THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA

9d.

MARCH, 1906.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

AUSTRALIA'S UNHAPPY INSANE.

THE LAND OF SILENCE.

JOHN BURNS OF BATTERSEA.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA, Equitable Building, Melbourne.

[Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

Minneapolis Journal.]
King John Refusing to Sign the Magna Charta.

EDITORIAL.

I have again to thank subscribers who have sent the names of friends for me to send sample copies to, but there are thousands of our subscribers who may yet perform this kindly office. To these, when they do, I shall be grateful.

Next month I propose to give short pithy statements of the views of a number of prominent people of varying shades of opinion on the subject of "The Church and Social Reform." This is in the air. My own opinions on the matter are well known. I believe that, apart altogether from any political party, every suggestion that tends to the elevation of man, spiritually, mentally, physically, socially, should be considered and sifted, no matter whether it comes from Freetrade, Protectionist, Labour, or Independent Party; that on the question of social reform all sections should unite, and that the Church, as the institution which is the greatest exponent of Christ's teaching, must not drag behind the modern upward movement, but get into the van and lead it. It will be its own fault if any movement of good is apart from it. In Australasia we are at something in the nature of a crisis. If the Church infuses into the movement that is with us the Christ-spirit of personal sacrifice, it will be fulfilling its 20th century destiny: but not unless. Next month we will deal with the matter at length.

W. H. JUDKINS.

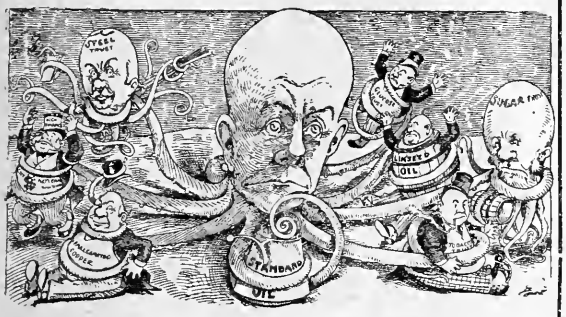
A subscriber writes:—"You do incalculable good by the publication of such articles as that on 'The Housing Problem' and others that affect the welfare of the people."

Esperanta Klubo, Melbourne.

Legantoj de la artikoloj aperigitaj antau nelonge en la "Review of Reviews" estos interesataj sciigante ke Esperanta Klubo ekzislas en Melbourno, kaj oni petas ke interesatojn korespondu kun la Sekretario au Prezidanto, adrese 25 Rathdown Street, Carlton.

Melbourne Esperanto Club.

Readers of recent articles in "The Review of Reviews" will be interested to learn that an Esperanto Club exists in Melbourne, and those interested are requested to correspond with the Secretary or President, at 25 Rathdown Street, Carlton.



Minneapolis Journal.]

The Octopus of Octopi.

Minneapolis Journal.]

Standard Oil Investigation.

Standard Oil—"You see, we are just turning over a new leaf.'

The Bystander.]

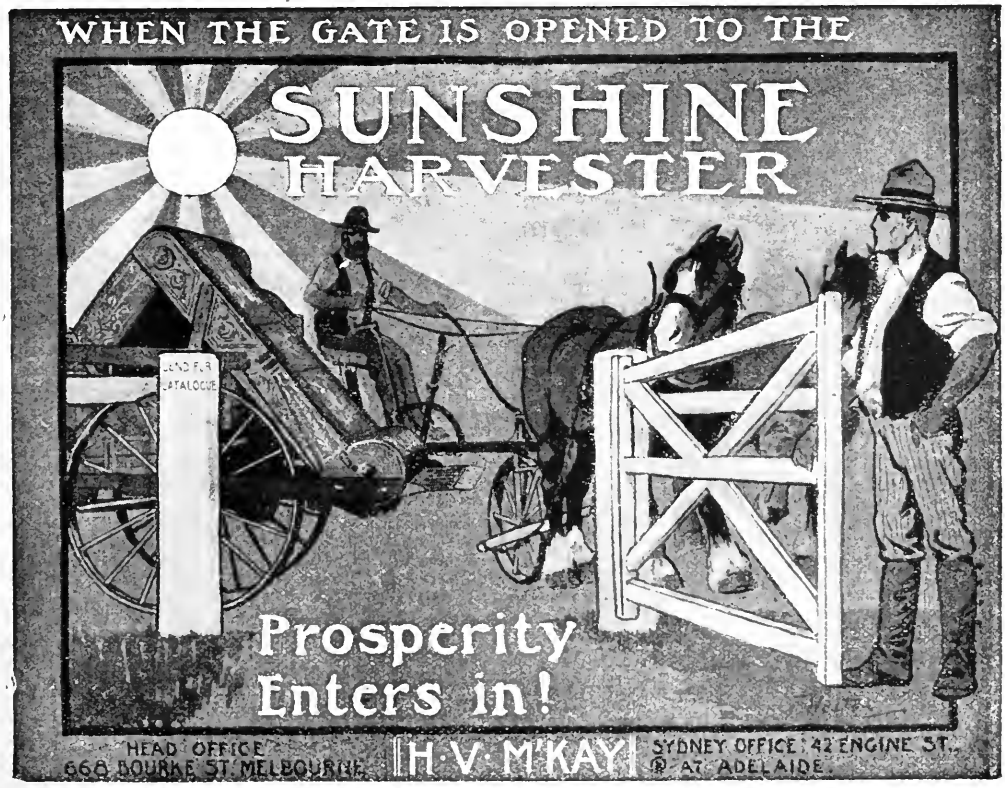
The anctity of the Hearth.

STOUT MATRON TO CANVASSER: "My 'usband is out just now, and I'd ask yer in to wait for 'im, but—well yer know this is a *terrible* place for scandal!"

Minneapolis Journal.]

A Substitute.

The President shook hands 9052 times yesterday. Before another New Year's reception he might have a little help from outside.



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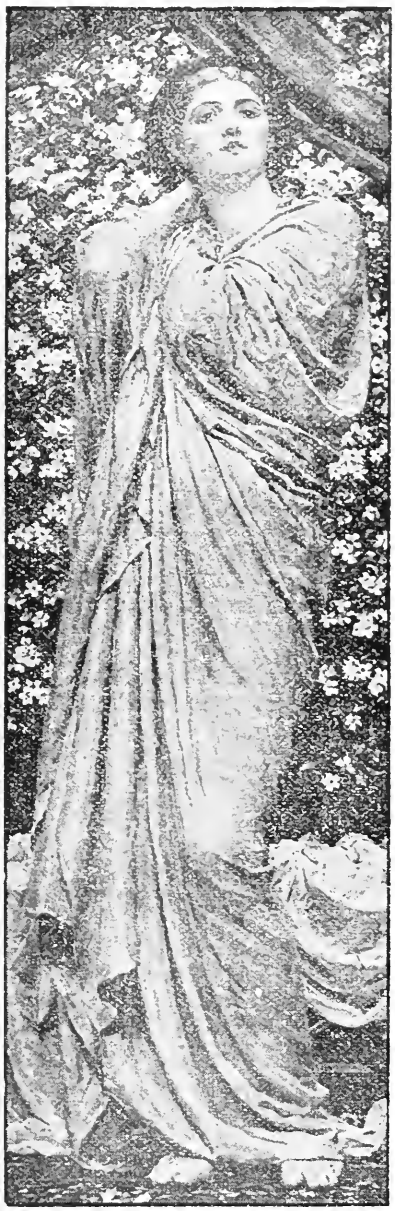

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

(ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 8/6.)

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
W. T. STEAD.

AUSTRALASIAN EDITOR:
WILLIAM H. JUDKINS.

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THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

HOLMAN HUNT. (See page 235.)

From an engraving supplied by Bernard & Co., Melbourne.

MARCH 20, 1906.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, MELBOURNE.

THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

Captain Cresswell's Report.

The report of Captain Cresswell, the Director of the Naval Forces to the Federal Government, on the question of the naval defences of the Commonwealth, is a masterly production—a model of directness and terseness. Captain Cresswell has known what he wanted to say, and he has said it in plain, unequivocal language. It certainly does not make palatable reading, for it is not a comfortable thing to be told that the bolts on your doors, and the catches on your windows, are utterly ineffective against the most bungling burglar that tries to effect an entrance to your house. Practically, however, that is what he says. "We have no modern vessels in the naval forces. With the exception of the torpedo boats, all the vessels are far behind the times in design and fighting value. In addition, they have been at least twenty-one years in service in Australia." During the last twenty years there has been a tremendous advance in naval armaments and vessels, and yet the Australian vessels have not only not been kept in line with this advance, but have receded from their original condition by their long years of service. It seems certain from what he says, that as far as our gunboats are concerned, we may put all flattery as to our efficiency aside.

An Unvarnished Tale.

With regard to the *personnel* of the crews, Captain Cresswell does not grow any more optimistic than he is over the vessels themselves. He says that while the individual efficiency is satisfactory, in point of numbers and organisation it is unsatisfactory for the effective working even of the present vessels. The permanent officers' list has been allowed to become attenuated until it is in a condition bordering on collapse. It is certainly time that we put our thinking caps on, when the Director of the Naval Forces states that "The Naval Forces remain to-day in a condition of arrested reduction and uncertainty." This is bad reading, but it is nevertheless necessary that Australia should exactly know its position if it is going to arrive at efficiency. Before any cure can be effected in a diseased body, the disease and its extent must both be known. We have been so content to flatter ourselves upon our supposed immunity from danger through our isolation, that it comes somewhat as a shock to us to know that things are quite as bad as they are, and that we should be in such a parlous condition if isolation gave no immunity. Of course everybody has known in a general way that our naval resources have not been the most complete, but the report leaves no doubt as to their value, and it ought to have a good effect upon us to be told what our condition really is.

Captain Cresswell's Suggestions.

Captain Cresswell's suggestions as to what is necessary are terse and to the point—three cruiser destroyers, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, and fifteen torpedo boats, first and second class, at an estimated cost of £1,768,000, with £532,000 added for maintenance, making up a total of £2,300,000, which he proposes should be expended in seven years, is his irreducible minimum tor, anxious to secure what he considers necessary, penditure of £120,000 per annum in peace time, including an addition of 456 men to the permanent forces, and 466 to the naval militia. This is very businesslike and to the point, but in matters of this kind it is impossible to do more than generalise as to cost. It is not likely either that the Naval Director, anxious to secure what he considers necessary, would over-estimate the cost, and judging from the way in which expenditure generally mounts up when large naval orders are in course of execution, it is probable that Captain Cresswell's estimate is very much below the mark. This is a feature which needs a lot of careful consideration. It is probable that another million pounds would have to be added to his estimate.

Where Would the Money Come From?

Of the necessity for an increased armament everybody must be persuaded, though how we are going to raise the money is another question. If the Customs are asked to bear the burden, it can, of course, be done; but they are burdened quite enough as it is. If a scheme to increase local naval efficiency be carried out, and if the Government feel that they cannot load the Customs more, (although that is hardly likely to eventuate, as they have a leaning that way), the States will have to

come to their aid. A progressive Land Tax would probably be a most satisfactory way of settling the difficulty, for in that case those best able to pay would contribute most to the country's necessities. However, the question is likely to tax the ingenuity of Mr. Deakin and his Government, for some people are always ready to cavil when increased expenditure takes place, no matter how necessary it may be. People like taxation which is indirect, although the ultimate effect on the pocket may be exactly the same, or even a little worse than direct.

The Australasian Squadron Not Enough.

Of course some people cite the Australian section of the British squadron as a sufficient shield for our coasts, but the difficulty in connection with that lies here. If England were at war, it would probably be necessary to withdraw a section of the Australasian squadron in order to protect commerce on the high seas. The battle for Australia would almost surely be fought a good many thousands of miles away from our own coasts, and it would in all probability be necessary for Britain to concentrate her power and resources a long way from Australia. Certain it is that, if England's sea power were destroyed, Australia would stand a very poor chance of defending herself. It stands to reason, therefore, that in addition to the Australasian squadron, we should have some local resources in order to somewhat defend ourselves against the casual visit of an enemy prowling round to see what he could pick up while our screen of fighting ships was away. That is precisely where the necessity for an Australian navy, small though it may be, comes in. Of course some people urge that we have our Harbour Forts and our Land Forces, and we are inclined to cite with pride the fact that our men did very well in South Africa without training, and to argue that they would do equally well at home. But the probability is that no land fighting-man would ever catch sight of the enemy. His operations would be limited to shelling a city from a point comfortably out of sight of land, or to lying in wait for trading vessels along the coast. What an easy thing it would be for one or two warships to paralyse the whole of our inter-State sea-borne trade! The half-comical aspect of the question has often been suggested, of an army of men dodging backwards and forwards over hundreds of miles of railway, to try to concentrate near a point where an enemy's warship was last seen. Necessary, of course, a land force is, but the sea force is more so, to keep the coast clear for inter-State traffic, and to be able to ward off for a time the enemy from our gates while the squadron is away guarding the heart of the Empire. Something like that suggested by Captain Cresswell is necessary. Captain Cresswell thinks that with what he has suggested a defensive line might be established, which would give security to our naval bases, our populous centres, and our commerce, a kind of improvised fire brigade to keep a fire under till the well-equipped brigade with all necessary appliances can arrive upon the scene.

Bearing Our Share of the Burden.

And why should not we help to bear the burden? What rhyme or reason is there in our leaning year after year on the Mother Country, asking her to protect us when we ought to be looking after ourselves. Of course we make our naval contribution, and sometimes are inclined to think that we do not get enough for it, grumbling because boats not of the latest class are sent to us, forgetting all the time that we are at one of the extremities of the land projections of the globe, and that the vital parts of the Empire lie about the coasts of Europe. We should not, therefore, grumble too much, but rather should we assist in every way that we can to carry the burden. If our national and our home life are worth anything they are worth protecting, and a liberal contribution in order to preserve our coasts from attack may be, after all, a very cheap insurance premium. God grant that the day may never come when defence will be necessary. Nevertheless, the country, like the man who, knowing of the presence of danger, does not strengthen the doors, catches and window-bolts of his home, is foolish in the extreme.

The Injustice of Justice.

