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THE REVIEW  
OF REVIEWS  
FOR AUSTRALASIA 9<sup>d</sup>

OCT., 1912.



THE LATE  
MR. W. H. JUDKINS.

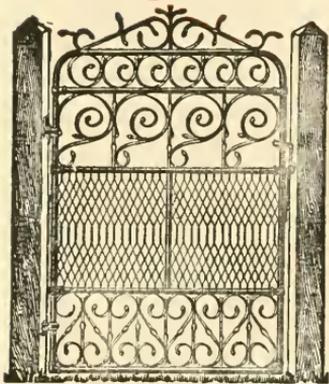
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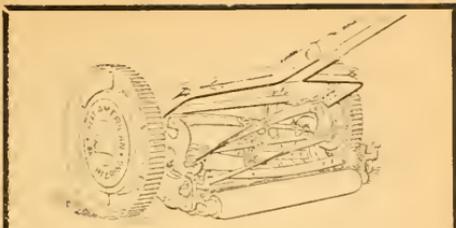
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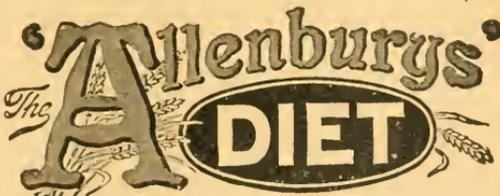
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(ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 8/6.)

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# OSTER

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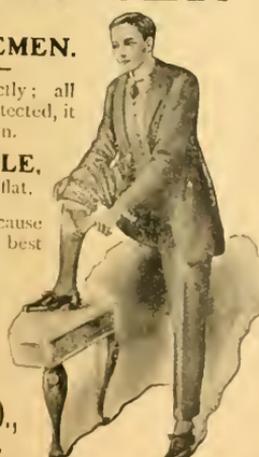
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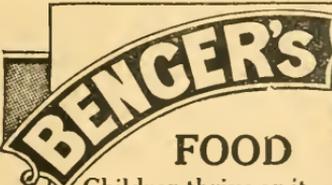
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Photo.]

THE LATE MR. W. H. JUDKINS.

[Burlington Studios.

# MR. W. H. JUDKINS.

## A ST. GEORGE OF THE NEWER CHIVALRY.

By REV. R. DITTERICH.

The Editor of this REVIEW did not long survive his English chief, Mr. W. T. Stead. Between the two there was a bond of reciprocal personal esteem, and an affinity born of common ideals on social reform. Each in his own sphere was a warrior under the banner of civic righteousness. Each met with much obloquy on account of his principles, and each left a memory to be cherished by all who love justice and goodness. In the deep waters of the Atlantic Mr. Stead went down, meeting death like a man of British blood and faith. And through the deep waters of pain and suffering Mr. Judkins passed with the same conquering heroism.

AS EDITOR.

For seven years he was Editor of this journal. His literary qualities are known to its readers, and need no further mention. He brought to the task of editorship an alert and ready mind, a flowing style, and, above all, a grand enthusiasm for lofty ideals of public life. His views often required courage for their utterance, and that courage was never known to fail him. It would sometimes have been easy to leave things unsaid, and so avoid giving offence to readers, but that was not his way. A journal was to him a means of propagating certain convictions, and not a money-making business. As he was on the platform, so was he in the REVIEW—a champion of the higher nationhood, a wrestler with evil, a St. George of the newer chivalry fighting, not fabulous monsters, but those masterful dragons of social vice whose cruel fangs are on the lives of men, women and children all around us.

THE MAN.

Mr. Judkins was born at Maryborough, Victoria, in 1869. His parents, of whom the father is still living, belonged to the Methodist Church. He was converted in early life, and entered the ministry as a probationer. On account of unsatisfactory health he retired from the work not long afterwards. In New Zealand, whither he had gone, he remained for a few years, and took a prominent part in fighting for the cause of local option. This was part of his preparation for the great work awaiting him later on. In 1902 he returned to Victoria, and soon became popular, both as a lay preacher and a temperance advocate. In the Church he rose to high positions, being elected yearly to the Representative Conference of Victoria and Tasmania, and also to the last two General Conferences of the Australasian Church. The testimonial of over £1800 raised to mark public appreciation of his work is but one

token of his place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. In his wife Mr. Judkins found one who was in thorough sympathy with his work, and who frequently accompanied him to his meetings in the stormy times, when it meant great discomfort, besides the indignity of being followed through the streets by roughs using the vilest language to express their hatred, both of goodness and its advocate. She, with her one little girl, remains, not merely to mourn their loss, but to treasure the memory of a kind husband, tender father, heroic reformer, Christian gentleman. To them he has left the legacy of an influence that must always be precious. His last illness was borne with calm fortitude, and an unwavering faith that was an inspiration to all who saw him, and on Tuesday, September 3rd, he passed away in peace, after more than a year of intense suffering and repeated operations. While laid aside he wrote a series of articles, which have since been published in booklet form, under the title, "From the Mountain Top." It is a beautiful expression of the calm, heroic faith which subdued pain into an agency that refined his character as gold is tried in the fire.

To his intimate friends he was a model of friendship, and they can say of him, as David said of Jonathan, "Very pleasant hast thou been unto me." At the funeral service, held in Wesley Church, Melbourne, a great throng of people crowded out the building on a busy week afternoon, while hundreds upon hundreds more gathered outside and along the street. A similar concourse assembled at the Booroodara Cemetery, where his remains were laid to rest. On the following Sunday afternoon two thousand people were present at Wesley Church to hear tributes to his worth and work from Social Reform leaders who had braved the storm with him in his fighting days. Among these were the Rev. H. Worrall, who exposed the gold stealing, and effected a reform through an Act of Parliament for its suppression; Mr. John Vale, for twenty years Secretary of the Victorian Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic; Rev. J. C. Martin, who succeeds Mr. Judkins as Superintendent of the Social Reform Bureau; the Rev. A. R. Edgar, the minister of Wesley Church, which has been all through the rallying centre of reform; Mr. S. Minger, a true Christian gentleman; and myself, as Editor of the *Spectator*, the weekly paper which has been the consistent and outspoken literary organ of every movement for social righteousness for years past. The Rev. T. S. B. Woodfull, whose name

was linked with that of Mr. Judkins as a social reformer perhaps more than any other, gave a tribute of admiration on the following Sunday. It is not too much to say that the tributes paid were impressive, and that the subject was worthy of them all.

#### THE REFORMER.

Mr. Judkins began his social reform work while in New Zealand, where he became Organising Secretary of the Temperance Alliance, and took a prominent part in organising the third great poll of the people on the liquor question. Of these polls there have been seven, with an increasing body of opinion for prohibition. The record is interesting. It is as follows: (1) 48,993, (2) 98,312, (3) 120,542, (4) 151,524, (5) 198,768, (6) 223,466, (7) 259,995. At the last vote a clear majority of 54,282 voted for the national extinction of the traffic, but the law requires a three-fifths majority.

But his great work was done in Victoria, whither he returned after another breakdown in health. He soon became popular as a platform speaker in and around Melbourne. He had the gift of saying things in a striking way, a faculty for apt illustration, a calm clear method of reasoning out a case, a plentiful supply of humour, a remarkable power of repartee, a voice singularly pleasant and far-reaching, and, behind all, a heart that so evidently was touched by the sight of wrong-doing and its awful consequences. Others could speak well, but he could speak better. Such was the hero, and the clock struck the hour for his appearing.

#### RAMPART LAWLESSNESS.

In 1906 vice had become utterly shameless in its absolute defiance of the law and conscience of the community. Never had gambling been so rife. A totalisator, kept by John Wren at Collingwood, was a perfect citadel held by a lawless gang. It had barbed wire protection against invasion. Its spies and pickets guarded the entrance and gave warning against any suspected foe. Thousands of people made it their gambling centre. It was a terrible blot upon the city. It led large numbers into the bad habit. John Wren became a hero to these people. The place was ultimately captured by the police, and held by them for a time, but afterwards the police were got out, and the old wretched business resumed its sway. In the city itself great gambling clubs were regularly carried on, and the agents used were largely convicted criminals. It was only with great difficulty that evidence could be obtained of their doings, so rigid was the system. Men suspected of giving information were followed, threatened and assaulted. A reign of terror existed. When one looks back it seems almost incredible that things could have been what they were.

The liquor traffic was in a similar state of lawlessness. Sunday trading was rife. By hundreds men could be seen entering and leaving hotels during prohibited hours. Convictions for drunkenness,

accidents through drink, and violence from the same cause were common. The papers reeked with the doings of drink.

Along with these evils was the prevalence of prize fights of a brutalising nature. The descriptions of these given in the public press were most revolting. They were mere expressions of the savagery that lurks in human nature, and that begets savagery in those who look on. Men were beaten into insensibility.

Unregistered pony racing was another of the curses inflicted by the gambling promoters. It was a means by which blacklegs and sharpers could prey upon each other, and as the "Age" put it, "plunder any unsuspecting citizen who might mistake pony races for legitimate sport." From Tasmania another peril came through Tattersall's, a gambling institution which had been expelled from every other country, but which had corrupted Tasmania's politicians by money gifts. Medical institutes were also carrying on a business that was utterly shameful in its nature and effects.

#### A THRILLING CAMPAIGN.

The whole story of the great campaign against these evils cannot be told here, nor can space be found for the part played therein by men like the Revs. A. R. Edgar, J. Nicholson, T. S. B. Woodfull, H. Worrall, the Hon. S. Mauger, G. Swinburne, J. Balfour, W. Hutchinson and others. But Mr. Judkins was the man whose voice roused the people generally. He spoke so as to compel attention. Soon his meetings were thronged. The largest halls in all the suburbs were too small. Sometimes eight hundred people could be seen outside, while every inch of available space within was occupied. The opposition came. Its supporters could yell, throw eggs, set up organised attempts to silence him. But, above all, the clear ringing voice would rise in triumph, the point would go home, the story would carry its message, the appeal to the nobler nature prevailed. After these stormy assemblies mobs of the baser sort followed him along the streets seeking an opportunity for further insult and, sometimes, violence. But he had a bodyguard of valiant men who never failed to gather round him. Members of the police, too, who knew too well the truth of his charges, were his faithful allies on these occasions.

The ruffianly element sometimes got the assistance of that ass, the law. Thus Mr. Judkins was once asked to give a Gospel address at the Gaiety Theatre on a Sunday afternoon, at one of a series of services arranged by the Y.M.C.A., in order to reach the masses. Several men who were known to be noted followers of Wren disturbed the meeting by throwing rotten eggs. The men were secured by the police and convicted, but the inevitable appeal followed, when a judge upheld the appeal, on the ground that the meetings could not be defined as "Divine service."

## PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

Public opinion was so stirred that reform legislation was felt to be absolutely necessary, and the Hon. T. Bent, the Premier, brought in bills for dealing with both the licensing and gambling questions. These had a stormy passage in the Houses of Legislature, but in the end both were carried, although the form was greatly modified in order that a majority might be secured. The result was the closing of Wren's tote, the quarantining and then suppression of great gambling clubs, the limitation of racing, and the prohibition of street betting. The law was again evaded for a time, but its provisions were enforced with the results just named. The Licensing Bill provided for a Reduction Board, whose task was to close all hotels beyond a certain proportion to the population, and allot compensation to be paid out of a fund raised from the trade itself. Any reduction or extinction of licenses by local option was barred by the bill, which remains in force until 1917. This greatly disappointed Mr. Judkins and those who fought with him, being a denial of the people's right to local veto. Nevertheless, under the operations of the Board about 100 licenses a year are being taken away, while Sunday trading was checked, at least to a large degree, by the provision that the buyer as well as the seller should be punishable. The failure to banish barmaids was another thing that grieved our friend. His chivalrous soul revolted at the degradation upon womanhood imposed by the traffic. The traffic in opium was another growing curse until Mr. Judkins took action, exposed the practice, and showed how the law was being evaded.

He founded the Social Reform Bureau, which had for its aim the whole circle of reform. The power of Tattersall's was considerably checked through firmer administration of the Federal Post Office, and in other ways, when means were taken to still import into Australia the prohibited gambling correspondence. The medical institutes died a hard death, having strong support in the Federal Parliament, but they were eventually exposed and shut up. It is not claimed, of course, that any one man achieved these notable results, but Mr. Judkins was the most popular champion of that reform movement, upon the crest of whose wave these things were done.

It had been felt that the forces of reform were too scattered, and that what was wanted was one place where workers for temperance, social purity, anti-gambling crusades, and for the promotion of good citizenship generally could meet to organise. The Bureau has done excellent work. The perils of city streets and parks for young people, the problem of caring for the poor, the administration of the laws recently made, the suppression of houses of ill-fame, and other similar matters, have come under its purview. Mr. Judkins was greatly interested in the Elberteld system of poor relief, and re-

peatedly brought it under public notice here. But we are hardly methodical and disciplined enough apparently to carry out its fine provisions.

## THE VOICE OF SLANDER.

The enemies of reform, eager to defend their abominable traffic by any weapon that malice could suggest, sought to defame his character. Private detectives were engaged to investigate his past record both in Victoria and New Zealand. But that record was clean. Charges of improper business dealings were launched, and these used to be shouted out at him in public meetings, but as soon as anything definite was asked for and obtained, the complete refutation was publicly given. It was hinted, in fact broadly stated at times, when his health gave way, and he had to retire, that he was out of his mind. This rumour was repeatedly spread, and for it there was no ground at all except the lying malice of people whose interest lay in evils against which he fought so nobly. The climax of all these vicious attacks came from a prominent liquor champion, Mr. J. C. Dillon, who publicly challenged Mr. Judkins to read out from the platform of a public meeting certain extracts which he would mark from the Beale report on drugs, etc. Mr. Dillon did not quote the words, did not formulate any charge, and gave as his reason that to do so would render him liable to legal action. Yet he dared Mr. Judkins to read them and clear himself from the implication that he was unfit to retain his position as a reformer. According to one of the daily papers, he said: "If Mr. Judkins gave a satisfactory explanation of the paragraphs he would say that Mr. Judkins had earned his position as a member of the community interested in public morality. If Mr. Judkins could not do so, he would say he should retire from the position he falsely occupied at the present time." The facts were that a Mr. Beale, a maker of pianos, had got himself appointed a Commission on the subject, had called no witnesses, but had simply culled items from here and there, and had, with a stupidity that was colossal, seen fit to include in one sweeping condemnation almost everything in the way of medicines that was not a medical prescription. He then singled out this Review as having published advertisements of some of these harmless things, and further, of having advocated certain immoral views published thirty years earlier by Mrs. Besant, in a book which she had afterwards withdrawn, and with which this Review had nothing whatever to do, and which, in any case, was published when Mr. Judkins was a boy. And all this was based on nothing more than the simple fact that in the English section of this journal there was given, without comment, a summary of an article by Mrs. Besant on another subject printed in the *Ymca-centennial Century*. Mr. Beale's report was withdrawn by the Federal Government, which saw its utter ineptitude. It was so manifestly malicious, so patently ridiculous, that it was simply amazing that

any sober man could have relied upon it as a basis for slandering the character of any one in Mr. Judkins' position. Needless to say, Mr. Dillon's challenge was accepted, and in the Temperance Hall, Melbourne, on February 28th, 1908, before a crowded and enthusiastic audience, Mr. Judkins read out the marked paragraphs, explained the whole case, and then went on reading from the report things that greatly disconcerted his traducers, who got much more than they wanted. He showed how utterly false were the charges, and how bitter the malice that prompted them. The speech was a masterly one, and a perfect triumph. Mr. J. C. Dillon left for a long voyage without replying, and, contrary to his promise, without admitting that Mr. Judkins "had earned his position as a member of the community interested in public morality." The charge was met and the slanderer beaten down. It never rose again. The whole of that magnificent speech was printed in this REVIEW for April, 1908, and it was reprinted in separate form. Our leader came out of all these conflicts with, to use his own expression, given in a moment of deep gratitude, "the unwavering confidence and the overflowing love of his fellow fighters." The following resolution was carried, the audience rising to its feet, waving hats and handkerchiefs in a tumult of cheering:—"That this meeting, having heard the statement of Mr. W. H. Judkins in reply to the passages of Mr. Beale's report, which reflect upon THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA, of which Mr. Judkins is the editor, expresses the opinion that the inferences of Mr. Beale, in reference to the magazine, are entirely unwarranted, and therefore unjust; and further tenders to Mr. Judkins the assurance of its unwavering confidence in him as an honourable man, a Christian citizen, and a leader of the forces which make for social purity and civic righteousness."

Such is the path of the reformer. He gives his strength for the good of others. His recognition is twofold. He gets vilification from those who fatten on the things that degrade, and he wins ungrudging praise from true-minded citizens.

#### DEEDS, NOT YEARS.

His public life in Victoria was short; extending little over six years. But they were six glorious years. In them he did a great work. He made a profound impression upon the public mind and conscience, and he left a purer land with better laws than he found on his return from New Zealand. Then for nearly half of these six years he was laid aside suffering the tortures of cancer. Again and again he underwent operations. Sometimes for months and for almost a year at a stretch he was unable to appear in public. Men thought his work was finished when he appeared on crutches and took the platform, to the boundless delight and admiration of his friends. It was then that he organised the Social Reform Bureau, and so signalled his wel-

come re-appearance in public life. That he could carry on his work, speaking to great crowds under the conditions of his health, was proof of the heroic soul that dwelt within him. Another thing that impressed me was his perennial freshness as a speaker. Speaking so often to the same people on the same subject, he had always something new and arresting to tell them. No man spoke so often on few themes and achieved exactly what he did in this way. He was absolutely fearless. No matter who the dignitary behind whose neglect or complicity evil sheltered, Mr. Judkins singled out that man. He might be a Minister of the Crown, a Commissioner of Police, an eminent legislator—it mattered not. He went for the biggest game. He was an Achilles who sought out Hector in the strife. A clever cartoon pictured him as David meeting Goliath.

And now he is gone. No more on this earth shall we meet the genial smile, the homely greeting, and that heart-warming appreciation of others that made his friendship so delightful. Never again shall we hear the clarion call to battle from his lips. But his memory remains. We still see him—on the platform, while before him a forest of waving handkerchiefs give him greeting, and cheers peal from lusty throats, drowning the hoarse rage of the baser sort; we hear the measured accents as he unfolds his case, until suddenly, like lightning flame, comes out some startling statement that strikes shame and indignation against evil into every heart. Yes, he was great. And he was winsome as great. It was a privilege to know him, to work with him, and among the treasures of life possessed by his friends his memory and influence will ever rank as a thing of purest gold. The work he loved will go on. Brave hearts will take his place as well as they can. Around his grave they pledged themselves to do it. He fought for God, and truth, and right. His life was short. At 43 he laid down his sword. But if men live in deeds, not years, then his life was not short. I cannot refrain from using, in conclusion, some lines he used to quote when rallying the forces of righteousness to the service of God. They are words of victory and inspiration:—

He hath sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call  
retreat.  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment  
seat:  
O be swift, my soul, to meet Him; be jubilant, my feet.  
Our God is marching on.

Our friend kept good step to that music. On the last Sunday upon which he was able to take public work he preached twice, in each case requiring assistance in the service. At night he spoke on the walk of the disciples with Christ to Emmaus, on the evening of the Resurrection. It was appropriate. They had said, "Abide with us, for it is towards evening, and the day is far spent." He, too, walked with God, and, like Enoch, is not, for God has taken him.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR AUSTRALASIA.

TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING, SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

If a mark is against the line the copy is a sample one. Will you read it carefully and then send Rs. 6d. either to your own agent or to "The Review of Reviews," T. and G. Building, Melbourne, and receive it for 12 months.

## THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, September 30, 1912.

The death of Mr. Judkins has temporarily left the editorship of the Australasian edition of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS vacant. It is our pleasure to announce that the position will be filled at the earliest possible moment by Mr. Henry Stead, a son of the founder of this magazine, the late William Thomas Stead. When their illustrious father met his death through the foundering of the "Titanic," it was arranged that his two sons, Mr. Alfred Stead, and Mr. Henry Stead, should share the responsibilities of conducting the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in London—the former as editor, and the latter as business manager. The passing of Mr. Judkins has necessitated a change of plans, and cable advices received last week inform us that Mr. Henry Stead will leave London at the end of the year, to take full editorial and managerial control of this magazine in January. Mr. Henry Stead is no stranger in Australia. He was associated with the Australasian edition of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS for a considerable time prior to Mr. Judkins' appointment to the editorial chair, and made many friends in journalistic and political circles. He is quite a young man, wonderfully like his father in appearance, and he possesses many of his father's best personal and literary characteristics. He may be relied upon to pursue a policy of energy and enterprise in the future conduct of this magazine.

**The New Editor.**

The most important prospective event will be the visit, in August, 1914, of over 300 notable persons, representing the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It is true, as Mr. James Bryce, and other notable visitors, have periodically reminded us, that Australia's isolation is one of the first things to strike visitors. Australians themselves are not unaware of the fact. Science, however, is rapidly diminishing the distance between the old world and the new, while there are other evidences that the work of bridging the gulf is

**An Invasion of Scientists.**

rapidly proceeding. Australia is beginning to loom larger in the world's eye, and is attracting the attention in Britain which formerly belonged only to Canada and the United States. The reflex influence of this fuller knowledge and closer acquaintance with the old world is better commercial relationships, and the attracting, not only of immigrants to this country, but representatives of the great national interests and schools of thought and learning which centre in the Motherland. There is a manifest desire in all this to teach and learn, and so strengthen the bonds of Empire.

It is the personal contact, after all, as Lord Chelmsford has expressed it, which inspires, gives the sense of proportion, and makes possible a true understanding the one with the other. From that point of view alone, to say nothing of the fillip which must be given to scientific research in this land of glorious possibilities, the coming of the British scientists in such large number must be hailed with satisfaction. The projected visit is the result of an invitation by the Commonwealth Government, at the instance of our scientific societies and universities, and the Commonwealth Government has generously promised £15,000 towards the expenses. The advertisement will be alone worth the money. The party is scheduled to arrive at Fremantle on August 4. Five days will be spent in Adelaide, seven days in Melbourne, seven days in Sydney, four days in Brisbane. It has been arranged that the first part of the Presidential Address shall be delivered in Melbourne, and the second part in Sydney. This arrangement, it has been naively remarked, will preserve an equitable understanding between two great cities. According to Professor David, the cutting of the address in halves will have a further advantage, because the ordinary presidential address, as he puts it, is very solid food, and by administering it in two doses, there is given increased time for digestion, and the comfort of the audience in healthy assimilation is enhanced. On this point, Professor David speaks with authority, it not with painful experience.

**The Personal Contact.**

### A Splendour of Excellences.

The State arrangements for this memorable visit are being entrusted to State executives; but there will be a central executive committee, with headquarters in Melbourne, on which the Commonwealth Government will be represented. The visitors are expected to include at least 200 official members of the British Association, including such eminent names as Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir W. Ramsay, Sir W. Crookes, and leaders of thought in the old world in the realms of astronomy, chemistry, geology, geography, mathematics and physical science, economics, engineering, zoology, anthropology, physiology, botany, agriculture, and education. The remainder of the party will comprise the wives of members and official lady members of the Association. Surely such a constellation of stars, such a splendour of excellences, has never been sighted in these southern heavens. It goes without saying that the visit is entirely outside the sphere of party politics.

### Is It a National Insult?

Mr. Fisher's Bonus for Babies Bill has been the most-talked-about item of political news during the month, but the Prime Minister has only laughed at criticism, and promised a quick despatch for the measure through both Houses. Opposition to the Bill has come from many quarters. An influential deputation, representing the Victorian Churches, waited upon Mr. Fisher, and urged, among other things, that there was a danger of the bonus proving a premium to illegitimacy. Mr. Fisher's treatment of the deputation was neither diplomatic nor courteous, and his reply showed either that he utterly failed to grasp, or declined to recognise, the weight of the arguments adduced. The *Sydney Morning Herald* has characterised the measure as a national insult—"an insult to the motherhood of a whole people"—a levelling of "the miracle of birth to a cash nexus." If the bonus is to be regarded purely as a charitable dole, there is some justification for passing so stern a judgment on the proposal, for, while there will doubtless be some mothers who will accept the money offered, an overwhelming majority of Australian mothers will as probably refuse the bonus with scorn, especially if payment has to be applied for. And if the bonus is not to be generally availed of, it may be taken for granted, on the basis of universal experience, that the least deserving will be the chief applicants. If, on the other hand, the ruling idea of the Bill is to promote population by encouraging larger families, failure to attain the desired end may be safely predicted. The causes which are responsible for low birth-rates are not peculiarly Australian. They are universal. They are part of the social complexities of the age, and the remedy is not to be found under a five pound note!

### A More Excellent Way.

There is surely a more excellent way of accomplishing what Mr. Fisher evidently has it in his mind to do than by distributing cash bonuses, a proportion of which may, as Dr. Arthur, M.L.A., reasonably fears, find its way into the "pubs." Dr. Arthur has suggested a way in which he believes this money could be better spent, with the same end in view. To give £5 to every mother, does not, he says, mean that the children will receive any better attention than they do now, or that there will be more of them. He is hopeful of a scheme being introduced that will solve the problem of infantile mortality. He wants to see all the elder girls in the public State schools given both theoretical and practical training in the care and management of children. "Foreign languages and music and drawing are all very well," says Dr. Arthur, "but the first thing to teach girls just blossoming into womanhood is how to rear babies." The ignorance of the average young woman in his experience is simply pitiable. His proposal is to establish creches in all the large public schools, in charge of trained hospital nurses, with trained assistants, and the elder girls of the school as further assistants. These, he claims, would be a great boon to many poor mothers, and they would, at the same time, enable the girls to gain practical knowledge of the way to take care of children. To people who might object that this proposal spells Socialism, Dr. Arthur replies that Socialism "is a good thing in some respects. It might be applied to the welfare of the young child, to reduce not only morality, but morbidity."

### Tackling a Hard Subject.

The Presbyterian Church in New South Wales has set itself a hard task; but the effort is none the less commendable on that account. The Prime Minister, Mr. Andrew Fisher, is a Presbyterian, and some time ago he accepted an invitation from the New South Wales Assembly to address the members on the industrial problem, as it confronts us in Australia to-day. His remarks set the Assembly thinking along definite, practical lines, with the result that a special committee was entrusted with the duty of collecting data that should at least throw helpful light on the subject. Specifically the committee was charged to carefully consider matters arising out of industrial questions as they affect the relations of the various classes of the community and the attitude of all classes to the Church; and, further, what is the duty of the Church towards harmonising complicating interests. To help them in framing a report that shall be of definite value, the committee, through their convener, have sent out circulars to a large number of people in public and commercial life who are regarded as qualified by experience, knowledge and interest to offer information on industrial questions as they affect the re-

lations of employers and employed, and who, at the same time, are recognised as being in sympathy with the ideals of the Christian Church. Plain answers are sought from the citizens thus circumscribed to the following plain and pertinent questions:—1. What are the causes for the apparent antagonism between employer and employed? 2. How far, in your opinion, is the Church concerned in the matter? 3. In what way can these causes be removed so as to promote a better understanding and a kindlier spirit? 4. How can the Church contribute to this? 5. What are the main reasons for the drift of the masses of the people from the Christian Church, particularly as concerns Presbyterian ordinances? 6. What means do you think the Church could use to bring about a better state of things? N.B.—If you can illustrate your replies by facts of your own experience it will be all the more helpful to the committee.

#### Where Does the Fault Lie?

Nothing but good can come from such an enquiry, and the spirit which has prompted it is praiseworthy. The business of the Church

is to preach the message of the Advent and promote the spirit and practice of the Golden Rule as between all men. If employers and employed are in danger of ignoring that teaching, and are seeking to work out their industrial salvation outside the range of influence of the Church's teaching, it is the duty of the Church to inquire why. There is much in the spirit of industrial unrest and turmoil to-day which is calculated to cause the Christian Church anxiety. But man's extremity is the Church's opportunity. In the abstract, it is almost accepted as an axiom that the masses are largely adrift from the Churches. If this is true, whose fault is it? Is the fault with the Church or with the masses? It is definite information on that point that the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales is now seeking through its special committee. With the characteristically practical bent of Scotsmen, the committee have determined that their inquiry shall be comprehensive, and that their report shall not cover mere generalities and reflections derived from the study of social questions or movements in other parts of the world, where conditions are essentially different from those prevailing in Australia. Their purpose is to obtain evidence at first hand from citizens who have studied the question right here. Every Church in the Commonwealth will be vitally interested in their quest.

#### The Great Australian Bite.

Sydney hotel-keepers are having trouble in their determination to abolish counter-lunches, a custom almost as old as the State. There was a popular theory in the earlier days that counter-lunches, especially in the back country, where



From the Sydney Daily Telegraph.

#### COUNTER-LUNCH LOGIC.

**THE PESSIMIST:** "Talk about prosperity—where's your prosperity when the pubs 'ave stopped the counter lunch?"

**THE OPTIMIST** (as he tightens his belt): "That proves it, mate. The publicans are so prosperous that they can afford to be independent."

salt-beef sandwiches were the staple provision, were a cunning device of the landlords for exciting a thirst. In later times the institution came to be regarded as a concern of necessity, or, in other words, a sprat to catch a mackerel. But another change has passed over the trade. The hotel business is not what it was. There has been an evolution in the public appetite which has led the hotel-keeper to cast about for legitimate economies and the abolition of the counter-lunch is one of them. But in the licensing business customers, as well as hotels, have to be graded, and by some of the Sydney publicans, remembering the character of their customers, the abolition of the free counter lunch is interpreted as bad business. The Sydney hotel-keepers are evidently not as well organised as the average trade union, for a number of them have ignored the general resolution to discontinue the free lunches. Not only has the cry of "blackleg" been raised, but the brewers are being petitioned to inflict a boycott, and thus assist the Licensed Victuallers' Association to "see that the blacklegs get no beer."

### More Tea, Less Whisky.

There is a natural evolution towards temperance for which Temperance reformers are not directly responsible. Thirty years ago whisky was the beverage of commerce in Australia. It was almost impossible to do business without washing it down with whisky. The morning and afternoon nips were epidemic. "Shouting" was the correct thing. All that has been radically changed by the arrival of the age of reason. It may not be that in the aggregate less whisky is being consumed to-day in Australia than thirty years ago. Population has substantially increased. But it is undeniable that whisky and business have become largely divorced. In the professions as well as in commerce men have discovered that it does not pay to associate whisky with business. The demand to-day is for clear brains and a strenuous application to business during office hours. Where the social custom demands it, tea is now largely the beverage honoured in place of whisky, as witness the extraordinary development of afternoon tea shops, with their thousands of regular patrons. These have become one of the social sights in all our large cities. The ladies may be credited with starting this new fashion; but where is the business man who does not appreciate the change?

### A Great National Enterprise.

The most important event of the month, an occasion of historic interest and national moment, was that picturesque ceremony at Port Augusta on September 14, when the Governor-General turned the first sod of the railway to Kalgoorlie. It marks the realisation of many dreams and heralds the linking up of this continent by a great transcontinental railway. The picture of the ceremony presented by the reports in the daily press was one to thrill the heart of every citizen in the Commonwealth. The actual spectators numbered about 2000, including the pioneers of this great enterprise, Governors, Senators, and members of Parliament, with a company of aborigines looking on in amazement, and the baby feet lying off in the gulf. In spirit and aspiration, all Australia was present, and, as the King's gracious message bore testimony, the motherland and the whole Empire were watching afar off, with admiration and approval. In his message to Lord Denman, the King cabled, "I desire, on the occasion of the turning of the first sod of the transcontinental railway, to express my keen sense of the importance of this great national enterprise to my people in the Commonwealth, and my best wishes for its complete success." The Secretary of State for the Colonies also cabled the congratulations of the Imperial Government, and expressed the opinion that this great undertaking would "redound to the strategic and commercial advantage of Australia." The new line is to be 1063 miles in length,

with 1 in 80 as its steepest grade. The gauge will be 4 ft. 8½ in. The highest point on the line will be at 103 miles from Kalgoorlie, at an elevation of 1354 feet. It has been estimated that the work of construction will be finished in from three to four years, and that the cost will be slightly over £4,000,000.

### A Group of Pioneers.

There were three men, at least, in the company which witnessed that historic ceremony, whose names are peculiarly associated with this undertaking. They were Sir John Forrest, Senator Simon Fraser, and Senator McGregor. Forty-two years ago, Sir John Forrest, as a young man, was one of the first to make the overland journey from Perth to South Australia. With some companions, he arrived one evening at Port Augusta, weary and travel-stained, after the perilous and trying journey. From that day, Sir John has never ceased to advocate the importance of this transcontinental line. One immediate result of that overland journey was the establishment of telegraphic communication. The sequel is to be seen in this great railway line. Senator Fraser, though in his eighty-first year, was another of the "makers of history." Thirty-four years ago, he helped to build the railway from Port Augusta northward. That extension will be part of the line to the Northern Territory. Senator McGregor, it is equally interesting to learn, was employed by Senator Fraser in the construction of that line. These three are proud men to-day, and everybody will echo Lord Denman's wish that they may live to ride on the first train which travels across from Port Augusta. Sir John Forrest is a statesman with a vision. Long years ago he saw as clearly as he sees to-day that this railway, making "cleansly in the wilderness and paths in the desert," would link up the continent, and prove one of the best assets in any system of national defence.

### A Bulletin of Demography.

The figures for 1911, in regard to population, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, offer an interesting and profitable study in statistics. During last year the gain to the population of the Commonwealth was the largest for any year yet recorded, and amounted to 143,624. The gain is represented by an excess of births over deaths totalling 74,321, and an excess of arrivals over departures amounting to 69,300. The interesting details compiled by Mr. Knibbs further show that at December 31, 1911, the population comprised 108 males for every 100 females. The total number of births registered, 123,193, was the highest on record, and the birth-rate of 27.21 per 1000 of the mean population was the highest for the past eleven years. These registrations represent 115,119 nuptial, and 7074 ex-nuptial births, the

latter representing 5.79 per cent. of the total births, the lowest rate for the last ten years, with the exception of 1910, when it stood at 5.75. The rate of infantile mortality was the lowest on record. The deaths under one year of age represented 68.40 per 1000 births, as against 74.81 per 1000 in 1910. Another gratifying feature is shown by the fact that the marriage registrations for 1911 constitute another record, both in number (39,482) and in the rate per 1000 of the mean population (8.79). Of the marriages registered, the number celebrated by ministers of the Anglican Church was 13,041; Methodists, 6810; Roman Catholic, 6712; Presbyterians, 5737; Congregationalists, 2401; and Baptists, 1372; while 1314, or about one-thirteenth of the total, were celebrated by civil registrars. In the figures dealing with the relative ages of persons marrying, it is shown that 1472 males and 8028 females were married under the age of twenty-one. The oldest couple married during 1911 was a bridegroom of eighty to a bride of seventy-four.

#### Anglican Autonomy.

Bishops, as well as clergymen and laymen within the Anglican Communion, are radically divided on the subject of autonomy for the

Australian branch of that historic Church. The Primate has recently given his voice against the proposal to cut the ecclesiastical painter. Bishop Frodsham, of North Queensland, is as emphatically in favour of it, and in his latest utterance at the opening of the Provincial Synod, he expressed himself in almost violent terms. "I would give my life cheerfully," he says, "if by so doing I could prevent any schism in the Anglican Church. I am second to none in my unswerving loyalty to the doctrines of the Church of England. I am tied by birth, baptism, confirmation, and ordination to the Church of England. I have no desire for anything that will mar the full communion between the Church of England and the Church in Australia. I believe that the whole Anglican Communion should march together in line—one in hope, doctrine, spirit. I believe in a Church which is truly national. But I also believe in the truth of those solemn words which I, at the dictation of the Bishops assembled, wrote down with my own hand at the last Lambeth Conference. 'We assert,' they said, 'the general principle of autonomy of National Churches within the Anglican Communion, believing that National Churches will give their best contribution to the life of the Church Universal if allowed to grow up freely in their own soil, and to develop under local conditions.'" He desires freedom, because he realises that if the Church is to thrive in Australia, her people must grow up in harmony with their environment. His earnest desire is "that Australians, who love Australia, who believe that the Church of England has a mission in Australia, who



REV. PROFESSOR RENTOUL, D.D.,

The new Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of Victoria.

believe in the guidance of the Holy Spirit for the Church in Australia, will take no rest until they make the Australian Church free—free to grow up in her own environments, free to live in willing obedience to the doctrine and teaching of the English Church, free to make and administer effective law, free to follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit, free to fully serve for Christ's sake that country which Ponce du Leon once called, with a sailor's vision, Tierra del Espíritu Santo—the land of the Holy Cross."

#### A Fair Rents' Court.

"We want some sort of a fair rents' court, and we want immigration stopped," was the request of a deputation representing the combined Labour leagues of the Sydney metropolis, which waited on Premier McGowen last week. Behind the deputation, it was argued, there were many thousands of workers. These complained that the increase in wages had been negated by the high rise in house rents. Mr. McGowen was not able to offer any satisfactory solution of the problem, but he promised serious consideration of the subject. There can be no question about the extravagant rise of house rents in Sydney and suburbs, or, for that matter, everywhere. It is part of the general tendency which has so seriously increased the cost of living, and made the average man look

askance. The increased price of material and labour is a chief contributory cause. The increasing demand for houses, with the rapid growth of population, is another. But, after all, the man who most feels the pinch of these phenomenal increases, and who is therefore the most to be pitied, is the salaried man—what would be called in England the middle class—the man who has had no corresponding rise in income, the man whose income is not affected by Wages Boards.

#### The Re-Assurance of Experts.

Two assurances have come from experts during the month which should go far to allay the fears excited by the critics of the Commonwealth defence system, whose name is legion. According to cable advices from Vancouver, Admiral Tate has been speaking in pessimistic tones of Australia's embryo navy, chiefly from the standpoint of an anticipated difficulty in getting the right sort of recruits, and enough of them, to man the fleet. Sir George King-Hall, who, from his practical experience as Admiral on the Australian station, is presumably better qualified to pronounce judgment than Admiral Tate, tells quite another story. In his view, the scheme of the Royal Australian Navy is the only practicable plan by which the Commonwealth could take its fair share in the defence of the Empire. "There have been great difficulties to overcome, and much opposition; but, by dint of hard work, perseverance, and hopeful confidence on the part of those who are engaged in the work, everything is turning out most satisfactorily, and in course of time the Royal Australian Navy will stand out as a most efficient division of the Imperial Fleet, of which every man, woman, and child in the Commonwealth will be proud." As to the possibility of obtaining naval recruits, Sir George gives this as his testimony:—"I do not believe that there will be any difficulty in manning the Royal Australian Navy by Australians; there has been none hitherto, and I am assured by those officers who are engaged in the training of these entries that they could not wish for men more amenable to discipline or keener in their work, and they are also animated by much esprit-de-corps."

#### The Second Line of Defence.

An assurance against the possibility of invasion comes from Colonel Foster, R.E., Director of Military Science at the Sydney University, as the result of careful observations. "A hostile army, including nearly 20,000 infantry, 4000 horse, and sixty guns, could not," he says, "invade Australia with prospect of success, if her forces at present existing were well trained and fully prepared for taking the field." And he further ventures the opinion that no foreign general staff would run the

risk of launching an invasion against Australia if it must encounter her existing forces, mobilised at war strength, and adequately commanded and staffed. The weak spot in any defence programme, under existing conditions, it may be judged, from the Colonel's observations, would be slowness in mobilising in case of sudden invasion. For this the break of gauge in the railways would be mainly responsible. A uniform gauge is imperative. It is a national necessity, and, as such, the matter should be taken up immediately by the Commonwealth Government, as a complement to the extension of the transcontinental line.

#### Defaulting Cadets.

Colonel Ryrie saw fit to move the adjournment of the House of Representatives to discuss what he described as the unsatisfactory state of affairs in connection with the compulsory training of cadets. His criticism was of methods rather than of the system. It is natural that the compulsory training should, in its initial stages, have many difficulties to contend with. The whole scheme is drastic. Parents, as well as boys, do not take kindly to the compulsory idea. Many of the cadets, it is also evident, do not, as yet, regard their drill in a serious light. In country districts, the grievances are most genuine, and it is not surprising that parents should complain of the conditions imposed. Colonel Ryrie ventilated the grievances of area officers who had to walk miles to deliver summonses. But what about the boys who have to tramp miles before and after drill, to arrive home long after boys should be in bed? The provision in regard to travelling is certainly not generous; in many cases it operates harshly upon boy and father alike. But at the worst, the grievances can only be reckoned as temporary, and time will supply the remedy.

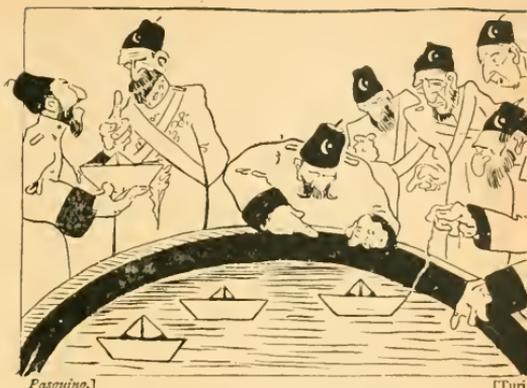
#### Governor-General's Eviction.

Whether the fault lies with the State or the Commonwealth Government, the Sydney public are rightly indignant at the notice which has been served upon the Governor-General to vacate his official residence in Sydney. Mr. Fisher lays the responsibility at the door of the N.S.W. Government. The State Ministers have sought to blame the Commonwealth Government. The Sydney people, however, have fastened the responsibility on their own Ministers, and the experience of Mr. Beeby, who was bowled down when he sought to explain his Government's position at a meeting in the Sydney Town Hall, sufficiently indicates the temper of the N.S.W. public on the subject. Such treatment of the King's representative represents the quintessence of shabbiness. By many it is interpreted as an insult.



[Minneapolis Journal.]

Unwarranted Suspicions.



[Fasquino.]

[Turk]

The Turks preparing to defend the Dardanelles.



[Hindi Punch.]

[Bombay.]

The Tempting Fruit.

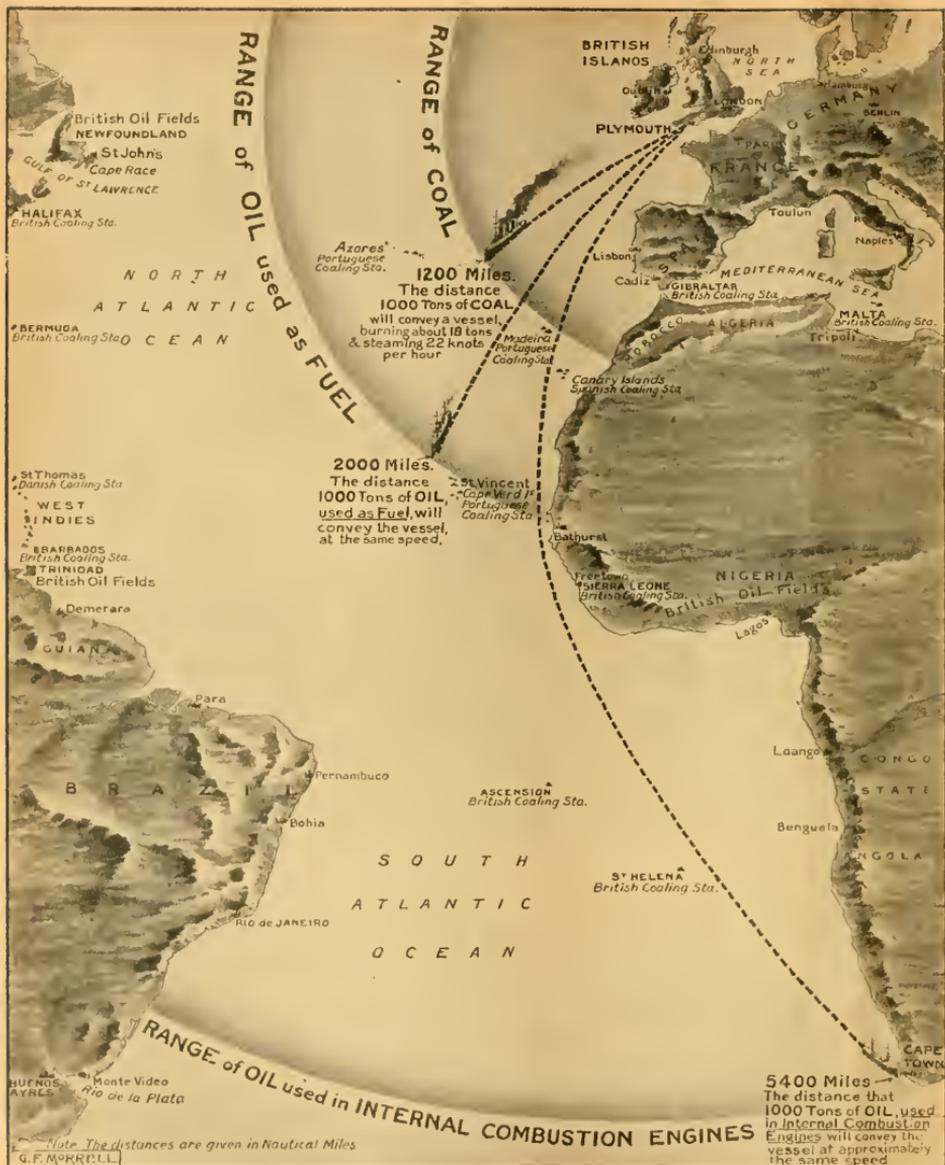
Let us hope that he may not slip and fall into the yawning abyss below.



[Gulbester.]

[Vienna]

Mammon and We.



## THE COMING REVOLUTION IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

Although 1,000 tons has been taken to establish the radius of action, it must not be forgotten that a Dreadnought can carry between 1,500 to 2,000 tons of oil in its double bottom, besides a maximum of 3,000 tons of coal. A vessel carrying enough coal to cross the Atlantic could go to Australia with internal combustion engines.



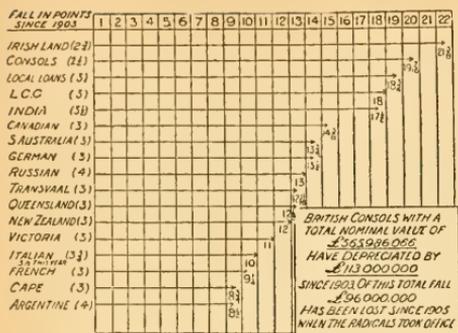
**Why Consols  
are Down.**

LONDON; *Aug. 1, 1912.*  
Consols have fallen with a most bewildering persistence in the last few years, and now have reached a point formerly thought impossible. This, of course, has brought prospective disaster upon the many who placed their small savings in national bonds, with a sort of belief that never could £100 be worth less than £100. Their interest is all right, but their capital is all wrong. There are numerous causes apparent to all, and others less clear, why Consols have gone down. We are concerned with them rather as an advertisement to the world of the country's credit than in the more technically financial aspect. Is there anything radically wrong with the country, and if so, what is it? To us the answer seems quite simple, always leaving aside the question of how far party politics and political platforms may momentarily affect the outward signs of national credit. Originally, when distances were greater and the Empire was smaller in actual counting size, the price of Consols represented the guarantee of Great Britain, and was only adversely affected by the risks of this country, since it was this country alone which decided on action or inaction. In other words, it was truly a national-

security. What do we find to-day? The case is very different. The various parts of the Empire, while tending politically to draw together around the Mother Country, are financially independent, borrowing on their own credit, and spending the results of their borrowing within their own frontiers. Thus the effective guarantee behind Consols has diminished very materially. On the other hand, the risks affecting the price of Consols have not diminished; they have increased considerably. Every Dominion across the seas feels that it has the right to decide world questions for itself, and thus this country's credit has not only to bear the risks of decisions taken in London, but of possibly purely local decisions, without any direct interest to Great Britain, taken in Ottawa or Melbourne. Can we, then, wonder that the price of Consols goes steadily down? It would be a miracle were it not so, and we can also understand why British national bonds have fallen in value proportionately more than those of other countries.

**Imperial Credit  
for  
Imperial Needs.**

To-day we find that various parts of the Empire are paying less for their borrowed money in this country than is yielded by Consols at their present price. This is a startling fact, and



[From the "Daily Express."]

### The Nation's Waning Credit: How Britain compares with other countries.

Since the year 1903 there has been a general depreciation in Government securities the world over, owing to the tremendous industrial activity opening out new fields for investments. While this has been a normal characteristic, the fall in British Government securities has been abnormal, far exceeding the depreciation experienced by other nations. This is shown in a graphic manner in the chart given above, the fall being calculated for the sake of fairness to the end of last week. The figures following the names of the stocks indicate the interest they bear.

one which proves our point in an almost uncomfortable way. These Colonial securities have all the guarantee of the Empire and really only the risks of the individual Dominion. To a certain extent they are affected by Imperial risks, but to a much lesser degree than are Consols. Thus actually it would be cheaper for this Government, if it wanted money, to arrange with, say, Canada to borrow and, for a small commission, hand over the proceeds. It seems a ludicrously indirect method of realising Imperial credit. Nor do we naturally advocate any such hole-and-corner methods, more especially since there should be no difficulty in going straight to our object. This is that, for Imperial needs, the Empire should be able to enjoy Imperial credit. That is to say, that there should be Imperial Consols issued for purposes affecting the whole of the Empire. These would rank as our premier security and would give a

truer idea of the credit of the Empire than the purely national Consols can ever do again. The question of interest is a detail for financiers to decide; it is the principle which we wish to press home. Not only will the Empire's credit benefit, but one more band of common interest will have been created between the nations composing the Empire.

### How to Begin.

There is no doubt that the present moment is a very opportune one for this question. The Canadian Cabinet has come to this country to offer Dreadnoughts; the other Dominions, each in its own way, is doing the same. There is no question that the next few years are the critical ones for Peace or War. We are all united on the basic fact that the British Navy is the greatest force for peace to-day. Menaces of the breaking of the world peace do not come because the British fleet is too strong, but because relatively it is thought to be too weak. In many countries the conditions, social and political, between the majority and the minority of



Daily Dispatch.]

The "Tail" of Woe.

[Manchester.

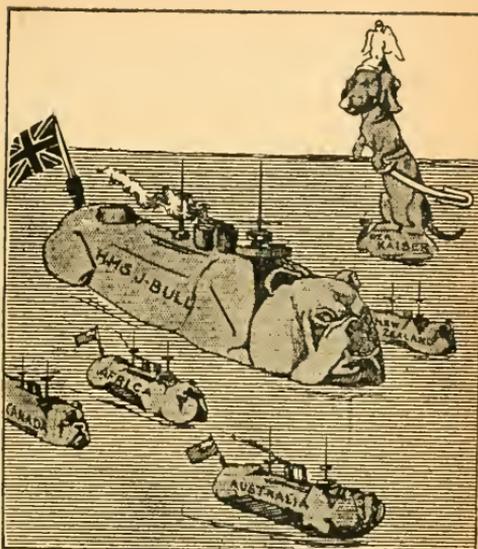
LOYD G.: "It keeps yowling away like one o'clock, but for the life of me I can't make out why!"

the peoples are being adjusted. Once the majorities have an adequate say in the conduct of affairs we do not believe that the dangers of wars will seriously exist. It is seldom the majority of any people want a war, never a war of aggression. We take it, therefore, that in the interests of peace, and of the peaceful majorities, it behoves us to settle definitely the fact that the British Navy is always going to be strong enough to fulfil its mission and ensure peace. We believe that an unmistakable forcing of this fact upon the world's imagination would enable the danger period of the next few years to be rendered innocuous. How is this to be done, and without enabling our enemies amongst the ruling minorities to accuse us of aggression? Let an Imperial Navy Loan be issued with a definite policy of construction in Imperial naval defence. This loan would be guaranteed, not alone by Great Britain, but, in addition, by the various Dominions. In other words, the Imperial Navy would be financed by Imperial credit. Such a plan would be far better than a patchwork Imperial Navy made up of contributions from various parts of the Empire, and having no continuity. It would be cheaper to all parties concerned, and it would prove to the world in the most conclusive manner possible that for Imperial Defence the Empire is a unit.

There is one result which would be immediate, and Imperially Solved. if only for this we would

advocate an Imperial Loan.

That is that such a policy would bring out much more rapidly than there is any prospect at present a calling of the Dominions to the Empire's councils. If the Imperial credit has been established on a sound and lasting common basis, it is only natural that the various parts of the Empire, each



Melbourne "Punch." ]

#### The John-Bull Dogs.

JOHN BULL: "See that foreigner over there? He's set his heart on beating your father."

THE PUPS: "Then he's got a hopeless job. He'll have to beat the lot of us."

interested in the upholding of Imperial credit, should take part in the deliberations and decisions on Imperial questions. Gifts of Dreadnoughts may be more spectacular and may more rapidly achieve the desired results, but they do not inevitably lead to Imperial Councils. And it is for the good of the Empire that Imperial questions should be considered and solved Imperially. In the Imperial Defence Committee there exists an autonomous and elastic body which should be developed into an Imperial Council. To this all these Dominions, which are ready to realise Imperial duties as well as Imperial advantages, should send special representatives, who will deliberate either at special meetings or as ordinary members. In each Dominion Government a new post would be created

in the shape of a Minister of Imperial Affairs, who would reside in this country and share in the Imperial discussions. But all Imperial councils must be founded upon solid Imperial finance and defence, while there can be no Empire until all parts of it realise that their Imperial duty may sometimes temporarily lie before their local advantage, and that in any case it always exists. The visit of the Canadian Ministers here and the possible visit of British Ministers to Canada are excellent, but they must not be allowed to obscure the commonsense and matter-of-fact necessity of an Imperial

stocktaking and an establishment of Imperial credit.

Mr. Churchill  
and  
his Problems.

At the Admiralty Mr. Churchill continues to win the golden opinions of the Service he now represents.

