gardens and playgrounds, pitching rights-of-way, local libraries, etc. So, by 1898, the movement began to crystallise in favour of a kind of L.C.C. for Melbourne. In that year the *Age* began its able, powerful and sustained advocacy of the great reform. In November, 1898, the first of a long series of conferences was held. Then came the adoption of the movement by the A.N.A. Metropolitan Committee. Next there was the inconclusive Royal Commission of 1900-1, only one of whose members, Mr. P. J. O'Connor, had the courage to support a Liberal scheme. Before this Commission, the late Mr. Thwaites submitted a detailed scheme for a council of 100 members with electorates based on both population and valuation, at the same time grouping the existing municipalities into ten local councils. The advent of Federation, and a crop of fresh issues, swung public attention in new directions for a few years, but the movement grew steadily, through the work of the A.N.A., various progress associations, and—most pressing force of all—the demands of the suburbs for tramway extensions, which, in view of the expiration of its lease in 1916, the tramway company refused. In 1907 there was another Royal Commission, but without any metropolitan reforms resulting. In 1910 the pressure of the tramways problem began to be so great that both the State Government, and the municipalities felt that the whole question must be faced. The more conservative elements in the community drafted a Metropolitan Tramway Trust Bill in 1911, and sought to get the tramway issue disposed of by a perpetuation of the delegate board system. In this year, however, the Liberal Ministry, under the enlightened leadership of Mr. Watt, took the step which ought to have been taken by some government twenty years before—accepted the federal principle, and pledged itself to introduce a measure before the end of the present parliament to give civic Home Rule to the metropolis. The same year a municipal conference was convened by the Essendon Council, to devise a plan for a metropolitan municipal authority, to deal with utility services, for submission to the Government. On May 2, 1912, this conference completed its work, and transmitted to the Premier a report of a Liberal character, to which was appended an antagonistic memorandum from the town clerk of the old city. The Labour Party has had a Greater Melbourne programme for ten years, and has revised it in a number of drastic directions within the past twelve months. Many reformers favour the drafting of a constitution for the Greater Melbourne Council, by a Convention, but the Watt Ministry prefers to take responsibility for a concrete plan, and with this decision many are quite content.

Writing, with some little experience of public life on both sides of the water, I am convinced that Greater Melbourne will never be able to guard herself from the evils of other lands, and develop her corporate life along wholesome and ennobling channels, unless she be armed with such a Council as I have very briefly discussed in this article. The fear that it will be swamped by the extremist elements in the metropolis, because of the adoption of a popular franchise, is not borne out by the experience of the United Kingdom, or any other British dominion. The fear that it will assume control of sources of revenue without compensation to supplanted authorities or vested interests is an insulting reflection upon Parliament and people, which nothing that has happened in Australia justifies.

The key to a hundred social reforms in Melbourne is a Greater Melbourne Council, broad-based upon the people's will.

XIV.—A UNIFORM GAUGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

The report of the Uniform Gauge Conference, held at Melbourne in December, 1912, and in April of this year, has been severely criticised both here and at home. Nowhere have its findings been so pulled to pieces, its estimates been so questioned, and its shortcomings been so clearly shown as in *Engineering*, London.

This journal is always authoritative in railway matters, and the lucid, well-argued article it publishes on the report is bound to have great weight. It has already been much commented on. The writer points out that a conference constituted as this one was would hardly bring in an unbiassed report. "The members comprising it were civil engineers, responsible for the permanent way and structure of the railways, but they were also Government servants, and each one, out of loyalty to his Government, could scarcely fail to lean slightly to his Government's views. To be finally settled, the question must be lifted high out of the reach of all such matters. The decision must come from a commission with a much wider purview. It should embrace, or it should at least be in a position to get evidence from, experts in the railway management of the long distance and heavy lines of the United States, and of the broad-gauge lines in such countries as India and the Argentine, and perhaps also of the narrow-gauge system of South Africa, in order that it might be realised to what degree economic development is possible. From such a commission there might be expected a broad and comprehensive judgment."

The report dismisses the whole question of gauge, from operating and economic standpoints, in a quarter of a page. Those responsible for it merely say that the only two gauges discussed were the 5 ft. 3 in. and the 4 ft. 8 in., without giving their reasons for eliminating all the other gauges. More surprising still is the fact that no mention is made of the "loading gauge" (the permissible height and width of the rolling-stock.) This, says *Engineering*, is simply extraordinary, since Mr. Deane, the chairman, has always championed the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, on the ground that it sufficed in America. In America the loading gauge is not nearly so limited as in Australia, and, therefore, if it is decided to make a 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge standard, the only conclusion one can come to is that it will never be necessary to work even the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge to its full capacity in Australia.

Yet "even now New South Wales is being forced to undertake extensive duplication, and it would be a distinct advantage to bring the loading gauge up to the American standard, so as to have something in reserve for the future. It would cost very little more to go the whole length and adopt the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, with a liberal loading gauge, and so have done with it. The wide gauge is advocated on the grounds that the physical conditions of Australia 'make for' long haul, with definitely marked periodic flow in certain directions, and that traffic of this nature is most economically handled in maximum train loads."

"There is no question in the minds of designers of rolling-stock as to which is preferable. Opinion in countries where the standard gauge has reached the limits of development is one of regret that the day has passed when the adoption of a wider gauge might have been feasible. Those countries in which conditions of long haul obtain, but which early adopted a wider gauge, can look forward, in confidence, to economic operation for long years to come. Only in Australia is a miserable present allowed to carry more weight than the nation's future."

The figures of the cost of conversion given in the report certainly require considerable explanation. To convert all lines (5 ft. 3 in. and 3 ft. 6 in.) to 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, is estimated to cost £37,146,000. To convert all lines (4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 6 in.) to 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, £51,659,000. The itemised costs are thus set forth:—

CONVERSION FROM 3 FT. 6 IN. AND 5 FT. 3 IN. TO 4 FT. 8½ IN. GAUGE.

Item.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	C'wealth.
Track Mileage.	100	5,148	5,350	2,021	4,225	645
1. Alteration to Permanent Way	£ 120,000	£ 1,721,000	£ 7,918,000	£ 2,674,000	£ 9,050,000	£ 1,120,000
2 Alteration to Structures		143,000	1,020,000	432,000	544,000	
3. Expenditure on Transfer Yards and Transhipment of goods during alterations	—	1,705,000	300,000	1,005,000	241,000	—
4. Conversion of existing and provision of new Rolling Stock	—	2,548,000	3,340,000	2,117,000	1,005,000	161,000
Total	120,000	6,117,000	12,578,000	6,228,000	10,840,000	1,281,000

CONVERSION FROM 3 FT. 6 IN. AND 4 FT. 8½ IN. TO 5 FT. 3 IN. GAUGE.

Item.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	C'wealth.
Track Mileage.	6,099	5,148	5,350	1,111	1,225	645
1. Alterations to Permanent Way	£ 9,056,000	£ —	£ 8,840,000	£ 2,402,000	£ 8,728,000	£ 1,316,000
2. Alterations to Structures	727,000	—	1,068,000	264,000	558,000	
3. Expenditure on Transfer Yards and Transhipment of goods during alterations	2,904,000	—	300,000	370,000	242,000	
4. Conversion of existing and provision of new Rolling Stock	6,632,000	—	3,817,000	2,134,000	1,130,000	171,000
Total	19,319,000	—	14,025,000	5,170,000	11,658,000	1,487,000

Certain remarkable facts appear on analysis of these figures. The estimate for converting the railways of New South Wales from 4 ft. 8½ in. to 5 ft. 3 in. is based upon the alteration of 6099 miles of track; although, according to the last report, these railways only had 4510 miles of track and 3831 miles of line. The cost of conversion would thus be about £5043 per route mile, or, taking the larger figure of 6099, about £3170 per mile of track. Of the 19 millions, over 9 millions is allocated to conversion of permanent way, or an allowance of £1500 per track mile. Many miles of line have been constructed, with all appliances and buildings, for £3500 per route mile, so that the figure appears high. It is only about £100 less per track mile than is allowed for the conversion of the 3 ft. 6 in. lines of Queensland to 5 ft. 3 in.

The total estimate for converting 9576 miles of the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge in Queensland and West Australia to 5 ft. 3 in. is £25,683,000, of converting 3477 fewer miles of the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge in New South Wales is £19,319,000, a difference of only £6,304,000, although in the case of the narrow gauge, neither sleepers nor metals can be used, whereas both can be utilised when the 4 ft. 8½ in. is converted.

In 1897 a commission reported on the cost of conversion. Its estimate for altering the lines in New South Wales to 5 ft. 3 in. was £4,260,000. It is true that great development has taken place since then. The total amount spent in railway construction in the mother State during the last eighteen years was £15,781,000. The extraordinary thing, though, is that the present estimate for conversion exceeds that made

in 1897 by an amount (£15,059,000) which is only £722,000 less than the total sum spent on the railways during the years that have elapsed!

The total cost of railway construction in New South Wales is only £53,500,000. But to convert to the wider gauge is to cost more that a third of the *total* outlay, although rails, sleepers, embankments, bridges, stations, culverts and rolling stock do not have to be paid for! The cost of construction now is much less than it used to be, which makes these figures all the more extraordinary.

In 1897 the estimated cost of converting the railways in New South Wales to 5 ft. 3 in. was £1276 per mile of track, now it is £3170. In 1897 the estimated cost of converting the Victorian 5 ft. 3 in. gauge to 4 ft. 8½ in. was £676 per mile of track, now it is £1,180. Had the figures of 1897 still stood good proportionately the cost of conversion would now be: New South Wales, £7,782,324, and Victoria, £3,487,120 respectively. In the present report conversion in Victoria is estimated to cost £6,117,000, almost a million pounds more than *twice* what it would have done on the old basis, but the present estimated cost of conversion in New South Wales, £19,319,000, is four million pounds more than *twice* what it would have been on the old basis.

One may well ask why this extraordinary discrepancy. It certainly gives the strongest ground for the suggestion made in many quarters that the figures for New South Wales, to quote *Engineering*, are inflated, so that if the State were forced to convert to the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge the indemnity which might come to assist it in the work would cover large renewals instead of a simple conversion. It is well known that extensive and costly renewals are long overdue on the New South Wales railways.

It is of the very highest importance to Australia that the best gauge is selected. The one which will ultimately prove of the greatest service. In this matter present expediency should give way to future usefulness. A mistake now might seriously cramp the whole trade of the Commonwealth some generations hence. In America, despite a far more liberal loading gauge than obtains here, it is generally admitted that it would have been much better to have had a wider gauge laid down. Let us not, without the gravest enquiry, permit ourselves to be committed to a policy, those who come after us would bitterly regret.

One argument used in favour of the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is that rolling-stock can be obtained for it at short notice from England or America, whereas the 5 ft. 3 in. type must be specially ordered. The whole policy of Australian Statesmanship is to produce all the rolling-stock required for Australian railways in Australia. We cannot export, as we would be hopelessly beaten in price in the open market, but we can produce for ourselves, and it makes no difference whether in that case the gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in. or 5 ft. 3 in. The suggested sudden demand for increased rolling-stock is in case of war, but that is surely an absurd position to take up. To get in supplies from home or elsewhere we must have command of the sea, and if we have command of the sea no invading army could hope to succeed. If we lose command of the sea we cannot import rolling-stock, but our foe could do so. In that case the fact that he would not be able to obtain immediate supplies of rolling-stock to fit a gauge of 5 ft. 3 in. would seem to indicate that from a strategic point of view the wider gauge was advisable.

The new Interstate Commission will probably have to decide finally in the matter. It has no technical knowledge, however, so it would seem to be imperative that a commission of special enquiry should be appointed at once, in order to get the facts the interstate body would need. This commission should be entirely impartial, its members uninfluenced by State prejudices or local politics, and amongst them should be those who are familiar with the working of railroads outside Australia.

The Interstate Commissioners could not possibly arrive at a decision on such an unsatisfactory report as that produced by the recent conference.

The Undying Story of Captain Scott.

FROM HIS DIARIES.

Everybody's contains the second instalment of Captain Scott's diary, dealing with the work of his expedition up to the point where the start for the fatal journey to the South Pole was made. He tells of the life the men led, and of the work they did. "Never," he says, "has a party combined so much intellectual power with physical fitness, and the result was apparent in the high level of mutual appreciation, of intelligent co-operation and wise enthusiasm." Scott pays a high tribute to Wilson's patient and thorough work, to his constant help to others' efforts, and his sound judgment to which one and all appealed on matters little or great." There appears to have been extraordinary cordiality between all the members of the party. "No friction at all," comments Captain Scott. Research work was carried out continuously, and the large scientific interests gave a solid justification for the expedition.

Even lectures were given three times a week, and with so many experts in the most varied branches of pure science, and the practical arts of travel, there was no lack of material. There was an enthusiastic desire shown to acquire knowledge.

Those who were to take part in the expeditions perfected themselves in surveying, marching, etc. Telephones were established between the hut, the ice hole three-quarters of a mile away, and the isolated chamber where the magnetic instruments were at work.

BOWERS' UNTIRING ENERGY.

The most remarkable feat chronicled was the expedition of Wilson, Bowers and Cherry-Garrard to the Emperor penguin rookery at Cape Crozier, separated from the Winter Quarters by all the bulk of Mounts Erebus and Terror. The three returned after a midwinter journey of five weeks, looking incredibly weather-worn, chiefly from lack of sleep. They had unparalleled experiences. Bowers came through best. "I believe," writes Scott,

> he is the hardest traveller that ever undertook Polar journey, as well as one of the most undaunted. More by hint than direct statement I gather his value to the party, his untiring energy and the astonishing physique which enables him to continue to work under conditions which are absolutely paralysing to others.

A GALLANT EFFORT.

Wilson was disappointed at finding so few penguins when he finally reached his goal, but everyone who reads the story of the five weeks' fight against immense odds will agree with Scott in describing it as one of the most gallant episodes in Polar History. On the outward journey they encountered wild weather; cold never before experienced by civilised beings, with only a tent of thin canvas to rely on for shelter. Amundsen encountered equal temperatures, but he was away from his ship for five days only, and had an *igloo* built him nightly by the Eskimos. Wilson and his companions were away for five weeks.

> When they started home a blizzard fell on them, holding them prisoners for two days. By this time the miserable condition of their effects was beyond description. The sleeping-bags were far too stiff to be rolled up—in fact, they were so hard-frozen that attempts to bend them actually split the skins; the eider-down bags inside Wilson's and Cherry-Garrard's reindeer covers served but fitfully to stop the gaps made by such rents. All socks, finnesko, and mitts had long been coated with ice; placed in breast pockets or inside vests at night, they did not even show signs of thawing, much less of drying. It sometimes took Cherry-Garrard three-quarters of an hour to get into his sleeping-bag, so flat did it freeze and so difficult was it to open.

A general acclimatisation took place, but the power of endurance varied greatly in individuals. Bowers and Wilson were peculiarly tolerant of cold, and excited the mingled admiration and

frank envy of their companions when they sallied forth in light headgear when everyone else required muffling up.

OFF TO THE POLE.

The two motors were sent off first, towing sledges. Alas! one after another they broke down. Evidently the engines were not suitable for working in Polar regions. One thing, however, was proved, the system of propulsion was altogether satisfactory. Scott thus describes the work of the ponies.

"The little devil Christopher was harnessed with the usual difficulty and started in kicking mood. Oates holding on for all he was worth. Bones ambled off gently with Crean, and I led Snippets in his wake. Ten minutes after, Evans and Snatcher passed at the usual full speed."

Indeed, "Snatcher soon led the party and covered the distance in four hours. Bones and Christopher arrived almost equally fresh: in fact, the later had been bucking and kicking the whole way—for the present there is no end to his devilment, and the great consideration is how to safeguard Oates."

A SWELTERING DAY.

The ponies "hate the wind." At halts shelter walls had to be built for them. Scott describes a "sweltering" day, the air breathless, the glare intense, the temperature time, 22 deg.! "One's mind seeks comparison in hot, sunlit streets and scorching pavements, yet six hours ago my thumb was frostbitten."

The next instalment, which will appear in *Everybody's* and the *Strand*, tells of the journey South until Captain Evans turns back, leaving Scott, Wilson, Oates, Bowers and Evans to march to the Pole—and death

CHINA'S 30,000,000 SOLDIERS.

Mr. Shaw Desmond calmly talks in the *London Magazine* of a little army of 30,000,000 Chinamen which will enable the yellow races to dominate the world by sheer numbers! Now China is supposed to have a population of 450,000,000, so to fulfil Mr. Desmond's dream, one out of every 15 inhabitants of the Celestial Republic would have to be a soldier. Germany, with a population of 65,000,000, has a possible war establishment of 3,800,000 men; in peace keeps under arms 688,000 soldiers. Only one in every 17 in the greatest military power of the world is thus liable to serve as a soldier. It is, however, on the financial side that the utter impossibility of equipping and training 30,000,000 men becomes apparent. Germany's annual war bill is £43,000,000, which provides for an army of less than three-quarters of a million. Supposing, though, that this sum were all that was required for the 3,800,000 war establishment, China, on the same basis, would have to provide the nice little sum of £340,000,000 annually! With great difficulty she has recently raised a loan of £20,000,000 at a ruinous rate of interest!

China, Mr. Desmond insists, is waking up in all directions. This may be true, but obviously the internal dissensions which are now rending the land in twain will stop the waking up process for many years to come. Still, according to Mr. Desmond, she means to wage an industrial war with the powers of Christendom. With this object, he says, she is opening mills of all descriptions, and is exploiting her mineral wealth, hitherto left untouched owing to superstition She is organising her education and her army on modern lines. All of which leads up to the expulsion of the Powers, which will be followed by a demand for admittance to Europe, Australia, and the United States.

There will be no question of a yellow horde sweeping across Europe, which to-day could be easily met, but insidious advance, ceaseless and insistent, with the armed Yellow Man behind it.

The European Powers and the U.S.A. will be powerless to enforce anti-Yellow enactments within a generation or two, because a Chinese army of 30,000,000, properly equipped, would dominate the world by sheer numbers.

Where Chinamen settle they stay, and will oust all others by their cheap labour:—

The only way to prevent such a death struggle of the White and Yellow races is by the withdrawal of the Powers from China and consequent abandonment of "the breaking-up of China" idea, with the institution of free intercourse upon a basis of racial equality between the two races, subject to marriage restrictions, in which the Yellow

Powers would probably gladly co-operate. But even then there stands in the way the absolute necessity for the Yellow races to find an outlet for their teeming millions, which must mean a terrible depression in the standard of life of the White Man.

Mr. Desmond has, fortunately, discovered a way out of the threatened danger, namely, that the Yellow Man should develop a magnificent altruism! He certainly will not do this unless he is clearly shown the reason for it, and the advantages which would come to him. Perhaps Mr. Desmond might accept the post of pioneer missionary to preach the gospel of altruism throughout the Chinese Republic! He says: —

> There is just one outlet from the *impasse*. If, in "the home of democracy," as the East has been termed, the Yellow Man should develop a magnificent altruism and raise his standard of living by wage and other legislation to the level of the White—which the Chinese Nationalist Party are considering—the danger of a war to enforce the admission of cheap labour would be avoided, though this would be opposed to the history of all national development.
>
> The disastrous alternative is a crash of colour between a Pact of the White races and a Yellow Federation, which would be a crime against our common humanity.

THE ROMANCE OF THE SEA DEEPS.

Three comprehensive, scholarly works on oceanography furnish the basis of an article by Dr. E. A. Shipley, F.R.S., in the *Edinburgh Review*. Dr. G. Herbert Fowler's "Science of the Sea," and Mr. James Johnstone's "Life in the Sea" are English University publications. "The Depths of the Ocean," by Sir John Murray, of the "Chanlenger" Expedition, and Dr. Johan Hjort, Director of the Norse Fisheries (MacMillan). In his highly entertaining review of these books, Dr. Shipley lures us with this introduction: —

The passengers and the crew of a liner racing over the surface of the Atlantic are apt to imagine that under them is a vast layer of water of varying depth sparsely inhabited by a few fish. As a matter of fact the whole of this great ocean is teeming with life. If, instead of taking ship, we could take to the water and walk across the bed of the Atlantic to America, starting from the shores of Western Europe, we should in effect be travelling through a succession of new countries. Not only would the surrounding physical conditions vary as we advanced, but the animal and plant life would vary in correlation with the altering physical conditions.