Strange are the vagaries of justice. One is often amazed or grieved, as the circumstances warrant, in noting her strange inconsistencies. Surely she sits and judges with wide-open eyes. One grows accustomed to queer judicial proceedings, but it is a rare thing to see the pendulum swinging to such wonderful extremes as it has done within the last few weeks in Victoria. A man who embezzled some money from a bank has received a sentence of nearly three years' imprisonment, while a man who murdered his mother by stabbing her to the heart received only one year, and another man who shot his sister and killed her was sentenced to only two years; and immediately after that, a man who wrote a letter to another man, threatening to kill him, received three years' imprisonment. In the eyes of the law, therefore, it is a greater crime to threaten to kill anyone than to actually kill them. Where the justice comes in is not apparent. "The law is a hass," one exclaims when reading things like this at his breakfast-table. Nevertheless an uncomfortable feeling is engendered. The justice of justice is likely to become a mere figure of speech.

The Tobacco Commission's Report.

The Royal Commission on the Tobacco Monopoly has presented its report, or rather reports, for out of the six members four have signed one report. Senator Keating has not signed any

report, and Senator Gray has presented a report which is very much a minority one. It will be remembered that the Commission had to enquire as to whether a combine existed, whether it had any effect on the industry of the cultivation of tobacco in Australia, and whether it was advisable or otherwise for the Government to take over the industry. The majority report affirms that a combine does exist, that it has a prejudicial effect on the cultivation of tobacco in the Commonwealth, and that it is advisable for the Government to run the business. As there seems to be no provision in the present constitution to enable the tobacco business to be taken over, the Commissioners suggest that the matter should be submitted to a referendum at the next general election. After all, it is questionable whether very much good has been obtained by the inquiry. Those who indulge in the soporific drug are inclined to look upon it as a luxury, and it probably does not do the Commonwealth or the smokers any harm that they should have to pay the higher prices which the Commission asserts the combine results in. It is interesting, however, to note that the Trust evil is with us. From 70 to 80 per cent. of the Australian tobacco trade it is supposed the combine handles. Certainly it is an indication of the fact that anti-trust legislation is necessary. Combines are not good, and whether it be of tobacco or any staple form of produce, it is not the best thing to have the output controlled by a few men. Mr. Deakin well deserves the thanks of the community if he makes these things, which have proved such a curse in America, impossible in Australia.

Australasian Loans.

The croakers who are continually asserting that capital is leaving Australia must have received rather an unwelcome blow the other day when it was known that New Zealand had successfully floated a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent. in Melbourne and Sydney, and that the Victorian Government had also got very much more money than they wanted in their application for £1,600,000 of the public's money. The fact is that Australasia is in an extremely prosperous condition, and there is any amount of money awaiting investment, a very different condition of affairs to that which existed some three or four years ago, when very few had money to spare, and it was almost impossible to get money either for love or money. Matters look extremely hopeful with regard to all the States. It is expected that Victoria will have a very large surplus, South Australia is in the happy position of being able to offer the other States friendly loans, and, given no more national disasters in the shape of droughts, things ought to be merry in Australia for some time to come. The cables from London, which announce that London financiers were somewhat irritated at the issue of the loans locally, came rather as a matter of surprise. Probably a good deal of personal pique lay behind it, for a rich harvest was saved for Australian people which would otherwise have gone to London. It is not at all likely, however, that Australia will go to London for money, if she can raise it locally. The expenses of the loans, although they total some £26,600, will have a set-off, for interest will be paid in Melbourne in future instead of London, thus giving the Treasurer the use of the interest money for one hundred days, and there will also be a saving on exchange. Furthermore, the rate of interest is 3½ per cent., as against 4½ per cent. in London, and the Government, therefore, gains all the way round.

Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co.] [*Photo.*

The Late Mr. F. W. Haddon,
Editor of the *Argus* for 31 years.

The New Hebrides.

Australia has been thrown into somewhat of commotion during the last few days by a cable message to the effect that the New Hebrides question has been settled by a joint British-French Commission. It was unfortunate that some days elapsed before any official word reached Australia. At first sight it seemed as though the decision had been arrived at without any reference to the Federal Government, a course of action it was hard to believe the British Government would adopt. However, fears were set aside, and it seems that the proposals are to be referred to Australia. On the face of them, they are not going to be satisfactory to Australians. The constitution of a tribunal to settle land disputes is not by any means the most important thing to be done. It seems to be forgotten that the islands were originally annexed by Britain, and that the natives themselves have expressly stated their desire, and indeed have prayed, to be placed under British rule. Another point, which it

Adelaide Express.]

A Political Challenge.

REID: "No, I won't pick up your glove. I've a standing engagement to fight the gentleman behind me."
DEAKIN: "But that's only a phantom, man."
REID: "Well, to tell the truth, I prefer fighting shadows. It's easier."
The glove is labelled "Fiscal Issue."

is certain will not be acceptable to those who know most about the position of the affairs in the islands, is that evidently the rights of the natives are not to be considered. The natives in the past have suffered very grave injustice because they have been unable to present their claims, and land has been forcibly taken from them. Furthermore, from the information to hand, it seems as though no greater police power is to be given than in the past, and this has been very unsatisfactory. We do not intend to follow the example of some of the daily newspapers, and criticise the position before we really know the state of affairs, but seeing that Australian interests are more intimately affected than any other, Australia ought certainly to have a large voice in the settlement. Hitherto we have been unable to do anything on account of the divided control of the islands. The question is still fraught with very grave difficulties, and it is certain that the position Australia has taken up will not be surrendered without her straining every nerve to maintain her position. The Commonwealth Government might do a very great deal towards the establishment of the position of the British settlers if she were to admit their products duty free; but this small concession—small to us, but great to the islanders—they seem unwilling to give.

A Patchwork Quilt.

Some very curious positions are arising in view of the approaching Federal elections. The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures in Melbourne has written to the Political Labour Council, asking that the members of the latter shall unite with the former in order to prevent, if possible, two Protectionists from fighting against one Freetrader, pointing out that that kind of procedure lost many seats to Protectionists in past elections. The Political Labour Council has replied to the effect that it of itself cannot enter into any such negotiations, but that it is prepared to send representatives to discuss the matter for a future report to its annual conference in April. This is rather a curious combination between parties, which on the one side have volubly asserted the claims of Capital, and on the other as forcibly the claims of Labour. It will be rather curious to see what the effect of the combination will be. On the other hand, Mr. Reid, speaking in Sydney, has been urging all Protectionists who were anti-Socialists to join Freetraders and leave the fiscal question severely alone. This, he stated, would give something like a level fight. The possibilities of the level fight become very apparent when it becomes manifest that the Government Party is doing all it can to provoke a fight on the fiscal question. The probability will be that the next Federal election will prove as great a mix-up as the last. Half-a-dozen different main issues will be raised, and the chaos of parties will be as great as before.

Tasmania in Chains.

Tasmania has again acknowledged herself bound hand and foot to one of our most glaring vices for the sake of revenue. Replying to a deputation from the annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which met in Hobart last month, the Premier said that Tattersall was licensed for the sake of the revenue, and that because of it the evil would not be removed. This is a frank but saddening admission. For £50,000 a year Tasmania sells herself to one of the most

"*Hop*." *in The Bulletin.*]

Re Anti-Socialism.

The Protectionists upon whom Mr. Reid is relying have not yet stated publicly on which of these bases they are willing to form an alliance, or, for the matter of that, whether they are willing to form one at all. And it is this information for which the anti-Socialist movement is now practically stuck up.—*Sydney D. T.*

THE ELEPHANT: "Now, I wonder if that is intended for me!"

gigantic vices of the age. As compared with this, it is cheering to note that steps have been taken by the Federal Government to prevent German and Dutch lotteries launching thousands of lottery circulars into Australia under cover of envelopes bearing English stamps. It seems that these circulars are printed in England to deceive the authorities, and recently a letter was received from the Secretary of the British Postal Department, expressing regret that the British Postmaster-General had not any power to refrain from despatching packets that were merely suspected of containing lottery circulars. This at first sight looks as though nothing could be done to prevent the continuance of the evil, but it is cheering to note that the British authorities are prepared to take action in other directions, and that only as late as October last they took steps to bring about the conviction, with a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, of a printer of similar circulars. It is becoming evident that the Post Office may become a great reforming institution, through exercising its power to refuse to carry anything that is of an objectionable character.

Cutting up Large Estates.

The question of a Progressive Land Tax is gradually being forced into prominence in Australia, and the discussion of the matter by the Leader of the Opposition and by Mr. J. C. Watson will not be without a great deal of benefit and public enlightenment. Mr. Reid's contention that a proposal for a graduated tax means confiscation will not hold water, for, as Mr. Watson points out, there would probably be a large exemption up to say £5000, so that it could be easily escaped by cutting up land and selling it, market value being obtained for it. Clearly something of the kind is necessary. Crown lands for settlement have practically gone, and the steps which the States are taking to break up large estates gives ample proof that legislation of some kind that will produce this effect is necessary. Mr. Swinburne, the Victorian Minister of Water Supply, who has lately been on a visit to New Zealand, has expressed surprise at the way in which the idea of a Progressive Land Tax was a matter of conviction amongst men of all classes throughout that favoured colony. That may be because New Zealand has realised more acutely than the other States the necessity for the cutting up of the land, so as to provide farm areas for men of small means. Certain it is that, although a few years ago the idea was looked upon as chimerical, and wildly revolutionary, in a few years it will have become an established fact. The Victorian Lands Department has done good work in the acquisition of large estates. It has thrown open some thousands of acres of land, and the results achieved have more than justified the action which has been taken. But the same result would be achieved automatically if it became impossible for owners of large tracts to hold them only partially cultivated.

Johnstone, O'Shannessy & Co. [*Photo.*

Mr. Justice Holroyd, Acting Chief Justice of Victoria,
Who anticipates shortly retiring from the Bench, after a long and honoured career.

The South Australian Local Option Polls.

Temperance is having a boom in Australasia. New Zealand scored a great victory last December, New South Wales has got fairly under weigh with her new Liquor Bill, and South Australia now reaps the reward of her patient waiting for fifteen years. That long time ago it was decided that, after the passing of a decade and a half, the South Australian people should have a voice in the closing of public-houses without any monetary compensation. It is not by any means an ideal measure, but, nevertheless, it gives a considerable power to the electors. It provides for a possible reduction of licenses by one-third of the existing number. Moreover, the women have a vote, and these two things alone are sufficient to give a free people a mighty weapon to smite the liquor traffic.

What the Issues Were.

It will interest those in other parts of Australia to know that the issues voted upon were:—

That Licenses be reduced by one-third.
That Licenses be reduced by one-sixth.
That License be continued as at present.
That new Licenses be granted.

A voting-paper of that kind is something of a Dutch

puzzle for the ordinary voter, and the cloudiness is increased when it is remembered that a separate ballot-paper of this kind was issued to each voter for publicans', wine, storekeepers' colonial wine, storekeepers', and club licenses. The excitement was most intense. Huge processions marched through the streets. Audiences of from twenty to twenty-five thousand people were addressed in the open-air, and the greatest excitement induced, especially by the addresses of Mr. Samuel Mauger, M.P., and Mrs. Harrison Lee, who had gone over from Victoria. The result of the Polls is that, with the exception of Adelaide City, reduction was carried all over the place, and even in the city itself licenses other than publicans' were reduced. As a result there will be an ending of eighty-one licenses without a penny of compensation being paid. A most charming proposal was made by the Traffic to the effect that the Liquor Party would allow publicans' licenses in Adelaide City to be reduced, provided they were distributed nicely over the suburban districts which had voted reduction. It is hard to imagine that they were in earnest, or that they believed that, even if they had the power, the Temperance Party would allow the Traffic to escape out of a small area in which they had managed to corral it. The results are highly satisfactory, and probably prophetic of what may be in other States when the people get the power of dealing with the Traffic into their own hands.

New Zealand's Penny Post, &c.

Australia is not yet willing to adopt the penny post, either in its own borders, or to its nearest neighbour, New Zealand. Only here and there in Australia penny rates obtain. Speaking in New Zealand a few days before he left for Rome, Sir Joseph Ward gave an idea of what the penny post had saved the people of New Zealand. Since 1901 the people had saved £380,000 on postage in the colony alone. On letters sent outside the colony £29,000 had been saved. During five years, therefore, the people of the colony had paid over £400,000 less than they would have paid under the old rate. This is a faint illustration of what the Government can do in reducing the taxation on a small everyday expenditure. With regard to the sixpenny telegram, too, although it was prophesied that it would not be a financial success in New Zealand, a saving of £383,631 had been effected for the people. In the railways, also, travelling rates had been reduced, so that in the three great functions of the State for the people, the interests of the latter were being truly conserved. Australia lags strangely behind the steps of her neighbour in this respect, and it is time that a forward movement was made.

Workers' Dwellings.

Some time ago we announced the fact that the Seddon Government had put through a bill for the erection of workers' dwellings, and it will not be long now before the scheme is in course of operation. Land has been set apart at the chief centres, and houses will soon be in course of erection. The Government intends to ensure sufficient diversity of design to prevent anything like a Government brand being upon the houses, and if the intentions of the Department are carried out, it is probable that the results will be so good in the matter of completeness and general effect that it may be called upon to extend its operations to a degree which at present it does not anticipate. Seeing that the proper housing of the people is such a large factor in national development, there ought to be only one answer as to whether a Government could do a better thing than see that its people are housed comfortably and cheaply.

Tasmania's Government Policy.

The Premier of Tasmania has delivered his Government policy. Tasmania has been rather badly hit by Federation, and Captain Evans placed in the forefront of his speech the fact that the cost of the transferred departments to the Commonwealth had grown by £85,000, while the loss to the country through Customs revenue was over £160,000. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that he strongly favours the retention of the Braddon Clause. What Captain Evans wants is an arrangement which would give immediate relief to the State by assuring the return of a sum equal to the annual interest bill. The madness of the Australian States in days past in allowing Crown lands to go out of their hands so freely is being demonstrated everywhere, and at last the Tasmanian Premier finds it necessary to propound a policy similar to that being adopted by some of the other States with regard to the re-purchase of alienated lands. If severe experience can teach Governments lessons, not one foot of land ought to be alienated in the future, and moreover, the land that is resumed should not be allowed to pass out of the hands of the Crown. That is where Victoria is making her mistake in an otherwise splendid policy, through the selling of the freehold of the lands she takes over, thus imposing upon future generations a tremendously heavy burden, for as fast as population warrants it, the process of cutting up still further will have to be carried out, and value upon value will have to be added, as the years go by, to the lands recently purchased.