Whether Mr. Churchill remains in the flesh as permanent First Lord or not, there is no question but that the spirit which he has infused into his office will endure for many years. For the nation and for the Empire he is the most important Minister of the Crown. All we ask is that he shall be left undisturbed in the carrying out of his duties, and may not be dragged into the sordid, vicious circles of party manœuvres. The very fact of being responsible for the peace of the world should surely suffice to lift the First Lord of the Admiralty out of party politics. To-day, of course, with parties in flux, it is perhaps impossible that one who is destined to lead parties should not seek to dominate them, but we are convinced that however much Mr. Churchill may be of a party politician he does not let the Navy suffer in even a minor degree. His speeches with regard to the new construction and the Mediterranean came rather as a surprise to many who expected greater things. Be that as it may, the Mediterranean solution is good as a temporary measure, and secures British prestige in those waters.



The Seagulls of the Future.

For the price of one Dreadnought cruiser it would be possible to construct three thousand aeroplanes. Which would win in war?



Members of Parliament visit the Fleet and realise the Peril in the Air.

Commander Samson in his hydroplane flying over the *Armada Castle*. The fleet in the background.

**An Emergency Measure.**

The lack of provision for new construction arose undoubtedly from the fact that the whole question of oil fuel and internal combustion engines is under vigorous discussion. The apparent neglect of an increase in men depends also on the same discussion. Mr. Churchill is confronted with two problems of peculiar importance. First, the question of oil above alluded to; and secondly, the bridging over of the immediate international danger period. With regard to the latter point, and without prejudice to the former, why should we not purchase ready made the principal Dreadnoughts now being built in this country for the lesser States? It would be good business to buy these at even increased rates. We could probably convince the prospective owners, who depend for their existence upon the British Navy, that it is in their best interests to concentrate the battleships of peace under one flag. In this way half the Mediterranean Fleet would be found practically ready made — the Dominions could thus present their Dreadnoughts at once, and prove that Lord Fisher

was wrong when he said, "You can't go round the corner and buy a battleship."

**Increased Naval Pay and Estimates.**

It is gratifying to us to have to record that the Admiralty have not only decided to increase the pay of all lower deck ratings, but have already drafted out the revised scale of pay. This shows an increase of from fifteen to twenty per cent., and this increase will probably come into force almost at once, since the opposition at the Treasury is not likely to be anything but half-hearted. When we dealt with this matter last month we pointed out how incredible it was to think that the men who are the most vital assets of the Empire, since they alone make the British Navy a force, should be paid on a scale out of all proportion to the increased cost of living. It is another feather in the cap of Mr. Winston Churchill that he has not wasted any time in coming to the root of affairs, and is obviating any possibility of discontent amongst the men of the Navy. This and other special contingent votes will cause the Estimates to show an increase of



The Peril in the Air.

Photograph taken from an aeroplane of the Great Fleet at Spithead.

something like half a million. It is interesting to recall the fact that in the Naval Debates in the House of Commons every speaker adopted the standpoint that the British Navy was the greatest force for the peace of the world. Nothing could be more excellent than that the idea of this country's duty as policemen of peace should be more widely accepted and should form the basis of all discussions of policy.

**The Monarch  
among  
the Miners.**

July has been a busy month for His Majesty. His visits to Newmarket and Henley, as also to the restored Winchester Cathedral, and the Windsor garden party with 7,000 guests, were quite in the line of traditional Royal functions. So was the opening of the Immingham Dock near Grimsby, with its forty-five acres of water space and 5,400 feet of quays, laid out at a cost of nearly three millions sterling—one of the triumphs of modern enterprise. But the presence of King and Queen at a command performance in the Palace Theatre is the first Royal endorsement of the music-hall as a legitimate element in the national life. For the recognised arrival of this form of popular recreation thanks are very largely due to the so-called Puritanic

action of the London County Council in safeguarding from obscenity and intemperance the amusements of the people. Still more popular has been the visit of their Majesties to the West Riding. The Royal pair inspected some half-dozen of the principal industries of Yorkshire, and showed keen interest in seeing their humblest subjects at work. The most dramatic incident was

at Elsecar Colliery, where the King himself went down the pit, walked along its galleries, interviewed the miners at work, took a pick into his own Royal hands, and worked with it for a while. We are reminded by this incident that when working his way up in the Navy, the King shrank from no task, however disagreeable. His experience in a Yorkshire coal mine has, it appears, made him realise the difference in the kinds of coal hewn, and consequently understand the claim for differential wage. The terrible explosion which occurred during the Royal visit at the Cadeby Pit, and which caused over thirty deaths, led to a visit of sympathy from the King and Queen, and deepened the conviction of the people that the Royal heart goes out to them not merely in their work but also in their sorrows. The popular reception seems to have exceeded even the traditional warmth of a Yorkshire welcome.

**Mr. Asquith  
in  
Ireland.**

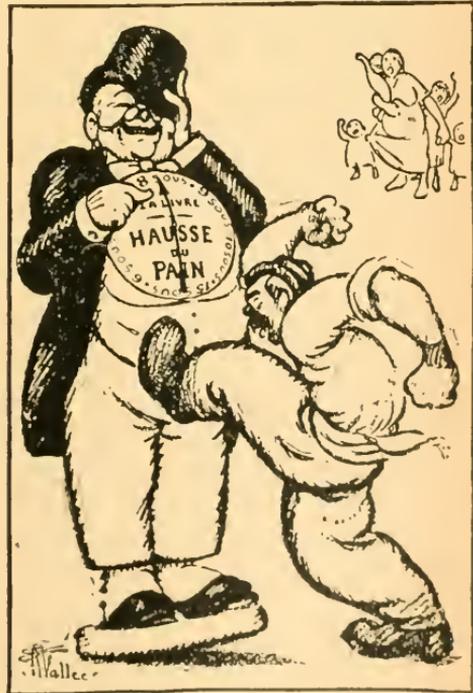
The cause of Home Rule and of good-will within the Empire has been greatly advanced by the magnificent welcome which the Irish people accorded to Mr. Asquith on the 18th and 19th of last month. The occasion was

historic. It was the first visit ever paid to Ireland by an actual Prime Minister of the Crown. And that Prime Minister was one who is securing the enactment of the measure on which the hearts of the Irish people have been set for generations. His reception was one worthy of the occasion, of the man and of the people. It was, as Mr. Redmond said, "a spontaneous outpouring of the gratitude of the whole people." The Irish leader may be pardoned for the pride with which he referred to the "dimensions, the good order, the absolute sobriety, and the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the enormous assembly" that went out to greet Mr. Asquith. The Theatre Royal was crowded with representatives of all classes and creeds. There were present the Lord Mayors and Mayors of every city and town in Ireland with two exceptions, and the chairmen of the County Councils of twenty-eight out of the thirty-three counties in Ireland. It was the heart of the nation expressing itself, and that the most warm-hearted among the nations. Not least notable was the impression produced upon the Prime Minister. As one of the oldest members of the House of Commons has said, "No one would accuse Mr. Asquith of emotionalism." But as all his subsequent speeches testify, the Irish welcome roused him to a rare pitch of emotion—an emotion which does him credit. He came, as he said, to signalise the union of the long-parted democracies of Great Britain and Ireland, and to "open a new volume, on the title-page of which will be written, 'Those whom God has joined together man shall no longer put asunder.'" The daring of that quotation, over against the hostile chatter about "separation and dismemberment," is as evident as its fitness to the fact. And it was fitting, too,

that the glow of noble passion was not wanting.

Liberal  
and  
Labour Split.

Industrial wars, as well as those decided on the battlefield, have their casualties, not merely among the rank and file, but among the generals on both sides. Not infrequently the leader of the masters has succumbed to the terrific strain of the economic conflict. Less frequently the other side suffers similarly. The death of Mr. Enoch Edwards, M.P. for Hanley, was a result of the late miners' strike, the conduct of which completely broke him down. His removal is a



Le Rire.]

Cause and Effect.

[Paris]

WORKMAN: "I will show my employer what I think of him. . . . Good heavens! the price of bread has gone up."

loss to the House of Commons and to the Labour world. In both spheres his genial personality and conciliatory temper will be much missed. The electoral sequel adds to the tragedy. Mr. Edwards was elected in the first instance as a Liberal-Labour Member, and the Liberal Association had carried through his election. When the Miners' Federation decided to join the Labour Party, Mr. Edwards naturally considered that his duty to the Federation must stand before his tie to the Liberal Party. The seat, which had thus become a Labour seat, was on his death claimed by the Hanley Liberals and their candidate, Mr. Outhwaite. As the Labour Party could not sacrifice the seat without a struggle, Mr. Finney was put forward by the miners as their candidate.

**Electoral  
Results.**

It is a great pity that sufficient pressure from Liberal headquarters was not brought to bear upon the Liberals in Hanley to avoid this struggle, and to allow the Labour seat to remain a Labour seat still. True, the result in Hanley was a complete electoral justification of the Liberal policy, inasmuch as Mr. Outhwaite was returned by a majority of four to one for the Labour candidate. But this deliberate capture by the Liberals of a Labour seat was bound to involve reprisals. The election at Crewe followed. The Labour Party put forward a candidate who obtained a much larger vote than fell to his comrade at Hanley. The result was that the Unionist went in at the head of the poll. The Liberals were thus punished for their capture of a Labour seat by the loss of a Liberal seat. And the majority for Home Rule and Manhood Suffrage has been correspondingly reduced. The votes cast in both elections scarcely justify much

Unionist exultation. For the majority of votes cast against the Unionist candidate was in Hanley 2,348, and in Crewe 3,451. In the election at Ilkeston the popular cause sustained a much more serious reverse. For there, in a straight fight between Liberal and Unionist, the Liberal majority fell from 4,044 to 1,211. But this drop is also attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the alienation of Labour votes from the Liberal cause. As the cause neither of Labour nor of Liberalism is likely to advance by these estrangements, a better understanding would conduce to the advantage of both.

**The Decline  
of  
Parliament.**

The Canadian Premier has told us that the British Parliament is no longer an Imperial body, and we are grateful to him for the information. It is wholesome to have news about Parliament occasionally from outside, because in this country nobody really knows or cares anything about the doings at Westminster. The vision of party machines, working more or less in unison, does not only not enthuse the average man, it does not interest him. He sees the party system changing, the members becoming more and more grouped under the heads of Conservative-Liberals and Radical-Socialists, and he knows that the same change is taking place all over the world. What used to be great political measures are no longer allowed to ruffle the serenity of everyday life—a supreme *laissez faire* has fallen upon us all, because it is no use doing anything. Home Rule may or may not be attacked for party purposes, but it will not be repealed, nor much changed. Time will show the Irishman that it offers a chance of securing more real representation of the mass of the people than does the present

Parliamentary groups. Then the Irish agriculturist will lie down amicably with the Ulster manufacturer and be mutually helpful. Tariff Reform—of a kind—will come inevitably, when there is no more chance of securing revenue by other means. Indirect taxation is perhaps most liked by the Minister and least disliked by the taxpayer. But there is no need to make a fuss about it or to put it seriously in a party programme. The people of this country want constructive development and evolution; they do not want the politics of mere partizan pugilism. What we want is a party as free from merely polemical politics as modern religion is not free from polemical creed and dogma.



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

#### Peaceful Provocation.

GERMANY (challenging): "At all costs I shall defend this lady."

BRITAIN (calmly): "Same here—and a bit more."

PEACE: "Well, let's hope they won't quarrel, or there'll be an end of me."

The militant Suffragettes have again shown to the world that they are prepared to go to any extreme in pursuit of their ideals. Arson, personal violence, destruction of property—these are but incidents in their campaign. They certainly realise that if they once embark upon a campaign of importunity they must keep it up, and on a rising crescendo, if they do not want the whole thing to fall flat. We do not think that their method is the most likely to secure them what they want, since it does not appeal to the mass of those they seek to convince. They will doubtless terrorise Ministers, but they will get the vote later, not sooner. They forget that it is hard to convince English people who are just emerging from the law-abiding era that it is the right thing to entrust the making of laws to those who consistently break existing laws. Some excuse may be found for the militants in such precedents as the burning of Bristol before the Reform Act, and others of similar nature. But the very fact that these precedents are used as arguments in favour of present-day violence is a very interesting sidelight upon their lack of mental perspective on the march of progress. What was recognised as legitimate argument in the Stone Age would not produce the necessary results to-day. The militants seem to forget this. What would they say if, when convicted of employing the methods of before the Reform Act, they were to be punished as were the agitators of that period? A sentence of transportation to distant parts of the Empire would perhaps work permanent good to the Empire, but it would not, we believe, please the militants. And yet there they might find votes and equality without



The Suffragettes' excuse: The Burning of Bristol before the Reform Act.

becoming criminals. We may sympathise with the sisterhood of the importunate widow, but common-sense tells us that they are putting back the clock for their cause.

**Unionist Leaders  
and  
Belfast Terrorism.**

It is evident that very serious steps will have to be taken by those who are responsible for the government of this country, if the prevailing epidemic of lawlessness is not to result in something terrible. On the twelfth of last month Mr. F. E. Smith told the people of Belfast that "the crisis has called into existence one of those supreme issues of conscience amid which the ordinary landmarks of permissible resistance to technical law are submerged. We shall not shrink from the consequences of this view, not though the whole fabric of the commonwealth be convulsed." At Blenheim on the twenty-seventh, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the people of Ulster would be justified in resisting Home Rule "by all means in their power, including force," and added, "If the attempt be made under present conditions, I can imagine no length of resistance to

which Ulster will go which I shall not be ready to support." This is the way the leaders of the Opposition are sowing the wind. Behold the first sheaves of the harvest of whirlwind in the Belfast Terror! Mr. Birrell, as responsible Minister, declared in the House of Commons that there is no dispute about the facts. He said: "Since July 7th outrages have been committed in Belfast shipyards and streets of a terrible character. He had before him information

with reference to eight or nine outrages upon innocent and harmless workmen who were unable to help themselves. These men were working quietly in shipyards and solitary places when they were set upon and horribly assaulted. Two thousand Roman Catholic workmen and a considerable number of Protestant workmen felt that their lives would not be safe if they continued to attend the yards." The Unionist workmen are using every means to compel the workmen who differ from them politically to join their Unionist clubs, preparatory to more serious measures of revolt.

**Mr. Asquith's  
Responsibility.**

Mr. Asquith endeavoured to convey to Mr. Bonar Law some sense of the responsibility of his utterances by asking him to consider their effect if the present Opposition became the Government and endeavoured to coerce, not a minority of the people of Ireland, but the overwhelming majority. Mr. Asquith declared that the whole force of the law was being exerted to put an end to the

disturbances in Belfast; but he concluded, "I cannot acquit statesmen opposite of responsibility for open incitement to violence." One hopes that Mr Asquith is aware of the responsibility attaching to his own utterance. If "statesmen opposite" are responsible for open incitement to violence, the law should be enforced in their case as relentlessly as in the case of Mr. Tom Mann or any sedition-monger. Mr. Gladstone did not hesitate to avail himself of the unexhausted resources of civilisation by putting Mr. Parnell and the Irish leaders into prison. If incitement to violence is a crime, then the Government is responsible for the punishment of such crime, no matter how highly placed the criminals may be. If a Prime Minister, speaking in the full responsibility of his office, charges political opponents with conduct that is criminal, and takes no steps to punish the criminals, he himself becomes, however unwillingly, a partner in their guilt and a passive accomplice in rebellion.

**The Mockery  
of It All.**

At a time when there is talk and danger of war and international complication, when we dream of Dreadnoughts and defence, it is strikingly absurd to find that any idea of war or the need for war preparations is absent from the minds of the people of this country. We wonder why the Army is not more efficient, we make light of the Territorials, we allow the National Reserve to be financed by individuals more or less patriotically sincere. And yet we are to blame for it all. It has been reserved for the District Council of Sheringham, near Cromer, to hold a mirror up to the nation, and to show us the hollow mockery of it all. This courageous council, although situated on the East Coast, exposed to German attack

should it come, forbade that Territorial manœuvres should be held there—because it would interfere with the golf and disturb the old ladies! And how was this tender and patriotic solicitude for the welfare of the nation met by the British Government? It arranged to change all the plans and have the manœuvres in Wales! Comment is unnecessary. Does it not make thinking men and women wish for a period of strong-handed dictatorship, when national necessities would stand before the tremendous interests of the golfer and the bathchair man?

**The  
Mediterranean  
and  
Austria.**

In foreign affairs perhaps the most significant event is the manifestation on the part of Austria to come to some arrangement with this country with regard to naval construction. We have heard so much of the Austrian Dreadnoughts that we almost imagine them to be patrolling the Mediterranean already; and it is refreshing to learn that there are responsible persons who are considering whether it would not be better to abandon the grandiose scheme of naval construction in exchange for a guarantee from us that the Austrian coasts should not be attacked. How the arrangement could be made, or whether any arrangement is practical, is of less importance; what counts is that there seems to be a chance of friendly *rapprochement* with Austria. We are too ready to forget Austria as a vital factor in European politics, blinded by the more flamboyant appearance of Germany; but, in reality, if Austria desires peace as cordially as we do, much of the menace of war will have been averted. Let no time be lost in entering into friendly discussion with Austria in order to see what can be done. In any event, no harm can be done, and a

greater and more complete mutual knowledge will result. Naturally an agreement with Austria to limit construction, followed inevitably by one with Italy of friendly co-operation, would completely change the face of the Mediterranean situation.

International  
Affairs.

The German attempt to exploit the inevitable tendency of autocracies to support each other in these

days of increasing democracy, which attracted public attention only at the moment of the Baltic interview between the German and Russian Emperors, has failed to achieve the desired results. Coming as it did at a moment when the Franco-Russian relations were less cordial, it has awakened the authorities both at Paris and at St. Petersburg to the dangers of separation. It is another instance of the efforts of the governing minorities to dictate to the majorities, who have not yet achieved their full political power. The people of Germany and of Russia have no common tie and no desire for friendship. They and the European balance of power, therefore, run the risk of being seriously disturbed in order to bolster up the idea of governing by "divine right," but not by right. Japan, following upon her constructive policy of eliminating all possible points of friction, has made the necessary arrangements with Russia with regard to the Far Eastern points of contact. Those who say that Japan has any idea of making an Alliance with Russia show how little they understand the straightforward policy of Japan, who cannot but know that permanent friendship with the existing *régime* in Russia is impossible. Japanese statesmen do not make alliances for a few days, and whilst they are anxious to live in friendly relations with their neighbours, they do not believe in

deceiving themselves as to facts. It is a great pity that the death of the Emperor of Japan forced Prince Katsura to return to Japan instead of coming to this country, as had been his former intention.

Again  
a New Régime  
in  
Turkey.

The inevitable result of the lack of political experience which marked so many of the actions of the

Young Turk Committee of Union and Progress has arrived, and it would appear that the reign of those who made the revolution against Abdul Hamid has come to an end. It is of excellent significance that this should have come about without causing bloodshed and civil war, and affords the world a very decided proof of the determination of the majority of the Turks to sacrifice individual interests in favour of national welfare. It is indisputable that the present Government contains many more experienced men than did the last, and in this there is hope both for internal improvement and for cessation of external conflict. As ever, the final say remains in the hands of the army, and it is likely to remain so for a considerable number of years. The real strength of the new Ministry lies with Ferid Pasha, the Minister of the Interior. He was formerly Grand Vizier under Abdul Hamid, and was probably the only Grand Vizier of whom Abdul Hamid was sincerely afraid. An Albanian, with distinctly patriotic ideas, he is one of the few Turkish officials who do not think that to hold office is the supreme ideal. The new Minister of the Interior has courage, he has experience, he has patriotic pride in his country, and he will do far more to bring about a real state of affairs upon which Turkish progress can be based than all the fine words and unworkable theories of some of his immediate predecessors.

We think that it is quite wrong to assume that Ferid Pasha is an ardent friend of Germany. He is an ardent friend of Turkey, and will work loyally with any country whose objects do not conflict with his ideas as to what is due to Turkey. Of course, it is immensely unfortunate that the British representative in Constantinople is quite the worst Ambassador that could possibly have been found. When the entire mastery of the situation at Constantinople was not only open to us, but urged upon us, Sir Gerald Lowther made no effort to secure for his country the advantages which should now be hers.

**Ferid Pasha's  
First Duty.**

It need now be no secret that the late Turkish Government had taken official steps to secure the

assistance of the British Government in the selection of a number of British administrative officials who would be given a practically free hand in the reorganisation of many of the departments of State. We trust and we believe that Ferid Pasha and his colleagues are far too intelligent not to continue this most excellent idea of their predecessors. It is gratifying to find that however much we, as a nation, may have lost in other directions, the world still regards us as the most able administrators, advisers and directors; and this in face of the urgent representations of other countries, backed as they are, to a far greater extent than has ever been the case with us, by all the diplomatic and governmental forces available.

After the turmoil and rush of the campaigns preceding the nomination convention, and the lurid rhetoric of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, a calm has fallen upon the

country, and Americans are beginning to size up the situation. It is no exaggeration to say that it is quite unprecedented in the history of the United States, and there is a possibility that it may lead to a very curious situation. The division of the two Republican parties and the creation of a new party by Mr. Roosevelt may result in there being no absolute majority in the Autumn when the Presidential elections are held. Should this happen there will be no President elected, and were it not that in the United States the terms of the new President and that of his predecessor overlap for several months we should have the interesting spectacle of one of the greatest nations without any head. While this might be workable in another republic, it is unthinkable in the United States, where the chief executive has far more direct power and many more direct duties than has any constitutional monarch. Should this deadlock occur, the matter of electing the President has to be referred to the House of Representatives; but there is an interesting doubt as to whether it would be the old or new House that should elect the new President. For the sake of the American business men it is to be hoped that this eventuality will not occur, although it must be confessed that the situation cannot but be interesting for all students of national politics.

**Panama  
Tolls.**

It is doubtful whether any change of President can have real influence upon the steadily improving relations between the United States and this country. The coming of Home Rule will aid greatly in this direction, since at the present moment it is generally among the Irish political sections that opposition to anything British is to be found. It was the

**Perhaps  
no  
American President  
in the  
United States.**

and Mr. Bryan,

Irish, with the assistance of the German communities, who defeated the Arbitration Treaty when it was before the Senate. How much more sane the relations between the two countries have become may be judged by the question of the Panama Canal tolls. A few years ago this would have marked the occasion for an outburst of invective on both sides of the Atlantic. As it is, one saw a reasoned discussion on treaty rights, and a decision that treaty rights must be respected. One curious fact which came into prominence during the debates on the Panama tolls was that the United States has a deep conviction that the International Arbitration Court at the Hague is hopelessly European in its point of view, and that, therefore, America could never hope to obtain absolute justice there. In this we think they are mistaken, and that their mistake arises out of the very complete detachment from world politics which characterises the greater part of American thought.

**The New  
Monroe Doctrine.**

The idea of the announcement of a new Monroe doctrine, backed not only by the United States but by the British Empire, is rapidly gaining ground. A very noteworthy fact with regard to this idea is that the Latin Republics of the Americas, both North and South, have practically subscribed to the old Monroe doctrine, and that they will be more than delighted to have an additional guarantee that, shielded on closer terms with both the British Empire and the United States, they can reap to the full their enormous advantages without fear of outside peril. It is not generally known that at the time of the *Panther* incident the Latin Republics of America at Rio de Janeiro gave a striking, in fact almost start-

ling, demonstration of their unanimity with regard to the Monroe doctrine as applied to South America. At the time of the incident, with only the delay contingent on cabling, Cabinet councils were held in every capital of South America, and resolutions were passed in favour of supporting Brazil against German aggression. These resolutions were at once communicated to Rio, also to Washington. It was this, far more than anything else, which caused the incident to finish as it did; and once more the danger of outside aggression was repelled. This American solidarity, together with a world-wide declaration with regard to the Monroe doctrine on behalf of the two great English-speaking nations, would transform what too many statesmen are apt to think is a musty record of a long-dead American President into a living actuality pregnant with peaceful force.

**The Value  
of  
British Advice.**

The appointment of Dr. Morrison, the famous correspondent of the *Times*, as special adviser to the Chinese Republic is another proof, if proof were necessary, of the prestige which this country enjoys throughout the world. The sound common sense of the Englishman appeals more than any other aid to countries in the throes of change, or to people emerging from the darkness of autocracy into the light of constitutionalism. If we might urge in advance any possible disadvantage of the choice of Yuan Shi-Kai, it would be that Dr. Morrison knows too much about China. In other words, he must have many friends, many enemies, and undoubtedly many settled convictions. For a country in the melting-pot it seems to us a drawback to have as adviser anybody who is not ready to take things as they are, not as they may have been, and make actual

condition the basis of future progress. We do not for one moment belittle the importance of Dr. Morrison's appointment, well deserved as it is, and gratifying to the British Empire, since Dr. Morrison is an Australian, but we gauge the measure of his ability to mould the future without too much influence from the past.

The report of the British Consul-General in Peru on the atrocious cruelties perpetrated by the officials of a British rubber company on the natives of certain districts of Peru caused an inevitable recollection of the words of scorn and unmeasured attacks upon the Belgians in the Congo State of some short time ago. Here was a British company guilty of the same iniquities as we had accused the Belgians of committing. While taking into account the inevitable "going black" even of Europeans when released from the control of civilised surroundings, we trust that no measures will be left untaken to ensure that the Peruvian horror ceases; indeed, we think it probable that United States action will be of powerful avail in this direction. Good will come out of evil, however, if those who are openly if not ostentatiously interested in the welfare of the native races learn two things: First, discrimination and judgment; and second, that frequently self-interest is to be found in those who advocate the most seemingly high reforms. This was so in the Congo, and it is an ever-present danger lying in wait for all philanthropic societies existing for a single object. They really are an easy prey for the unscrupulous and commercial merchant and concession hunter—once convinced the society and those who are connected with it go full steam ahead, often doing great harm to those whom they profess to benefit.

A Case  
in  
Point.

A question of native rights in the Gold Coast Colony has arisen out of the Forest Bill of 1911, and a deputation from the native chiefs and the million odd inhabitants is in London at the present time to voice the grievances of the natives in regard to it. Previous Bills met with the opposition of kings and chiefs, it being asserted that the rights of the natives would be interfered with. To a deputation to the Colonial Office in 1897 Mr. Chamberlain acknowledged the justice of the objections raised against the Bill, and it was prevented from becoming law. The present Bill also introduces similar encroachments, but under the name of management. If passed, it would give the Governor power to declare land subject to forest reservation; to prohibit the taking of timber, rubber, etc., during certain periods; and to constitute forest reserves. The deputation pleads that by taking away the control of the land from the kings and chiefs the whole fabric of native institutions will be destroyed. They cite the statement of the Conservator of Forests to show that the timber areas have scarcely been touched, that it is the native alone who is able to cultivate the soil to its utmost possibility, and that the European cannot dispense with him. It would, therefore, be a great mistake to deprive the native of the management of his own land. From time immemorial these lands have belonged to the natives, and it is by their labour that the great cocoa industry has been built up. If we wish them to remain independent and not suffer undue hardship, we ought to allow them the continued possession of their own land. \* It would be both unjust to those who are under our protection and contrary to the traditions of the British Empire were the British Government to be led away by the insidious whisperings of interested parties, and penalise the natives of the Gold Coast for their success in cocoa growing by destroying the whole fabric of their state constitution.



## IS THE DREADNOUGHT THE LAST WORD IN DEFENCE?

*Thirty to One!* For the cost of a Super-Dreadnought (with 900 men) thirty of the most modern airships (manned by 600 men). If only one survived in an attack the whole science of national defence would be revolutionised.

# "Damn Your Coaling Stations!"

## COMING REVOLUTION IN THE BRITISH NAVY.\*

THERE is at present preparing the greatest of changes in the British Navy since the adoption of steam and the abandonment of sails. Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, the Grand Old Man of the Navy, has returned to preside over a special Royal Commission to inquire into the use of oil fuel and internal-combustion propulsion engines for warships. It is an open secret that Lord Fisher, before his retirement, was an ardent advocate both of oil fuel and of internal-combustion engines, especially the latter. After he retired it is reported that he declared that, excluding of course war necessities, nothing would bring him back to active participation in the naval affairs of the country except to be responsible for the accomplishing of the revolution culminating in the total abandonment of coal for oil and the motor warship. Lord Fisher has come back, and the inference to be drawn from his return is all the more unmistakable when we know that Mr. Winston Churchill, whose occupancy of the Admiralty is winning him golden opinions in the Service, is, if anything, more enthusiastic about oil than is the veteran Admiral. And the Royal Commission is a notable one in every sense of the word; it is one to get things done, to accomplish even the impossible. The following are the members:—Lord Fisher of Kilverstone: Admiral of the Fleet and ex-First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. George Lambert, M.P.: Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Liberal member for South Molton. Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart.: Adviser on petroleum to the Admiralty, Home Office, and India Office, and on petroleum transport to the Port of London Authority. Sir Philip Watts: Designer of the *Dreadnought*; adviser on naval construction to the Admiralty. Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir H. J. Oram: Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet. Vice-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe: Ex-Controller of the Navy. Sir William Matthews: Consulting engineer for harbour and dock works. Chief engineer of the new Dover Harbour. Sir T. H. Holland: Professor of geology at Manchester, and author of works on petrology. Sir T. E. Thorpe: Director of the chemical laboratories of the Imperial College of Science and Technology; late director of Government laboratories. Mr. Alexander Gracie: Managing director of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company. Mr. A. F. Yarrow: Head of the Yarrow firm of torpedo craft builders. Mr. H. O. Jones: Lecturer on chemistry at Cambridge.

The terms of reference are very definite:—"To report on the means of supply and storage of liquid fuel in peace and war, and its application to warship engines, whether indirectly or by internal combustion."

### THE DAY OF COAL ENDED.

We may take it as certain that the day of coal in the Navy has ended, and that the intermediate stage has arrived when oil will be used to raise steam. How long we will be before the final stage is reached, when steam disappears and all the vessels are propelled by that most economical of all methods, the internal-combustion propulsion engine, depends upon the science and invention of the constructors, who must devise and scheme to secure a minimum of 1,000 h.p. per cylinder. The little more, the minor details, these are all that block the way, and those responsible for the tremendous increase in power from coal-fired boilers which has marked the last few years can surely be trusted to overcome the last difficulties. Already the British Navy possesses in the submarines what are perhaps the best marine motor-engines of any country, and there is no motor-engine in use of purely British invention.

Much interest has been aroused by the *Selandia*, the motor-ship of the East Asiatic S.S. Company, but we believe we are right when we say that her motor-engines are much inferior to those in the newer submarines, developing many horse-power less per ton weight. But to the public the *Selandia* spells successful achievement and the coming of the motor-liner; in any case, most of the members of the Royal Commission have not only visited this vessel, but have travelled in her.

### ENORMOUS SAVING IN STOKERS.

Pending the final experiments, we may assume that the British Navy will shortly be burning altogether oil and raising steam without stokers. In Germany, the United States, and Japan there exist to-day many warships burning exclusively oil. But to adopt this system in the British Fleet means to abandon what has always been considered the greatest advantage—the possession of Welsh steam coal. Needs must when the devil drives, and the exigencies of economy of space, of weight and, above all, the difficulty of securing enough men for the Fleet, have forced this decision upon the Admiralty. The question of the stokehold is of supreme importance. An oil-fired vessel needs thirty greasers as against the three hundred or more stokers and trimmers needed for coal furnaces. This means in the entire British Navy a saving of

\* A most eminent European naval man expressed himself as follows: "Give me warships burning oil, and damn your coaling stations!"



Photograph [7]

A Torpedo Destroyer taking in Oil Fuel.

(The two men are not needed.)

[Topical.

many thousands of men, who will then be available for other branches of the service.

#### THE GLORY OF COALING-STATIONS GONE.

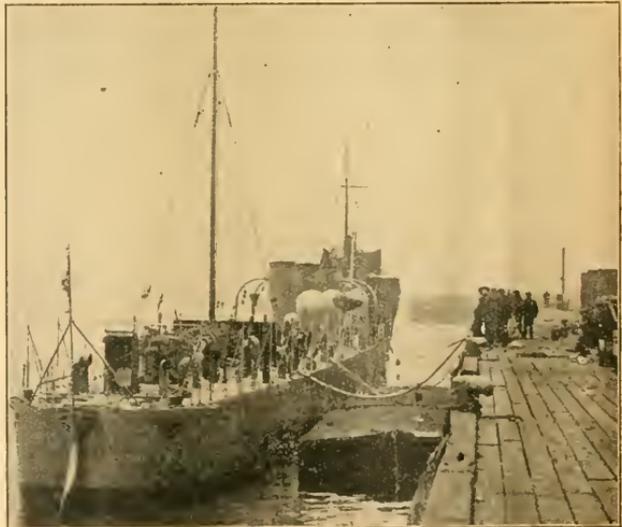
It is only when we begin to think out the question in detail that we grasp how serious is the change and how irresistible must have been the arguments to bring it about. In the past, as in the present, the wonderful chain of coaling-stations possessed by this country represent some of the greatest of weapons which we possess in time of war. They enable our warships to go wherever they will over the face of the globe, replenishing their stock of coal at convenient and safely fortified harbours over which flies the Union Jack. But it would be to ape the blindness of the ostrich were we to imagine that what has been in the past and is at the present going to last for ever. Alas! it will not last many months; it may even now be said that the day of the coaling-station has gone—that the glory of the British coaling-stations has gone. Oil-fuel it is which has brought this about; and it was in this connection that a very prominent European naval man made the remark which heads this note: "Give me warships burning

oil-fuel," he said, "and then damn your coaling-stations!" And he was right—terribly right. An oil-burning fleet needs never to run to harbour to replenish its supply of fuel. At all points of the seas it can meet tramp oil-carriers; in fact, it will be one of the most lucrative of businesses for neutral vessels during a naval war to hang about with cargoes of oil, waiting a good sale chance. The warship comes up to the tanker, passes a hawser over, and after that a flexible tube, through which the new supply of oil flows into the warship's tanks. This process can be continued while both vessels are under way. The fact that, despite the enormous loss which this depreciation of our chain of coaling-stations represents, the British Admiralty is convinced of the absolute necessity of the adoption of oil as fuel on warships, should convince even the most

sceptical that the day of oil as fuel has come.

#### REVOLUTION IN RADIUS OF ACTION.

The great advantage which the experts expect from the use of oil is that the fuel required for steaming a



A Destroyer taking in Oil during Manœuvres.



Photograph by [Typical] Admiralty inspection of the motor-ship "Selandia."

Admiral Sir A. Moore and Sir Henry Oram (Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet) on board, inspecting the ship.

revolutionary changes in naval construction. The armour has become steadily thicker or more resisting, the guns have become heavier and the projectiles more penetrating—in short, the endless battle between offence and defence has been steadily proceeding. Now, however, comes a difference—and one fraught with vital consequences. The use of coal on warships is doomed, of that there is no question—nor is there any question as to what is to replace it as fuel. But there are two methods of utilising oil as fuel. One is to substitute it for coal in raising steam—this undoubtedly offers great advantages, economy in all directions, and a tremendous saving of stokehold ratings, etc. But there is another method, and one which in addition to the foregoing advantages offers many more—that is, the use of oil in internal-combustion propulsion engines. In other words, there will be motor battleships. The idea of internal-combustion engines has become familiar, thanks to the motor-car. But in the battleship the engine must be so immensely great, so enormously powerful, that so far no invention has yet been devised to stand the strain. For in an

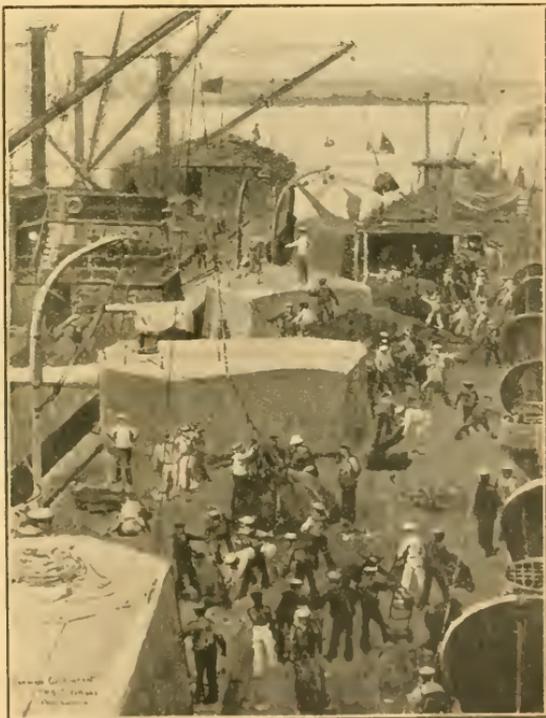
given distance will weigh much less than formerly. This means that a battleship can be given a greatly enlarged cruising radius, and that some of the weight which has heretofore been devoted to coal can now be given up to armour and armament. It is estimated that the 400 tons of oil carried by the *Delaware* will increase her steaming radius not less than 1,000 miles.

The result of installing motor-engines into warships will be both important and startling. The crux of the whole matter—the eagerness for the new motive power—is explained by a recent statement of Dr. Diesel, the distinguished German engineer and inventor of the engine that bears his name. He said that the radius of action of a man-o'-war fitted with Diesel engines was such that "the ship would sail all over the world, fight any battle, and come home without having to take in one pound of fuel on the way."

Such a claim, coming from so distinguished a source, invites thinking; for the realisation of the claim will revolutionise maritime warfare. At once England's superiority in the matter of coaling-stations vanishes. The task of safeguarding our food becomes a hundred times more difficult. All Powers will be on their merits, and England's superiority, by reason of her world-wide coaling-stations, vanishes the moment a successful motor-cruiser is evolved.

MOTOR WARSHIPS.

Save in the adoption of the turbine engine for warships of even the largest dimension, there has been little in the way of sudden and



The present method of taking on fuel on a battleship: The maximum of labour, dirt, and delay.

internal-combustion engine the shock of the strain is much more fierce and more concentrated. But this is a temporary difficulty only existing to be overcome. Internal-combustion propulsion engines, burning crude oil or distillate, burn much less oil in producing equal power, therefore they must be adopted. The day has already come when no admiralty *dare* build a warship fitted only to burn coal.

#### WHY OIL MUST COME.

We do not go as far as those who declare that in two years' time there will not be a lump of coal used in the Navy, but we do insist upon the unmistakable fact that during the period of experiment and perfection of internal-combustion propulsion engines oil will be first invariably used as a supplementary fuel with coal, then as an alternative fuel, and very soon as sole fuel. The naval constructor demands many things, forced upon him by increase of armaments; oil in one fuel form or another gives him these advantages. He would be a fool, therefore, not to adopt oil as fuel. Tradition and fear of lack of adequate supply kept back oil fuel, but now that it has begun to be used and a comparison is possible coal has no chance. Ask any junior naval officer who has commanded an oil-fired destroyer his opinions of a coal-burning one, and any doubts as to the effect of a comparison will disappear. The engine-room ratings speak also with no uncertain voice in the matter—their opinion is very much that of the locomotive driver on the oil-fired G.E.R. Cromer express, "The indicator remains steady on the mark during all the journey."

#### WHAT OIL-FUEL MEANS.

Oil is a part already, and a vital part, of the British Navy, and as such we may truthfully say that from now on the British Empire depends upon oil for its security. Think for a minute what oil-fuel means—no delay in mobilisation, no delay in striking at an enemy, no need to come to port to replenish fuel-supplies, an absolute ability to remain unceasingly on watch and guard on the seven seas. Nelson and his sailing fleets were no more independent of home ports than will be a fleet burning oil in a few years. Oil tankers will convey fuel to blockading fleets, which can take oil on board even when moving towards the enemy, in all weathers, day or night.

#### BIG BEGINNINGS ALREADY.

The decision of the British Admiralty to make large use of oil as fuel, not only alone in the smaller craft, but even on the greatest battleships, has inevitably brought into prominence the manifold advantages which this fuel has on the sea. Already much has been done in the way of laying down tankage, of organising supply. In 1910, 100,000 tons were purchased, and in 1911 no less than 400,000 tons. One of the immediate steps resulting from the Royal Commission will be the purchase and permanent storage in vast and well-guarded tanks of a million tons of oil fuel. In this connection it must be noted

that fuel residual oil with a very high flash-point is practically non-inflammable, and does not deteriorate with keeping. The time has come when it is impossible to ignore oil fuel in building war vessels. The enormous increase in armament and in protective armour, the ever-developing size of propelling machinery, necessitates an economy in fuel space and in crew space. Oil fuel gives this to a marked degree. Cleanliness and ease of handling are great advantages, while, instead of a stokehold full of weary men, there



Photograph by

[Illustrations Bureau.

#### Two New Factors:

Zeppelin air-ship flying over Kaiser's yacht, and also the new Danish motor-liner *Christian X.* in Kiel Harbour.

is only need for a tenth of the number, who pass their time in comparative comfort. Fleets can be replenished with fuel at sea without difficulty, while steam can be made without delay. Admiral Sir John Fisher, while in America, announced in so many words that oil was the fuel of the future for fleets; "Fighting Bob" Evans, of the United States navy, has made still more emphatic statements with regard to the American navy, and there is ample evidence that all the great nations are of the same opinion.

NO MORE THE INFERNO OF THE STOKEHOLD.

Anyone familiar with the prevailing conditions in the stokehold of a vessel using coal as fuel will not easily forget the first visit paid to the boiler-room of a ship burning oil in the furnaces. As a comparison of the same results obtained by different methods nothing can be more striking. In both cases the object

aimed at is the production of steam. In the coal-fired vessel the stokehold is a very Inferno of heat, coal dust, ashes and smoke. During the process of cleaning fires and coaling, the firemen, stripped to the waist, are exposed to the heat of the open furnaces. Coal in barrows is passed to the floor-plates from the bunkers; hot ashes and clinkers are pulled from the fire-bars, cooled by water, and passed overboard, either by hand or by steam-wasting mechanical means. The firemen, or coal-trimmers, after their four hours' watch, come on deck a sorry-looking spectacle, and one wonders how men can be found to undertake such work, which in the open air would be considered severe, but in the heat and grime of a dark stokehold is almost intolerable. How different is the picture which presents itself on a steamer using oil as fuel in place of coal! From great tanks placed at different stations, the oil is brought by a pipe-line to the space devoted to the storage of the material serving as fuel on the steamer. This, from the commencement, does away with transport, which takes time, is very costly, and produces so much dirt and dust. In a mere fraction of the time necessary to coal a steamer this is fully charged with oil-fuel by means which are exclusively mechanical. From the oil-tanks of the vessel the liquid fuel is brought under pressure by pipes to the steam boilers. Once the oil has been ignited, the regulation of the flame which plays upon the lower portion of the steam boiler and the surveillance of the temperature of the steam are the only occupation of the stoker, who can easily look after several boilers without further assistance. Thus there is no longer need of hand-stoking, the furnace doors are no longer opened, the ashes and clinkers of coal are not cleaned out, and there exists no more in the stokehold that heat so dangerous to the human health. In fact, it is not an exaggeration when an English specialist compares remaining in such an oil-fuel stokehold to a paradise, while in a stokehold where steam has to be raised by coal he could not describe it save as literally hell. Where oil is used as fuel, one man, comfortably clad and in clean surroundings, does the work of ten grimy firemen and coal-passers.

The American navy has found fuel-oil nearly 50 per cent. more efficient than coal, and they figure that 9lb. of oil will perform the service of 14lb. of coal. One thousand kilogrammes of oil-fuel equal in calorific value 1,330 kilogrammes of Cardiff coal. This means a great saving in weight of fuel and space for its carriage, which is a great item in the construction of a warship.

COALING AND TAKING ON OIL.

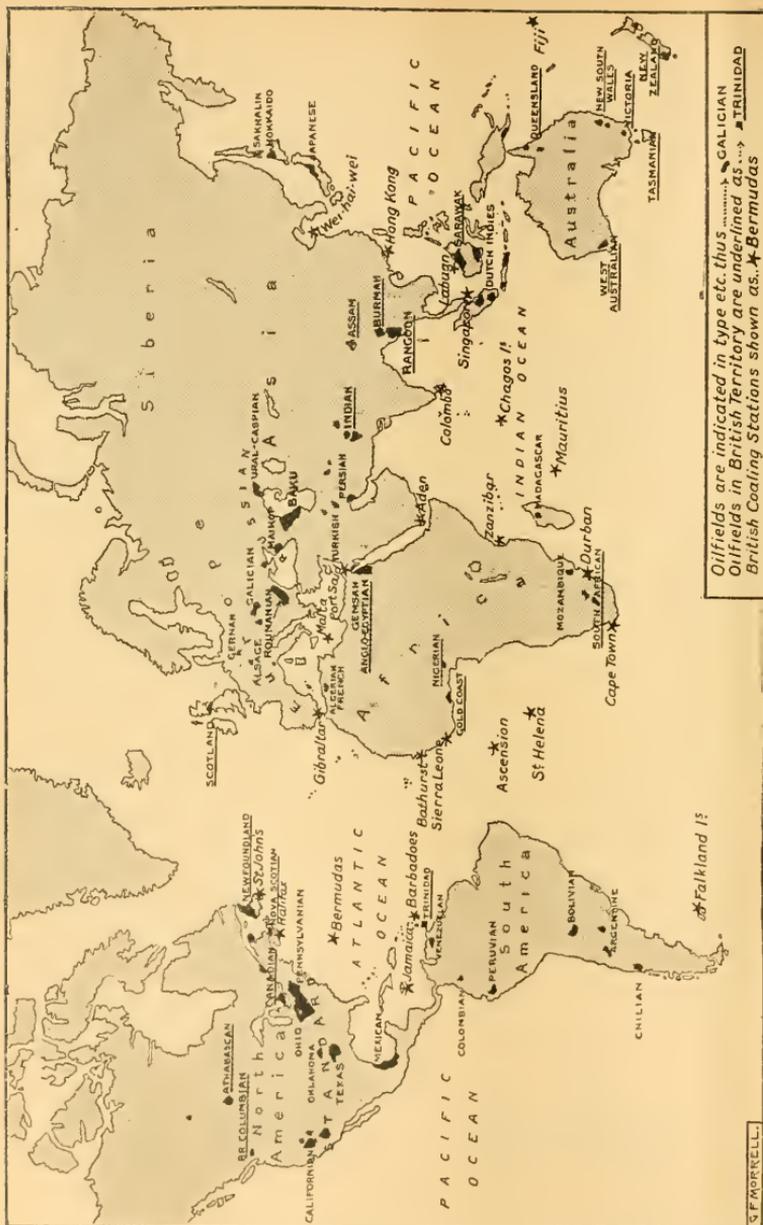
Anyone who has watched the coaling of a battleship will remember the scene of orderly confusion, the scores of men running backwards and forwards with sacks of coal. And the scene as it presents itself from the outside is only half the story; there is the stoking away in bunkers, the trimming and the shitting—all by hand. In an age of practical economy was there ever anything less practical, less adequate than this?



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The Saving of Stokers by the use of Oil instead of Coal for raising Steam.



Map showing the Oilfields of the World and the British Coaling Stations.

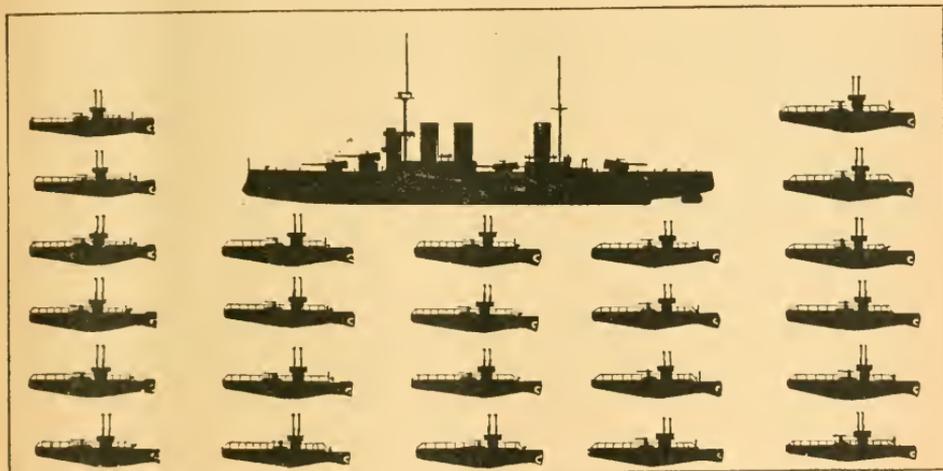
G. F. MORRELL.

It means waste of time, expenditure of money—and, as a result, the fuel so laboriously put on board, so arduously fed to the furnace, does not represent the maximum of caloric value in the minimum of space. Coal burning on ships, with all its attendant disadvantages, is a survival of a habit, and cannot hope to stand against the advantages of oil-fuel. With oil there is no excitement, no dirt, no labour! A pipe to be connected with the store of oil and a tap to be turned on—that is all. It is not necessary for anyone to look at the pipe or to trouble about it at all. The only men needed are those at the two ends to see that the tanks of the vessel do not overflow and that there is enough oil in the storage-tanks to supply the vessel's requirements. The illustration we give of a destroyer taking in oil-fuel is a striking illustration of the calm and lack

The Admiralty began its oil tanker fleet with the *Burmah*. This vessel has many novelties, the vessel being fitted out with the object of oiling the British Fleet at sea. She is capable of towing a vessel and supplying her with oil-fuel, or being towed by the Dreadnoughts and supplying them with oil-fuel at the same time; also so fitted that she can oil vessels alongside from four different positions situated on the port and starboard side of the vessel. The vessel carries 2,500 tons of fuel-oil in twelve tanks. In a very short time there will be a most comprehensive fleet of these floating and mobile "coaling-stations" available for service.

OIL-FIRED WARSHIPS READY FOR EMERGENCIES.

The readiness of a warship to put to sea in the shortest possible time, her ability to make a dash full



Diagrams showing the number of latest type Submarines which could be constructed for the cost of one Battle Cruiser.

of unnecessary energy that characterises the loading of oil-fuel. During the recent manoeuvres, torpedo-boat destroyers took in their oil-supply from trains of railway-tank wagons run along the jetty; for small vessels there is no need of storage-tanks. For warships of the largest size the operation is as simple, but the quantities are greater naturally. In a dockyard the battleship will come alongside the wharf, or an oil-barge will moor alongside the war-vessel, a pipe will be passed over, and after a very short time the warship will be ready to set out for a voyage of thousands of miles. The record coaling feat in the Navy is, we believe, that of the *King Edward VII.*, which took in 1,450 tons in three and a half hours. With oil an equivalent in steam-power could have been put on board in about fifteen minutes.

steam ahead without leaving a tell-tale trail of smoke on the horizon, and her power to replenish the bunkers with the utmost speed at a distance from her base are, of course, prime essentials, and they are ensured by the adoption of the liquid-fuel system. Let us take first the question of bunkering, and assume that the British Fleet had gone into action at a considerable steaming distance from the base. Coaling from a collier would be possible only in a calm sea, and even then the process would be slow. Otherwise the vessel would have to make for the nearest base or coaling-station. Equipped, however, as they are with oil-fuel tanks, the ships which would have to bear the brunt of the battle would be able to bunker in a very short time, even in a heavy sea, by the use of a hose connection and the operations of a steam-driven pump.

It is estimated that under such conditions more work could be done in one hour by a single pump than could be accomplished by the whole company of a battleship taking in coal under the most favourable circumstances, either in a roadstead or a dock. In regard to the emission of smoke it does not need a naval expert to understand the situation. The warship that reveals its presence by sending out black smoke makes itself a ready target for the guns of the foe, while the flare from the funnel top at night indicates its position. Besides getting rid of the smoke nuisance, the use of oil-fuel enables the fires to be shut down immediately the ship is slowed. This is an important factor in connection with torpedo-boats, as it is almost impossible to govern the coal fires, and any

require three-quarters of an hour. As an instance of how this quick-firing would work, let it be supposed that a wanton act of war was suddenly committed by a neighbouring Power. Communication can be made by wireless telegraphy from Whitehall to all the ships of the Royal Navy at any point on our coasts and for many hundreds of miles out on the broad Atlantic. Assuming that a code message was flashed through the air to the special service oil-fuel destroyers stationed on the East Coast to leave immediately for a certain destination, steam could be raised promptly, and well within thirty minutes these terrible engines of destruction would have quietly left the naval base and be speeding across the North Sea at thirty-five knots an hour.

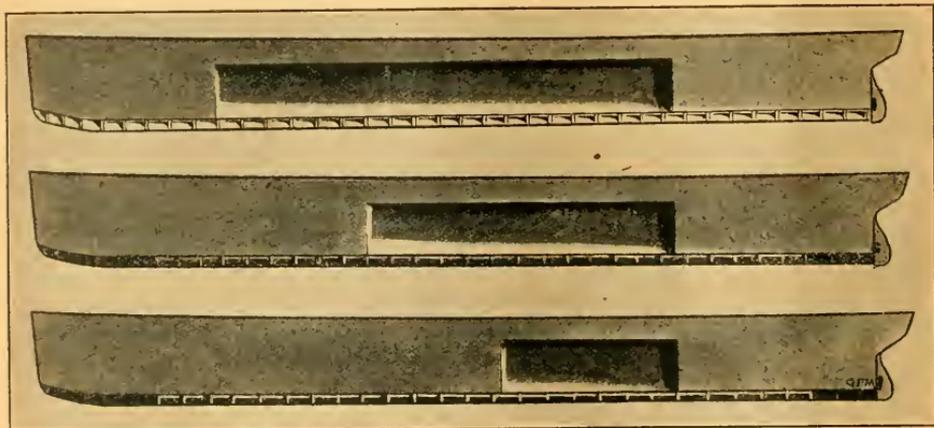


Diagram illustrating the Saving in Space by the use of Oil as Fuel.

1. The space occupied when coal is used for steam-raising (the double bottom is useless for bunker space).
2. Thirty-three per cent. space saved where oil is used for steam-raising; oil in double bottom. Stokers' space, bunker and coal hoists saved.
3. Forty per cent. saving over No. 2 by the use of internal-combustion engines.

escape from the safety-valves of a torpedo-boat on night duty would locate her, and possibly lead to her destruction.