He tells us how plant and animal life changes with the depth to which we descend. The deepest ocean pit yet sounded is in the Pacific, we are informed. It is 31,614 feet deep, or 2612 feet deeper than Mount Everest is high. The Atlantic has an average depth of from 2000 to 3000 fathoms. Speaking of the plant and animal life at low levels, this writer tells us: —

THREE TONS PRESSURE PER SQUARE INCH!

These cold waters are very still; at the bottom of the ocean there is a great calm. The waves that churn the surface overhead are unfelt at the depth of a few fathoms; even the great surface currents which stream along the upper waters of the ocean are hardly perceptible below some 200 fathoms. There are of course—as the wear and tear of cables teach us—places where deep-sea currents are strong; but on the whole the abysses of the sea are cold, noiseless, and motionless. The monotony of the surroundings is increased by the fact that no diurnal or seasonal change reaches those great depths. Summer and winter, spring and autumn, are to them unknown; for them there is no such thing as night and day, seed time or harvest. Probably the inhabitants of these abysses breed all the year round, as land-forms do in the tropics. There we find insects and other animals showing no seasonal change of life, eggs, larvæ, chrysalises, imagoes all existing at one and the same time.

Deep-sea animals live at a tremendous pressure. Every five fathoms we descend in the sea the pressure increases

by one atmosphere, and at a depth of 3000 fathoms the pressure on each square inch of the body of an animal amounts to three tons, whereas at the surface of the waters it is about fifteen pounds. So great is this pressure that unless special precautions are taken the glass of the thermometers which measure the bottom temperatures is crushed to powder.

THE RHYTHM OF THE OCEAN.

The main distinctive fact about marine life, particularly at low depths, says Dr. Shipley, is rhythm. Quoting Mr. Johnstone and his book, "Life in the Sea," the reviewer says there is rhythm in the ocean.

There is a rhythm of a tide, a rhythm which corresponds with the rise and fall about twice every twenty-four hours, and that is involved in a still bigger fortnightly rhythm corresponding with the full and the new moon; for about half-way between these two phases the tide rises more slowly and to a lower height; and again, just as there is a half-daily and a half-monthly rhythm, so we have a half-yearly rhythm in the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. So regular are these rhythms that the tide is calculated years in advance, for all parts of the world, and navigators rely trustfully on these calculations, which are not found wanting.

This rhythmical change has impressed itself upon many marine organisms. As Mr. Johnstone reminds us, to keep cockles healthy in aquaria under artificial conditions one must run the water off the tank at least once a day so as to simulate a low tide. *Convoluta*—a small and lowly worm—which lives on the sand and burrows beneath it when the tide is ebbing off the beach, kept in a laboratory in vessels of sea-water, periodically burrows under the artificial sand at the bottom of the vessel when the real tide is normally going out. The phosphorescence of the surface organisms which we have noticed above only comes into play at best some time after sunset. If these surface organisms, capable of producing phosphorescence be kept in an aquarium in a dark room, the same remains true. Although they are exposed to no secular change of light and darkness, they only show their lights at a time when the outside world is dark. The same is true, as Gamble and Keble have shown, with the chameleon-shrimp, which in the sea shows a variety of protective colouring during the daytime but at night becomes a transparent blue. Hence it is obvious that the tide has produced an effect which is lasting on certain organisms even when they have been removed from their natural surroundings and from the tidal influence for considerable periods.

WHEN THE SEA IS SALTEST.

Then again we have a rhythmical change of temperature, which is fairly constant for given places in the sea. About February and March the sea is at its coldest, but it gradually warms up until in August it attains its highest normal temperature in the north. In all these rhythms there are many disturbing features, such as the weather. But these can fairly easily be discounted. Just as we have an annual rise and fall of temperature, so do we have a daily one, the temperature being at its lowest about sunrise, and gradually rising till about the middle of the afternoon. And again, there is a fortnightly rhythm, inasmuch as near the land the sea is warmer in the summer just after the time of new or full moon, and colder at the same periods during the winter.

Other rhythms might be pointed out, such as those dependent on the intensity of sunlight, and on the degree of salinity, which in turn depends to a very large extent on the water circulation of the sea. The pulsing-up of the Gulf Stream is the direct result of this circulation and affects not only the warmth but the salinity of the waters on our western shores. "The water is saltest when the drift is strongest, in the months of February to June, and is less salt when the drift is weakest, in the months of November to February." All these features have a profound influence on the life of the ocean; and a remote influence on land animals whose ancestry was marine.

GERMANY'S SUBSIDISED ARMY MOTORS.

Mr. Reginald McIntosh Cleveland, writing in the American *Review of Reviews*, says:—With her usual preparedness and foresight in things military, Germany has distanced other nations in the matter of motor vehicles for war. Her pre-eminence in this field lies not so much in the ownership by the War Department of automobiles, nor along the line of motor fighting units, but rather in the establishment of subsidised automobile corps for both passenger and supply transportation. Without the great expense incident to possession—an expense which would be useless in time of peace—she is thus possessed of a well-developed arm of the service. Corps under subsidy and subject to demand in war time include one of motorcycles, one of passenger automobiles, and a third of motor supply trains of a sort practically unknown in other countries. The first and the last are subject to purchase by the Government at a fixed price, the passenger machines must serve in manœuvres for a certain period each year, and all receive in compensation substantial payment divided in various ways.

At all times the problems of the commissariat, ammunition trains, and other transportation facilities have been serious ones for an army, and have frequently proved the most severe drag on the mobility and freedom of the fighting forces. With the use of horse waggons, for instance, the typical German army corps has a marching length, in troops alone, of fifteen and one-half miles, but to this must be added an unwieldly tail made up of some 5000 men, 5000 horses and 1200 waggons, which increases the length of the marching column by from fifteen to eighteen miles. If one adds thereto the reserve supply column which follows in the rear, the road behind an army corps is occupied for a distance of some thirty miles by appurtenances of transportation all of which avail, however, to carry only provisions enough to support the corps for one week, and ammunition enough for its use in a single battle.

It is due to this obvious and enormous burden on the movements of the fighting men in the field that mechanical haulage has been developed. The field railroad failed as a remedy because it required so much time to lay its tracks, and because its trackage destroyed the usefulness of the road for waggon transport. Attempted solution of the problem by the use of self-propelled vehicles is not a new thing. England used traction engines in India as early as 1873-74, and in the Transvaal operated such a locomotive with fifteen trailers at first, and later some thirty-five tractors of this type. Germany also made use of two traction engines in the Franco-Prussian War when the railroad to Paris was blocked by the fortress of Toul. But this type of war equipment lost rather than gained in practical utility, and it was not until the development of the automobile during recent years that forward strides were made. The armies of all the European nations now include many motor vehicles, and in Germany various types of motor-drawn waggon trains have been developed.

Among the many advantages of motor over horse-drawn equipment of this kind are its greater endurance under load, greater load capacity, speed, saving in number of men, horses and waggons, great shortening of the column of march and consequent increased freedom of movement for the troops, and lightened burden of commissariat, ammunition, and impedimenta of all sorts. For example, a provision column consisting of thirty six two horse waggons will carry from twenty seven to thirty tons, and takes up a length of about 450 yards, whereas an ordinary motor truck, sixteen to nineteen feet long, will carry four, and with a trailer six tons. A column of five of these trucks with trailers, then, would carry the same tonnage as the horse-drawn train, but would occupy but 100 yards, as against the other's 450. Also it would have a daily marching capacity of about fifty-five miles, as against fifteen to eighteen

for the horse column. A horse-drawn provision train to supply any army consisting of four army corps and two cavalry divisions which was some eighty miles from its base of supplies would require 4900 men, 8100 horses and 4050 waggons, while a motor train could do the same work with 550 trucks and 2200 men.

After a good deal of experiment, the German War Department fixed on an ideal type of motor transport, consisting of a truck, with trailers, which, weighing about seven and one-half tons, and with a thirty-horse-power motor, could carry six tons at a speed of five and one-half miles an hour with metal tyres and seven and three-tenths miles an hour with rubber tyres. This outfit was capable of a daily mileage of from fifty-five to seventy miles, and could carry fuel, if petrol-driven, for 150 miles, and for fifty miles if steam-driven. In order to develop this type of motor vehicle, a subsidy was established. By this system, which is now in force, the owner receives a primary payment of £190 and an annual payment of £57 for five years, in return for which he pledges himself to place one of these light army transportation trains at the disposal of the Government in case of war, and to permit inspection of the equipment, as to its readiness for war, several times each year. Some 350 waggon trains are held under the terms of this subsidy, according to the latest figures. The subsidy in 1910 amounted to £50,000.

The German army has put a similar plan into operation in regard to passenger automobiles. An organisation known as the Volunteer Automobile Corps was founded in 1905. It is headed by Prince Henry of Prussia, and commanded by the Duke Adolf of Mecklenburg, most of the membership belonging also to the Royal Automobile Club. Its members have pledged themselves to put their automobiles, which must be of approved design, and of at least sixteen-horsepower, in the field in time of war and to serve in manœuvres for at least three periods of ten days each during four successive years. During service they are paid 33s. 6d. a day, and are furnished with the uniform of the corps, khaki-coloured, with red sleeve bands and turn-down collar. Their machines are intended to be used chiefly for carrying orders and messages, and to transport higher officers, such as those of the staff and general staff. Under this system some 8000 motor cars are available.

For orderly work and scouting, the army can also command the services of a large number of motor-cycles through the Volunteer Motor-Cycle Corps. Its membership is pledged to put their machines in the field in time of war completely ready for service. The Government may buy the machines at its option. As compensation, the corps members receive £9 10s. outright, a daily payment of 9s. 6d. in the field at home, or 11s. 6d. in foreign countries, free provisions and medical attention, and 1s a day for the upkeep of their machines. In case of disabilities, the members are entitled to all pension privileges. This corps can put in service some two thousand motor-cycles and cycle-cars.

FREE TRADE IN AMERICA.

Mr. Edward Stanwood has a most informing article in the *Edinburgh Review* upon the coming revision of the American tariff. Theoretically the writer is a Protectionist, and believes that, despite its incidental evils, the policy of Protection in the United States has been enormously beneficial in the past; but he recognises, in short, that the need of protective duties has wholly ceased for numerous branches of American industry; that the number of such branches increases year by year; and that there has never been a time in the past when the impending experiment could have been made with so good a chance of success as it has to-day. His point of view, then, is that of one who looks forward without serious apprehension to a time in the not distant future when the United States can safely establish itself on a Free Trade basis, and

who is not, therefore, greatly alarmed at the prospect of a partial trial of the system.

PROTECTION DOOMED.

Mr. Stanwood likens the present position of the United States to that of England when the Corn Laws were repealed, and Free Trade replaced Protection.

Not that the Americans are immediately to adopt free trade, or to discard, either theoretically or practically, the policy of protection. But the step which is in contemplation is in the direction of free trade; the measure before Congress, which is sure to pass, is framed avowedly with the intention of encouraging the importation of foreign goods by placing domestic and foreign producers on an equality, so far as the power to compete freely is concerned; and it is as certain as any event in the future can be that if the present experiment prove successful, the system of protection of domestic productions by a tariff on imports is doomed.

MORE THAN TARIFF REVISION.

An interesting history of the tariff as a persistent political issue since the days of Washington precedes Mr. Stanwood's statement of his conclusions with regard to the future working of Free Trade. As the constitution denied to Congress the right to levy direct taxation, except in proportion to population, customs duties were from the first the main reliance of the Government for revenue. It is only in the present year that that prohibition has been removed.

The Underwood Bill is much more than a revision of the tariff. Since the remission of the wool and sugar duties would involve a loss of something like sixty million dollars of revenue, the deficiency is to be made good by the imposition of an income tax. That is made possible for the first time this year by the adoption of an amendment of the Constitution, the sixteenth, the first change made in that instrument since the years immediately following the Civil War. It is to be a Democratic, but not a democratic tax, for it is to be levied only on incomes exceeding £800, and will therefore be paid by an insignificant number of persons, estimated by the committee at less than half a million, or less than one-half of one per cent. of the population. There is also a provision in the Bill remitting five per cent. of the duties on goods imported in American ships. This seems to be "protection" of a type quite as objectionable as if it were given in the usual form. It is, moreover, in the opinion of most persons who look at the plain meaning of words, and not beneath them for a hidden meaning, contrary to treaties with foreign nations.

THE PRESIDENT'S THREAT.

Two features of the Bill are especially distasteful to many members of both branches of Congress. Wool is to be placed at once on the free list, a proposition stoutly opposed by many Senators and members from the West; and sugar is to be made free in three years. This is strongly objected to by those interested in cane sugar in Louisiana, and growers of beet-sugar in the North-West. Formerly Presidents never expressed to Congress their intentions as to the details of legislation in advance of its being formally submitted for approval in the shape of an Act passed by both Houses; but

Mr. Wilson has done openly and boldly what the recent Presidents have done in private conferences and in semi-official *communiqués*. He has announced in almost so many words that he will veto any Bill which does not provide for free wool and free sugar; and that he will not treat as a regular Democrat any member who conspires to defeat a bill containing those provisions—that is, that such a man shall have no recognition in the disposal of patronage.

WITS, NOT PROTECTION, NEEDED.

President Wilson, in his speech to the two Houses of Congress on the second day of the session, explained what he conceived to be the principles on which the new tariff should be framed, in these words:—

We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not and probably cannot produce, and the duties laid upon luxuries, merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the duties henceforth laid must be competitive competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

Mr. Underwood, in his report that accompanied the Bill after it had been considered by the caucus, said that the Democrats had attempted

To eliminate protection of profits and to cut off duties which enable industrial managers to exact a bonus for which no equivalent is rendered;

To introduce in every line of industry a competitive tariff basis, providing for a substantial amount of importation, to the end that no concern shall be able to feel that it

has a monopoly of the home market gained other than through the fact that it is able to furnish better goods at lower prices than others.

WHAT THE PROPOSALS ARE.

The greatest reductions are in the tariff schedules concerning metals, leather, and textile manufactures.

For example, iron ore is placed on the free list; the duty on pig iron is to be 32s. a ton (of 2000 pounds), or one-half the present duty; the duties upon steel ingots and upon a great variety of other steel products are also reduced 50 per cent. In the entire metals schedule about half of the items are reduced 50 per cent. or more, and there are but a few items where the reduction is not at least 33 per cent. Of the leather schedule there is practically nothing left. Hides and skins are to be free, and so are all kinds of leather, except such insignificant items as glove leather, chamois and pianoforte leather. Moreover, the duty is entirely removed from boots and shoes, and from harness and saddlery. On cotton manufactures the highest duty proposed in any case is 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. In the wool schedule there is no duty above 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, except in the case of carpets woven whole, when the duty is 50 per cent.

Silk is treated as a luxury, and the reductions of duty are slight. Even in this drastic action a willingness is discernable to look after the interests of good Democratic communities. Texas —a solid Democratic State—is largely engaged in the raising of Angora goats; so in the Bill which makes wool free of duty, a duty is imposed on the hair of the Angora goat, and so on.

Taking the largest and broadest view of the situation, it will appear that in no important class of merchandise which has been enjoying protection, and on which the tariff is now to be reduced, are foreign communities, singly or all combined, in a position to supply any considerable part of the requirements of America.

British and continental manufacturers can, no doubt, greatly increase their production, which is, at present, quantitatively adapted to their own home consumption, and a well-ascertained foreign demand; but that will take time. On the other hand, the consuming capacity of a population approaching a hundred millions in number is so huge that it would be absurd to expect or to fear that any large part of the American manufacturer's production for his home market can ever be displaced. It follows that at the worst only a small fraction of the productive plants of the country will be forced to idleness, unless competition should depress prices to an unprofitable basis. That does not seem probable; for it can never be good policy for foreign competitors to lower the prices of their wares unnecessarily. They are far more likely to take advantage of the high prices prevailing in their new market. There will be many exceptions to the general rule here suggested, but for the most part they will not affect the great commodities in universal use, produced and consumed in large quantities.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

The situation, though, with regard to woollen and worsted goods is peculiar.

The promised advantage of free wool is so great that it goes far to offset the 50 per. cent. reduction of the tariff rates on wool manufactures. The United States is a great producer of wool. It produces an average of more than 300,000,000 pounds per annum, none of which is exported. Yet the imports of foreign wool usually exceed 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The high duty hitherto laid upon wool makes it inexpedient, because too costly, to import some desirable wools. The phrase "suitable for America" is a well-known designation of certain Australian wools, which implies that some other wools are not suitable. The wool manufacturers of the United States have always supported the demand of the wool growers for a duty, as being a necessary feature of a general system of protection, but now that this duty is to be withdrawn independently of any action of theirs they hail its disappearance as a boon. The proposed reduction of duty on their manufactured goods is very severe, and will surely expose them to much foreign competition—more, perhaps, than will be experienced by any other industry. Yet the large concerns are not wholly despondent. What is to be feared is that the impending changes will close permanently hundreds of small-neighbourhood mills, scattered all over the country, that give the only semblance of life to the villages in which they are situated.

NOTHING REVOLUTIONARY TO BE EXPECTED.

If the views expressed by Mr. Stanwood are sound, nothing revolutionary is to be expected as the practical result of the new tariff.

That there will be larger importations is a matter of course; but it does not seem possible that the increase can be so great as to disarrange the markets except in the few cases specified, and in others of a similar character. If that be so, it follows also that in an extremely small number of cases will prices be affected in either direction to a marked degree. That, in turn, implies on the one hand that labour will not suffer greatly from lack of employment or from lower wages; on the other hand, that the people for whose supposed benefit the reversal of national policy is undertaken will not realise any substantial relief from the high cost of living. Moreover, it implies that, although the door of the American market is to be opened, by at least a crack the invitation to enter will not, and in many cases, cannot, be largely accepted.

THE DEADLY HOUSE FLY.

American doctors and health officers have demonstrated how the mosquito (*Stegomyia fasciata*), the carrier of yellow fever, can be exterminated. They have made Havana a healthy spot—in Spanish hands it was a cesspool of disease. They have cleansed other towns in Cuba, and they have banished yellow fever from the Isthmus of Panama. To fight the mosquito seemed as hopeless a task as that of Sisyphus, but it has been successfully done. The Americans are now engaged in a systematic campaign against the fly. As usual, the Agricultural Department in Washington, that consistent helper of the farmer, is well to the fore in the fight. It gives in its bulletins explicit instructions as to the best method of exterminating what is now recognised by scientists as one of the most harmful disseminators of disease and death.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

Writing in that excellent monthly, *Good Housekeeping*, the director of the Department of Bacteriology in New York, Dr. Herbert D. Pease, gives an account of the filthy habits of the house fly, and tells of the campaign for its extermination.

Would it astonish you, would it shock you, to be told that thousands of children are slain by flies each year? Would you be surprised to learn that in one city of the United States over seven thousand persons lost their lives from intestinal diseases believed by certain scientists to be traceable to the "harmless insect" that is now buzzing on your window pane or against your screen door? Suppose it were solemnly stated by scientists of international repute that *anterior poliomyelitis*, or infant paralysis, of which one hospital in New York alone received and treated hundreds of cases in one recent summer, can be carried by one of the kinds of flies you pass by as of "no particular importance." What would you say then? And it is true, every word of it! Walk into your kitchen and observe the number of flies there. Are there a hundred? A thousand? You had better find a conflagration as you open the door, for its possibilities of disaster are not much greater.

SPREADING DISEASE AND DEATH.