The Melbourne A.N.A. Exhibition.

The exhibition of colonial manufactures, which I mentioned in last issue was being held in Melbourne, has been concluded, and has proved to be, contrary to the experience of most exhibitions, a pronounced success, financial and otherwise. The

Harvie & Sutcliffe, Photo.] *Kindly lent by the "Weekly Times."*

The ship "Speke," wrecked at Westernport last month; 25 of the crew were saved and one drowned.

exhibition was open four weeks, and was so well organised by the A.N.A. that a net profit of £3000 has been made. It is estimated that the total attendances numbered 400,000. A very commendable decision on the part of the Directors was that £1500 of the profit should be refunded to the exhibitors. This meant that the money which was paid by them for space will be returned, and that they got their show-space free. The balance of the profit is to be used in carrying through future exhibitions and various displays aimed at the overthrow of the local and foolish prejudice against Australian goods. This example may well be followed by the other States.

Open Commissions of Enquiry.

A very pleasing fact to note during the last month has been the tendency to hold commissions of enquiry, in which the public are interested, in public. There has been too great a tendency to hold enquiries of certain kinds in private, so that the public were never rightly informed as to the rights and wrongs of a case. Specially was this the case with regard to departmental matters. But during the month the Gembrook Railway Accident and the Insane Asylum Scandal in Victoria, and the Hawker case in connection with the Defence Department, all of which formerly would have been conducted in the privacy of departmental offices, are being conducted in the light of day. This is just another instance of the way in which the rights of the people are coming to be observed, and is another proof of the growing consciousness that the people constitute the State, and that no part of its government and administration is to be restricted to a select few. It is one of the signs of the times, and is not to be ignored.

The Japanese Famine.

It is encouraging to have to comment upon the fact that at last, although late, some steps are being taken to provide a Relief Fund for the Japanese famine. The matter has been taken up by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, and as a result a large quantity of produce will be shipped off to Japan. It ought to be so. The feeling which a good many people have against the Japanese has for a considerable time prevented the movement making a start, but now that it is commenced, it is to be hoped that it will assume large proportions.

securing a gr...

LONDON, February 1st, 1906. By W. T. STEAD.

The Political Revolution.

January, 1906, has been a famous month in the annals of human progress. In one brief fortnight the four nations of the United Kingdom have, with unanimous voice, pronounced capital sentence upon a great political party and installed in office by an unprecedented majority the most Radical Administration ever formed in Great Britain. The last Victorian Parliament met December 3rd, 1900. The first Edwardian Parliament meets on February 19th, 1906. The extent of the political revolution which has just been accomplished before our eyes may be seen from a comparison of the following figures:—

	1900.	1906.	Liberals.	Unionists.
Unionists	402	157		—245
Liberals	185	429	+ 244	
Nationalists	82	83	1	
Speaker	1	1		
	670	670		

Among the Liberals in 1906 are included 54 Labour men, of whom 33 are pledged to independent action. But as upon almost all the issues that divide the parties the Independent Labour men are more Liberal than the Liberals, just as on all Irish questions the Nationalists are greater Home Rulers than the Liberals, the significance of the political revolution is intensified rather than diminished by the presence of the Labour men in the new Parliament.

The Significance of the Overturn.

The Election was a comprehensive malediction pronounced by the Democracy of the Four Nations upon the party which by refusing arbitration precipitated an unnecessary war, and then abused the temporary electoral advantage due to the war fever to set back the clock and revolutionise the foundations of our national existence. It was a rebuke, unprecedented in its severity, of the party which had been guilty of usurpation masked by the forms of the Constitution, and a peremptory reminder that those who govern Englishmen should play the game and act "straight." The tactics of the Artful Dodger, the trickery of the thimble-rigger, and the cleverness of the professors of the three-card trick have been so angrily resented by John Bull, that, it is to be hoped, we have witnessed their final disappearance from the parliamentary arena. Honesty is the best policy after all, and the statesmen who aspire to rule the Empire will have to adopt some other ideal than that of partners at a game of whist playing with marked cards. John Bull does not like it. He does not mean to have it, and he has put his foot down with such emphasis as to squelch the late Cabinet almost out of existence. Never has political indignation been expressed with such emphatic reference to the individuals personally responsible. For some days it seemed as if no member of the late Cabinet was to be permitted to return to Parliament. Mr. Balfour fell on the first day. After him Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. Long, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, and Mr. Lyttelton followed in the dismal procession to the bottom of the poll. Mr. Arnold-Forster only polled a minority of votes at Croydon, although he retained his seat. Short of setting up a guillotine in Parliament Square, and shearing off the heads of the members of the late Ministry, it was impossible to express in more emphatic fashion the national verdict upon a political party and its chiefs.

Mr. T. G. Horridge, K.C., Manchester, E.
Who had the honour of defeating Mr. Balfour.

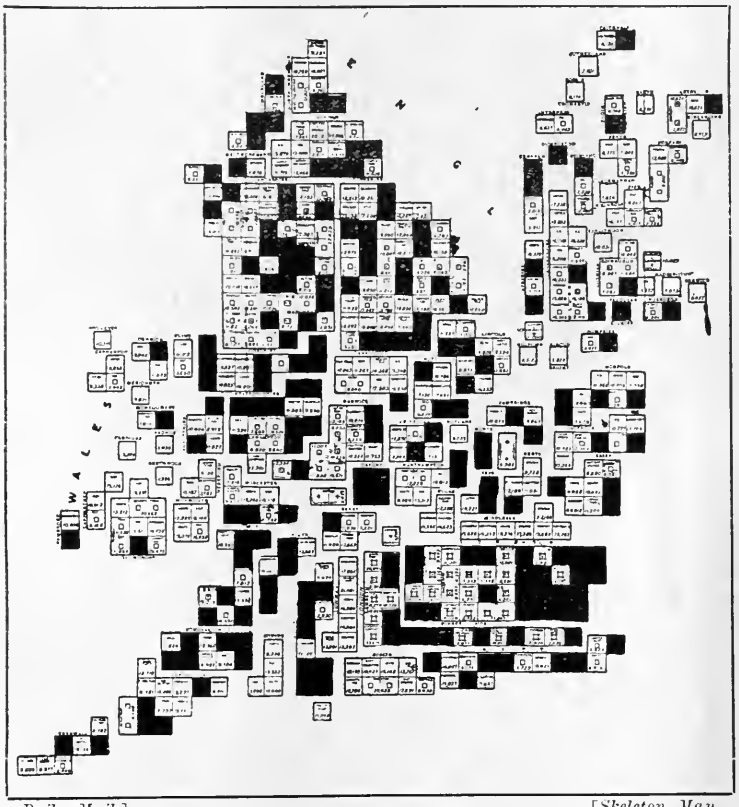
The Funeral of Protection.

The chief offender was spared alive, together with his son Austen and his six satellites, in order that they might be compelled to endure the additional humiliation of assisting at the obsequies of their cause. In somewhat similar fashion Roman generals spared the lives of their most distinguished captives, reserving them to enhance the glories of their triumph. There have always been Protectionists left in England. The relics of the Amorites linger long in the land after Canaan has passed into the effective occupation of the Chosen People. But the recent revival of Protection from its "dead and damned" condition was solely one man's work. All the force that there was of the agitation in favour of Tariff Reform was generated under the hat of Joseph Chamberlain. He was the Tariff Reform movement. If at any time he had disappeared the whole agitation would have collapsed like a house of cards. Nothing could illustrate this more effectively than the evidence which the General Election afford-

Photograph by] MRS. L. V. HARCOURT. *[Lafayette.*

Mrs. "Lulu" Harcourt accompanied her husband to all his election meetings during the Rossendale contest, attending no fewer than thirteen meetings during three days. She was very popular wherever she went, and after the declaration of the poll, in a bright and cheery address, she thanked the women of the constituency for their help in securing a great victory for the cause of Free Trade.

ed as to the fact that the infected area was strictly conterminous with Highbury and the environs thereof. Mr. Chamberlain was unable to infect other districts with the Protectionist contagion. Wherever he spoke to listening thousands in his pilgrimage of passion the constituencies he addressed took special good care to return Free Traders at the head of the poll. Only Birmingham, where he had established his influence when a Radical on foundations too firm to be shaken even if he had turned Mormon or had advocated an Autocracy, remained faithful to him when the nation was put to the test. Hence Mr. Chamberlain with his six retainers and his son Austen have been returned to Westminister to walk as chief mourners behind the hearse of the corpse of Protection as it is borne to the unhallowed grave into which it will be flung amid the dismal universal curse which rises from the heart of four nations.



Daily Mail.] [*Skeleton Map.*

Prediction—July, 1905.

Seats to be lost by the Unionists marked black.

Electoral Reform.

Sir George Trevelyan has suggested that the first session of the new Parliament should be utilised for passing a Bill reforming the Registration laws, which are admittedly in urgent need of reform. But it is difficult to attack the electoral question piecemeal. Registration is tied up with other questions. The payment of the returning officers' expenses leads directly to the payment of members. Any dealing with the lodger franchise will raise the question of the franchise, and it is now abundantly evident that Ministers have got to make up their minds to deal with the question of woman's suffrage. Some of them dislike it as intensely as Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman disliked the enfranchisement of the working man. But it is impossible for the concession of the just claims of the working women to be postponed indefinitely because half a dozen Cabinet Ministers fail to see that, if any of the old Liberal watchwords are true, the demand of the women is irresistible. All that is needed to convince them that the situation is not one in which they can indulge their illogical and illiberal prejudices, is a demonstration that the majority which supports them is pledged to woman's suffrage, and means to pass a Woman's Suffrage Bill before there is another appeal to the country. The working women have shown that they are in earnest on this question. The Labour men are practically unanimous in favour of the enfranchisement of the women. The fact that at Wigan Mr. Thorley Smith, a candidate who stood simply and solely on the platform of woman's suffrage first, polled no fewer than 2205 of men's votes at a time when party feeling ran highest, is a significant warning of danger ahead. We do not want another cause of dissension in the Liberal ranks. Hence, the sooner the woman's suffrage question is taken up and settled the better.

Citizenship for Women.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Snowden, who have honourably distinguished themselves by the earnestness and enthusiasm with which they have supported the claim of women to full citizenship, will lose no time in organising a small but resolute Parliamentary Committee for directing the franchise campaign in the House and out of it. What Ministers should be given to understand, with all due emphasis and without the lack of an unnecessary day, is that the line of least resistance for them does not lie over the necks of the women who are clamouring for the vote. Hitherto both parties have toyed with the

question. The day for that is over. A strong group of a dozen men behind resolute leaders, acting with the inspiration of chivalry and a sense of their responsibilities as trustees for the unenfranchised, could easily put woman's suffrage on the first order of the day and keep it there until it was passed into law. As both Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour are pledged to woman's suffrage, and more than 350 Liberal candidates promised to support it, there is no question of principle involved, excepting the principle of giving effect to a measure which the majority admits to be just and expedient. It is nonsense to disfranchise women as if they were unfit for politics, when we remember the help Mrs. Cornwallis West, as Randolph's wife and Winston's mother, has given in turn to both political parties, to say nothing of a host of other candidates' wives, like Mrs. Lulu Harcourt, who did good service in the campaign

Daily Mail.] [*Skeleton Map.*

Fulfilment—January, 1906.

Seats actually lost by Unionists to Liberals black and to Labour black with white cross.

Moral Instruction as a Secular Subject.

Ministers are busily engaged in deciding on what principles they will frame the Education Bill which Mr. Birrell will introduce into the House of Commons early next month. The general outline of the forthcoming Bill is tolerably clear. All public elementary schools will be put under public control, tests will be abolished, and some measure of compensation, either in the shape of rent or of purchase, will be proposed for those denominational schools which have not already drawn from the Exchequer more than adequate compensation for the original outlay of their builders. Ministers of all religions will be allowed free access, either personally or through their deputies, to the school before or after school hours, to impart such instruction in their respective dogmas as they may deem necessary. Within school hours the education will be secular; but it is possible Ministers may propose as a compromise to permit undenominational Biblical instruction as part of the education for which the State may be responsible. This solution, acceptable enough to Nonconformists and non-ecclesiastically minded Churchmen, is gall and wormwood to the sacerdotalists and the atheists, who for once find themselves in close accord. The only way out of the difficulty that is at once logical and just is to declare moral instruction a secular subject, and substitute such instruction in character, conduct and citizenship for the undenominationalism which has hitherto been the only alternative to denominational teaching. Everybody wants the children to be taught morality. It ought not to be difficult to draw up a manual or syllabus of moral instruction as a secular subject saturated with Christian ethics, without asserting a single Christian dogma, which could be accepted by parents of all religions and of none as embodying the religious teaching they want their children to have.

A Foreign Policy of Entente Cordiale.

There have been Ministries whose foreign policy was one of war; there have been others whose policy was one of non-intervention; while, again, others have pursued a policy of meddle and muddle. The new Cabinet in Britain has a foreign policy of its own—a distinctive foreign policy, an active foreign policy; that is, not a policy of selfish non-intervention and of unneighbourly isolation. It is a policy which, in the Prime Minister's words, will seek peace by promoting an *entente cordiale* with all nations. This can be pur-

Photograph by] [*Beresford.*

Princess Ena of Battenberg

Who is to be married to the King of Spain. She is a niece of King Edward, and only daughter of Princess Henry of Battenberg.

sued in two ways; first, by the removal of misunderstandings; secondly, by the active promotion of fraternity and good understanding, especially with those nations who misunderstand us most. Nothing has been more gratifying than to note the prompt and friendly response of the great German trading community and of the German Chancellor to the attempt, timid and tentative though it was, of British public opinion to protest against the abominable campaign of insult and calumny that has been kept up for years past by the Jingo-Unionist Press against Germany and its Kaiser. It is simply incredible to those who have not been in Germany, but nevertheless it is perfectly true that, owing to the reckless language of some Admirals, and the campaign of hatred organised by the *National Review*, the German public was fully convinced that we were preparing to repeat at Kiel the piratical *coup* of Copenhagen, and burn or sink the German fleet any fine morning without troubling ourselves about such a trifle as a declaration of war.

What Should be Done.