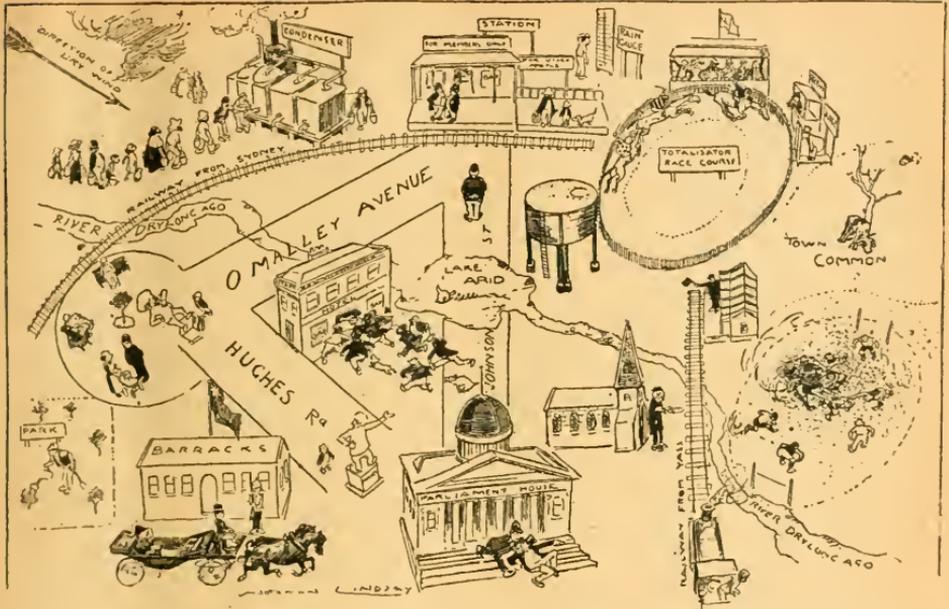
READY, AYE READY!

With oil at command, our preparedness for conflict at any moment is made doubly sure. If hostilities were known to be impending, every fighting unit would, of course, be on the alert, with decks cleared for action, and the coal-bunkered ships would have banked-up fires; but in case an unexpected act of aggression occurred, and the instant despatch of war vessels became imperative, the oil-ship would have a distinct advantage over the coaler at the very outset. From dead cold full steam can be raised in twenty minutes by means of liquid fuel, whereas with coal it would

FOR OIL-FUEL FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS.

All the conditions of naval warfare are to be changed by Lord Fisher's Commission, coaling-stations will be procurable for a mere song, and will not be even defended, and in a very few months the Admiralty in Whitehall will re-echo the words of the United States Admiral, who said, "We are for oil-fuel first, last, and always!" That is Lord Fisher's view; that is Mr. Winston Churchill's; and we may be sure that the Royal Commission will see that whatever changes may be necessary, the British Navy, soon to be the true Imperial Navy, will fulfil its supreme task—the safeguarding of the Peace of the Empire and the maintenance of the Peace of the World.

# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



A Sketch of the New Australian Federal Capital.

[From the "Sydney Bulletin."]



[Minneapolis Journal.]

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

JOHN BULL: "See here, Uncle Sam, I can't have you sending your ships through *your* canal without paying tolls!"



[Minneapolis Journal.]

Uncle Sam in the Olympic Games.



[Sydney Bulletin.]

**The £5 Baby Bonus.**

"Of course it's nice and human enough in its way, my dear but you must admit that such a business is considered somewhat vulgar and low-class amongst our set, who know that everything this awful country requires may be obtained from 'ome—and certainly of a much more matured and superior quality."



[Sydney Bulletin.]

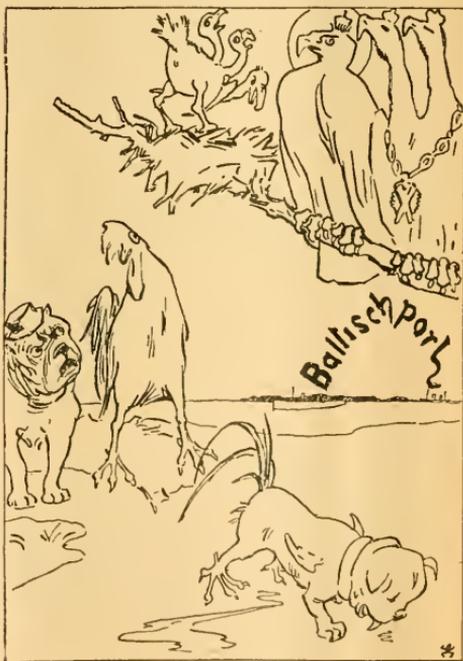
**Patriotism and Sport.**

THE OUTPOST: "Get your gun! Japs!! Quick!!!"  
 YOUNG AUSTRALIA: "What! Stop the game?"



[Turin.]

**Peace and War before the Doors of the Baltic Conference.**



[Jugend.]

**The Baltic Meeting.**

FRANCE: "I say, Ball, our off-spring is not very beautiful. What will theirs be like?"

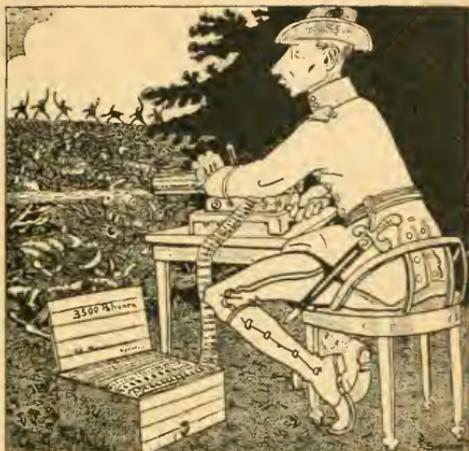


*Der Wahre Jacob.*

[Stuttgart.]

**The Spanish Bull-fighter.**

As the Republic is getting nearer, King Alphonso practises bull-fighting in order to have an occupation after the Revolution.



*Der Wahre Jacob.*

[Stuttgart.]

**The Crown Prince as a Sportsman.**

It is feared that intensive culture in sport, as described in the Crown Prince's book, may cause the price of meat to fall.



*Daily News and Leader.*

Emblems of the "Law and Order" Party in Belfast.



*Lustige Blätter.*

[Die lin.]

**Illustration for the Crown Prince's Book.**

The only survivor is the stork.



*Minneapolis Journal.*

THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT: "If I could only get rid of the weight I might save myself."



*Pasquino.*

[Turin.]

Alas! Poor Teddy.



*Utk.*

[Berlin.]

Justice and the Lawyers.



*Kladderadatsch.*

[Berlin.]

Protecting Cabinet Ministers from Suffragettes.



*Lustige Blätter.* [Berlin.]  
Hatzfeldt has been so long a warm friend of Germany that they have now put him into cold storage as Lord Chancellor.



*Ridendo.* [Turin.]  
**The Mediterranean Accord.**  
Italy, Turkey, and Greece pull down the reserved bathing-tent of France.



*Kladderadatsch.* [Berlin.]

JOHN BULL: "If one only could be sure that one could trust the fellow, I would be able to look after things elsewhere."



*Der Wahre Jacob.* [Stuttgart.]

**Marianne and John Bull.**

FRANCE: "Don't be so greedy, John Bull. I am not to be had cheap!"

JOHN BULL: "I know, Marianne. But I will not be niggardly, for your friend-ship gives me a few Dreadnoughts against those cursed Germans."

# The Betrayal of Trade Unionism.

## THE LAST PHASES OF THE RECENT STRIKE.

NOW that the strike is finished it is well for us to consider whether its manner of ending was more sane from a trade union point of view than the manner of its beginning. We had hoped to be able to give some views of those high in labour authority upon the article we published last month on "Sane Trade Unionism," but we regret to have to state that not one of those to whom we sent the article asking for criticism replied or criticised. We take this as an encouraging sign, since it shows that although they are evidently afraid to condemn those in authority for this insane strike, they could not venture to criticise the methods of sane trade unionism. It is of interest to glance briefly at the various incidents of the conflict between sanity and Ben Tilletism in the final phases of the strike.

On July 12th, when the funds of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union available for strike pay were exhausted, Father Hopkins, as trustee, wrote to the Transport Workers' Federation and informed them that he saw in the manifesto of the employers of July 11th a possible opening to bring the strike to an honourable close. He stated it may involve retreat, but retreat along the lines of unity and solidarity, to prevent a stampede, and a possible disastrous loss of membership to the affiliated unions. To this the Transport Workers' Federation replied that, in their opinion, the men would have nothing to do with such a retreat, and would only accept honourable peace. This was in the nature of a distinct rebuff to those responsible for sane trade unionism ideas, and would seem to indicate that the Strike Committee was still actuated by a desire to save the agitator rather than the men. On July 18th the conversations between Lord Devonport and Messrs. Gosling and Orbell having failed, everything seemed at a deadlock, and it was determined to bring into play the Labour Party, who had already interested themselves in the Strike Committee. The situation was put telegraphically but clearly before them in the following words:—

"Cannot Labour Party now perceive only way for orderly retreat out of present London *impasse* is for Transport Federation to refer latest phase to affiliated Unions; Unions as such should then convene private meetings of respective members to explain that resumption of work is first step in re-opening negotiations with employers *re* grievances, and to insure reconstitution and reconstruction of Federation. Affiliated Unions could then issue manifestoes simultaneously advising resumption of work forthwith. Unless something like this is done soon you will experience a Trade Union rout instead of a temporary Federation defeat."

Any practical result from this was prevented, however, by the extreme elements of the Strike Committee bringing in Mr. Norman Craig, and endeavouring to

divert attention by the so-called "negotiations" carried on by that gentleman. Meanwhile Mr. Havelock Wilson had returned to town, and after consultation with the strike leaders and the Strike Committee, he drew up a line of policy which he has publicly described as endeavouring to—

- (a) Get those who were in work throughout the country to dip their hands in their pockets for one shilling a day each for the financial strengthening of the London strikers;
- (b) To inquire of the transport workers in the larger ports of the United Kingdom if, in the event of the employers in the Port of London not being prepared to come to a reasonable settlement, they—the transport workers in other ports—would "down tools" in favour of the London men.

This, however, was too direct an interference with forces controlled by sane trade unionism—that is to say, the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and no time was lost in bringing the real facts of the case before Mr. Havelock Wilson. On July 23rd he was informed that on the resumption of work by the men the employers were prepared to meet representatives of the unions to consider grievances, in a just and generous spirit. This he did not know. It is apparent, however, that the Strike Committee, who did know, did not fully inform him of the situation, probably actuated by the desire to use his great influence in bringing on a national stoppage. Once having been put in possession of the facts, and having had laid before him good reasons for believing that any attempt to engineer a national stoppage in connection with the London strike was doomed to failure, Mr. Wilson did not persevere in his policy. Steps were at once taken to place Mr. Havelock Wilson in possession of the facts of the actual situation necessary to protect him from acting upon a false hypothesis. A series of visits and conversations took place embracing everybody connected with the cessation or the prolongation of the strike, and while these were not in any sense negotiations, they enabled him to preside over the deliberations of the sailors' executive in full possession of all facts. On the 26th the Sailors' Executive Council met and communicated to the Strike Committee their opinion that the strike should be brought to a speedy termination. On the next day, after it was known that the so-called "negotiations" of Mr. Norman Craig had completely collapsed, it was reported that the Strike Committee had determined to call off the strike, and to issue its own order to the men to resume work on Monday. There was, however, no decision on the part of the Strike Committee to carry out the obviously sane methods referred to above—that is to say, refer the matter to the respective unions to enable them to consult with the men behind closed doors prior to the

issue of the orders to resume work. The Strike Committee issued its orders to end the strike with as callous a disregard of the men's wishes as it had shown in commencing the strike. The repudiation by the men of the manifesto on the Sunday afternoon came as no surprise to the sane union leaders, since the men had had nothing explained to them beforehand, either by the Strike Committee or by the officials of their own unions. The strike had been brought on without reference to their wishes, and it was now called off in the same manner, and they naturally resented it. So much did the men resent it that they insisted upon the rule of sane trade unionism—that is, that they should be consulted. On the same day Mr. Gosling had to acknowledge defeat, and to say that the Strike Committee was in a tight corner, and they proposed to take the men into their confidence and talk to them at their own trade union meetings. This, however, was wisdom after the event, and it is very much to be doubted whether it can save the situation so far as the immediate strike is concerned. It is true that the strike is ended, but it has ended with no credit to the Strike Committee, and with the net result that the only prominent man in direct relation to the strike who has been a benefactor to trade unions is Lord Devonport. Had he yielded to the abuse and threats of the leaders of the strike, who were not the leaders of the men, trade unionism

would have suffered a terrible blow. As it is, there is no question that many men are leaving the unions, and that many more are in a mutinous state against trade unionism, and quite rightly. What should have been from the men's point of view only a temporary Federation defeat has, because of unconstitutional action, become a trade union rout. The greatest hope is that the rout may be transferred into a trade union strike against their officials in every case in which the rules of the union do not explicitly provide for consultation with the men, or with the majority of men available; that all ballots shall be secret; and that a sufficient time shall elapse between the announcement and taking of a ballot to allow the men ample opportunity for reflection. Let all the discontents in trade unions refuse to pay their contributions to their unions until the organisation is put upon a sane basis, and we shall have much fewer strikes, and in a remarkably short space of time there would be an acquisition of members to the trade unions which would enable them to more adequately carry out their part in national development. The strike of 1912, with all its misery, with all its mistakes, will not have been wasted if it affords a base of attack upon insane trade unionism; and it behoves all thinking men to encourage and assist this element which makes for sanity in connection with trade unionism.



Peaceful Picketing!

It was largely in order to secure the right of intimidation that the strike was prolonged.

# Mr. Stead at the American Embassy.

These notes were made by Mr. W. T. Stead after attending a reception at the American Embassy on June 4th, 1901, and are interesting both because of the many well-known persons who are mentioned, and because of the characteristic fragments of conversation and criticism.

IT was the eve of the Derby, ever since the "Maiden Tribute" an eventful day in my history. I took my wife to Earl's Court Exhibition, where we witnessed the drama of the release of Peking. She went home, and I came back to Westminster, Westminster Bridge Station, and walked across to 1, Carlton House Terrace, a spacious palace, rented by Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, at £5,000 a year. It was a reception from ten to twelve, given to the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce. I arrived at a quarter to eleven and left at a quarter to twelve.

The first person I saw was His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador, waiting for his top-coat in order to leave the house. It was a curious contrast from the mimic representation of the Boxer Rising in China to run across the actual representative of the Chinese Empire. He wore spectacles, and I was on the point of introducing myself to him, when his carriage was called, and I went away. I was the only man of the company—which numbered about 200 (my hat ticket was 196)—who wore a straw hat and a light coat. Almost all the others wore opera hats.

## CARNEGIE STILL HOLDING TO STEAD.

There was a band playing at the foot of the stairs, and on going upstairs my name was announced at the stairhead, and I was received by Mr. Choate, who remembered me at Skibo, and replied as cordially as a man can who has already shaken hands with two hundred people. He said to me, "Mr. Carnegie has come."

I met Sir Robert Porter, who took the American census five years ago, and whom I met in Russia on my last visit. He is staying at Brown's Hotel. After shaking hands we pressed through the crowded room and came upon Mr. Carnegie.

"You are still holding to Mr. Stead," said Porter.

"Yes," said Mr. Carnegie.

"Oh," I said, "it is a case of labouring for my conversion. Mr. Porter! Mr. Carnegie will not give up."

"Oh, by-the-bye," said he, "just on leaving Skibo I got a letter of yours, to which I have not had time to reply!"

"Don't reply to it," I said. "It's all ended—the new paper."

"All right," he said.

"But," I said, "what did you mean by writing that awful article, the cruellest and most ironical article you ever wrote?"

He laughed, and somebody came up.

## ALL PRO-BOERS EXCEPTING THE ENGLISH.

I went into the large room that looks out over the Horse Guards. There the first person I came upon was Philip Stanhope, who said he had only arrived in England yesterday. We sat down and talked. He said he thought things were going as badly as they possibly could be. On the contrary, I told him, they were going admirably; that I had seen De Wet's doctor this afternoon, and he said they could fight for years.

Then George W. Russell came up. He has grown fatter than ever. I shook hands, and said: "Well, we are doing splendidly, are we not?"

He said, "We! I wonder whether any person twelve months ago would have dared to have said 'we' about the Boers."

"I did so," I said. "I have done so from the first. But we, that is the British, have run up against God Almighty in this business, and we are going to have a bad time."

"I wonder," said Russell, "whether there are three other pro-Boers in the room, excepting ourselves."

"I think they are pretty well all pro-Boers," I said, "excepting the English."

## SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

Then I saw Sir Hiram Maxim. He did not recognise me at first. He is very white. He thought I was an American of the name of Stewart, I think, but when he recognised me, he shook hands with the greatest cordiality, and we had a little talk about things. I said I understood that he had been supplying a lot of ammunition to the Boers. He said, "Not a single cartridge."

He said he had refused to supply any cartridges because it would be used against the Government, and that not all the wealth of Africa would tempt him to sell one cartridge to the Boers. I said I thought he was not going to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and I hoped that, considering

the excellence of the Boer cartridges, they had secured them all from him. "Oh, no!" he said. He did not think that God Almighty took any part in the matter. I said, "When you see a small company of men put to flight whole armies, and you find that 250,000 men cannot cope with fifteen thousand, you begin to feel that there was some invisible power behind the Boers."

"No," he said, "God is on the side of the stronger battalions."

I said, "The stronger battalions have made a pretty mess of it for the last two years, anyhow, and they don't seem to be mending matters now. God Almighty never had a better case to interfere with than on the side of the Boers."

He said I was quite incorrigible. He said that the attack in the days of the old flint-lock ought to outnumber the defence by three to one, but in the case of modern weapons it ought to outnumber the defence by six to one.

I said that might be, but every Englishman was taught to believe that he could at least lick an equal number of his enemy anyhow, and when it came to 250,000 against 15,000 it was simply too humiliating for words.

He said no; that the state of the country had to be taken into account, and so forth.

I told him that I had seen De Wet's doctor, and he said they were going on.

#### SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

Then I came upon Sir George Lewis, who was looking very white. I said to him that he and I were both getting respectable at last. He said that I was quite a youngster compared with him. I said I was fifty-two. He said he was in his sixty-ninth year.

Sir George Lewis said he thought the war was a frightful disaster for the country, and that the name of Chamberlain would stink in the nostrils of the nation. I said I thought it already smelt. He asked me if I did not think his son had done splendidly in defending the *Star*. I said yes, but at the moment I really did not know that his son had done it, but they made a very good fight.

"But," I said, "why did they give so much damages to the other fellow?"

He said his own idea was to have offered the other fellow a quarter of what Chamberlain got, which was only £50, but he would not take it, and there was really no defence possible, and the £1,500 included the costs. He said that Chamberlain only got £200 damages, and they had paid Clarke £1,200 to act as

their counsel. He said that the case had cost the *Star* altogether, including everything, £5,000, and it had cost Chamberlain £2,500 over and above what he got from the *Star*, and if they had known that they knew what was elicited in cross-examination, they never would have taken the case into court. He said that there were a lot of judges there, including the Lord Chief Justice. I said I never saw a Judge excepting from the dock, so they were no good to me. He laughed. He said he was merely hanging on in order to push his son forward as much as possible, for he did not know how much longer he would last. I said, "Will you get to work upon your memories?"

"No," he said, "they will never be written."

"Well," I said, "history will lose a great deal."

#### SIR HOWARD VINCENT AND PRO-BOERS.

Then I came upon Sir Howard Vincent. He was very cordial, and said I was growing very fat, and that when he last saw me I looked underfed, and now I was looking extremely flourishing.

Then I said to Sir Howard Vincent that I was afraid he would shrink from shaking hands with such a pro-Boer as myself. He said no, he was very glad to see me.

"Well," I said, "anyhow, things are romping round in your direction."

He said, "You mean about trade?"

"Yes," I said.

"Did you ever reflect," he said, "upon the frightful irony of this ceremony?"

"Yes," I said, "I do."

He said, "Is it not very humiliating for John Bull? The conquerors do not insult us; nevertheless they are dragging us at their chariot wheels."

I asked him whether he had read Carnegie's article in the *Nineteenth Century* for June. He said he had not; but he would read it, and he was much interested in it. I said to him, "Look here, sir, I always feel interested in you, because you were with me at the 'Maiden Tribute' time, and said that it was the jumping-off point of all that I did, and now I give you a word of advice. We are going to have a very bad time in England. The House of Lords and all the fossilised Conservatism in this country is going to be crumpled up. You get out from under while there is time."

#### SMASH UP OF FOSSILISED CONSERVATISM.

"I agree," he said—"I agree with you. We are going to have a very bad time. You believe that it will be through trade?"

"It will be through trade and everything. This war has begun it."

"You mean morally," he said.

"No," I said, "I don't. I mean politically, militarily; I mean every way. You are on the Continent much more than I am. You know the Continent well. Is it not true that no Englishman can put his face anywhere in any circle of Europeans without their having to change the subject out of politeness, so as not to speak about it, because they feel that we have so utterly discredited ourselves in this war?"

"Well," he said, "there is a great deal of truth in that, I must admit."

"Well," I said, "you mark my words. There is going to be a great smash-up, and the old Krugerism of the country, that is the fossilised Conservatism which refuses to recognise facts and to face the thing, is going to have a very bad time indeed. You get out from under."

#### LORD BRASSEY AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

So saying I left him, and wandered back into the stairhead, where I found Lord Brassey, and shook hands with him, and said, "Really, Lord Brassey, I must say I was astonished the other day in your article to find your assumption of ignorance that you did not know anything about the beginning of the rebuilding of the British Navy."

"Oh, I know perfectly well that you did it, and I have always given you the greatest credit whenever I have spoken about it!"

"I was not speaking about you," I said. "You have always been most generous to me, but you spoke about the reason why Lord Northbrook changed, as if you did not know anything about it, whereas you know perfectly well that the information which you gave me enabled me to do everything."

"PLENTY OF DEAD MEN HERE."

Then we came upon Porter. I said, "Come and introduce me to some of your Americans. By-the-bye, is that Mr. Hondy?"

"No," he said, "he has been dead some years."

"Well," I said, "that is no reason why he should not be here. There are plenty of dead men here."

I passed Sir Richard Temple, but did not speak to him. Then, passing into the next room, I found Mr. Russell talking to Spender. I introduced Porter to both of them. Mr. Porter reminded Mr. Spender that he had written an article for him before the Cuban war broke out, in which he had pointed out that the war was certain to break out in spite of everything that everybody said. Spender remembered and thanked him

for it. He said, "The only way to make peace is to fight the war through quick, the way we did in Cuba, and the way you are not doing in South Africa. "By-the-bye," he said to Spender, "what line did you take about the war?"

#### MR. SPENDER AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

"The line which Mr. Spender takes about the war," I said, "is that of a disused bottle-holder for those who disapprove of the war and for those who wish the war to be fought through quick. They ought to do one of two things. If they want the war over, they ought to fight it and not dawdle on as they do."

"Well," said Porter, "I don't see anybody in this country, as far as I can see, who is against the war."

"Yes," said Spender, "I think that is correct. I do not think there is any party appreciable who is against the war."

"No," I said, "there is nobody at all. The people who are against the war may be counted upon the fingers of one hand; but I tell you what," I said to Porter, "these people who are against the war *à outrance*, and who are resolutely opposed to it, are being hammered by the Fates until they form the spear-head of the party which will be driven to the heart of the whole of the present majority."

"Yes," said Spender, "I think that you are quite right in that."

Then I said to Porter, "For Heaven's sake come and get some tea somewhere, for I am famishing!"

"Well," he said, "there ought to be something somewhere. Let's go and see."

On the way I met Mr. Neaf of the Associated Press, shook hands with him, and he asked me where I was. I said I might be in Timbuctoo for anything he seemed to care. I was in London, but he never came to see me, or looked me up at all. Then we went down and shook hands with Choate.

"Do you know Mr. Stead?" said Mr. Porter to Choate.

"Yes, I know him," he said, "many years ago"—which was a good deal to say, considering that it was only two years since I met him.

Going downstairs Pierpont Morgan was talking to Mr. ———, who used to be Finance Minister of India, and who is now on the Pierpont Morgan firm.

#### J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

"By-the-bye," he said, "let me introduce you to Mr. Morgan"; so he introduced me to Morgan, and I shook hands with him. Morgan said, "I know you very well, Mr. Stead, but you will not get hold of me for an interview."

"But I have written to you, Mr. Morgan," I said, "I want to see you very much. I don't want to get hold of you, Mr. Morgan, I want you to get hold of me."

"Oh," he said, "anything personal that you like!"

"I want to have a very good square talk with you whenever you have leisure enough."

"Nothing for publication."

"Oh," I said, "do you really mean that?"

"Yes," he said, "any morning between ten and eleven I shall be delighted to see you, except from Friday till Monday," so I said to Porter that he did me a very good turn in introducing me to Morgan. I have often wanted to meet him.

Then we went downstairs and found that the refreshments were served on the ground floor in the big room looking out to the parade. There was champagne and a good set out, but no tea, so I had some champagne with Porter. and some sandwiches. Then Morgan came up again, and I said to him: "By-the-bye, Mr. Morgan, do you really mean it, that you would not regard me as a nuisance if I came?"

"Not at all," he said; "I know you very well. I know you a good deal better than you know me. I have known you for years. I know all about you," he said, "and I shall be delighted to see you."

"Very well," I said, "then I shall come along, because you have done a great many up-to-date things, but it is nothing to what you are going to do in the future, and I would like awfully to come along and square up your mind, and to know your mind about things."

"Well," he said, "come along and see me."

#### A DANCING GOWN FOR 3S.

Then I met Mr. Bainbridge, who used to be a Member of Parliament, who has a model village down in the Midlands in Derbyshire, a colliery village. I asked him what he was doing in his leisure. He said putting up a holiday hotel for factory girls at Seaforth; that he had bought a wooden building in Paris, and brought it over to Seaforth. I told him I was publishing Miss Neal's article. He said, Really, he had been working with Miss Neal, and knew her very well, and liked her very much. He had been to her club, and had given each of the members of her club 2s. 6d. as a Christmas present, and his wife had given them all 2s. 6d. to give to someone else; that he had been dancing with a factory girl, and she said to him, "By-the-bye, Mr. Bainbridge, are you the gentleman who gave us 5s. at Christmas? I want to thank you for it very much."

He said, "What did you do with it?"

"Well," she said, "there's a girl in our factory who is very poor, and who had neither fire nor warm clothes, and I gave it to her."

He said, "What did you do with your own?"

"Oh," she said, "my grandmother is very poor, and I gave it to her."

The gown in which she was dancing she had made herself, and it cost her 3s.

#### MR. GROSSMITH AND CHICAGO.

"By-the-bye," said he, "do you know Mr. Grossmith?"

I said, "No, I would be glad to have the pleasure of being introduced to him." Mr. Grossmith, said he, had met my books in every part of the world. He had bought my book on Chicago, and had come upon one of my circulating libraries at Newlyn. The one thing that he said he did not like was that in the Chicago book, as he said, "You know that Chicago book was wonderful—that page in which you gave a map in which all the houses of ill-fame were printed in red and the gambling-houses in black." He said, "My wife was not with me just then, and I said to my secretary, 'This is the most useful book I have ever come across. Now we will know where to go,' I said."

"If you had gone," I said, "you would not have stayed long."

"How long were you in Chicago?" he said.

"Four months," I said.

"So you got to know things pretty well?"

"Yes," I said.

He said he had taken the chair for Mark Twain on one occasion in New York. He said that he had never before taken a chair, and Mark Twain began his speech by saying that Mr. Grossmith said he had never taken a chair before, but he did not give him any knowledge of how many other things he had taken.

Mr. Bainbridge then told an anecdote about the Mark Twain dinner, which did not seem to me particularly good. Grossmith was very pleasant.

#### PEARSON THE CONTRACTOR.

"Dick," said Bainbridge to a man, but Dick had got out of hearing.

"I want to introduce you to that man," he said.

"Who is he?" I said.

"Oh," he said, "he is Pearson, the great contractor who is building the railway across Mexico. He is a very interesting man to talk to, but you would think he was the stupidest man in the world. He has the most wonderful head for figures that ever you saw in your life."

"I have shifted my house," said Bainbridge. "I am now living in Berkeley Square. I wish you would come some day and let me have a talk about all these social matters, for you are the one man who is most in touch with these things all over the world."

I said I should be very glad, and then he went away.

Then I had another glass of champagne, and some strawberries and cream, and then I shook hands and went away.

I went with Spender to his cab, and told him about De Wet's doctor, and came down to the office.

# The Board of Trade Guilty.

## LORD MERSEY'S "PAINSTAKING CHASTISEMENT."

THE American Inquiry under Senator Smith found a true bill against the Board of Trade, and the special commission presided over by Lord Mersey in London has brought in a verdict of guilty. There are many who disparaged the work of Senator Smith, and who now see that not only did he act rapidly, but his recommendations and conclusions have been in nearly every instance endorsed by the British Commission. The salient difference between the reports is that whereas the American Commission, thinking as the general public think, desired to get at facts without fear or favour, Lord Mersey's Commission had much more colourless desires, and, having greater opportunities, achieved far less. As an attempt at whitewashing it does not succeed, thanks largely to the admirable persistence of the legal representatives of the sailors and firemen. Without them Lord Mersey's task would have been easier, the Inquiry would have been shorter, and the findings possibly even more colourless. The main part of the report which Lord Mersey's Commission produced is that in which the Board of Trade receives some part of that painstaking chastisement which Senator Smith advocated for it. These recommendations, which are in every case tacit condemnations of past and present conditions, we give below. With regard to the reason for the loss of the *Titanic*, the Court found that it "was due to collision with an iceberg, brought about by the excessive speed at which the ship was being navigated." This finding is undoubtedly the only possible one, but attempts are made to weaken it by stating that it was not possible "to blame Captain Smith":—

"He had not the experience which his own misfortune has afforded to those whom he has left behind, and he was doing only that which other skilled men would have done in the same position. . . . He made a mistake, a very grievous mistake, but one in which, in face of the practice and of past experience, negligence cannot be said to have had any part; and in the absence of negligence it is, in my opinion, impossible to fix Captain Smith with blame. It is, however, to be hoped that the last has been heard of the practice, and that for the future it will be abandoned for what we now know to be more prudent and wiser measures. What was a mistake in the case of the *Titanic* would, without doubt, be negligence in any similar case in the future."

Whether this skilfully-worded endeavour to save the White Star Line from the claims of those interested will hold water or not, remains to be seen. If, however, a motor driver drives his car in a dangerous place at an excessive speed and kills someone, he is liable for the damage caused. Are we to understand that if he could prove he were the first driver to kill someone at that specially dangerous spot, he could plead that he

had a right to immunity? Either an action is right or wrong. The Court's finding amounts to this: the action was wrong, but the driver did not do wrong.

The Court's only real attempt at straight fixing the blame is with regard to the action of the *Californian*. Here again the American finding was followed. But whereas Senator Smith said "such conduct, whether arising from indifference or gross carelessness, is most reprehensible and places upon the commander of the *Californian* a grave responsibility," the British report says that "the truth is plain, and she might have saved many if not all of the lives that were lost."

Nothing more than that. We are curious to know whether the Board of Trade have taken any steps in the way of bringing Captain Lord, that thousandfold murderer, to justice. As late as 1911 the Board of Trade made it a misdemeanour for one vessel not to go to the assistance of another. The honour of the British mercantile marine demands that action shall be taken and that this disgrace to his cloth receive his due punishment. The following are the recommendations of the Court:—

1. That the newly appointed Bulkhead Committee should inquire and report, among other matters, on the desirability and practicability of providing ships with (a) a double skin carried up above the watertline; or, as an alternative, with (b) a longitudinal, vertical, watertight bulkhead on each side of the ship, extending as far forward and aft as convenient; or (c) with a combination of (a) and (b). Any one of the three (a), (b) and (c) to be in addition to watertight transverse bulkheads.

2. That the Committee should also inquire and report as to the desirability and practicability of fitting ships with (a) a deck or decks at a convenient distance or distances above the watertline, which shall be watertight throughout a part or the whole of the ship's length; and should in this connection report upon (b) the means by which the necessary openings in such deck or decks should be made watertight, whether by watertight doors or watertight trunks or by any other and what means.

3. That the Committee should consider and report generally on the practicability of increasing the protection given by subdivision; the object being to secure that the ship shall remain afloat with the greatest practicable proportion of her length in free communication with the sea.

4. That when the Committee has reported upon the matters before mentioned, the Board of Trade should take the report into their consideration and to the extent to which they approve of it should seek Statutory powers to enforce it in all newly built ships, but with a discretion to relax the requirements in special cases where it may seem right to them to do so.

5. That the Board of Trade should be empowered by the Legislature to require the production of the designs and specifications of all ships in their early stages of construction and to direct such amendments of the same as may be thought necessary and practicable for the safety of life at sea in ships. (This should apply to all passenger-carrying ships.)

6. That the provision of lifeboat and raft accommodation on board such ships should be based on the number of persons intended to be carried in the ship and not upon tonnage.

7. That the question of such accommodation should be treated independently of the question of the sub-division of the ship into watertight compartments. (This involves the abolition of Rule 12 of the Life Saving Appliances Rules of 1902.)

8. That the accommodation should be sufficient for all persons on board, with, however, the qualification that in special cases where, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, such pro-

vision is impracticable the requirements may be modified as the Board may think right. (In order to give effect to this recommendation changes may be necessary in the sizes and types of boats to be carried and in the method of stowing and floating them. It may also be necessary to set apart one or more of the boat decks exclusively for carrying boats and drilling the crew, and to consider the distribution of decks in relation to the passengers' quarters. These, however, are matters of detail to be settled with reference to the particular circumstance affecting the ship.)

9. That all boats should be fitted with a protective, continuous fender, to lessen the risk of damage when being lowered in a seaway.

10. That the Board of Trade should be empowered to direct that one or more of the boats be fitted with some form of mechanical propulsion.

11. That there should be a Board of Trade regulation requiring all boat equipment (under Sections 5 and 6, page 15 of the Rules, dated February, 1902, made by the Board of Trade under section 427 Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) to be in the boats as soon as the ship leaves harbour. The sections quoted above should be amended so as to provide also that all boats and rafts should carry lamps and pyrotechnic lights for purposes of signalling. All boats should be provided with compasses and provisions, and should be very distinctly marked in such a way as to indicate plainly the number of adult persons each boat can carry when being lowered.

12. That the Board of Trade inspection of boats and life-saving appliances should be of a more searching character than hitherto.

13. That in cases where the deck hands are not sufficient to man the boats enough other members of the crew should be men trained in boat work to make up the deficiency. These men should be required to pass a test in boat work.

14. That in view of the necessity of having on board men trained in boat work steps should be taken to encourage the training of boys for the Merchant Service.

15. That the operation of Section 115 and Section 134 (a) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, should be examined, with a view to amending the same so as to secure greater continuity of service than hitherto.

16. That the men who are to man the boats should have more frequent drills than hitherto. That in all ships a boat drill, a fire drill, and a watertight door drill should be held as soon as possible after leaving the original port of departure and at convenient intervals of not less than once a week during the voyage. Such drills to be recorded in the official log.

17. That the Board of Trade should be satisfied in each case before the ship leaves port that a scheme has been devised and communicated to each officer of the ship for securing an efficient working of the boats.

18. That every man taking a look-out in such ships should undergo a sight test at reasonable intervals.

19. That in all such ships a police system should be organised so as to secure obedience to orders, and proper control and guidance of all on board in times of emergency.

20. That in all such ships there should be an installation of wireless telegraphy, and that such installation should be worked with a sufficient number of trained operators to secure a continuous service by night and day. In this connection regard should be had to the resolutions of the International Conference on Wireless Telegraphy recently held under the presidency of Sir H. Babington Smith. That where practicable a silent chamber for "receiving" messages should form part of the installation.

21. That instruction should be given in all Steamship Companies' Regulations that when ice is reported in or near the track the ship should proceed in the dark hours at a moderate speed or alter her course so as to go well clear of the danger zone.

22. That the attention of Masters of vessels should be drawn by the Board of Trade to the effect that under the Maritime Conventions Act, 1911, it is a misdemeanour not to go to the relief of a vessel in distress when possible to do so.

23. That the same protection as to the safety of life in the event of casualty which is afforded to emigrant ships by means

of supervision and inspection should be extended to all foreign going passenger ships.

24. That (unless already done) steps should be taken to call an International Conference to consider and as far as possible to agree upon a common line of conduct in respect of (a) the sub-division of ships; (b) the provision and working of life-saving appliances; (c) the installation of wireless telegraphy and the method of working the same; (d) the reduction of speed or the alteration of course in the vicinity of ice, and (e) the use of searchlights.

From these we indirectly see the sins of omission of the Board of Trade. As long, however, as there is no change in the Marine Department all these recommendations will have no real value. Let all those interested in the matter, therefore, concentrate their efforts upon securing the following reforms at the Board of Trade:—

- (1) That the Marine Department be made an autonomous separate organisation.
- (2) That the department be placed under an energetic retired Admiral.
- (3) That the meetings and discussions of the Advisory Committee be published, and thus a check instituted upon the decisions of the shipowner interests constituting the majority.

Honestly, however, we do not think the ocean travel reform will be placed to the credit of this nation; it is going to be brought about in America, and because of the honest determination of one man over there, Senator Smith. His report stated that while—

"By statute the United States accepts reciprocally the inspection certificates of foreign countries having inspection laws approximating those of the United States, unless there is early revision of inspection laws of foreign countries along the lines laid down hereinafter, the committee deems it proper that such reciprocal arrangements be terminated, and that no vessel shall be licensed to carry passengers from ports of the United States until all regulations and requirements of the laws of the United States have been fully complied with." It is interesting to note that on June 14th the American Government put into force a regulation ordering that—

"Ocean steamers carrying passengers must be equipped with sufficient lifeboat and life-raft capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board, including passengers and crew. One-half of such lifeboat and life-raft equipment may be in approved life-rafts or approved collapsible lifeboats."

That was two months after the disaster; two more months have gone, and nothing is officially accomplished here. We are not disappointed in the report of Lord Mersey's Commission. We never expected anything from it; and we think that all those who travel, and who prefer honest endeavour in the direction of reform to insincere endeavour to accomplish nothing, will agree with us when we say that the Board of Trade must justify itself and reform itself, otherwise, Lord Mersey's report notwithstanding, there will be such a cleaning of the Augean stables as will astonish the Empire.

# No More Rotten Ships.

## DOING WITHOUT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

PHARAOH may have had the best possible intentions with regard to the ultimate fate of the Children of Israel, but nobody can deny that the plagues helped him to carry out his embryo benevolence much more thoroughly and much more expeditiously than he would have done had he been left to himself to benefit by the unceasing labour of the Israelites in his fields and brickyards. And so we feel with regard to the Board of Trade and the masters of the Marine Department, *i.e.*, the ship-owners and shipbuilders. Their intentions with regard to safety at sea, and the lives of the passengers and crews of the vessels under their supervision, may be excellent—they have been outwardly so for years; but we confess to very considerable doubt as to whether anything really tangible is going to result in the way of giving to every seafarer a reasonable chance of life.

While hoping for the best from the shipowners, we are very strongly of opinion that no time should be lost in forcing them to do right. Otherwise they will harden their hearts again, trusting that the disaster of the *Titanic* will have been, not forgotten, but relegated to the past, and nothing will be done. The general public, even the travelling public, is unorganised, and therefore without much chance of being really potent. There is no sane trade union of ocean passengers! If there were, the reasonable ideal of every passenger a chance of life would be more easily attained. As it is, we find that even on the *Olympic*, sister-ship to the *Titanic*, passengers are struck by the almost callous and ostentatious manner in which the White Star Line are not carrying out even those pitifully inadequate measures of safety which the lurid glare of disaster has forced them to take. We have always avoided any semblance of bias or of animus against one steamship company or another, but if what we hear of the *Olympic* is true, we can only say that passengers would do well to boycott the White Star Line in future. Beyond this we would strongly advocate combination amongst those who have suffered hereavement owing to the loss of the *Titanic*, in order to take to the last farthing the limited compensation which the owners are liable to pay. Not to do so would serve no good purpose, while there is no doubt that it is from the financial side that the question of safety at sea is to be attacked.

It is the pocket which has brought things to the present pass; through the pocket they must be altered.

But the passenger is difficult material; he is here to-day and there to-morrow. He has his prejudices, largely dependent upon the measure of comfort and attention of the differing lines and vessels he happens to patronise; in short, he desires safety, but only becomes an active factor in the struggle to secure it at irregular intervals. The passenger is the guerilla of the movement. What of the regular forces? The sailors and the firemen are organised in trade unions and can be counted upon, since their unions are run on sane lines, and there are men like Father Hopkins directing them. But any action on their part has always been without the proper result, since the captains and officers have not been united. These sea-officers, badly paid and under as complete a system of compulsory silence as the strictest Trappist community, have until now not dared to take any real part in the struggle for efficient conditions on the sea. And yet they hold the situation in their hands. It may be possible to work an Insurance Act without doctors, but it is impossible to work a ship without officers.

We are therefore immensely relieved to learn that a "National Union of Masters and Mates" has come into existence, and that under auspices which seem to promise well for successful results. Those responsible for its inception have grasped the fundamental principles of sane trade unionism, and the union is making great headway. This Union, although independent, will work in closest harmony with unions having the same objects. Steps are being taken to draw up and secure schedules of pay and conditions of work fairer to the officers, and at the same time conducive to the safety of the travelling public. A special feature is to be made to secure the more adequate training of boys to become officers, and as the scheme of training will be drawn up by practical men, from now on we may consider that the real battle for ocean travel safety has really begun, since we have the masters and mates combined and determined on things being altered. The ideals of the union are many, and we are gratified to find a determination to endeavour to raise the level of the profession to something where men will be proud to be sea-captains and parents can arrange to send their sons

from public schools to the merchant service. Surely it will be fitting for the mercantile marine of the country to be directed as to units by as good material as can be found.

The organisation and development of the forces of the Union will take time, but those responsible for its inception have devised a method of procedure which can be set at once in motion, and which strikes straight at the root of much of the evil existing in mercantile marine matters. Ships are rotten because there is no adequate supervision, and because owners do not wish to spend money unless they are forced. Rotten ships become more rotten at an increasingly rapid rate, and the result is often that it may be a far better thing to the shipowner for a vessel to be lost, even with all hands, than for it to be docked and repaired. There is always the insurance money to be claimed. And so things have gone on, ships have been lost, have been posted as overdue, as missing, as lost, and the merchant service has lost hundreds and thousands of lives owing to a pernicious system whereby rottenness is encouraged, and to lose a vessel which is not sound and ought never to have been allowed to set sail is more profitable than for the vessel to arrive home. This is possible, this negligence in precautions against disaster, owing to the fact that those who know the actual conditions on the particular vessels are unable to speak what they know. The very complete system of blacklisting officers which the owners have built up in order to save themselves from the inconvenience of truth-telling officers has very naturally led to ships going to sea unsound and unfit. But now the officer is to be articulate, through his union, and individually a scheme has been arranged so that every vessel leaving port in an unsound condition, not really fit for sea, even if passed by one of those gentlemen employed by the Board of Trade, who as Civil servants follow custom, shall leave behind it the reasons for disaster should disaster befall it. But we will outline the *modus operandi*. The officers of each ship, before leaving port, will draw up individually certified reports of the actual conditions obtaining on board their vessel—the boats, the boilers, everything will be included, as well as the nature of the Board of Trade inspection, special regard being paid to glaring instances in which the pocket of the shipowner has overcome his milk of human kindness towards those manning his ship. These reports will be deposited, sealed, in the safekeeping of trustees of the Union or in some independent hands, absolutely confidentially, with a letter giving instructions for the envelopes to be opened in certain circumstances. Even the officials of the Union will not necessarily know the contents of the reports; the officers have then every reason to feel free to give their real views and the actual facts. The vessel sails and, we will say, is lost or meets with accident involving loss of life. The certified reports are then handed over to the Union

and opened. Should they contain facts to justify a belief in the unseaworthiness of the vessel, the documents will at once be handed over to Lloyd's underwriters, and they will be advised to refuse to pay the insurances on the vessel. The living officer cannot bear witness, but out of the mouths of the dead such evidence may come as will permanently shatter the present system, and make it immaterial whether the Board of Trade be reformed or not. For if the underwriters do not pay on rotten vessels, few vessels which are rotten will go to sea.

There should be little difficulty in arranging for an undertaking on the part of the underwriters that a definite percentage of their saving should go to the families of the lost men whose testimonies have been the means of saving Lloyd's thousands of pounds. It is difficult to see how this scheme of enabling the dead to bear witness can fail to produce good results. It is obviously in the interest of the officer, even although he be not a member of the Union, to draw up his certified report, since, if he be claimed by the sea, he will know that his family will have a greater chance of a livelihood, and his character a greater hope of being unstained, if the truth is known than if the shipowner draws his insurance and nothing is done. How considerable are the sums concerned we may judge from the fact that for the six months of this year the estimated total of losses exceeded £5,000,000 (in the same period of 1911 the amount was 50 per cent. less). There were 3,001 total and partial losses—vessels under 500 tons gross register being excluded from the calculation—and of these collisions were responsible for 936, strandings for 848, and weather damage for 634. No fewer than 127 vessels, 46 British and 81 foreign, aggregating 127,114 tons, were lost. Indeed, 32 ships, 20 British and 12 foreign, were posted "missing," carrying with them to a nameless grave as many as 900 officers and men.

Over ten of the British vessels lost carried insurance of over £50,000 each. Can we wonder that the new scheme of protecting Lloyd's against rotten vessels possesses for them a more than theoretical value? We do not hesitate to say that with the founding of the Masters' and Mates' Union, and with the putting into force the system of ensuring that every ship shall leave its record behind it in incontrovertible form, a new era has begun for the mercantile marine of this country. We shall be surprised if there will not be seen a very sudden improvement in conditions. Through the pocket is the surest way to progress in this case, and the saving of the pockets of the underwriters will result in the saving of the lives of hundreds and possibly thousands of officers, crew and passengers. Even the fear of such a system of evading the enforced dumbness of to-day cannot fail to have a good effect. The officers have the whole question in their own hands, and we believe that by their action this country will once more lead the world in matters mercantile, and that everyone who goes down to the sea in ships shall be assured a "chance of life."

# “ And God and Man ” on Earth.

## IMPERIAL EXAMPLE, ACHIEVEMENT, AND LESSON FROM JAPAN.

“ There is no second way whereby to show  
The love of Fatherland.

Whether one stand  
A soldier under arms, against the foe,  
Or stay at home, a peaceful citizen,  
The way of loyalty is still the same.”

—JAPANESE EMPEROR.

IT is singularly appropriate for us to write on the subject of the late Emperor of Japan, even although some time will have elapsed before these lines are published. To all the mourning subjects of the Emperor there is rejoicing that in the future the Imperial ancestors will number amongst them one who, of all the long and unbroken line, did most during his lifetime to achieve the advancement of his country. And this added force for good and for progress, together with the unimaginable forces already existing, cannot but work for the good of the country and for the carrying out of the ideals of Mutsuhito. Where here we cry, “The King is dead, long live the King!” in Japan they say, “The Emperor never dies; long live the new Emperor, who in his person contains all the good and all the force of his predecessors.” To live in order to become a good ancestor is the ideal of the Japanese; how much more so when in dying the Emperor becomes part of the religious part of the nation, from which it draws its daily inspiration, and around which centres that patriotism which has marked Japan out from amongst other nations.

While his subjects considered Mutsuhito as a more than man, he, availing himself to the full of the advantages and attributes of that national point of view, without allowing himself to be unduly influenced in his commonsense decisions, made of his country what he would. And what he would was good. “The reign of the late Emperor,” says Mr. Asquith, “was the most memorable in modern history. He witnessed in less than fifty years his own transformation from a semi-Divine and carefully sequestered figure in the background of the national life into a constitutional monarch, and without losing any of the attributes of his illustrious ancestors, he became the mainspring, the central force, the pioneer and leader of a transformation which has placed Japan among the foremost nations of the world as a great naval and military Power with a splendid record of stubborn and disciplined heroism.”

The personal side of the keystone of the Japanese national arch is perhaps of less importance to the world than the nature of the office he has inherited and of the cumulative force of his position *vis-à-vis* the nation. These because they appertain as much to his successor as to himself, and it is because of this that we think it well to devote some time to the Imperial position in

Japan, that curiously successful mixture of theocracy, autocracy and democracy, which has made many profound thinkers wonder whether in Japan there is not to be found the answer to many of the most thorny of Western social problems.

In the fact that Mutsuhito began to reign in 1867, when a mere boy, we may find a parallel with our own Queen Victoria. Both had to gain their experience in living history, and neither one nor the other failed in the great task they were called upon to take up, to the unending honour and glory of their respective countries. The Japanese Emperor was the one permanent and unchanging point in a rapidly-changing country. He acquired experience and learnt to use to the best advantage his inherited wisdom, even while leading and encouraging change, and achieved the apparently impossible work of perpetuating the old Japan in the new. A man of immense industry, working early and late, and ever ready to respond to the call of duty, he was able to keep in touch with all the many sides of Japanese development. His frank nature led him to abhor subterfuge and to demand truth from all around him. Endowed with a remarkable memory, and a good judge of character, he was able to make use of his servants and ministers to the best advantage. Of his private life nothing but good can be said. He saw Japan dominated over by the arrogant nations of the West; he becomes an Imperial ancestor to watch over one of the great Powers of the world, bound in indissoluble alliance with this country, whose proud boast for centuries was “we want no alliances.”

From his position in the nation, from the use he made of it, from his actions and from his utterances, Mutsuhito stands as an example to sovereigns and a mark of admiration for all. What he was his successor may have every hope to be, for have not the Imperial ancestors who guide and dominate him gained a very wonderful recruit? We do not need to be anxious as to the future of any Japanese Emperor; the past Emperors keep jealous and true guard over him and his actions. To know what the new Emperor will do we have only to turn to the past, and in the actions and utterances of the late Emperor we find mirrored the quintessence of Japanese Imperial ideals and an expression of the forces which continue to-day to dictate Imperial action.

In Japan the Emperor is the centre of the nation, the sun of the Japanese universe, and the keystone of the national arch. As a leading Japanese literary man and new-paper editor, Mr. Ichiro Tokutomi, once said: "Our country is our idol, and patriotism our first doctrine. From the Emperor downwards, the vast majority have no other religion." "The love that we bear to our Emperor," says Dr. Nitobe, "naturally brings with it a love for the country over which he reigns. Hence our sentiment of patriotism—I will not call it a duty, for, as Dr. Samuel Johnson rightly suggests, patriotism is a sentiment and is more than duty—I say, our patriotism is fed by two streams of sentiment, namely, that of personal love to the monarch, and of our common love for the soil which gave us birth and provides us with hearth and home. Nay, there is another source from which our patriotism is fed; it is that the land guards in its bosom the bones of our fathers."

Japan has never known schism and division in times of crisis. Even during the feudal times, with constant internecine struggles, it needed but a national peril to consolidate the whole nation around the Emperor. During the years of the Shogunate, while non-Imperial hands held the reins of actual power, they always did so on behalf of the Emperor. There was no design upon the Imperial position; everything in the abstract was his. None of the *daimyos* owned the land they possessed; it was all the property of the Emperor. It was this fact which made the ending of the feudal system so much less difficult than it would otherwise have been. The memorial in which the feudal lords gave up their lands contained the following remarkable passage: "The country where we live is the Emperor's land; the food which we eat is grown by the Emperor's man. How can we make it our own? We now reverently offer up the lists of our possessions and men, with the prayer that the Emperor will take good measures for rewarding those to whom reward is due, and for taking from those to whom punishment is due. Let the Imperial orders be issued for altering and remodelling the territories of the various clans.

Let the civil and penal codes, the military laws, all proceed from the Emperor. Let all the affairs of the Empire, great and small, be referred to him." The history of Japan's Emperors is crowded with instances of remarkable monarchs, who, in many cases, voluntarily sacrificed their thrones to more worthy successors for the good of the State.

In the old days the Emperor Nintoku (the Virtuous Emperor) lived in poverty, having remitted all taxation for three years in order to lighten the burdens of his people. To him is ascribed the saying, "When heaven sets up a prince in power, it is not for the sake of the holder of the power, but of the people. The people's

poverty is my poverty, and their prosperity is my prosperity." This sentiment is held to-day as much as it ever was years ago, and its effects may be seen in the granting to the people of Japan, by the free will of the Emperor, since the Restoration, the constitution assuring full private and public liberty. It must not be overlooked that these concessions, these limitations of the powers of the Emperor, were not forced from the sovereign by wars or rebellions, but were the natural outcome of the relations between governing and governed. "In one particular," says Count Katsura, "the constitution of Japan has, in the eyes of Japan, a peculiar glory. It was not, as has been the case in many countries, the fruit of a long struggle between the nation and the Throne. It was the gift of the Emperor; freely given, gratefully received—a

sacred treasure which both alike will guard with care." The granting of this constitution by the Emperor is one of the greatest evidences of the solidarity of the national interests and sentiments of rulers and ruled in Japan. No other constitution so amply secures the rights of the sovereign, and at the same time guarantees the rights of subjects, and it has been in use long enough to prove its effectiveness. Japan was a purely feudal country until less than forty years ago, and the Emperor of Japan possessed a position infinitely superior to that of the Tsar, when he freely gave to his subjects the constitution which they now enjoy. In no other country has so great a change, affecting the very found-



H.I.M. the late Emperor Mutsuhito.

of the State, been brought about without bloodshed, and for that very reason it is an example worth following.

The first act of the Emperor, on ascending the throne in 1868, was to enunciate the fundamental principles of his government in the form of a solemn oath, which has since then been known as "the Five Articles of the Imperial Oath." The Emperor declared in this oath:—

1. That deliberative assemblies should be established, and all measures of government should be decided by public opinion.
2. That all classes, high and low, should unite in vigorously carrying out the plan of the Government.
3. Officials, civil and military, and all common people should, as far as possible, be allowed to fulfil their just desires, so that there might not be any discontent among them.
4. Uncivilised customs of former times should be broken through, and everything should be based upon the just and equitable principle of nature.
5. That knowledge should be sought for throughout the world, so that the welfare of the Empire might be promoted.

It is no exaggeration to say that such sentiments were rare in the mouth of any occupant of a European throne in 1868.

This oath has been made the basis of the national policy. How well the Emperor has kept his oath, and how unwaveringly his Government and his people have followed the wish expressed by their sovereign, is shown by the subsequent events of their history.