It is estimated that one fly can carry about a million and a quarter bacteria about with her. She prefers to lay her eggs in filth, her progeny, from the 100 to the 150 she lays at a time, require it for sustenance. As soon as the eggs are deposited, the fly goes off to feed on the unprotected milk-pail airing in the sun, the kitchen, where delectable goods are being prepared, and liberally distributes the filth she has gathered from the reeking heaps whence she has just come. She is very, very liberal with those million odd bacteria she carries around with her. They reach the bread, the milk, the food upon the table, or in the pantry. The germs of the disease Limberneck, for instance, a form of paralysis found in fowls, hogs, and other animals, impregnate the larvae in the nursery she has left, and the germs are in turn distributed by these hatching flies when they reach maturity. Dr. Pease mentions many other dangers from the fly's horrible preference for the unclean, and states that cleanliness is imperative if the battle against the microbe-carrying pest is to be won.

A FLY MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

The enormous fecundity of the fly is almost incredible. From one to 1500 million in five months!

May 1, one fly hatches one maggot, which becomes a female fly; May 25, the female fly lays 120 eggs; June 5, 120 adult flies issue, of which 60 are females; June 19, the 60 females flies lay 7200 eggs; July 1, 7200 flies are hatched, of which 3600 are females; July 14, 3600 female flies lay 432,000 eggs; July 25, 432,000 flies issue, of which 216,000 are females; August 14, 216,000 female flies lay 25,920,000 eggs; August 24, 25,920,000 flies issue, of which 12,960,000 are females; September 18, 12,960,000 flies lay 1,555,200,000 eggs, which on October 4 bring forth 1,555,200,000 flies.

THE IDEAL TRAP

How should the fly be trapped? the anxious housewife may well ask, after reading Dr. Pease's article. He gives the following description of the best fly-trap yet made.

Make a box 4 x 2 x 1½ feet. Make the two sides of the box of eighteen-mesh wire screen; make the top, bottom and ends of the box of any wood, preferably white pine; through the bottom of the box cut three round holes about six inches in diameter; over these holes fasten three cones of the same wire that composes the sides of the box; the opening in the little end of the cones should be about three-fourths of an inch in diameter; through either the top or

one end of the box an opening with a sliding trap door should be made for removing the contents of the trap; tack two strips 18 x 1½ x 1½ inches at the end of the box on the bottom, so that when the box is placed upon a floor or level surface, the cone-covered openings in the bottom of the box will be about 1½ inches from the surface on which the box is resting.

You now have one of the very best fly-traps that can be made. Place the trap just outside the back door or near the window or door of the house where the flies congregate in largest numbers. Place it close to where the slops are kept. Put sugar, molasses, clabber, or, best, when available, fish heads for bait just beneath the bases of the cones. The flies in leaving the bait will fly upward towards the light into the cones and crawl through the small opening into the trap.

One of the most common diseases found to be caused by these insects which literally "live, move, and have their being in filth," is typhoid. The health officer of Jacksonville, Florida, has succeeded in entirely stamping out this disease by an effective crusade against the fly. Fortunately—unlike the mosquito which carries the malaria germ—flies never travel far from their birthplace, consequently a town or district can exterminate its flies, even if an adjacent one makes no attempt so to do. Dr. Pease writes of what he knows. Flies are not more numerous in Australia than they are in America, and there they will ere long stamp the insect out. Surely we ought not to be behindhand in grappling with what is undoubtedly a real danger.

IS SUICIDE A "NATURAL" DEATH?

The suicide problem has been a very pressing one in Russia for the last few years. Mr. V. Volsky, writing in *Sovremenny Mir* (St. Petersburg), suggests an original solution of the problem, and that is, to regard suicide as a natural death. He says:—

It is about time to recognise that suicide it not infrequently one of the forms of natural death. When a person suffering from some incurable mental malady, under the pressure of severe melancholia, throws himself out of a window on the third or fourth story, is that not a natural death for him? Before his heart ceased to beat he already was a real corpse. He was no longer a member of the human family, and the greater or lesser rapidity of decomposition of that corpse, of that soulless human frame, does not change one or other form of decomposition into unnatural. There are cases when a person has spent during his lifetime all his moral and physical energies, when he has nothing to live with, and he, not waiting for the somewhat delayed "natural" death, hurries to meet it. . . . The artificially produced death is, in our opinion, a natural way out, nay, under given circumstances, even a natural death. Lastly, if our society regards as natural the death of a workingman who perishes, sometimes within two months, in a factory of lead face-powder, what are the reasons for not regarding as natural the death of a man who is put in surroundings in which no man can live?

The writer thinks that suicide ought to be looked upon as one of the diseases which cause death. Here is his argument:—

In the mortality statistics of all nations, at all times, you will invariably find a column of figures summarising the number of deaths from suicide. . . . In itself it is nothing alarming. It is necessary to reconcile one's self to its existence, as to the existence of its neighbouring columns; but it is impossible not to dwell on it when it assumes undue proportions, when there are too many suicides. . . . In regard to other diseases a correct view has long been established. It is clear to almost everybody that disease is the result of weakness of the organism on the one hand, and bad conditions in which it is put on the other. And no matter how different the particulars of this or that case may be, the general causes of all diseases are perfectly clear. The very names of some diseases, for instance, Russian cholera, or Russian typhoid, emphasise the most characteristic . . . trait of those diseases, at once present a picture of the social conditions which generate and feed those diseases. . . .

But a certain element of voluntariness of such death does not permit the people to accept the same view of suicide. It is true, statistics have long shown the regular recurrence or not less regular increase and decrease in the number of suicides, that even the suicides are not as "free" as it seems. But the apparent voluntariness of each individual suicide hinders the great public from understanding and recognising the findings of science.

Stating that he does not think that the commonly accepted causes of suicide, such as "increase of necessities," "disappointment in life," "alcoholism," "nervousness of the age," "intense

economic struggle," are the real causes, the writer continues:—

If we agree that humanity has always produced, and, it is likely, will long continue to produce groups of persons who end their lives by committing suicide, it will be necessary to recognise this manifestation as normal in a certain measure. The suicide of individual persons then becomes a function of the social organism. It can have different tendencies which would give it a definite character, form, and intensity. I would say that these tendencies, no matter how strange this may sound, can be healthy or unhealthy. For instance, the relative growth of the number of suicides in connection with the approach of old age can, so it seems to me, be called a healthy tendency. The non-changing number of suicides in different countries, or its slow and gradual decrease or increase, can also be added to the number of healthy tendencies. . . . On the contrary, the increase in the number of suicides among the active and the strong or a sudden epidemic of suicide among all classes of population of a given country would be something abnormal and would indicate that that society is undergoing a serious crisis.

In Russia the writer observes two unhealthy tendencies: a constantly rising number of suicides since 1905, and the predominance of young people among them. We find that, of 4175 cases of suicide in the years of 1906-1909, where the age was known, 59 per cent. were younger than 25 years, 34 per cent. were from 26 to 50 years, and only 7 per cent. over the age of 50.

It is the opinion of Mr. Volsky that the number of suicides is closely connected with the political and social life of a country, that it decreases when the people are united in some common cause and increases in the absence of such a unifying force. He says on this point:—

We see in Europe where public organisation is strengthening, where the social struggle is becoming more intense, the number of suicides for the last ten to fifteen years has been falling off: here in Russia, in the atmosphere of reactionary oppression and public dejection, the number increases at a terrific rate. In Western Europe they voluntarily end their lives who have done all they could on earth, people who have preserved only a human form, but have lost the fire of life. In Russia people depart in their prime. There life's energies have been expended, and the exhausted organism naturally perishes; here the collective sense of life has been lost. . . .

And this is the remedy, as the Russian writer sees it:—

The only possible way to combat the suicide evil is to fight against the disintegration of society. That man is a social animal finds a new confirmation in our epidemic of suicide. Only a group, only a collective body creates religion, morality, right, only in a collective body can man live. Only in society, in an organisation of beings like himself, does man find freedom from the forces of the external world which are striving to enslave him, and only in such organisation is he able to struggle against them. . . . Man is a slave to nature in general, and to his own in particular, when he is alone. Man is truly the king of creation when he is part of a collective whole.

DAMASCUS OR CONSTANTINOPLE?

The events that are shaping themselves in Turkey since the cessation of hostilities in the Balkans make it appear as though the peace that has followed the war will prove to be little more than a truce so far as the Ottoman Empire, or what is left of it, is concerned. Already a process of detachment of Arabia and the other Arabic-speaking parts of Asiatic Turkey from the rest of the country is setting in, and in the region between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf a movement has been set on foot for the separation of Arabia and Palestine from Anatolia and the other parts inhabited by the Kurds and Armenians. So pronounced is this movement that Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German military authority, whose name is well known in connection with the efforts to reorganise the Turkish army during the reign of Abdul Hamid, has written an article on the subject in the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna.

In this article he lays down as the first requisite for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, as now constituted after the Balkan War, the completion of the armaments in consequence of the gravity of the situation in Syria and the disorders in Arabia. He would also banish politics from the army; the navy he regards as solid and loyal. But he particularly insists on the necessity of gaining over the Arabs, and without loss of time, to the defence of

the State. The better to assure this he would have the capital of the Ottoman Empire removed from Constantinople to Aleppo or Damascus as a matter of political strategy to arrest the centrifugal action that is threatening it with disruption.

As regards the question of completing the armaments:—

It has been announced that a contract has been entered into with the Krupps for a supply of guns and other war material valued at £800,000, and the new battleship built in England is ready for delivery on the last payment being made.

But it is not on the material plane that the chief difficulties of any Turkish reorganisation will be found. The trouble is one of long creation, and can be easily traced to the ineradicable spirit of "Byzantinism" that pervades the atmosphere of Constantinople, and that will in time be as fatal to their successors as it has been to the Turks themselves, and was to those before them. It was probably with the conviction of this in his mind that Marshal von der Goltz urges the radical step of removing the capital of the Ottoman Empire as far as possible from Constantinople, and the cutting loose from all the influences of the *genius loci;* the shifting it from the extremity of the empire to somewhere nearer its centre of gravity, and to where it may become a link of union between the Turk and the Arab, without which the empire must go to pieces.

Such action, however, is not of a kind to be taken without a full consideration of the circumstances and its ultimate consequences. The presumption is that the German Field Marshal's object is to strenghten and transform the Ottoman Empire into a modern state. On the other hand, there is the certainty that there are powerful influences opposed to this plan, especially if it is based on a continuance of the union of the temporal Sultanate and the spiritual Caliphate in the person of the Ottoman sovereign.

A strong Turkish or Ottoman State occupying one of the most important political and military strategical regions on the globe, with its ruler exercising at the same time the supreme spiritual influence over hundreds of millions of co-religionists subject to other governments in neighbouring countries, would constitute a situation almost unparalleled in history.

A scheme was recently propounded in the London *Times* for the reorganisation of Anatolia, but it had the defect from the Ottoman imperial and centralising point of view that it practically treated that part of Turkey as separate in its interests from Mesopotamia and Arabia, omitting also Palestine; nor did it appear to contemplate a change of the Ottoman capital.

The general trend of the policy indicated in the scheme in question would be to break up Asiatic Turkey into three, or even four, parts, with varying interests, still governed from a point at the far north-western extremity of the empire, subject to the corrosive influences and aggressive policies of the Balkan States and Russia. Those parts would be Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Palestine.

With regard to the last, a letter from Jaffa, written in May, spoke of a movement on foot for the acquisition by a great Jewish organisation of a large area of territory on the Syrian-Egyptian frontier to add to Palestine, and of its failure because of the opposition of the Egyptian Government.

The other areas included in the plan of this organisation are in the north, and comprise the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hamah, Aleppo, Antioch, and Aintab, containing, with Palestine proper, an area of about eighty thousand square miles fit for colonisation. To this it is proposed to add the eastern half of the island of Cyprus, just definitely acquired by Great Britain, after thirty-five years of occupation.

Such a subdivision of Asiatic Turkey as here outlined would seem to be incompatible with the underlying principle of the Von der Goltz proposition, and would clash with the evident intentions of the German group which has obtained the concession for the construction of a great port at Alexandretta with the docks, warehouses and other requirements of a railway terminal, drawing to itself the commerce of the Euphrates valley and Southern Anatolia.

The inclusion of Aleppo and Damascus in a territory specifically distinct from the rest of the empire would disqualify either of them from becoming its capital.

One of the two projects, therefore, must give way to the other, and the probability is that when the change of

capital for the Ottoman Empire comes to be determined on, the Von der Goltz proposition is the one that will prevail, unless the influences working for its disruption are stronger than those striving for its consolidation. Thus the Balkan War, so far from settling anything except the subtraction of territory from the sovereignty of the Sultan, has raised new questions of far greater moment.

NOTES ON NOTABILITIES.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL AS AUTOMATON.

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* T. P. O'Connor gives a sketch of the Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., M.P., and manages to suggest a somewhat mechanical figure which, wound up to go, persists in the exact direction intended, without those devious ups and downs which mark the ordinary man in his journey towards his goal. Of Mr. Samuel's early development Mr. O'Connor gives an amusing instance:—

> When he first made up his mind that politics were going to be his career, it would be perhaps impossible even for him to tell; but it must have been very early. Left an orphan at six years of age, he was subjected to somewhat conflicting currents of political thought; for while his mother, like her late husband, had somewhat Conservative leanings, his uncle and guardian, Samuel Montagu—afterwards Lord Swaythling—was a life-long and very tenacious Liberal. It perhaps marked the contrast in the child's environment that a portrait of Benjamin Disraeli hung over his bed through many years; and it also revealed his already well-developed tendency that, when he was eight, the portrait was displaced at his suggestion, and went down to the kitchen.

Of Mr. Samuel's career in Parliament the chronicler says:—

> There is one thing which above all others appeals to the House of Commons—above eloquence, above administrative ability—above personal popularity; and that is knowledge. Let a man show that he knows what he is talking about, thoroughly, and whatever the subject, whoever the man, whatever his powers of speech, the House of Commons listens and is influenced. And thus it was that when, by a fortunate coincidence, Mr. Samuel first entered the House of Commons and when at that particular moment African subjects came to demand attention, his speeches, packed full of knowledge, immediately commanded the attention of the House, and pointed him out at once, speaking though he was from a back bench, as one of the future rulers of the assembly.

GLIMPSES OF THOMAS CARLYLE.

Percy Fitzgerald writes in reminiscent mood, and pictures for us, in the *Contemporary*, the ever whimsical Carlyle in private life. The writer recalls one incident showing the sage in a kindly mood:—

> All familiar with Carlyle's letters will recall his vehemently expressed detestation of those who suggested his sitting to them for his portrait. He would spurn the idea with his most contemptuous expressions. Not many weeks before his death I had begun to entertain myself by modelling—or striving to model—his noble head, partly from recollection, partly from a photograph. It occurred to me: "What if I ask him to let me bring with me my apparatus, clay, etc., and try to do my best with him in this direction?" To my literal amazement, his niece, Mary Carlyle Aitken—then in careful charge of him—wrote to me saying that her uncle would be pleased to sit! How gracious this was of him, and how good-natured! I can call up the whole scene of that notable day: the quaint old house for background, the panelled walls, the cab laden with clay, my trusty man carrying up the sacred head in its moist wrappings; I following the whole, rather tremulous, as the procession entered the solemn chamber. Here was the grim sage, waiting—solemn and expectant—the excellent niece standing watchful. He greeted me in kindly fashion. Alas! that day must be at least thirty years ago. I see him now, wrapped in his Scotch plaid by the fire, and clearly in some sort of anticipation.
>
> At first he disposed himself with a sort of alacrity.
>
> "Noo, of course, I may talk freely?"
>
> "Well," I said doubtfully, "I really——"
>
> "Oh, I may talk—and smoke too."
>
> His niece, who seemed to supervise, supported my hesitation, but I interposed, and so set to work. I forget now the many things he touched upon—

mostly "poor Foosther—trew honest fellow!—Dickens—a noble hairt—both long since dead." I recall the actual words of one question put with a shrewd, sarcastic tone: "What d'ye hear noo of *our Jew Premier?*"

Finally, after about an hour's stay—for I would not trespass—I gathered up my tools, apparatus, etc., and took my way thence, much marvelling at my own assurance. The work, such as it is, has found a refuge in Chelsea Town Hall. It represents him in the notorious felt hat and shawl.

EDMUND GOSSE AND ANDREW LANG.

The *Bookman* contains, a special article on Mr. Edmund Gosse. Mr. Thomas Seccombe notes that in some respects he bears a curious resemblance to Andrew Lang.

Both of them, he writes, are far better as chroniclers and contemporary biographers than as serious philosophic critics or historians, both at their best when the vein of humour was most buoyant, light, gay, spontaneous, or mocking. But no, they were not content with this, and would never rest until they had set up as cyclopædists. . . . Mr. Gosse's best work is not to be found amid the ponderosities of literary history or full-length biography, but among the lighter literary vignettes scattered among his Critical Essays. Some of his contemporary portraits are quite inimitable.

But the fullest scope for all his powers is seen in the different varieties of autobiography, and if he publishes "A Diary" it will not only be the crown of his work, but the one live commentary for all time of the critical era of the transit of Victoria.

G.K.C.'S PHILOSOPHY.

"There are some people," says Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in the introduction to the volume of essays called "Heretics," "There are some people—and I am one of them—who think that the most practical and important thing about a man is his view of the universe." Taking these words as his text, Mr. William Upright discusses Mr. Chesterton's philosophy in the *Holborn Review*. The feeling of wonder at all the phenomena of the world lies at the root of every philosophy worthy of the name, and in this at least Mr. Chesterton is truly a philosopher, for his most characteristic note is his refusal to take anything for granted. To him everything in the world is wonderful; all the commonplace facts so placidly accepted by most are to him matters of enormous interest and excitement. The magic of things engrosses him; emotion sways him rather than reason. Mr. Upright says:—

> To Chesterton truth is not attainable by some laboured logical process: it is both speedily and surely realised when the heart stands up and answers, "I have felt." Borrowing a word from the realm of art, we may say that Chesterton is an impressionist rather than a thinker. He is the Whistler of literature. His test of truth is not reason, but feeling; not intellect, but intuition. In his view, first impressions are the truest impressions; second thoughts are invariably false.

But, though herein lies the secret of his originality, it is also responsible for some wrong-headedness, for, as Mr. Upright points out, side by side with many brilliant flashes of profound insight, we have occasional displays of extraordinary ineptitude and slip-shod inaccuracy. Mr. Upright is of the opinion, however, that Chesterton's cardinal error consists in exalting feeling and intuition at the cost of other legitimate elements in human nature. In his defence of the emotional he denies the validity of the practical and the intellectual. He becomes more one-sided than the most lop-sided of his opponents. Everywhere in his work crops up his grave distrust of reason. He does not love the scientist, for he cannot forgive him for robbing life of its fairy mystery; and he deeply condemns modern civilisation, in which he thinks modern humanity has lost its way. The writer concludes:—

> Chesterton never laughs at humanity: he has too much love for it to make it the butt of his ridicule. The innate chivalry of his nature ever prompts him to offer battle on behalf of the weak and oppressed. This fine humanitarian spirit is the noblest thing in Chesterton, and to me it compensates for all his errors. "To him that loveth much, much shall be forgiven."

THE RONTGEN RAYS IN MEDICINE.

The earliest uses of the X-rays in medicine were for the location of foreign bodies, such as bullets, fragments of rock, splinters of bone, etc., which had been forced into the human body by violence, or such things as coins, buttons, bones, and pins, which had been accidentally swallowed, or had "gone down the wrong way," and become lodged in the air-passages, and for the location and the determination of the extent of internal injury due to fractured bones.

During the past few years, however, the field of this wonderful instrument has been vastly widened by improvements in technique and by the painstaking experiments and careful records made by numerous experts in various parts of the world.

It is now possible for the skilled Rontgenologist to study the condition and the movements of the hollow organs of the body, such as those constituting the alimentary canal, and even to note delicate tissue changes, such as those involved in the lesions occasioned by tuberculosis and cancer.