We have come to be regarded as a nation capable of any piratical adventure, and we are believed to be filled with an insatiable hatred of the German Empire. That is the result of a Jingo Press. Sir E. Grey has to counteract the mischief of these irresponsible swashbucklers of the pen, and to convince the world in general, and Russia and Germany in particular, that we do honestly and sincerely want to be friends and mean to show ourselves friendly. It ought to be laid down as a standing rule in the Foreign Office and at the Admiralty that wherever and whenever any foreign nation finds itself in a difficulty in seeking ends which we recognise as legitimate, we should be quick to proffer them whatever help we can. Heretofore, when Russia wanted anything, no matter how innocent was her aspiration, it became at once a recognised object of British policy to thwart her. Hence we have had for years past nothing but nagging and scratching and snarling, where we might have had the best of good relations. Above all, we must begin a great policy of international hospitality. If I were asked to define what is the difference between the Jingo foreign policy and the foreign policy of the new Government, I should say that the former was the policy of international pinpricks, the latter the policy of international picnics. The cost could be easily defrayed by the allocation of decimal point one per cent. of the Army and Navy vote for pur-

La Silhouette.] [Paris.

THE KAISER: "Why do the people call me warlike? See how peaceful I am."

From stereographs, copyright 1906, Underwood and Underwood.]
The Conference at Algeciras.
Mohammed El Torres, the Sultan's Envoy, the "Honest Man" of Morocco, leaving the hotel to attend the Congress.

poses of international hospitality. Without an active policy of this kind, adequately financed by some such small charge in the Estimates, the new Cabinet may have a pious aspiration after peace, but it will not be able to do anything to ensue it.

The King of Spain and His Betrothed.

The King of Spain has after all thrown his handkerchief to an English Princess, and she, whether for love of him or from an ambition to share a throne, has promptly renounced her Protestant faith in order to qualify to be Queen of Catholic Spain. Princess Ena of Battenberg evidently considers that a crown is well worth a mass. Her alacrity in forsaking the faith of her fathers has created some scandal North of the Tweed, where "the orthodox wha believe in John Knox" look askance at those who so lightly assume the livery of the Scarlet Woman of the Seven Hills. But the Princess will probably need all the consolation of both the Protestant and Roman religions to enable her to support the insufferable boredom of the ceremonial of the Spanish Court.

The Conference of Algeciras

In the midst of the General Election few people troubled themselves in Great Britain about the Conference on the Moroccan question which has been sitting, and which to all appearance will continue to sit indefinitely, at Algeciras. There seems but slight prospect of any agreement being arrived at. All the cooks have assembled to discuss with what sauce the Moorish duck shall be eaten. But the Moorish duck, being still alive and vigorous, objects to be eaten at all, and as the cooks cannot agree to give any one or more of their number a mandate to twist the duck's neck, the Conference seems likely to be barren of results. The probability at present seems to be that the Conference will fail to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, owing not so much to any irreconcilable difference between France and Germany, as to the

From stereographs, copyright 1906, Underwood and Underwood.]
Herr von Radowitz (on the left) and Count Tattenbach, the German Delegates.

Photograph by [*Nadar.*

M. Doumer.

Photograph by [*Nadar.*

President Fallieres.

THE ELECTION OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The Congress of the French Senate and Chamber assembled on January 17th in the hall of the National Assembly at Versailles, when M. Armand Fallieres, President of the Senate, was elected President of the Republic by 449 votes against 371 given for M. Doumer. M. Fallieres comes from the people. His grandfather was the "village blacksmith" of Mezin Lot-et-Garonne; his father was a justice's clerk. He never smokes, is not a theatre-goer, and goes to bed early.

objection of the Moors to give the European Powers a foothold on their territory. Germany has recognised the superior position of Spain and France, whose frontiers are *limitrophe* with Morocco. But there seems no prospect of France obtaining an international mandate to permeate Morocco, peaceably or otherwise, neither is it probable that Germany will get Mogador as a coaling station. Everything seems to point to the impossibility of arriving at any arrangement for dividing up Morocco into spheres of influence in a Conference at which the Moors themselves are represented. The experience of the European Powers in dealing with the Sultan of Turkey ought to have prepared us for such a barren issue of the Conference of Algeciras.

The Dread of War.

The fears entertained in some quarters that the Kaiser would precipitate war with France over Morocco or any other question seems to be without any foundation in fact. The Germans know enough of the actual fighting strength of France to know that a march to Paris would be by no means a promenade. They know from Lord Lansdowne's declaration that an unprovoked attack on France would cost them their fleet; and they also realise that, although Russia is crippled by the Japanese War, Russia is still the ally of France, and can be depended upon to use her strength to keep the peace. The English journalists who are perpetually gibing at the Kaiser as if he were the deadly enemy of this country, should remember that twice during the Boer War, when we had hardly a soldier left in the country or a cartridge in our arsenals, the Kaiser stood between us and a European coalition. The fact has never been officially published, but the service which the Kaiser rendered us at that time was gratefully recognised by Queen Victoria, and neither in St. Petersburg nor in Paris is there any mistake as to the action of the Kaiser in that crisis. This being so, the attacks made on the Kaiser in the English Press—the English Jingo Press—are about as abominable a sample of national ingratitude as can be found in history.

The Election of the New French President.

M. Loubet's term of office having expired, the French sought about to find a man as like their late President as possible in order to instal him as M. Loubet's successor. For a moment they were hag-ridden by a horrible fear lest M. Doumer—a kind of French Mr. Chamberlain *plus* Lord Curzon—might be selected as President. He was in the running. He was bold, confident, popular with the Jingoes, and he had just been elected as President of the Chamber of Deputies. But the moment this chance was admitted ruined that chance for ever. What the French nation wanted in the Presidential Chair was not a prancing Pro-consul from Indo-China, but a man who would in character and tendency be the closest possible replica of M. Loubet. As they had such a man ready to hand in M. Fallières, of peasant origin, and a tchinovnik of the tchinovniks, who had proved himself to be an eminently safe man in various high official positions, the combined Senators and Deputies elected him President on January 17th by 449 votes to 371. We congratulate the French upon their choice, and we hope that a twelvemonth will not pass before we have the pleasure of welcoming President Fallières to London. The *entente cordiale* surely carries with it the duty of an interchange of visits every year between the President and the King. And this duty can least of all be neglected now that the Republic has just installed a new Head of the State in the Presidential Chair.

[*Photograph by*] Mr. Winston Churchill's Mother. [*Lafayette.*
(Mrs. Cornwallis West.)

The Death of King Christian.

Last month, full of years and full of honours, the old king Christian of Denmark passed away. He was eighty-eight years of age, and his great-grandchildren fill the Royal and Imperial houses of Britain, Russia, Greece, Norway and Copenhagen. He was *par excellence* the Grand Old Man of European sovereigns. Despite his advanced age he could ride, walk, dance and converse with the youngest of his descendants. His decease, which threw all the Courts into mourning, is felt as a severe personal bereavement by our Queen and her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia. It will make no change in the politics of Europe. He is succeeded by his son, a man as amiable, as unassuming, and as simple-hearted and affectionate as himself. The Danish Royal Family is as absolutely devoid of the arrogance of Royalty as it is free from those personal feuds which so often distract the courts of sovereigns.

How California Fights Her Fruit Pests.

Mr. Compere in His Rooms in the West Australia Experiment Station.

There are missionaries and missionaries, but one of the most curious of missionaries in the world to-day is a little orange tree, which at this present moment is engaged in one of the most remarkable missionary enterprises that one could imagine. It is only a small thing, about four feet in height, and, when it started out from California on its mission, was enclosed in a strong wooden case, with openings to allow it breathing space.

At the present moment it is in the heart of China, at a point far away from the ordinary track of tourists. The mission of this little tree forms a text of the most interesting description of California's method of saving her fruit crops, as told by W. S. Harwood, in the February number of *The Century Magazine*.

I have before indicated in "The Review of Reviews" the extreme measures which America takes in order to enable her producers to get the best possible results from their work. This article gives a fine illustration of this paternal procedure with regard to insect pests. It is estimated that the work carried on under the supervision of the California Commissioner of Horticulture saves millions of dollars per year to the fruit industry of that country.

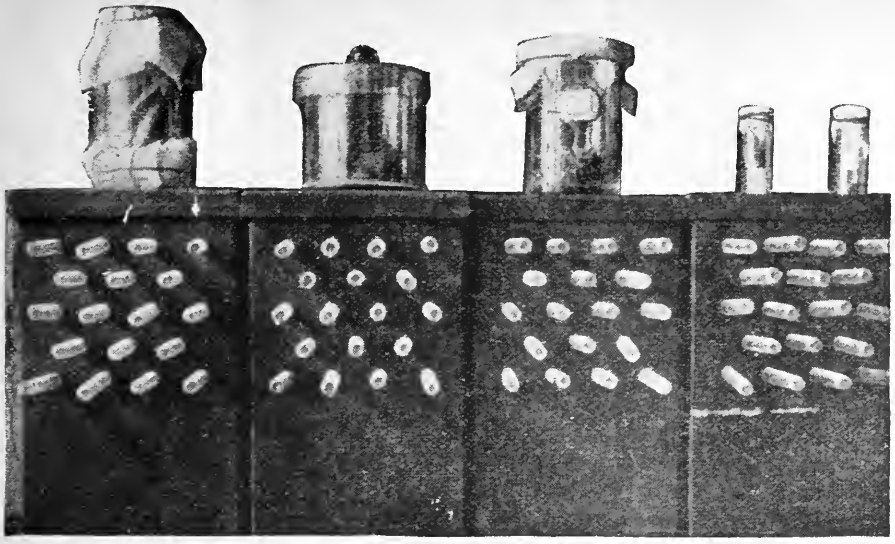
The method of treating insect pests adopted by the Commissioner is a remarkable one, and it insures, when successful, a twofold saving. First, it puts a check upon the disease or pest; and, secondly, it does away with the need of elaborate spraying outfits.

What the little orange tree went out for was this: It had contracted a disease which, if allowed to go on unchecked, would do irretrievable damage to a great industry. Now it is becoming more evident, as science extends her knowledge, that there exists in Nature a proper balance. Whenever, in any respect, there is unrestricted production, it is certain that in some parts of the world there is a force which would counteract it. Were this not so, certain forms of vegetable and parasitic disease would become widespread and impossible to check.

Acting on this fact, therefore, the California Commissioner of Horticulture has set himself to find the natural enemies which threaten the existence of American orchards. It is to find the natural enemy of the scale which is affecting it that the little orange tree has set out for the Celestial Land. In some roundabout way it was learned that in a Chinese province this pest of the Californian orange tree lived side by side with the tiny insect that was an enemy to it. The pest and the destroying insect developed in about equal numbers, so that the balance was preserved, and the pest did no harm. So the little orange tree goes to that district, that the destroying insect may lay its eggs upon the leaves of the tree. It always does this when it finds a place where its prey is living, and the tree will then be sent back to San Francisco for the eggs to be hatched, and then this rapacious little insect will be sent into the infected orange regions to destroy the pest.

When it got to China, the tree was met by a man who has made a life-long study of plant diseases and injurious insects, and who, being in the employ of the Californian Commission, spends his time travelling over the world searching for the foes of pernicious insects. Now he may be in Western Australia (which country helps to pay his expenses), now in Japan, in Spain, in Siberia, in fact anywhere where it is believed that he may get valuable information and insects. This man is Mr. G. Compere, an enthusiast in his work, who left Western Australia for China in order to be there when the little orange tree, which left San Francisco on July 6th of last year, arrived.

An instance of the valuable work done by Mr. Compere is illustrated by the success which has attended his efforts over the codlin moth pest, which is, by the way, rampant in Australia. When in Spain a year or so ago, he found a region where the codlin moth lived, but where the ravages of the worm were very slight. Mr. Compere discovered



Breeding-Cases for the Foe of the Brown Apricot Scale.
The foe insects are hatched in the cases and crawl into the tubes, in which they are caught and shipped by mail in heavy pasteboard cases to the infected orchards,

that this was due to an insect, whose sole aim in life seemed to be to kill the worm. Its method of attack was as follows:—The fly is about five-eighths of an inch in length, and is equipped with a curious stiletto-like sting, about as long as itself. This it drives down into the bark of the tree, where the worm is found, and kills it.

It was naturally supposed that if this parasite could perform this benevolent work in Spain, it could do it in California; so the little fly was taken over, reared in large quantities, and distributed here and there throughout that wonderful fruit-producing district, with the finest results.

It is estimated that the ravages of the codlin moth have caused a loss of about £4,000,000 a year in the United States alone, to say nothing of the large sums of money spent for insecticide, spraying apparatus, chemicals, and such-like makeshifts. The results are signally successful. Reports have come in saying that the flies were appearing in large numbers, the apple crop prospects were never so bright, the flies bid fair soon to restore the balance of Nature where it has been overturned, and the codlin moth will be robbed of its terrors. Millions of pounds will thus be saved for America's fruit industry.

It is nearly twenty years since California first began this beneficent work. It is, of course, now pretty generally known how that, some years ago, a California nurseryman imported some lemon trees from Australia, and laid the foundation of the cottony cushion-scale, hitherto unknown in that part. The scale spread through the orchards like a pestilence, sometimes covering the trees till they were white, as if covered with snow. In a single year the shipments dropped from 8000 carloads to 600. Nothing seemed to be able to stop its ravages. Even taking the trees up and burning them they found was useless, because the pest had spread to all manner of vegetation. Indeed, the orange industry would have been killed had it not been suddenly discovered that the little ladybird, so familiar an object to Australians, was the natural enemy to the scale. It was instantly introduced, with the result that the balance of Nature was restored, the scale was kept within limits, and the industry brought back to its original proportions.

It was this that started California in her policy of fighting bugs with bugs, and she is determined now to carry out this fighting policy, until all her pests are kept under.

Similarly, the black scale was introduced into California some time ago without its foe, which eventually was discovered in Cape Colony, and, after almost interminable difficulties, transported to the State; and, although it has only been at work for one year, it is estimated that the scale has been reduced by 90 per cent.

The Californian apricot is subject to a brown scale, which not only destroys the fruit and foliage, but is likely to ultimately destroy the tree. It has a fondness for plum trees as well. The Commissioner keeps in hand a supply of a minute brown fly, and, whenever a report comes to hand from any part of the State that the scale is appearing, a colony of the insects is despatched by the first mail. It is released in the infected parts, and soon begins its destroying work. Of course it may be asked what there is to prevent the foe of the insect pest becoming an enemy itself. This is answered by the fact that, in nearly every case, the beneficent insect depends upon the injurious one for its own sustenance, and it will not thrive robbed of its prey, so that, if the pest were wholly destroyed, its foe would also disappear.