And this autocratic monarch, this semi-deity, gave a constitution to his people, not hurriedly and from fear, but after reasoned consideration of the needs of the situation. Nor in granting it did he give too much at once; he left the future to work out the full measure of the constitution, and in this he was wise beyond the wisdom of the average monarch. To review the early part of his reign we cannot do better than quote the Emperor's own words:—

"During the twenty and odd years which have elapsed since We assumed the reins of government, the feudal policy has been abolished and replaced by a government of progress, and, having regard to the conditions existing in the outer world, We have entered the route of international intercourse; but each and every part of the executive body has been framed on the lines bequeathed Us by Our Ancestors, no object being contemplated other than to promote the welfare of Our subjects and to further the prosperity of the State. We established the Diet, trusting that thus by the multitude of counsellors the cardinal work of the nation would be facilitated. The Constitution is now in the earliest stages of its operation. Circumspection is essential in the beginning, so that the achievement may be assured in the end. To-day the outlines have to be fixed, so that hereafter the great

whole may be completed. The force of the progressive movement receives day by day in all countries more and more rapid increase. In such an era as the present any semblance of time squandered in fruitless quarrelling, or any opportunities forfeited for extending the country's prosperity, is a spectacle We have no desire to display to the spirits of Our Ancestors, neither can the fair goal of representative institutions be reached by such routes. We entrust to Our Ministers the duty of establishing order in these important matters, and We look with confidence to the chosen representatives of Our people to share the anxiety felt by Us on this subject morning and evening."

That the principal points of the constitution affecting the sovereign and the liberty of the people are not such as need alarm the most conservative of monarchs may be judged by the following remarks of Marquis Ito, who was the framer of the Japanese constitution. His most vital comment with regard to the Emperor's position is the following: "The Sacred Throne of Japan is inherited from Imperial ancestors, and it is bequeathed to posterity; in it resides the power to reign over and govern the State. That express provisions concerning the sovereign power are specially mentioned in the articles of the Constitution in no wise implies that any newly-settled opinion thereon is set forth by the Constitution; on the contrary, the original national policy is by no means changed by it, but it is more strongly confirmed than ever."

Dealing with the express provisions, he says: "The Emperor is Heaven-descended, divine, sacred: he is pre-eminent above all his subjects. He must be revered and is inviolable. He has, indeed, to pay respect to the law, but the law has no power to hold him accountable to it. Not only shall there be no irreverence for the Emperor's person, but he shall not be made a topic of derogatory comment nor one of discussion. The sovereign power of reigning over and governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from his ancestors, and by him bequeathed to his posterity. All the different legislative, as well as executive, powers of State, by means of which he reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in this most exalted personage, who thus holds in his hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country. His Imperial Majesty has himself determined a Constitution, and has made it a fundamental law to be observed both by the Sovereign and by the people.

"The supreme authority in military and naval affairs is vested in His Most Exalted Personage, and these affairs are subject to the commands issued by the Emperor. The organisation and the peace standing of the army and navy are determined by the Emperor. It is true that this power is exercised with the advice of responsible Ministers of State; still, like the Imperial military command, it nevertheless belongs to the sovereign power of the Emperor, and no inter-

ference in it by the Diet should be allowed. Declarations of war, conclusions of peace, and of treaties with foreign countries are the exclusive rights of the Sovereign, concerning which no consent of the Diet is required. For, in the first place, it is desirable that a monarch should manifest the unity of the sovereign power that represents the State in its intercourse with foreign Powers; and, in the second, in war and treaty matters, promptness in forming plans according to the nature of the crisis is of paramount importance. By 'treaties' is meant treaties of peace and friendship, of commerce and of alliance. These sovereign powers are operative in every direction, unless restricted by the express provisions of the Constitution, just as the light of the sun shines everywhere unless it is shut out by a screen. So these sovereign powers do not depend for their existence upon the enumeration of them in successive clauses. In the Constitution is given a general outline of the sovereign powers; and, as to the particulars touching them, only the essential points are stated, in order to give a general idea of what they are. Not even the most arrogant monarch, the most exigent Tsar, could ask for greater powers than are possessed by the Emperor of Japan. By such a Constitution the position of the monarch is more defined and infinitely better founded, since the people, secure in their liberties, give love where they would only give fear."

The constitution is replete with proof of the dominance of the national feeling, both in the minds of the Emperor and of his people. To the Japanese, nationalism has no narrow, no selfish meaning; it is inherent. It is not antagonistic to any other nation; it is without any prejudices; and Japan's rapid strides are due to its virtues as a nation.

Every monarch, every statesman should study the Imperial rescripts of the late Emperor for illuminating inspiration, for concise directness, and for information in the art of governance. When there was an urgent need for naval expansion and the Treasury was depleted, the Emperor cut the Gordian knot in his special message to the nation. He said:—"With regard to matters of national defence a single day's neglect may involve a century's regret. We shall economize the expenses of the household, and shall contribute during the space of six years a sum of 300,000 yen annually. We direct Our military and civil officials, except in cases where special circumstances interlere, to contribute one-tenth of their salaries during the same period, which sums shall be devoted to supplement the fund for building men-of-war."

Not only were these words, but deeds, the results of which were shown to the world at Tsushima, and have raised the Japanese navy to the domination of the Eastern Seas. Can we imagine a similar case here? And yet to this country the navy means more than it ever did to Japan. For us it is a vital necessity; without it all things are for naught!

The Emperor's speech on education might serve as

a model in many countries, and show a very real recognition of the fact that in education is to be found the real basis of a nation:—"The goodness of Our subjects, displayed generation after generation in loyalty and piety, and in harmonious co-operation, contributes to the lasting character of Our country. These form the fundamental principles of education for Our subjects. Be loyal to your relations, as husbands and wives, and faithful to your friends; let your conduct be courteous and frugal, and love others



The New Emperor of Japan.

Whose reign bears the name *Taisho*, or "Great Resolutions."

as yourselves; attend to your studies and practise your respective callings; cultivate your intellectual faculties and train your moral feelings; foster the public weal and promote the interests of society; ever render strict obedience to the Constitution and to all the laws of Our Empire; display your public spirit and your courage, and thereby give Us your support in promoting and maintaining the honour and the prosperity of Our Empire, which is coeval with the heavens and the earth. Such conduct on your part will not only be what is fitting in Our good and loyal subjects but

will also suffice to make manifest the customs and manners bequeathed to you by your ancestors."

While the Emperor's work and influence on internal affairs are of great importance, the world is naturally interested to know whether or no the influence of Japan in world politics is for peace or war. We have heard from Prince Katsura and from our own statesmen that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is one of the greatest of forces making for the peace of Europe; but what does the Emperor think, and what will the Emperor do?

To answer this it is only necessary to turn again to the utterances of the Japanese Emperor on the all-important subject of the future of his country; in these there is ample reassurance for the most apprehensive. And in reading the Imperial words, it must



The New Crown Prince of Japan.

never be forgotten that they are no impromptu speeches or telegrams, such as we are accustomed to from the lips of European monarchs or American Presidents. They are something far more serious than that, partaking of the nature of proclamations, for the very position of the Japanese Emperor in the eyes of his subjects is different from anything that can be found in Europe. Besides his position, there is his character to be considered, and also the powers granted him under the Constitution. It is no exaggeration to say that, as a monarch, the Japanese Emperor stands pre-eminent at the present moment. And he has had to accomplish his great work of making Japan what she is now without any of that preparation for kingship which falls to the lot of Western monarchs.

Everything was against him, and yet at the time of the Restoration he gathered all the threads into his hand, and for forty years has been the motive power for progress in every department of his Empire. Situated as he is in isolation, he is not able to touch all the thousand and one details of national existence; but the broad lines of policy, the essential foundations for success, are due to him. There is no statesman in Japan, however great, not even the wonderful Ito himself, who does not acknowledge that he is but the instrument of the Emperor, and that all his work would have been unavailing had it not been for the Imperial impulse. Speaking little, thinking much, the Emperor of Japan is one whose utterances must carry weight in Japan above anything else. By the Constitution he is granted the greatest powers to enforce his utterances, and to see that the policy he lays down as the best shall be carried out. The Ministers of State are responsible to the Emperor alone, and are dismissed or retained at his pleasure. The Emperor is the head of the army and of the navy. As regards foreign relations he is also supreme. By the thirteenth Article of the Constitution it is held that the conduct of diplomatic affairs forms a part of the Imperial prerogative, and lies entirely outside the rights of the Imperial Diet. Thus the utterances of the Emperor on foreign relations are those of the man who decides those relations, not merely those of one who suggests them. The following extracts from speeches and Imperial edicts allow of no misunderstanding as to the Imperial policy towards foreign countries. In an Imperial proclamation of April 21, 1895, occurs the following:—"We deem it that the development of the prestige of the country could be obtained only by peace. It is Our mission, which We inherited from Our ancestors, that peace should be maintained in an effectual way. The foundations of the great policy of Our ancestors has been made more stable. We desire that We shall, together with Our people, be specially guarded against arrogance or relaxation. It is what We highly object to, that the people should become arrogant by being puffed up with triumph, and despise others rashly, which would go towards losing the respect of foreign Powers. Since the development of the nation can be obtained by peace, it is a divine duty imposed upon Us by Our ancestors, and it has been Our intention and endeavour since Our accession to the throne to maintain peace so as to enjoy it constantly. . . . We are positively against insulting others and falling into idle pride by being elated by victories, and against losing the confidence of Our friendly states."

And so there is another "Policeman of Peace" to aid the British Navy in the world mission. The new era in Japan which commences with the accession of the new Emperor has received the name of *Taisho*, or "great resolutions," and we do not hesitate to say that the work and the continuing influence of the late Emperor will go immensely towards the great resolutions of his successor.

# Expert Views on Empire Emigration.

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IN our last number we dealt with the greatest of all Imperial problems—the Imperial organisation of the peopling of the Empire. The article has awakened universal interest, and has shown to us that at the present moment this country and the overseas dominions alike are searching after some adequate means of coping with the twofold problem—the relief of continuing pauperism here and the filling of the empty areas of the Empire with the most suitable citizens. The solution of this will mean more to the Empire than many Dreadnoughts, since it will enable the dominions across the seas to attain a fuller measure of strength and wealth. We have thought it well to collect the views of some of those actually dealing with the migration of citizens from one part of the Empire to another, and give them below. The main fact is clear and undisputed—that something must be done. There are those who say that the philanthropic societies are to be discouraged, and the *bona fide* agents, who frankly do their work for so much commission per head, encouraged. There seems no doubt that there is room for both, but they must be adequately controlled and subservient to an Imperial machinery for dealing with the whole question. The foundation of Empire-peopling is the education of the young and the continuing of that education when the child reaches his or her destination. The elementary schools are the great beginning of Empire settlement; but pending the results of an Imperial universal education we must use up existing material. There is much to be learned from the letters given below, and in a subsequent article we will endeavour, out of all the needs and existing organisations, to evolve a truly Imperial and practically workable scheme of emigration machinery, which will not only peopple the Empire systematically and scientifically, but will also bring into being an Imperial department, the creation of every new one of which brings closer the day of real Imperial Federation. We would just say, however, that while the work of studying needs and material available should be carried out by an Imperial Board, once the migrants have been allocated their future home they would naturally be dealt with by the various Governments, who possess now in many cases

an excellent machinery. Then again the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges should be made more use of, the local post-office should become a centre for the spreading of Empire knowledge, and the various countries seeking population must be prepared to spend money on a large scale to assist passengers to their shores. Recently in Canada a Minister declared that they should spend £10,000,000 in order to secure 3,000,000 competent farmers—or only over three pounds per head. As immediate steps, pending more complete organisation, the Poor Law authorities should have the right to board out children anywhere in the Empire, not only in this country. That would be a great step.

Then, again, there is the great question of time-expired men from the army and navy. This is material of the very highest value, even although the men are not agriculturists, nor have they any special line of business. They are, however, physically fit, trained to think, and in the prime of life, while many are married men. To enable them to migrate relieves the labour market here, peoples tracts of our overseas dominions, and supplies a stiffening to the military systems of the various parts of the Empire. In ancient Rome the planting of soldier colonies was an excellent institution, and to-day we should not be above following the Roman example. When we consider that for the next three years no fewer than 24,000 men will be leaving the army annually—or 72,000 men in all—we must admit that here is a very real and immediate method of supplying good Empire population while waiting for the younger generation.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Scammell has gone to Canada to arrange for some business method of sending over these tens of thousands of men with their families. It is probable that the Canadian Government will give financial assistance in the way of passage money—it would be extraordinary were it not so. These few points show us the wonderful variety of the question, and cannot fail to impress upon us the necessity and the Imperial duty which devolves upon us all to lose no time in systematising the peopling of the Empire, a problem which, to quote Sir John Henniker Heaton, "is of first class importance and has never before assumed such importance."

## THE HON. GEORGE FOSTER, Canadian Minister of Commerce and Industry.

What will Canada be fifty years from now? To-day we have 7,000,000 of people. Last year 354,000 people came in as immigrants and settled in Canada. We took 138,000 from Great Britain, 132,000 from the United States of America, and nearly 80,000 from the rest of the world, making a grand total of 350,000. This year the number will at least be 400,000. You may lay down as a fairly reasonable estimate that for the next fifty years there will be an increase by immigration of at least 500,000 people per year into Canada. Add that to the natural increase, and in fifty years the population should be close on 50,000,000 people.

## FORTY MILLION CANADIANS.

If the aspect of Canada, as evidenced between the periods of 1867 and 1912, is different, how much more different will be the aspect of Canada in relation to this Empire when her population has grown from seven millions to forty or fifty millions of people. This thought impresses itself upon one. Ought we not to be thinking about it—men in the United Kingdom, men in Canada, and men in the Overseas Dominions? If on a certain day 33,000 Scotch people were to make a track to the port of Glasgow and find a fleet to take them at once over to Canada—33,000 at a time—what a commotion it would raise in Great Britain! Yet this was the number which went out from Scotland in 1911-12. If 138,000 people in these islands were to trek to Liverpool upon a given day of the week and take ship for Canada it would make a great many people who do not think certainly do so; but they went all the same—and they are going every year.

## SIR JOHN TAVERNER, Agent-General for Victoria.

I am fully in accord with your statement that "there is no more vital and pressing Imperial duty than the systematic peopling of the Empire." I am also strongly of opinion that there should be co-operation between the Mother Country and the Overseas Governments. If we are really to be partners in the Empire we should work together in building up and maintaining our Empire by our own people for our own people. Surely there is a screw loose somewhere when we find that last year about 100,000 of our people left the Mother Country to go under foreign flags, and this exodus while there are vast undeveloped areas in different parts of the Empire. This is bad business, and some united effort should be taken to stem this tide.

The various Governments who are conducting emigration policies are doing their best to secure the class of people which come within their respective policies. Personally, I am very strongly of an opinion that there should be some combined action on the part of the Imperial Government and the Overseas Governments in designing a policy for the preparation

## WHAT IT MEANS TO BRITAIN.

What does that mean to this Old Country—138,000 vacant chairs, vacant rooms, vacant places in the United Kingdom, as compared with last year; 138,000 fewer toilers in this country to work upon its raw materials and to do its labour; 138,000 fewer people to pay its municipal taxes and its general taxes; 138,000 fewer people to build homes and replenish them in this country. Emigrants they are called! I wish somebody would bar that word and substitute another.

When a man from Nova Scotia goes to British Columbia he is not called an emigrant; he has simply moved. What reason is there in the world, when a man goes from Scotland to Australia or to Canada, that he should not be put in the same class as the man who has simply moved and not emigrated? But the head and centre of the Empire is poorer by 138,000 people; and the Empire is that much poorer provided they have not simply moved to another portion of the Empire and which shall continue within the Empire.

## CITIZENS OF PART—CITIZENS OF WHOLE.

Therein lies the whole question. There should be but one Empire. The citizen of one portion of it should be the citizen of every other portion of it; the man who goes from one to another should simply have transferred his home and not transferred his national characteristics. If these great, mighty, outlying Dominions continue to grow—as they will grow—and their populations increase—as they will increase—fifty years will put the heart of the Empire and the outlying portions of the Empire in a very different position the one to the other. Are we not going to think about these things? Shall it always be *laissez faire*?

of lads, say from twelve to fourteen years of age, for planting in different parts of the Empire. I think that the best class of emigration that could be brought about, in addition to what has taken place, would be the sending of young men from fourteen to eighteen years of age to our Overseas Dominions and States. The great advantage of this would be that the young men grow up with the conditions obtaining in different parts of the Empire where they may be located, and become very useful citizens.

I would like to see, say, about fifty miles from London, a farm of about 1,000 acres secured, and there established what might be called a preparatory agricultural school, where boys could be taken at even a younger age than twelve, assuming that they would receive some education. But the primary object of this farm would be to give these lads some rural or agricultural training. The farm should be self-supporting; the boys should be taught to milk, to look after poultry, feed pigs, and be instructed generally in the class of work obtaining on the ordinary farm. I am quite sure that the various Governments would be

only too glad to take whatever number of boys this farm could produce, say after a couple of years of agricultural training. And I am also quite sure that, speaking for my own particular State in Australia, hundreds of farmers would be only too glad to take boys on the lines of the policy which is being carried out by the Victorian Government, which I had the pleasure of inaugurating some three years ago. These lads were sent out in batches of twelve, and before they reached the Colony the Government had arranged that practical farmers should each take a boy for twelve months, giving him his food and keep for that term, in return for his labour, which may be regarded as a kind of premium. The system has worked remarkably well. (The accompanying photograph illustrates the type of boy that was sent out. Each of these boys is doing well, many of them sending remittances home to their parents.) An Imperial Board of Emigration would serve a useful purpose, and I think the time has arrived when the peopling of the Empire is one deserving of Imperial consideration and Imperial action. A

SIR WILLIAM HALL JONES, late High Commissioner for New Zealand.

I thank you for sending me the July REVIEW OF REVIEWS containing the article upon Imperial Emigration. Perhaps you were not aware that at the end of May I retired from the position of the High Commissioner for New Zealand; but it may interest you to know that in New Zealand there is an Immigration Department and a Labour Department, each controlled by Ministers with Portfolios so named. The Government then ascertains the class of labour most required in the Dominion. For some time this has been those connected with farming and domestic servants, and assisted passages are granted to them, the essentials being experience in their work, good health, and good character. Those living in New Zealand may nominate relatives in this country, but they are mostly selected by the New Zealand Official Representative here. This is done by advertising, etc. In obtaining the class of labour required they have the assistance of the Emigration Office of the Government here, and also of the Labour Exchanges,

SIR JOHN McCALL, Agent-General for Tasmania.

I quite agree with what is said in your article in the July number, that it would be very advisable to have a proper system for disposing of the surplus population of this country, and placing them in the various parts of the Empire, where there must be any amount of room for them. As far as Tasmania is concerned, we have for some time ceased to assist; but recently the Government have again started their system of nomination, by which the people resident in the country become responsible for the care and employment of the immigrants when they arrive, the Government contri-

buting something towards their passage—£6 in the case of a man, and £9 in the case of a woman, and a small amount for each child. That system has just been reintroduced, and already we are sending over people under the system. During the whole time I have been in England we have really been seeking the class who can not only pay their passages, but with capital sufficient to take up farming. In the majority of instances they have gone in for fruit-growing, an industry well established, and giving very substantial return. We have also had a limited number of miners on the West

great deal could be achieved, as is pointed out in this article, throughout the elementary schools, in teaching the rising generation what the Empire is, what it means to the Mother Country, and the great responsibility that is attached, from the defence point of view, to keeping our own people under our own flag. It is appalling to read that we have in this country a quarter of a million of pauper children ranging up to sixteen years of age living upon charity, when there are such fine opportunities for placing them throughout the Empire. I am quite confident that thousands of these children, if they were placed on a preparatory agricultural school-farm, would make excellent lads for planting in different parts of the Empire. I am quite in accord with the statement in the article that "Young countries need young blood," and in carrying out an Imperial policy such as I have suggested I am satisfied that an immense saving could be effected in the cost to the ratepayers, and at the same time useful citizens of the Empire would be produced under the best possible conditions.

and I am doubtful if an Emigration Board would work as efficiently as the Labour Departments of the Colonies, working in co-operation with the Labour Exchanges of this country, in obtaining the class of emigrants desired by the different Colonies. Here are many wishing to emigrate who have not the means; a Board as suggested might arrange for the cost of outfit and passage cost being advanced, and repaid by instalments. This was done some years ago, but discontinued, as there was frequently difficulty in collecting the investments, and sometimes the immigrant left the country. Much could be done in this country in training lads for farming life, both for service in this country and in the Colonies, and I heartily agree that "The Emigration of the young is the keynote of the Empire's future"; but there must be the preliminary training, which as stated should begin in the Board Schools, where, with a better knowledge of the Colonies, there should be little cause for complaint that our emigration does not sufficiently follow the flag.

Coast of Tasmania, where large mining enterprises are carried on. Personally, I have come to the conclusion that we want something like a business arrangement, by which provision would be made in the Overseas Dominions for the settlement of the people who may be encouraged to go out there to settle on the land. We do not want to land a lot of people into each city to go wandering about and become useless citizens; we want to have provision made for them to take up land work as soon as they arrive. We have plenty of land, even in Tasmania, to support a very largely increased population. There could be four or five times the number we have already there. I am hopeful that within the next few months the Government will adopt a land settlement policy, so that we might get the whole of our available land settled at once, instead of waiting for years, as we have to do under the policy—or, rather, want of policy—that has obtained in the past. I purpose going out to Tasmania in November with a view to inducing the Government to take up a land settlement scheme, so that the people in this country desirous of settling on the land in the Overseas Dominions will know that, so far as our State is concerned, the land is immediately available, and also know the assistance they may expect from the Government through their experts, who are employed by the Agricultural Department to advise settlers, and generally to bring back with me all the information they could desire to enable them to judge of the future prospects in that State. I believe something similar has already been done by Victoria, in what is known as their irrigation areas; but I believe that this policy could be extended to such an extent in Australia alone as to make full provision for all the desirable settlers that could be obtained from the Mother Country at the present time.

When you come to consider what might be done on this side, it would appear that whenever you have a large surplus population you must have a considerable number of people who, through no fault of their own, are thrown on the rates, and have to be supported by their more fortunate brothers who have employment. It appears to me that it ought not to be difficult for those on whom the responsibility falls of making this provision to come to some business arrangement with the Governments of the Dominions or States, by which, at any rate, they would be relieved of a considerable proportion of their present expenditure. That is to say, that the whole cost of getting these new settlers ought not to fall upon the Colonial Governments, but might well be shared by the bodies now practically responsible for their full keep. If this were done the position of the people would be better, and the cost to the ratepayers considerably reduced.

With reference to your article in regard to child emigration, I think a great deal might be done to relieve the position here, and at the same time educate and develop colonists, who would probably prove to be of greater value than the majority of those now secured under the more expensive methods. Where

these children have no relatives, I think the earlier they emigrate the better for themselves and for the Dominions; but where the children have parents who do not wish to lose them at so early an age, much might be done to educate them for emigration in the elementary schools.

A very excellent scheme is being carried out in Western Australia, having originated with one of the Rhodes scholars at Oxford. They have formed an Emigration Society, and have obtained from the West Australian Government land for carrying out their experiment. The children will be taken on to farms and there educated as farmers' sons would be educated; in that way they would grow up in the right environment, and would secure for that State a large number of land workers. An extension of this scheme might be made to include girls, for whom no provision is made; in the same way they would be educated under Colonial conditions, and would be ready to take up positions on the various farms when old enough to be allowed to work on their own responsibility. These girls should be trained not only for farm work, but for domestic work, and the farm home would become a real home for these boys and girls, to which they could return for holidays, or when they were out of employment. It is better for the children to be altogether educated in the country where they will spend their future, if they have no parents to whom they can look for help. But there would still be a very large class who could be educated in this country on a farm school until perhaps they were thirteen or fourteen, when they could be sent abroad to complete their education at a similar farm school in one of the Dominions. Personally, I think that in the end they would probably get better labour by taking the children and educating them under local conditions than by sending out adults. For I think few of us who have been in both countries have any doubt as to the superiority of the Colonial labourer.

(At the present time a very large number of untrained young fellows who come to the Colonies have a difficulty at first in obtaining employment, owing to want of training and experience, and these men have a very detrimental effect on the Colonial labourer, tending to bring him down to their level.)

In those cases where the ratepayers are being relieved they should not hesitate to expend a portion of that money in giving these children a large outlook for their future. Of course, one of the things the Colonies have to be most particular about (this has been called to one's mind by the recent Eugenics Congress that has been held in London) is the type of child that is sent out. In some of these institutions, I understand, a very large proportion of the children would be considered undesirable, not owing to their vices, but because of their mental deficiencies. It would have to be understood that under any scheme that might be inaugurated there would have to be a rigid examination and inspection, and only the desirables could possibly hope to be selected.

I agree that the whole of this question should be taken up by the Government of this country and the Governments of the Dominions working in constant

and close co-operation. It is a question capable of settlement by business people with advantage to the Mother Country and the Dominions.

PREBENDARY G. DE M. RUDOLF, the Founder of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society.

I have carefully read through the article in the July issue of the *REVIEWS OF REVIEW*, and certainly agree that there should be some systematised organisation of emigration to the other parts of our great Empire, and the matter is one which the Government might well take up in conjunction with the Colonial Governments. We however, concern ourselves only with children, and the only Dominion which at present possesses a properly-organised system of child-emigration is Canada. The advantage to the Colonies of a properly-organised system of child-emigration from the Mother Country has been amply shown by the experience of Canada, where thousands of respectable citizens owe their present position to its operation. The Mother Country is also a decided gainer, inasmuch as many of the children before they were emigrated were in grave danger of drifting into the condition of "waste material." It has been admitted by an Ottawa journal that there is a smaller proportion of crime among these young immigrants than among Canadian-born children, and this may be safely attributed to the careful training given them before they were emigrated in the English institutions where they had been sheltered. The expense of carrying on this emigration has hitherto been met by private benevolence, except in so far as Poor Law children are concerned. In their case a grant of £13 per head is allowed by the Local Government Board to cover cost of outfit, passage, maintenance in distributing home, and inspection by the Canadian Government. The societies emigrating children to Canada have, at their own cost, established and maintained these receiving and distributing homes, and bear the expense of inspection. The only contribution by the Canadian Government is a *per capita* grant of \$2, which is so trifling that it is not always worth claiming. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether the present system can be appreciably extended without more liberal financial aid from the Home and Colonial Governments.

#### CHILD EMIGRATION NECESSARY FOR EMPIRE.

The welfare and prosperity of the Empire as a whole demand that some intelligent and comprehensive system of child-emigration should be speedily established by the Governments concerned, if the Mother Country is not gradually to become an asylum for the degenerate and unfit. On the other hand, whatever system of selection be adopted, due regard must be had to the future welfare of both the Mother Country and of the Dominions beyond the seas. There are about twenty thousand children in English certified

Industrial Schools who have been taken from unsatisfactory surroundings to be trained up as respectable citizens. It is undesirable that they should remain in the Mother Country after the completion of their training, since they run the risk of drifting back to the surroundings from which they were originally taken. Why should they not, as a matter of course, be sent to the Colonies, provided that they show no indication of having inherited the physical, mental, or moral disabilities of their parents? Again, a large proportion of the thirty thousand orphan and deserted children under the charge of the Poor Law Guardians in England and Wales, after being trained, would make excellent emigrants, and it would effectually obviate the risk of their becoming adult paupers-in after-life (as some of them do) if they were sent to the Colonies. It would clearly be to the advantage of the State to give grants in aid of the emigration of Industrial School children, and it would be a wise policy on the part of the Poor Law Guardians to spend a considerably larger sum than they do at present in the emigration of their pauper children. Thus the Home authorities could advantageously co-operate with the Dominion Governments in extending child-emigration. Lastly, there are a large number of destitute and neglected children rescued by English philanthropic agencies from bad surroundings, who come neither into certified Industrial Schools, nor into the hands of Poor Law Guardians. This class would yield a considerable number of child-emigrants, and it would be to the advantage of the Dominions if substantial assistance were given to such private agencies for this purpose.

#### WHAT THE DOMINIONS MUST DO.

As regards the age at which children should be emigrated, it is clear that they should be sent to the Dominions as early as possible, so that they may be more thoroughly acclimatised and accustomed to Colonial life. Such a system, however, would not allow time for the discovery of any inherited taint, and the Colonies may, therefore, justly demand that the children shall spend a few years under careful training and supervision in England before being emigrated. It has been proved by many years' experience of child-emigration to Canada that there is no practical disadvantage to the children in receiving their early training in the Mother Country; they soon adapt themselves to Colonial life and conditions, and the proportion of actual failures is less than 5 per cent. Private initiative and enterprise have clearly shown in the case of Canada that child

emigration is beneficial both to the Dominion and the Mother Country, as appears from a recent report by the Canadian Government inspector. It would appear, then, that the time has arrived when all self-governing Dominions should seriously consider how best to arrange for the steady annual flow of young immigrants, so that the necessary population may be provided for the proper development of their resources. It is obvious that the first and foremost step is for each Dominion Government to vote a substantial annual grant for the encouragement of child-emigration. This grant could either be used to subsidise existing private benevolent agencies, thus enabling them to extend their work; or it might be spent by the authorities themselves in establishing and maintaining institutions for both sexes in the Dominions where the children from England could be received and trained for Canadian life.

### THE SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

I am sorry that my absence from the office for a short holiday has prevented my earlier reply to your favour of the 11th inst. I am much obliged to you for calling my attention to the article on page 37 of the current number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, with most of which I agree. With reference to child emigration, probably one of the first steps to be taken would be to give the Boards of Guardians power to provide for boarding-out anywhere in the British Empire instead of only in the United Kingdom, as at present. The cost of this would be no more in Canada than here, and the child would, as you have pointed out, be brought up among altogether different surroundings. The suggestion as to the formation of an Imperial Board of Emigration is similar to a recommendation made by Lord Tennyson's Committee some years ago, and more recently by the Emigration Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, both of which propose that the present Emigrants' Information Office should be strengthened and its powers con-

### THE EAST END EMIGRATION FUND.

Referring to your letter of the 11th inst., with which you were kind enough to send me a copy of the July number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, my Committee have requested me to say that they quite agree with the points raised in the article on "The Life-Blood of the Empire." They are quite of opinion that it would be of great mutual advantage if the Governments of the Overseas Dominions could see their way to much extended co-operation with voluntary emigration agencies, and that it would be a great advantage if the Overseas Dominions would accept the full responsibility with regard to the reception and distribution of those sent over. This especially applies to some of the Australasian States, where the difficulty of housing on arrival has undoubtedly hampered emigration work. We also think that,

#### THE SELECTION OF CHILDREN.

As regards the selection of children for emigration, due consideration must be given both to the interests of the Dominions and the Mother Country. The former have a right to expect that only the physically, morally, and mentally fit children should be selected, so that a healthy and law-abiding population may be built up; while it would be imprudent also and impolitic to deplete the Mother Country of its best material. But the question of age, as well as the nature and extent of financial assistance, methods of co-operation between the Home and Dominion Governments, and of subsidies to philanthropic agencies, are matters of detail, and can safely be left for future discussion. The important question to be first considered is whether a large and comprehensive scheme of child-emigration to the Dominions beyond the seas is not evidently desirable in the interests of the Empire as a whole.

siderably enlarged. I am in full accord with both Mr. Hawkes and the writer of the article in the necessity of educating the children in all our schools in the conditions of life and work in the Overseas Dominions. I do not think, however, that emigration will ever be a cure for unemployment, although it may be a palliative. Unfortunately a very large proportion of our unemployed are unemployable, and we should have no right to saddle the Overseas Dominions with the failures for which we are responsible. Until we find some means of eliminating the unfit from our population we shall be always face to face with unemployment of some sort or other. Among the unemployed, however, there are to be found many thousands, sober, honest and hard-working, who from the stress of competition cannot make headway here, but in Canada find the way open to competence, particularly if able and willing to work on the land. It is such whom this Society endeavours to help by the methods detailed in the report I enclose.

having regard to the acknowledged success of child emigration in Canada, it might well encourage other Overseas Dominions to take some steps, whether by help in the establishment of farm schools or homes, or by the selection of special boarding-out homes under adequate Government inspection, to promote child emigration, both male and female.

Generally, my Committee feel that emigration to our Overseas Dominions has now reached so great an importance, both as an outlet for our people in England and as a means of development of the vast unpopulated areas in these Dominions, that some central office might be established which should have representatives of the home and Dominion Governments, and of the various agencies, both State and voluntary, for promoting emigration, and they are entirely in accord

with the recommendation of the Tennyson Committee, and also the recommendation of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute.

My Committee also approve of the statements contained in Mr. Hawkes' report to the Canadian Government.

### THE CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

This Society was founded by a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford in October, 1909, and the Rhodes Trustees have made a grant of £100 towards it. The object of the Society is to establish a farm-school in Western Australia, which will fit British boys to take up good positions on farms in the Colony, and girls for useful occupations in Colonial households, and teach them how to take care of themselves under the conditions of Colonial life. It is obvious that the sending out of children untrained, unfit, and with no knowledge of the life they will have to lead, is worse than useless. The aim, therefore, of the Society is to supply this two-fold need—the need for a training which will enable orphan and destitute British children to earn their own living, and the need of the Overseas Dominions for trained farm labourers, farmers, and domestic girls. In this aim the Society has enlisted the enthusiastic aid of the Government of Western Australia, who have placed at their disposal an area of 1,000 acres, and will bear part of the cost of transport; while the primary educational system of the State will be available for the children. The Local Government Board is ready to allow Boards of Guardians to emigrate children to the farm-school, and several Boards have notified their intention of doing so. The principles of the farm-school system are, shortly, that the boys and girls be trained continuously from their first arrival at the farm-school, for farm and domestic work; that religious instruction be given on the basis of a Creed Register; that the children be brought up with a knowledge of Empire history; that any profits made from the farm be divided among the children, rateably according to age, conduct, capacity, etc.; that the older children be given a share in the government of the farm-school; and that the boys and girls shall have as free social intercourse as experience proves to be desirable. Trained nurses and matrons will form part of the staff, and the children will be kept in the open air as much as possible, thus securing their sound physique. The primary education of Western Australia is considered to be of a very high order and thoroughly up-to-date, and will be provided free of cost by the State, and the farm children will thus be in daily contact during term time with local Australian children. It will be the duty of the Society to see that the agricultural and domestic instruction of the farm-school is equally efficient; and every opportunity will be afforded the children of turning their theoretical studies

to practical account in their own gardens. The formation of the character of the average child depends very largely on its environment and early training. The aim of the Society is to turn out resourceful, self-reliant, disciplined children. They will be allowed, and expected, to do everything possible for themselves, and for purposes of discipline one of the methods of the Boy Scout movement has been adopted—the division of the school into units of five children, one of whom is older than the others, and is held more or less responsible for them. Records of the individual children will be kept at the farm-school, and reports will be sent home periodically to the Executive Committee in England. Parties of children (from eight to ten years old) will be sent out of England from time to time under the charge of responsible persons. The first batch of children leave very shortly. At fourteen the children will leave the primary school and will be at liberty to seek work as wage-earners, but it is hoped to induce many of them to stay on at the farm-school until they are at least sixteen or older. In this connection it is important to note that the Society is taking steps to secure legal control of the children for some years after they leave the primary school, so as to prevent them from going to undesirable employment.

The Society is doing very valuable and necessary work in emigrating these children, who, in the overcrowded state of the labour market in Great Britain, would have no real chance, but who, given the proper training, may well become happy and useful citizens of our Colonies. The Child Emigration Society proposes to found farm-schools in all parts of the Empire as opportunities arise and funds permit.



Typical Group of Assisted Boy Emigrants Sent to Victoria.

# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## SPORT, HEALTH AND HOLIDAY.

### THE OLYMPIC IDEA.

THERE are many million devotees of the "God of the open air," and the *Century's* article on "The Olympic Idea: Its Origin, Foundation, and Progress," comes at a timely juncture. The author is William Milligan Sloane, Senior Member of the International Olympic Committee. The originator of the Olympic Idea and of the International Olympic Committee was a young Frenchman, M. Pierre de Coubertin, who some thirty years ago began to study outdoor life in England and America. He travelled extensively, published several books on the subject, and in his own land was the organiser of clubs for cultivating the more strenuous, inspiring, and daring sports which had hitherto been neglected. On June 23rd, 1894, M. de Coubertin summoned a meeting at the Sorbonne, at which the delegates were representative, selected chiefly from his wide personal acquaintance in different countries. The outcome of their deliberations was the revival of the Olympic contests.

Mr. Sloane observes that: "Primarily sport must be the medium of international conciliation. There can be no rivalry without some friction, but rivalry in sport should and must be the most generous of all rivalries—a contest in magnanimity. The contestants and their friends at any given Olympiad might not number more than a few hundred; but supposing there were only a hundred from each of the contesting nations, and that forty nations were represented. This assembling together is no unimportant agency for reciprocal acquaintance. That several thousand strangers are temporarily the guests at any national capital makes for present fellowship and future friendship. The common interest in the competitions and daily intercourse at other times, the appreciation of representative delegations, tend naturally to sweep away the cobwebs of international suspicion and distrust.

"How far the Olympic Idea may go is not yet determined. Its definition for present use is sufficiently fixed on the lines of its first appearance; first, to create and strengthen the bonds of friendship, such as ought to exist among all civilised nations, by frequent, peaceful intercourse; secondly, to purify sport, abolish selfish and underhand methods in the struggle for athletic supremacy, secure fair play for all, even the weakest, and, as far as possible, make the contest and not the victory the joy of the young."

### THE STADIUM AT ATHENS.

IN the July issue of the *Architectural Review* Mr. Lionel B. Budden concludes his article on "Modern Athens."

Writing of the Pan-Athenaic Stadion, he describes it as a building having no influence upon the architecture of other buildings, yet it is profoundly indicative of the spirit animating many. The athletic theatre across the Ilissos, in which the first of the modern series of Olympic Games was held, was originally built under Lykourgos, 330 B.C., in the usual Greek fashion, on the sides of a depression between two hills. In 140 B.C. it was renewed in marble by Herodes Atticus. Its final reconstruction, 1895-1905, in the same material, was undertaken at the expense of Averoff, a wealthy Athenian tobacco merchant. This last restoration was carried out in strict conformity with extant remains, under the supervision of Hansen, of Vienna, who worked on the amended basis of a plan originally drafted by General Metaxas. The clean workmanship and carefully preserved simplicity of the scheme, adds the writer, are above criticism; and if the resolution of the major and subsidiary portions of the screen colonnade could have been more successfully managed, its general effect and appropriateness would more than atone for the error.

### THE JEW'S IMMUNITY FROM DISEASE.

IN the study of immunity from disease by Professor J. A. Lindsay, in the *Eugenics Review* for July, he says:—

The Jew suffers less than the average of the populations amongst whom he lives from alcoholism, venereal diseases, and in some cases from prevailing epidemic diseases. He is not prone to suicide. His percentage of illegitimacy and of still-births is relatively low. In modern times he enjoys some degree of immunity from leprosy, which apparently prevailed extensively amongst Jews in ancient times. It must be borne in mind, however, that the leprosy of the Old Testament probably included several diseases, such as psoriasis, vitiligo and scaly eczema as well as true leprosy. On the other side of the account, the Jew suffers more than the average from diabetes, hemorrhoids, nervous diseases in general, especially blindness and colour-blindness, the deaf and dumb defect and insanity. The Jewish death-rate under five years of age is much below the general average. Tuberculosis is a doubtful case. It has been affirmed on good authority that the Jewish tubercular rate is relatively low, while the most recent observations point to the contrary conclusion. The point is an important one, and it is to be regretted that the evidence is so conflicting. Pneumonia is said to be relatively infrequent amongst Jews, but I cannot find any definite data on this subject.

## SLAVONIC UNITY.

## THE SOKOL FESTIVAL AT PRAGUE.

Writing in the mid-July number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. Paul Clouerec describes the Sokol Festival at Prague, and explains its national significance to the Slav race.

## SIXTEEN THOUSAND PERFORMERS.

Every five years this great athletic festival is celebrated at Prague, and its interest far exceeds that of a mere spectacle offered to visitors. In a large arena of 35,000 square metres, over 10,000 athletes take part in a wonderful performance manœuvring with perfect *ensemble* to the strains and rhythm of music. In addition, some 6,000 women and girls take part, and their movements are equally precise. The men are dressed in blue and white costumes, leaving the arms bare, and the effect is most harmonious. The women wear red caps and white collars. As interludes in these marvellous displays certain more distinguished Sokolists perform more difficult exercises. On the last day 1,300 men and women reproduced a Greek scene, namely Marathon. The famous Greek warrior

came to cry "Victory" before expiring in the public square, then the army entered amid acclamation and dancing, while the priests offered a sacrifice to the gods, and finally there were the athletic games. The spectacle was mounted with admirable care, and the organiser, M. Vanicek, is to be congratulated on its success. The spectators, who numbered about 125,000, were not sparing in their applause and cries of delight.

## SOLIDARITY OF THE SLAV RACE.

But all this would seem a trifle if one did not feel behind it the energetic will animating the performers, men and women who come to Prague from every quarter of the Slav horizon to affirm their national sentiment, the right to the liberty they claim in the different countries peopled by the Slav race. That is the real significance of the Sokol festival. As the representatives of Slavism the Sokols come to Prague as a sort of holy city to express their faith in the destinies of their race. The choice of Prague may seem odd, but one must remember that the Czechs take a high place as defenders of the rights and liberty of conscience. Ardent adherents of the doctrines of John



The Congress of the Sokols in Prague: A nation determined to be fit—twelve thousand Men at Drill.



Women are anxious to be fit—six thousand Women Members of the Sokol Society at Drill.

Huss, the clerical and German rule of the Habsburgs is out for their suppression. Far from being a political party, the Czech nationality absorbs all parties, and groups them in one when the interests of race are at stake. It is not directed against any individual, but for the oppressed race it is solely a demand for liberty.

#### DEMAND FOR POLITICAL LIBERTY.

From conversations which the writer had with various Czechs, he learnt that while the Czechs hate the Germans, and especially those of Vienna, they do not desire separation from Austria. They have no desire to be absorbed by Russia, because though they like the Russians, they have no enthusiasm for the autocratic government of the Tsars; they do not seek independence because they do not feel strong enough to preserve it; and they do not want annexation by another Slav State because they believe it would cause innumerable difficulties. Notwithstanding their sufferings, they think it is to their interest to keep Austria strong, because the destruction of Austria might give Germany such power that they would run the risk of being absorbed by the German Empire.

Occasionally they dream of a great Slav union, but as they do not foresee practical means of realising it in the present state of things in Europe, their ambition is confined to demanding political liberty. Their ambition would be realised if they could obtain from Austria recognition of their historic rights to the crown of Bohemia—that is to say, administrative autonomy in a federated Austria. They never neglect an opportunity to increase their national and international power. They have great sympathy for the French people, and it is noteworthy that the only official invitations to witness the Sokol performances were sent to France. The Mayor of Paris and ten municipal councillors were present, and fifty French athletes were admitted to take part in the festivities.

#### THE HISTORIAN OF BOHEMIA.

The great Sokol festival at Prague in the last days of June was brought to a conclusion on July 1 by the inauguration of a monument to the great historian of Bohemia, François Palacky (1798–1876). In the mid-July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Henri Hantich gives a short account of Palacky and his work.

It was in 1818 that Palacky first began to take part, on the literary and national side, in the history of Bohemia, and it was not long before he resolved to devote himself entirely to the work of writing a history of his country. The greatest ignorance as to the past of Bohemia prevailed, but he saw in the past the promise of the future, and in history the instrument of resurrection. He spent the first ten years in making researches among archives both in Bohemia and in other countries. The first volume of the "History of the Czech People" appeared in German in 1836, but the Czech edition of the book was not ready till 1848. Five more volumes appeared at intervals, the last in 1876, a short time before the author's death. The work,

alas! stops short at the coming of the Habsburgs in 1526.

#### BOHEMIA AND THE CZECH CAUSE.

The most remarkable chapters, those portions relating to the events of the fifteenth century—the heroic struggle of Bohemia, united as for the defence of the doctrines of Huss and the nation against Germanic invasion. The history Palacky's aim was to give the aspirations a solid foundation, that of history. The first effect of his influence and of that of the historical school which he created was to rally the political life, Palacky formulated the national programme of Bohemia and stated the Czech position. Notwithstanding the serious set-back in 1871, he never lost faith in an autonomous Bohemia. He believed the destinies of a nation were determined by the degree of its civilisation, and not by the numerical strength of the people, and he exhorted the people to educate themselves morally and intellectually to assure their national existence, and to enable them to reserve their some future day the place in life and in history which belonged to them by right.

#### REAL DETECTIVE SPORT.

*La Lectura* contains an account of the breaking-up of a band of brigands, forty years ago, by the Governor of Cordova. Persons were seized, carried into captivity, and a ransom demanded. After the captives had been released, the authorities desired to obtain clues as to the whereabouts of the place of captivity and the place of the brigands, but without success; they could give absolutely no information.

They had been seized and blindfolded (if they may be used) by means of dark-coloured spectacles, through the lenses of which they could see nothing.

The Governor hit upon the idea of sending agents all over the province disguised as beggars, to ask for alms in a loud voice at short intervals, whether they met anyone or not, and to shout the name of the locality in which they chanced to be; thus: "This is —, on the road between — and —."

It came to pass one day that a prisoner heard the beggar's cry, and unconsciously memorised the words; he was not able to make any reply, and indeed, thought little of the circumstance, so he was he by his incarceration. After having been somed, he went to the Governor to add his complaint to those of other victims. The Governor asked him if he had heard the cry of a beggar while in captivity, and immediately the words came to his mind; he stated exactly what he had heard.

That was the clue which the Governor was seeking. His men followed it, and ultimately discovered the hiding-place of the brigands and broke up the band.

## LUXURY IN AFRICAN SPORT.

MR. S. E. WHITE, in the August *Badminton*, describes the American in Africa and his difference from the Englishman. A Britisher provides for an American who would go on caravan into the African back country as many as a hundred and fifty men as his personal attendants. The American explodes at the idea of requiring this army of men to look after him. The English friend explains:—"You are under the Equator, and you must do things differently here. As long as you keep fit you are safe, but if you get run down a bit you'll go. You've got to do yourself well, down here, rather better than you have to in any other climate. You need all the comfort you can get; and you want to save yourself all you can."

## A FIVE-COURSE DINNER EVERY NIGHT.

He finds that the style in which the Englishman travels requires this large retinue. For example:—

At evening our friend has a hot bath, a long cool fizzy drink of lime juice and soda; he puts on the clean clothes laid out for him, assumes soft mosquito boots, and sits down to dinner. This is served to him in courses, and on enamel ware. Each course has its proper-sized plate and cutlery. He starts with soup, goes down through tinned whitebait or other fish, an entree, a roast, perhaps a curry, a sweet and some coffee. He is certainly being "done well," and he enjoys the comfort of it.

## THE AMERICAN'S SIMPLER STYLE.

The American finds it a little galling to think that it requires one hundred and fifty men to take care of him, but your Englishman does not mind that; he enjoys being taken care of. The writer himself and two friends were satisfied with only forty men, but he says:—

In essentials the Englishman is absolutely right. One cannot camp in Africa as one would at home. The experimenter would be dead in a month. In his application of that principle, however, he seems to the American point of view to overshoot. He certainly does not need a five-course dinner every night, nor a complete battery of cutlery, napery and tableware to eat it from. Flour, sugar, oatmeal, tea and coffee, rice, beans, onions, curry, dried fruits, a little bacon and some dehydrated vegetables will do him very well indeed—with what he can shoot. These will pack in waterproof bags very comfortably. In addition to feeding himself well, he finds he must not sleep next to the ground, he must have a hot bath every day, but never a cold one, and he must shelter himself with a double tent against the sun.

Otherwise the Englishman merely uses a basic principle as an excuse to include sheer luxuries:—"The Englishman in the field likes to approximate as closely as may be his life in town, even if it takes one hundred and fifty men to do it." Doing things differently he calls "pigging it."

THE *Animals' Guardian* for August contains an open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Sidney Trist, appealing for the Church's support for the fuller protection of the lower creation. All animal lovers will appreciate this vigorous little magazine which holds a wat'ring brief against cruelty in any shape or form in any part of the world.

## A MERRIE ENGLAND ONCE MORE.

## THE REVIVAL OF MORRIS-DANCING.

WRITING in the *World's Work* for August on Morris-Dances and their recent revival, "Home Counties" describes the recent performances at Kelmescott.

Mrs. William Morris and Miss May Morris, who live at Kelmescott Manor, are warm supporters of the movement for the revival of folk-dancing, and Mrs. Robert Hobbs, Jun., also known as Miss May Elliot, the pianist, arranged the meeting. There were dances for men, dances for women, and dances for men and women together. Mr. Cecil Sharp, who was present, explained to "Home Counties" that the original view as to the Moorish origin of the morris-dance will not bear examination. The dance, in various forms, is found pretty nearly all over Europe; and wherever it is found it is associated with other strange customs quite independent of the dance, such as the mummer's play and the sword-dance. The morris is a spectacular dance, full of complex co-ordinated rhythms of hand and foot, demanding the perfection of unstrained muscular control. In the mummer's play the feeling for drama is the determining factor; while in the sword-dance, with its elaborate dexterity of evolution, its dramatic accompaniments of song and interlude, we get drama and dance combined. Fifty years ago morris-dancing was quite a common pastime, but of late years various circumstances seem to have contributed to its neglect.

The enthusiasm with which the revival has been received must impress everyone. It looks like filling a place in the village which no recreative agency has yet hit upon, says "Home Counties." Mr. Sharp is for dancing because people like to dance, but he is also for skilful and artistic work. In his enthusiasm he sees the taste spreading through every class. Already folk-dancing is making its way in the elementary schools. At Stratford-on-Avon there is in August a summer school where the art may be studied. Miss Mary Neal, with the Esperance Club, has also done a great deal of propagandist work.

## THE HOMER OF INSECTS.

THIS is the title given to M. Henri Fabre, now eighty-eight years of age, whose wonderful career is sketched in the *Lady's Realm*. His parents were poor farmers. The school through which he passed was miserably inadequate. But he had a love for animals, and resolved to be free to study them. After forty years of hard work as teacher of mathematics and in other ways, he at last secured sufficient to keep him in independence, and to secure a bit of barren wild where he could watch his beloved little things, and write the story of their lives. Darwin described him as the incomparable observer. Rostand calls him the *savant* who thinks like a philosopher and writes like a poet.

## AN ALARM OF CHOLERA.

THE present menace of cholera is earnestly urged in the *Fortnightly Review* by Adolphe Smith. He reports that in 1910 cholera had already invaded the Adriatic coasts of Italy, and created such a panic that 30,000 of the population of Leghorn fled. Genoa and neighbourhood was infected. In 1911 two international congresses to have been held at Rome were postponed because of the risk of cholera. From Italy persons sickening with cholera have travelled in all directions. But these facts are carefully concealed.

## AMONG US AT ANY MOMENT.

The writer maintains that we are face to face with a danger similar to that which beset us in 1892. The trouble is that the public is deceived, and the existence of cholera is sedulously concealed. During the twenty years of respite that we have enjoyed, the writer maintains, a Ministry of Public Health should have come into existence, with a budget of its own. The cholera might at any moment be introduced by the thousands of passengers crossing over from the Continent to this country, or still more probably by sailors in some of the smaller vessels that frequent our smaller ports. Detection on the frontier is a policy that should be absolutely uniform in every part of the country, and should be directed and paid for by a national authority. Cases have been known of cholera patients arriving in a small harbour, and the medical officer of health being some nine miles away. As to precautions, the frontier services should be improved and the number of inspectors increased.

Clean, large, well-aired bedrooms, giving on to an

open space, constantly purified by direct rays of sunshine, is the ideal which has not yet been attained in any country. In Spain, though a respite of a quarter of a century has been granted, very little has been done. Poverty is one of the principal obstacles to the removal of the conditions that favour disease. The condition of the subsoil is also most important.

"ABDUL THE—BLESSED!"

An unexpected fact is recorded from Constantinople. The writer says:—

When I visited these places and inquired if there were any cases of cholera, I was surprised to note with what regret the inhabitants confessed there was no more cholera. Had I been able to discover a case these poor people would evidently have been delighted. The fact was that when cholera was present, police were placed at the door of the *han*, and no one allowed to go in or out. The inhabitants, therefore, could not be blamed for remaining idle. Then every day the Sultan sent an ample supply of oil, lentils, onions, rice, bread, and other food, together with some carefully boiled water, so that all could eat and drink safely and to their hearts' content, without any anxiety, and without having anything to pay. These labourers and other poor folks had never in all their lives enjoyed such a rest, such good and ample food, and such freedom from anxiety for the morrow. With this excellent treatment the cholera was nipped in the bud; it was all too good to last. In England I had heard a great deal about "Abdul the Damned"; but here, in the poorest part of his own capital, I only heard about "Abdul the Blessed." Now that cholera is in Constantinople again I wonder whether the poor are as well off under the new *régime*?

## "DAYLIGHT" SAVING.

The scientific aspects of daylight saving are discussed by Professor Turner in *Bedrock* for July. He says the proposal to put the clocks one hour forward on April 1st and return them to the usual hour on September 1st has met with extraordinary favour. He points out the arrangement that has been come to for adjustment of time by altering clocks one hour every twenty-fourth part of the globe's circumference. He proceeds:—

Now Mr. Willett is not asking either more or less in the way of change in our clocks than is cheerfully accorded by everyone who has crossed the American Continent. At certain points of the journey the travellers are directed to put their watches forward or backward one hour; and the inconvenience is insignificant. Even the accumulation of several such changes within a few days is of no consequence. And there is no essential difference between making such a change at a particular point in a journey and making it at a particular time of year. So long as it is universal, and by common consent, it will be forgotten almost as soon as made, since almost everything will go on as usual.

The claims of science, therefore, should not be advanced against these proposals if they are judged to be for the general public benefit. The writer declares either voluntary or partial movement, or a universal change of habit, impracticable.