A recent number of *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin), contains an article on the subject. The author, Dr. Max Levy-Dorn, Berlin, begins by calling attention to the fact that observations may be made by means of the fluorescent screen or by photographs.

The fluorescent screen consists of a substance that glows under the influence of the X-rays. The barium-platinum-cyanide screen, which glows with a green light, has been much used, but is now often replaced by the "astral screen," or zinc-chloride screen, which gives a white light and which has the advantage of being more stable. The screen shows the observer the organs actually in motion. It does not, however, show the finer details which appear in a photograph. Obviously, too, the photograph forms an important record.

Thus, in the admirably equipped and conducted X-ray department of St. Luke's Hospital in New York City, which the writer mentions because of personal knowledge, there are carefully catalogued and indexed series of photographs forming invaluable records of individual cases, and affording means of comparison and study to physicians interested in similar cases.

These photographs are made by instantaneous exposure or time-exposure, according to the nature of the subject. "Snap-shots," of course, are better where motions are to be recorded, while more time is advisable where there is a state of rest and where fine details are to be brought out, such as the deterioration of tissue or a delicate hair-like fracture of bone.

Nearly every part of the body can now be photographed in 1-100 of a second. Only in "fleshy" persons is there difficulty in this, especially for the stomach and intestines—however, the motion of these organs is so slow that this difficulty is not important, since 1-10—1 3-10 seconds is sufficiently fast.

The "snap-shots" are particularly important in taking nervous or restless persons, or children, in comparing men and animals, or in studying involved motions as of stomach and intestines. Sometimes stereoscopic views are desirable. These should be taken rapidly, and excellent apparatus has been devised which automatically shifts the tubes and change the plates. Of late some cinematograph records have been made, but these are more important for scientific than for practical purposes. In general, however, time-exposures of 1½ seconds to 2 seconds are preferable, as being more certain of success and giving more detail.

The chief progress in X ray diagnosis of late years has been with regard to the digestive organs. Since these are hollow they can be investigated by X-rays only when filled with some contrasting substance, generally some opaque substance such as bismuth.

It is primarily requisite, of course, that the substance used should be harmless. For this reason *Bismuthum subnitricum* has been replaced by *Bismuthum carbonicum*, because the former sometimes (though rarely) caused symptoms of poisoning.

The opaque substance is used in the form of a fine powder stirred into a

liquid to make a "broth" of greater or less density as may be required. "Zoolak" is the liquid commonly used. A most interesting fact, however, is that where it is desired to retard the movement of the mass, grated pineapple is used instead of zoolak, since the particles of pineapple fibre are roughened, or provided with minute books, which cling to the surface of the mucous membrane and thus cause the downward movement to be slower.

Thus a sort of cast of the interior of the hollow organs is formed which shows both form and motions with more or less accuracy, and in certain cases also shows diseased conditions.

Dr. Levy-Dorn is most particular, however, to observe that it is by no means an easy matter to distinguish between the normal and the abnormal, the regular and the accidental, in making X-ray diagnoses. It requires in fact a highly trained expert. And the largest progress of all, he considers, lies in the enormous amount of material gathered by many separate investigators and tabulated so as to form sources of information and comparison for such experts. There exists already a great mass of valuable technical information of this nature in pamphlets, periodicals, and archives devoted to the subject.

Not only diagnosis, but therapeutics, has derived vast advantage from the use of the X-rays.

It was not long before it was discovered that these rays might be sources of grave injury to those exposed to them, including their manipulators—especially to the skin, to those organs which evolve the blood, and to sex-organs. This field of medicine, like all others, has a roll of noble martyrs. But these very injuries led not only to the knowledge of proper precautions, but of their tremendous effectiveness as remedies in some cases.

They were first used in all sorts of skin affections, then in blood-affections, for malignant tumors, and for certain forms of tuberculosis.

The greatest recent progress has been made in treating trouble peculiar to women, such as hemorrhages and *myoma*.

Finally, there has been an admirable development of technique in the methods of handling the rays so as to obtain powerful internal action at certain spots without injuring the skin or other tissues.

In this connection we may mention the differentiation between the "soft rays" and the "hard rays," which is a matter not touched on by Dr. Levy-Dorn, but is well known to X-ray specialists.

CALIFORNIA'S CASE AGAINST JAPAN.

The state of mind of intelligent Californians on the Japanese question is dramatically illustrated by an incident that occurred during the session of the legislature which passed the alien land law, and is related by Chester H. Rowell, editor of the *California Outlook*, in an article in the *World's Work*. In reply to a legislator who pleaded for conservative action, "a gaunt farmer" arose to reply:—

"Up at Elk Grove, where I live," he said, "on the next farm a Japanese man lives, and a white woman. That woman is carrying around a baby in her arms. What is that baby? It isn't white. It isn't Japanese. I'll tell you what it is—

"*It is the beginning of the biggest problem that ever faced the American people!*"

Psychologically, comments Mr. Rowell, this statement epitomises the whole question: "What sort of baby shall prefigure the future Californian?"

Injustice has been the only American way of meeting a race problem. We dealt unjustly by the Indian, and he died. We deal unjustly with the negro, and he submits. If Japanese ever come in sufficient numbers to constitute a race problem, we shall deal unjustly with them—and they will neither die nor submit. This is the bigness of the problem, seen in the telescope of the imagination, and is the whole reason for the emotional intensity of California's agitation over a situation whose present practical dimensions are relatively insignificant. Californians are vividly conscious of their position as the warders of the Western mark. They hold not merely a political and geographic, but a racial, frontier—the border between the white man's and the brown man's world. To a keen sense of this trust, the possible crisis takes on the significance of a new Thermopylæ. Psychologically, this is the Japanese problem in California, and no view of the situation would be just to California

if it omitted a sympathetic appreciation of this state of mind, and of its possible ultimate justification.

It is equally necessary to recognise that the question has a psychological aspect on the Japanese side also. It is the whole revulsion of the brown man's race pride against the white man's race exclusiveness, concentrated for the moment on an otherwise inconsequential act of the white man's outpost province. It is a mutual state of emotional hyperæsthesia.

PICTURE BRIDES.

As to the number of Japanese in California, this writer quotes the census figures of 1910, which tell us that there were, at that time, 71,722 Japanese in this country, of whom 55,000 were in California. The Asiatic Exclusion League estimates would nearly double these figures, for reasons which Mr. Rowell specifies in this way:—

The number did not reach 1000 until 1891, and since 1907 it has officially included no labourers, but has included numerous "picture brides," many of whom have engaged in labour for hire after arrival. These women also naturally presage a new population of native-born Japanese, who will be American citizens. They are the weak point in the "gentlemen's agreement." If there are 55,000 Japanese men in the State (or 100,000, as the Exclusion League guesses), the privilege of each to send his photograph to Japan and marry it to a wife means a possible immediate increase of the population to 110,000 (or 200,000) with the potential permanent increase of the progeny of these marriages. These wives, of course, also increase the tendency of the Japanese to seek more fixed occupations. The picture bride is not permitted to leave Japan until her photograph husband has provided a place for her. "Catch 'em wife" is one of the motives commonly assigned by Japanese for taking up land leases. To these must be added whatever Japanese slip in from Mexico. The Exclusion League insists that there is a constant stream of Japanese immigration to insignificant Mexican ports near the border, with no increase in the Japanese population of those ports, and no sign of its absorption elsewhere in Mexico.

Statistically, says Mr. Rowell, the quality of the Japanese immigrants is very good.

They bring in more money per capita than any but the English and German immigrants; they have less illiteracy than the immigrants from Southern Europe; they are nearly all of vigorous age and in good health; they do not become dependents, nor provide many serious criminals; they are intelligent, energetic, and self-reliant, well able to take care of themselves. If white immigrants of equal quality were available, they would be welcomed enthusiastically in unlimited numbers.

At this point he makes the significant admission that "the opposition to the Japanese in California is wholly racial." After citing figures of the amount of Japanese participation in all business in California, Mr. Rowell makes this important statement:—

While the Japanese do an inconsiderable part of the business of California, and very little of those sorts of farming which California has in common with other States, they practically dominate the labour of the characteristic agricultural and horticultural productions of California.

The explanation of this, the writer goes on to point out, is to be found in the migratory conditions of California, also particularly in the fruit crops, which are seasonable, "requiring a great deal of labour for a short time every year, and very little labour the rest of the year." Oriental labour adapts itself to this movement and to the conditions it imposes, one of the principles of which is that the work must largely be done "squatting." Underbidding is the least part of the Japanese problem in California.

In the squatting occupations, in which the Japanese surpass white men in efficiency, they also earn more money. In their occupations the difference in wages is probably not much greater than the difference in efficiency. . . . White men shun an occupation in which Orientals are generally engaged, just as they shun a neighbourhood in which Orientals largely reside, therefore the darker race can monopolise any occupation it enters, even without underbidding, simply by the retirement of the white men from it.

From the superficial American standpoint, says Mr. Rowell, the Japanese are probably less popular than the Chinese, whom they displace.

They are less docile and less fitted to that status of human mules which the American wishes the Oriental to occupy. Their moral and business standards also are more difficult for the white man to comprehend. It is a common observation that the Chinaman's only virtues are business virtues, whereas the chief faults of the Japanese are business faults. Therefore, the American business man, understanding no standards but business standards, judges the Chinese by his virtues and the Japanese by his faults.

American and Chinese civilisations are built on contract. Japanese civilisation is built on personal honour and loyalty. So when the American business man sees the Chinese keeping his contract, he discovers in him the one virtue he knows how to appreciate. But when a Japanese finds himself in a contract which changed conditions

have now made burdensome, he wonders uncomprehendingly how an honourable gentleman could desire to impose on him terms which are now unjust. And the honourable gentleman understands only that the Japanese wants to sneak out of a honest bargain. The two moral standards are incommensurable. The Japanese who may evade a business obligation but who will sacrifice his life to a punctilio of honour or patriotism—he is a mystery. But the Chinese who will rob his government, or perjure the member of a rival tong to the gallows, but whose business word is inviolable—he is easy to understand.

California, says Mr. Rowell, does not seem to appreciate that the present actual problem is acute at all, and that

to precipitate unnecessary action on the insignificant fraction of the problem within its immediate jurisdiction may jeopardise the far larger permanent responsibility in which California needs the co-operation of the nation and the world. Whether 10,000 acres of Japanese farms shall become 20,000 is not overwhelmingly important. That the two chief races of mankind shall stay each on its own side of the Pacific, there to conduct in peace and friendship the commerce of goods and ideas, and of the things of the spirit, but without general interpenetration of populations, or commingling of blood—that is precisely the greatest thing in the world.

WHERE DID THE JAPANESE COME FROM?

The legislation in California is aimed against "Mongolians." Protests regarding the Japanese as part of this race have been frequent. Mr. W. E. Griffis, in the *North American Review*, proves to his own satisfaction that the Japanese, in mind, body, speech, thought, ways, institutions, mental initiative in the past and present, and in their methods of life in foreign countries, are radically un-Mongolian; are, indeed, as "white" as we ourselves. He says:—

It is as unscientific to call the Japanese "Mongolians" as to say that Englishmen are Jutes or that Americans are Angles. Like all great peoples, the Japanese are composite in origin. Their reputed Mongolianism is but a possible incident of their partial and far-off ancestry. Their history, language, ethnology, physiology, religion, culture, tastes, habits, and psychology show that instead of being "Mongolians," they are the most un-Mongolian people in Asia. There is very little Chinese blood in the Japanese composite, and no connection between the languages. Physically the two peoples are at many points astonishingly unlike. In the texture and attitude of their mind they are antipodal. The notion of a voluntary Chinese and Japanese political union, for example, an "anti-Caucasian" league, is unthinkable.

As to the actual origin of the race, his own opinion is that the Japanese are made up of four races, Aryan, Semitic, Malay, and Tartar. The original inhabitants were the Ainus, who, by speech and facial appearance, are Aryans. Reading from their own historical books, we find that a new race invaded Japan from "Ama" or "Heaven" (the central Asian plateau), and fighting back the Ainus, settled in the Yamato or Kyoto district. At the same time are mentioned long-bearded, mixed Indonesian tribes, who came from the south, and settled in Southern Japan. In 1150 A.D. the Ainu and the Indonesians were brought under the rule of the Kyoto bureaucracy.

China, at the time of the Yamato invasion, was the most civilised nation in the world, and the Yamato imported and fashioned their civilisation on her model. And it is from this fact that the Japanese have for long been considered Mongolian. But their point of view is quite un-Mongolian. China invented what we have. Her culture is indigenous. Japan, like ourselves, borrowed her culture from China, and therein we have one of the great differences between the two nations

THE GIFT (?) BATTLESHIP FROM MALAY.

WHAT IT MAY LEAD TO.

Mr. MacCullum Scott points out in the *Contemporary* that the offer and acceptance of the gift from the Federated Malay States of a battleship marks a return to the policy which cost the Empire the American colonies.

What, then, he writes, is the Constitutional problem involved in the offer and acceptance of this Malay battleship? It is the question of whether the principles upon which the Empire has been founded permit us to tax these subordinate States, Dependencies, Protectorates, or Crown Colonies for Imperial purposes outside themselves. This transaction involve the abandonment of a

great tradition of disinterestedness and trusteeship upon which our Empire has been based throughout the nineteenth century—in fact, ever since the successful rebellion of the American colonies. It is a constitutional principle which has played so important a part in the building up and strengthening of the Empire that it is worth thousands of times more than the paltry £2,250,000 involved in this case. It is worth while examining the transaction a little more closely.

NOT A "GIFT" AT ALL.

In the first place, it is a travesty of the facts to talk of this battleship as a "gift" from the Malay States, or from the Malay people to the Imperial Government. Even if the Malay rulers had given this sum out of their own private resources, their position is one of such dependence upon their British advisers, and upon their British nominated Councils, that the "gift" must altogether lack spontaneity. But not even this semblance of spontaneity is to be found here. The offer came, not from the Malay rulers in their theoretical capacity as independent sovereigns, but from the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States, of which every member besides themselves has been appointed by the Imperial Government, and over which the British High Commissioner presides. It is true that the resolution embodying the offer of a battleship was moved by His Highness the Sultan of Perak, and that in his speech he declared that he made this proposal in order to show his loyalty and his gratitude for the protection given by Great Britain to the Federated Malay States, and for the prosperity which they had thereby attained. We rejoice to think that these compliments were merited, but that cannot blind us to the fact that the proposal did not originate with the Sultan. The High Commissioner himself, in his speech, stated that the British advisers had taken the initiative. It would be too great a strain on the ordinary imagination to believe that the Malay rulers should suddenly, of their own initiative, have grasped the whole problem of Imperial defence, should have known exactly what was wanted, and what form the "gift" should take, even the very type of ship that was required. How different from Canada! No prolonged conferences with the Admiralty; no memorandum and subsequent correspondence with Mr. Churchill; no prolonged Parliamentary debate as to the form of the gift—it is all over in a few minutes! The Sultan of Perak strolls into the Council and moves a resolution, and that is the end of the matter!

TAXPAYERS NOT CONSULTED.

The taxpayers of the Malay States have never been consulted, either directly or through any representatives. This battleship is, therefore, in no sense of the word a "gift" by a grateful people or State. The true version of the transaction is that the Imperial Protector has dipped his hands into the Exchequer of his protégé, and has helped himself to the price of a battleship. It may be that he had good and sufficient reason for doing so, but that is for the moment beside the question, which is whether this transaction is a "gift" or an "appropriation."

This action destroys at a blow the peculiar and delicate relationship between the Imperial Government and those Colonies or States which are subject to its influence, but are not self-governing. Hitherto, it has been our pride and boast and our strength that the Imperial Government stood in a fiduciary relationship towards them. It did not simply exploit them for its own benefit. It was this that distinguished the British Empire from almost any Empire which had preceded it. This was the rock upon which was based the prestige of the Empire among the myriad races who were subject to its authority. That has now been rudely disturbed.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

A new precedent has been created of a kind which is apt to beget successors. The path of the trustee is straight and narrow, but we have entered upon a broad path whose slope is easy and downwards. This battleship must now be regarded as an essential part of our

Imperial system of defence. It is not included in the estimates hitherto voted by the Imperial Parliament, but it will have to be maintained, and in due course it will have to be replaced. Upon whom is the burden of this maintenance and replacement to fall? The temptation to meet these further charges from the same easy and convenient source of revenue, where there are no elected representatives to keep jealous guard over the people's purse, will, now that the precedent has been established, be almost irresistible.

A PROSPEROUS STATE.

As a justification of this particular transaction it has been urged that this "gift" of £2,250,000 will not involve a single penny of increased taxation upon the inhabitants of the Federated Malay States. Under the *régime* established by the Imperial Government the prosperity of these States has been abundant and overflowing. The taxes fall not upon the mass of the natives, but upon the mining and planting industries, and the tin and rubber booms have produced a recurring series of surpluses to the annual Budgets. The whole cost of the battleship can be paid out of the accumulated surplus. This is one of those half-truths that are more dangerous and misleading than a lie. Such representations can only impress those who have never considered the facts which lie behind the Budget surplus, or who are ignorant of the conditions which prevail in the Malay Peninsula.

This surplus in the Malay Treasury, which is now being used to lighten the burden of taxation upon the taxpayer in the United Kingdom, might have been used to reduce taxation in the Malay States, or to improve the social condition of the inhabitants, or to develop and open up the country. The existence of such a surplus affords an unrivalled opportunity of making the Federated Malay States an object-lesson to the world in the development of a tropical territory and a tropical people, and of solving some of the most difficult problems that confront us in our varied Empire.

IGNORANCE AND DEATH.

In mere material development the amount of this surplus could have been absorbed over and over again. Vast areas have still to be opened up by roads, railways, and irrigation work. Sanitation is still of the most primitive nature. Sir Frank Swettenham has ventured to suggest that some small portion might be saved from the battleship and expended in the direct interest of the people of the country, in the promotion of the study of tropical medicine or tropical agriculture. There is a lamentable lack of provision for the intellectual and social development of the people. Considerably less than 1 per cent. of the total revenue is expended upon education. Out of 90,000 Malay children of school age only 22,000 are at school, and practically no provision is made for the education of the children of the thousands of Indian and Chinese coolie labourers. In the words of the last annual report of the Federated Malay States, "it is not a record to be proud of in a progressive age." Facilities for higher education and for the training of doctors and engineers are practically non-existent. These States, whose prosperity astonishes the world, and which can vote gifts of £2,250,000 out of surplus, are in reality based upon a vast organisation of coolie labour, of men divorced from the soil, subsisting on a very low standard of civilisation, and denied all share in the enormous prosperity which their labour produces. In the State of Negri Sembilan, one-fifth of the total number of unindentured Indian labourers died in 1911 owing to bad conditions! In conclusion, Mr. Scott says, "If we had been fighting with our backs to the wall, this thing might have been done as a last resort, but the temporary triumph of dazzling Europe by calling up naval reinforcements out of the East as an offset to the German navy in time of peace, has been dearly purchased by the introduction of a victor's principle into Imperial policy.

POETRY IN THE REVIEWS.

THE EPIC OF PANAMA.

Stephen Phillips has written some remarkable verse, and some that by contrast is most disappointing; but no short poem he has yet produced grips the reader so strongly as "The Marriage of the Seas." The lines, which appear in the *Cosmopolitan*, describe—or are, rather, a peon of praise upon the successful cutting in twain of two continents, the wedding of the greatest oceans of the world, by the constructive genius of the American nation. The poem will, no doubt, take its place as the epic of the great canal, as the following extract shows:—

Thou marriest sea to sea, and tide to tide,
Atlantic bridegroom to Pacific bride;
And the wrought wedding ring that sparkles far,
Lies on that stretched forefinger, Panama.
"What God hath joined let no man put asunder!"
Thus saith the Church in ritual of thunder;
Yet here, and in sublimer marriage met,
Thou joinest seas which God asunder set.
Thy priest-like task is here to reconcile,
Not troth of mighty waters to defile.