The Commission is working upon lines which will ultimately bring under its purview all kinds of pests, and every orchardist knows how numerous and dangerous they are. It may be easily imagined, con-

Apparatus for Treating Trees With Hydrocyanic-Acid Gas.

The men are "throwing" the tent over the trees and charging the interior of the tents with the gas. This plan will soon be out of date.

sidering the dangers it has passed through from importing pests, that it is very rigorous in its measures to prevent any fresh ones coming in, and no plant is allowed to go into the country without being thoroughly examined and fumigated. Not even a single piece of fruit found in a passenger's luggage by the Commissioner can pass without special horticultural inspection. The vessel is thoroughly searched, and the crew is allowed to bring in nothing in this line without rigid scrutiny.

Sometimes semi-humorous or pathetic incidents may arise, as when a small child is deprived of an orange, or the floral decorations from the casket of some departed citizen, who has died abroad, and who is being brought home for interment, are confiscated.

But the necessities of the case demand severe treatment. A visit to the insectary of the Commission would be interesting. Thousands of little colonies of pest destroyers are being cared for by the Commissioner. It is not always that there is such a keen demand for destroyers, but they must be preserved, so that they may be ready for work whenever called for.

Plans are now being perfected for a larger insectary, with cold-storage departments, in which the eggs of a given foe may be kept indefinitely, ready for hatching at any time needed.

The Department for Agriculture in Washington has prepared a statement as to the loss by insect pests in the United States each year. The losses each year in all plant products of the soil exceed the entire expenditure of the National Government. Placing the value of these products at £1,000,000 a year it is estimated that an annual shrinkage of 10 per cent., and in many cases of 50 per cent., takes place from insect pests. Even reckoning 10 per cent. loss on £1,000,000, it is enough to warrant the small expenditure necessary to keep a ment like the Californian one going.

The good results of this easy and natural method of killing an insect pest are evident, when it is estimated that it costs America £1,000,000 a year to spray apple trees, in order to keep down the codlin moth. If the little pest which has been introduced from Spain goes on as it is doing, however, the absolute control of the pest is within measurable distance.

It may be mentioned that the Californian Commission of Horticulture and the United States Department of Agriculture are rivals in their efforts to establish their respective rights to the initiative of these experiments.

Now, why cannot Australia do something of this kind? Fruit pests are numerous and destructive, and horticulturists are burdened every year with the heavy work of endeavouring to keep them down by spraying, etc. This is one of the ways in which we might very well follow in the footsteps of America. Hundreds of thousands of pounds would be saved Australia if only a few thousands were expended in protecting the horticulturist against his insect foes.

Review of Reviews, 20/3/06.

"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."

Holman Hunt's beautiful picture, "The Light of the World," which has been on exhibition at the Melbourne National Gallery for some weeks, and which is to be shown in the leading cities of Australasia before it is placed in the London Gallery, has been visited by tens of thousands of people. The picture has been sent out by the owner, Mr. Charles Booth, and everybody who witnesses it is under a debt of gratitude to him for his liberality and thoughtfulness. Apart altogether from the artistic pleasure which the thousands of people who witness the picture will gain, the moral effect of witnessing such a sermon in picture must be tremendous. We publish as a frontispiece a reproduction of this wonderful picture, but a black and white reproduction cannot convey the faintest idea of its beauty and colouring. The warmth is so great and so natural that one almost seems to feel it beating out from the picture. A good deal of adverse criticism has centred upon the face of the Lord, but if one sits and looks at it for half-an-hour, there is a strange fascination about the eyes that compels one's reverence, and he leaves feeling that the painter has grasped a subtle conception of Christ which he, the spectator, would give a good deal to get hold of.

Of course the picture is an allegory. It symbolises the beautiful and heart-searching words in the twentieth verse of the third chapter of Revelation—

> Behold I stand at the door and knock. If any man hear My voice and open the door, I will come in to him and will sup with him, and he with Me.

A word or two to our readers as to the meaning of the picture may not be unacceptable. The broad general meaning of course is that Christ is standing knocking at the door of a human heart, a heart barred against his entrance, and over-grown with ivy, a heart that has evidently been a long time closed to Him. The threshold is also barred with brambles and nettles and fruitless corn, symbolising ignorance, sloth and prejudice.

The dress calls for some explanation also. The robe which he wears represents the power of the Holy Spirit which was upon Him. The crown of glory symbolises his Kingship, the clasps of the cloak, among other things, the twelve tribes of the children of Israel, representing Christ as our High Priest and the fulfiller of the law. Thus the robe and its garnishing and the crown represent Christ in His three-fold office of Prophet, Priest and King. The lantern light, strong, intense and fierce, represents doubtless the searching light of conscience, and afterwards the indwelling glory of God. The light is not held by Christ, but chained to His wrist, symbolising possibly the truth that the light of conscience cannot be separated from Christ, and that wherever it goes it is He Who is behind it. The halo round the head of Christ is of course imaginary as is the rest of his habiliment. The crown is intertwined not with thorns, but with living leaves, which instantly suggest the leaves of the Tree which are for the healing of the nations. Such is the symbolism of the picture, and we wish that all our readers throughout Australasia could have an opportunity to look at this wonderful message in colour. After a time, one forgets even all about the splendid gorgeousness of the painting and becomes wholly absorbed in its message.

MR. FRANK T. BULLEN IN AUSTRALIA.

During the last few years lectures have increased vastly in public favour as a form of entertainment in the old country. The English lecture bureaux are said to be in communication with over 2000 societies, literary institutes and other bodies, all desirous of securing the man of the moment. But although lectures are yearly becoming more popular, a change has taken place in the public taste as regards the class of man in request. The professional lecturer, with his miscellaneous list of subjects is no longer in demand. The question with the bureaux now is, "Have you done anything?" or "Have you been anywhere? If so, we want you to talk about that one thing." In short, people want to see and hear the man whose writings have made him popular. Amongst the most modern men who have done things, and been to a good many places, is Mr. Frank T. Bullen, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "The Log of a Sea Waif," and other interesting books about the sea. The adventurous life of Mr. Bullen, who will shortly arrive in Australia to lecture, is as interesting as a romance by Dumas; and he has strong special reasons for coming to the Antipodes, for some of the most momentous years of his life were spent on our coasts, "washed by the long roll of Australasian seas"; and it was at Port Chalmers, in New Zealand, that occurred that "change in the starboard watch," so powerfully and pathetically described in his autobiography. Five years have passed since the prose poet of the sea was persuaded to relate his adventures on the platform, and he is now one of the most popular lecturers in Great Britain.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

Now that the indeterminate sentence has taken root in Australia, it will interest lovers of reform to read the criticisms upon the general question by Mr. S. J. Barrows, of America, President of the International Prison Congress, in *The Outlook* of Saturday, January 6th.

As most of our readers are already aware, the indeterminate sentence is now a part of New South Wales law, and it is pretty certain that it will not be very long before the other States follow her example.

The indeterminate sentence, like that of Juvenile Courts, and the system of probation applicable both to adults and minors, had its origin in the United States of America. Juvenile Courts are a growth of the last five years only. Probation has been on its trial for twenty-five years, but the indeterminate sentence has been in operation in some of the States for the last twenty-nine years. The example with regard to probation has been followed in some degree in Britain and on the Continent. The idea of the Juvenile Court has been commended to the nations represented at the International Prison Congress, but the indeterminate sentence, although it has had prominent advocates, has not yet been adopted in any of them.

The arguments for the indeterminate sentence are the same all over the world. It is impossible to construct a criminal code so that the penalty shall exactly fit the crime or the offender. In our own courts we have almost daily illustrations of the inability of Judge and Magistrates to even faintly conceive of the course of action which shall approximate most to an ideal fulfilment of perfect justice. But here the indeterminate sentence comes in, and gives the necessary relief. Without it, the Judge decides when a man shall come out of prison, but under the indeterminate sentence it puts the main responsibility of deciding upon the prisoner himself. The Judge sees to a fair trial, the jury decides as to guilt, but the prisoner has it in his own hands to make his term long or short. It provides the best environment it can under present conditions, and makes it easier for him to do right than wrong. It puts him under a whole range of reformative influences, physical and intellectual, and then gives him the opportunity to show when he is fitted to be restored to society. He is given certain duties to perform, with a certain number of marks attached. This means that he can graduate either quickly or slowly as he chooses. Mr. Barrows goes on to say:—"The indeterminate sentence is not, then, a passive punishment; it is something better; it is an active discipline; it is an opportunity. It is an opportunity for moral and intellectual enfranchisement which liberates the man from himself. It opens to him a new future. It means, not relentless suffering for something that he has done, but relentless endeavour for something which he is to become. The truest proof of repentance is reformation. No reformation can be secured without suffering, the suffering of discipline; but the discipline which reforms is not the discipline which crushes.

"It is evident, then, that the indeterminate sentence has no meaning unless it is connected with an active reformatory system. To send men to prison where there is no labour, no schools, no incentive to self-development, is merely a parody upon the true principle of the indeterminate sentence, which is a very different thing from a definite sentence shortened a certain number of months for good behaviour. It is important to sound here a note of warning. Certain States have adopted what they call a parole system. Men are released conditionally after they have served a certain time. Their eligibility for parole does not depend upon what they have done in prison, but on what they have not done. They have observed a somewhat easy set of prison rules; they have given the keepers no trouble. Habitual criminals easily adjust themselves to such rules. Such parole laws may not be entirely valueless, but they are in no respect synonymous with the indeterminate sentence; they are calculated rather to bring it into disrepute."

Mr. Barrows goes on to suggest that the indeterminate sentence should have no time limit, either minimum or maximum. The reason for this, of course, is quite apparent. If the indeterminate sentence is to be of any use at all, it must be coupled with a man's reform, and no one can say when this shall be accomplished, in time either long or short. If a minimum sentence is imposed, the prisoner is released probably before he should be, while if a maximum sentence is imposed, if a man is not qualified to be released before, he is certainly not then in a fit condition to be released, and should be, as an undesirable, still shut up.

Advocates in the United States are urging that the maximum limitation may be removed. Some European jurists have felt a reluctance to advocate the indefinite sentence, because of the difficulty of safeguarding individual liberty. One can easily imagine that in a country like Russia, an indeterminate sentence would have such a hopelessness about it as to suggest permanence. Of course, the maximum limitation is a safeguard against life-long incarceration, and yet against that, it is manifest that there are large numbers of offenders who ought to be separated from society. Every time a confirmed criminal is released, he is given a fresh opportunity to offend against society again.

Mr. Barrows answers the question as to how individual liberty can be guarded by saying that it can be secured by having the judiciary represented on all boards of parole. For instance, in New York, in connection with the reformatory for misdemeanour, the Board is composed of nine members, four of whom are Judges from the courts of New York, which commit misdemeanants to this institution.

Moreover, with regard to so-called incorrigibles, provision could be made that, at stated periods, the question of conditional release might come up for review, with the right of appeal from the prisoner to a Parole Board, on which judicial, medical and administrative authority should be represented.

The whole article is one which deserves the attention of every reformer on these lines throughout these States. We have advocated it, feeling sure it would effect the solution of a great many of the difficulties which we now experience in connection with our criminals, and the experience which America is gaining in this respect only confirms our belief in its efficacy.

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.

Mr. Marshall Hudson, N.Z., writes:—

I have read with much interest Prof. Nanson's article in the January number of the "Review," entitled, "What is the Voice of the Commonwealth?"

If I understand Professor Nanson aright, he is in favour of some complete and perfected system of proportional representation, such as the Hare-Spence or the Gove systems, being adopted at once by the Commonwealth Parliament. These systems are good in theory and practice, so far as they have been tried, but the difficulty is to get any Government to make so great a change in one stride. I think that good referendum laws would be an effective remedy, but if that is not to be I would suggest as another alternative the following minimum of electoral reform:—

1st. Every electorate should be large enough to return three members, and not so large as to return more than five.

2nd. Every elector should have but a single vote.

These two measures, small and simple as they may seem to the thorough-going proportionalist, would probably be sufficient to rid the Commonwealth of most, if not all, of the political corruption that is inherent in the party system.

For under this arrangement all minorities not smaller than from one-third to one-fifth would be represented, and the dictation of the party boss would be stopped.

It is true that under this arrangement a good many more votes would be wasted than under a perfected Hare system, but the main objects of the Hare system would be accomplished, and the party system, having thereby received its death-blow, more elaborate improvements might follow in course of time.

The plan I propose is simple. It would require no violent disarrangement of the present electoral routine, officials would not have to be carefully instructed and drilled into the working of a new method, as they would on starting the complete Hare system, and, lastly, the electors' work would also be simple—namely, to select one out of perhaps ten candidates, and vote for him.

While I insist on the necessity of large electoral divisions, as opposed to one-member electorates, I would plead for the smallest plural-membered electorates practicable, which I take to be ones returning from three to five members each, according to the actual distribution and grouping of the population in each district. For instance, if a town had the right number of electors to return five members, it would be best to let it stand as a single electorate; if it could return six members, it would be divided into two three-member electorates.

The advantages of a small plural-membered electorate over a large one are, first, that it would be simpler for the voter, as he would not have such a bewilderingly large number of candidates to choose from: and, secondly, there would probably be fewer surplus votes wasted: and, thirdly, it would not be such a wide departure from present conditions.

In making these proposals, I am not without support from wise and practical heads, for it would seem that the Japanese Government, when it constructed its present Constitution, adopted the plural-membered electorate, with the single vote, thus with remarkable insight selecting the most important features of the Hare system, without its more complicated details.

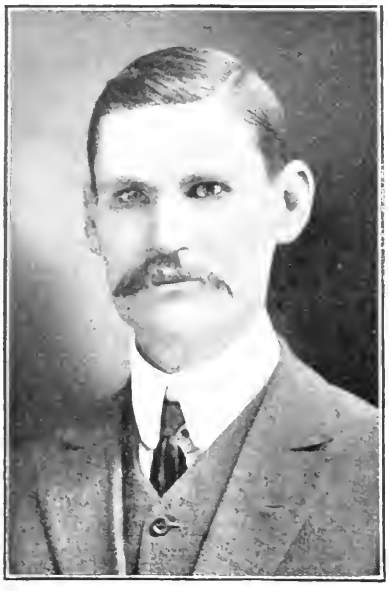
I will now bring another practical head to support my views, and will conclude this letter by a quotation from a pamphlet by R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician, Tasmania, entitled, "Observations of the Working Results of the Hare System of Election in Tasmania." He says, on pages 5 and 6:—

> The keystone of the Hare System . . . is the Hare constitution of large electoral divisions. Without which all the nice arrangements . . . of preference and transfer of quota—excesses and lowest excluded candidates' votes, would be a cumbrous farce with the former secured together with even the ordinary *one man one vote* principle, the results attained would be such an improvement upon methods hitherto prevailing that they would not fall far short of the more complete Hare Scheme with its method of preference and transfer voting."