One wonders that the more radical suggestion of dividing the sixteen hour waking day into equal parts at noon, which would affect the whole year and obviate any playing tricks with clocks, has not been advocated.



*Hand Pressed*

## In the Grip of Death!

Cholera is rampant in Bombay, the majority of victims being Mahomedans.

[Bombay.]

## ARE WE GOING UTTERLY TO THE DOGS?

DR. TREGOLD contributes to the *Quarterly* for July a study of eugenics which is most lugubrious reading. He accepts the retrogression of the people of England as an indisputable fact. The diminished death-rate does not demonstrate improvement in our inherent vitality.

### SICKNESS INCREASING.

He quotes from the statistics of the friendly societies to prove that sickness is distinctly on the increase. Amongst the workers of the country as a whole the amount of sickness is 10 per cent. higher. Infant mortality has been decreased, but out of every thousand children born to-day there are practically as many who die from immaturity as in 1873. He quotes the chief medical officer to the Board of Education to show the extraordinarily high percentage of defective children.

### INCAPACITY INCREASING.

The mental condition of the people of England he finds very disquieting. He concludes that the proportion of the mentally weak in the entire community must be well over 1 per cent. Lumping together Poor Law relief and Old Age Pensions and charitable expenditure, he concludes there has been a very real increase in the proportion of those persons who are unable or unwilling to subsist by their own efforts. Since the beginning of the century there has been a marked increase in crime. On the other side of the account, he grants the increase of membership in the friendly societies and of savings bank depositors.

He then sets himself to discover to what this "distinct increase in deterioration" is due. Of the two factors, environment and heredity, the environment of the people has been steadily improved. It is the other factor that has prevailed.

### THE PROPAGATION OF THE UNFIT.

A study of the birth-rate fully explains the retrogression of the nation. The decline has been chiefly marked in the most capable, most cultured, and most intellectual classes. The Hearts of Oak Benefit Society shows that the falling-off in the birth-rate in the million and a quarter population represented by its members has fallen by over 52 per cent. from 1880 to 1904. Dr. Tregold says:—"Sufficient has been said to show that the decline in the birth-rate is not uniform throughout the community, but that it is practically confined to the best elements; and that the worst elements, the insane, the feeble minded, the diseased, the pauper, the thriftless, and, in fact, the whole parasitic class of the nation, are continuing to propagate with unabated and unrestricted vigour." Further danger lies in the fact that these degenerates frequently mate with the healthy members of the community:—"The whole tendency of modern sentiment and present day civilisation is not so much to aid the fit as to favour the survival and propagation of the unfit."

### REMEDIES.

Dr. Tregold goes on to advocate, as the best remedy in restrictive eugenics, the segregation of the undesirable in suitable colonies or institutions. In constructive eugenics he would recommend that in competitive examinations for appointments regard should be had to the family history of the candidate, as also in all responsible appointments, university scholarships, bursaries; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer might provide some more definite encouragement to the propagation of the eugenically fit. He himself advocates the institution of a national system of family records. He thinks that the First International Congress in Eugenics, now being held in London, may mark an epoch in the history of civilisation.

## FLIES CARRYING INFECTION.

In *Bedrock* for July Dr. Graham-Smith describes a number of interesting experiments on house flies. He says:—

Flies fed on coloured syrup often regurgitate coloured fluid twenty-four or more hours later, though fed in the interval on plain syrup. When infected food has been given, the infecting bacteria are usually found in great numbers in these "spots," and moreover, fluid regurgitated from the crop is used to dissolve or moisten sugar and other similar dry food materials. The importance of the habit cannot therefore be overestimated. These experiments show that flies are able to infect sugar for at least two days after feeding on an emulsion of *Bacillus prodigiosus* in syrup. Other experiments showed that the excrement deposited by flies is heavily infected for at least two days. A long series of experiments also showed that flies which had been fed on emulsions of certain bacteria are capable of infecting fluids, such as milk, on which they feed or into which they fall. In the case of the house fly, gross infection may be produced in milk for at least three days, and a smaller degree of infection for ten days or longer. Blue-bottles produce gross infection up to six or nine days, and some degree of infection up to three or four weeks.

With the better known disease-producing bacteria the following results were obtained. The typhoid bacillus may remain alive in the intestine of the fly for at least six days, and flies can infect materials over which they walk for at least two days. The bacilli which produce the symptoms of meat poisoning behave in the same way. Tubercle bacilli can be found in the intestines of flies ten days or more after infection.

It has been conclusively shown that (under experimental conditions) flies can carry and distribute disease-producing and putrefactive bacteria for several days after infection, and it is probable that they frequently do so under natural conditions. Their habits are such that they are likely to infect food if the opportunity occurs. In most cases the amount of infection is likely to be small, and if the infected food is eaten at once no harm may be done, but it must be remembered that under suitable conditions, as in milk, many disease-producing bacteria multiply exceedingly fast, and that milk which has become infected and then set aside for a few hours may contain large numbers of such bacteria. Under such circumstances the consumer receives a very large dose.

Two dangers connected with town-planning are pointed out in the *Garden Cities and Town Planning Magazine* by Mr. B. Laker. One is the retarding of building enterprise by ill-considered planning, the other the stimulation of it in areas which had better remain unbuilt on.

## HOME POLITICS.

## THE INSURANCE ACT.

In the *Contemporary Review* for August Dr. Macnamara discusses the great Insurance Act, which he sets in the most roseate hue. He recalls the chorus of eulogy with which the measure was greeted by all Parties.

## APPREHENSIONS.

But after the great scheme had been put forward—

All sorts and conditions of people began to get fidgety, anxious, apprehensive—quite unnecessarily; but they did. The employer couldn't see how his industry was going to stand the new impost represented in his, the employer's, weekly contribution. The clerk and the shop assistant began to hear ominous rumours that if their employers were compelled to pay threepence a week, they would no longer continue the privilege they had hitherto accorded to their employes of paying them full wages during sickness. The casual labourer, the charwoman, and others who were only able to find employment for a day or two a week began to wonder, since the rule was that the first employer would have to pay the employer's contribution for the week, where that first employer was coming from. The servant girl proclaimed herself thoroughly well provided for at present, and considered it like Mr. Lloyd George's impudence to expect her to pay threepence a week. Why couldn't he mind his own business? And even the delicately reared lady of quality had her grievance. Why should she become a tax-collector? And what was more, why should she run the risk of a Coroner's inquest by being made to lick nasty, disagreeable, sticky stamps?

## WHO ARE THE LITTLE ENGLANDERS?

Dr. Macnamara is most severe upon the Opposition for not having acted up to the assurance of Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., that they were not going to make Party capital out of the feeling which exists against the Bill:—

A word or two of timely assurance from men of all parties would have meant much at this juncture. To the eternal discredit of the great bulk of the Tory Party that word was certainly not spoken.

It is, when you come to think of it, a curious spectacle: The great Imperialist and Patriotic Party trying, for the sake of votes, to render difficult an endeavour designed to make British lungs sounder, British limbs stronger, and British muscle manlier; the great Imperialist and Patriotic Party lending less than no hand in an attempt to secure that the burden of Empire shall rest on shoulders less rickety than many of those upon which it rests to-day.

## THE ADVANTAGES.

But when the friendly and other thrift societies began to get to work for becoming approved societies, things assumed a different complexion:—

Poor people who had been frightened out of their wits with stories of the evil and unjust things that were bound to follow in the train of the Act, had opened before them a vista of a strikingly different character. If they were already members of Friendly Societies they learned what would follow from the setting free of existing "Reserves"; they found that if they kept up their present subscription in addition to the Government contribution—as astonishingly large numbers of them are doing—they would be eligible for a scale of benefits never before contemplated as being within their means. On the other hand, they found that if they didn't desire, or couldn't afford, to pay for benefits on a more generous scale than those for which they had already insured, they could, as a result of the operation of the Act, continue to secure these, or equivalent benefits, at a figure substantially below that which they were now paying.

Further, people who were not members of any Thrift Society began to hear a different story about this new thing that was about to be thrust upon them. They began to find out the precise facts about what their weekly fourpences would do when they were laid aside by sickness. The story of the thirty shillings welcome for the new baby and all it would mean for mother and child began to come home to them. Their neighbours, who knew from experience, told them how the burden of finding a weekly contribution grows less irksome as the weekly budget becomes habituated to it. They told them of the peace of mind which follows from the knowledge that there is something put by for the day of trouble. And as July 15th approached it became clear to those who watch things closely that the fortunes of the Act were rapidly rising, and that the mean, unpatrician opposition of which we had seen far too much had shot its bolt.

Dr. Macnamara expects that the Act will come as a godsend to the poorest-paid class of labour, will give greater stability and continuity of employment to the unskilled class. He concludes:—

In its chief features it will remain an established part for all time of the British Social and Industrial System—its plan conceived by minds nobly touched; its structure raised by hands patient, skilled, and directed by patriotic purpose. It does not usher in the millennium; but it brings our country a long step nearer the realisation of the Psalmist's aspiration, when there shall be "no decay, no leading away into captivity, and no complaining in our streets."

## UNIONIST BID FOR HOME RULE.

THE July number of the *Quarterly Review* closes with a paper on the Home Rule Bill which is not a little significant of the uncertain and transitional attitude of the Unionist Party. After denouncing both the political and financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill in the most approved "new style," and hurling stage thunder at the "dishonoured principles which underlie this reckless and deceptive measure," the writer concludes by taking a tolerably sharp curve:—

So far as it is possible to form an opinion, the present Bill cannot become law, in the most favourable circumstances, until at least two years have elapsed. The protagonists of Federal Home Rule might be fairly asked to join the Unionists in a demand that the interval should be employed in an investigation of the economic position of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and of their financial relations with each other. If a Royal Commission were appointed to inquire into the true revenue, the true expenditure, the taxable capacity, and the fair contribution to Imperial Services of each division of the United Kingdom, there might be some ground for hope that Parliament would be in a position, if the majority of the people of Ireland still expressed a strong desire for self-government, to enact a measure of Home Rule for Ireland which would be equitable to her three partners, consistent with a comprehensive system of Federal Government, and likely to afford a reasonable prospect of finality. If the peoples of England, Scotland and Wales should then manifest an overwhelming desire for a form of government similar to that which it is proposed to concede to Ireland, material would be available for the framing of a scheme of Federal Government which would be fair and honourable to all the peoples comprised in the United Kingdom.

Unionists opposing the Home Rule Bill for Ireland in the name of Home Rule all round is another of those delightful inconsistencies which add to the humour of politics and to the gaiety of nations.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SQUARE DEAL.

IN the *Outlook* for June 22nd appears an authorised interview with Mr. Lloyd George by Mr. Robert Donald, of the *Daily Chronicle*. It is accompanied by an impression, or character sketch, by Mr. Donald, in which, amongst other things, he says Mr. Lloyd George holds the first place in Britain to-day as public speaker. He is a first-rate fighting man; his chief characteristic in all his doings is courage. He contrasts him with Mr. Roosevelt, who is one of the greatest letter-writers of his time, by saying that Mr. Lloyd George never writes letters if he can help it.

### HIS EXPLANATION OF LABOUR UNREST.

The Chancellor, in his interview, says that the miners' strike was but a sign of the times, and he was prepared for it. Its cause was purely social and economic. We are dealing with a much better educated democracy than existed, say, thirty or forty years ago:—

One thing everybody seems to overlook who talks of our political or social principles, and that is the English Education Act of 1870. Since the passing of that Act you have had a great system of national education, constantly improving and broadening. The working classes not only read nowadays, they think.

Wider knowledge is creating in the mind of the workman growing dissatisfaction with the conditions under which he is forced to live. I speak of my own knowledge. Take South Wales, which I know intimately. That was the breeding ground of the unrest which led to the coal strike. Housing conditions in South Wales are indescribably bad. The conditions under which the miners in some districts exist render decency impossible. There you have a country rich in natural blessings; exquisitely formed valleys which offer the most beautiful sites in the world for the building of well-designed townships, and for a mode of life which would elevate and not abase. Instead you find the houses unfit for human habitation. One cannot wonder that the educated democracy will stand that sort of thing no longer.

Working men are realising that they contribute to the wealth of the community without getting a fair share of the good things which result, and that is one reason why they strike, ostensibly for a minimum wage.

The disturbance of industry, the widespread but real misery of the people as a whole, can be cured, and it is the aim of the Liberal Party to provide the cure.

### WASTE IN ARMAMENTS AND LAND.

Mr. Lloyd George insists that wasteful and extravagant expenditure must be checked. The civilised countries of the world are spending nearly £500,000,000 a year on weapons of war. Great Britain is spending something like £70,000,000—that is, about £8 for every household in the kingdom. "Were this burden removed Great Britain could afford to pay every member of the wage-earning class an additional dollar a week without interfering in the slightest degree with the profits of capital." Another source of waste,

Mr. Lloyd George points out, is the way the land of this country is administered:—

It is not producing more than a half of what it is capable of yielding. An enormous area is practically given over to sport. You have millions of acres exclusively devoted to game. A good deal of it is well adapted for agriculture and afforestation.

When you come to the land around the towns, here the grievance is of a different character. You may have a greater waste in parsimony than in prodigality. That is the way the land around our towns is wasted; land which might be giving plenty of air and recreation and renewed health and vigour to the workman is running to waste, as the millions in our cities are crowded into unsightly homes which would soon fill with gloom the brightest and stoutest heart.

The greatest asset of a country is a virile and contented population. This you will never get until the land in the neighbourhood of our great towns is measured out on a more generous scale for the homes of our people.

### TWO MILLION WEALTHY IDLERS.

Another source of waste, Mr. Lloyd George mentions, is unemployment of the idle rich:—

These people account for something like two millions of our population; their sole business is to enjoy themselves, often at the expense of others of our great multitudes who live lives of arduous toil without earning sufficient for food or raiment or repose.

In these directions the time has come for a thorough overhauling of our conditions. That time comes in every enterprise—commercial, national, and religious; and woe be to the generation that lacks the courage to undertake the task.

### WHAT THE CHURCH SHOULD DO.

Asked what part the Church should take in the matter, Mr. Lloyd George replied:—

The function of the Church is not to urge or advocate any specific measure in regard to social reform. Her duty is to create an atmosphere in which the leaders of this country in the legislature and in the municipalities may find encouragement to engage in reforming the dire evils which exist. First, the Church must rouse the national conscience to the existence of these evils, and afterwards to a sense of the nation's responsibilities for dealing with them. Second, the Church must inculcate the necessary spirit of self-sacrifice without which it is impossible for a gigantic problem of this kind to be dealt with. Third, the Church must insist on the truth being told about these social wrongs. The Church ought to be like a bright light turned on the slumlands, to shame those in authority into doing something. In cottages reeking with tuberculosis, dark, damp, wretched, dismal abodes, are men and women who neglect their Church because she neglects them. No sweeter way of reviving the wavering faith of the masses could be found than for the religious leaders to show that they are alive to the social evils which surround us.

Speaking of the Insurance Act and its bearing on consumption, Mr. Lloyd George said that we are one of the most terrible disease-ridden lands. In London alone four millions of wages are lost every year through consumption. Speaking of the housing question, he said: "I regard the slum child as a great national asset, and we must carve out for him a brighter future if he is to be worthy material out of which we shall weave the fabric of this great Commonwealth."

## MR. HAROLD COX AS EDITOR.

THE *Edinburgh Review*, or *Critical Journal* for July is the first number issued under the editorship of Mr. Harold Cox. The changes introduced are noticed elsewhere. But in the concluding article, on contemporary politics, Mr. Harold Cox vindicates his position as independent critic in a way that will bring alarm to some politicians.

## INSINCERITY OF POLITICIANS.

He says that Parliament has rarely been occupied with questions of greater public importance, and yet its proceedings are viewed with the utmost public indifference. This is attributed by Mr. Cox to the profound disbelief of the public in the sincerity of politicians. The Unionists have destroyed faith in their sincerity by their readiness two years ago to advocate some form of federal Home Rule. The sincerity of the Liberals is doubted because they have not based their Home Rule Bill on a federal principle which could be applied all round. Touching on the franchise, Mr. Cox advocates a small universal tax, preferably a house tax, which every head of a separate household would be required to pay as a condition of registration as a voter, and the raising of the age to twenty-five; the introduction of some system of proportional representation. The Labour Party is taken by Mr. Cox to be a proof that the old conception of politics as a fight between two Parties is breaking down. The Socialist movement he pronounces to be an idealistic movement, and that is why Socialism goes ahead while Liberalism and Unionism stand still.

## WHY NOT DROP TARIFF REFORM?

Mr. Cox urges that Mr. Chamberlain only put forward the proposal for Colonial preference after he had repeatedly failed to persuade the Colonies to take their fair share of the burden of Imperial defence. Now that the Dominions are prepared to co-operate in Imperial defence, Mr. Chamberlain's end is being secured, and "in view of this triumph it might have been thought that the English advocates of tariff reform would now be proudly proclaiming on the house-tops that their work is done," and renouncing the policy of tariff reform.

Mr. Cox declares that the Labour Party is very largely recruited from men who were previously stalwart Tories. He laments that there is a complete absence of any political organism to give expression to the conservatism which is characteristic of English people. Hence there is no organ effectively to resist the succession of ill-devised legislative projects for interfering with the organisation of industry and the whole structure of society.

## UNIONISM BANKRUPT OF IDEAS.

The Unionist Party is simply competing with the Liberals in the process of transferring wealth from the rich to the poor. Mr. Cox trenchantly submits:—

If anything were required to prove the bankruptcy of ideas in the present Conservative Party, it is shown in the fact that after the House of Lords has failed to discharge its constitutional

duty by suspending the operation of the Insurance Act, Conservative candidates up and down the country are now denouncing the Liberal Party for rushing that Act into operation.

The simple truth is that the present Unionist Party is in a hopeless position because it has abandoned its own principles. It shifts its policy day by day, almost hour by hour, to every point in the compass. Its principal journalistic adviser, who has led it from blunder to blunder, in each case with an equal profusion of dogmatic rhetoric, has now nothing to propose but that a party which is presumed to be mainly composed of English gentlemen should stop business in the House of Commons by maintaining a continuous shout of "Dissolve, dissolve, dissolve." Such a suggestion for the degradation of conduct is the natural outcome of the degradation of ideals.

Yet for the true Conservative there is now a magnificent opportunity, the true Conservative being apparently the man who sincerely believes "that the progress of human society mainly depends on individual exertions, and that the part which Parliament can play in improving the lot of the citizen is only incidental and intermittent." This invitation of Mr. Cox's to Unionists to become Individualists is scarcely likely to prevail in this social era.

## WHAT ERSE HAS TO DO FOR ERIN.

In the *Irish Educational Review* for July, Miss Agnes O'Ryan declares "there is work for Irishmen to do" in respect of their language, which, she declares, is "the most important item in the constitution of a nation." "If we are to be a free nation, we must revive our language and all it involves":—

Through the language alone Ireland can be saved, and judging by the facility with which Irish people adopted once a foreign tongue surely it is no exaggeration to hope that they will find its reviving no herculean task. The language must be respected, and if for no other reason, then for this: that we want it to brand us a separate nation, to cement us who are Irish—not English—into one, and to bring us back by its voice to the customs and ways of our forefathers when all was song and grandeur, when all went merry as the marriage bells. The Irish language will protect us against the oncoming tide on whose crest no God or spirituality is writ. The very act of reviving it will shield us from the sordid, self-satisfied materialism of the present day, and will give Irish men and women a footing whence they may once again face the world with a new life.

What would happen to the English-speaking world if all the oratory and poetry and humour of Ireland were henceforth to be buried in an unknown tongue?

MORE THREATS.—"The Government have challenged the Protestants of the north of Ireland to make it clear that their resolution to take no part in the Home Rule Parliament is final. That challenge will be accepted in the autumn, and before the resumption of our Parliamentary debates, in a manner which will leave no doubt in the mind of the most incorrigible optimist upon the Treasury Bench. An immediate decision will then become imperatively necessary—either that Ulster shall be included, or that Ulster shall be excluded. Either decision may well wreck the Government."—MR. F. E. SMITH, in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*.

## TRIBUTE TO MR. CHURCHILL.

MR. ALAN H. BURGEOYNE, editor of the *Navy League Annual*, writing as a pronounced political opponent of Mr. Churchill, contributes to the *London Magazine* for August a glowing panegyric on Mr. Winston Churchill at the Admiralty. He declares that there are two Mr. Churchills—one is the politician, and the other is the First Lord. In none of the many offices which he had filled, Mr. Burgoyne asserts, did he attain even a semblance of popularity, either amongst his associates or in the country at large.

### APPREHENSIONS.

In some quarters it was anticipated that if Mr. Churchill became First Lord, half the Navy would resign and the nation go into mourning. But there was a great surprise:—

Mr. Churchill went to Whitehall listening—also with eyes wide open. The new First Lord was discovered to be a very silent man—he spoke in public but seldom. His day was very strenuous. He spent eight hours at the Admiralty, eight hours in the dockyards, and the remaining eight hours travelling from the former to the latter, sleeping and eating when convenient, and, if possible, on Sundays.

### DISARMED.

He cared nothing for his political opponents. He disarmed the naval extremists by convincing them that their unique ability and exceptional merit had been appreciated by a very penetrating eye. The really keen, earnest students of naval affairs, who loved the Navy, he consulted. Mr. Burgoyne says:—

Once your true interest in progress, unalloyed with any ulterior motive, is recognised and accepted, there are no secrets at Whitehall. This is as the law of the Medes and Persians; it has been so through all time, and is the reason why this, of all Government departments, is least trammelled with vexatious and hide-bound regulations. Yet, I believe, in the result (and as the result) there is more true secrecy in matters of Admiralty intention than anywhere else.

Let me here make a statement of fact, blunt, blatant and blessed! Mr. Winston Churchill is not only admired and respected by his whole staff and the Navy at large, he is even liked! He is genial to all who come to him (I speak of the Service, now, both civil and naval), and has a glad-eye for both office-boy and admiral. I've seen it many times—so I know.

### NAVAL WAR STAFF AND FLEET ORGANISATION.

Mr. Burgoyne reports:—

Mr. Churchill asked me, early in his *resumé*, what I thought of a naval war staff. I guess he asked that question of hundreds who had made naval administration a hobby. The greatest quality in man is surely that of knowing how best to make use of the brains of others; even the village idiot can direct you to the inn.

That Naval War Staff was the first big change, or so the public thought.

Then came the new Fleet Organisation, which was a business arrangement that ships of the same class should act together instead of being a collection of samples.

### HIS RESTLESS ACTIVITY.

Of his personal activities Mr. Burgoyne says:—

Let us turn for a moment to his personal activities. He has made himself familiar with every kind and class of ship in the Navy List. He voyaged in a submarine—has done so more than once—and came away a fount of speedily acquired knowledge on the type. Armoured cruisers, scouts, destroyers, battleships, hospital and repair ships have all been, not visited, but investigated from truck to keelson, whatever that is in the modern vessel.

When on board the *Enchantress*, the Admiralty yacht, he seldom if ever dines without signalling a number of officers to join him; one night it will be captains, the next midshipmen, and the third officers from the submarine dépôt. To each and all he is the same; he lets them talk into the small hours, and, being sailor-men, they talk that in which the heart delights—*shop*. I walked with one of these after such a gathering, and he said, "By gad! He plays the First Lord devilish well!" Which, as spoken, implied a compliment beyond mere words.

One Sunday afternoon he set off, in a deuce of a storm, to inspect any ship that struck his fancy, just to see what they were like when quite unprepared for their master. He did four, which is seeing the Navy as it really is, and came away well content with an afternoon of pure enjoyment. He is a tiger for work; just note this as an example. He speaks "Navy" all day, and confesses to dreaming "Navy" at night. His restless energy is killing his secretaries, but they love it.



Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Francis Drake.  
Armada Day at Earl's Court.

## PACIFICISM AND MILITARISM.

## THE NEW PACIFICISM UNDER FIRE.

The *Quarterly Review* for July discusses Mr. Norman Angell's "Great Illusion" as the arrival of a new pacificism. The writer says:—

Pacificism has passed through two phases: the appeal to the soul—"war is wrong"; and the appeal to fear—"war is dangerous." Now Mr. Angell ushers in the last phase with the final appeal to the pocket—"war is expensive, since whether you win or lose there is no money in it." . . . The general consensus of opinion would seem to be that the appeal to the pocket may succeed where the appeals to fear and to altruism are acknowledged to have failed; and that love of money will in the end bring about that change in the attitude of mankind to war which could not be effected by such motives as love of right and love of life.

## "THE MORAL STIMULUS OF SUCCESSFUL WAR."

The writer holds that Mr. Angell has committed the initial error of endeavouring to disengage the moral and economic aspects of war. He leaves out of account "the moral stimulus of successful war." Notably is this the case in his survey of the Franco-German war of 1871. The writer asks:—

Is it of no moment that we find in German industry and commerce after the war of 1870 characteristics of self-reliance and enterprise which we fail to observe during the years of peace between Waterloo and Bismarck's wars, years which, on Mr. Angell's thesis, should have been the fat and prosperous years of German industrialism?

## WARS WITHOUT ECONOMIC MOTIVE.

The writer strongly dissents from the position that economic causes have led to recent wars, and asks:—

Where is the economic issue which led France to Magenta and Solferino, and so drove her to make of Italy a nation? Was it economics alone which spurred Garibaldi to his great effort for the freedom of his country? And in the wars waged to make United Germany, can we conceive that any aphorism that "war does not pay" would have led Bismarck to hold his hand, even were he convinced of its fundamental truth? He would have replied that Prussia was not fighting for money, but to make of dismembered, contemned, politically insignificant Germany a united and powerful nation owning no master and brooking no alien interference. The greatest war of our time, the Civil War in the United States, was fought because 21,000,000 of white men refused to acquiesce in the shame brought upon them by 5,000,000 of their fellows who saw no harm in the ownership of slaves.

Similarly, of the reasons that led Japan to go to war with Russia:—"By battle, and by battle alone, she knew she could raise men of her colour to an equality with the white races; and she has been justified in her decision."

## "SOULLESS CLASS-SELFINESS."

The writer dismisses Mr. Angell by saying:—

The vision Mr. Angell welcomes is one in which the material well-being of working men is to be the prime concern of some soulless administration called into being by a renunciation of all that the nations have stood for through the centuries of strife in which civilisation came into being. It is a world in which the lowest form of class-selfishness is to take the place of patriotism; it is one in which no man with a spark of manhood in him would tolerate existence.

## CAN WE AFFORD MORE ON NAVAL ARMAMENTS?

YES: TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR!

So Mr. Edgar Crammond insists, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, with a profusion of statistical evidence. He thus sums up his case:—

	National Wealth	Per Head	National Income	Per Head	Expenditure on Defence (Estimates 1912-13 †)	Per Head
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
England and Wales .....	13,716,779,000	380	1,740,000,000	48	65,700,000	...
Scotland .....	1,451,625,000	305	173,500,000	36	7,300,000	...
Ireland .....	714,279,000	163	103,000,000	23	nil	...
United Kingdom	15,882,683,000	351	2,016,500,000	44	73,000,000	1 12 3
Canada .....	2,972,000,000	338	293,000,000	35	2,285,000	0 5
Australia .....	1,312,000,000	887	164,000,000	35	4,775,000	0 0
South Africa .....	600,000,000	100	75,000,000	12	843,000	2 9
New Zealand .....	320,000,000	320	40,000,000	40	728,000	5 9
India .....	3,600,000,000	10	608,000,000	2	20,249,000	1 3
Crown Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates .....	1,200,000,000	...	170,000,000	...	1,000,000	...
Total .....	24,986,683,000	...	3,332,500,000	...	102,440,000	...

\* Exclusive of cost of battle-cruiser presented to Home Government.

† Or latest figures available.

The British Empire is in every respect the most important and wealthy Confederation in the world. It has an area of 11,306,000 square miles and a population of 416,000,000. Its foreign or external trade during 1910 was valued at £1,177,688,000, practically the whole of which was sea-borne. The national wealth of the Empire is approximately £25,000,000,000, its national income £3,332,500,000, and its expenditure on defence £102,000,000 per annum.

In point of wealth the British Empire greatly exceeds that of any other Confederation, its nearest rival being the United States with an estimated national-wealth of £21,000,000,000, while the national wealth of France cannot exceed £12,000,000,000. The comparative smallness of the expenditure of the British Empire on defence will be appreciated when it is realised that it represents only £3 in respect of every £100 of annual income. As a matter of fact, Germany and France, whose combined national wealth is largely exceeded by that of the British Empire, now spend about £110,000,000 per annum on defence, and their overseas possessions are inconsiderable in relation to those of the British Empire. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Empire could bear with the greatest ease an additional expenditure on naval defence of £20,000,000 per annum. All the great self-governing communities had a surplus last year; in the case of Great Britain it was £6,545,000, Canada £7,800,000, and Australia £5,196,000.

But if the Empire is to be a unit in defence, it must be a unit in the direction of defence. Mr. Crammond suggests the transformation of the Committee of Imperial Defence into a representative and executive Imperial Federal Council of Defence. He would allow one representative or one vote to each million of white population and one to each million spent on defence. The scheme works out at a total membership of 174! Defend us from a defence directed by such a mob!

## THE MILITARY TRAINING OF LADS.

THE Midsummer issue of *The Nation in Arms* contains a special contribution on compulsory cadet training in Jersey. As the author remarks, "Probably few people are aware that this system has been in vogue for over a century in a British community and on British soil within twelve hours' journey of London. Every male inhabitant of the island is subject to Militia service between the ages of sixteen and forty-five. The service is divided into three categories: (a) preparatory, (b) active, (c) reserve. The preparatory training is for youths, and lasts from the age of sixteen to the age of twenty, when the youth is incorporated into the ranks of a regiment, battery, or company. In the month of January each year all boys who have reached the age of sixteen since the previous January are called upon to enrol themselves in the Militia. Failure to do so involves a fine of £1, with, of course, immediate enrolment. In February the boys commence their drills at the arsenals of their respective districts.

"The island is divided into three districts, each of which furnishes an infantry battalion. The headquarters and stores in each district are called arsenals, and attached to them are spacious drill grounds. The boys just enrolled are known as 'first year boys,' and are put into a beginners' squad. They attend drill for an hour and a half on two mornings a week, and receive instruction from the Militia permanent staff in squad drill and physical exercises until they have completed forty drills. In the following February they come up again for another forty drills as 'second year boys,' and the training now extends to company drill, the use of the rifle, and practice on a miniature range with the aiming tube.

"A 'first year boy' who shows particular aptitude is generally promoted to the second year squad after a few drills, and it not unfrequently happens that a boy will win one of the spoons (drill prizes) in his first year. The 'third year boy' has a full training programme. He is usually so far proficient that his forty drills are not exacted in full, but he has a thorough musketry training, finishing up with a full range course of fifteen practices, the last five of which (classification practices) are exactly the same as the classification practices fired by recruits of the regular Army. If he passes his musketry test he is transferred to the active list . . . receives his uniform, attending the camp training of his unit in the same year. At this stage the Jersey Militia recruits will easily bear comparison with those of the Special Reserve, and are incomparably better trained than the average Territorial recruit. Boys are often chosen for the artillery, and commence gun drill, etc., at the end of their first or second year."

## WAR EXPENDITURE AND COST OF LIVING.

IN the July number of the *Friedenswarte* is published an address of Mr. W. Bourke Cockran on the subject of the Expenditure on Armaments and the increased Cost of Living.

## CASTING SEED INTO THE SEA.

Mr. Cockran expresses the opinion that the constant rise of prices is due to the rivalry among the Powers to acquire the most complete armaments. Every penny spent on armaments is a loss to the Treasury. Money disposed of in this way resembles a seed thrown into the sea, whereas every penny spent on a productive object resembles the seed planted in fertile soil, reproducing itself a hundredfold. A battleship produces nothing, and it is least harmful when it is absolutely idle. It can only be effective when it is destroying. Battleships, fortifications, guns—all war material is a dead burden, except when utilised—to destroy life and property. To-day the cost of armaments is to be reckoned by the increased cost of the necessities of life for every man, woman, and child.

## MAKING WAR ON THE PEOPLE.

We are asked to imagine the amount spent on armaments in the last twenty years, and to measure the contribution of each country. Then we are asked to assess the amount of damage which would have been caused by war. If a town is plundered, the houses burnt down, the factories razed to the ground, and the fields laid waste, and if there is a heavy indemnity to pay, the armaments, at any rate, would have been for once brought to an end. But this loss could at least be gradually made good again, whereas the outlay on armaments has neither end nor limit, nor is there any hope of a reduction; and the peace which is supposed to be assured by them is an armed peace—for war, for a continuous destructive war without end, not a war between States, but a war waged by each State on its own people by imposing burdens, not on an enemy in arms, but on the citizens, whose welfare should be its chief care.

In conclusion, Mr. Cockran advocates some court of arbitration, composed of representatives of all nations, invited in the name of justice. With the success of such an undertaking all problems which disturb humanity would be solved, and the peace, which is established on the foundation of justice, would be eternal and unchangeable.

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"IGNORANCE, conceit, arrogance—the e summarise the Englishman's character as exhibited on his travels abroad. We behave as eads, hypocrites, fools. We display all the vulgar qualities that we despise in the mob."—CHARLES GRENVILLE, in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*.

## THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

## WHAT THE WOMEN'S VOTE HAS DONE.

WRITING in the *Grande Revue* of July 10, Marie Louise Le Verrier recounts the chief results due to the women's vote in those countries where woman suffrage exists.

## THE PIONEER SUFFRAGE STATE.

The countries where women have the right to the parliamentary vote include six States in America. In the granting of the vote to women Wyoming appears to be the pioneer, not only in the United States, but in the world. In 1869, when woman suffrage was introduced, Wyoming did not belong to the Union, and when it became a State in 1890 it was still the first suffrage State. In 1893 its House of Representatives passed a resolution unanimously declaring that not only had the exercise of the suffrage wrought no harm, but it had done great good in many ways. It had largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism, and vice from the State, and that without any violent or oppressive legislation; it had secured peaceful and orderly elections and good government, etc., and as the result of its experience Wyoming urged every civilised community on earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

## WHERE WOMEN VOTE.

In the same year (1893) Colorado took the advice offered and proclaimed political equality of the sexes. Utah and Idaho followed in 1896, Washington in 1909, and California in 1911. In Washington women have made great use of the "Recall," which permits electors to recall officials whose performance of their duties is unsatisfactory. The case of the Mayor of Seattle will still be fresh in the minds of most readers.

While the women of Wyoming have been exercising the political vote for over forty years, the women of Great Britain have been agitating for it in vain for close upon half a century. Meanwhile certain British colonies have shown themselves more enlightened in this respect than the Mother Country. New Zealand set the example in 1893, Southern Australia followed suit in 1895, then came Western Australia in 1899, New South Wales in 1902, Tasmania in 1904, Queensland in 1905, and finally Victoria in 1908. In addition, the federal suffrage, with the right to be elected, was extended to all women in 1899.

In Europe we have to look to the Scandinavian countries for examples of the benefits derived from the women's vote. Here Finland was the first to take its courage in both hands in 1906, and Norway followed in 1907. In Iceland the question is practically settled. In Sweden, though woman suffrage has figured in the King's Speech, and the King has expressed himself in sympathy, no Bill has yet become law.

## WAR ON ALCOHOL.

Having briefly enumerated the rights accorded to women, municipal and otherwise, in various other countries, the writer draws attention to the main influences of the women's vote. The most noteworthy point about the countries where women exercise the vote is that practically everywhere women have not begun by asserting their own personal claims. Their first act has been to declare war on alcohol, and their next concern has been laws for the protection of children. We hear of the great prohibition victory at Caldwell (Idaho), where the women recalled the Mayor and the Municipal Council. In New Zealand, also, feminine direct influence has had excellent results in the cause of temperance. In 1894 the country was divided into sixty-two districts for the purpose of dealing with the drink question. Thanks to the women, thirty-nine districts nominated a commission of temperance moderates, while twenty-three elected prohibitionists. Since 1894 the women have learnt to co-ordinate their efforts, and recently absolute prohibition for the whole of New Zealand has been passed. But it is in Scandinavia where women have achieved their most brilliant successes in their war against alcohol. In Norway there is now only one cabaret to 20,000 inhabitants, and suicide, crime, and poverty have greatly decreased. In Finland, where drunkenness, as in Sweden and Norway, was a national vice, local option, which was adopted in 1886-1892, gave way to prohibition in 1893. Later still sterner measures were introduced, but it has not been found possible to enforce them rigorously.

## PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS.

Before making laws for the general welfare of children, the women's ardent desire is to raise the age of protection of young girls, one of the most difficult of reforms to obtain. The women of Colorado, who were politically enfranchised in 1893, introduced a Bill in 1894 to raise the age from fourteen to twenty-one. The Senators were in consternation at such a proposal and resisted it violently, with the result that the age was raised to eighteen, a victory of four years for the women. Similar laws have been passed in Utah and in Idaho; and in Australia the legislation on this question is much more complete.

## CHILDREN, EDUCATION, HYGIENE.

On the whole, however, it is the children who have most to gain by the women's vote; and it is not only the strong and healthy, but the feeble-minded and the criminals among them, to whom women extend their solicitude. It was the women who were the means of instituting in Colorado in 1903 the famous courts for child delinquents. Most of the laws regulating child-labour are also due to them. In matters relating to education their influence has everywhere been most beneficent. They decide questions relating to the

school buildings, the hours of study, the holidays, etc., and they have even gone so far as to require that teachers shall not only be competent, but that their private life shall not give occasion for criticism. Questions relating to public health, cleanliness of cities, erection of drinking fountains, pure food, and many more important matters apt to be considered mere details by men, are in women's eyes of supreme importance.

#### TESTIMONY OF JUDGE LINDSEY.

George Creel and Judge Lindsey have testified to the fact that the complete citizenship of women has raised the intelligence, the character, and the mutual esteem of the two sexes. The possession of the vote has made women take an interest in political and general questions, and this has naturally stimulated the interest of the men. The interest taken by women in public affairs has indeed forced men to greater activity, and there is no evidence to show that the widening of the domestic horizon has had any evil results. The two Chambers of the Federal Parliament of Australia in 1910 declared that the women's vote after sixteen years' operation in different parts of the country, and nine in the Australian Federation, had fully justified the expectations of its partisans and deceived the fears and the black prophecies of its enemies. Its effects had been (1) the gradual education of women to understand their responsibility for the welfare of the community and (2) the urgency of domestic social legislation.

#### WHY WOMEN NEED THE VOTE.

Wherever the experiment has been made a large percentage of women have used the vote, and the percentage of men voting has been considerably increased. The women of Colorado have made over twenty laws in less than twenty years. It took them only one year to win the woman's right to be equal guardian with the father of their children, while in Massachusetts, where men legislate on behalf of women, it required fifty-four years to attain the same result. Every objection against the vote disappears as soon as the vote is adopted. So true is this that the Anti-Suffrage Leagues of the five Australian States where women vote are moribund, and in the Australian Parliament there is not now a single anti-suffrage member. The implacable enemy of the woman suffragist is the liquor-seller.

Without the vote, concludes the writer, one may agitate in vain. What is needed is the material and moral cleansing of the streets, homes for working people, higher wages and better conditions of work, and, above all, the closing of drinkshops. The vote is the only means by which one can get these reforms.

### REDRESSING WOMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

#### THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC BILL.

IN the August issue of the *Englishwoman* Mr. W. A. Coote, secretary of the National Vigilance Association,

has a timely article on the White Slave Traffic Bill now before Parliament.

#### MUTILATION IN PARLIAMENT.

Clause I. of the Bill, which was intended to give a constable power to take into custody without a warrant any person whom he had good cause to suspect or having committed, or being about to commit, any offence against Section II. of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, and so check a large percentage of the traffic from England to other countries, it was fair to assume, thought Mr. Coote, would be carried without discussion. But this was not the case. Around this clause raged a fierce controversy in Committee, and the opponents of the Bill, in the supposed interests of the "liberty of the subject," succeeded in amending it so as to make it practically useless. Yet a man suspected by an ordinary constable of "loitering about a house with intent" can be arrested on the spot without a warrant. Equally, an unfortunate woman soliciting in the streets can be taken into custody without a warrant. The clause now reads that a constable "*not below the rank of a sergeant and one detailed for this special duty* may take into custody," etc. Also the words "being about to commit" were altered into "attempting to commit."

Mr. Coote hopes every reader interested in this question will unite in demanding the restoration of the original clause, which contains the whole crux of the matter. The Archbishop of Canterbury thinks it ought to humiliate us into the dust with shame that the facts of the traffic could go on for a single week without an outcry from one end of the kingdom to the other. Mr. Coote forgets to add that the Bill has been shorn of its proper name, and that it is to be known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, No. II.—a title which means little or nothing to the majority of people.

### THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

MR. W. H. DICKINSON, M.P., writing in the *Contemporary Review* for August, would meet the difficulty raised by the Franchise Bill either by raising the qualifying age for a woman's vote to twenty five or to thirty, or, preferably, in this way:—

We may with perfect fairness to the female sex compel them to pass through the "occupation" stage as men have done, before receiving the full privileges of adult female suffrage. And, after all, it is a fair argument that the mother, as a head of the family, ought to take precedence of her daughters and her domestic servants in entering into their new heritage of political power.

I estimate that if we were to enfranchise women at the age of twenty-one by this method we should have on the register in England and Wales something under six millions, whilst the number in Scotland and Ireland would be rather over half-a-million in each country. If, on the other hand, the age were fixed at twenty-five, the number in England and Wales would be about five million, with proportionately reduced numbers in Scotland and Ireland.

About one-half of the women in the country would be by this arrangement enfranchised.

## THE LABOUR WORLD.

## MR. GEORGE N. BARNES ON STRIKES.

MR. GEORGE N. BARNES, M.P., late Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, contributes a characteristic paper to the *Socialist Review* on Trade Unionism and Strikes. He says:—

Trade Union combination no more exists solely for the purpose of engaging in strikes than does national government exist solely for the purpose of repressing thieves and murderers and attacking outside foes. With respect to certain classes of workers—those whose pay and general conditions are extremely low—I am inclined to say that strikes on their part are justifiable almost under any circumstances.

But, Mr. Barnes protests, "there are some Labour leaders of anarchical proclivities who are leading newly-organised labour into the ditch by strikes. They have become obsessed in favour of the strike policy, and in order to make it more attractive they present it in a fancy name imported from France."

## THE TRANSPORT WORKERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Barnes regrets that the resources of new Unionists have been frittered away in futile strikes, and adduces the transport workers' strike as a case in point. He says:—"The strike was actually commenced against the employment of a single man who refused to join the union. The result is, of course, to put Labour in the Port of London back for years to the old position of dependence and degradation from which it had begun to free itself."

## "FOOL'S TALK."

Mr. Barnes then proceeds to deal faithfully with the Syndicalists. He quotes one of the miners' leaders, who urged that the larger the area covered by strikes the better, and even advocated their being waged against the community:—

He justified that pronouncement on the plea that the community had just made war upon Labour, and that therefore Labour would make war upon the community.

That, I say, is fool's talk. I for one will be no party to a policy of that kind, because I know that nothing but disaster can come of it. A general strike may be justifiable in certain cases—in cases, that is to say, where the object was one the attainment of which would outweigh the evils of civil war, and in which Labour was so strongly organised as to have some chance of success.

To talk of the general strike as a general policy for organised Labour is sheer madness. Labour could only wage war upon the community by waging war upon itself. Labour is the community. Other classes are mere excrescences or special organs falling into atrophy, which it is the mission of Labour to hasten by disuse into decay.

## THE REAL ENDS OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The recent miners' strike, Mr. Barnes says, failed because of its uneven equipment. It was really ended by the ending of the resources of the South Wales miners. That was the weakest link of the miners' chain, and the strength of the whole was determined by it. He urges that the Labour Party in Parliament should be consulted, not after the onset of the battle, but at the very beginning. Mr. Barnes believes that

the strike will become more and more a weapon in reserve, replacing the ancient, barbarous, and cruel weapon of the strike by the modern and more effective weapon of the vote. But Trade Unionism stands for more than for striking or voting. It should be an educative and constructive power, creating the spirit and atmosphere which alone render these weapons of value. Trade Unionism has conferred a great advantage on the whole community by stimulating employers to improve conditions of employment and more efficient methods of production.

## INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION IN AUSTRALIA.

IN the July *Empire Review* Australia's methods of dealing with Labour troubles are most ably dealt with by F. A. W. Gisborne. The author thinks Wages Boards and Arbitration Courts are not unmix'd blessings. He observes that, generally speaking, the Wages Board stands for prevention and the Arbitration Court for cure. The former, therefore, is more advantageous to the patient; the latter to the doctor. It may be affirmed that among employers who are manufacturers the Wages Board is distinctly preferred to any other kind of industrial tribunal. As a rule, also, the men they employ share that preference. But, as before explained, there is a strong tendency on the part of both employers and employes, where wages and conditions of work are subject to the arbitrament of a Board, to settle their differences at the public expense. Concessions granted to the men have to be paid for by the public in the way of correspondingly increased prices for the goods manufactured.

Foreign competition is rendered ineffective to reduce those prices by the revision of the tariff in the interests of the industries affected. If the men engaged in the boot trade are granted higher wages, up goes the price of boots at once; and the duty on imported boots is raised simultaneously. Not infrequently the employer gains substantially through an addition to his wages bill. A typical case of this kind lately came under the writer's notice. Under a Wages Board award the bakers in a certain Australian city were recently obliged to pay the men they employed considerably higher wages than they had previously paid. Directly afterwards, householders were called on to pay an additional halfpenny for each loaf purchased. The result in the case of one of the leading bakers was that in return for an increase of £3 a week in wages he had to pay he made an additional weekly profit of £20 on his bread.

Mr. Gisborne says that Wages Boards have unfortunately rendered consumers generally the helpless victims of a triple alliance of manufacturers, organised working men and politicians. They have, in the main, tended to the preservation of industrial peace, but at the high price of ever-increasing cost of living.

## THE LONDON PORT STRIKE.

MR. HAROLD SPENDER, in the *Contemporary Review* for August, discusses the London Port strike. He does it spare the masters. He says:—

The fault of the East London employer has, from the beginning, belonged to the same class of error that beset the slave-owner of the Southern States of America. He is now reaping the inevitable harvest. The typical East London riverside employer—I exclude, of course, exceptional cases of wisdom and benevolence—has, for the last half-century, claimed the use of labour without being responsible for it. His method has been to draw from an indefinite reserve without their paying or feeding that reserve in times of unemployment, and to have the use of labour without being responsible for it. His method has been to draw from an indefinite reserve without their paying or feeding that reserve in times of unemployment, and to have the use of labour without being responsible for it. His method has been to draw from an indefinite reserve without their paying or feeding that reserve in times of unemployment, and to have the use of labour without being responsible for it.

As a result, the wage of this casualised folk has to be supplemented out of the rates. The high rates in the East End show how heavy a toll society has to pay for the riverside employer attracting large masses of unorganised casual labour. In the month of June three millions sterling were lost in re-exports alone; probably another million represents the loss of wages in the same month; the real loss on trade was probably another three millions. Thus even in this struggle alone the Port of London has lost as much as it would have cost to have more than doubled the wages of its employees for a whole year. For the last twenty-five years, owing to the policy of the employers, there has been want of harmony, and at the same time, compared with the great ports of Hamburg and Amsterdam, the Port of London has failed to expand to meet modern needs.

## THE FAILURE OF THE PORT AUTHORITY.

The Port of London Authority only granted an increase of one penny upon the docker's tanner of £80 in consequence of the strike in 1911. Since then they have paid £200,000 more in wages. But—

The point on which the Port of London Authority has signally failed is in influencing the very large number of employers outside the Authority—the wharfowners, shipowners, and coal-owners—to fall in with the Labour policy of the Port. On the contrary, the real fault and error of Lord Devonport during the last few months has been that, instead of attempting to bring up the numerous employers outside to the highest labour level of the Port, he has actually taken the lead in the guise rather of an employer than of the chairman of a public body, in a great struggle against the men's organisation. That has been a vital failure of policy, and it raises so fundamental a question, for instance, whether the Port of London Authority has not practically proclaimed itself in default of its public duty.

## THE HEROISM OF THE STRIKERS.

The occasion of the strike was petty enough. Aristotle said long ago that rebellions were produced by small incidents, but came from deep origins. Mr. Spender says:—

The world has witnessed with a mingling of horror and admiration the amazing resolution of that poverty-stricken population in its fight against one of the strongest combinations of employers that have ever entered into such a struggle. Clothes have been sold off their backs. The rooms have been cleared of the treasured furniture. And yet the fight has gone

on. The larder has been emptied, and the recurring meal-time has shown nothing but an empty table. Yet there has been no whisper of surrender. Even the very people who have hated the cause most fiercely have stood in amazement at the spirit evoked by this contest. The docks of East London, poor and ragged, overcrowded and underfed, have fought as good a fight as the soldiers of Wellington or the sailors of Nelson.

## NEMESIS.

The masters on their side would do nothing. Lord Devonport refused absolutely to meet any third parties. At the same time, says Mr. Spender:—

The wharfingers and merchants of London are now moaning and groaning over departed trade and closed factories. Those are the direct fruits of their own unwisdom. It is essential for them to understand that in this age consideration for workmen is as necessary a part of business organisation as care of machinery. The manufacturer who took the line in regard to his machinery that these men take in regard to labour would soon ruin his affairs. For consider a moment. Suppose he said, "I will work my machine when I like, and neglect it when I like. I refuse all responsibility either for oiling it, or tending it, or mending it. I do not care whether it rusts or decays. The only thing I demand is that it should be ready to work for me whenever I want it." Such a policy pursued towards an inanimate machine would soon produce its reward, either in an explosion or a stoppage. Why should men imagine that it can be pursued with any less calamitous results towards that not less complex machine, the human being?

The Port of Liverpool learned its lesson last year. Mr. Spender hopes that the Port of London will not be less docile. He also feels that the statutory helplessness of the Government must end.

## A MINIMUM WAGE FOR FARM LABOURERS.

MR. C. RODEN BUXTON pleads in the *Contemporary Review* for August on behalf of minimum wages for agricultural labourers. He maintains that agriculture is a sweated industry. The average wage for the country is 17s. 6d. a week; for Oxfordshire, 14s. 11d.; for Norfolk, 15s. 4d. These low wages mean bad housing, and by sending farm labourers to compete with other workers lower the general standard of industry throughout the country. Mr. Buxton believes that agriculture could bear a higher wage, having during the last ten years become very prosperous. Most of the increased return from the land has gone to the landlord, none of it to the labourer. Higher wages make the labourers more efficient. Yorkshire labourers imported into Dorset were paid at the Yorkshire rate of 18s. a week, and were much more efficient than the Dorsetshire labourers, until the latter were paid the same wage, and in six months rose to the Yorkshire level. The agricultural labourer could be paid a higher wage without injury, possibly with advantage, to the farmer. Mr. Buxton would approve a measure following the lines of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act in 1912, adopting different standards for different counties, but based on the minimum of food, house room, clothing, fuel and lighting necessary for the healthy subsistence of a man and wife and three children.

## LABOUR'S REAL TROUBLES.

MR. T. GOOD, writing as an old workman, offers some "plain facts and comments" on the labour troubles of to-day in an article in the August number of the *World's Work*.

## EFFECTS OF SPEEDING-UP.

The first fact of the present turmoil is that the average workman is getting too small a wage and is paying too high a taxation upon the things he purchases to maintain the standard of living he desires. In short, he is convinced beyond all doubt or question that he is not getting a fair share of the world's good things; and this is the bedrock fact upon which we must base our theories, our policies, and our legislation. Unfortunately, the workers have not yet learnt how to use their trade unionism or their franchise to their best advantage. Why is there at this time pronounced retrogression in labour affairs? Much of the discontent is due to "speeding up," not only hustling the workman over his job, but including in its train unemployment, or more casual employment, and possibly less pay. Within the last dozen years many industries have been well-nigh revolutionised, and labour has been economised to an extent hardly dreamt of by the outside public.

## FEWER MEN AND LESS PAY.

Not only have many firms Americanised their works, but there came the Workmen's Compensation Act, which had as one result the weeding-out of aged and delicate men—to make room for the reckless and inexperienced, with the further result that accidents increased. The Minimum Wage Act will have the same effect in the coal trade, argues Mr. Good. But the chief point he makes is that our employers, becoming alarmed at the prospects of an American invasion, set about introducing hustle and grind, and our workshops were converted into prisons, if not hells. Concurrently with these harsher conditions there has been reduced pay. Little by little the pay and the conditions have worsened. The Board of Trade Reports tell us that the rate of wages has increased, but fail to record that the actual earnings have declined. There is more broken time as well as more bustle, racket, and danger compared with fifteen years ago. At the docks and wharves gangs are reduced in numbers, and cargoes are loaded and discharged not only with fewer men, but in less time and for smaller wages. To these causes of discontent must be added the increased burden in higher rents, rates and taxes, and higher prices of food. And there is one other cause, a very human one, which cannot be ignored—the contrast between the lot of the working classes and the growing luxury among the people whom the workers are expected to look upon as their "betters."

## POET AND WORKMAN.

SOME Browning memories are contributed by W. G. Kingsland to the *Contemporary Review* for August. Mr. Kingsland was a young compositor who wrote a letter of admiration to the poet. In a kindly reply, given in full, Browning said:—

I can have but little doubt that my writing has been, in the main, too hard for many I should have been pleased to communicate with; but I never designedly tried to puzzle people, as some of my critics have supposed. On the other hand, I never pretended to offer such literature as should be a substitute for a cigar or game at dominoes to an idle man.

## BROWNING'S KINDHEARTEDNESS.

The writer bears willing witness when he says:—

In a friendship of over twenty years, one thing stands out clearly—the exceeding kindness of heart ever shown by the poet. His courtesy and consideration, his noble bearing, his helpful spirit, his solicitude for your welfare and comfort—these things were part and parcel of the man. He would put himself to no end of inconvenience and trouble to oblige his friends or do them a service, while his generous and affectionate nature was always apparent to those who knew him.