Since ne'er as here since our first earth began,
Rose Nature so invincible to man;
Nor came he too such splendid grapple yet
With massy force as in this problem set.
Nor e'er did mind give matter such as fall,
In wrestle that might brain and hand appal.
For Pharaoh vanquished a more level soil;
And lashed his millions to a lesser toil;
His slaves in dumb obedience strove, with sand;
Lo, here a mountain pierced, a torrent spanned.

Some pleasing lines of Stephen Southwold appear in the *English Review*. The poem is entitled "Dreams of Childhood," from which we quote a few verses:—

I lay in a meadow one summer day,
Hot from the sun, and tired of play;
And I watched the blue of the sky o'erhead,
As I stretched my legs on my grassy bed.

. . . . . .

I saw through the shoots of the waving grass
A field-mouse peep ere he tried to pass;
Then he looked at me with his wee, bright eyes,
And spoke—I listened without surprise.

"Come with me where the corn amid
My nest from the owl and hawk is hid;
Where the swaying corn, when the wind is high,
Makes for my babes a lullaby.

. . . . . .

I rose to follow my tiny guide,
And woke . . . there was no one at my side,
The voice that had brought my dream to pass
Was the wind as it whispered through the grass.

Mr. John Drinkwater, in his poem in the current number of *Poetry and the Drama*, entitled "The Builder," sounds a vigorous and modern note We quote the following extract:—

. . . . . And in all I see
Of common daily usage is renewed
This primal and ecstatic mystery
Of chaos bidden into many-hued
Wonders of form, life in the void create,
And monstrous silence made articulate.

Not the first word of God upon the deep,
Nor the first pulse of life along the day,
More marvellous than these new walls that sweep
Starward, these lines that discipline the clay,
These lamps swung in the wind that send their light
On swart men climbing ladders in the night
No trowel-tap but sings anew for men
The rapture of quickening water and continent,
No mortared line but witnesses again
Chaos transfigured into lineament.

The Bengali poet, Rabindranath Tagore, continues to excite an increasing interest, and Mayce F. Seymour pays the following tribute in the *Modern Review* (Calcutta):—

When comes a king, the cannonade booms forth
Traditional greeting—along the flattering shores
The gaudy straining ranks declare their joy
Or counterfeit of joy; men's hearts are big
With pride of the glittering vision, until all—
Shores, banners, gazers, empty pageantry,
Are swallowed by the night. The king has passed!

But when the Poet comes, the patient shores
Maintain their wonted peace. Only the sun
Unflattering sweeps the broad plains of the sky
For brighter canopy and loving minds
Enfold him with old comradeship, while ever
The silent processions of the day and night
Lay down their precious gifts and pass to peace.

Methinks when comes the Poet the songless plains
Are trembling with his nearness and the hills
Wave banners of delight while epic waters
Murmur a new content and rise to claim
Him as their lyric voice, and future time
In envy of the present frets for birth.
And from the desert silence of great towns,
From out the hunger of the choking plains,
Upon lone heights where white souls grope for peace,
From far dim shores of unborn centuries,
Wherever spirit yearneth unto light,
Or dumb lips crave an utterance divine,
In greeting and in yearning eager arms
Reach out to him. Behold the king has come!

J. C. Chadwick contributes "A Song of Earth" to *The Quest*. Its prose phrasing and sentiment alike suggest the influence of Whitman. We extract the argument and appeal: —

I have heard men say that scent is scent, and a little shadow passing forgotten across the nostrils!

I have heard men say that sound is sound, and a little beating upon the ear-drums!

I have heard men say that sight is sight, and a little flash of lightning striking upon the eye-balls!

So they say, my heart! So they say!

We know that scent is an unbreakable cord, drawing us to the graves of the Dead!

We know that sound is a full-voiced bell, ringing us to the cradles of the Unborn!

We know that sight is a flaming torch, beaconing us along the path with the Living!

Oh! Heart of my heart! I am tired of song! Come over the furrows of the new-turned earth, for there is work to be done. And the sky is growing deep and blue and star-shot with the night!

Life of my Soul! Come!

The following slight but charming little poem, "The Rebellious Vine," by H. Munro, is worth quoting from *Poetry and the Drama*: —

One day, the vine
That clomb on God's own house,
Cried, "I will not *grow*."
And, "I will *not* grow,"
And, "I *will* not grow,"
And "*I* will not grow."
So God leaned out His head,
And said:
"You need not." Then the vine
Fluttered its leaves, and cried to all the winds:
"Oh, have I not permission from the Lord?
And may I not begin to cease to grow?"
But that wise God had pondered on the vine
Before He made it.
And, all the while it laboured *not* to grow,
It grew; it grew;
And all the time God knew.

POETRY THE PUBLIC WANTS.

Writing in the *Book Monthly* for June, on the Public and Poetry, Mr. Gilbert Thomas declares there is not enough to go round of the Muse people want.

What is wrong with so many of our poets to-day, he says, is that they make poetry an escape from life, instead of a reflection, and an interpretation of life. They make poetry a drug to dull their senses to the stern realities of life, instead of a food to strengthen them to meet those realities. Mr. Thomas maintains there is a large public hungry for poetry: —

There is nothing wrong with the public, except that it is starved. All we want is more poetry written by poets who have faced life and lived it, and not evaded it; who are more intent upon voicing the hopes and fears and aspirations of their age than upon describing their own symptoms or admiring their own artistic pose; and who are more concerned with simplicity and sincerity of expression than with experiments in rhyme and rhythm.

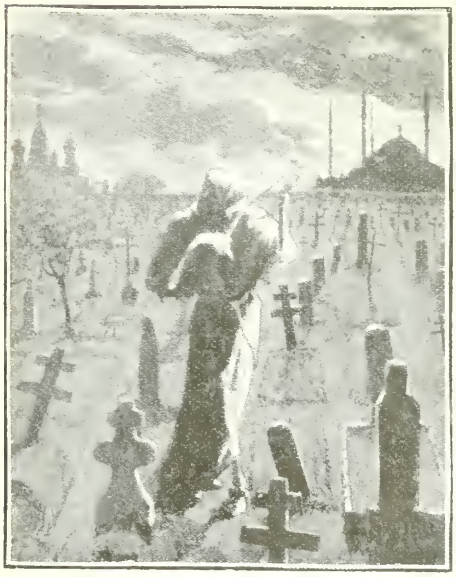
WAGNER'S BAYREUTH.

The Story of Bayreuth, as Told in the Letters of Richard Wagner. Translated and edited by Caroline V. Kerr. (Small, Maynard and Co.)

The origin and development of the idea which has flowered into the Bayreuth Festival is traced in a new volume of Wagneriana, which is composed almost exclusively of letters of the great composer on the subject of the musical festival. The English edition, which shows some careful editing, is by Caroline V. Kerr. The most minute directions for the production of the pieces of the festival are given in these letters, showing that Wagner had thought the great conception out to the finish before beginning its visible representation. Bayreuth, says the translator in the introduction, is not merely a local habitation that has furnished a name for the Wagnerian musical drama. "It is also the embodiment of an idea which reaches back more than a quarter of a century in the life of the composer."

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

Oh, wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us.—*Burns.*



Der Wahre Jacob. [Stuttgart.

PEACE IN THE BALKANS.

Father Death fiddles a Requiem for the Christians and the Turks.

Fischetto. [Turin.

A THORNY GIFT.

NIKITU TO EUROPE: "I restore Scutari to your charge, but on condition that peace shall be kept in the future Kingdom of Albania."

European cartoonists have found the war between the Allies even easier to caricature than that between Turkey and the League. *Simplicissimus*, the "Banned" but vigorous *Sydney Bulletin* of Germany, shows how Sir Edward Grey finally forced the disputing delegates of the Balkan Powers to sign the Treaty of London, Turkey has since torn up. The uneasy throne of Albania is shown by *Ulk*. There may be many candidates for the overlordship of the new princedom, but to rule over a people who are temperamentally and absolutely averse to paying any taxes is hardly an attractive proposition.

F.C.G. is as clever as usual in hitting off English politics. His "Vicarious Patriotism" is excellent. So, too, is his portrayal of Sir Edward Carson as an

Simplicissimus. [Munich

THE RIGHT WAY OF DEALING WITH THE MATTER.

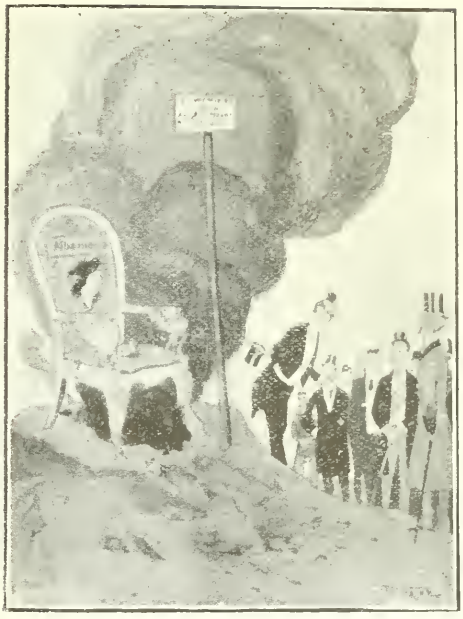
DELEGATES: "Yes, perhaps to-morrow, or the next day, Sir Grey. . . ."

SIR EDWARD: "What! I will teach you to sign something else besides Bills on Russia!"

[Reproduced by arrangement with the Proprietors of "Punch."

THE WINGS OF VICTORY.

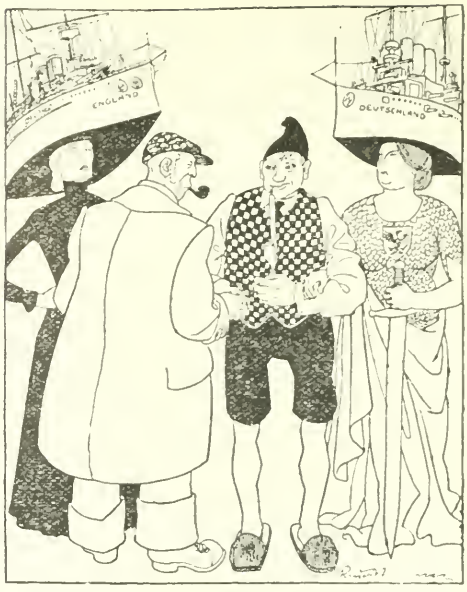
BRITANNIA: "These things seem all the rage in Paris and Berlin; and I really can't afford to be out of it."



Ulk.] [Berlin.

THE UNSAFE THRONE.

"I hope to take everybody into consideration, as our qualifications for the King will perhaps be very high."



Glühlichter.] [Vienna.

THE FLEET UNDERSTANDING.

JOHN BULL: "I think, Cousin Michel, our wives' hats are large enough."

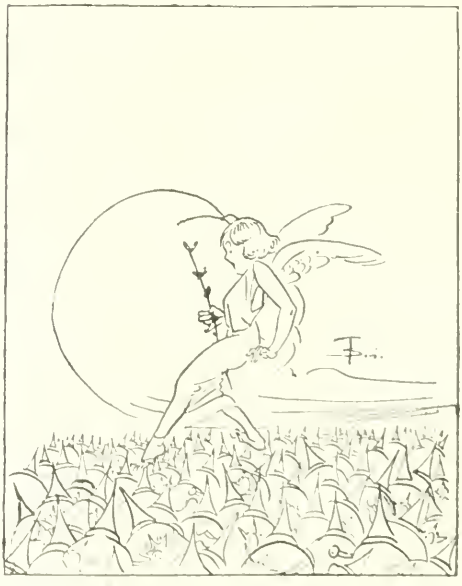
MICHEL: "Yes, it is high time we stopped, or these hats will ruin us."

Arab engaged in the harmless but showy performance of firing blank cartridge into the air in Ulster.

Many of the more recent caricatures of President Wilson give him a countenance resembling that of Punch. In

Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

THE LATEST BALKAN PICTURE.



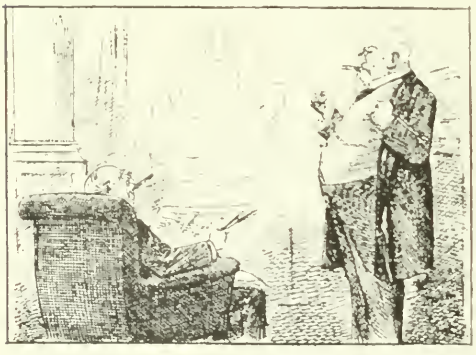
Pasquino.] [Turin.

THE PATH OF PEACE.

Pasquino. [Turin.

POINCARE BRINGS MORE CEMENT FOR THE ANGLO-FRENCH *ENTENTE*

"A Leader at Last," the general opinion that the redoubtable doctor has collared the Democratic Party, instead of being under its direction, is well shown—Mr. Bryan—an old friend of the caricaturist—is always in evidence in the American papers.



Westminster Gazette.

VICARIOUS PATRIOTISM.

First Patriot: "And, by Jingo, sir, Roberts is quite right about Compulsory Service. We're only half citizens until we've taken up in person the duty of—er—er——"

Second Patriot: "Making other fellows stand in the ranks of battle!"

Lustige Blatter. [Berlin.

THE WAR THEATRE.

Germania tries to take up the collection before the play has even started!

The furious resentment by a large section of Frenchmen against the addition of another year to those every man must serve in the conscript army of France, is the subject of numberless drawings. The Swiss *Nebelspalter* sufficiently indicates the general attitude taken.

The papers containing details of the marriage of the Kaiser's daughter to Prince Ernest of Cumberland came to hand during August. Naturally the

Evening Post. [Chicago.

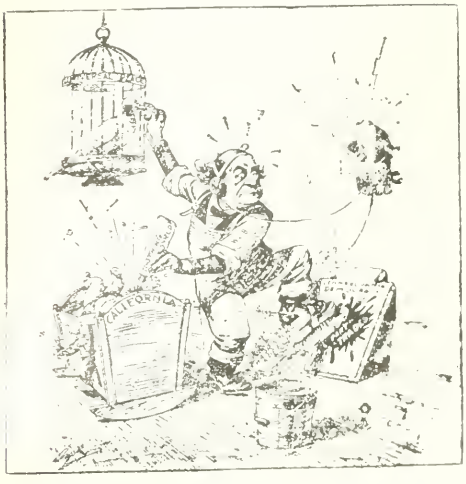
AT TIMES IT WOULD SEEM AS IF HE DIDN'T.

Ulk.] [Berlin.

THE LISTENING FRANCE.

MARIANNE: "Are they drinking to Friendship, or are they just simply drinking?"

meeting of the three most powerful sovereigns in the world was fastened upon and made the subject of much speculation. The huge sums of money being spent by Germany on her peace army is evidently much resented, and the European papers make merry over the matter.



Public Ledger.] [Philadelphia.

BUSY DAYS FOR THE HANDY MAN.

Lustige Blatter.] [Berlin.

FRIEDRICHSTRASSE RAILWAY STATION.

The King called and everybody came.

(A German representation of most of the European Monarchs assembling at Berlin for the Royal Wedding.)

Nebelspalter.] [Zurich.

THE NAUGHTY FRENCH SOLDIERS.

"Papa, the soldiers call me names when I want to play with them for three years."

Lüstige Blätter.] [Berlin.

To prevent future flying *contretempts* on the frontier, fly-papers are to be erected in the Vosges.

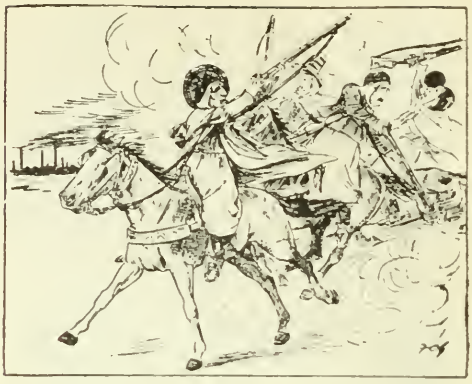
Minneapolis Journal.]

A LEADER AT LAST.

Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

THE VOICE OF AUTHORITY.

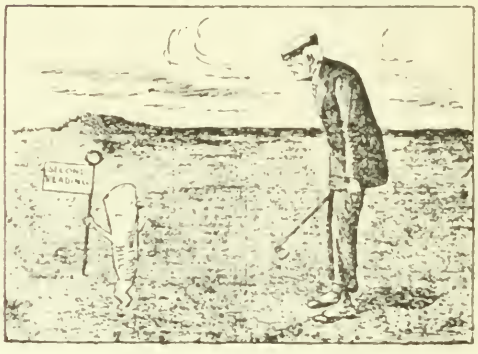
POLICEMAN GREY: "It is high time that this game was brought to a close."



Westminster Gazette.]

POWDER-PLAY.

Kaid Carson and his Arab troupe now on tour



Westminster Gazette.]

CROPPED UP AGAIN

MR. BALFOUR to Bogy: "What! *You* cropped up again!"

BOGY: "Yes, and *you* too!"

[Mr. Balfour moved the rejection of the Home Rule Bill on its second reading in the House of Commons.]

Westminster Gazette.]

W. J. BRYAN'S DOVE OF PEACE.

AN EPISODE IN A CONSCRIPT'S LIFE.

TO LOSE ONE'S LIFE FOR A PIG!

How little we realise here what conscription really involves. At Home Lord Roberts and others of the National Service League are doing their best—fortunately quite unsuccessfully—to induce Great Britain to adopt compulsory service. England is too close to the continental nations ever to follow their example, and allow the insidious foot of conscription to enter her borders, no matter in how mild a form. They know at Home the way in which the individual must lose his independence as a result, and how the military are bound in the long run to dominate the country where compulsory service is in force.

The following little experience gave me, at any rate, a clearer appreciation of the actual working of conscription than I had ever obtained during many visits to France, Germany and Russia.

A friend of mine, a Dr. ———, was residing in London for a year or two to complete his law studies. He was clever, spoke several languages, was, in fact, typical of the Germans, who in forty years have built up a great empire.

During a whole week, last November, I found him getting more and more depressed, nothing like his usual cheery self. I rallied him about it, and finally he retorted, "You would not be very cheerful either if you were waiting for your death warrant!"

"Whatever do you mean," I exclaimed. "Have you been seeing a doctor."

"Oh no! But I am hourly expecting a telegram to report myself at home in Germany."

"Why have you to do that?"

"If Germany mobilises, I have to return at once. I have been notified to hold myself in readiness."

This was at the time of the severe tension in Europe over the Servian demand for a port in the Adriatic.

"Well," I said, "I sympathise with you; it must be very inconvenient to have to rush away at a moment's notice; but to be ordered home seems to me to be a long way from being sentenced to death."

"It is the same thing in my case," he answered despondently. "I would not be called back unless war is seen to be inevitable, because I am in the second reserve now."

"But even if you have to return to fight, you have as good a chance as anyone else to win safely through. It is probably a hundred to one you will return without a scratch."

"It is a hundred to one—no, a million to one—I am dead a week after war is declared," he replied earnestly. It's like this. I am an officer in the artillery. All our stations are accurately known, and when war breaks out, I have command of a battery on the French frontier. All reserve officers go into the front line with highly trained men under them, the active officers take charge of the first reserve men in the second line. The first duty of an army on the French frontier is to break through the powerful forts which the Republic has built within the last two years all along her border. We would do it, of course, but we reckon at the very least it would cost us 50,000 men. I would be in the front rank with the artillery; what possible chance have I to get through alive? No, I tell you I am waiting my death warrant, and I and thousands of others are waiting it in suspense and dread, just because some fellows in Austria object to Servia having a free port to ship pigs from!"

"Don't think I should appear when I was summoned," said I. "The case

would be different if your country were threatened, but to be shot for a pig is ridiculous."

"That is all very well. I would be shot as a deserter if ever I set foot in Germany again, and after all, it is my home, where I must earn my living."