AUSTRALIA'S UNHAPPY INSANE.

PUBLIC IGNORANCE AND INDIFFERENCE.

BY DR. RAMSAY MAILER, MELBOURNE.



Johnston & O'Shannessy and Co.] [*Photo.*
Dr Ramsay Mailer.

The great prevalence of Insanity, and its undoubted increase all over the civilised world, make it a momentous question in modern civilisation. In Great Britain to-day one person in about every three hundred of the population is insane. Less than fifty years ago one only in every five hundred and fifty was so afflicted. Consequently during the last half-century the ratio to population has almost doubled; certainly an unpleasant state of affairs. And if in this respect the figures of Great Britain are disquieting, those of Australia are alarming. In our sparsely peopled Commonwealth there are in round numbers 15,000 mentally deranged persons, or a proportion of one insane to every 260 of the population. That is to say, could we divide the people of our continent into groups, each the size of an ordinary Melbourne Cup Day attendance, there would be, roughly, four hundred insane people to each group. Surely these are facts to make men, aye, and women, too, pause and think. Yet I know of no question of equal importance that receives so little attention from the general public in Australia to-day as does the question of Insanity.

[illegible]'s lack of interest is due to the indifference born of ignorance, I feel certain, otherwise drastic steps would have been taken long ere this to improve the conditions under which the insane in many of our asylums exist. Some Australian States must indeed rank low among civilised countries be they judged by the care they take of the helpless insane. And little change for the better can be looked for until indifference is dispelled and in its place a stern determination by the public of these States to no longer remain under the reproach of so cruelly neglecting those unable to voice their own grievances.

At the present Insanity is a subject that many prefer to hear nothing about. These are the people fortunate in possessing no one belonging to them afflicted with mental trouble. To them "The Insane and Their Care" is a disagreeable topic, and as they have no personal interest in the question they prefer to leave it severely alone. Consequently they retain the very erroneous impression of a mentally-deranged person we all formed when children.

An incident that remains most vividly in my recollection is a sight I once saw when a small boy. On my way home from school I noticed a number of persons gathered round a grocer's shop. Boy-like, mingling with the crowd, I heard awed whispers that there was a mad woman inside, and that she was about to be taken to a Lunatic Asylum. Presently a poor anxious looking woman was brought out and placed in a cab. As she came through the shop the group of onlookers shrank back in fear, and I quickly disappeared. To have been told that she had committed some crime and was being sent to gaol would only have excited my curiosity. To learn that she was insane and going to an Asylum terrified me, and to this day I can remember how frightened I felt and what terrible sights I conjectured upon going to bed that night. Looking back I know now the chances are that the poor woman was absolutely harmless, and as little to be feared as a woman suffering from heart disease or any other bodily ailment. Yet my childish impression—and for that matter the same impression prevailed long after that period of my life had been left behind—was that all insane persons were dangerous beings, closely allied to wild animals, and only safe when kept behind barred windows and locked doors.

A similarly erroneous opinion, I regret to say, is held by most people at the present time, and is, I believe, the heavy obstacle retarding the movement—now slowly but surely setting in—for improving the conditions under which the unhappy insane exist.

To what, then, is this totally wrong impression due? Mainly, without doubt, to the barbarous methods it was thought necessary to adopt in dealing with the insane in days happily fast passing away. The public, hearing of the appliances in use such as manacles, wristlets, strait-jackets, locked gloves, etc., naturally concluded that persons who could only

be controlled by these means must be very closely allied to fiends. Nowadays those with experience know that in the great majority of cases to have used such appliances not only tended to intensify the malady and destroy the possibility of cure, but was gross cruelty. I am glad to say in many Australian institutions at the present time such methods are, to all intents and purposes, practically unknown, but their memory remains, and the public is not yet educated up to the fact that they are unnecessary.

The popular opinion held of the insane is further strengthened by the cruelly misleading and terrifying accounts of mentally-deranged persons which many publishers of cheap fiction place before a sensation-loving public. Not satisfied in many cases with their written descriptions, they further disfigure the pages with illustrations horrible in the extreme, and which their readers readily accept as lifelike.

Not very long ago a reporter went through a Victorian Asylum, and as a result an article from his pen appeared in the columns of a provincial paper. It was the most sensational, lying and cruelly misleading article it has ever been my lot to peruse; but the writer knew it would make the paper sell, and that was all he cared about. Patients were compared, and not favourably by this sensational scribe, with the wild animals in the Zoo, and undoubtedly many of his readers were quite satisfied of the accuracy of his description. It is difficult to overestimate the evil effect produced on the minds of its readers by such an article and the time and education necessary to efface the impression created by it from their minds. Surely flogging is too good for a man who, for the sake of a few pounds, would so malign a class of persons quite unable to protect themselves, and by his efforts intensify in the public mind that false opinion which prevents instant demand for the relief of their sufferings.

Again, only a few weeks ago I was at a concert on the Melbourne Cricket Ground, and among the bioscopic pictures shown was one that, in my opinion, was a disgrace to the entertainment. It purported to show a madman in his cell, tearing at the iron bars of his window, and generally behaving like a wild animal. Such a picture, of course, was taken in no Asylum, but was arranged and photographed by perfectly sane people merely to pander to the tastes of, I am sorry to say, not a small proportion of the public.

Thus from childhood eye and ear have only brought before them sights and stories which leave the impression that all, or at best most, insane persons are dangerous and repulsive creatures incapable of appreciating pleasure or comfort, and only safe when securely housed behind lock and key. Now the evil effect of this impression would be slight were it confined to a small section or the ignorant of our public. Unfortunately, however, it is widespread, and extends to all classes. Only a short time ago, when on the Medical Staff at the Ballarat Asylum, I was asked by some well-dressed and apparently well-educated people for permission to go through the institution, and the messenger was deputed to take them round. On their return I happened to be at the front of the building, and casually remarked, "Well, have you seen through?" "Oh, yes," one of the party replied, "but you might have allowed us to see those in the cages."

Holding such ignorant views, is it any wonder that the public is indifferent to the care and treatment meted out to the insane?

Let me, then, emphatically state that the opinion generally held of mentally-deranged persons applies to but a small percentage of the inmates of our Asylums. I grant a small proportion of them are at times dangerously inclined and violent, but many of these have long lucid intervals when their misfortune is keenly felt. I grant, further, that a number take their food in objectionable ways and have other habits that are distinctly disagreeable, but here, again, under proper care and supervision, much can be done to rid them of such. There is in addition, however, a very large proportion of our insane who are possessed of the most kindly dispositions, with natures as keenly sensitive to pain and pleasure as a child. These can appreciate to the full comfort and happiness, and it is peculiarly touching to see how very grateful many of them are for any little kindness shown them. Medical practitioners state that the quotation, "Gratitude is one of the symptoms of the disease, and, like the other symptoms, disappears as the patient recovers," often applies when dealing with sane people. It is rarely applicable with the insane.

Let me cite a case, a type of hundreds at present existing in our various institutions. A young widow, well educated, refined, met with severe financial reverses, and from the wreck just sufficient was saved to enable herself and one child, by the strictest economy, to exist. The child to whom she was much devoted was then stricken down with typhoid and died. The mother brooded over her loss, became more and more depressed till finally her brain gave way. She became subject to the delusion that her daughter had been stolen from her, and as a result could not be prevented from wandering all over the district in which she lived looking for her child. Being sent to an Asylum, she spent her time going from patient to patient and from nurse to nurse asking for information of her daughter, and begging piteously to be allowed out so that she might further prosecute her search. Infinitely sad, I allow, but surely in no way repulsive. As I have said, this case is a type of hundreds, and is it right that they should have to submit to the hardships they do in many Australian Asylums? A large proportion of them no doubt is incurable as regards their mental trouble, but is that any reason they should be de

prived of all happiness? A man suffering from cancer or other incurable bodily disease is not allowed to die without everything being done to render his last days as bright as possible. Why, then, I ask, should the case so often be different with one suffering from an incurable mental malady? We have deprived him of his liberty, though he has committed no offence against the laws of his country. To be insane is not a crime. To have an affection of the brain is no more disgraceful than to have disease of the lungs, heart or any other organ of the body. It is no more due to the fault of the patient himself than are these maladies. The brain is the organ of the body which controls our every thought and action. Surely, then, if deranged or upset from any cause it should receive at least as much care and attention as any other organ of the body when similarly attacked. Its structure is marvellously intricate, and, should it become affected, it requires the most careful handling, and, if so handled, especially in the early stages, it will in many cases result in complete and permanent recovery. An intricate piece of machinery of any description when out of gear is treated with the greatest gentleness if it is to go again. So it should be with the brain, which is a far more delicate piece of mechanism than the hand of man ever constructed.

What, then, in a general way, are the conditions necessary for the proper treatment of a patient whose brain has become deranged?

(*a*) Pleasantly situated, airy, well-ventilated sleeping and living rooms.

(*b*) Bright and commodious exercise grounds, suggesting as little as possible confinement or imprisonment.

(*c*) Interesting and healthy occupation—reproductive where possible—for minds and bodies.

(*d*) Means for the proper classification and supervision of the various forms of mental disease.

(*e*) A sufficiency of medical officials to ensure individual care and attention.

(*f*) An efficient and reliable nursing staff. The importance of this condition cannot be overstated. In my opinion, the first qualities of a good mental nurse are the possession of tact, temper and patience. In addition a nursing certificate is desirable, and the training necessary for it should be obtainable in any up-to-date Asylum. Mere certification, however, without the qualities mentioned, will never provide a satisfactory mental nurse.

(*g*) Ample recreation, both indoor and out.

(*h*) Suitable clothing and food; the latter selected with a view to individual requirement, properly cooked and so served as to enable a patient to partake of it and keep his self-respect.

(*i*) And last but by no means least, provision for the amusement and recreation of nurses and attendants when off duty. Their work is often trying and irksome in the extreme, and the nature of it necessitates their being on duty for long periods at a time. If properly performed, they must have pleasant relaxation or inevitably break down.

Do we find these conditions even approximately fulfilled in many Australian Asylums? With the exception of those of New South Wales—which in many respects form an honourable exception—unfortunately no. Thus in Victorian Hospitals for Insane, where there are in round numbers 4500 inmates, I say they are disgracefully huddled together, for the most part in altogether unsuitable and badly-equipped buildings, that the large majority of the patients spend their time in dull and dreary yards, prison-like in the extreme, that they are badly fed and grotesquely clothed, that the treatment they receive for their mental malady is practically nil, and that the deadly monotony of the lives they lead is simply heartbreaking. About one-third of the nursing staff is now, and has been for years past, on temporary engagement. What inducement is there, therefore, for nurses and attendants so employed to make themselves proficient in the care of the mentally-afflicted. I have heard it said as an argument in favour of keeping a large portion of the staff on temporary engagement that those so employed often do their work better than do some of the permanent staff. Let the machinery for getting rid of the unsuitable, whether permanently or temporarily engaged, be rendered as little cumbersome as possible, and that argument will be no longer heard. There are among our staff—as there always will be in a large body of men and women—some black sheep, but, take them as a whole, our nurses and attendants compare favourably with those working in a similar capacity in any part of the world.

I do not intend to go into the details of the hardships patients in many of our Asylums undergo. They are in many cases astounding and astonishing. But had I the desire, I have not the space. One question alone I will refer to. Without doubt, fear of a coroner often prevents an actively suicidal patient from obtaining that chance of recovery which is his due. Only recently I saw in an Asylum a man far on the road to hopeless dementia who had been confined in a strait-jacket every night for several years, and simply because he had manifested some suicidal tendency. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that such restraint precluded in his case all chance of recovery. We should, I think, in justice to our patients, be prepared to allow any suicidal case reasonable liberty if by so doing we give it a chance of recovery and prevent it drifting rapidly to dementia.

And now, finally, I come to the question—How best can the public be enlightened so as to ensure reform in the conditions under which our unhappy insane exist? Something, surely, must be done, and

that quickly. Common humanity demands so much. It is, I think, hopeless to expect that our Parliaments will take the initiative in ameliorating the present pitiful lot of many of our insane. Inmates of Asylums are incapable of exercising the franchise, consequently they or their wrongs have little interest for the ordinary M.P. Nor again can much outcry for improvement be expected from the friends or relatives of patients. To have a relative confined in an Asylum is looked upon almost as a crime by a large number of people, and such, if unfortunate enough to have anyone connected with them mentally afflicted, take extraordinary precautions to prevent the knowledge becoming public, preferring to see the patient suffer in silence than to risk publicity by demanding reforms. A large number of well-known people, both in the social and commercial world have relatives in our different Asylums. Some of these are very prominent in almost all the charitable and philanthropic undertakings inaugurated in our cities, but one looks in vain for their protest against the wrongs of the insane among whom are their own flesh and blood.

Our hope for reform rests, then, I think, with the press. It alone can educate and enlighten the public, and thus compel those in authority to put aside their lethargy on the subject and advance with other nations of the world in the scientific care and treatment of a class of persons who have been allowed too long to suffer in silence untold hardships.

ESPERANTO.

Our supply of Esperanto Books will arrive by the "Oruba" next week, and they will be despatched to purchasers by first mail.

Attention is directed to a notice from the Melbourne Esperanto Club on page ii. I hope that all who are interested will communicate with the President or Secretary, at 25 Rathdown Street, Carlton, Melbourne.