## "NEVER DISCOURAGED."

Here is a glimpse of the dauntless spirit in which the poet encountered opposition:—

I asked him once whether he had not been discouraged by the indifference or hostility of the critics. "Never," he replied. "Why, I had the approbation of Fox, of Mill, of Forster, and I was content with their verdict." Yet on one occasion he did express his indignation that Forster should have kept hidden for thirty years a letter from Dickens, expressing in passionate terms the great novelist's admiration of the "Blot in the Scutcheon." "Had it been brought before the literary public, as Dickens no doubt intended it should have been, it would have rendered invaluable help to my work at that time," said Browning.

## HELPING A DRUNKEN MAN ALONG.

Here is another valuable sidelight on the character of the poet:—

Browning had the true democratic spirit, and was concerned in all that pertained to the welfare of the people. I call to mind one summer evening, in company with M. Millsand, the poet taking us into the little square patch of garden ground at the back of the house in Warwick Crescent. The conversation ranged round many topics—from Sunday schools to ragged schools; "temperance work" also largely coming. The poet spoke with something like vehemence on this topic, and related how, but a few evenings since, he had come across a working man who was so drunk he could scarcely stand. "I helped him along for some distance as best I could," said the poet, "but he was getting unmanageable, and I was glad when another individual, apparently a fellow-worker, came to my assistance with the remark, 'I think you had better leave him to me, sir.' And as he seemed to understand more about it than I did, I thought that was the best thing to do," he added.

Mr. Kingsland, recalling conversations in the later years of the poet's life, declares that he spoke with rapt certainty of the soul's immortality, expressing his concurrence with the vital doctrines of the Christian faith. "I have no hesitation, from converse with him, in placing Browning among those who hold to the Divinity of Christ."

## ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

## THE OLIVE BRANCH TO ENGLAND.

BARON MARSHALL IN LONDON.

An anonymous writer contributes to the *Correspondant* of July 10 an article on Baron Marschall and the Anglo-German Question.

Before the last visit of the Kaiser to England there had been some question of the retirement of Count Metternich, we are told. Since that time events have occurred the consequences of which might be serious, and for the new situation new men are necessary. Anglo-German relations cannot remain in their present condition; either they must become better or worse.

## THE AMBASSADOR'S RECORD IN TURKEY.

With regard to Baron Marschall's record in Turkey, the writer says the part he has played at Constantinople since the new attitude of Germany in the Italo-Turkish War was alone sufficient to make his retention as ambassador to the Sublime Porte impossible. He had won the absolute confidence of Abdul Hamid, and thanks to his influence no German demand was ever refused. Confiding in the assurances of the ambassador, the Sultan counted entirely on the friendship of the Kaiser. In certain difficult cases the Baron was supported by Marshal von der Goltz. When the revolution broke out Abdul Hamid sent for Baron Marschall, but he awaited his arrival in vain. At first the sentiments of the Young Turks were ardently Anglophil. As Abdul Hamid had believed in German assurances, the Committee of Union and Progress believed in the English promises to respect the Treaty of Berlin. On his return to Turkey Sir G. A. Lowther made a triumphal entry into Constantinople.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NEW APPOINTMENT.

Baron Marschall let this pass. When, however, the Powers of the Triple Entente, on the attitude of the two Empires of Central Europe, decided to take no action, the Baron came out of his apparent inaction to persuade the Young Turks that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was for their good, and that they might reckon on the support of the German sword, as did the dethroned Sultan. Everything seems to show that the Baron and Marshal von der Goltz were sincere in these Turcophil sentiments. When the Italians attacked Tripoli the two Germans did not conceal their sympathy for the Mussulmans, but neither did Italy dream her surprise at the attitude of Baron Marschall. The Young Turks, stupefied at the aggression of a Power of the Triple E, of which they considered the Kaiser to be the head, appealed to Berlin. The position of the ambassador became more intolerable, and he had to be recalled. It was then decided to send the "great diplomatist" of Germany to London; and that is the real truth about the

"sensational" appointment. It is a mistake to imagine that he is charged with a special mission to bring about an *entente* between Germany and England. He comes as ambassador under ordinary conditions, but also to resume the negotiations begun by Lord Haldane, and to end by an *entente*—if possible.

## WHY THE KAISER IS LESS POPULAR.

Before examining the conditions or the bases on which an *entente* between England and Germany might be arrived at, the writer tries to explain the real state of mind of the two countries, and especially that of England. England is always spoken of, he finds, as if English opinion, and indeed opinion in the whole British Empire, was at one on the question of the relations of England and Germany. He reminds his readers that there is in England a war party, though England as a whole is not hostile, but rather the reverse, to an Anglo-German *entente*. In Germany there are certainly many persons who would gladly see an improvement in the relations of the two countries. While in the last few months more and more Englishmen have come to favour an *entente*, in Germany the influences hostile to England remain as serious as ever. The Kaiser, however, is essentially a pacifist and an Anglophil, and he never misses an opportunity to show his affection for England. Indeed, it is to this that he owes a diminution of popularity in his own country.

## GERMAN EXPANSION IN PORTUGUESE LANDS.

The question is, Will Baron Marschall succeed? Probably he will, thinks the writer. The Kaiser wishes it. More numerous in England than in Germany are those who desire an agreement. It will require long and ardent negotiations. Admitting the limitation of armaments to be out of the question, the writer examines some of the points on which an arrangement for giving Germany the place in the sun which she so imperiously demands might be possible. First, there is the question of the Bagdad Railway, about which no one knows more than Baron Marschall. The rôle which the Powers are to play in China is another problem. Then allusion is frequently made to the Portuguese colonies, for which "a small compensation" is to be offered to France. Lastly, Zanzibar is mentioned. Germany in East Africa has need of Zanzibar, and has already attempted to negotiate with England in regard to it. In 1896 Germany seemed disposed to recognise the French protectorate in Madagascar on condition that France would recognise Germany's claim to a protectorate on the continental part of the Sultanate of Zanzibar. If the negotiations relating to the *entente* should now go favourably, it is probable that France would be offered "the small compensation" in the form of a strip of territory in Portuguese East Africa. Dr Karl Peters, writing in the *Tog*, has frankly declared that the assent of

England to the expansion of Germany in Portuguese territories is a *sine qua non* of an agreement.

#### IS AN ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE POSSIBLE ?

Apart from the question of expansion, Germany seems inclined to require England to abandon her rôle of policeman of the world. One thing is certain, the Kaiser himself, notwithstanding his pacifism and his English sympathies, could not make his people accept this theory of British supremacy. Since Wilhelm II. came to the throne the writer has never believed in the general conflagration announced every spring. But if Baron Marschall does not succeed in bringing about an *entente* or some other agreement, the writer will begin to believe war possible, probable, and, so to speak, "necessary."

#### ANGLO-GERMAN MIRAGE.

UNDER this title Mr. Widney Whitman contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an earnest endeavour to disabuse Germany and England of their mutual alarms. For over ten years, he says, a reckless game of misrepresentation and cross purposes has been going on between the two countries, and sown its seed of dragons' teeth. He says you cannot eradicate from the English mind the idea that the growth of the German shipping trade is due to unfair State subsidies paid to the great steamship companies, whereas in reality it is we who, under the guise of mail contracts, are the greatest steamship subsidisers. We are said to suffer from the commercial competition of Germany, who, however, is our best customer. Another popular paradox is that a foreign Sovereign is an all-powerful autocrat who loves England, and yet is supposed to be planning an invasion of our shores. Similarly in Germany a widely current impression is that England intends to attack Germany. Another is that England stands in the way of the commercial development of Germany, although England's Free Trade policy has probably done more to further German industrial expansion than all her other trading connections combined. England, again, is continually told that the Bismarckian tradition means hostility towards England, though the fact was that Bismarck was always friendly towards England.

Prince Hohenlohe's "Memoirs," the writer says, should go a long way towards destroying the mirage that German policy is inspired by a boldly thought-out train of reasoning. "The real condition of things is very different, and is nowhere more clearly understood than in Germany: a perennial orgy of ecstasy, a delirium of delight, alternating with periodical fits of abysmal depression and disappointment."

#### THE VERSION OF THE PARROTS.

One of the best things in the article is the following parable:—

Max Nordau, in his remarkable book, "Degeneration," cites a delightful story. The Libyan Apsethus wanted to be a god. But in spite of his utmost endeavours he was unable to gratify his wish. Thereupon he collected a large number of parrots, of

which there are many in Libya, and put them all into a cage. He kept them there for a long time and taught them to say "Apsethus is a god." When the birds had learnt their lesson, he opened the cage and let them out. And the birds spread all over Libya, and their words penetrated into the Greek settlements. And the Libyans, astonished at the voice of the birds and not suspecting the trick of Apsethus, looked upon him as a god. Similar influences have been at work with us in regard to Germany. We have too often accepted the version of the parrots for gospel truth, and have disregarded that which was of far more importance to us, as it has already shown itself to be by the evidence of accomplished facts; I mean the trend in the world of ideas, as we observe it in Germany to-day, and which is influencing England, not only in our modes of thought, but also in transforming our institutions. We have done more than this. We have not only accepted the dictum of the parrots, but we have assisted them to carry out their project—the building of a large fleet.

This mutual estrangement has involved us in appalling loss. It has placed us at the mercy of the United States. It has ousted British trade from Morocco; it has flung Austria-Hungary into the arms of Germany. The Germans, on their side, have brought about a solidarity of feeling between all sections of the Anglo-Saxon race, and a discrimination against German manufacturers in our colonies.

#### WHY BARON MARSCHALL WAS RECALLED.

In the *Contemporary Review* Dr. Dillon offers an explanation of the recall of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein from Constantinople:—

The Baron, who was at once a diplomatist à l'orientale and a man of business à l'occidentale, played upon the Turkish temperament as Kubistein played upon the piano. In this he was admirably seconded by the Berlin Foreign Office and materially assisted by the late M. Siemens of the Deutsche Bank, the Director of the Baghdad Railway Company, and the dragoman of the German Embassy, Herr Testa, to whom the Baghdad Railway Concession is mainly due. That concession, which was crowned shortly before the war by Hakkî Pasha signing the arrangement for the building of the last section of the railway, marked the end of the Baron's life-work and Germany's complete satiation in Turkey. The Ambassador himself, recognising this, asked to be transferred to some other post, but for the time being the Wilhelmstrasse left his request unanswered.

With the fall of Hakkî Pasha Germany's star set in the East. When her ally, Italy, began the war in Tripoli, Germany undertook the protection of Italian subjects in the Ottoman Empire:—

Thus when at the end of last year the Porte felt inclined to expel all Italians from the Empire, the Baron interceded for them warmly and successfully. He nearly always won his case. Once, and once only, did he plead in vain, and this miscarriage was peculiarly painful. After the bombardment of the Dardanelles, Talaat Bey, the Young Turkish Jacobin, called for the expulsion of Italian subjects generally. Some of his colleagues dissented and expostulated with him, but were finally outvoted. The decision was taken.

But reason was powerless against emotion. Then the Baron threw his personal influence in the scale. The least he could expect was that the decree of expulsion would not be promulgated until he had quitted Constantinople. And his friends were confident that the Porte would wait until then. But alas! Talaat Bey and the extreme Young Turks were inexorable, and the Baron was witness of the reluctant exodus of the Italians. Baron Marschall's recall was imposed by political necessity.

## THE RE-AWAKENING OF FRANCE.

## A NEW RENAISSANCE.

The new Renaissance in France is the subject of a suggestive paper in the *Edinburgh* for July. The writer grants that disorder reigns, alcoholism has increased, there are eleven times more dramshops in Paris than in London, the number of babies and the number of church-goers are diminishing in about the same proportion, unbelief loosens the bond between the citizen and the Church. The number of practising Catholics in France is declared by a bishop not to exceed four or five millions, leaving thirty millions outside the fold. Nevertheless:—

France has exhibited strength in unexpected ways. Her young men have adopted sport. They have shown remarkable aptitude in golf, tennis and football, and notably in boxing. Who supposed that a French Rugby team would beat Scotland one day, or that a French boxer would become a champion of the world? More recently a French girl has carried off the Ladies' Championship in tennis, and the national successes in golf are frequent. Even when beaten in their games, the French exhibit an endurance and pluck which, in our pride, we had hitherto supposed to be exclusively Anglo-Saxon virtues.

## A NEW NATIONAL SPIRIT.

The rise of the national spirit over the Agadir incident has astonished Europe. France went resolutely to work to put her military and moral house in order. Anti-militarism has passed like a bad dream. A great movement has arisen to dower the nation with an aerial arm. North, south, east and west, emanations of the national spirit have arisen. A Ministry of All the Talents has assembled under M. Poincaré. Great energy is being shown in the suppression of crime.

Writers of talent and distinction ask us to consider the possibility of religious reconstruction. "Amidst the crash of idols arises the figure of the Christ. It looms through the mist of doubt and scepticism; it colours the utterances of such philosophers as Bergson, Coutoux and Guyau. Nor, says M. Sabatier, is the sceptical spirit inimical to the religious."

"France is a religious country," combining rapid progress of indifference with an unexpected awakening of religious aspiration. Men are working out their salvation in the spirit recommended by St. James. The Church has never been more active.

## FRANCE "AT THE DAWN."

From the Dreyfus affair dated the decadence of France. She lost conceit of herself, and such a weakening of national pride is specially dangerous to France, where *amour propre* is a strong and living impulse. The new Renaissance is a revolt against the lowered prestige of France. M. Chéradame has faith in France and Young France. He says:—

France is again at the turning of her history. Slowly and painfully she is ascending the slope. If she comprehends the imperishable truth of the old adage, 'Union is strength'; if she knows how to become

consistent and methodical, and how to remedy her political ills, she is at the dawn of a new Renaissance."

## SOLDIERS OF TO-MORROW.

MR. ARTHUR ECKERSLEY, writing in the *Arena* for August, gives a short account of the recent festival of patriotic youth at Paris.

The occasion was the twenty-fifth national reunion of the "Societies of Military Preparation of France," and the *fête* was held on a Sunday in June in the Tuileries Gardens. In the morning the writer witnessed all sorts of games and athletic feats going forward, but the review, the *fête* proper, was in the afternoon. An impressive roll of drums from the band is heard, and the crowd uncovers to salute the arrival of the Military Governor of Paris. Then, on a signal being given, the "Marseillaise" is played; and, headed by the massed flags of the various corps, the procession of eight thousand boy soldiers begins to march into the arena. Undeniably, says the writer, there was a thrill in it. Even to a stranger this spectacle of the army of to-morrow slowly unrolling itself could not fail of effect. The spectators cheered themselves voiceless with enthusiasm. For more than an hour the companies went by, horse and foot—lads in every variety of class and costume, smart cadets, athletes, all the boyhood of a nation in arms.

## PEASANT AND SCHOOL IN FRANCE.

IN France the effect of the declining birth-rate is making itself felt in the rural districts, especially in Gascony. Dr. Emmanuel Labat has taken up the subject in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and in the first July number he has an article entitled "The Peasant Vocation and the School."

He says that neglect to till the land and decline of the population are two social evils which go hand in hand in Gascony. While the population is being reduced in numbers agricultural labourers are bound to become scarce. It may be that a few of the rural population desert the land, because they can find better remuneration elsewhere, and there may also be a few who would be undesirable anywhere. But there is a peasant class adapted to work the land with ardour and intelligence, and for these something ought to be done. In the village school the peasant children, from their earliest years, should receive some agricultural instruction, practical rather than theoretical, and it should be imparted by teachers who have some affection for country life and some interest in agricultural pursuits. Nothing could be more easy of accomplishment, for the vocation of a peasant is more hereditary than any other. History should also be taught to awaken in the scholars interest in their native land and a feeling of solidarity.

## THE NEEDS OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE July *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* publishes a paper by Rear-Admiral Darrieus on the naval problem. The Admiral insists on France securing the fleet of her policy. He is very complimentary to this country. He says:—

"The unique and admirable example of England in following her splendid destiny for centuries almost unchecked, no matter who have been her leaders, and in spite of her internal crises, shows us the marvellous results that are achieved by the policy of a people, when that policy is raised to the level of a doctrine.

"The constant experience of history having proved to all Englishmen that the maintenance of the command of the sea was the safeguard of their supremacy, naval power has always been for them the supreme object of their policy; but they have succeeded, with remarkable facility, in adapting this instrument to the needs of the moment, in increasing or reducing its strength according to the gravity of the danger, or the threatened attack of coalitions. They have contrived, moreover, to vary the direction of their energies so as to suit the prevailing circumstances.

### GERMANY THE MOST LIKELY ENEMY.

Inquiring what is the policy of France, he takes the German Empire as the most likely enemy, and observes in passing, of the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine, it is the conquests alone that have always brought about the downfall of the conquerors.

In the event of a conflict with Germany, would France stand alone? Would Germany stand alone? He says:—

"The urgent need of strategy is for concrete realities, and it remains powerless before the sudden and disconcerting shifts of the wind which have too often characterised the "foreign affairs" of our country. Here, again, the genius of England has always been able to find the happy solution in good time, the best alliance against the adversary of the moment, even though the ally of to-day may have been the enemy of yesterday.

### ALLIANCES TEMPORARY.

The Admiral goes on to urge that alliances and *ententes* are apt to dissolve with the interests which brought them about, and:—

It may be accepted then that the possibility of a single-handed struggle with Germany should serve as a basis for the study of the naval problem. It is all the more legitimate to accept these premises when it is remembered that every coalition is answered by a hostile one which seeks naturally to restore the balance of power: to the Triple Alliance is opposed the Triple Entente, and *vice versa*.

From whatever point of view we look at the question, the fleet of France policy is, then, the fleet which will enable that policy to fight the German Navy on equal terms. Such a fleet alone will be able to contest command of the sea with its adversary, and, by securing it, to guarantee to the French armies full liberty of action in the Vosges.

He remarks that if Russia had spent forty millions in securing a fleet superior to Japan, it might have obviated the defeat of the Russians, which involved six or seven times as great an expenditure.

### THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN FLEET.

The Admiral, while complimenting Germany on the rapid rise of her fleet, laments that France did not keep pace with her. He goes on to calculate that if the Austro-Italian navy cannot by itself be regarded as a

dangerous force, yet as a possible addition of strength to an enemy it must be watched. In the Mediterranean the position would be thus:—"The forces mustering in the 'French lake' would be actually ten Dreadnoughts and twelve second-line battleships on the side of the Austro-Italian coalition, and four Dreadnoughts, eleven second-line ships, and seven armoured cruisers for France."

### THREE BATTLESHIPS A YEAR.

The ultimate aim of the French Navy should be the creation of a counterpoise to the German Navy. This would be the true conception of naval policy:—

If the principle of having six squadrons as at present is maintained, the real naval programme then assumes the form of a periodical replacement of each of these homogeneous naval forces, beginning of course with the most antiquated—first the *Tolhuans*, then the *Saint Louis*, thirdly the *Coudés*, etc.

Adopting a maximum age of twenty years for the units, it will be seen that by 1920 three of these divisions should have disappeared, to make room for others composed of modern ships; this effort means the construction of twenty-seven battleships, or, deducting the *Jean Bart*, *Courbet*, *France*, and *Paris*, which are already launched or laid down, twenty-three ships only. Reckoning three years for construction and completion (and it only needs a little determination in order to do this) a programme of this nature would require the laying-down regularly of three battleships a year. Is such an effort really beyond the resources of France? In order to answer this question it is only necessary to have studied the marvellous vitality of this country throughout her history, and more especially to have felt its pulsations in times of difficulty.

### GUNS AND RANGE.

The Admiral thinks that the 305mm. (12in.) projectile is amply sufficient to produce at 8,750 to 10,050 yards range the necessary effects to put any modern ship out of action. The adoption of a higher calibre would, he thinks, be a mistake. The present fighting range of 10,050 yards is very near the maximum limit, which is 12,950 yards, the mean distance of the horizon, beyond which an enemy's ship begins to disappear from sight.

### THE SQUADRON THE UNIT.

The Admiral regrets the omission of the scout, a swift ship of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons. He further urges:—

"The unit of force is *not* the ship of the line, but the *squadron*, composed of the *line of battle* and the light cruiser division. Consequently the fleet should be reconstructed squadron for squadron, and not ship for ship; considerations of homogeneity (as complete as possible), armament, speed, manoeuvring qualities, seagoing endurance, etc., which must never be lost sight of, render this an imperative obligation.

The Admiral then goes on to insist on the mobilisation being permanent, and its concentration at a few judiciously selected strategic points, and holds that the present concentration of the main forces of France in the Mediterranean meets the requirements of her present policy.

"ENGLISH as She is Japped" is noticed in the *Oriental Review* for July. "W. F.," writing to the *New York Sun* from London, reports this delicious bit:—"I saw recently in the Far East on a baker's shop: 'A. Karimura, Biggest Loafer in Tokio.'"

## THE MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION.

## THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

MR. G. F. ABBOTT, in the *Quarterly Review* for July, describes the Tripolitan war from the Turkish side. His paper is gruesome reading for the friends of Italy. He glances at the very little that the Italians have done in nine months, and asks, at this rate of progress, how many decades will elapse before the annexation of Tripolitania is converted into an occupation?

## ARABS' RELIGIOUS EXALTATION.

The feeling among the defenders is one of patriotic and religious exaltation. He says:—

I have seen the wild tribesmen arrive from the interior armed with flintlocks, and go to the front armed with Martinis, Mausers, and even Sniders; and I said to myself—are these bare-footed scalliwags to oppose an army provided with the latest pattern of magazine rifle, with artillery, with aeroplanes, and everything necessary for war? But I saw them rush to battle with shrieks of "Allah akbar," and return from the field loaded with spoils, and then I realised that these volunteers who know neither fatigue nor fear, who can subsist cheerfully on a handful of oatmeal a day, and who are inspired by a faith in God as boundless as is their faith in themselves, are more than a match for any number of disciplined, liberally-fed, and scientifically trained conscripts that is likely to be brought against them.

## THE RAINS FAVOURING THE ARABS.

With every week that has passed since October, 1911, the position of the invaders has grown weaker and that of the defenders stronger. Funds subscribed all over the Moslem world have been pouring into the Turkish headquarters month by month, enabling the staff to obtain supplies from outside in ever increasing quantities. Nor is that all. The spell of drought under which the country lay for four years was this winter happily broken—according to some, by the enemy's own interminable cannonades; and the rain has transformed the desert into a meadow. Where nothing but yellow sand and grey scrub was to be seen in December, in February bloomed a vast garden of bright verdure starred with an endless variety of flowers. The flocks and herds which abound in Tripolitania grew fat on the long luscious grass; and the nomads brought their sheep and goats and cattle to the camp and sold them at prices considered fabulous in the desert, but which would make a London butcher gasp. Thanks to the rains also, the fields in the oases, tilled in the winter, are now yielding crops which will render the warriors independent of provisions from outside in the coming season. In brief, the forces of the Crescent stand in no fear of starvation, while those of the Cross, since all caravan traffic with the hinterland has ceased, rely for their foodstuffs almost entirely on Europe.

The war costs Italy, at a moderate computation, 50,000,000 a day. The Turks say that it costs them only £130,000 a month, and most of this money is raised by private contributions.

Mr. Abbott adds:—

I felt as though the expeditionary force was labouring under some curse quite outside the sphere of the campaign; as though some superior power compelled it to miss every chance of success and by a vigorous procrastination to postpone a decisive issue indefinitely.

## GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR EUROPE.

More serious than the difficulties of Italy are the consequences for all the European Powers:—

The Arabs have learnt that it is possible for them to resist successfully the army of a great European Power. The discovery made in Tripolitania has been imparted to the whole of Northern Africa, to say nothing of the Moslem nations of Asia; and it is bound sooner or later to yield bitter fruit to all the European Powers that exercise, or wish to exercise, dominion over that part of the world. I have seen the effect of the discovery on the natives of Tunisia, and I have reason to believe that it has not been without its effect on the natives of Egypt.

The Pan-Islamic crusade has received fresh impetus from the adhesion of the Sheik of the Senussi. Moreover, Italy's seizure of islands in the Ægean has led the islanders to constitute themselves into an independent Ægean Confederation. As a by-product of Italy's Libyan adventure there has come into being a new Near Eastern problem, and one that may prove even more knotty than the Cretan question.

## THE WAR A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.

Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary Review*, says that the war continues as the result of a tragedy of errors, Italy being firmly convinced that Turkey is on her last legs, the Turks similarly being sure that Italy is disheartened and will shortly withdraw the decree of annexation. The only way in which he thinks peace might be concluded would be for Italy to limit her annexation to the districts actually occupied and held, and Turkey would have to induce the Arab to give a favourable hearing to Italy's modified proposals. Otherwise, even if Italy and Turkey came to terms, the Arabs would still fight on. A Moslem wedge of land ceded by the Berlin Treaty to Montenegro still remains in the hands of the Moslems, they refusing to acquiesce and saying, "Let Montenegro take us." So the Arabs may say, "Let Italy take us, if she can."

## ITALY AND TURKEY.

## DIPLOMATIC PARALYSIS.

COMMANDER DE THOMASSON, editor of *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales*, contributes to the first July number of his review an article entitled "The Dangers of Diplomatic Paralysis."

## CONDITIONS FOR A CONFERENCE.

Writing with reference to the Italo-Turkish war, he says a European Conference at the present moment is inadmissible. There is no precedent for calling a conference while the war is still going on, or for asking representatives of the two belligerent Powers to sit at the same table before the broad lines on which the conditions of peace will be based have been settled. The necessary preliminary is agreement among the Powers of the Triple Entente and of Austria and Germany. There is little doubt about Germany and Austria, but the Triple Entente is another matter.

Since the outbreak of the war Russia has been the least neutral of the neutral Powers—that is to say, she has always shown a leaning to the side of Italy. The question of opening the Straits, apparently, is her immediate object in the Near East, and we have yet to learn whether she will be willing to sacrifice that desire in the common interest.

#### DELAYS OF DIPLOMACY.

A European declaration to Turkey and to Italy, the fundamental articles of which should be Lybia for Italy, the islands in the Ægean for Turkey, and the *status quo* for the rest of the Ottoman Empire, is the first matter to be arranged. When this has been done it will be soon enough to think of a Conference to settle the details. It would only be just to award some pecuniary indemnity to Turkey, and Europe would require guarantees for the Christian population of the islands. The solution of the question, however, does not seem very near. In this century of steam and electricity the tendency of diplomacy is not speed, but delay.

#### THE QUESTION OF THE GREEK ISLANDS.

In the mid-July issue of the same review, M. Y. M. Goblet writes on the question of the Islands in the Ægean. Though the Italo-Turkish war did not create the problems of the Archipelago, it has certainly awakened Hellenism. Crete believes the hour has at last come for her to realise her desires. Her position seems illogical and intolerable. She cannot be an Ottoman *sandjak*, or a Greek department, or an island with autonomy, or the possession of any Great Power. While the position is illogical, it is by no means exceptional, but it can hardly be considered intolerable, since the Cretans have less to pay in taxation than they would have to pay as Greek citizens. They have often tried to emancipate themselves, and in the war they think they recognise another opportunity for action. They have already sent deputies to Athens, but M. Venizelos did not allow the Chamber to receive them.

#### REVIVAL OF HELLENISM.

The autonomy of Samos is not respected by the Turkish Government. Cyprus, once ruined and depopulated, has made great progress during the thirty years of British rule, and is demanding a better form of Parliamentarism than that at present in force. She also objects to pay tribute to Turkey. In the Sporades all the privileges they once enjoyed were suppressed by the Young Turks in 1909. For thirty centuries the Archipelago has been the centre of Hellenism, and neither the conquerors of Asia nor the diplomatists of Europe have been able to take away this racial character from the islands. Maintenance of the racial Hellenic idea was the thought which inspired the Assembly at Palmos when it proclaimed the autonomy of the Sporades on June 20th last. It seems quite natural for the islands to turn to the little kingdom which alone represents the glorious empire of former days. But is this weak country still the centre

of the Greek world? Appeals for union have always alternated with declarations of independence in the Sporades, in Cyprus, and in Crete. If diplomatists had only taken half as much trouble to solve the Eastern Question as for a century they have taken to complicate it, Europe would long ago have been delivered from these continual alarms, and it would not have needed Italy to want Tripoli to get attention directed to the state of affairs in the Archipelago. The Powers have only their pusillanimity to blame for what they have to suffer to-day.

### THE EUROPEAN RECONQUEST OF NORTH AFRICA.

Writing in the *American Historical Review*, A. C. Coolidge describes Africa Minor, which comprises the territories of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli. He records the attempts at colonisation and conquest, beginning with the Phœnicians and ending with the Italian raid on Tripoli. He believes that "before long now Europe will once more be supreme throughout North Africa, where her domination will be more complete and more extensive than it was in the days of the Roman Empire. Although there are parts of Morocco as unexplored as if they were in the innermost recesses of Asia, and there are oases in Tripoli where no European has been seen for many years, they will soon have their wireless telegraph stations and be accessible to the aeroplane, if not to the automobile. Europe has come equipped with all the paraphernalia of Western civilisation. The resources of modern science will enable her to triumph over material obstacles, tap new sources of wealth, and in spots at least make the desert blossom like the rose. They will not, however, speedily change the spirit of Islam. Under French rule in Algeria the native population has multiplied, and it will multiply elsewhere under the same conditions, and though we may still expect a considerable influx of European colonists into North Africa, the whole of which is now open to them, they are not likely to ever constitute the majority of the inhabitants. This will continue predominantly Berber, as it was under the Romans, and may resist assimilation to the conquerors as successfully as it did then. It is France that in these regions has succeeded to the heritage of Rome. Compared with her Italy and Spain have but meagre portions, and their own emigrant children add to her strength. It is France first and foremost that seems called upon to demonstrate whether the European reconquest of North Africa, after more than eleven hundred years of Asiatic dominion, is to be merely a material or also a moral one. Granting that the majority of the people will always be of the primitive native stock, what will be the expression of that civilisation—the French of advanced modern thought or the Arabic of the Koran? Time alone can furnish the answer to this fateful question, which is of immeasurable importance to the future of France, and thereby of consequence to the whole world."

## OUR MEDITERRANEAN LAND FORCES.

The military aspect of the surrender of the Mediterranean is the subject of a study in the *Fortnightly Review* by Captain Cecil Battine. He says :—

The local interests of the British Empire in the waters of the Mediterranean are unquestionably of the gravest kind—not only on account of the immense and increasing Eastern trade which reaches our ports through the Suez Canal, but also because of our dependence on imported corn, and particularly upon the import of grain from India and Southern Russia. It might well be argued that so long as this necessity exists we may not venture to risk even a temporary inferiority of naval power on the sea-route which connects Gibraltar and Malta with Port Said and the Dardanelles. Political reasons, too, of great weight demand the presence of a powerful British squadron in the Near East.

The writer laments that all the pick of our soldiers and our officers are sent out to the army in India. The rank and file of the Indian army are professional soldiers in the most thorough sense. This mighty force might be organised so as to become available for the expeditionary army, and not merely tied down to the local defence of India.

### AN INDIAN ARMY IN EGYPT.

It is futile hardihood to deny to Indian troops the right to share in the general defence of the Empire :—

If our War Administration were in capable hands Egypt would soon become a potential base for an Indian Army of at least three divisions of cavalry with four divisions of infantry. It is not necessary to point out how the concentration of such an army in Egypt would affect the policy of Turkey and other Balkan States in the event of a general war, nor yet the influence it would exert over the councils of Italy. A successful invasion of North-Eastern France by the German armies might well be brought to a standstill by reinforcing the French armies on the Rhone and Loire with such a powerful contingent of veteran soldiers. Lastly, the existence of a powerful army in Egypt, or based on Egypt, would exert a tremendous influence in keeping open the trade routes by which we import our food supply.

### THE MIDDLE TERM BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN.

It is evident then that while the principal centres of possible disturbance which might involve Britain in a life-and-death struggle lie as far apart as the North Sea and the Levant, the land forces of the British Empire are located in two groups, the most powerful of which keeps ward over the Indian Peninsula, while the connecting link is formed by the fortresses, garrisons, and naval squadron of Britain in the Mediterranean. This fact alone emphasises the importance of the policy and strategy upon which our rulers may decide in respect of the situation in that part of the world. The course of events, too, points to the shores of the Mediterranean as likely once more to furnish the ostensible pretext, if not the real cause, of a quarrel which must divide Europe into hostile camps.

The writer goes on to enforce his favourite plea that our rulers must be converted to the doctrine of symmetrical sea and land power.

### URGENCY ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME.

He thus treats of the Imperial significance of Canada :—

The division of our main land forces into two groups connected by the sea route of the Mediterranean is for us an unavoidable drawback, but time is building up a third and more powerful seat of empire than either in Canada, whence boundless supplies of food can be imported into Britain. It is

only necessary for the British nation to hold the pass for a comparatively short time ; but foreigners are more alive to the fact than our own people, and knowing that "time is the essence of the contract," may force on an early decision. The latent and potential military power, both of England and India, is immense.

The maintenance of the connecting link between England and India, between our two armies in being, between the dense populations of our industrial centres and the broad lands where grows their corn, depends on the naval strength we can afford to detach to the Mediterranean after providing for the situation in the North Sea.

Though severely disparaging the work of Lord Haldane at the War Office, the writer rejoices in the military capacity of Mr. Churchill and of Colonel Seely.

Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary*, says that the withdrawal of British battleships from the Mediterranean would mark an epoch of manifest decline in British history. He shrewdly says no Power will nowadays face a war merely for the sake of keeping faith with its allies. Partial abandonment of the Mediterranean, through which comes a body of British trade valued at £200,000,000 a year, furnished Russian diplomacy with the first motive for raising the question of the Straits. It argued that as French Dreadnoughts there would be outweighed by Italy and Austria, it would be to Great Britain's advantage that Russia should have a strong Black Sea squadron able to pass freely in and out of the Mediterranean :—

British supremacy at sea is a matter of life and death to the Empire. No price is too high, no financial sacrifice too heavy, to maintain it. Optimism in underrating the dangers that menace it, trustfulness in reckoning upon the active help of foreign States and care for economy in providing ships, men, or armaments, are among the most insidious enemies of that supremacy on the maintenance of which the existence of the Empire is dependent.

## THE FALL OF SHEFKET PASHA.

DR. DILLON, in the *Contemporary Review* for August, says that the army is still the arbiter of Young Turkey's destinies, and that Mahmoud Shekret withdrew because of the overwhelming opposition he encountered among the Arabs :—

The new army which Mahmoud Shekret had worked so hard to reorganise and build up—his own cherished creation—turned against him. It is a tragic fate that reminds one of that of Senjans. For some time past I had noticed the growing coolness of the officers towards their chief, then their sharp criticism, and at last their vehement opposition. The motives were many. Some held him responsible for withdrawing troops from Tripoli shortly before the war. Others blamed him severely for his loyalty to the ex-Grand Vizier, Ilakki Pasha, who was circumvented by the Italians, and against whom an indictment is now being filed. Others hated him for having so long covered with his peron the Salonica Committee, and perpetuated a system of government which they deem responsible for most of the tribulations of Young Turkey. The dramatic bill lately brought in by Mahmoud Shekret prohibiting army officers and men from taking part in political manifestations, societies, etc., also entered into the motives of his adversaries. To most Britons that would seem an excellent measure. And in Turkey it was a veritable necessity.

And now he is gone—sacrificed, one might say, by the very men whom he had kept so long above water. They offered him up as an expiatory sacrifice to the Pretorian guards in the hope of saving their party and their country.

## THE UNITED STATES.

## IS HE THE COMING PRESIDENT?

DR. WOODROW WILSON, the Democratic candidate for the American Presidency, is the subject of a character-sketch in the *American Review of Reviews* by Henry Jones Ford, Professor of Politics in Princeton University.

## HIS LOVE OF FUN.

He says that the most salient characteristic of Woodrow Wilson is a love of fun, which creeps out on every occasion :—

Whatever his experience may be he instinctively sees the funny side of things, and he returns from every excursion with a fund of amusement for the home circle just as a bee brings honey to the hive. It is a very merry home circle. There seem to be no secrets there.

When nominated for Governor of New Jersey the papers made unpleasant remarks upon the way his nose fits his face :—

But he himself got hold of a Limerick that seemed to him to express his position exactly, and he recited it with glee :

"As a beauty I am not a star ;  
There are others more handsome by far,  
But my face,—I don't mind it ;  
For I am behind it ;  
The people in front get the jar."

The camera cannot catch the mobile features and the eye twinkling with fun.

## HIS VARIOUS RÔLES.

He has an extraordinary capacity for getting through work without strain or fret. His "Congressional Government" ranks with Professor Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire." As a lecturer he has greatly developed :—

He holds that information without insight is of little value, and of late years his method has been to put a printed syllabus in the hands of his students and make his lectures an elucidation of the theme.

His ability as public speaker has also greatly advanced :—

His voice, always good, of late years has acquired a peculiar vibrant quality that carries its tones without strain or effort. He speaks very distinctly, and although his voice does not appear to be raised above a conversational pitch, it is heard without difficulty, whether in a great auditorium or in the open air. When he has to make an important speech, he prepares himself carefully as to matter and ideas, but he can safely trust himself to the occasion for his diction, which is unflinching in literary distinction.

## HIS HABITS.

He is fond of outdoor exercise :—

Some years ago he was very fond of bicycling, but of late years golf is his favourite game, just because of its distinctly out-of-door character. He puts in a good deal of time playing golf during his summer vacation, which he used to spend at Lyme, Connecticut. When at Princeton and he can find the time, he likes to play around on the golf links there. In his personal habits he is abstemious. He neither smokes nor drinks, and he does not serve wine on his table, although he provides cigars for guests who do smoke. Although spare in figure, he has a wiry strength, conserved by his lifelong habits of temperance in all things and replenished by a fine faculty for taking his rest. He is a good sleeper, and nothing that can happen seems able to agitate his mind or cause wakefulness. This makes him a good traveller.

His spirits are remarkably equable, neither elated by success nor discouraged by failure. He is very easy and democratic in his manner, meeting all sorts and conditions of men without reserve or precaution. The writer says that "under the Parliamentary system he would undoubtedly have been a great leader, equal to Gladstone or Lloyd George," in capacity for expounding and advocating great public policies.

## HIS ATTITUDE TO RELIGION.

Of his attitude to religion the writer says :—

It does not require much intimacy to discover of what these consist—namely, a deep religious faith, penetrating the whole nature of the man and informing all his acts. This is the source of that peace of mind which seems to make him immune to worry or trouble. He takes things as they come, makes the best of them, and abides by the event with simple and complete resignation to the will of God. The idealism that has now entered into philosophy from fuller knowledge of the implications of the doctrine of evolution was long ago perceived and appropriated by Woodrow Wilson.

I remember once being with him at a gathering in one of the students' clubs at Princeton when the conversation drifted around to religion. We were grouped about a big fireplace, and the talk had been of a desultory character, with a jocose element predominating, when some mention was made of Herbert Spencer. Wilson caught the theme on the bound, and before he got through with it he had turned Herbert Spencer's philosophy inside out, exposing the inadequacy of materialism and vindicating the Christian creeds as symbols quite as valid as any known to science. His attitude on such matters is ardent and positive, very different from the negative position sometimes assumed by college professors, whose attitude towards religion might be described as respect for a venerable social institution rather than sincere belief in its truth. Scholars of this kind are among those whom Woodrow Wilson is in the habit of classing as "ignorant specialists." Although a member of the Presbyterian Church by birthright, and regular in his attendance, he does not talk on such subjects along denominational lines ; but he is quick to assert his Christianity and to claim for its dogmas a perfectly secure basis in logic and philosophy.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

In the *American Review of Reviews* Thomas R. Shipp sketches the character and career of Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, now nominated by the Democratic Party as Vice-President of the United States. He reports of Tom Marshall—

that he had lived in the State since he was born, at North Manchester, Indiana, March 14, 1854, that he went to the common schools, the same as any other boy, attended Wabash College, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts, in '73 ; came back home, took up the study of law, in the office of Judge Walter Olds, Ft. Wayne, and was admitted to the bar, at Columbia City, on his twenty-first birthday. He is yet leading partner in the firm of Marshall, McNagny and Clugston, of that city. As heretofore related, he had not done much in a public way, before he became Governor. He had of course, accepted the duties and responsibilities that usually fall to a man of his prominence in the community. He had been a member of the city school board, and was elected a trustee of Wabash College ; he was a Presbyterian, and taught a class in Sunday-school—a thing he does yet—and he was a thirty-third-degree Mason. That was his "life and works."

## UNITED STATES IN A NEW LIGHT.

IN the *Sociological Review* for July A. E. Zimmern, writing on seven months in America, upsets gaily some of the prevalent notions about the United States:—

### NEVER BEEN A DEMOCRACY.

America never has been a political democracy, as everyone familiar with the Constitution, and the circumstances under which it came into being, will admit. It has never been less a free country than it is to-day. The liberty of the subject is far less surely safeguarded than in Western Europe; there is far less free speech (by which is not meant unbridled speech) and far less free writing, both in books and newspapers. Class distinctions, so far from being absent, are becoming as marked as they are in Europe, though somewhat different in form, being based on distinctions of wealth, nationality, and colour rather than of rank and breeding. And the belief that the country enjoys self-government is, as Mr. Roosevelt has lately once or twice observed, the thinnest of fictions. In reality it is governed by a small knot of powerful financiers and business men, who enjoy immunity owing to the shelter afforded them by the complicated structure of the ostensible government.

### NOT A NATION, BUT A MEDLEY OF NATIONS.

There is to-day, he adds, no American nation. America consists at present of a congeries of nations who happen to be united under a common federal government. An increasing number of immigrants leading a migratory life have neither the rights nor responsibilities of citizenship. There is a new proletariat, or hobo, which has assumed gigantic proportions, representing the Wanderlust of all the nations and the bitterness of the disinherited.

### DOES NOT ASSIMILATE ALIENS.

America "does not assimilate its aliens, as England does." On the whole, the different races keep themselves to themselves, and lead their own spiritual life. So far as they lose their nationalism, they lose their best spiritual heritage. America is not a melting-pot; it is a pot of varnish, or, as a German says, it is a sausage-machine for grinding out equality sausages. The various nationalities have a new environment and new qualities. These are the qualities of the pioneers.

### DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES.

Mr. Zimmern enumerates "an inexhaustible fountain of kindness and good-nature, a wonderful alertness and adaptability, an undaunted self-confidence, a ferocious optimism, an ingenious delight in novelty, a nonchalant venturesomeness, a strength of purpose, and a vigorous tenacity in action, a complete absence of self-consciousness, all the qualities of childhood excepting reverence, above all, intense and abounding and infectious vitality, instinctive loyalty and comradeship in action, idealism in the darkest hours. "Pioneers, O Pioneers, is the song of successive generations of young Americans, novitates into the Dionysiac spirit of transatlantic life." But "the human soul can strike no roots in the America of to-day," for want of a social background.

## TROUBLE IN CUBA.

MR. SYDNEY BROOKS writes in the *North American Review* for July on Cuba and the Cuban question. He says there is nothing that the great majority of the Cuban people so heartily dread and abominate as another American administration of their country.

### GRANDMOTHERLY INTERFERENCE.

He develops this by saying:—

Anyone who has been at all behind the scenes of Cuban politics and administration knows perfectly well that the amount of supervision exercised by the American Minister in Havana goes far beyond the mere terms of the Platt Amendment and is frequently enforced in matters that exclusively concern the Cubans themselves, and that it is mere gallantry to speak of the Cubans as a self-governing people. In this way the Cuban administration is largely deprived of the moral authority that every Government ought to possess, and the political inexperience which it is the sincere wish, I believe, of the American people to remove is really perpetuated. The Cubans never quite know where they are or with whom they are dealing. One day the American Minister receives instructions from the State Department; the next day he may receive contradictory instructions from the War Department. A habit of meddling with the details of Cuban administration and of hampering and hauling up Cuban Ministers in the discharge of the ordinary functions of government has thus grown up, greatly to the resentment of the rulers of the island and to the serious impairment of whatever sense of responsibility they may possess.

### AN EXPLOITED PEOPLE.

It is rather a dark picture that Mr. Brooks draws of the internal state of Cuba:—

Undoubtedly graft is rampant in Havana and, indeed, throughout the whole island. If it would be an exaggeration to say that the country is being sold block by block, it is well within the truth to say that many concessions have been granted for illicit considerations that ought never to have been granted at all, and that the government is honeycombed with jobbery and corruption. It is true that in most, but not in all cases, the public has benefited by being furnished with facilities that otherwise would not have been forthcoming; but no one seriously disputes the fact that graft has assumed sinister proportions and is one of the main pivots of Cuban politics. Moreover, the fiscal policy of the Government throws a wholly disproportionate burden on the poor, who are still further oppressed by an absence of small holdings and a lack of opportunities for getting credit on any but Asiatic terms, and who are further demoralised by the revival of the lottery. A very competent observer, Mr. Forbes Lindsay, has justly remarked that Cuba presents the curious anomaly of "a highly prosperous country with an extremely needy population." The native Cubans are tending more and more to become the dispossessed employees of alien capitalists, and, were the sugar crop to be ruined by bad weather or were a period of commercial depression to set in, an acute situation would undoubtedly arise. Meanwhile it is enough to note it as a blot and a danger-point that the Cuban Government has shown itself to be far more zealous in the service of "the interests" than in that of "the people."

In conclusion, Mr. Brooks advises the American people to tolerate just as much as they possibly can. Another American occupation of the island would, he says, be regarded with extreme suspicion and resentment by all the Republics of South America, and would raise a crop of very delicate domestic problems, both fiscal and otherwise.

## THE SLAV WORLD AND BEYOND.

## A BURNING SLAV QUESTION.

IN the mid-July number of the *Revue de Paris* M. Charles Loiseau has an article on the national conflict which is being waged between Hungary and Croatia.

## THE NAGODA.

The Croatian Question, says the writer, is closely associated with the political and social destinies of Hungary, yet the Croatians await in vain not only the realisation of promises which have been made to them, but respect for rights guaranteed by their own Constitution. The consequences of the various repressive measures adopted by Hungary have been attempts at assassination of Count Tisza and M. Cuvaj, the Ban or Governor.

In 1868 Croatia, having lost her independence, her connection with Hungary was restored, and the relations between the two countries were defined in a sort of treaty called the Nagoda. This Act granted Croatia a parliament, an official language, and a flag of her own. She was to have autonomy in all matters civil and judicial, educational and administrative, while Hungary took care to retain the Departments of Finance, Public Works, Railways, Agriculture, etc., as affairs "common" to both countries, so as to be able to dispose of the revenue from taxes and control the economic life of the country. As to the inter-parliamentary relations, they are defined in such a way that Croatia, instead of electing direct representatives to the Diet at Pesth, delegates to it forty members chosen from her own Diet.

## THE CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

The fundamental mistake of the Nagoda, it is explained, lies in the organisation of the Executive. The Ban is appointed by the King of Hungary on the nomination of the Cabinet at Pesth, and is in no way responsible to the Diet at Agram, with which, however, he must manage to act in a manner which will make it possible for the institutions of the country to perform their functions. If he favours national feeling in Croatia, he is suspect in Hungary. He is the servant of the King. Yet there is a Constitution in Croatia, and it is necessary to vote the budget, avoid scandals, and make believe that the country is satisfied. An odd feature about Croatia is that the Government and the representatives of the country are always at war. The latter can refuse to vote the budget, and they have other technical resources of obstruction, and the Government replies by decrees of dissolution and new elections. For forty years this sort of thing has been going on, servile Assemblies alternating with insurgent majorities. Finally, the Government at Pesth has taken the initiative in resolving to end this perpetual conflict by an act of force, and for several months the Constitution of Croatia has been suspended.

## A DICTATORSHIP.

The present Ban, M. Cuvaj, took office in January. His first act was to dissolve the Diet elected the

previous month, the reason given being that it was not constituted so as to offer the necessary guarantees for serious business. Provisionally relieved of all representative control by this summary proceeding, he directed his further attacks to officials, suspects, and his personal enemies. Next he turned his attention to the Press. Hitherto the censor had been content to tolerate blank spaces in newspapers in place of prohibited articles, but the Ban considered this had a bad effect. The spaces must be filled—by something acceptable. Also when the censor objected to an article and the writer withdrew it, he was not further troubled. Now any article, though not published, may be the cause of a prosecution. This odious and puerile caricature of the Press law gives us an idea of the sort of Ban Croatia had to endure, even before the Hungarian Ministry transformed him into a dictator and suspended the Constitution. If such proceedings do not excuse assassinations, they certainly cause the exasperation which suggests them.

## EFFECTS ON HUNGARY.

Respect for the autonomy of the Croatian Constitution is required of Hungary by the reciprocal and solemn compact of 1868. The events of the last three or four months must have reminded the Hungarians, who care for their own personal independence and their own national liberties that force misapplied soon returns against the oppressors, and that the public peace has often to be maintained at the price of respect for minorities. For two months Pesth has been in a state of siege, and universal suffrage promised in 1906 is still indefinitely adjourned. The majority of Magyars consider the problem of Croatia an inevitable evil to be met by violent remedies. But the problem remains.

## AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN QUESTION.

The mistakes of the Nagoda could be corrected or modified by intelligent concessions. It is not all hostility between Hungary and Croatia. For the present subordination of the Croatian Executive to the Hungarian Ministry, and its consequent irresponsibility to the representatives of the country, responsibility of the Ban to the Croatian Diet could easily be substituted. Legally more independent than Hungary, it is a question worthy of consideration by the Magyars whether they would not have more to gain by living on good terms with a nation "co-ordinated" than by keeping it in tutelage. If the provisions of the Nagoda are not construed in a new spirit or revised, it will only become more and more unpopular. Hungary without Croatia is a body organically incomplete. It is no longer possible for Hungary to regard the question as an affair concerning only their own administration. It is stirring the susceptibilities of all the Slavs of the Empire; in short, it has become Austro-Hungarian, and may even become European.

## DOES RUSSIA WANT NORWAY?

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. V. Whitford suggests that England, at present moved merely with altruistic indignation in its support of Finland against Russian oppression, has better reason than she knows. For the attack on Finland, he says, is simply a stalking horse for an attack on Sweden and Norway. Besides her general desire for imperial expansion, Russia desires a port on the Atlantic. For some three hundred miles Russia is only separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of Norwegian territory. The acquisition of the Lapland Railway would give Russia a vast line of railway joining the Atlantic to the Pacific. Lapland has in it vast mineral resources, iron ore sometimes containing as much as 70 per cent. of iron. General Kuropatkin reported in 1900, when Minister of War, that to ensure Russian safety from an attack by Sweden (!) it was necessary to promote the early unification of Finland and Russia. Russian officers are especially encouraged to learn Swedish. Why, asks the writer, if Russia does not contemplate a war with Sweden? The writer concludes thus peremptorily:—

In view of the evidence coming from so many different quarters, from Sweden, from Norway, from Russia, from Finland, from Great Britain, from personal utterances in the Press, from leading articles, from the news columns, from official reports of persons in authority, from the strategic character of the new railways in Finland, and the creation and development of Sweden's northern defences, in view of the fact that such evidence could easily be multiplied, but for the fear of wearying the reader, the conclusion seems fairly clear that at least one of the reasons for the Russianisation of Finland is Russia's desire to facilitate an attack on the Scandinavian countries. No official denial can weigh for a moment against the overwhelming evidence of Russia's intentions. It is time that Great Britain took heed of them. It is the duty of our diplomats to secure without delay the cessation for ever of Russia's present policy in Finland, which is only the first step towards the Russianisation of the whole Scandinavian Peninsula.

## THE KINGDOM OF PEARLS.

UNDER the above title M. Léonard Rosenthal contributes an interesting article on pearls and pearl-fishing to *La Revue* of July 15.

## THEIR ANTIQUITY AND SCARCITY.

Pearls, he remarks, were known and much appreciated by the most ancient peoples—Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Chinese; and they are frequently mentioned in the Bible. The East has always been one of them, and no tale of the Thousand and One Nights can be considered complete without some reference to them. Certain countries, like Spain, Poland, and part of Eastern Russia, have always had an affection for them. It was in the reign of Henri II. that they made their appearance in France, but it was some years later before they were worn except by persons of quality. During the last twenty years pearls have become very fashionable in France, England, and Italy, and gradually the fashion is spreading throughout Europe and America. At the same time the price of

pearls has been rising, and while the fisheries have not sufficed to satisfy the demand, there has been a diligent hunt all over the world for old pearls. Even these old pearls are disappearing from the markets, and the new pearls obtained in the fisheries are becoming scarcer and very small in size. In the Persian Gulf, only forty pearls over 25 grains in weight were found in 1911, a relatively good year.

## THE FISHERIES.

The chief of the pearl fisheries is that in the Persian Gulf, which produces annually pearls to the value of forty to sixty million francs. All the rest put together, including Tahiti, Australia, Panama, California, and many others, scarcely reach this figure, the best yielding pearls to the value of only two to five million francs annually. With the price of pearls so high, and ever rising, one is not unnaturally tempted to believe that the pearl-fishers must be rich men. Alas! we are soon undeceived by the writer, who gives us a sad picture of the misery of these people. In the Persian Gulf the pearl region extends for 150–200 miles along the coast of Arabia, a region which, from one end to the other, is nothing but a vast desert. The people engaged in the industry number 60,000 to 80,000 natives. At the beginning of the warm season an Arab captain may be seen provisioning his boat with rice, dried dates, coffee, and sugar. A rich Arab will supply the goods on payment of 30 to 40 per cent., reserving to himself the right to purchase pearls on the most favourable conditions on the return of the fishers. It is here that the troubles of the fishers begin, and that the interest to pay is accumulated when there is a bad harvest.

## DANGERS OF THE INDUSTRY.

The divers, whose equipment, by the way, is most primitive, remain under the water at every plunge two to three minutes. When they return to the surface their appearance is described as most pitiful. Most of them feel suffocated. Quite a number have been rendered deaf, and it is seldom that they can continue at the work more than five years. When a diver ceases to make any sign with his rope it is probable that he has been bitten by a fish or has been seized with an attack of syncope. His comrades at once rush to his rescue. The evening is spent in opening the shells to discover what sort of luck the fishers have had, and when a beautiful pearl is found the joyful news is made known to the other boats by pistol-shots. During the fourteen hours of the day that the men are at work coffer is the only form of sustenance partaken of. Before retiring to rest they eat rice and dried dates.