"So you and every German abroad has to choose between going back to be food for powder, or staying away in permanent exile?"

"Exactly. All of us are liable to be recalled to the colours until we are over fifty."

"But how does the General Staff know where to find you?"

"It is a wonderful system," and he brightened up in explaining it, for it is, indeed, a triumph of the methodical and orderly Teutonic mind. "We all have to notify our consul where we are, and must report periodically. Every man's record is kept by the headquarters Staff, which can put its finger upon him whenever it wants him. Everyone liable to serve in case of war knows just how long he may have after being summoned to reach his post in the army. When I was at home I was allowed thirty-six hours; when I lived in Paris I had to report in three days. All of us in London are permitted eight days, owing to the possibilities of interruption of steamer traffic."

"Do you have to pay your expenses home?"

"No, we don't; even a conscription Government could not expect that."

"Then I suppose what we have been reading about Servian and Bulgarian patriots hastening home from America to offer their services to their fatherland does not really mean they are volunteers?"

"Not a bit of it." You may be pretty certain that they cannot help themselves. The ones who did not have any reason to object to permanent exile just stayed quietly where they were."

"I am wondering," I said, "whether in New Zealand and Australia, where, you know, they have adopted a mild form of conscription, all citizens will have to notify the army headquarters whenever they desire to leave the country."

"Of course they must," he replied, astonished at my question; "if you go in for compulsory service, even of the mildest type, the conscripts, or whatever name they go under, are obliged to hold themselves in readiness to return home at once should need arise."

"Well," I exclaimed, "I think that is about the last idea that would enter the head of an Australian or New Zealander. They have always considered themselves perfectly free to go where they choose, and do exactly as they please, just as we do here in England, without bothering themselves about reporting to the Chief of Staff, or the police, or anyone else. I am sure they will never do it."

"Perhaps," he smiled, "they don't think they will, and they won't find out that they have got to until it is too late for them to protest. Once let the military authorities have a good opening to make a start with conscription, no matter how innocent it appears to be, and you will find that before long they will rule the roost. It is inevitable—follows as a matter of course. Those who are keen in adopting compulsory service, had better go through what I am experiencing just now," and he fell to packing up his things ready for a hasty departure. Fortunately, the pig question was settled by Servia undertaking to have all her new armaments made in Austrian factories, and agreeing to abate her claim for a Servian owned port on the Adriatic in favour of free access there only, the first arrangement disposing of Austrian hostility, the last of Italy's. Another instance of the way in which the great weapon factories control and sway European politics.

Dr. ——— is but one case; there are thousands of others. I suppose, too, he was correct about the need there will be of Australians and New Zealanders liable to serve notifying the military authorities as to their movements!

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

JOHN BRIGHT: THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE.

The Life of John Bright, by G. M. Trevelyan. (Constable, 15/- net.)

In telling the story of such a book as this there is no need to linger on the character of the man therein depicted. Conservative and Liberal, Radical and Nationalist alike agree in their opinion of the single-mindedness, impeccable honesty, and unimpeachable courage of this noble Friend. The word "Quaker" John Bright disliked, as founded on a basic untruth.

John Bright was born in 1811, with Thackeray, Darwin, Raikes, Mark Lemon, and others who have influenced our world. The first steamship had not yet crossed the Atlantic, and England was at war with France and America, and in Spain and India. As Mr. Trevelyan says: "War, though sometimes sport to the rich, is always death to the poor," and our national glories at that time were paid for by taxation that raised to starvation prices nearly everything men required.

The son of a Quaker cotton-spinner, who had married a woman of excellent natural capacity and qualities of head and heart rarely excelled, John Bright was the second of eleven children. He was educated at various Friends' schools, and at the age of fifteen came home, and was employed in his father's business. Here he was entering a society democratic in its atmosphere, for Jacob Bright was not only the employer, he was the father of his people, and their confidant in all their troubles. When John had been in his father's factory about ten years he spent a holiday on the Mediterranean, and his letters home show his keen observation. On his return Bright became more active than ever as a local politician, and, through his father's interest in public education, he came in contact with Cobden. Any statement that Bright ever opposed laws to protect children is untrue, says Mr. Trevelyan.

OTHER MEN, OTHER MEASURES.

In the eighteenth century the Whig aristocrats thought of themselves as the leading *citizens* in a free country. In the farmhouses master and men ate together, worked together, and had the same interests. Moreover, such industries as weaving, etc., were carried on by the people in their own homes. The coming of machinery altered all that. People crowded into towns, the population rapidly increased, and England, from being a corn-exporting country, needed to import wheat. Then Parliament passed the Corn Law of 1815, prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat until its price was 80s. per quarter (average now 37s. per quarter). Bread became an impossible luxury for agricultural labourers, who earned but 6s a week. They and their families starved on potatoes and turnips, and the hovels in which they dwelt were noisome beyond belief.

Chartism, the claim that the working man should have a vote, was born of these conditions.

Neither Cobden nor Bright were amongst the seven men who founded the Anti-Corn Law Association of 1838, but shortly after the name of John Bright was added to the committee, his father gave a donation of £50, and the son started his public agitation. He had been married about two years when there came upon him the calamity of the death of his wife, who was the light and sunshine of his house, and in his trouble Cobden came to him. He poured out words of balm and comfort, and then he looked up and said: "There are thousands of houses in England at this moment where wives, mothers, and children are dying of hunger. Now," he added, "when the first paroxysm of your grief is past, I would advise you to come with me, and we will never rest till the Corn Law is repealed."

Bright accepted Cobden's invitation, and that was the beginning of his political career: of a life which, in or out of Parliament, was thenceforward devoted to the causes he believed to be noble, and to the service of those who suffered.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

His work for the repeal of the Corn Laws and the extension of the franchise is well known, but his vain protest against the Crimean War is not so familiar. In one onslaught on the Government he said:—

Some honourable gentlemen talk as if Russia were a power which you could take to Bow Street and bind over before some stipendiary magistrate to keep the peace for six months. Russia is a great Power, as England is, and in treating with her you must consider that the Russian Government has to consult its own dignity, its own interests, and public opinion, just as much at least as the Government of this country.

And to his wife he wrote:—

I read through the report of the Sebastopol Committee. It is a melancholy narrative, and should condemn every member of the Government of Lord Aberdeen to perpetual exclusion from office. There is one fact stated, that in the month of November (1854), in the hospital at Scutari, there were 2000 patients suffering from wounds and disease, and that in *that whole month only six shirts were washed!* Can anyone conceive the horrors which are included in this fearful statement?

His speech in February, 1855, when he pleaded for a cessation of hostilities, has often been quoted:—

I do not suppose, he said, that your troops are to be beaten in actual conflict with the foe or that they will be driven into the sea; but I am certain that many homes in England in which there now exists a fond hope that the distant one may return—many such homes may be rendered desolate when the next mail shall arrive. The Angel of Death has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the beating of his wings. There is no one, as when the first-born were slain of old, to sprinkle with blood the two side-posts of our doors, that he may spare and pass on; he takes his victims from the castle of the noble, the mansion of the wealthy, and the cottage of the poor and lowly, and it is on behalf of all these classes that I make this solemn appeal.

FROM THE "ANTI-CORN LAW CIRCULAR," JULY 23, 1839.

A cartoon drawn by Thackeray. A Russian and a Pole, bringing corn for the starving English, are repulsed by the myrmidons of the Landlord State—soldier, policeman and beadle.

But his appeal was in vain. Palmerston would not yield, though Russia had conceded three out of the four disputed points, and was ready to discuss the fourth.

Cobden, who heard the great speech delivered, said to him as he sat down amid the universal cheering which greeted the oratorical triumph, "You

went very near that time. If you had said '*flapping*' instead of '*beating* of his wings,' the House would have laughed." But, as Mr. Trevelyan says, Bright would no more have said "flapping" than Gladstone would have made a false quantity.

HOME RULE.

John Bright was against Home Rule in 1872, but that does not necessarily mean that he would have opposed it now. His reasons for objecting were that "two Legislative Assemblies in the United Kingdom would, in my opinion, be an intolerable mischief," because they would lead to separation. Moreover, he considered that that which obtained in the Colonies was no guide, as "the Canadian Confederation is even now showing symptoms of breaking down." His alternative was an Irish Committee for Irish Bills in the House of Commons.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

He was not as decided as usual in his opinion on Woman's Suffrage. He wrote in 1858: "I know no valid argument against it"; indeed, his arguments for the franchise were as valid for the working woman as for the working man. But he had his fears, as in the case of Home Rule, and though in 1867 he voted for the inclusion of women, in 1871 he wrote to Miss Sturge:

I do not think the bestowal of the suffrage on women will be of any advantage to them, and I fear at present, and perhaps always, it will tend to strengthen the party which hitherto has opposed every good measure passed during the thirty years in which I have taken part in political affairs. I think it would add to the power of priestcraft in every part of the three kingdoms.

Thus, unlike his usual modes of thought, it was as a Liberal and a Nonconformist he objected, and in 1876 recorded his vote against woman suffrage.

Whole-hearted was his appreciation at the settlement of the Alabama dispute with the United States. In 1872 he wrote:—

"My Dear Lord Granville,—. . . The great virtue of the Treaty, beyond the settlement of a dangerous dispute, is the exhibition and adoption by two great nations of a principle of fairness and reason in its settlement, and, as we may trust, in the adjustment of any future question that may arise between them. I believe if the English Government had shown the same wise and just disposition in times past, almost all wars with European powers since the days of William III. might have been avoided.

THE "CAVE OF ADULLAM."

In dipping into John Bright's story the "Cave of Adullam" speech must not be forgotten. It occurred during a debate on the Reform Bill, 1866. Mr. Trevelyan's account of it is delectable. Two Liberals, the quarrelsome Horsman and the fiery Lowe, were dissentient. John Bright, in the course of his speech, said:—

The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Horsman) is the first of the new party who has expressed his great grief, who has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and he has called about him every one that was in distress and everyone that was discontented. . . . When a party is formed of two men so amiable, so discreet, as the two right hon. gentlemen, we may hope to see for the first time in Parliament a party perfectly harmonious and distinguished by mutual and unbroken trust. But there is one difficulty which it is impossible to remove. This party of two reminds me of the Scotch Terrier, which was so covered with hair that you could not tell which was the head and which was the tail of it.

Among the jokes which Mr. Trevelyan records is one which occurred in a reference to the Bradlaugh difficulty. Mr. Bright had said: "It is not Bradlaugh's atheism which they hate, but his unconscious Christianity," and this anecdote is given in a footnote:—

Bradlaugh had his admirers even among old ladies. One of them came to the House to see him, and asked for "the Member for Northampton." She was promptly introduced to Bradlaugh's colleague in the representation of that city, Mr. Labouchere. "Are you Mr. Bradlaugh?" she eagerly asked. "No, ma'am," was the reply, "I'm the *Christian* Member for Northampton!"

JOHN BRIGHT'S RETIREMENT.

John Bright was the first Nonconformist to become a Cabinet Minister, and his retirement was as characteristic as his entry. When the question of the occupation of Egypt arose, and he heard that the British fleet had bombarded Alexandria, he resigned. "I think," he wrote to Mr. Gladstone on July 12th, 1882, "in reviewing the doctrines connected with our foreign policy, which I have preached and defended during

forty years of my public life, you will not be surprised at the decision I am now compelled to take. I cannot accept any share of the responsibility for the acts of war which have taken place at Alexandria."

Nearly seven years later he passed quietly to his rest at One Ash, the house in which he had lived for fifty years, and the "organ-voice of England," which had spent its music in the service of humanity and freedom, was hushed for ever—but its influence will be everlasting.

A REVELATION.

The Inside of the Cup. By Winston Churchill. (Macmillan, 6s.)

Mr. Winston Churchill has accustomed us to novels in which adventure predominates, and to a reconstruction of the lives lived before our own era, so that it is with astonishment we discover that this tale of his is not a fairy carpet to spirit us away from our everyday life for an hour, then to be lightly laid aside, but it is a setting for one of the most moving lay sermons that has ever been written; a denunciation of the union of millionaires and the Church, an invitation to make clean the inside of the cup and platter, to discard outward conventional doctrines, and to make Christianity what it should be, a mode of life. In his "Afterword," Mr. Winston Churchill says that the setting forth of his personal view of religion is not only unavoidable, but necessary, and such as it is, it represents many years of experience and reflection.

His hero, the Rev. John Hodder, was not an ascetic; when he was at Harvard his boiling, contagious spirit of youthfulness had led him into the thick of the life there, and his personality had drawn his comrades with him. On the point of being employed by a New York lawyer of distinction, he went into one of the Metropolitan churches, obeying an impulse which he did not attempt to explain to himself; and suddenly the words of the hymn they were singing came to him fraught with a startling meaning:—

> Fill me radiancy divine,
> Scatter all my unbelief!

Then came the sermon, with the text, "I will arise and go to my Father"; and as a revelation it appeared to him that he had always wished to preach, to help to revive a faith, a dying faith, in a material age. Thinking thus, he went home to his mother, who not only consented to his proposed change of a profession, but accompanied him to his first curacy at Bremerton. After ten years' work there he was invited to become rector of the Church of St. John, in a great American city of the Middle West. Hodder was chosen not only on account of his brilliant talents and successful work, but also because of his orthodoxy. The great power in the church was Eldon Parr, a man of the people who had become a millionaire, and who was in right truth the king of the city. For two years Hodder preached quietly, but with a continuously growing conviction that the religion he was preaching was ineffectual. By an extraordinary grim chance, when he had just packed his bag to go for a short season of quiet into the country, he was called upon to help a woman in a neighbouring street; her home had been one of those broken up in the course of Eldon Parr's climb to riches. Helping her, he came across victim after victim, and so spent his holiday in Dalton Street instead of in the country.

After this experience he realised what had been wanting in his ministry; he knew why his pulpit appeals had lacked efficiency. His well-to-do hearers did not want the world to change. Hodder knew that he had been risking "fatty degeneration of the soul." He had gone to Dalton Street for a short visit to a woman in need, and there he received a second revelation. The shock was terrible, for he had learned to care for, sympathise with, and greatly admire Eldon Parr, who, in spite of his riches and luxury, was a lonely and suffering man. The shock tore from him the flimsy garment of orthodoxy, and

seemed at first as if it would duly destroy all religion, so that his only course was at once to leave the Church and all that it involved. But he is brought into contact with two people, a woman and an old man, whose beauty and nobility of life bring him just the help necessary, and Hodder finds finally the rock which underlies the Christian creeds, and realises that it would be a coward's part to leave the Church; that instead he is to stay there, face the opposition and scorn of his vestry, tear the veil from the hidden sins of some of his prominent supporters, and preach the truth as it is in Christ.

Words almost fail to give the sense of reality, power and elevation inspired by a novel, in which the characters are so eminently human, so splendidly drawn, the millionaire especially, and threaded through with such charming stories of human love. Hodder marries the millionaire's daughter, and they face life with a magnificent church without endowment, almost emptied of its rich congregation, but crowded with the poor of Dalton Street and its neighbourhood.

GERMANY'S STRONG MEN.

Men Around the Kaiser. By Frederic W. Wile. (Heinemann, 6/-.)

Mr. Wile gives us here, in racy and piquant words, a description of the *entourage* of the "Managing Director of Germany" Ltd. The Kaiser has been called upon to play a heavy *rôle*, and has played it with eminent success. But it has not been a one-man show, and in this volume we have short, vigorous articles descriptive of some thirty of the great German personalities of the day. We need to discount the author's words somewhat, for Mr. Wile has the militant instinct. His book is dedicated to Lord Northcliffe, and the breath of war runs through it. With this proviso we can give ourselves up to the delight of page after page, in which we find just the phrase which emphasises the individuality of the man of whom he is speaking. For instance, Von Bethmann Hollweg he describes as "a man who means well feebly," whilst a little further on he remarks that his tall, fine personality is in striking contrast to the King of the Junkers, Von Heydebrand, physically the most diminutive of the great leaders. Of Herr Dernburg, who gave up the managing directorship of a great bank worth £10,000 a year for a paltry Cabinet salary of £1250, he says that he applied business ethics to the conduct of Germany's colonies; but there being no place for business capacity in a government saturated with bureaucracy, Dernburg had to go. Richard Strauss is described as "the Bernard Shaw of music," and so, from personage to personage, the story goes on, leaving us wondering at the author's skill in characterisation as he draws in clear outline the individual qualities and peculiarities of men of whom the ordinary reader knows so little that he is in danger of supposing all German statesmen are cast in one common mould.

WOMANHOOD.

The Truth About Woman. By C. Gasquoine Hartley. (Eveleigh Nash.)

The author of this book, who is well known as Mrs. Walter Gallichan, says in her preface, that it is the outcome of the careful study for many years of the conditions of women in this country and abroad. She starts by endeavouring to make clear, in the first chapters of the book, the irresistible elemental power of the uncurbed sexual instincts, proving her point by a careful examination of animal love matings from the simplest forms to the most developed.

The next stage points out that amongst the most elemental tribes of men, matriarchy, or mother-descent, was frequent, the transition to father right coming with what has been called a more advanced civilisation, but which was in reality a backward step. Customs in Burma, Japan, and China supply illustrations

Mrs. Gallichan then proceeds to consider the status of woman on the great empires of antiquity, beginning with Egypt, Greece and Rome. Interesting excerpts are given from old Egyptian writings:—

If thou would'st be a wise man, rule thy house and love thy wife wholly and constantly. Feed her and clothe her, love her tenderly, and fulfil her desires as long as thou livest, for she is an estate which conferreth great reward upon her lord. Be not hard to her, for she will be more easily moved by persuasion than by force. Observe what she wisheth, and that on which her mind runneth; thereby shalt thou make her to stay in thy house. If thou resisteth her will, it is ruin.

Do not treat rudely a woman in her house when you know her perfectly; do not say to her, "Where is that? bring it to me!" when she has set it in its place where your eye sees it; and when you are silent you know her qualities. It is a joy that your hand should be with her. The man who is fond of heart is quickly master in his house.

Going from her study of these manuscripts to a study of the figures in the Egyptian galleries, the strange fact struck Mrs. Gallichan that it is often difficult to decide whether a statue represents a man or a woman, and asks whether the Egyptian husband and wife have solved a secret which we yet are searching out.

It is impossible to examine into "The Truth About Woman" without the marriage question coming very strongly to the fore, and the author states quite clearly her belief that the ideal permanent marriage between one woman and one man, to last for the life of both, must persist as an ideal never to be lost; yet it is but a base counterfeit of monogamy, which is accepted and practised by many among us to-day. Our marriage system is buttressed with prostitution, but it would be a very great mistake to rid marriage from all legal bonds. As regards woman's political freedom she says:—"Freedom carries with it the acceptance of responsibility. Women must accept this: they are working toward it. . . . It is to *go on with man*, and not to *get from man*, that is the goal of woman's freedom."

THE MOST USEFUL BOOK IN AUSTRALIA.

The Official Year Book of the Commonwealth has become an absolute necessity to every politician, public man, business man, and, indeed, no one who wants to know what is going on in the Commonwealth can possibly do without it. Each volume—this is No 6—issued by Mr. Knibbs is more comprehensive, more practical, and more useful than the last. The present book contains 1236 pages, every one packed with carefully-collected information, checked and rechecked on the weird machines which the famous statistician has under his command. Not only is there an immense amount of information given, any item can be quickly found. The index is copious and well arranged—as one would expect, indeed. Condensation has been brought to a fine art here, yet enough is always given. Although published at the end of June, it yet contains the results of the voting at the general election on 21st May, and the Referenda are also included. In other respects it is equally up to date. Many maps and graphs illumine its pages. A useful supplementary index enables reference to be made to the whole of the special articles which have appeared in previous issues. These cover items of interest, like Australian Fauna, Flora, Geological and Geographical features, as well as accounts of the Aborigines, and of Australian exploration. Altogether Mr. Knibbs has scope in the year book for his versatile genius, though it is not here that we can find any of his verses. These, though, are being published in England, and will discover our statistical expert as a human poet!