The general meeting of the London Esperanto Club was a great success, whether we judge by the size and enthusiasm of the audience, or the attention given to it by the daily press. *The Times* regards Esperanto as "a most useful medium for commercial and general international intercourse," and "fluent enough for singing purposes," but considers it "monotonous for oratory." But then oratory, even in the musical Italian tongue, would be monotonous to those not acquainted with it. The *Morning Post* and the *Leader* give a little tribute of general praise. The *Chronicle* gave a most amusing account of the 300 visitors who took tea and cakes and talked and sang Esperanto, repeated some bits of Esperanto chit-chat overheard, and praised highly Miss Schafer's song, "Se oi estus blinda," and Mrs. Reeve's "Lulu." The *Daily News* not only gave a fine account, but gave it place with other themes in its leader. The *Telegraph*, however, doubts whether Esperanto can be beneficial; the "uneducated person does not know the foreigner or care to know him; the man of business will learn Spanish and French instead; with those two languages, a business man needs no other." However, Esperantists will balance the fact that the *Telegraph* devoted three-quarters of a column to the subject, against its somewhat odd ideas of the needs of a business man.

A Language Learned in An Afternoon.

Esperanto, the proposed universal language, is the subject of a paper by Mr. A. Schinz in the *Atlantic Monthly*. After outlining the new invention, he bears the following testimony:—

The writer is not an Esperantist; he does not speak the new idiom; he never tried to. But having heard of it, he decided to write to M. de Beaufront. Soon he received a little book, "Langue Internationale Esperanto," and one Sunday afternoon (for play, not for work), at about three o'clock, he began to study. At four o'clock he could read without too much trouble. In the evening, after his supper, he wrote M. de Beaufront a letter of thanks in Esperanto. He feels perfectly sure that anybody could do as well. Perhaps much better.

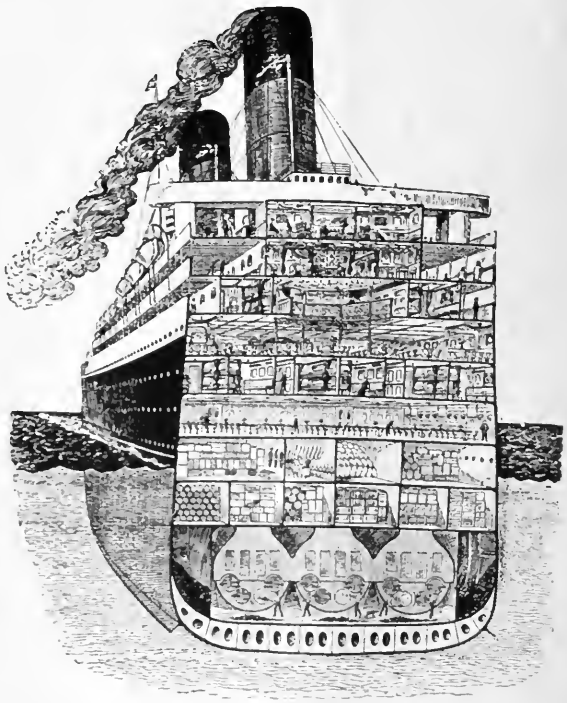
See EDITORIAL on page II.

The Largest Turbine Steamship in the World.

Cassier's Magazine for January gives a very interesting account of the "Carmania," the largest turbine steamship in the world, which plies between England and America. It is only about eight years since the first little turbine, appropriately called the "Turbinia," created a sensation at the Diamond Jubilee celebration at Spithead, astonishing everyone by the ease with which she maintained a high rate of speed. This invention has now, however, been so widely taken up that a turbine steamer is not by any means an out-of-the-way sight.

The "Carmania" is a monster. If she were stood up on end alongside the tall, ornate eight-story Equitable Building in Melbourne, in which the Review of Reviews" has its office, she would stick up into the air for such a tremendous distance that the Equitable, with its 160 feet of masonry, would be dwarfed. It would not cover one fourth part of the "Carmania's" towering height. She is 672 feet over all in length, and her displacement is close on 30,000 tons.

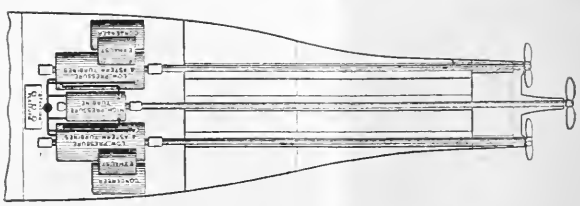
The turbine was first used on the short runs between England and the Continent, and the Welsh ports and Ireland, but it was never anticipated that the invention would become so widely used in such a short space of time. The Cunard Company soon recognised that, if they were not to be left behind in the great race, they must use this type of engine in preference to reciprocating ones, and when the "Carmania" was built, she was fitted with it. In the construction of a modern ship of this size, the lay mind cannot enter. It is the building of a city, compact, solid, homogeneous, a city that moves. She possesses a double bottom, which may be used for water ballast to make her comfortable in any sea way. Besides the double bottom, there are twelve bulkheads across the ship, binding her together, and, at the same time, insuring safety in case of a collision. It would be almost impossible to sink her. Her stern-frame is a massive structure, weighing about 50 tons. She was designed to maintain a continuous speed at sea of 18 knots, but she has attained a speed of over 20 knots, even when not in the best condition for running.



Transverse Section, Showing Arrangement of Decks, Compartments, Stores, Etc., of the Magnificent New Cunard Liner "Carmania" (30,000 tons), which recently made her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York.

In addition to the usual telegraph and telephones to the engine-room, aft bridge and bow, there is the installation for the control of the whole of the watertight bulkhead doors, which are so fitted that, at the will of the captain, they can be closed throughout the ship in a few seconds, thus practically rendering the vessel unsinkable.

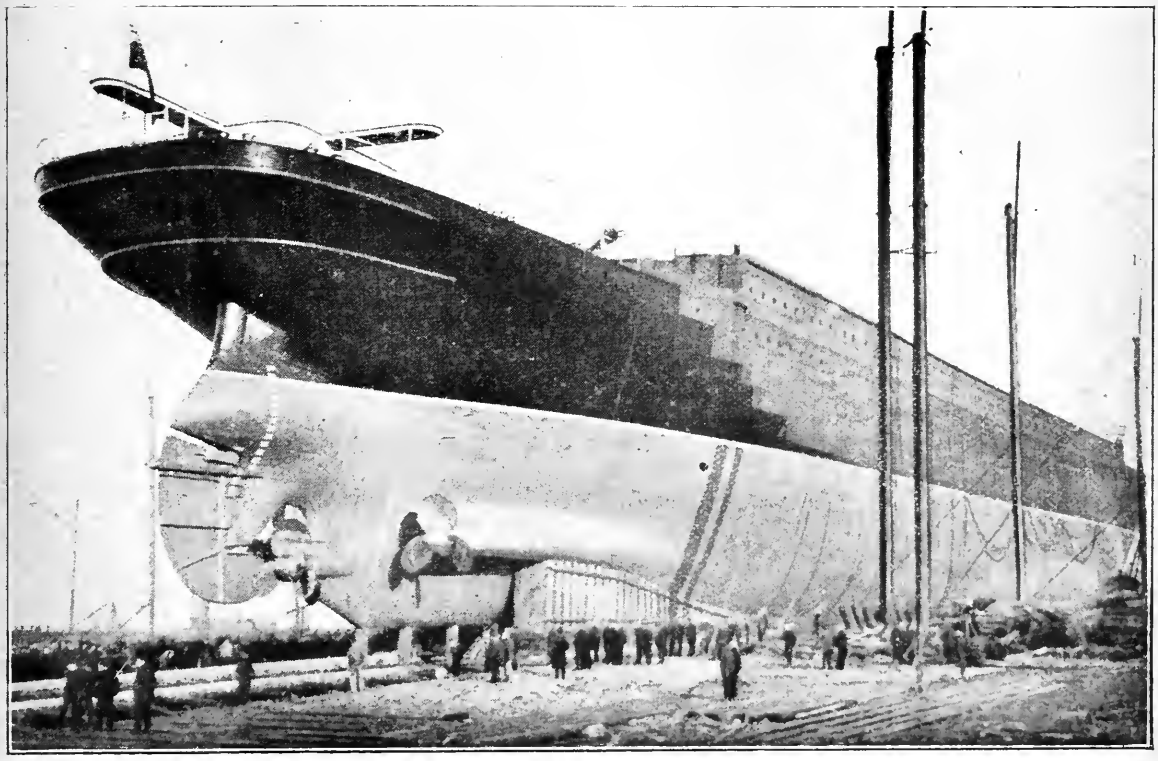
Another interesting instrument fitted here is a submarine telephone, an appliance for locating the position of lightships or lighthouses in foggy or thick weather, by means of sound waves through the water. By this appliance a submarine signal was recently distinctly heard as far as nine miles away. On the boat's deck there is a Marconi wireless telegraph station formed, by which the ship is kept in touch throughout the voyage with England



Section of the Engines, Showing the Arrangement of the Propellers.

and America, receiving news or messages for passengers daily.

Of course one of the great advantages, as far as passengers are concerned, is the fact that the turbine lessens the vibration, and makes travelling very much more pleasant. Another distinct advantage is the saving of weight and space occupied by engines. Further, the mechanism is much more simple, and very much less likely to develop defects than the ordinary reciprocating engine. It is certain that it will not be very long before the turbine is applied to warships, for the increase in manœuvring power and speed is very great. Even in connection with some of the newest cruisers of the British fleet, a great deal of trouble has been experienced with the quick reciprocating engines, and it cannot be very many years before these are relegated to the limbo of obscurity.



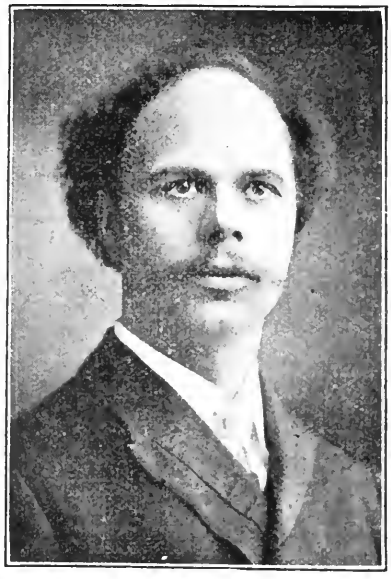
The "Carmania" Before Launching. Two of the Three Propellers Are Here Shown.

JACOBITISM IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Mr. C. C. Bagnell, of Feilding, N.Z., writes:—

In the January number of your paper, when reviewing the "Monthly Review" for December, I notice that you say Mr. R. E. Francillon's article entitled "Underground Jacobitism," will probably surprise many readers by its account of the attachment which has been cherished until recent times, towards the exiled Stuart dynasty." It is evident from this, that you are unaware of the existence of a Jacobite party in the 20th century. I beg to inform you that there are many thousands of Jacobites in England, Scotland and the colonies who acknowledge the Princess Mary of Bavaria as their legitimate sovereign. I have the honour of representing "The Legitimist Jacobite League" in New Zealand, and take the liberty of sending you two or three pamphlets, from which you will see that loyalty to the Stuarts is still cherished, by many of your countrymen.

THE LAND OF SILENCE.



Sarony, 114 Elizabeth-street.] [*Photo.*

Mr. Ernest J. D. Abraham,

Principal and Chaplain of the Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission of Victoria; President of the Australian Deaf Mute Congress, 1903-4; President Victorian Branch Australasian Deaf and Dumb Association.

Living in the midst of us is a section of our fellow creatures to whom the world is not as it is to us. Those of us blessed with the full enjoyment of all our senses can scarcely understand what it must mean to be shut out from all sweet sounds which make up so much of our life; never to know the passion of music, never to be ravished with the songs of birds, never to be roused or soothed by the modulations of the human voice, nor to be stirred by the activities of the busy world, to live in absolute stillness (how oppressive and nerve-shaking at times absolute silence is), and to live in it endlessly!

Nor can we understand what it must mean to be dumb. To be unable to uncover soul to soul, to reveal the depths of the mind, to appeal, to influence, to dominate by the power of facile, forceful speech, or to charm, please and sway by the marvellous power of thrilling song, every fibre of the being throbbing to communicate with fellow-man through the natural channels of speech, only to be brought up against a dead wall of inability!

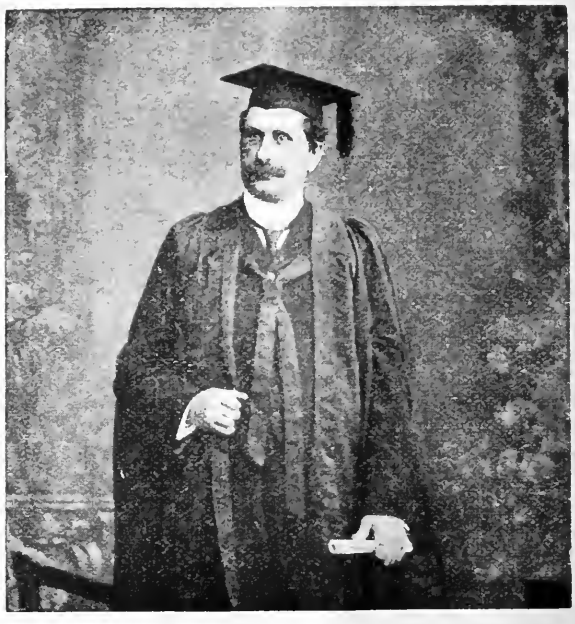
And never to have known these powers! What a blank, what a desert! Priceless things to have lost, once having possessed them; more priceless, if that could be, to those who never have known them. For partial knowledge is better than utter lack, and to have known speech and hearing for a time gives one an entry to a region of beauty and splendour which would cheer and aid a stricken one through years of stillness and enforced silence. But never to have known them means such an absolute shutting out of those who lack speech and hearing from a world of knowledge and beauty, that it is something even more tragic, and the lack is still more terrible.

Yet there are about 1500 people in the Commonwealth who are both deaf and dumb. It is believed that there are about 500 deaf mutes in Victoria, about the same number in New South Wales, over 200 in South Australia, just under 200 in Queensland, and a little under 100 in West Australia and Tasmania.

THE DEAF NOT NECESSARILY DUMB.

A very common mistake that is made with regard to deaf mutes is that they are deficient in mental power. Consequently, they are in some cases classed in the same list as these unfortunates, and with others as afflicted and helpless. For instance, according to a section of the Victorian Marine Act of 1890, the shipping companies are held liable by the Immigration Department for a bond of £100 on a passenger "who is a lunatic, idiot, deaf and dumb, blind, or infirm, and likely . . . to become a charge upon the public, or any public or charitable institution." It is a cruel thing to include deaf mutes in a category like this.