On his return to the village the captain sells the pearls to the man who supplied the provisions for the boat. The latter then takes them to the great pearl market on the Gulf or to Bombay. Eventually a very large proportion of the pearls of the world find their way to Paris. The writer speaks of one French merchant who buys them direct from the Gulf or Bombay to the value of nearly 30,000,000 francs.

## FRANCO-RUSSIAN RAILWAY TROUBLES.

FRANCE and Russia in the East are the subject of a paper in the August *English Review* by "Verax."

### THE STATUS QUO A MOVING PLATFORM.

He declares that the Triple Entente is at present a concern of "impoverished aims, inadequate means, weak purpose, and incoherent motives." For, he says:—

It would not be easy to single out any aspect of the Eastern problem which touches all three nations deeply enough to establish solidarity among them. They all profess, indeed, to desire the maintenance of the *status quo*, and therefore seemingly they stand on common ground. But while for France and Great Britain that ground is solid earth, Russia, it is contended, would fain have it turned into a moving platform, so that while she herself remained still, she might be smoothly conveyed to her own particular destination. Russia strikes out a line of her own. She seeks to obtain from her partners her own share of the spoil in advance, as the price of her adhesion to the concern. And that once secured, she has nothing more to hope from the arrangement.

On the other hand, France has been reproached by Russia with "an unqualifiable readiness to supply money to the adversaries of the *entente* who would use it against the very concern of which France herself is a prominent member."

### OBSESSION OF THE PAST ON RUSSIA.

"Verax" thinks that the obsession of the past is over Russia:—

Contemporary Russia, it seems to me, is committing a fatal error in her attitude towards Turkey analogous to that which vitiated France's policy towards Austria in the nineteenth century. In both cases the responsible statesmen continued a traditional course of action which was no longer applicable to the new conditions. France strove to carry out the ideas of Richelieu, as Russia is adopting the views and methods of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The result in the former case is that the French created for themselves first a powerful Prussia and then a united Germany, while the upshot in the second case will be that Russia will have laboured for some other *tertius gaudens* who will prove a more dangerous neighbour than Turkey could become.

### OVER THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The results are apparent in difficulties about two railways:—

To-day the Baghdad Railway—a splendid concern—the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranée of Asia Minor—is become a Teutonic enterprise, the ground-work of Germany's industrial and commercial prosperity in the Near East, a source of enormous power and prestige. For some years it was within an ace of becoming—as it ought to have become—an international undertaking: Franco-Anglo-Russo-German. But Russia cried, "Veto! Our special interests are in danger," and bore down the opposition of France and England. To-day Russia officially avows that that was bad policy and a regrettable mistake. France in turn complains that the net result of her ally's action has been to help Germany to oust out the international element and to make the great trunk railway an exclusively German undertaking.

### THE RAILWAY TO THE BLACK SEA.

The other railway is one projected from Anatolia to the Black Sea. In 1900, when 50,000 Armenians had crossed the border into the Russian Empire, Russia threatened to force them back unless the Sultan would

make terms with Russia about the railway. Accordingly:—"The secret Arrangement of 1900 stipulates that Russia shall have the construction of the railway to the Black Sea, only if Turkey decides to have it done by way of concession. Not otherwise. And the Turks have resolved not to choose that way. They will do it by contract."

They will do it by contract let to French contractors, by aid of a general loan raised in France. Russia, however, insists that the Arrangement of 1900 obliges Turkey either to bestow a concession or else build the line herself, and the projected arrangement with French contractors and moneylenders is not carrying out the bargain. To settle this trouble M. Poincaré and M. Sazonoff are going to confer. If Russia remains obstinate, she will simply scare away French investors and make room for American:—

The railway as proposed by the French syndicate would run from Samsoun to Sivas, from Sivas to Kharpoor *via* Divrik, thence to Erzingian and Erzeroum. The Americans on their side propose to connect Kharpoor with Diarbekir, and to continue the line thence to Bitlis and Van. Later on they would extend it from Diarbekir to Kerkook, the centre of the petroleum country, to the south-east of the city of Mossoul.

## BAGHDAD.

In the *Moslem World* Mr. Frederick Johnson writes on Baghdad as a Moslem centre. He says the population of the city may be estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000. Of this number 45,000 are Jews, 5,000 Christians, and the rest Mohammedans, Sunnis, and Shi'ahs. It is the commercial spirit that is strongly in evidence. The city was founded by Khalif Mansur, the second of the Abbaside Khalifs, in the year A.D. 754. The list of Moslem saints at Baghdad comprises upwards of sixty names. It is consequently the resort of a large number of pilgrims.

### ITS NEWSPAPERS.

Modern journalism is not wanting:—

In regard to the Press of Baghdad and its influence, a word is sufficient. It cannot, of course, compare with that of Cairo and Beirut; yet since the declaration of the Constitution by His Majesty the Ex-Sultan, in 1908, upwards of thirty newspapers, including two published by the Ulema at Nejeif, have sprung into existence at Baghdad. Of these seven only are now in circulation, and the demand for these is lessening. Two of the seven newspapers are pronouncedly anti-Christian. For authoritative news of the outside world these local papers do not rank high in the opinion of the inhabitants.

### ITS FUTURE.

Of the prospects of this city Mr. Johnson says:— Her geographical situation, about half-way between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf; her accessibility from the Persian Gulf by the river by means of small draught steamers; her position relative to Persia with its pilgrim and trade caravans; the railway now in process of construction; and last, but by no means least, the great agricultural resources of the country—the development of which has been planned out by Sir William Willcocks, whose irrigation scheme for the Tigris-Euphrates Delta is now in process of accomplishment—all combine to make the potentialities of the city, on the material side, considerable.

Mr. Johnson's own feeling is that the empire and the city need moral salt.

## CHINA AND INDIA.

## THE SECRET OF CHINESE UNREST.

In the *Edinburgh Review* Mr. J. O. P. Bland discusses the causes of Chinese unrest. East and West have proved themselves, he says, to be no longer disparate and mutually incomprehensible. They form part of one great human brotherhood. The real explanation of the present disorder he finds in a survey of Chinese history:—

If we look back through the Chinese annals since the end of the Tang dynasty (or, roughly speaking, since the Norman conquest of England), we find history persistently repeating itself in violent rebellions; in the ejection, with great slaughter, of dynasties that had exhausted the mandate of Heaven; in regularly alternating periods of upheaval and recuperation, all traceable, in almost rhythmical series, to a social system which has inculcated principles of passive resistance together with a chronic tendency towards over-population. Intervals of relief from economic pressure have been bought at the price of cataclysms which have depopulated vast regions. Within the memory of living men the whole process has been witnessed—provinces that were laid waste by the Mahomedan and Taiping rebellions have been re-peopled in one generation by the surplus of their neighbours, and in the next have once more been faced by the grim spectre of famine. Even when the needs of the Empire's population as a whole have not exceeded the food supply, there have always been congested districts and over-grown cities, a large percentage of whose inhabitants live literally from hand to mouth. It is from these, the predestined hungry ones, the hopelessly submerged tenth, that are drawn the salt smugglers, beggars, bandits, vagrants and looters who maintain incessant warfare against the rights of property—curtain crows that hover over all fields of fruitful industry—"les misérables," to whom a revolution means the looting of cities and unearned increment. These, in a land where the functions of government are practically confined to tax-gathering, are the inevitable result of economic pressure on the one hand, and administrative disorganisation on the other. They are the troth and foam of great waves of humanity eternally breaking on the grim rocks of starvation.

## "PROCREATIVE RECKLESSNESS."

Only a slow educational process can remove the causes, of which

the chief is the procreative recklessness of the race, that blind frenzy of man-making, born of ancestor-worship and Confucianism, which, despite plague, pestilence and famine, battle, murder and sudden death, persistently swells the numbers of the population up to, and beyond, the visible means of subsistence. By means of polygamy, early marriages and the interdependence of clans, the Chinese people struggle to fulfil, at all costs, the inexorable demands of their patriarchal system; bringing their predestined victims of hunger and disease into a world that has no room for them; breeding up to a food-limit which, amidst toil and penury incredible, has long since reached the breaking point.

## WEAKNESS AND STRENGTH.

But while realising that profession, if not the practice, of altruism constitutes a necessary passport to the best society, Young China has hardly raised a voice against marriages of minors or against polygamy and reckless overbreeding. Another cause lies in the absence of any living faith or inspiration of religion among the masses. Of religion as a steady force to guide the nation through its grievous perils of change there is

practically none. The absence of purposeful will-power is a characteristic of China's self-appointed leaders. Yet China's recuperative strength and its wealth have ever lain in the people's unconquerable energy of labour, in the passive resistance of an instinctively democratic race-spirit, and in atavistic resistance to change:—"The Chinese national consciousness, indeed, resembles in many respects that of the Jewish people in its pride of race, its intellectual and philosophic aristocracy, its powers of cohesion and passive resistance, its collective economic superiority."

## NO SALVATION FROM YOUNG CHINA.

Yet if it should come to a choice between Young China and chaos, and foreign administration with law and order, the masses will choose the latter. Apparently Mr. Bland also leans in this direction, for he says:—

Remembering the ancestry and genesis of Young China, being personally acquainted with many of its leading spirits, having followed its opinions and activities in every province from the beginning of the present revolution, I am compelled to the conviction that salvation from this quarter is impossible: not only because Young China itself is unregenerate and undisciplined, but because its ideals and projects of government involve the creation of a new social and political structure, utterly unsuited to the character and traditions of the race; because it is contrary to all experience that a people cut off from its deep-rooted beliefs and habits of life should develop and retain a vigorous national consciousness.

## YUAN SHI KAI:

## SKETCH BY AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

In the *North American Review* for July Mr. Horace N. Allen, late United States Minister to Korea, describes his acquaintance with Yuan Shi Kai. He says:—

The writer was present in Korea in an important capacity during all the period of twenty-one years covered by these three conflicts, when China defeated Japan in 1884, only to be herself defeated and driven from Korea in 1894, which event was so greatly eclipsed by Japan's defeat of Russia in 1904. The decade of Yuan's residence in Korea he enjoyed more or less intimate relations with him.

Yuan did not impress me as an unkind man; in fact, I later saw evidences, in matters too intimate for narration, to indicate quite the contrary. Yet when he refused me permission to amputate the arm of one of his soldiers with the amused remark, "Of what good would a one-armed soldier be?" he seemed cruel, especially as I assured him that otherwise the man would die in three days—as he did. Still, in the case of a horribly mutilated soldier, half of whose neck was torn away by a Japanese saw-toothed sword-bayonet, after recovery he took the helpless man on as a supernumerary or pensioner at his Legation. In the case of the other man, he seemed only to see the practical side of the case from his own military standpoint, and the personal factor doubtless counted for little, in view of the vast masses to be drawn upon for military service.

It was in Seoul that one of the most intelligent of the Chinese students returned from America, Tang Shiao Yui, who, being of wealthy southern family and unusually intelligent, impressed Yuan favourably, and was taken into his service. This illustrated that "Yuan has shown marked skill in his choice of associates and

assistants, and in binding them to himself in strongest bonds of loyalty."

#### HIS ARROGANCE IN KOREA.

At Seoul, Yuan took to himself the title of Resident, in imitation of the British representative in India. His arrogance knew no bounds. He would not attend diplomatic meetings with the other members of the diplomatic corps, but at an earlier hour. He showed an especial contempt for Japan. In 1894 he was rudely disillusioned, and his arrogance all went, and he disappeared from Korea so rapidly as to leave his women-folk behind to the mercies of those to whom he had been so haughty.

#### HIS LOYALTY OF SOUL.

In general Mr. Allen says:—

Loyalty has been shown to be one of Yuan's chief characteristics, and, judging from the press notices, he was loyal to the throne in the extremity just experienced, and only advocated or consented to abdication when that seemed to be inevitable. As has been said before, the quicker mind of Tang doubtless greatly influenced Yuan in bringing him gradually to recognise the revolutionists, of whose government he is now the head.

#### IS HE THE MAN NEEDED?

As to the future, Mr. Allen's forecast is as follows:—

The situation needs a powerful, masterful man, of intense conviction and strenuous energy. Yuan has presumably but a half-hearted interest in the present movement, even if it has carried him to heights of which he could never even have dreamed in his most arrogant days in Korea, and his former energy has been sapped by his mode of life. He will doubtless give place to someone more fully equal to the occasion if outside influences do not supervene to the more or less dismemberment of that great empire which has so often and for so long felt the yoke of foreign control.

If tranquil times supervene, Yuan should be as good a head as China can at once secure. He is loyal, open to conviction, astute in his selection of associates and advisers, and has a foreign education that has opened his mind to progress along modern lines and the danger that lies in weakness, disorder, and unpreparedness.

### ARE THE CHINESE OUR EQUALS?

YES, replies Mr. E. H. Parker, whose experience entitles him to be heard. He writes in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for July on the Chinese revolution. He says the Republic ought to succeed, if the conflicting interests of the Japanese, Europeans, and Americans can refrain from creating complications and difficulties.

#### A LAND OF "NO-GOVERNMENT."

The removal of the dynasty only slightly affects Chinese life:—

Cities, municipalities, villages, all aggregations in China, govern themselves; trade governs itself; shipping governs itself; families and communities govern themselves. The money taken from the people is in no way spent upon the people. Thus, even in the heyday of Manchu rule, if every mandarin in the Empire had been suddenly and simultaneously smitten with paralysis, no great harm would have been done to the general activities of popular life, so long as there were no breaches of the public peace. Anarchy, in its best and freest sense of "no Government," exists throughout China.

#### OUR EQUALS OR EVEN SUPERIORS!

The writer proceeds to show that there is more freedom in China than in almost any country excepting

Great Britain. Every man is as good as his neighbour in China. Any peasant may rise to be Viceroy. There is absolutely no caste feeling. The minds of the Chinese are still absolutely unchained and free. There is no such besotted ignorance as prevails in Russia:—

In my opinion the Chinese as a nation are not more prejudiced than we ourselves, and, man for man, I consider them quite our intellectual equals; in the "lower orders" even our superiors. Even if the "yellow races" did succeed in asserting themselves, I suspect we self-complacent "whites" would be none the worse for it.

#### CHINA A DEMOCRACY.

A patriarchal country in name, China has always been a democratic country in fact. Hence, so far as practical facts are concerned, the present transition need give little trouble:—

The Chinese, man for man, are fully our equals intellectually, however far back they may have fallen behind us in matters of discipline, economy, administration, the arts of war, finance, and practical law. They are quite as capable as we are of evolving their own form of Christianity, which, on its own hypothesis, was intended for them as much as for us. Judaea is nearer to China than to America.

### INDIA'S HERCULES.

This was Rama Murti Naidu, whose feats of strength are described in the *Indian Review* by Mr. Saint Nihal Singh. He won the name of the "Indian Hercules" by letting an elephant weighing four tons walk over his abdomen; a twelve horse-power motor-car run over his shoulder and back; two country carts loaded to the limit of their capacity with men and boys from his audience pass over his shoulders and thighs; bearing a stone weighing three thousand pounds on his chest and back, and letting men break a large rock on it with heavy sledge-hammers; and snapping asunder a stout chain about one-eighth of an inch in thickness by merely raising his shoulders. He is a most popular figure in India, and receives wherever he goes the reception of a prince. With high thinking he combines plain living, being a pure vegetarian. "A couple of hours after his night performance is over he takes a light meal of rice, pulse, greens, or one or two vegetables, all mixed together, and weighing not more than half a pound in all. He takes water, or sometimes plain soda, and that, too, very moderately, disdaining tea, coffee, cocoa, and spirituous liquors. He leaves his bed at eight o'clock in the forenoon, when his favourite drink is ready for him. This is made from almonds, cummin seed, and black pepper, weighing in all two pounds, soaked overnight, made into a fine pulp, then mixed with a pint of water, strained through a piece of muslin, and sweetened with sugar. An hour later he eats a quarter of a pound of raw fresh butter. Breakfast is served at one o'clock in the afternoon. It is about the same sort of meal that he eats after his performance. At four o'clock he takes a drink similar to the one already described, made from almonds, wheat bran and milk, and eats a sort of pudding made by boiling together clotted cream, honey, butter, and sugar."

## RELIGION AND MENTAL SCIENCE.

## A JEW'S ESTIMATE OF JESUS.

IN the *Hibbert Journal* for July Mr. C. G. Montefiore treats of the significance of Jesus for His own age. This significance was shortly that He brought about the diffusion and universalisation of some fundamental tenets of Judaism:—

My point, as against a frequent Christian view, is that the improvements made by the *historic* Jesus upon Judaism (as a whole) are small in comparison with the agreements. My point, as against a frequent Jewish view, is that in comparison with both agreements and improvements (taken as a whole) the retrogressions are small likewise.

## FOUR DISTINCTIVE ELEMENTS.

By certain elements in His teaching and by certain qualities in His personality, Jesus enabled these barriers of law and nationality to be overcome and broken down. What were these qualities or teachings? First and most important, "the loveliness of Jesus, or the greatness of His personality." He was a man who loved God exceedingly, and greatly loved others. "It was the historic Jesus, the real, living, and loving man, who suggested and made possible the immortal words, 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me.'" Second, He laid little religious stress upon blood, and was uninterested in the political fortunes of His nation. Herein He differed from the prophets, who were more interested in the people as such, the national future, the national glory, than He. Third, He paved the way for breaking down the separating and nationalist trammels of the priestly and ceremonial law. Qualities that from the Jewish angle of vision led to retrogressions in His church were His Messianic consciousness and Messianic claim. "The new limitation of love—an orthodox belief in the person of Christ—is not without its ultimate basis in his own teaching, his own claims, his own faith." The worship of Jesus is partly due to Himself. Mr. Montefiore sums up:—

To Jesus we owe the diffusion of Judaism—with modifications for good and for evil—throughout the world. He brought about this diffusion not only because he was great and good, an enthusiastic lover of God and of man, but because he showed a certain indifference to the political status and national glory of his people, because he rebuked the pride of race, displayed now and again friendliness to Gentiles, and on occasion predicted the inclusion of many of them in the Kingdom of God, and lastly because, under different and difficult circumstances, he spoke depreciatingly, like one of the older prophets, though without a theory and without theoretic consistency, about this and that detail and ordinance of the ceremonial law. Herein I find his special significance, but I find it also in the new note of authority, in his peculiar and messianic self-consciousness, which, while leading on to his worship and his deification, was also in itself one of the very reasons which caused the survival and diffusion of his teaching. For it was not merely the teaching of a passing prophet—it was the teaching of a beloved and commanding personality. There was, indeed, as the generations passed, a shifting of emphasis, but this very shifting is, in the last resort, due to Jesus himself.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUES.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM BROWN contributes to the *Sociological Review* for July an interesting paper on emotions and morals. He considers morals as the valuation of conduct, "not by some special faculty of the mind, whether reason, or moral sense, or conscience, but by the entire personality, in so far as it is developed and systematised." He traces the application of value to moral judgment:—

The notion of value is of economic origin, and first occurs in explicit form in Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," where it is identified with the satisfaction of man's needs and desires; but only recently has it been made the subject of specialised study. The chief names deserving of mention in this regard, after Nietzsche, are those of Ehrenfels, Kreibitz, Meinong, Eisler, Cohn and Witasek in Germany, Tarde and Ribot in France, and Münsterberg and Urban in America.

"Value is always in intimate relation to desire," and again, "In morals, the essential is the value; there, all value is feeling, and inversely all feeling is value." In the judgment of value it is probable that the feeling determines the judgment. Nevertheless, some psychologists and philosophers hold the contrary view. Meinong, for example, contends that the pleasure which constitutes a value, being only recognised as such by a judgment, is secondary to that judgment which is the necessary condition of its existence.

He emphasises the distinction between existential judgments (ordinary judgments of objective fact) on the one hand, and judgments of value on the other. These latter judgments are an integral part of the subject-matter of psychology. Principles of duty may be summed up in the words, Seek always the highest good. The value experiences of the race prove that discipline, enlightenment, renunciation, are necessary for the individual.

Passing to religious experience, Professor William James is described as probably the most skilful introspectionist that the world has ever produced. But nevertheless:—

Before the results of the anthropologists can be interpreted at all satisfactorily, we need the fullest account of the developed religious consciousness that introspective psychology can give us. Of this, the experience of value is undoubtedly the essence, and therefore, instead of saying with Huxford that religion is the satisfaction of the need felt by some people to assure the conservation of their values—physical, mental, moral, and æsthetic—a religious person would contend that it is the whole system of values in so far as these values are thought of and felt as a hierarchy dependent upon an immanent cause transcending not only our own personality but also those of all the other finite individuals of the Universe.

One essential constituent of religious emotion seems to me to be gratitude—gratitude not only for the values which we do not ourselves make, but also for our own limited power of making values for ourselves in certain cases.

POINTS of contact between Christianity and Islam, as indicated by Principal Garvie in the *Moslem World* for July, are also points of conflict—monotheism, belief in revelation, acknowledgment of Jesus as a prophet, and common elements of piety and morality.

## VALUE OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON in *The East and the West* reiterates his conviction as to the value to the world of Christian missions. He says:—

I wish from every consideration, even the more material ones of commerce, the acquisition of knowledge, the opening-up of unknown countries, and the extension of the best kind of British Empire, that we spent not three millions a year, but six, knowing that such a small percentage even of six millions on our annual outgoings would yield us a rich return in every direction, and most of all in the cause of the best and simplest kind of religion and of that gradual building-up of a confederation of man which may some day realise the dream of a millennium.

He wishes that every clergyman, above all every bishop in the Anglican Church, was chosen from out of the ranks of the clergy who had served in foreign parts, and so learned to view home problems with very different eyes. The witness of Sir Harry Johnston to the dynamic effect of Christian missions in the East and South may be laid to heart by the ignorant aspersers of the missionary. Sir Harry says that it was the Protestant missionaries who sowed in India those seeds of education which are producing now such tremendous results:—

If China is ever to be regenerated and made a powerful as well as a civilised people, it will be by her adopting the one religion which sets us free, Christianity in (I hope) a very simple and elementary form. Though Japan is not officially Christian, the teaching of Christian missionaries has really been the main cause of her re-birth. It is Christianity more than anything else which is saving the Black peoples of South Africa in their racial competition with the White man. Such results may not, as I have said before, be pleasing to White men of narrow outlook and racial intolerance. But the missionary, often unconsciously, seems to be the agent of some higher power that takes little heed of national or racial limitations, but is aiming as steadily now as it was a million years ago at the perfecting of man.

## ROUSSEAU'S VITAL CONTRIBUTION.

MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE, writing in the *Edinburgh* for July on the Rousseau bicentenary, says that Rousseau's writings are vital in that they embody a principle new when he propounded it, which the world will not willingly let go:—

That principle is, of course, the essential quality of men, the essential artificiality of those differences between them upon which the "privileges" of "privileged classes" are based. There are many senses, of course, in which the statement that all men are equal is admitted by all men, unconsciously if not openly, to be absurd. The majority of men, however, feel that to cite instances of that inequality in reply to Rousseau's proposition is merely to trifle with words: that there is no natural inequality among men which entitles one class of men to keep other classes of men in social, political, or industrial subjection. That view of equality first laid hold of mankind when Rousseau put it in a book. In spite of reaction provoked by excesses, it has gained ground ever since. It was, alternately with nationalism, the insurgent emotion which so soon shook the apparently irresistible power of the Holy Alliance; and, in spite of the many cross-currents in the complicated stream of tendency, we can still trace its influence even in countries which boast of having achieved the results of revolution by gradual and orderly development. It explains how the knees of Tories tremble at the suggestion that they should "go to the country with the

House of Lords on their back." It may also explain—though it is not in the least likely to be invoked as the explanation—a good deal of the instinctive hostility of labouring men towards Mr. Lloyd George's ingenious and complicated schemes for earmarking the "employed" as persons who may, at any stage of their lives, be called upon to give a full account of their comings and goings to the class of "employers," and so re-building privilege upon an illusory basis of socialistic philanthropy.

## INFLUENCE OF MORAVIANS.

IN *Cornhill* for August, Mr. L. C. Miall traces the curious coil of influence that wound together Wycliffe, Huss, Zinzendorf, Wesley, the Reformation, the Thirty Years' War, and the Methodist Movement. He says:—

One relic of Czech Lollardy still preserves its identity. The *Unitas Fratrum*, founded in 1457, once overspread Bohemia and Moravia, but the Jesuits and the Counter-reformation destroyed it by sword, fire and banishment. Its direct ecclesiastical descendant is the Moravian Brotherhood of modern times, which was re-established in 1727 at Herrnhut in Saxony. Remote and secluded valleys in Dauphiné and Piedmont were reached by Bohemian writings; the Waldenses or Vaudois show the influence (not unmixed) of Wycliffe transmitted through Huss. The Methodist Church in England and America is another witness to the same influence. Readers of John Wesley's "Journal" know how he sailed to Georgia with over twenty Moravian brethren, spent a month with the Moravian Spangenberg at Savannah, corresponded with Count Zinzendorf, and visited him at Herrnhut. It was the Moravian Peter Böhler to whom he traced his conversion, and it was not until 1745 that he cut himself loose from the Brotherhood.

Two hundred years after the martyrdom of Huss (1415) the Bohemian or Moravian Brotherhood still maintained its congregations and schools. In 1616 Ferdinand, Archduke of Styria, who became Emperor three years later, was crowned King of Bohemia. A Protestant insurrection was the immediate consequence, and this, as all readers know, brought on the Thirty Years' War.

## ODDITIES OF JAPANESE MAGIC.

*Folklore* for June 30th contains a paper by the late W. G. Aston on Japanese magic, from which a few curiosities may be culled:—

The art of making a husband and wife live together in harmony. Take the leg-bones of a pigeon which has cooed on the fifth day of the fifth month, put them in vermilion bags, and hang them, one on the man's left arm, and the other on the woman's right. Or let them be carried constantly in the sleeve.

To cure a wife of envy and jealousy. Feed her on boiled nightingales. [A Chinese recipe.]

Undutiful conduct in a child, wife, or concubine may be cured by plastering the kitchen furnace with a mixture of earth and dog's liver.

To make a woman reveal her feckleness. Take earth from the footprint of a horse that has gone in an easterly direction, and hide it in her clothing.

A lifelong cure for sneezing. Swallow two spoonfuls of an ox's saliva.

To become beautiful in a week. Crush a wild gourd and dissolve in water in which red ochre has been mixed. Apply every night, and wash it off in the morning.

To cure drunkenness. Mix with the food dew taken from the stump of a bamboo early in the morning. Do this for seven days, and the patient will then suddenly take a dislike to strong drink. This is an exceptionally profound secret.

To convert a drunkard into a teetotaler. Give him the milk of a white dog mixed with saké. This will cure the most confirmed funnel. The sweat of a horse mixed with saké will answer equally well.

## OLD CITY CHURCHES.

How many Londoners know anything of their London? and how many of the English travellers whom one sees wandering about in Continental churches have ever set foot in some of our interesting City churches?

A serious difficulty in London, explains Mr. Norman Croom-Johnson, who has imparted variety to the pages of the *Englishwoman* for July and August by a charming paper on some City churches, is that our churches are open to the public only for a few hours each day, and on Saturdays these hours are often cut down to vanishing point. At any rate, he attributes the responsibility for the general lack of interest in the old City churches partly to the indifference of the authorities who lock the doors when people have a little spare time. But in part, also, our native apathy to our history and our living so intensely in the present are to blame.

### SAVED FROM THE GREAT FIRE.

London's churches are London in little. They are the jewels in the crown of the City. Excluding St. Paul's, they are not wonders of architecture. Their fascination lies in their rich store of memories. Eight of the pre-Fire churches still remain, and now they stand deserted, brooding in dignity over the pageant of the years. Their mutely proffered message is spurned by a generation whose hurrying feet forbid them to take heed. Before the Great Fire, London was a city of churches. The crowded square mile was studded with their spires and towers. The fire destroyed or severely damaged eighty-six parish churches, and of these Wren rebuilt forty-nine. The flames spared twenty-one, but several became so dilapidated that they were eventually pulled down. Those still standing to-day are All Hallows Barking; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew-the-Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katharine Cree; and St. Olave, Hart Street. Mr. Croom-Johnson recalls many interesting memories connected with six of these churches, leaving St. Bartholomew-the-Great and St. Giles, Cripplegate, for a future article.

### HISTORICAL MEMORIALS.

In All Hallows Barking, some of those who met their death at the Tower found a first or a permanent resting place—Bishop Fisher, of Rochester, Archbishop Laud and Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, to name the best known. Probably the church owed its preservation to Pepys, who urged the authorities to blow up the adjacent houses to stop the ravages of the flame. St. Olave's was the parish church of Pepys for nearly thirty years, but it was not till 1884 that a memorial to him was placed in the church. St. Ethelburga, one of the oldest buildings in the City, is completely hidden by shops. It is very tiny, being only fifty-four feet long and less than thirty wide. St. Helen's has been called "the Westminster Abbey of the City," because of its magnificent col-

tion of monuments. John Stow, the tailor with a passion for topography, and the author of "A Survey of London," written in 1568, is buried in St. Andrew Undershaft. St. Katharine Cree, it may be noted, is nearly always open, but it does not contain many historical monuments.

## THE COST OF BECOMING AN ARCHBISHOP.

SIR HENRY LUCY, continuing his "Sixty Years in the Wilderness" in the *Cornhill Magazine* for August, recounts what is said of the cost of entering on the Archbishopric of York. He says:—

Dr. Magee died shortly after translation from the See of Peterborough to the Archbishopric of York. He lived long enough to pay the fees exacted in connection with the event, and, as he was not a rich man, public attention was pointedly called to the business. It was reported that he paid a sum of £7,000 in connection with his installation. Questions put in Parliament have shown that this report was exaggerated. The money passed, but it was to a considerable extent for value received. Still, he had certain fees to pay which, if exacted in any other connection and by less respectable people, would be regarded as a monstrous imposition. Between receiving his *congé d'évêque* and taking his seat in the House of Lords, the new Archbishop had to pay in fees an aggregate sum of close upon £850. Several Departments of State had pickings out of the pie. There was the Crown Office, whence issued the *congé d'évêque*; the Home Office, which received it and charged accordingly; the Board of Green Cloth, which makes the Archbishop in "homage fees" amounting to £30 os. 4d.; the Lord Great Chamberlain, whose emissary extracted a £10 note from the Archbishop on his way to take his seat; the Dean and Chapter, who got fees for everything, and then charged twenty guineas for the bell-ringer and £13 14s. 8d. for the choir. Next came, with outstretched hand, the vicar of the parish in which is situated the cathedral where the ceremony of installation takes place. Finally, a lump sum of £28 was exacted on the hapless Archbishop taking his seat in the House of Lords.

## REVIVAL OF ANCESTOR-WORSHIP

In the *Positivist Review* Dr. Munro, of the Japan Branch of the Rationalist Press Association, is reported as saying, at a meeting at Yokohama:—

Auguste Comte struck the harp of a world religion when he announced to mankind that the longer human culture endured, the more would humanity be governed by the dead. Gentlemen, this is a great thought, a fundamental thought. In doing so, I ask you to regard the cult of ancestor worship, not merely as a survival from a hoary antiquity, but as an organisation of homage, which, deleted of supernatural vestiges, is destined to be one great world religion, serving not alone the ethical, but the intellectual and emotional needs of our common Humanity.

The pursuit of wealth is apparently expected by Mr. Basil Thomson, writing in *Bedrock* for July, to wipe out the antipathy of race. Discussing the awakening of the coloured races, he says:—

In tropical countries the line of caste will soon cease to be the line of colour; there, as in temperate zones, wealth will create a new aristocracy recruited from men of every shade of colour. As the aristocracy of every land will be composed of every shade of colour, so will the masses of the workers. In one country the majority of the workers will be black or brown, in another, white; but white men will work shoulder by shoulder with black, and feel no degradation. In many parts of the world they do this already.

## A MONTESSORI SCHOOL IN AMERICA.

MISS ANNE E. GEORGE, the translator of Dr. Montessori's "Scientific Pedagogy," contributes to the August number of the *World's Work* an article on the Montessori school which she has established at Tarrytown, New York.

After five years of teaching in the Chicago Latin School, Miss George went to Italy to study the new method at first hand. The simplicity of the system was a revelation to her. Nevertheless, she took an eight months' course to qualify herself for her work, and at Tarrytown she has been putting her knowledge to the test. The odd dozen children whom she has been "directing" belong to the cultured classes, and their ages ranged from three to five at the time the experiment was begun. The first weeks were very trying. Then slowly the children began to orient themselves. As soon as they found their objects of interest, disorder disappeared, and as they ceased to imitate one another they continually showed a growing independence. They were delighted when they discovered they had done something all by themselves. The training had the effect of sharpening their senses. The finest result of the experiment, says Miss George, is the development of individuality in the children—the mastery of self, the growth of independence, and the recognition and use of the senses. The basic purpose of the method is to bring out whatever is in the child.

## PUPIL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

M. KAIZER, Esq., M.Sc., pleads most persuasively in *Progress* for pupil self-government in Elementary Schools. "Even under the best conditions, when the adult rule is kind, gentle, and painstaking, there is always a gap between teacher and taught, and tradition has made the English teacher a person who is to be circumvented at all costs. Can nothing be done to bridge over this gap, can we adopt no means to invite the pupils to range themselves on the side of the teacher, to make them see things with his eyes, so that they may experience feelings of pride or shame according as the conduct of the class is good or bad?"

After describing the John T. Ray System, the School City Plan, and the claims made for them, the writer narrates his own successful experiments in this direction at the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum. His conclusions are as follows:—"The first essential required to make pupil government a success is the enthusiasm of the head teacher. He must believe in it even before he tries it, and he must not be discouraged by the failures he will meet with in the course of his experiments. Then, again, he must have the enthusiastic support of his staff, and this will probably be a greater difficulty than any other. I know from painful experience how easy it is to throw cold water

on the scheme while it is on its trial, and it is a very simple matter to strangle the movement at its birth. If, therefore, the head teacher cannot be sure of the help of the teachers, it would be better to leave pupil government alone, or at least to introduce it very slowly. Then, again, the tone of the school must be good, or the pupils themselves will not respond, and I have invariably found that the system worked most smoothly in those schools where the tone was good. Where the staff claimed that the introduction of pupil government led to the abolition of stealing, indecency, wrong conduct, the use of bad language, etc., it was as much due to the personal influence of the teachers as the direct result of the new movement. Where, however, the three conditions obtain that I have laid down, viz. (a) enthusiasm of the head teacher, (b) support of the staff, (c) good moral tone in the school, I believe that pupil government can be successfully introduced."

## THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

THE *Chautauquan* gives particulars of the newly-opened School of Journalism at Columbia University, U.S.A. This school was handsomely endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, one of the greatest "born" journalists of his time. The staff is composed of able newspaper men, and they will teach the practical work of journalism and magazine editing and writing. The school is expected to revolutionise journalistic methods in the States. Reporters, correspondents, editorial writers, critics, reviewers, special contributors, headline makers, and others will be trained by the school as far as any school can train men and women for such work. But the school and its staff realise that the good journalist, like the good poet or actor, is not made. Natural qualifications and gifts are essential to him—as they are to the really successful practitioner of any profession or art. But if a school cannot give capacity, it can foster and develop it. Moreover, it can give useful knowledge and a valuable grasp of method.

## BABIES BECOMING LONGER.

IN the *Lady's Realm* Dr. Ezekiel Boyd is quoted as declaring that babies are becoming longer among all classes. He says:—

I have made accurate measurements in hundreds of cases during that time, and I find that instead of the recognised standard of 18½ inches at birth, the babies that have come under my notice have averaged no less than 22 inches. Babies of even 24 inches have frequently passed through my hands. It is difficult to find an explanation for the longer babies. I believe it is due to increased consumption of fruit and the change in the character of the bread eaten by the English people. Then for some time past the people have been getting less lime in their bread. The result is that the bones do not ossify or set so quickly, and the constant tendency of the bones is to grow longer. The increase, in my opinion, points to a degeneration in the race.

## COMMERCE AND INVENTION.

## THE COCONUT AND ITS COMMERCIAL USES.

THE *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* deals with the pests and diseases to which the coconut palm is subjected, and an account is given of the various products obtained from the palm and of their preparation for the market and their utilisation. The most dreaded of the pests which attack the palm is the "black" or "rhinoceros" beetle. The adult insect flies by night and feeds on the soft tissues of the undeveloped leaves and the apical bud. As a result of these attacks the bud may be killed, in which case the palm ceases to grow and ultimately dies. The holes frequently seen in the trunks of coconut palms are the results of injuries caused to the apical bud at various periods of growth, and these serve as burrows for the beetle. The larvæ are soft, fleshy grubs with white, wrinkled bodies that develop from eggs usually deposited in decayed coconut stumps or other decomposed vegetable matter. The larvæ live in similar material, and are also found in soils that are rich in humus, at from 6in. to 12in. below the surface. The mature insect is a large dark-brown or black beetle, 34mm. to 38mm. in length, with a horn projecting from the head, which is more prominent in the males than in the females.

Of the products of the coconut palm desiccated coconut is prepared by a process which consists of removing the hard shell of the nut with a hatchet, or by means of a small revolving saw driven by steam power. The outer brown skin of the kernel is removed by shaving the husked nut with a spokeshave, such as carpenters use, and this process is completed by holding the nut against a steam-driven rasp, which removes any portions of brown skin that escape the shaving operation. The shaved kernels are cut into halves, and the watery contents of the nut allowed to drain away, after which they are passed through a machine which reduces them to strips, shreds or granular particles, as desired. The material so prepared is then ready for desiccating. In warm countries the oil contained in the coconut kernel becomes rancid very quickly on exposure, and for this reason it is necessary to dry the nuts as soon as possible after the removal of the hard shell.

Equally interesting is the preparation of coconut oil for the market. The natives of tropical countries prepare coconut oil by primitive methods, such as cutting the kernel in small pieces, and exposing these in heaps to the sun, when the oil melts and runs off, or by crushing the kernels to pulp in wooden mortars, and placing the pulp in perforated wooden vessels in the sun, the oil which exudes being collected. A simple but more efficient method consists in first drying the kernels either in the sun or over a fire, pounding the dried material, and pressing in wooden presses,

## "OUR DEALINGS WITH THE PUBLIC."

To *St. Martin's-le-Grand* and to Eustace Hare we are indebted for a peep behind the scenes of the telephone department, and for an introduction to that diplomatic person the Wayleave Canvasser, the man who tactfully persuades property owners to allow the Post Office to erect its plant on their property. Mr. Hare is hurt at the hostility of a certain section of the public. "We all, more or less, live in an atmosphere of tact, but perhaps there is no branch of our staff where its exercise is so enforced as on what we call the traffic department—the department to which all our efforts tend and which is the sustaining power of our existence. If the company owes a debt of gratitude to the public for the assistance rendered in the way of facilities for erecting its plant, the public is amply compensated by the patience and zeal with which their wants are ministered to by the company's operators. I am sure there is no member of the whole staff, from the highest to the lowest, whose indignation is not roused when, from time to time, he comes across in the Press some cheap manifestation of a scribbler's wit at the expense of a body of his colleagues who are doing their utmost to carry out their arduous duties satisfactorily, and whose sex alone should, one would think, secure them from the senseless effusions of the would-be humorist."

By way of a plea for fairer treatment, and in justification of his remarks, he says:—"From beginning to end we are disciples of the art of persuasion. Until the telephone habit is universal, which will not be in the time of most of us now living, it falls to us to be continually pressing the advantages home. Another field of persuasion is in obtaining the good-will of property-owners to assist us in our work. Our machinery is so delicate and complicated, and our operations so extensive, that it is not possible at all times to give the individual the immediate service he requires, and what he deems he has the right to expect, and it is not always easy to persuade him we are doing our utmost to meet his wants. But in the past we have achieved much, and in the light of it we have no reason to doubt but that we shall achieve much more in the future that lies before us."

"ENGLAND'S Story in Portrait and Picture," which is running through the *Windsor*, deals with the reign of George I. in the August number. It gives portraits of the King, of his father the Elector of Hanover, and of his mother, of the Old Pretender, Sir Robert Walpole, John Erskine, and Sophia, the King's consort. The pictures are those of the Coronation of the King, of Lord Nithsdale's escape from the Tower, the South Sea Bubble, and, most quaint of all, the fair with streets of booths on the frozen Thames between London Bridge and the Temple Steps.

## HOW IMPERIALISM PAYS.

THE *Socialist Review* contains an interesting study by Ludwig Quessel on the economic basis of Imperialism. He remarks on the unexampled expansion of the British Empire, which within the short space of three decades has incorporated territories in Asia and Africa which exceed in extent the whole of the continent of Europe.

### BUSINESS-LIKE EXPANSION OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

The most remarkable feature, the writer says, of this extension is that, except in the Boer War, it proceeds without any sort of heroics, as coolly and unconcernedly as the work of an experienced business man only anxious to keep out of the limelight :—

There is something captivating in the contemplation of this noiseless work of conquest, modestly concealing its huge successes, never talkative, never shouting about the mailed fist, but quite able to use it when the business of gulping continents demands it. . . . On the other side it is right to mention the many services of British Imperialism to the advancement of civilisation in backward countries.

Yet it involves great financial sacrifices from the Mother Country, which is governed by the electorate. Why does the electorate consent to this burden? The writer says :—“Wherever England plants a new outpost of Empire, British trade with this subject territory shows a notable increase—if only because the security of a competent State administration is necessary to modern business activity.”

### THE MERE FACT OF IMPERIAL CONTROL.

But this extension is not enough. The passion for expansion is due rather to the search of British industry for new export markets, as it finds or fears itself threatened by German industry in all markets not under the British flag. Though the new export markets are open to the world, yet “the fact of Imperial control frequently has the effect of an insurmountable tariff wall.” For example, the German African colonies, which have no protective tariffs and no preferential discrimination in favour of German industries, import thirty-three times more German metal goods than the English do. Conversely, India is a free trade country :—

But just as in the German colonies, so here the mere fact of Empire has the effect of a high protective tariff. This, again, is easily explained as regards the metal industry. Whether the Government itself builds its railways, bridges, harbours, etc., or employs contractors, the whole of the material will usually be supplied exclusively by the home industry. And in tropical dependencies the State is everywhere the principal consumer of structural material.

### SECRET OF GERMAN HATRED.

But the same effect appears in other industries in which the Government is not an important consumer. The textile imports into India from England are thirty-four times as much as those from Germany and the German African colonies. The textile imports from

Germany are nearly three times as much as those from England. The writer concludes :—

Regarded from an economic standpoint, the hatred of England which breathes from the writings of German Imperialists is seen to be no irrational passion, but the expression of a revolt of the possessing classes in Germany against the immense expansion of the British Empire in recent decades. The ground of this revolt is the economic grievance that in all the Asiatic and African markets incorporated in the British Empire, however much the German export industries may under the law be free to compete, they are in actual fact entirely “frozen out.”

## DIGGING THE DITCH—AND AFTER.

PANAMA and prophecy have been closely combined for many weary years, but it is possible to foresee the completion in good time for the many celebrations arranged for 1915. The *British Columbia Magazine* devotes special attention to the International Exposition at San Francisco, which will be the most notable of America's rejoicing over a thousand difficulties surmounted, and a world's wonder of the first magnitude booked to the credit of the New World.

California may be expected to live up to its privileges, and visitors will not be disappointed :—

The extent of the site as finally determined calls for a frontage of 15,000 feet. This site occupies an area of 625 acres.

The exposition will open on February 20, 1915, and will close on December 4 of that year. Upon its opening there will be assembled in the harbour the greatest gathering of battleships and merchant vessels of the world ever brought together. By night the international fleet and the edifices of the exposition will be brilliantly illuminated.

From afar the main or centre group will present the effect of a solid massing of palatial structures. The land rises upward and the buildings will lie in terraces, contrasting with the main group upon the level floors of Harlow View. Along the shores of San Francisco harbour will be constructed a great esplanade or walk-way, bordered by pine, cypress, and hardy shrubs, decorated with classical balustrades and architectural motifs. Farthest from the bay, and close to the hills of the city, will be a great boulevard adorned with trees, plants and shrubs of the semi-tropics, the orange, the banana, the myrtle and the olive, and three hundred feet in width.

A great tower, with its base occupying one acre, will form the central architectural theme of the exposition city. The horticultural display will cover fifty acres; outdoors exhibits will cover twelve acres; there will be a great automobile building, and the hangars for aeroplanes will cover three acres.

However impressive the exhibition, its after-effects will be evanescent when one considers the innumerable issues which must arise from this disturbance of the Old World balance, the Old World of commerce, with its trade routes and political complications which follow the flags of the competitors for supremacy.

In the same magazine there is an interesting article by Dr. Ferdinand L. de Verteuil on “British Columbia and the West Indies.” To these widely-separated members of the Empire the Panama Canal will mean closer relationships to the great advantage of both, for the West Indies will again lie in the main road of the world's traffic, and must therefore occupy a position of increasing importance in the strategy of the future.

## AUTOMATIC TICKET MACHINES.

In the *Railway Magazine* for August Mr. A. W. Arthurton, in a description of the new Great Western Railway station at Snow Hill, Birmingham, mentions a novelty introduced there. He says:—

The booking office contains two machines of a type which may possibly revolutionise the booking of passengers as effected to-day. These are the automatic ticket printing machines, by the aid of which the labour of booking passengers is reduced to a minimum. Consequently, if such machines should become general, fewer booking clerks will be required. The machines have been adopted generally on the German State Railways, with excellent results. In England other railways are also experimenting with the apparatus, but that at Snow Hill was the first to be installed in this country. About 3 ft. long, 4 ft. high and 20 in. wide, the machine carries a series of small troughs holding as many printing plates as are required. Names of stations are arranged in alphabetical order on a scale, and along the top travels a small carriage containing the printing plant. The clerk desiring to issue a ticket simply takes a blank card, slips it through a slot in the sliding carriage, moving the latter along until the pointer is opposite the name of the station to which the passenger wishes to book. By depressing a handle the ticket drops out imprinted with the names of the departure and arrival stations, price, date, consecutive number, rate and class of carriage, together with any other details that may be necessary. In addition to printing the ticket, an automatic register in duplicate is made upon a continuous strip of paper, and no ticket can be issued without being so registered. Therefore all that the clerk has to do at the end of the day is to total up his strip of paper, and count his cash, the machine thus not only reducing his labour, but acting also as a check.

## THE RAILOPHONE.

In the *Railway Magazine* for August there is given a description of the railophone in railway service:—

Briefly stated, the "Railophone" now consists of the original plant, comprising a buried conductor along the track, the telephonic installation on the train and in the signal boxes, and the detector which serves for calling up train or station for telephonic purposes, as also for exchanging code signals while travelling, or to apply the brakes as a positive safeguard if necessary. The buried conductor is of copper, and is the only item of serious expense, though its proportionate cost naturally varies according to the number of trains having the remainder of the equipment. Beneath the coach are suspended two large insulated copper coils, mounted in wooden casings, one being wound for sending and the other for receiving. These coils are connected with the telephone in a sound-proof telephone box in the train. Operation accords with ordinary telephone practice, except that the currents induced between the conductors on the train and the buried conductor enable the few feet which separate them to be bridged without positive control. As already mentioned, the detector enables a train or signal cabin to be "called up," so that neither trainmen nor signalmen require to be in constant attendance, and at the same time it allows the other results intended to be attained.

It is a pity that some less ambiguous term than a "buried conductor" could not be used in connection with a railway train. It suggests spooks.

## THE DEATH-TRAPS OF THE SEA.

In *Chambers's Journal* for August Mr. T. C. Bridges describes a number of ocean death-traps or graveyards of ships and sailors. He enumerates the Goodwin Sands, which cause greater destruction to shipping than any other reef or shoal in the world, averaging at least one wreck a month ever since the year 1099, when the sea swallowed up the fair and fertile Isle of Lomea; the sandbanks at the mouth of the Thames, with their heavy toll of victims; the Hoyle Sands, the menace of Liverpool Bay, with an average of sixteen wrecks a year; the Manacles, covering 700 acres just behind the Lizard, with only a single black pinnacle visible at high water; Lundy Island, on which in four months in 1886 more than forty vessels and nearly three hundred lives were lost; the South Stack, near Holyhead; Fastnet, from which there are only two records of escape; the Sable Island, pronounced by any sailor as the worst danger spot in the world's oceans, a crescent of sand ninety miles south-east of Cape Canso, off Nova Scotia, twenty-three miles long and about a mile broad, composed of shifting sand and mostly enveloped in fogs; Cape Race, the meeting-ground of the Gulf Stream and Arctic current, the worst place in the world for fogs, and the chief zone of danger from icebergs, an irregular semi-oval running south-east of Newfoundland as far as the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude.

## THE FIRST TRANSMUTATION OF ELEMENTS.

In *Knowledge* for July, Stanley Redgrove writes on the transmutation of the elements, and recalling the theory of the alchemists, says that the investigations of radio-activity have proved the alchemists in a sense right, and the followers of Dalton wrong. Sir William Ramsay has carried out experiments on distilled water, on which a small quantity of Niton was allowed to act. Oxygen and hydrogen were produced, and a residual gas which was examined spectroscopically. In this Helium was present, owing to the disintegration of the Niton, but the characteristic lines of Neon were also observed. Ramsay and Cameron report:—"We must regard the transformation of emanation into Neon, in presence of water, as indisputably proved, and, if a transmutation be defined as a transformation brought about at will, by change of conditions, then *this is the first case of transmutation of which conclusive evidence is put forward.*" So, adds the writer, the first step has been made into a new realm of science.

MR. NOVIKOW'S book on "War and Its Alleged Benefits" is derided by the *Quarterly Review* as being immensely hedonistic, holding that the goal striven for by every human being is enjoyment, and as war is not enjoyment it is not desirable.

## MUSIC AND ART.

## THE RISING STAR OF MUSIC.

In the *Edinburgh Review* Mrs. Rosa Newmarch strongly protests against what she calls Chauvinism in music, the endeavour to imprison music in the gyves of nationalism. She says:—

Only in the Finnish school, the latest comer in the world of music, which is in some measure a link between Scandinavian and Slavonic music, can we discern a musical star of greater magnitude. The Danes, the Swedes, and Norwegians express themselves chiefly in their respective dialects; but the Finns already show in the changes of style noticeable in the music of their leader, Jean Sibelius, a tendency to a less exclusive and naïve reiteration of national sentiments. Comparing the later with the earlier works of this complex and interesting composer, we note a tendency to increased subjectivity; to the substitution of personal utterance—always delicately restrained—for the more epic and pictorial art of his early symphonic works, which were based on episodes from the Finnish "Kalevala" and kindred subjects. His disciples, too, are following on the same lines with even a stronger bent towards abstract music.

A long and careful study of the works of Sibelius points to the conclusion that the Finns may possibly lead the way to a more chastened and sober taste in the art of music. Already we are accustomed to hear Sibelius described by the full-blooded realists of the day as reactionary. But reaction is often progress in disguise. Sibelius has reserved to himself the right of using the older classical forms as well as those of the symphonic poem. He has ideas which could not always be suitably adapted to the latter, and a sense of form such as one would expect to find in a man to whom sculpture makes a greater appeal than painting. Noting his tendency to shed much of the extravagant luxury of means employed by contemporary composers; his omission of much that is superfluous, or merely reiterative; his restraint in the matter of temperamental explosions, and his dislike of violent and noisy orchestration; his choice of themes which are not mere flashlights, but sufficiently sustained and luminous to be the guiding stars of his movements; and his susceptibility to the undertones of nature—we are justified in feeling that Sibelius is no reactionary, but that perhaps on the contrary he has stepped ahead out of the dust and din of the blatant and motley pageantry which at the present moment occupies the high-road of musical progress.

## A GREAT ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTOR.

THE biographical article in the *Musical Times* for July is one of unusual interest, being concerned with Willem Mengelberg, to whom Strauss dedicated his "Ein Heldenleben," and who is looked upon as one of the greatest interpreters of this work. Mr. Alfred Kalisch tells us that the Dutch conductor first appeared in London in 1903, and his second visit occurred during the present season, the reason for the long interval being that Mengelberg was receiving much better fees on the Continent, and he saw no reason for accepting the British offers. The majority of Englishmen are apt to think England the best paymaster for music in Europe, whereas the truth is that Mengelberg, like Madame Tetrazzini, only agreed to come to London for much smaller fees than he is paid abroad because he chanced to be free at the time. Mengelberg was

born at Utrecht in 1871. His father is well known as an authority on Gothic architecture and sculpture, and he has taken a prominent part in the restoration of Cologne Cathedral. The musician Mengelberg received most of his musical training at Cologne, and his original intention was to become a pianist. Since 1895 he has been conductor of the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. In addition, he is conductor of the Toonkunst, of Amsterdam, and five or six years ago he was chosen to one of the most important positions in Germany—that of conductor of the Museum Concerts and the St. Cecilia Concerts of Frankfort. He is an enthusiastic lover of art, and experts are glad to consult him on disputed questions in connection with the Dutch painters. Madame Mengelberg is a most competent business manager. She is nearly as great an authority on matters of art as her husband, and, like him, is an accomplished linguist.

## FROM CUTLER TO CHOIR-MASTER.

THE *World's Work* for July contains a short article by Mr. Rutland Boughton, on Dr. Henry Coward, the conductor of the Sheffield Choir, who has taken his singers to Germany, France, America, and many British Colonies. His latest success was the visit to Paris last Whitsuntide. Born in 1849, he was toiling at a cutler's bench at the age of nine, and at the age of twenty-three he was a schoolmaster. Every moment of his spare time was devoted first to the study of tonic sol-fa notation, and then to the study of harmony and counterpoint. He next formed a choral class, and from that germ grew the far-famed Sheffield Choir. No sooner had he achieved recognition as a qualified musician, his compositions being accepted by the Triennial Festivals, than a new force came into English music, and the style of Elgar and Bantock revolutionised the whole method of writing for choruses. Dr. Coward laid aside his composition, and having already renounced the old conventional style of choral singing, he appealed to the dramatic sense of his singers and brought about startling effects of choral interpretation—not carefully-calculated effects, but effects issuing straight from the humanity of the music, and having the rugged natural impulse of a living thing.