BOOKS IN BRIEF.

Czar Ferdinand and His People. By John Macdonald. (Jack, 12s. 6d.)

This topical and interesting account of the early history and later development of Bulgaria and its rulers contains just the information needed in a pleasantly readable form. Bulgaria is likened to a stream which, after running fast and furiously for a period, disappears underground, coming again to the surface. It is said that Russian soldiers in the Turkish campaign of 1828 were surprised to discover a Slavic race between the Danube and the Balkans, and somewhere about 1860 Mr. Shaw Lefevre, travelling to Constantinople, passed through the group of provinces, then under Turkish Pashas, which is now officially Bulgaria. He was struck with the natural richness of the country—and with its desolation. When in 1890 Mr. Lefevre visited the country a second time he found a parliamentary people governed constitutionally, democratic to the core, quick at learning all that Europe could profitably teach them, advancing by leaps and bounds. It is just this period of thirty years of which we get here a vivid account, illustrated by pictures and portraits, and prefaced by the story of that first vigorous, if not brutal, life before that five hundred years, during which practically the Bulgarian people as a people were non-existent. Mr. Macdonald has told his story well, and presents the Czar Ferdinand and his consort as the able pair events have proved them to be.

Siam. By Pierre Loti. (Laurie.)

When a traveller who is a poet and a writer of romantic books begins to tell about his travels one would need to be a poet also to describe the charm felt in following in his footsteps. Pierre Loti had always had foreshadowings of what his future life was to be. In his childish imagination he had seen himself a sort of legendary hero. He had travelled in thought long before he had been enabled to do so in reality, so that it is small wonder that when he tells us how, out of the depths of Siam, he saw the star of the evening rise over the ruined Angkor we ourselves are lifted into the regions of romance.

A Tour Through South America. By A. S. Forrest. (Paul, 10s. 6d.)

Mr. Forrest claims to be neither explorer, scientific historian, nor political theorist, but he has set down his impressions of a fascinating people and country during many months' touring through South America, particularly in the Panama zone. The section dealing with the canal is of particular interest. To many the chief charm of the book will be found in the illustrations, of which there are 145, all by the author.

Trans-Himalaya. (Vol. III.) By Sven Hedin. (Macmillan. 15s. net.)

This third volume of Sven Hedin's marvellous account of his two years' adventurous travelling in Tibet is as full of charm as were the former volumes; moreover, for all those who have not had a chance of reading them, there will be the added help of a recapitulation of some of the work which Sven Hedin formerly described. Beautifully illustrated, the volume is a delight to the eye as well as a source of instruction and a means of filling the blank places in the map of Tibet.

Towards Liberty. By Lucy Re-Bartlett. (Longmans, Green & Co., 1s.)

In a little book of seventy-four small pages packed with wisdom, Mrs. Re-Bartlett sheds a new light upon the Suffrage movement, and has given us three essays which men and women, suffragists and antis, alike would do well to read, because of her just and impartial view, and the splendid ideal set before her readers. The gist of her message is that freedom can only be assured to any part of a nation when it is spiritually ready for it; that the women of England as a whole are not thus ready; the average woman cannot get past the thought of the personal family happiness. The true value of militancy is to energise other women, and to show them that by the poverty of their own spirit they are retarding the progress of the spirit of man.

Messages from the Unseen. (Daniel, 1s. net)

A series of messages from a loving and loved wife to her husband and family. They come chiefly through automatic writing during sittings with the family. Some of the letters are very beautiful, one especially, concerning the origin of revivals, which are said to be caused by bands of spirit helpers whose special work it is to bring home spiritual truth and love to seeking souls. If any special area is seen by them to be favourable they concentrate their forces there, so that what at first seems but a little spark of light will gradually spread into a great conflagration.

The Headquarter Recruit. By Richard Dehan. (Heinemann. 6s.)

The publication in book form of these twenty-three short stories by "Richard Dehan" is a further proof of the extraordinary versatility of this remarkable woman, who, as Clothilde Graves, passed

almost unnoticed by the critics. When the "Dop Doctor" dawned upon an astonished world, the critics almost fell over one another in their haste to acclaim the writer, and it is not much wonder that Miss Graves believed that it was only because she had assumed a man's name that her work commanded success.

The truth is that her short stories, published chiefly in *The World*, had the fate of other short stories—that is, they were read with keen interest, but soon forgotten; whilst the "Dop Doctor," having the space to give a larger exhibition of the writer's intense dramatic force and extraordinary power of characterisation, held the reader breathless, not for ten minutes only, but for hours and days.

The stories here given to the public are models of what short stories should be—never banal, never wholly sentimental, yet with sentiment cropping up in an unexpected way, unconventional and virile. Readers of the book will want to retain it as a treasured possession for an occasional leisure half-hour. No two stories have a likeness. "A Chintz-covered Chair" is brutal in its naked force, whilst "Clairvoyance" is trivial in comparison.

SOME INTERESTING NOVELS.

Strength of the Hills. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. (Paul, 3s. 6d.)

Mr. Sutcliffe's novel has for its basis the old theme of the sturdy dislike of the country gentleman to the innovation of business, and the unrest of competition. His hero is the only son of a North Country squire who has had the pleasant upbringing of an ancient house, where the easy hospitality of its owners had been so much a matter of course, that even a debt has not been allowed to alter it. Straight as a die—a good fisherman and a sturdy huntsman—Roger Holt has never been roused from his tranquil laziness of mind until the knowledge comes to him that the increasing burden of their debts, one especially which is almost a crime, is killing his father. Their land lies in the moorland hill country, where of old the men who tilled the land did their own wool-combing, and neither steam nor factories had made their appearance. Roger Holt is wakened up from his lethargy by his love for a beautiful neighbour. He sets to work, and himself starts a small wool factory. His lady love taunts him with being a tradesman, and will scarce speak to him. To the father his son's course is anathema, so we get exactly the elements necessary to turn a very ordinary young man into a hero. Roger Holt succeeds in his business, vanquishes peacefully the rioters who had threatened to burn down his factory, and, as will be readily imagined, his lady love recognises his nobility, and marries a mill-owner. The plot is comparatively negligible; it is the characterisation, the white beauty of the moors, and the fine fight of Roger against circumstances which enthralls the reader from beginning to end.

The Law-Bringers. By C. B. Lancaster. (Hodder.)

Mr. Lancaster's story takes place in the North-West of Canada, and his heroes are two of the mounted police. The accounts of their adventurous rides, their taking prisoners alone by the mere majesty of the law seem almost beyond the bounds of belief. The two men have been rivals in love; the strength of the one lies in his spiritual side, in the other the animal nature is predominant. In the course of their work the finer of the two—Tempest—falls in love with and idealises a half-breed girl. Later on this girl is convicted of a crime, and the second man is detailed to search for her and bring her to justice. The story abounds in rich, full-coloured description, vigorous, and yet delicately put. It is not a novel which can be rushed through in a short railway journey, but is one to take up and read leisurely.

The Vision of the Years. By Curtis Yorke. (Long.)

A novel told in peculiar fashion. In the opening chapter we are introduced to a girl who is fulfilling the ordinary lot of endeavouring to earn her own living as a daily governess in London. In the next chapter Berenice receives a letter from an unknown godmother who offers to adopt her, and henceforth she has a delightful time, and marries the man she loves. The husband is a medical man, and his cousin, who has fallen in love with her, induces the doctor to speculate. In a chapter in which Curtis Yorke holds the reader in suspense the cousin comes to consult him; he has heart trouble, is overcome, and just out of his reach is the capsule containing the drug which relieves the agony. Berenice hesitates to give it him, . . . but just here comes the singularity which gives piquancy to the story, and to reveal the end would be to give the author away.

The Dragon. By M. P. Shiel. (Richards.) One of Mr. Shiel's tales about the destiny of China and Japan. He says that there is bound to be a fight to the finish between the English-speaking nations and the yellow races, and in this novel he describes the awful and sanguinary conflict, making the English-speaking allies conquer in the end.

Columbine at the Fair. By Kate Horn. (Paul, 3s. 6d.)

Miss Horn's heroine is a beautiful, selfish, country girl. Tempted by the lure of money and gaiety, she leaves her home secretly, and only awakens to the realities of life when her host makes fierce love to her. "She had to dance in Vanity Fair, over the sharp stones, with bleeding feet, and weary heart, before she won her soul."

The Man from Nowhere. By Victor Bridges. (Mills & Boon.)

This is one of Messrs. Boon's series of notable first novels. It is a sensational story, the style of which the reader will not be inclined to criticise, for it grips the attention, from the exciting opening when two men (who are the exact doubles one of the other) meet on the Embankment, to its dramatic close.

That Which Is Written. By Sybil C. Smith. (Methuen.)

Stories with the South African veld for a locale are welcome, because they give us pictures of unusual lives, and the characters often seem to us abnormal, because we cannot realise the atmosphere in which they live, in a country with which so much of romance is associated. Practically the interest of the story before us is centred in the daughter of an incapable widow, who, with her two sons and another daughter, have made some little attempt at farming. The younger girl, whose vivid nature detests the monotony of their poverty, is going to turn out badly, one is sure, though in this book we get no farther than the manner in which she leaves her home. Carlotta, the elder, is, in reality, a noble woman; she has, however, from her very isolation, fallen into the hands of a scoundrel, and when she meets the man who is really her peer, the struggle between her principles and her love is almost beyond her strength to support. It is the old, old story, but in a new dress and new circumstances, and so strongly and forcefully put that it cannot easily be forgotten.

Pleasures and Palaces. By Juliet W. Tompkins. (Hodder.)

The adorable Marie Rose is a cheerful young American, who has travelled so incessantly that "Home, sweet home" is a trashy song to her. A delightful friend resolves to teach her what "Home" means; so, on the principle that the best way to teach swimming is to throw the learner into the water, she induces the girl to take a flat, and then leaves her there without maid, meat, or knowledge. The drastic treatment brings about the desired result—and the acquaintance of a man who can cook, a tenant of the flat opposite.

My Father's Son. By W. W. Penn. (Hodder.)

This is a depressing book, the moral of which might be that it is hardly the first generation of university men entering into business who will find life therein a success. W. W. Penn, the son of a poor publisher, of a family where skimp and scrape has been the rule of life, gets a University scholarship, but has neither the moral stamina nor the worldly wisdom for his position. He tells lies, becomes a thief, and flies the country; yet through it all we know that a little sympathetic intelligence on the part of his family would have prevented the whole catastrophe, whilst, in spite of all, the father and mother have real heroism.

Detained by the King. By Arthur Maltby. (Ham Smith.)

A story giving some of the hideous details of the work of Jeffreys and Kirk in Edinburgh. At this distance of time such horrors as the burning alive of some hundreds of Covenanters seems scarcely credible. The heroine is Grizel Cochrane, who, with the help of the Countess of Dorchester, saved her father's life. The action is rather slow, but Grizel is very charming.

His American Wife. By George H. Jessop. (Long.)

A capital story, in which the hero nearly loses his beautiful American wife through his ambition, for it is not very easy for her to understand that his Parliamentary duties must often come before his duty to his wife. There are one or two comical Irish stories, which, though they may be chestnuts, never lose in the telling.

Red Mirage. By I. A. R. Wylie. (Mills & Boon.)

A powerful novel in a somewhat sombre setting. Richard Farquhar is a young officer whose father has fled the country because he is supposed to have sold plans to a foreign nation. His mother tells him more than once that she was not a suitable wife, because she is a womanly woman. (Miss Wylie has in her mind the old idea that vanity, delicacy, and love of luxury are the special qualities of a woman.) Richard falls in love with a girl who is almost a replica of his mother. The sacrifice of the father is repeated by the son, and both, quite ignorant one of the other, enlist in the French Foreign Legion. The glimpses of devilish treatment of the soldiers which one gets are revelations of fiendish brutality, but no doubt Miss Wylie has drawn from facts. The chief events of this fine drama occur in Algeria.

The Wilderness Lovers. By E. R. Punshon. (Hodder.)

A curious tale, as wild as the scene in which it is laid. Far away in the west of the United States two men had retired to the mountains because a millionaire Ahab had taken their vineyard. Pursued by "Ahab" one is caught and shot; the other escapes. Maddened by the fact that his brother's wife is with child, Nocent Baker rides to the plains and kidnaps a woman to care for his sister-in-law. This woman, a prim little English traveller, had never obtained the love she craved for, even from her husband, who has himself, only since their journey began, realised that he loved Ena. Here are, indeed, the elements of tragedy, for kidnapper and kidnapped are young, and have the beauty of youth. The various characters are set before us in so realistic a fashion that we seem to live and move with them.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

THE REFORM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

By REV. HERBERT BRANSTON GRAY, D.D.,

Late Warden of Bradfield College, Berks; Member of the Mosely Educational Commission to the United States, 1903; President of the Educational Science Section of the British Association, 1909.

Educational reformers everywhere have been looking forward with eager hope, and "stalwarts"—or those who have vested interests—with corresponding anxiety, to the birth of the educational measure which Lord Haldane first promised to the nation in January last.

Whatever be its scope, the one point which has excited the hope of the one party and the anxiety of the other is the official promise that for the first time in the history of English Education the Bill will form the basis of "a national system."

The "privileged" classes have, indeed, always nourished an uneasy feeling that any step taken by the State to guide the lives of its citizens will subtract from their own ascendancy, while the experience of the Nonconformists in the "middle" classes has hitherto led them to the suspicion that any action of the legislature might show an undue leaning towards the interests of the Established Church.

Happily, the readjustment of political and religious inequalities during the last half century has reduced the fears of the latter to vanishing point, and, in the sphere of secondary education at least, they are ready to join hands with the party of educational reform.

The chief problem will undoubtedly be how to deal with the vested interests of the ancient universities and the older public schools.

Half a century ago the late Cardinal J. H. Newman declared that it was almost hopeless to expect organic reforms from within on the part of any institution which was financially independent of public support, especially when it not only enjoyed the advantage of historic and social prestige, but was also in a position to offer substantial gifts to those on the lower rungs of the educational ladder who were willing to be trained in accordance with its own traditional prescriptions.

It has, indeed, been largely due to the stubborn immobility of these privileged institutions that educational chaos has prevailed so long in the region of secondary education. But the power of the ancient universities has not been limited to the few who have accepted their benefactions. Ever since the establishment of the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, in 1858, they have wielded an indirect but real domination over the Curricula of the whole of the secondary schools in the country, not one out of a hundred of whose *alumni* has had either the ambition or the means

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to take up residence in the two universities.

But this is not all. The universities have set up the fetish of external examinations, before which not only adolescents, but babes of 10-14 have been forced to fall down and worship. The public schools of all grades and types have during the last half-century adopted from the universities this idolatrous worship, and have offered the enticement of scholarships by competitive examination to mere children, who begin to prepare for them soon after they are in their teens. And yet biologists are in practical agreement that such competitions involve a premature strain which results in permanent mental injury and physical atrophy in after life.

"The pressure of these competitive examinations," wrote Matthew Arnold forty years ago "is to offer a premium for the violation of Nature's elementary laws, and to sacrifice, as in the poor geese fatted for Strasbourg pies, the due development of all the organs of life to the premature hypertrophy of one."

But the mania for such tests of efficiency does not end with the children, though in that stage it is seen in its most pernicious aspect. The ludicrous complexity and multiplicity of examinations in Great Britain have also made us a laughing-stock among the nations of Europe.

Out of this educational chaos it is hoped and believed that Lord Haldane's new Bill will provide some means of escape, and will bring a simple central light out of Cimmerian darkness.

Another anomaly in the British educational system is that there exists no organic or even indirect connection between the highest seats of learning and the highest scientific training for business life.

This has been largely due to two causes:—

(1) The predominance assigned both at Oxford and Cambridge, but particularly at Oxford, to the pursuit of the two dead languages, by the allocation of two-thirds of their prizes to proficiency in those studies;

(2) Class-prejudice against embarking in any form of trade.

Happily the second of these causes is rapidly disappearing under the combined influence of a plutocracy founded on commercial success, and of the pressure of the motive—*il faut vivre*. Nevertheless, a University whose stalwart sons claim that she should resist social and educational reform and should continue to "whisper from her towers the last enchantment of the Middle Ages" is an institution which does not easily lend herself to the needs of a progressive and industrial age. And yet fifty years ago Herbert Spencer declared:—

> That which our schools (and Universities?) leave almost entirely out we thus find to be that which most nearly concerns the business of life. Our industries would cease, were it not for the information which men begin to acquire as best they may, after their education is said to be finished.

On which pronouncement a modern American thinker makes the following reflection:—

> It is a matter of commonplace knowledge that Spencer's prophecy has come true, and that England is reaping in vanishing markets and a decay of commercial prestige the fruits of her neglect of scientific instruction. Yet even now she only hesitatingly acknowledges that the causes of her industrial decline must be laid at the door of her short-sighted educational policy.

It would exceed the limits of this paper to dwell on many other anomalies in an educational system which nothing less powerful than the arm of the State can sweep away. But one thing is certain. Any future essays in educational reform must begin from the top and not from the bottom. And it will surely be a safe venture to prophesy that such a policy will dictate the scope of the forthcoming Bill.

It was perhaps inevitable that when, in the middle of the last century, an attack was made on "the empire of ignorance" among the poorer classes, the assault should begin from below. In 1847 it was discovered that half the adult population of England could neither read nor write. Twenty years afterwards Lord Beaconsfield "dished the Whigs" by "lowering the franchise to the man instead of raising the man to the franchise." It thus became a matter of immediate and imperative necessity that we should proceed to "educate

our masters." The Educational Act of 1870, and subsequent measures, were the result. But, as an exposition of a scientific policy of education, a beginning was made at the wrong end.

The field of Secondary Education has meanwhile remained, not indeed an educational waste, but an area into which the educational farmer has, for the past fifty years, been flinging experimental seeds in such indiscriminate profusion that they have choked and atrophied each other in their competitive struggle to attain maturity. No wonder that they have brought forth no educational fruit to perfection. The wonder is that they have, in spite of overcrowding, produced "in spots" such comparatively excellent results as have been achieved. No wonder again that the very projects, noble enough in their conception, which have been made for the educational progress of the poorer classes have not seldom proved an occasion of stumbling. The educational ladder which was set up "from the gutter to the University" has hitherto been a comparative failure, because the rungs have been insecurely fitted. The obstacles in the way of a promising elementary school boy climbing from the bottom to the top have proved insuperable in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. In other words, most of the scholarships awarded at Oxford and Cambridge, by aid of which alone a student can gain the benefit of a University education, are bestowed only on such as can afford a preparatory training at institutions, or with tutors, that demand fees far out of the reach of the poorer classes. It was not surprising to hear recently that out of 287 students holding scholarships at Oxford only three had come from elementary schools.

It is not too much to hope, and indeed to expect, that these and similar inequalities, which at present serve as "the invidious bars of birth," may be broken down by the forthcoming measure, to which many educational reformers look forward with hope, if not with confidence, as the golden dawn of a new educational era.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME IN ENGLAND.

By W. H. MASSINGHAM

Mr. Pease unfolded the new educational programme in England in a singularly clear and informed statement of educational policy. The present Bill is a small one, but he really sketched a system of national education renovated from top to bottom. The unborn babe is to gain something from schools in mother-craft, the infant is to pass at an early age into a new form of nursery school; childhood gains by the removal of the "Cockerton" restriction on subjects taught as well as by more physical training, school-baths, playing-fields, and medical treatment. The period of compulsory attendance is to be extended; and the pathway to higher education is then to be made smooth, partly by a compulsory provision of suitable schools, but still more by the co-ordination of existing miscellaneous schools, "academies," and polytechnics. In the highest stages of all, where universities, training colleges, and Imperial technical institutes hover between the "local" and the "national," Provincial Councils, covering large areas, are to combine delegated powers from local authorities with financial support from the national treasury. From the cradle to the grave, the crooked places of English educational highway are made straight, the rough places plain.