## TWO MUSICAL CENTENARIES.

THE centenaries of 1912 include the anniversaries of birth of John Hullah and of William Vincent Wallace, two British musicians born in 1812. Hullah will be remembered for his enthusiasm in connection with the spread of popular instruction in sight-singing, and Wallace, who was an Irishman, was the composer of "Maritana" and other operas. In the July

number of the *Musical Times*, Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood, the writer of the centenary notice, tells us something of the adventurous career of Wallace. Wearing of Dublin musical life, he went to Australia in 1835, and for some months retired into the bush and took to sheep-raising. In 1840-1 he was in New York, and in 1841-2 in Mexico. Returning to London in 1845, his opera "Maritana" was produced at Drury Lane. Another operatic success was "Lurline" (1860). In the years intervening between the composition of these two works the spirit of adventure had taken him again to America. Finally, he died in France in 1865. "Maritana" is still performed by provincial opera companies, and it shows no diminution of popularity after close of twenty years.

### COLUMBUS IN STATUARY.

IN the New World nearly every country has testified in recognition of the deed of Columbus by the erection of some character of monument. The *Pan-American* devotes an article to describing these monuments, noted for excellence of design and sumptuousness of execution. Perhaps the most striking is the statue which is now placed in the President's palace, Habana. It is an artistic piece of work. Next in effect is Vallmitjana's sculpture depicting Columbus in chains. It is to be regretted that this beautiful work is only a clay model. The representation is that of Columbus in his old age. He is seated on a coil of rope on the deck of the ship which is carrying him to Spain. He reclines against a capstan, his lettered hands held before him. The artist has caught a striking expression of resignation combined with melancholy. The work is a masterpiece of sentiment and expression.

There is no contemporaneous painting or likeness extant. The accepted likeness of the admiral is after being an idealistic conception. The few descriptions of the personal appearance of the admiral which we have from those who knew him well tell us "he was a man of sturdy stature, rather above the average height, of a very ruddy complexion, with freckles and red hair when he was young. The latter soon turned white, which was also the colour of his beard." Beards were the fashion of his day in Spain, and it is easy to believe that sailors wore them for protection.

The representations which we see to-day of Columbus can nearly all be traced back to an engraving called the Paulus Jovius cut, which was made from a painting that has been lost. Even the lost painting was not an original likeness, for it was painted on what the lawyers call "hearsay evidence." But as it was executed some time in the early years of the sixteenth century the features may be taken as fairly correct. In this cut Columbus is drawn without a beard, thus he is always clean-shaven in effigy.

In Washington on June 8th there was erected a Columbus memorial for which Congress voted \$100,000. It is the joint work of Lorado Taft and Daniel H. Burnham. The design is a combination of fountain,

shaft and statue. The fountain is semicircular, 70ft. wide and 65ft. from front to rear. The balustrade which half encircles it bears the effigy of a heroic lion at either extremity. The salient feature of the memorial is a splendid stone shaft surmounted by a globe. Before this shaft, which rises in the centre of the fountain circle, is a statue of Columbus. The admiral stands at the prow of his ship, his eyes fixed for the first time on the world of which he had so long dreamed. The artist has tried to show in the expression all the surging thoughts that must have filled the breast of the discoverer at that prophetic moment. The figure-head of the vessel which is shown as carrying the navigator is an allegorical portrayal of the spirit of Discovery. The bow of the ship is cleaving the water in the great basin of the fountain—a pretty, artistic conception. The globe which surmounts the shaft indicates the contribution the discovery of Columbus was to the science of geography. The globe is supported by four massive eagles with outstretched wings. Upon it, in high relief, are cut out the topographical features of the New World. At either side of the shaft there appear figures portraying the sculptor's conception of representative types of the New and Old World. The figure of an American Indian, energetic in pose, one hand reaching over his shoulder and grasping an arrow from a quiver, represents the New World, while the statue of a patriarchal Caucasian, of heroic proportions and thoughtful mien, typifies the Old World. On the face at the rear of the shaft is placed a medallion representing Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

The following figures relative to the statue should be of interest. The great marble lions, guarding the memorial, weigh 15,000lb. each, equivalent to 7 tons of coal. The statue of Columbus is 16ft. high, weighs 44,000lb.; and the marble group that surmounts the whole weighs not less than 20 tons; while each of the supporting eagles weighs 6 tons.

### "THE RAFFAELLE OF STATUARY."

IN the *Architectural Review* for July Mr. J. Edgumbe Staley has an interesting article on Luca Della Robbia (1400-1482) and his work. It was in 1450 that Luca Della Robbia began his series of Madonnas, and it is said that he did the "Mother and Child" no fewer than thirty-one times. Each one is described as a remarkable example of inventive manipulation, both as regards modelling in clay and enamelling in paint. The "Bertello Madonna" is regarded in Florence as one of his best examples. It has been said that Luca's nephew, Andrea, added the dove and the hands of the Father. Mr. Allan Marquand, of Princeton University, calls attention to four works by Luca Della Robbia which seem to have escaped the notice of historians of art. Writing in the *American Journal of Archaeology* for June, he explains that two of the four are in Nynehead church, Wellington, Somerset, and two are in

the hands of a dealer in Paris. The Madonnas at Wellington were presented to the church by the Rev. John Sanford, the vicar, in 1833. One represents the Madonna and Child and the other the Madonna adorning the child. The other works referred to by Mr. Marquand are two medallions, representing Prudence and Faith. Perhaps they were sample reliefs designed for the Pazzi Chapel, but for some reason never put in place.

## THE FUTURISTS.

In the *Dublin Review* for July Rev. T. J. Gerrard writes on the Futurists. To him they illustrate the tendency of liberty without law, the dynamic without the static, the subjective without objective control. After some humorous descriptions of the pictures recently exhibited at the Sackville Gallery in London, he says of the Futurists:—

They are all Italians. The leader is a poet, Signor Marinetti. He gives inspiration to five painters—Boccioni, Carrà and Russolo of Milan, Balla of Rome, and Severini of Paris. They profess to have a following of some 32,000 adherents in Italy alone, recruited mostly among University students, artists, men of letters, and musicians.

### THE ANARCHISTS OF ART.

Force and violence are their ruling thoughts. Thus Marinetti writes: "We shall sing of the love of danger, the habit of energy and boldness. Literature has hitherto glorified thoughtful immobility, ecstasy and sleep; we shall extol aggressive movement, feverish insomnia, the double quick step, the somersault, the box on the ear, the fisticuff. There is no more beauty except in strife. We wish to glorify War—the only health-giver of the world—militarism, patriotism, the destructive arm of the Anarchist, the beautiful Ideas that kill, the contempt for women. We wish to destroy the museums, the libraries, to fight against moralism, feminism and all opportunistic and utilitarian meannesses. We shall sing of the great crowds in the excitement of labour, pleasure or rebellion; of the multi-coloured and polyphonic surf of revolutions in modern capital cities; of the nocturnal vibration of arsenals and workshops beneath their violent electric moons; of factories suspended from the clouds by their strings of smoke; of bridges leaping like gymnasts over the diabolical cutlery of sun-bathed rivers; of broad-chested locomotives prancing on rails, like huge steel horses bridled with long tubes. . . ." All that is borrowed from Nietzsche, except the mixed metaphors, which are the poet's own.

"SPACE NO LONGER EXISTS."

The Futurist, says the writer, looks upon the name of madman as a title of honour:—

Let me quote again from one of their manifestoes. "All," they say, "is conventional in art. Nothing is absolute in painting. What was truth for the painters of yesterday is but a falsehood to-day. We declare, for instance, that a portrait must not be like the sitter, and that the painter carries in himself the landscapes which he would fix upon his canvas. To paint a human figure you must not paint it; you must render the whole of its surrounding atmosphere. Space no longer exists: the street pavement, soaked by rain beneath the glare of electric lamps, becomes immensely deep and gapes to the very centre of the earth. Thousands of miles divide us from the sun; yet the house in front of us fits into the solar disc. Who can still believe in the opacity of bodies, since our sharpened and multiplied sensitiveness has already penetrated the obscure manifestations of the medium? Why should we

forget in our creations the doubled power of our sight, capable of giving results analogous to those of the X-rays? . . . Our renovated consciousness does not permit us to look upon man as the centre of universal life. The suffering of a man is of the same interest to us as the suffering of an electric lamp, which, with spasmodic starts, shrieks out the most heart-rending expressions of colour."

Nothing is immoral in our eyes, says the Futurist manifesto.

### A HUMOROUS CRITICISM.

The writer's own view is humorously expressed:—

If the Futurists were really true to themselves each would put himself into a category by himself. One would be a cross between a decadent kangaroo and a recessive split infinitive. Another would be Friday afternoon developing into a pair of trousers. A third might be the shiver left behind after the impact between a snark and a phenomenon. And so on. The dislocation between every idea and its corresponding reality is indeed an explicit aim of the Futurists.

All children occasionally have that feeling of tragic fury at being under control, at being mere children. The Futurists have the same rage at being mere *creatures*. They will not seek the power of secondary creation from that Power which alone has the primary and essential creation. They will owe nothing either to man or to God, no inheritance from the past. They will be as gods creating out of themselves alone. The calm observer sees in them but a handful of Loys, inflamed by sheer passion, smashing themselves against the one lasting and unbreakable reality, the reality of the spirit



[Utk.]

In—Cubus!

[Berlin.]

The cubist at work. How the Chamber of Terror arose.

# RANDOM READINGS FROM THE REVIEWS.

## "ICI ON PARLE——"

Charles Wilson, writing in the *Sunday at Home* on his experiences as clergyman in the Bush of Australia, tells the following story:—

The following announcement that I once saw mounted in a frame at one of the cottages greatly surprised me: *Ici on Parle Français*. I was not ignorant of the language myself, so instead of wishing the settler's wife good morning, I naturally made use of the expression *Bon jour*, but she didn't appear to understand me. "*Comment vous portez-vous, ma'lame!*" I continued. The result, however, was still the same; she merely stared in astonishment at me, and told the children to leave the room. "You seem surprised," I remarked, pointing to the notice that was hanging on the wall just over the chimney-piece. "It says on that card 'French spoken here'; it's your husband, I suppose, who can talk it?" "French spoken here!" she exclaimed in astonishment. "I think, sir, you must be mistaken. I bought that card from a hawker last week, and he told me it was the Latin for 'God Bless Our Home,' so I took it and hung it over the fireplace." Just then she caught sight of the schoolmaster, who happened to be passing, so she called him over and asked him to translate it. His version, of course, was the same as mine, and the woman was dreadfully angry about it. "Wait till that hawker comes round again!" she exclaimed. "My husband 'll soon talk French to him! He'll make him give back the shilling, anyhow." Then, turning to me, she added, "You'll excuse me for sending the children away, but when you came in and spoke as you did, I really thought you were using bad language."

## AN INDIAN'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SWAY.

In the *Rajput Herald* Sundara Raja pronounces British rule in India to be "without a parallel in the world's history." "a noble task," "the grandest performance of humanity." He says:—

To have been able to uplift millions of human beings is a record of which any country can be proud, but to have endeavoured, to have worked, to have struggled, and, above all, to have sacrificed for the sake of a country entirely different, neither bound to it geographically nor racially, and to have worked out its evolution in a true and evangelical spirit, is a Herculean task which is at once the pride, the glory, and the martyrdom of Great Britain, whose sanctity equals only those records of real heroism largely associated with the world's greatest heroes.

## SCOTLAND'S EARLIEST INHABITANTS.

In the current number of *History* Professor W. B. Stevenson treats of the people of Scotland three thousand years ago. The Celts came to Britain only 600 B.C. Before then the country was occupied by a people in the bronze age of civilisation, who partly belonged to the Mediterranean race, black-haired, olive-faced, partly to the Alpine race, with broader, rounder heads, and possibly brown hair. They used animal food; were in the main a pastoral people, though they used agriculture to some extent. Warfare was an important part of their occupation. They manufactured weapons, tools, clothing, ornaments, and pottery. Spinning was

common; sewing was practised. Gold was abundant. They lived in pit houses sunk two to six feet in the earth, about 15ft. to 20ft. in diameter. Their funeral mounds rose from 20ft. to 150ft.

## A MASTER OF MAKE-BELIEVE.

Under the above title, Christian Brinton, in the *Century* for July, writes a strongly eulogistic article on the work of Maxfield Parrish, a craftsman in many mediums, a whimsical artist without an equal. One of his specialities is the paper cut-out, a method by which he gains relief and force in what would otherwise be a flat sketch. His work is remarkable for its joyous note, and for fancy and imagination, which simply run riot. "He finds himself, and he has the gift of making you feel, equally at home anywhere—that is, anywhere in the land of Make-Believe; for the restless, stressful existence about him offers little interest or stimulus. Above all, he preserves in each transition the precious spontaneity of youth. This art is a manifestly adolescent expression. The element of amusing or alluring distortion is seldom absent. The dragons are more avowedly voracious, the genii more malevolent, and the questing little adventurers more valiant than any met with elsewhere. In colour as well as in character the same strain obtains. The dawn is more radiant than Aurora dare tint her, and the sunsets have a prismatic splendour visible only to painter and to poet."

## DEVELOPING THE DONKEY.

The humour and pathos of a South London donkey show are described in *Pall Mall Magazine* by the Rev. J. Hudson. He says:—

We in South London, having provided cheap and cosy stabling for the costers, determined that they should have a gala day on which to exhibit their animals, at which prizes in plenty were readily promised.

All the donkeys were in perfect condition, and such fine specimens of their genus that the judges hardly knew how to eliminate the good from the excellent. They were of all ages, from the patriarch "Tommy," who bore his thirty years well (though age had lent him a touch of rheumatism as well as dignity) to frisky little colts of some two or three summers. The Pearly King was present with his wife and son, bedecked with 122,000 pearls, and, as pearl buttons are by no means cheap, it will be readily understood these suits are very costly. Most of the costers, however, appeared in everyday costume—more useful than ornamental.

The animals were divided into various classes: fancy donkeys, hard-working donkeys, veterans, whilst one class was restricted to tenants of the stables.

One old moke, past work, was still kept by his owner, "because he's the best friend I ever had," though it cost 1s. 6d. a week to keep him. Hearing of this self-sacrificing fidelity to the humble beast, the Duke of Port and gave it a comfortable home at Welbeck Abbey, and a few friends presented the faithful owner with a new donkey and harness.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE August number possesses much diversified interest.

### SCHOOLMASTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Mr. J. L. Paton finds in the Order in Council which provides for the formation of a teachers' register the establishment of teaching as a profession. It removes the fear that the teacher would become a Civil Servant in England as he is in Germany. The Council of Registration will be to the teaching profession what the General Medical Council and the Law Society are to their respective professions. It must define the teacher; it must enforce the standard of qualification; it must create mutuality of trust and co-operation. Mr. Paton thus distinguishes:—"A trade is what we do to live: a profession is what we live to do." He hopes that there will be a closer association of the teaching profession with the universities. Schoolmasters in ancient Greece, as described in a recently unearthed Greek inscription from the site of the ancient city of Miletus, is the subject of a most interesting paper by Mr. C. Robinson. The cost of the public elementary education of this ancient city was met by the patriotic generosity of wealthy citizens. The teachers were elected by the show of hands of the citizens. The tablet contains a recapitulation lesson in grammar of an intricate and perplexing kind. The School Guardians visited the schools regularly to inspect. The schoolmasters were paid at the rate of good unskilled labourers, but were much looked down upon.

### THE RELIGION OF THE FRENCHMAN.

Canon Lilley contributes an admirable study on this subject, which he thus sums up:—

The French mind even at its freest has not consciously abjured Catholicism. At most it sits loosely to the practices of religion mainly on account of what seems to it the negative attitude of the official Church in its dealings with the world of contemporary action. Yet a new sense of religious need is everywhere making itself felt throughout the national life. On the depth and intensity of this new demand the influence it will be able to exercise on the Church. And that in the end must be the measure of the Church's influence upon it. The Modernist spirit already exists abundantly in the teaching Church, but it will never be effectively released and justified unless it also exists as an urgent irresponsible demand of the spiritual life of the people.

### WHY ANTAGONISE THE CHINESE?

Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., calls attention to the arbitrary action of the Colonial Office, which, without consulting either Parliament or the local Legislative Assemblies, has deprived all non-European British subjects in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States of the right they previously enjoyed of obtaining by examination appointment to Government posts. The Straits Settlements were included in the Imperial proclamation which gave

the people of India free and impartial admission to offices in the Royal service. We have thus broken faith. The Colonial Office has also abolished the Queen's Scholarships formerly tenable by non-Europeans. So "The British Empire, even in its Chinese colonies, has no place for an educated and ambitious Chinaman":—

The young British-born Chinaman who is ambitious for a career will be driven to find it in China itself; but he will go there with no friendly feelings to the stepmother who has driven him out. The British Empire will be to him, not an *alma mater*, but a type of alien despotism and exclusiveness, which must be resisted at all costs in China. There are many young Chinamen training themselves for the future development of their country in Germany, France, America and Japan. Their culture, though Western in character, will naturally be of an anti-British type.

Mr. Albert Dorrington describes the difficulties of a settler in Australia. The Rev. H. W. Clark thinks that the ejection of 1662, while it increased the number of Nonconformists, helped to weaken the stalwart witness borne by the original Separatists and Independents.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE July number is marked by much of the spirit of an apology for the Constitution and policy of the United States. The editor inveighs against the pleas for social justice that are being widely circulated as being Socialism, and therefore directed against the best interests of the American Republic.

Senator Lodge feels it his duty to take up the cudgels in defence of the Constitution, which for more than a century American people have been wont to reverence profoundly, but which of late has been made the subject of persistent and widespread attack. He glorifies the makers of the Constitution, the spirit and the record of the Constitution. That such a defensive utterance is felt to be necessary supplies a very significant indication of the movement of public opinion in the United States.

Mr. Charles A. Conant justifies the strong action of the United States in Nicaragua. The effect of American influence seems to have been to overthrow a most galling tyranny, and to give the sense of security necessary to the prosperous development of the country.

Rear-Admiral Mahan outlines the chief departments of the science of naval war as taught in the Naval College.

The letters of Samuel F. B. Morse, written in 1812, declare that the United States acquired among the nations of Europe in the late contest with England such a reputation that none, England least of all, would wish to embroil themselves with them.

Papers on Syndicalism, Cuba, and Yuan Shi Kai have been separately noticed.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE editor of this magazine must be happy at last. He was shouted down by a national gathering of Unionist associations. But he who shouts longest will shout last. And Mr. Maxse has the undoubted satisfaction, such as it is, of having set the "new style" which the most notorious Unionists are now sedulously following.

Here, for example, is Earl Percy writing on "the great Army reform imposture," and speaking of Lord Haldane in a way which makes us glad that we no longer take our manners from our old or new nobility. He is not content with declaring that our soldiers are armed with a rifle "probably inferior to any in Europe," that the system of registering horses will delay mobilisation, and that the peace establishment of our infantry is "dangerously low." He charges Lord Haldane with "false reasoning," "subterfuge, intrigue and humbug," and that he "deliberately misled" the people. He actually sinks to the littleness of putting within inverted commas the military title of the present Secretary for War, thus:—"Colonel" Seely.

To keep his pages further resonant with termagant rhetoric, the editor prints Mr. F. E. Smith's Belfast speech of July 12th.

Even Mr. W. H. Mallock, denouncing Syndicalism as proof of the intellectual bankruptcy of Socialism, cannot quite rise to the same level. He only reaches this sort of thing: "Such doctrines are like the stale dregs of beer which Socialists of the more thoughtful kind have left in their abandoned glasses; and with these dregs the new Trade Unionists fuddle themselves and reel into the world mistaking inebriety for the illumination of knowledge."

Dr. Brougham Leech is positively calm in pleading for a Unionist campaign throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and for Unionist candidates at every bye and general election.

"Egotistical Eighteen" varies the style of criticism of recent and current literature by scheduling under "the blind spot" (the foot-space three feet from the batsman's block) the writers whom "no one reads."

Mr. Maurice Low describes Mr. Bryan, who denounces "bosses," as "the most powerful boss of all," and anticipates the election of a Radical to carry out a Radical programme.

A pleasant relief from the din of politics is given by E. Bruce Mitford in "Britain's five finest walking tours." These are the Lizard and Land's End, the North Devon coast, the Snowdon district, the English Lakes, and the Trossachs and Loch Awe.

Mr. P. Airey, once an Australian M.P., pours scorn on compulsory arbitration as a remedy for labour troubles.

The Canadian correspondent warns the Quebec hierarchy that their intellectual despotism will sooner or later be attacked and overthrown. He says the

French-Canadian colleges are thronged with teachers who would fail to win their degrees at McGill and Toronto Universities.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

With the exception of a few ineptitudes, which for the writers' sake a kinder editor would have suppressed, the July number has an appetising bill of fare.

## THE WOEFUL PLIGHT OF OUR COTTON TRADE.

A gloomy prospect for our cotton industry is drawn by Mr. Ellis Barker. American ring spindles consume 50 per cent. more raw cotton and produce 50 per cent. more yarn than the English mule spindles. Our annual total of cotton goods is now valued at £110,000,000, as against America £125,000,000. English wages average £200 a year, American £340. One English weaver can seldom tend more than four plain looms, whereas an American will manage twelve or twenty automatic looms. The greater efficiency of America more than offsets the greater cost of labour and establishment, and results in equal or greater cheapness. The moral is Tariff Reform. The writer goes on to say:—

Lancashire has lost the Japanese market. It will probably lose the Chinese market within a few years, and it will eventually lose the Indian market as well unless the Indian market is reserved to Lancashire under a system of Imperial preferences. That is its only hope. Lancashire can compensate itself for the probable loss of the Chinese market by preferential arrangements for her cottons not only with India but with all the other British dominions and colonies, which, with their rapidly growing population, are bound to be ever more valuable customers.

## FOR A LEGAL MINIMUM WAGE.

Mr. Ensor, L.C.C., wonders why underpayment, which is the root of our social unrest, did not become an orthodox subject of factory legislation. The physiological minimum—the lowest amount compatible with animal efficiency—and the trade minimum—the highest a trade can bear—must both be considered, the former as an element in the latter. Parliament must fix no figures, but leave that to district boards. Foreign competition need not be feared; "generally speaking, our most regulated trades face foreign competition most successfully."

## STERN MEASURES AND THE CRIMINAL.

Mr. W. S. Lilly pleads for retributive or vindictive justice against the recurrent offender. He says:—

A third conviction at Assizes or Quarter Sessions should result in the offender's loss of personal liberty for the rest of his life. He should be deported to some island and reduced to a state of industrial serfdom, in which he should earn his own subsistence, for it would be monstrous that he should be maintained at the expense of the community. Of course he should be humanely treated, sufficiently fed, not over-worked, and provided with the means of moral and religious culture, but a stern discipline should be enforced, the chief instruments of which would be the lash and reduced rations for the mutinous.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Recent art sales, their huge totals, and huge individual prices, are discussed by W. Roberts, who reports four sales in Paris which produced over a

million sterling, and one in London which reached a third of a million. K. M. Loudon publishes hitherto unpublished (French) letters of Lord Chesterfield.

### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

A number of the papers in the August issue have been separately noticed.

#### AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. James Milne reports a new political America. The old respect for the Constitution is giving place to an uneasy feeling that eighteenth-century machinery will not suit twentieth-century needs in the largest democracy in the world. He says, "There is little doubt that Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, is going to be the next American President." He adds, "There is equally little doubt that if a straight vote of the whole American people could be taken, Mr. Roosevelt would go in against all comers." Mr. Roosevelt will be heard from again, because he has almost broken up political machine which has ruled America since the Civil War. Mr. Bryan boldly declares, "My ideas have already had two terms at the White House." The writer thinks that the Presidency will be safe in the custody of Mr. Woodrow Wilson. He is able, he has dignity, even if he has not the genius for friendship.

#### TO HOUSE THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

Mr. J. L. Green pronounces the housing of the agricultural labourer to be generally inferior. He would allow no new cottages to be erected with less than three bedrooms, two with fireplaces in them. He thinks that such cottages could be erected for £180 to £200. He thinks the best method would be to secure the co-operation of the landowners by loans from the State, to be repaid partly by the whole of the rent payable by the labourer, partly by the development fund, and partly by the owner himself, who would become owner of the cottage in sixty eight and a-half years. The owner would give the land, receive no rent, and meet the cost of repairs and insurance.

#### GERMAN AND ENGLISH INSURANCE.

Mr. W. Harbutt Dawson, comparing insurance in the two countries, says that the most vital difference is that insurance against sickness and invalidity are covered in one system in England, and kept quite distinct in Germany. The occupational scope of insurance in both countries is much the same. The English Act carries differential treatment to a greater extent. The terms offered to insurers under the English Act are altogether more generous. Maternity benefit has only been given upon a very limited scale in Germany. While declining to make invidious conclusions as to the absolute superiority of either system, the balance of the advantage seems, in the writer's mind, to set in the direction of the English Act.

#### LIVING POET ON LIVING POET.

Mr. Alfred Noyes reviews the poems of Edmund Gosse, of which he speaks most highly. They have, he says, the artistic passion of the French school, but underlying them all a scientific consciousness, or "fundamental brainwork." "The lines are loaded with the golden logic of beauty." They show that "the intellectual method of true poetry is a weapon of precision, and of an edge not to be matched by the mere flint weapons of prose. It flashes, but only because it is of steel. And it strikes home, because it has behind it the whole strength of a man." These poems are "a confession of faith in the future of English poetry by a true guardian of the fire."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. E. Smith reiterates the Tariff Reformers' belief in the efficacy of his panacea. He maintains that the bye-elections prove that the Government is heartily distrusted by the country. An anonymous writer adversely reviews the Home Rule Bill in committee. Mr. Walter Jerrold finds the centenary of parody in the hundredth anniversary of the publication of "The Rejected Addresses."

### THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The July number is the first edited by Mr. Harold Cox. His trenchant criticisms on current politics have been separately quoted. Nine of the thirteen papers are signed, and an eminent cluster of writers has been secured. Half-a-dozen papers have been separately noticed by us.

#### A PERMANENT ROYAL VICEROY FOR INDIA.

A writer on India and her sovereign says that the King's visit has lifted the people of India to a new plane, making them feel no longer the subjects of English people, but fellow-subjects with English people of one King. The writer says:—

We are convinced that the only way of fully meeting the real needs of India, both governmental and sentimental, is to make one of the Princes of the Royal House the representative of the Sovereign in India, with a high official to act under him as Dewan or Prime Minister. A Royal Viceroy or Prince Regent, a *Khandani admi*, one of the blood, would stand out as the source of honour, the arbiter of social sanctions, the protector and champion of immemorial rights and privileges, which to the Indians are as the breath of life. There would be continuity, for the Prince Regent would remain, and the short uncertain friendships of the five years' tenure of Viceroyalty would give way to the abiding link of a longer period.

#### OTHER PAPERS.

Home Rule economies are summed up by saying that the cry of Ireland a nation is now changed into Ireland a pauper. "The British people are to pay five and a-half millions a year for the privilege of super-imposing canon law over the King's liberty in Ireland." Mr. Edmund Gosse describes the founding of the *vie de salon* in the Hotel de Rambouillet as the reaction from the rough and rude life of religious warfare towards what was gentle, beautiful, and delicate. Horace Bleakley writes a depreciation of Fox, who, despite his supremacy as orator and debater, is pronounced wholly destitute of

political sagacity, without any triumph of statecraft standing to his credit. Saint Nihal Singh describes the change in the status of Oriental women; and Dr. Shipley contributes a study interesting to Elizabethan scholars on zoology in the time of Shakespeare.

### THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The July number may be historically memorable for the avowal of a Unionist policy that would welcome Home Rule all round. The paper has been separately noticed, along with four or five others.

#### WHAT IS DISTINCTIVE OF BROWNING.

Mr. Henry James writes on "The Novel in 'The Ring and the Book,'" and mirrors in almost Browningsque prose the struggle of the constructive mind to grasp the multitudinous and overwhelming mass of intellectual riches found in Browning's masterpiece. This places Browning quite apart, making the rest of our poetic record comparatively pale and abstract:—

Shelley and Swinburne to name only his compeers—are, I know, a part of the record; but the author of "Men and Women," of "Pippa Passes," of certain of the Dramatic Lyrics and other scattered felicities, not only expresses and reflects the matter; he fairly, he heatedly, if I may use such a term, exudes and perspires it. Shelley, let us say, in the connection is a light, and Swinburne, let us say, a sound; Browning alone of them all is a temperature. We feel it, we are in it at a plunge, with the very first pages of the thing before us.

"The Ring and the Book" gives us "in the rarest manner three characters of the first importance," which are Caponsacchi, Pompilia, and the Pope.

#### MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S IDEAS.

The Rev. A. Fawkes divides novels into four classes, as they deal with romance, with life, with ideas, or take the shape of a work of art. Art to-day is represented by Mr. Hardy, romance by R. L. Stevenson, life by George Meredith, and ideas by Mrs. Humphry Ward. She is in the apostolic succession of her grandfather, Arnold of Rugby, and Matthew Arnold, her uncle. He says:—"The distinctive note of her thinking is sanity. She is progressive, but distrustful of Liberalism; a feminist, but an opponent of women's suffrage; a Modernist, but in her latest utterance, 'Richard Meynell,' an upholder of the Established Church." Her fear of Socialism is, he thinks, excessive. Liberalism seems to her to have occult connection with want of principle. Her "philosophy of religion" is likely to be of more permanent value than her contribution to political and economic science.

#### TO ENTER THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mr. Walter Landells, who announces that high commercial morality is the goal aimed at by the London Stock Exchange, tells us the various ways in which membership can be obtained.

The easiest but most expensive method is to pay an entrance fee of 500 guineas, and to find three members who will be responsible for four years for the sum of £500 each, this £1500 being forfittable to the estate in the event of the new member being "hammered" during the period. In addition, the candidate must buy three Stock Exchange shares, the price of which at present is about £190 for the £13-paid share; and he must also pur-

chase from some retiring member a nomination which can be bought for about £70, although, when nominations were first created, one is known to have changed hands for £700.

Serving for four years as a clerk in the Stock Exchange reduces the cost, and every year a few candidates are elected without nomination. But an outsider who wants to come straight into the Stock Exchange as a member must be prepared to pay about £1200, of which about £570, the purchase price of the shares, is reproductive.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Of the literary articles Mr. Joseph Conrad is described as a Pole by birth, a naturalised Englishman, an author, and various other things, but most of all at heart a seaman, a master-mariner of the British Merchant Service. Maurice Barrès is described as a Romantic in the ranks of the classics, or, rather, as a free lance fighting the battles of idealism. The final judgment on the *Banister v. Thompson* case leads the writer to say that excommunication is a very rare and sad necessity, will never wholly disappear, but religion will not be helped by its revival, as in that celebrated case.

### THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

The two most distinctive papers of the July number—those by Dr. Max Nordau and C. G. Montefiore—have been separately noticed. "The ungodly organisation of society" is traced by the Rev. A. W. F. Blunt to the facts—first, of the substitution of morality for spirituality, the drifting more and more into a worship of works; and second, the worship of autonomy and the dislike of discipline.

The Bishop of Tasmania treats the Church, the world, and the Kingdom as circles which must ultimately become concentric, though now Church and world form only parts of the whole, which is the Kingdom. He considers that the unity and continuity of the Catholic Church, its authority in matters of faith and conduct, and a rich historic symbolism, and the Protestant rights of the individual, that each man is to be regarded as an end in himself, are elements to be combined in the higher synthesis of the Church that is to be.

Mr. R. Kennard Davis finds that Christ is the Truth in that the challenge, "What would Jesus do?" applies to every situation in the moral life. Mr. B. A. G. Fuller offers a plea for the serious consideration of the gods of Epicurus. They represent the ideal, the life of God, as something which can be thought of in the only terms and realised under the only conditions which life, as we know it, offers.

In the department of social service, Emma Mahler calls attention to the hardships of seamen's wives, and urges the shipowners to avail themselves of the powers given by law to give weekly or fortnightly allotment notes to the wives at home out of their husbands' wages.

# Some Books of the Month.

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN FICTION

This eagerly-expected novel by the author of "The Dop Doctor" is as strange, as daring, as emotional, perhaps even more verbose than its predecessor, and as paradoxical. In this book Miss Graves, who writes under the name of Richard Dehan, gives us a notable companion to her former work. Of that earlier story it was never doubted that so ruthless a picture of the horrors of war could only have been painted by a man; in the present book there is a more pronounced femininity, but just as virile a presentment of war's horrors. What can be more realistic than this description, the superabundance of words strengthening the effect?

The trodden slopes that were strewn with shattered Minie rifles and smashed muskets, Highland bonnets, bearskins and shakos, and dead and dying men in kilts and plaids and red coats, lying in queer contorted attitudes—as if a giant child had been playing at soldiers, and had given the green board a spiteful kick and gone away—were covered with a low shrub like bilberry, seemingly laden with a plentiful crop of red fruit, yet they were not berries but blood-drops. The grasses wept—the earth was soaked—the river in the silt-bottom ran blood.

This is no story to be taken up for a half-hour's diversion. When a writer dares to take two heroic figures of the past, one at least of which is known to all, to give them imaginary attributes, substitute fiction for fact, and yet do this in such a way that the fiction seems only an unusual dress which makes the personalities more vivid, anyone can see that the writer deserves to be studied, not skimmed; to be leisurely read, not galloped through.

### NO TALE FOR THE UNSOPHISTICATED.

Neither is this a tale for the unsophisticated, as the scene to which the story owes its title will tell. Hector Dunoisse, the central character, has fallen before the charms of the beautiful Mrs. de Roux—for her he has sacrificed *virtu*, and his good name. Called upon by his father to claim the succession as Hereditary Prince of Widinitz, he has actually taken his mistress with him upon the journey to that country, and both have rightly been cast out with scorn and contumely. Returning to Paris, Henriette de Roux, who has tired of her ruined lover, manages that he shall be despatched upon a foreign mission. Owing to an accident to the train at Joigny, he returns unexpectedly, to find Henriette, as he supposes, dead, though really only insensible. To them comes the new lover, an old school companion of Dunoisse, with whom he had fought a duel, who, roughly telling the crude truth of Henriette's shamelessness, points out to Dunoisse that she is reviving, and then demands that both of them shall leave her to decide who shall retain her, the test being the name she shall first pronounce upon recovery.

\* *Between Two Thieves*. By Richard Dehan. (Heinemann, 6s.)

## A DRAMATIC PASSAGE.

In that room of a woman's shame hung an ivory crucifix, the Figure covered with a drapery of black velvet, and the sight of this had prompted the mockery in the man's voice, who thus continued:—

"Whose name this woman speaks, his she shall be, soul and body! Is that agreed, my virtuous Dunoisse?"

The cold blue eyes and the burning black eyes met and struck out a white-hot flame between them.

"It is agreed!" said Dunoisse in a barely audible voice.

"Her husband is out of the running—a scratched horse,"

said de Moutny, sneering and smiling. "He has

battered on the sale of her beauty, and climbed by the

ladder of her shame. Therefore, should those pale lips

fringe 'Eugene,' it counts less than nothing. . . . We

stand or fall by their dropping into the hair-weight balance

of Destiny a 'Hector' or 'Alain.'"

A silence fell. The ashes of the dying fire dropped upon

the tiled hearth with a little clicking echo. . . . Three

rivals waited by the moaning figure on the sofa in the

disarranged, disordered bedchamber. . . . De Moutny,

and Dunoisse, and Another Whose Face was hidden by a

veil.

"Ah, Jesu Christ! . . ."

The Name came from the pale lips of Henriette in a

sighing whisper. Then silence fell again like a black

velvet pall. . . . Dunoisse and de Moutny, the fire of

lust and anger dead ashes between them, looked with

awe and horror, each in the other's face. And stronger

and clearer upon the strained and guilty consciences of

both grew the impression of an unseen Presence, awful,

condemnatory, relentless, all-potent, standing between them

in the rose-coloured room.

## HERO AND HEROINE.

Dramatic scenes such as this abound in a book of which, though the plot is simple, and but few people occupy the stage the whole time, yet occasionally the arena is crammed, and there are also by-plots. The heroine is Florence Nightingale, under the *alias* of Ada Merling, with the additional attributes of beauty, wealth and a hopeless love-story; and the hero Dunoisse, the young Frenchman, who is credited with the noble deeds of Dunant, the Swiss enthusiast who suggested the Red Cross Society. It must not be forgotten, however, that Miss Graves tells us that "the story is not a biographical record, but a work of fiction founded upon the rock of indisputable fact." The period being Victorian, the style is Victorian also, with this exception: that, as the opening chapters describe the death of the hero, they belong to the present epoch of aeroplanes and motors, Dunoisse wishing that they had been invented long before, for in war they would be invaluable, and in war will come their supreme use. "For the swift and easy removal of wounded from the field of battle, a fleet of Army Hospital Service aeroplanes will one day be built and equipped and organised by every civilised Government under the rules of the Crimson Cross."

## THE HERO'S HISTORY.

The story begins at the sixth chapter, when we learn that Dunoisse's birth was not quite regular, his father, one of Napoleon's marshals, having run away with his mother from the Carmelite convent in which she was a professed nun. Grief for her

failure in religion so preyed upon her mind, however, that when her boy was about six years old she resolved to return to the convent, and there make expiation for her sin. Her husband said he would permit it if the Carmelites would give him the dowry which had passed to the convent upon her first novitiate, and the institution gave the money back and received the penitent.

At a military school at which the boy was educated this story came out, and was the cause of a duel between him and a schoolfellow, the result of which was that the other youth was maimed for life, and had to give up his career. As De Mouluy was recovering, the two boys had a long conversation, and Dunoisse promised that he would never touch the money which had come to his father in so unholy a manner. And this vow he kept for many years, giving lessons after school hours in order to get his pocket money—in fact, living the life of one of the poorest of the inmates, although his father was a rich man. Trained in this severe fashion, and helped by the early teaching of a little old lady who had been his English governess, mentally and morally Dunoisse became a strong man. Hearing by chance that the little old governess had fallen upon very evil times, he travelled to England to see her, and this brought him in contact with Ada Merling, who had just succeeded in establishing a home for invalid gentlewomen, which is still in existence in Lisson Grove. The two were mutually attracted. In a little interlude later on we learn that Ada Merling's mother, seeing that her daughter was so attracted, and fearing that a marriage might take place between her and Dunoisse, compelled Ada to promise that she would never marry a foreigner, or a Catholic. Meanwhile, unhappily, Dunoisse has fallen under the fascinations of Henriette de Roux, and is in consequence ruined both in character and purse.

LOUIS NAPOLEON. "PRINCE OF PRETENDERS."

Ada Merling has come in contact with Louis Napoleon; thenceforward he is the bugaboo of her existence. As we have never learned that Florence Nightingale conceived so terrible a hatred for the third Napoleon, we must suppose that it is Miss Graves who thinks of him as the cunning, shameless, impudicous, greedy wretch he is represented here; the "Prince of Pretenders who became by fraud and craft and treachery and murder Emperor of France." To his shameful policy she attributes the Crimean War and its ensuing disasters. Through him Dunoisse is cast into prison, and so tortured that when he comes out it is as an old and decrepit man. During his imprisonment he had time to think of his own crimes, for at the bidding of Madame de Roux he had spent upon her the money taken from his mother's convent, and which had been placed by his father in a bank to his credit.

A HORROR PICTURE OF THE CRIMEA.

Dunoisse and Ada meet again during the Crimean War, where both are giving themselves up wholly to helping the sufferings of others. Though the plot may be fiction, the facts of the horrors, miseries and shame of that war are true enough, and Miss Graves does not spare our sensibilities. Here is another of her forcible, if too wordily, descriptions:—

And, swathed in clotted rags of bandages, or nakedly exposed to the shuddering sight of men, were faces mutilated by loss of noses or lips; and blind faces, showing red, empty eye-sockets; or mere fragments of faces, shattered, and split, and mutilated by grape, and shrapnel, and shell-spinters; or cloven with great sword-strokes from the forehead to the chin.

It would not be fair to the writer to give further details from a book to which so much care and thought have been given. It may be asked why the tale of our incapacity, our wretched commissariat, and the shameful trickery that went on then should be revived; but forewarned is forearmed; and though it is to be hoped we are unlikely to be so unprepared again, yet the moral to be learned from such a history should never be forgotten, as the past so often is.

A VISION OF THE LADY OF THE LAMP.

The book closes with the death of Dunoisse. De Mouluy, become a cardinal, comes from a distance to receive his own pardon from and to give absolution to the dying man. A letter from Ada Merling, which was only to be delivered after her death, comes too late for Dunoisse to hear while living. But, believing that the soul often remains a prisoner for hours after the spark of life has been extinguished, the Cardinal read the letter aloud in the death-chamber. Dunoisse heard, and to him was given a vision of the Lady with the Lamp. Then:—

The vision faded, but the light of those eyes remained. He whom their ineffable mild gaze had turned on, standing by his own new grave in Golden Cemetery, understood at last. He comprehended the breadth and height of the Divine Love. He saw how Supreme Beneficence had worked for good and ultimate happiness through all the disappointments, labours, agonies, sorrows and sufferings of his own ended life on earth. He saw it dispersing through a million million channels, to irradiate, cleanse and transform the souls of men and make them fit for heaven. He saw it flowing outwards through the gentle hands of the woman, his soul's beloved, appointed to carry out the great work by which his own had been prompted and inspired. He reaped his harvest bountifully. And what had been a trembling hope in life became now after death a glorious certainty. For work not done in vain by any labourer, however humble or unskilled, whose aim and end are the honour and glory of God.

THE EAST—HUMAN AND OTHER WISE.

Born in Cairo, life had a daughter of a great dancer, who is the heroine of this book. Ariha was left, when her mother died, to the brutal ill-treatment of her father, a man of Eastern extraction, and proba-

\*The Soul of the Dancer. By Theodore Flaïau. Evelyn's Nish. (6s.)

When young and rich he had travelled in Europe, there saw and married her mother, but, losing all his money, Abu-el-Laylah returned to Cairo and sustained life as the keeper of one of the filthiest opium dens in the filthiest quarter of the city—which is saying a good deal. No one knew anything about him: "the Berberine servants who stole along the winding maze of narrow ways which led to his den; who, shoes in hand, padded along in the dust, their white *galabieh*s gleaming ghostlike through the gloom; who spent the long warm nights in gambling, or forgot them in the dreams of *hashish*—what did they care for his past? What concerns of theirs so long as he did not disturb the regular play of their vices?" Ariha had ever been full of fright and cursed and beaten; left to steal her food how she could, she had become as cruel as such a little slave might well be. Always hated, and familiar with misery, her great wonderment was "why people ever laughed." The dwelling in which her father kept her day by day was "about twelve feet square and of blocks of rough-cut stone, covered with the marks of ages of human use; the ceiling, high and dome-shaped, was black from the smoke of fire and the crude oil-lamps burnt by those forgotten occupants, who had scorned to alter their surroundings save to add an occasional coating of lilt. The uneven floor was covered with a litter of torn newspapers pieces, fruit skins, and an evil multitude of bits and scraps half trodden in upon other like layers." It was Ariha's business to scrape off the uppermost dirt from these unutterable rooms; but she was a dreamer of dreams, and in these found her sole solace, and, oddly enough, the instrument of her future success.

## CAIRO IN JULY.

Cairo itself is well described. We are first introduced to Ariha at noon <sup>of the</sup> July, when—

The sun shone in its <sup>topless</sup> sky, burning the very blues that it paled to <sup>brass</sup> yellows and faint greens. The narrow dust-coloured street shimmered and baked in the fervid beams, save where the ramshackle rough stone and wooden shops cast a sharp line of shade.

The hot air hung stagnantly, heavy with the rich malodours of the city earth, <sup>deceiving</sup> vegetable matter and crowded animal life.

The hum of the city's life had sunk to silence, and but a few distinct noises disturbed the burning siesta hours. A belated mule-cart carrying stone from the Mokattam hills quarries passed along some far street, its unspooled wheels creak-crack-cracking an intensely sharp staccato. A vendor of drinks rhythmically clanked and clapped his brass saucers, his cries mellowed by the distance. Slow circling above the houses a half-dozen kites screamed, and one swooped down with flapping wings to snatch a tit-bit from out of a pile of refuse.

There were no other sounds. Man and his beasts swooned and suffocated beneath the golden flood of heat and light.

But its great beauty <sup>is</sup> at night, for then—

The burning glare and white heat of day had long since given way to the summer night, that soft, odorous time when the breeze from the Mediterranean, sweetened and fragrant as it sweeps over the Delta crops, blows through the streets and lanes and maze of crooked, narrow ways, <sup>chasing</sup> from the city of its sweating, foetid air. There was that rich and smooth balm, that warmth and freshness which more than atones for the heat of the day.

## THE FASCINATION OF THE EAST.

Ariha goes to Europe, taken there through the self-sacrifice of two teachers in the Berlitz School in Cairo, a big-hearted man and woman whose friendship dated from their rescue of Ariha. Then comes her great triumph, when she takes London by storm. Marrying, she has two happy years, but, losing her husband from a fall when mountain-climbing, Ariha becomes numbed to all her interests and blind and deaf to all about her. Urged by the doctor, the two friends take her back to Cairo, where on Christmas Eve she again awakens to life and its possibilities, and we leave her in her own city, sure that her fuller life is but just beginning. For, as Mr. Flatau says:—

The charms of the East are many and varied; they weave themselves into a dazzling patchwork of memory, mistily veiled with imagination; and the result is a magic carpet, enchanted and irresistible, which we name "The Gal of the East." Egypt works this spell with cunning hands. There is no effacing it, and no hope of happiness or content in disobeying it.

There are a few Englishmen who live their lives in that sea of sand and flood of sunshine, and who curse every grain and beam. They will swear at the yellow-brown land whose glaring desert fatigues levels their hopes as it browns their skins and their souls. They will rave of green fields and white cliffs; of fogs, rain, and the exhilarating east wind; of theatres, hansom, and their once favourite restaurants.

But they will never remain away from the burning *khamsins* (hot desert wind) and the creak of the *sakkia* (water-wheel worked by oxen). A month in England, and they ache and pine for the part of them left in that hot, waveless sea.

The "Soul of the Dancer" is an original and unconventional story, breathing the very essence of youth.

## GOOD STORIES OF A GOOD ACTOR.\*

From thinking over the influence a popular player must wield to being obsessed by a desire to know all the phases through which such a man must pass before he attains eminence is not a long process. Mr. Edgar went farther still; he thinks there are many people who would desire a peep at the many personalities included in such a man as Martin Harvey, and hence the book before us. We must be prepared for a little hero worship—heroine worship, too, in this case, for the beloved wife who has been the actor's inspiration in many cases, and who, as Miss de Silva, shared in the benefits of the Lyceum teaching, was the writer's mainstay in getting his materials. There are more heroes than one; Martin Harvey's story could not be given without including Irving. The actor was the son of a man who loved the theatre, and who, being well-to-do, helped his son through his novitiate. But he could not, even if he had so desired, save him from the trials and agonies of such a man as the creator of "The Only Way." So we get tragedy as well as comedy in Mr. Edgar's pages.

\*Martin Harvey; Some Pages of His Life. By George Edgar (Grant Richards. 7s. 6d. net.)

**DRAWBACKS OF SUCCESS.**

Mr. Edgar was talking to Mrs. Harvey about the difficulties and pleasures of an actor's life:—

"People do not separate Sidney Carton from Martin Harvey or Mimi from myself," said Mrs. Harvey, "especially the simpler playgoers. They imagine we live the life of the play. They identify us with the actual self-sacrifice of Sidney Carton and Mimi." This is very embarrassing, and has proved a difficult influence to fight. It makes the choice of plays very uncertain, and all our new plays have to fight their way against this strange influence. Mr. Harvey in a new play, which presents him in a different light—say "The Broom of the Treashams"—offends some proportion of our audience at first. They simply will not reconcile his conduct in the new part with the exalted opinion they have formed of Sidney Carton. If I play comedy I offend those gentle people who find Mimi their ideal. I am Mimi to them, and when I play some part quite different, they feel—and say—"That is not what Mimi would have done." They love the old play, and we dare not change a button on the costumes. When I changed the colour of Mimi's dress the protests were so many that the old costume had to be replaced exactly as before."

**A "SLOW" STORY.**

Here is one story told by Martin Harvey against himself. Describing the rehearsal of one of his plays, he says:—

"Well, daddy," I said, stopping in the passage, "how did you like the play?"  
 "He pondered the question deeply."  
 "A little slow, sometimes," he said at length, and with great gravity.  
 "Where is it slow?" I asked.  
 "Wright eyed me with increasing defiance in his benevolent old eyes."  
 "Do you want to know?" he asked. "Do you want the truth?"  
 "Yes, of course," I replied. "Where is it slow?"  
 "Whenever you come on," he said, passing gravely on his way. "You want the truth, and now you've got it."

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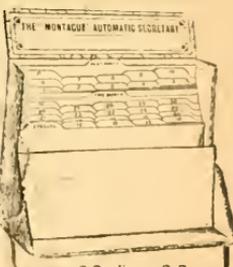
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actuary has at this valuation strengthened the policy  
 reserves of the section to the extent of £19,000 over  
 that required by a 3½ per cent. valuation.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigade held its annual ball  
 in aid of the fund for widows and orphans of former  
 members at the Cathedral Hall, Brunswick-gate,  
 Fitzroy on 19th inst. The gathering was a great suc-  
 cess, and gave enjoyment to about 600 dancers.

The box factory of Messrs. J. Derbyshire and Co. in  
 Grant-street, South Melbourne, was saved from a de-  
 structive fire last month by the prompt action of the  
 Fire Brigade. The factory contains two floors, and  
 with its contents is insured for £10,000 in the Norwich  
 Union Insurance Society. The damage done was slight.

In the Legislative Assembly on the 19th inst. a peti-  
 tion, relating to the affairs of the Colonial Mutual  
 Life Assurance Society Limited, signed by W. R.  
 Tate, of Armadale; G. Gill, Brighton; D. J. D'Arcy,  
 Williamstown; C. R. Archer, Brighton; and E. H.  
 Gibson, South Yarra: was presented, wherein were  
 made certain allegations of incapacity, or mismanage-  
 ment or fraud of the directors and manager of the  
 society. Following the publication in the daily press  
 of the details of the petition, Messrs. Moule, Hamilton  
 and Kiddle, the Colonial Mutual Society's solicitors,  
 forwarded to the Melbourne daily press the following  
 copy of a letter, which they had sent to the Attorney-  
 General under instructions from the directors of the  
 Society:—

"The Honourable the Attorney-General, Melbourne.  
 "Sir,—The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society  
 Limited have consulted us with reference to the peti-  
 tion presented to Parliament yesterday, according to  
 the reports in to-day's daily papers.

"The directors have read such reports, and instruct  
 us to say that the society has a full and complete an-  
 swer to every statement made, and court the fullest  
 inquiry into the allegations contained in the petition,  
 and are prepared to render you every assistance in  
 whatever inquiry you may think proper to institute  
 in the matter.

"With this object, and in order to expedite matters,  
 they are perfectly willing and anxious that the select  
 committee now sitting be empowered, if the Govern-  
 ment or Parliament so desires, to extend the scope of  
 its inquiry to cover all the matters referred to in the  
 petition, and to admit any evidence or any person or  
 persons desiring to give evidence upon the allegations  
 made in such petition.

"We have the honour to be, sir,

"Yours obediently.

"(Sgd.) MOULE, HAMILTON, and KIDDLE.

"20th September, 1912."

The following table shows the details of business  
 done by the savings department of the Commonwealth  
 Bank during the two months it has been operating in  
 Victoria:—

	New Accounts Deposits.		With- drawals.	
	£	£	£	£
First week	297	1580	28,045	154
Second week	56	577	32,068	784
Third week	30	956	42,856	1074
Fourth week	11	627	20,309	1955
Fifth week	9	515	23,234	1876
Sixth week	6	422	15,300	1799
Seventh week	3	394	20,984	3463
Eighth week	2	442	21,641	3274
Totals	414	5513	204,437	14,379

Mr. R. C. Fincham, the Melbourne manager of the  
 National Bank, was, on 20th September, at the annual  
 meeting of the Bankers' Institute, elected president  
 for the ensuing year. The retiring president is Mr.  
 P. C. de Crespigny, whose portrait will be hung in  
 the club-rooms in memory of his past services.

The report of the trustees of the Australian Widows'  
 Fund for the year ending December 31st, 1911, shows  
 the share of surplus of the Mutual Life and Citizens'  
 Assurance Co. Ltd., allotted to the Australian Widows'  
 Fund section is £49,012, which provides for 1911 a  
 compound reversionary bonus of 30s. per cent. The

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Institutions,  
&c.

Write for Catalogue  
giving illustrations  
and full particulars,  
together with concise  
and simple First Aid  
Instruction.

### THE "BOVAL" ACCIDENT EMERGENCY BOX FOR WORKS, COLLIERIES, SCHOOLS, STEAMSHIPS, &c.



EMERGENCY BOX, consisting of a stout Teakwood Case, polished on the outside, the interior fitted with divisions for the bottles. It is provided with stout handles, and brass automatic fastener.

**CONTENTS.**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Figured Triangular Bandage</li> <li>3 Plain Triangular Bandages</li> <li>6 2 in. Absorbent Cotton Bandages.</li> <li>6 2 1/2 in. " " "</li> <li>6 3 in. " " "</li> <li>1 Roll Rubber Adhesive Plaster.</li> <li>1 Field Tourniquet.</li> <li>1 Pair Surgical Scissors.</li> <li>Supply of Syringe.</li> <li>1 Metal Box containing Absorbent Wool.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Metal Box containing Boric Lint.</li> <li>1 Metal Box containing Absorbent Lint.</li> <li>1 Metal Box containing Cotton Swabs or Mops</li> <li>1 4 oz. Stopped Bottle containing Solution of Phenate of Soda.</li> <li>1 4 oz. Stopped Bottle containing Friars Balsam.</li> <li>1 4 oz. Stopped Bottle containing Sal Volatile.</li> <li>1 4 oz. Stopped Bottle containing Caron Oil</li> <li>1 4 oz. wide-mouth Stopped Bottle containing Mineral.</li> <li>1 Glass Measure, and a supply of Safety Pins, &amp;c.</li> </ul> |
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Instructions on Lid.

Price - - - - £1 12s. 6d.