LACK OF TEACHERS AND SPACE.

The chief cost of Mr. Pease's reforms will be incurred when the Government proceed to make good the approaching dearth of teachers, and the increasing deficiency of buildings. The money saved in recent years by excluding infants will reappear in the more costly form of new nursery schools. The growing arrears of school building which

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have followed the Act of 1902 will then, we hope, be overtaken before another generation suffers. Room must also be made for "half-timers" to attend full time"; each with a school seat entirely his own. These are big holes to fill, and the sums required are much larger than will be needed for the handsome dole to London University, a new provision for training secondary teachers, more aid for medical inspection, school meals, and matters of that kind. A large new grant was offered as the price of Mr. Birrell's Bill, seven years ago, and since then the actual grants paid have been raided for other purposes; while educational finance has been badly muddled both by the national and the local authorities. Now the time has come when, Bill or no Bill, a "large and substantial additional sum" is urgently needed. "How much do you want?" one educator was asked. "The cost of a Dreadnought annually," was the answer.

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.

As for the religious difficulty, Mr. Pease properly faces it as a practical problem in education. It is no longer to be the duty of an education authority to force Nonconformist children into church schools, or *vice versa*. If any parent desire the freer atmosphere of a public school, under local public management, the public authority will provide the accommodation. But, except for the loss of these unwilling scholars, the voluntary school, of all denominations, is not to be interfered with. As the child passes from one school to the other, the grievances against private denominational control disappear. In a great many cases, the deserted school will disappear also. In the rural districts, a generous system of conveying the scholars some little distance whenever necessary is foreshadowed in Mr. Pease's suggestion that "the school shall be brought to the child, or the child to the school." All this fits in with the urgent demands of rural educational reformers for central schools serving several villages, and large enough to be efficient, in place of a mass of little schools.

NO BILL YET.

The weak point of Mr. Pease's position is that nearly all his proposals are not yet embodied in a Bill. He has done little more than brilliantly repeat the general terms of Lord Haldane's and Lord Crewe's monitions. But it is clear that he means to repeal the prohibition against building grants in the Act of 1870, and the intolerable charge on the parishes in Section 18 of the Act of 1902, and that he will interfere slightly with the constitution of the Local Authorities as at present established. But even these reforms depend much on the form in which they are put before the Legislature. In other matters, the drafting of Board of Education Bills in recent years has been disastrous from a Liberal point of view. Tricky schedules, sly repeals, disingenuous clauses, have twisted the best intentions of Liberal Cabinets into instruments of mere bureaucracy. The *personnel* of the Board of Education has happily changed since it last drafted a Bill. But it is very desirable that Mr. Pease should put his plans in black and white before the country, either in the form of Bills or Memoranda, without delay.

Next month articles will appear in this section upon The Inspection of Secondary Schools in Victoria, and upon University Reform

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS QUARTER.

CONDUCTED BY ALEX. JOBSON, A.I.A.

AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE LTD.

The increase in the net profit of this bank of almost £2450 to £28,312 for the past half-year is indeed encouraging to the shareholders. Though the increase is not such a great one, yet it is indicative of progress, and is, moreover, what shareholders are pleased to see. By comparing the ratio of net profits to the average assets for the years ended 30th June, 1912 and 1913, respectively, this process can be even more clearly seen. In thus arriving at these ratios it is necessary that the profits should be taken before interest on inscribed deposits is charged. Although this interest is a first charge upon the earnings, yet as the deposits are irredeemable, and thus in a sense capital, they are quite distinct from the public liabilities of the bank Computed upon this basis, then, the earnings for the year ended June, 1912, amounted to £105,000—over £18 8s. per £1000 of average assets For the June, 1913, year, however, the proportion was better by over £3, reaching almost £21 10s. Although it may be that special factors contributed to this increase, which may not again recur, yet there is ample evidence of improvement in the earning power in this bank's assets.

* * *

Another reason for gratification on the part of the shareholders is the strengthening in the bank's position during the year just ended. There has been an increase of over £324,000 in the readily negotiable assets to £1,482,000, which is equivalent to about 53 per cent. of the public liabilities due in the main to a reduction in advances of over £308,000 to about £3,865,000. This reduction is far from encouraging, suggesting as it does a decline in the loan business. It may be, however, that this is not the real reason, but that it is due more to the realisations of old inherited securities and pastoral properties. Still, without some official explanation, a definite reason cannot be assigned.

There is one matter which rather contradicts the assumption as to the decline, and that is the increase in deposits of more than £30,000 to nearly £2,530,000. This increase has been accomplished, despite an internal decline, brought about by the Government deposits having been withdrawn. The amount thus paid out is not stated, though it is evident that at least £80,590 was so dealt with. This amount was shown separately in the December, 1912, accounts.

* * *

The steady growth in the reserve fund, now £25,000, is also a matter of gratification, for although it is not very large, yet it continues to increase. The proportion of the profit appropriated—£10,000 out of a net profit of £28,312 earned—is quite fair The dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the half-year absorbed £17,932, and it will be preferable to see the profits larger and the reserve fund even more solid before this rate is increased. It is not for the security of the depositors that the reserve fund is so much needed, but rather for the proprietors. The public liabilities, which now amount to nearly £2,800,000, are amply secured by over £5,710,000 of assets; or, putting it another way, the bank holds over £204 in assets for every £100 of liabilities. It will be seen, therefore, that the depositors are well secured.

* * *

On the market at the present time these shares are quoted at 12s. 3d., though fully paid to £1. At this price the yield is just about 5 per cent., which, however, is low, compared with that of six months ago, when the yield was equivalent to £5 11s. per cent., the shares then selling at 10s. 9d. At present prices the shares are worth serious consideration, especially as the bank now seems to be in a sound condition, and its assets should be worth far more than the value of 12s. 3d. per share set upon them by the market

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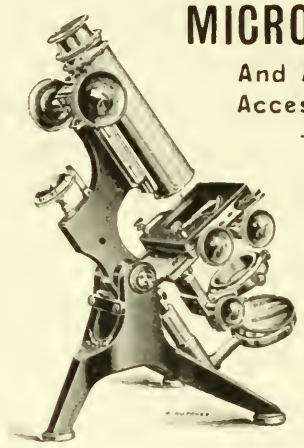

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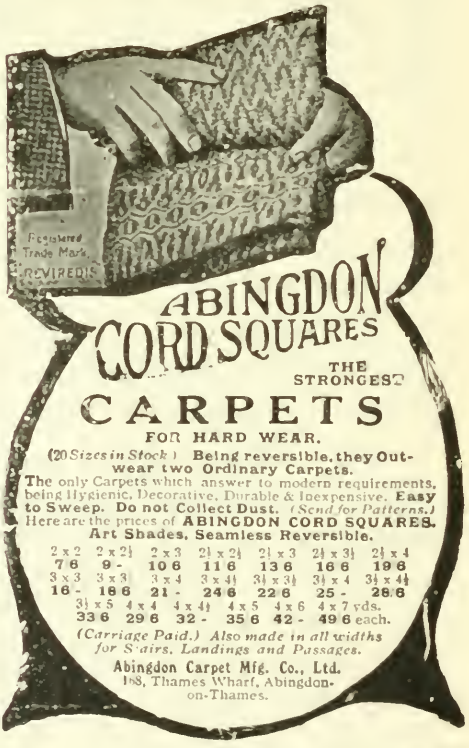

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The net profit of £9027 earned by this catering company for the June, 1913, half-year is about £280 less than that of December, 1912. From this one would be led to surmise that the period had not been so profitable. By reason of the fact, however, that the December profit included £1180 which was derived from the sale of property, it will be seen that the trading profit for June was in reality better by £900. This improvement is due to a rise in the gross earnings of over £4370, or £59,700, whilst the expenses were only increased by £3470. The percentage of net profit to gross earnings was 15.1 per cent., as compared with 14.7 per cent. in December.

* * *

Of the profits earned, the usual 10 per cent. dividend absorbed £4850, an increase of £150, due to a dividend being paid for the three months on the new capital of £6000. In addition, £4000 was added to the reserves, which now stand at £19,000 for general reserve, and £8000 dividend equalisation reserve. The Directors will doubless be encouraged in their expansion policy by this improvement in the earnings. During the past half-year the purchase was completed of the Market-street property, upon which they obtained £13,250 under mortgage at 4½ per cent. In addition they purchased the property adjoining the factory at Darlinghurst, upon which already extensions have been commenced, which, it is expected, will be complete during the current period. New tea-rooms were also opened in three centres in the city, whilst business has just been begun in a fourth.

* * *

For these extensions money is required, so that the expenditure of over £16,500 upon freehold land and buildings, which now appear at £40,850, is not astonishing. The plant, machinery, furniture and fittings asset, £38,195, is practically unaltered, there having been but little outlay thereon. Cash, which now totals £11,300, is £4800 more than in December, but this, no doubt, will be required before the factory is complete.

In regard to the assets, there is an apparent conservative valuation placed thereon, though the method of grouping leaves much to be taken for granted, and more to be desired. The present value of the leasehold premises and improvements, after (it is stated) ample provision has been made for depreciation, etc., is £20,550. The assets: plant, machinery, fittings, etc., £38,000, is large, and is above 30 per cent. of the total realisable assets of £123,300. The real value of this asset depends mainly upon the continuance of the business as a going concern.

* * *

The indebtedness of the Company to external creditors is £22,450, being £1800 less than in December. There is, however, the new mortgage liability of £13,250. After deducting these liabilities, together with the current dividend and the goodwill of £45,000, there remains a surplus of assets amounting to over £82,800. This surplus is applicable to the paid-up capital of £100,000 in £1 shares, and reserves of £27,831, less, of course, the goodwill, which leaves 16s. 7d. per £1 share, being a slight improvement upon the surplus six months ago. The last sale of the shares was made at 25s., so that in this price there is 8s. 5d. per share for goodwill, which is slightly below that of 9s. 9d., in February last. The investor it seems, is rather shy at the present time, chiefly, no doubt, because of his fear of possible effects which awards of the wages boards are going to have upon the earning capacity of the company. This company's shares some four years ago sold readily at 30s. to 32s., at which time there were but small reserves, and the profit was below that now obtained, whilst now at 25s. the market is quiet. Not only is the dear money market responsible for this, but other possible causes are the uncertainty for the future of catering concerns, as well as an unwillingness on the part of investors just now to purchase trading companies' shares.

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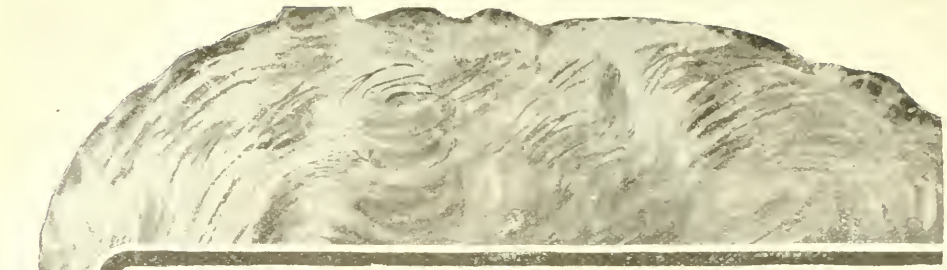

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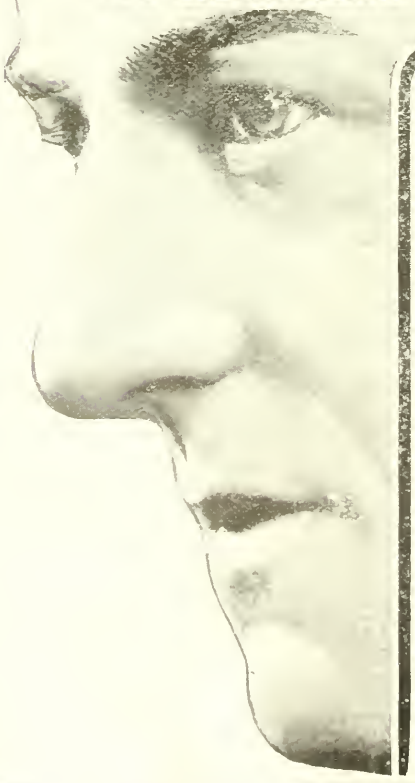

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THE OVER SEAS CLUB.

NOTES AND REPORTS.

The Organisers' Tour.

Mr. and Miss Wrench left West Australia on August 13 by the "Nestor" for Durban, where they will start their extensive and arduous campaign throughout South Africa. They propose to spend three months in the Union, and expect to reach London before Christmas. The Organiser reports having had most enthusiastic meetings in West Australia. At Perth he addressed a monster gathering some 2000 strong, and altogether appears to have found the branches well organised. As usual, his cheery personality gave additional heart and impetus to all the local secretaries and committees.

The Question of Union.

The visit of Mr. and Miss Wrench has resulted in the starting of many new branches, as well as in the giving new life to those already established throughout Australasia. In New Zealand, far more homogeneous than Australia, the various branches are federated together. The Over Seas Clubs there have decided upon a uniform subscription, and united action, when required, is now easy. That is as it should be. Ere long the various branches in Australia will be federated, but whether the clubs in each State should first be united or whether the Union should be at once a Commonwealth matter, is for the branches themselves to decide. Union is strength, but the difficulty of federating all the branches now is obvious. The easier way is to bring all the clubs in each State into line, and afterwards federate the States. That is the simplest method, but it may not be the best. The matter is now receiving attention by the various clubs. The obvious advantage of uniform rules and regulations and concerted action will commend itself to everyone. In Queensland this has been at once recognised, with the result that last month a conference was held in Brisbane.

Ultimately a meeting of the representatives of the different States will have to be held, and pending any definite arrangements being made in the matter, I will be glad to receive correspondence on the subject, which will reach all the branches in the pages of the Review.

Those wishing to start branches of the Over Seas Club in their town or district can obtain all information from the secretary of the club in each of the States. (See names and addresses, page 744.)

A Thing to Avoid.

Every branch is autonomous and can do as it likes, but it is certainly inadvisable for any committee to alter the wording of the fundamental objects of the Club. One of the advantages of federation would be the avoidance of anything like this occurring. We have to remember that throughout the Empire the motto, creed and objects of the Club are known and definitely accepted by every member. With the best intention in the world, and following out the spirit of the Club, too, one of the branches has altered Object 3 to read: "To insist on the vital necessity of maintaining British supremacy on the sea *and in the air*." We all agree, I expect, in the need of adequate provision to make Britain strong in the air, but if branches begin altering the Objects of the Club, changes will inevitably be made which will not be approved by Over Seas members, say, in Africa, Canada or New Zealand. The great value of the Over Seas Club is that it draws together people living all over the world. Every branch has now the same common objects. They ought not to alter them unless every branch throughout the Empire wants it. Incidentally, if the wording as sent me is correct, the alteration is inaccurate because British *supremacy* in the air cannot be *maintained*, for alas, it does not yet exist!

Branch Reports.

I should be glad to receive notices from every secretary in Australasia about the activities of his branch, together with any photographs of the doings of the Club. Please note, though, that if these communication reach me after the *20th of the month* they will be too late for insertion in the number appearing early in the following month. Several secretaries have complained that their reports have not been published in the Review. This is either because they reached me too late, or were addressed to Mr. Wrench, who now has them in South Africa!

Club Notes.

Melbourne.—The chairman, Mr. Peters, reports that the branch has now 800 members, who greatly appreciate the Club rooms in Empire Arcade. These are so popular that it has been found necessary to secure new rooms for lady members in the same building. A second billiard table has been installed. At the inaugural smoke night given at the Club rooms, the Lord Mayor, Alderman D. V.

THE MELBOURNE BRANCH'S CAR ON WATTLE DAY.

Hennessy, president of the branch, presided over the gathering, which numbered some 400. An excellent programme was provided. Wattle Day was observed by the lady members, who obtained about £25 for the charities. A children's day is to be held for members' bairns. A special celebration night with "The Dandies" is being held on the Club's birthday (August 28). The committee are giving prizes to the girls and boys in the State schools of Victoria, and to boy scouts for essays on various subjects. Lectures are to be held fortnightly. A billiard tournament is going on, and chess and draught competitions are being held. The library is making rapid progress, but donations of books will be welcome. The visiting British M.'sP. will be welcomed by the Club on arrival in Melbourne, and an address will be presented to them.

Ballarat and Bendigo.—Branches of the Over Seas Club are being started in both these cities, as well as in other towns in Victoria.

Wagga Wagga.—Mr. F. Furnell reports that the membership is now close on 70. The monthly meeting was held early in August, at the president's house, and proved the most satisfactory this young branch has yet enjoyed. A syllabus, covering the next few months, was considered and agreed to. It includes an address on the History of the Over Seas Movement—on the Club's birthday—a discussion on what women have done, and are doing, for the Empire: special commemoration of Trafalgar Day, and other appropriate events.

Hobart, Tas.—Mr. and Miss Wrench gave a great fillip to the branch here, writes Mr. H. T. Gould (president). Over 100 new members were quickly enrolled, and we now number 425. The women's branch is becoming stronger every day, and it is hoped that a junior branch, on the lines recommended by Miss Wrench, will soon be started. At a reception given to His Excellency Sir William Ellison-Macartney and Lady Macartney by the Victorian League, the Over Seas Club, the Society of St. George, and the Boy Scouts also took part. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at the harmonious way in which these bodies were working together. He stated that the visit of Mr. and Miss Wrench had proved an incentive to them all to do still greater work in the interests of the Club. Mr. Gould, junior, on the occasion of the Organisers' visit, proposed the toast of "The Flag of Old England" in a most eloquent speech, which I regret lacked space forbids me to print.

Rockhampton, Q.—The local branch is very much alive. The members now number over 70. At a recent meeting, the secretary, Mr. R. F. Grimes, reports it was decided that the president, Alderman Renshaw, should be the Club's delegate at the Over Seas Conference in Brisbane. Club members will meet the English Parliamentary party to welcome them on their arrival at Rockhampton. A sub-committee was appointed to approach the St. George's Society, with a view to a combined anniversary, and for a Trafalgar Day celebration.

Toowoomba, Q.—Mr. Sydney Austen, hon. secretary, reports that the branch is progressing very well. There are now 500 members, but the number is expected to exceed the thousand within a few months. The branch was represented at the Brisbane Conference on August 11.

Longreach, Q.—Mr. Meacham advises that the enrolled members now number 370.

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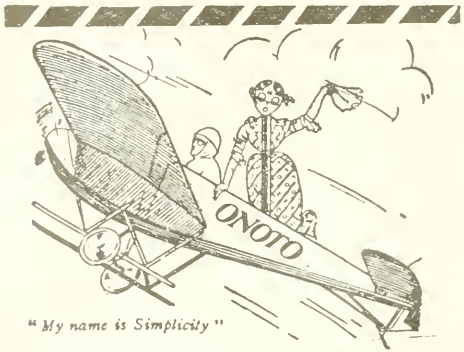

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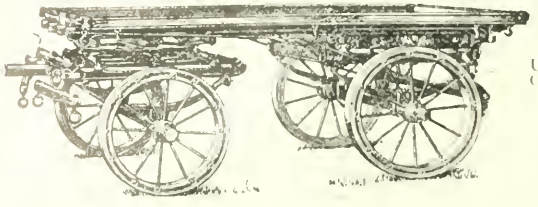

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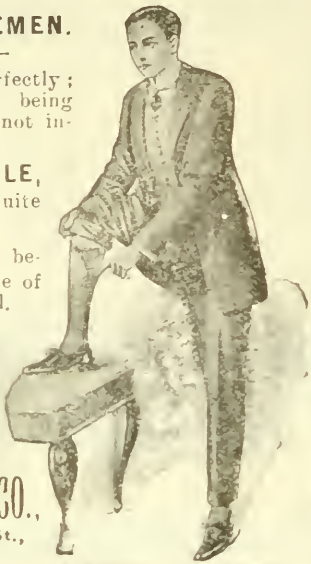

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