It is often supposed that dumbness is a natural disability, but deaf mutes are simply mute because they are deaf. It is not because they cannot exercise their vocal chords, but simply because never having heard they do not know of their powers of speech.



Mr. Samuel Johnson, M.A. Principal of the Adelaide School

Sarony.] [*Photo.*
Mr. Abraham conversing with a Blind Deaf Mute.

It is quite possible to teach the deaf mute to speak, and, although the effect is somewhat mechanical owing to their knowing nothing of the modulations of the voice, yet, nevertheless, the feat can be effectively and easily accomplished.

These people are simply robbed by nature of one of their powers, that of hearing, but their brains are as keen as other peoples, and they only need to be taught how to look out on the world, to be able to master some means of communicating with their fellow-creatures, to take their place in any department requiring mental power or mechanical skill. Nevertheless, they labour under a grievous disability.

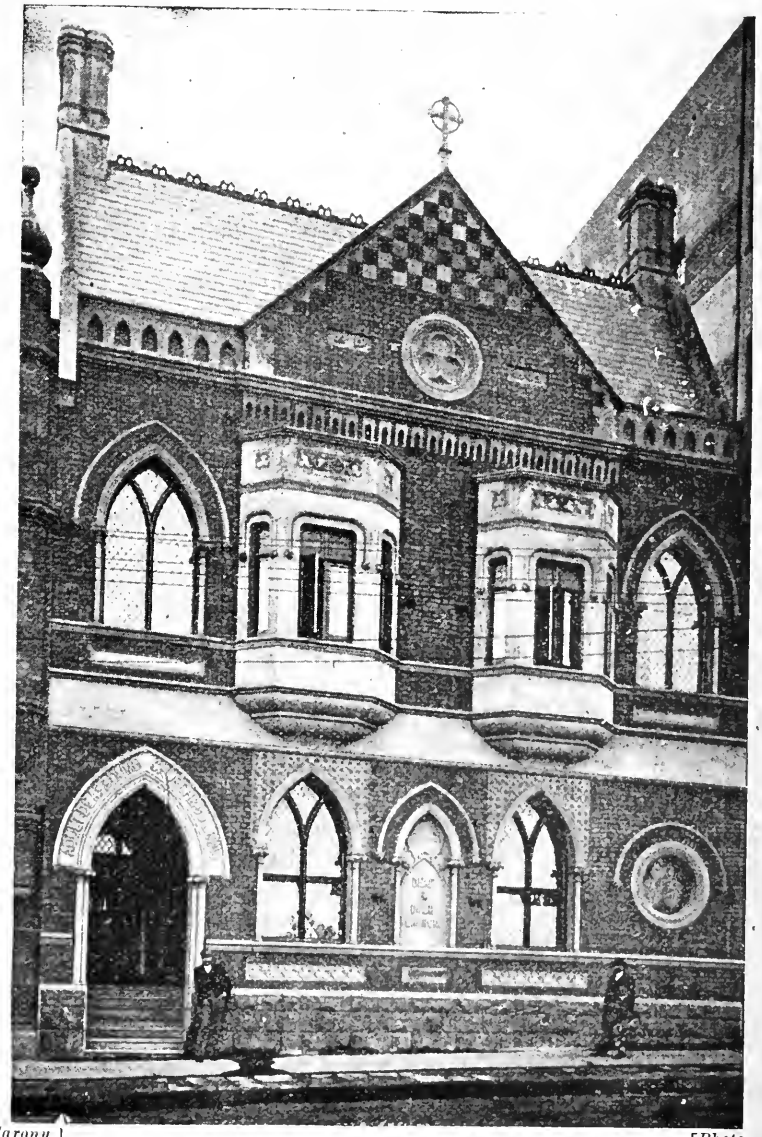
THE "INSTITUTIONS."

It is unfortunate that any assistance given by the States is doled out under the objectionable name of "Charity." It ought not to be so labelled. State assistance is a matter of simple justice. It is a matter for deep thankfulness that the people of the States have been as ready as they have been to assist the deaf and dumb. The general public have been ever ready to assist an object so laudable, but too much is left to public subscription. The State, for its own sake, should exercise more oversight and take a keen interest.

In each of the States there are residental schools, or "Institutions," as they are called (an objectionable term, by the way, and savouring of pretentious benevolence), situated respectively in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart. There is also an excellent school in New Zealand. These "Institutions" are built by public subscription and supported mainly by voluntary contributions. The New South Wales Government makes a "Charity" grant of £450 to its Institution, Victoria one of £900, South Australia, £800, Western Australia, £500. These amounts provide for a total of about 170 or 180 deaf and dumb children.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Superintendents of the Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart Institutions are expert teachers of the deaf, the three former, Messrs. S. Watson, S. Johnson, M.A., and Mrs. Bryan, having had lengthy experience as teachers of the deaf in the old country. The two latter were trained by Mr. F. J. Rose, founder and first Superintendent of the Melbourne Institution, and Mr. S. Johnson, M.A., respectively, and are both excellent teachers.



Sarony.] [*Photo.*
The Church and Institute for Adult Deaf and Dumb of Victoria, Melbourne.

School for the Deaf and Dumb, Sumner, Christchurch, N.Z.

The Superintendent of the Melbourne Institution has had little experience as a teacher, having been appointed from a shipping office two years ago. The head teacher, however, is an expert, having served under Mr. F. J. Rose and Mr. S. Johnson, M.A.

Beyond the allocation of the Charity Grant, the States take little interest, about the full extent of it being an examination of the pupils by ordinary inspectors, a rather ineffective and insufficient proceeding, by the way. But these charity doles, while yet welcome in the absence of a better system, are quite inadequate. Education nowadays is compulsory for normal children; and, if compulsory for children who can hear and speak, it should also be compulsory for deaf and dumb children, and if so, the necessary funds should be provided by the State.

It would be quite reasonable to charge parents, who could afford it, something for the keep of the children, for it is necessary that they should be gathered together in one place, and expense is great; but the work should be undertaken by the Education Departments, and carried on as a branch of them. Then, it is to be assumed, a change would be made in the method of inspection, which would be carried out by inspectors who were thoroughly conversant with deaf and dumb methods; although there is no reason why that should not now be done.

THE HANDICAP OF THE DEAF MUTE.

As a rule, deaf children are admitted into the Institutions at the age of seven years, and they leave at the same age as normal children leave the ordinary schools. It must not be forgotten that the deaf mute is very heavily handicapped. Deaf children start their education at a point far below that of the normal child, and it requires several years of education to reach the stage at which the average child begins attending school. Having no knowledge whatever of language, the mind at first is almost a blank, and it requires infinite patience in order to teach a child how it is to communicate its thoughts to those about it, and how to rightly interpret the meaning of outward things. Consequently, a deaf mute will at the age of twelve be about four years behind a normal child. The latter is picking up things constantly; the outside world is tapping at the doors of its being all the time; but the former can only realise the world directly through its teacher.

METHOD OF TRAINING.

A question which greatly interests any one who comes first in contact with deaf mutes is that of how a deaf mute's brain is trained. We are so accustomed to speaking our thoughts to one another that we cannot at first grasp how any one can make themselves understood in any other way than by audible speech and hearing. Of course, with the ordinary person, gesture enters very considerably into expression, but after all it is only subsidiary. We could do without it. But how is a deaf mute taught to speak? Now, there are three systems, the Oral, the Silent, and these two combined.

Victorian Institution for Blind and Deaf and Dumb Children.

Mr. Samuel Watson, Principal N.S.W. Institution.

Under the Oral method, the deaf mute is taught to form the letters with his lips, and to speak the sounds audibly, with slight help from the manual alphabet. He, of course, then becomes intelligible to the ordinary hearer by sound, and his brother mute understands him by reading the movements of his lips. Under the Silent system is grouped the sign-manual method (in which signs and manual alphabet are employed), and the writing method (in which writing is used instead of speech or signs), and the manual alphabet method (in which every word is to be spelled upon the fingers or written). Between the advocates of the different systems a continual battle is being waged, but it is curious to note that, no matter what is the system employed to give instruction to the deaf mute, he almost invariably resorts to the manual alphabet, and the language of gesture, as the only expedient means of communicating with those who are similarly afflicted.

Now while the child is at school, all goes well. He is cared for, looked after, and educated, but what is he or she to do when each leaves the school. Imagine yourself, dear reader, turned out into the world to earn your living without the power of speech. Both sexes must earn their living, and, to their everlasting credit be it said, both sexes do earn it a great deal better than the average normal person does. Handicapped and all as they are, they nevertheless do nobly in the battle of life. Only partially educated, minus two important senses, in these days of fierce competition, when all one's energy of mind and body is necessary to make a success in life, they yet win their way upwards.

THE ADULT DEAF MUTE.

But here, now, we enter upon a new phase of the work. It would be a cruel shame if the boy and girl on leaving the primary school were to receive no more assistance, and to have no more fellowship with their kind. The need for something more has given rise to Adult Deaf and Dumb Missions, which are in character benevolent, educational and reli-

New South Wales Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Sydney

Tasmanian Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb

gious. Adult Deaf and Dumb Missions have been established in Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, and the school for the deaf and dumb at Sydney makes some provision for the adult deaf and dumb mutes in New South Wales. In connection with the South Australian Mission, there is a Farm and Home for the aged and infirm. These Adult Missions, be it noted, are distinctly charitable organisations. They are supported by public subscription, and receive no Government grants.

The Director of the Melbourne Mission, Mr. Ernest J. D. Abraham, is a hearing and speaking expert, who has spent some 23 years in the work, and was brought to Australia from England some years ago.

In Adelaide and Queensland the directors themselves are deaf mutes. Sydney has no permanent agent, but one of the old pupils of the institution devotes some of his spare time to the work.

As I have mentioned, South Australia cares for the deaf mute from childhood to old age, and in this she has reached the world's high water mark in regard to these deserving people. That this is so is chiefly due to the splendid self-denial efforts of Mr. Samuel Johnson, M.A., an enthusiast in this work.

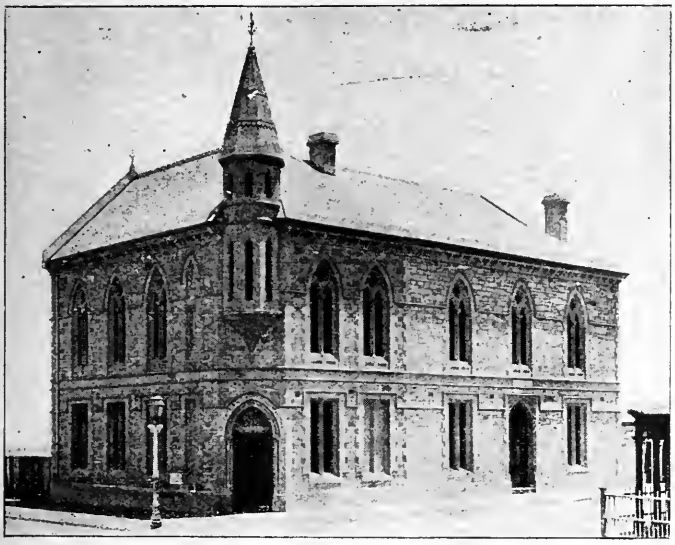
How necessary an adult mission is can readily be conceived. What is to be done with deaf mutes when they leave school? The average parent, whose other children are normal, would have a considerable difficulty in knowing what to do with them. Just here the Mission steps in and makes the child the object of its solicitude. In a sense the Mission becomes the home of the deaf and dumb. There they meet their fellows who speak their language and understand one another. The place is generally a veritable hive of industry. For instance, the Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission in Melbourne is the rallying point of the 500 deaf and dumb of Victoria. To it they can always look with certainty for sympathy, for protection and help.

It is also the birthplace and the cradle of an organisation that unites the deaf of the Commonwealth. One notable feature of this mission is that, with the exception of the principal, the whole of the working staff are deaf and honorary.

The building also contains a church, used also as a lecture hall, and there is, in addition, a library and reading-room, and classrooms for the men and women.

It is quite interesting to attend here on a Sunday,

Sydney Church and Institute for the Adult Deaf and Dumb.



Adelaide Church and Institute for the Adult Deaf and Dumb.

and to see Mr. Abraham conducting a service by means of the manual alphabet and gesture language. So rapid and perfect is this speech that he can translate address after address, delivered orally, for hours at a stretch, as quickly as delivered.

The Mission is a benevolent society in itself. What assistance can be given is given to unemployed, aged or infirm. In fact, in every way that is possible the Mission acts as a home to the deaf mute. It finds him work, saves his money in a bank, enlarges his outlook by its monthly magazine, and acts generally as Lord Bountiful in the way of education, instruction, and entertainment.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF DEAF MUTES.

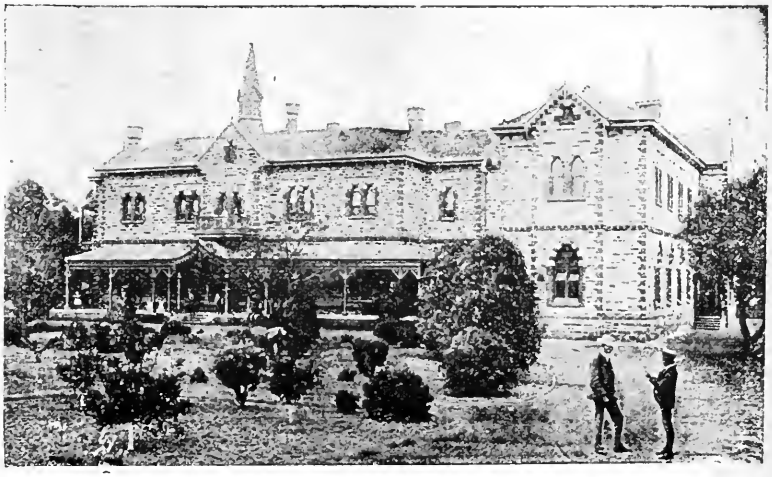
But what do deaf mutes do? Well, briefly, they can do anything where speech is not needed. They are to be found in the ranks of artists, sculptors, schoolmasters (of the deaf), clerks, draughtsmen, and almost all ordinary trades, such as carpenters, tailors, etc.

"Do the deaf marry?" someone asks. Yes, but generally another deaf person or a hearing relative of a deaf person. Such unions are most natural, and prove the happiest. The offspring almost invariably hear, though a certain percentage of the children are deaf, especially where the deafness is more or less hereditary on both sides.

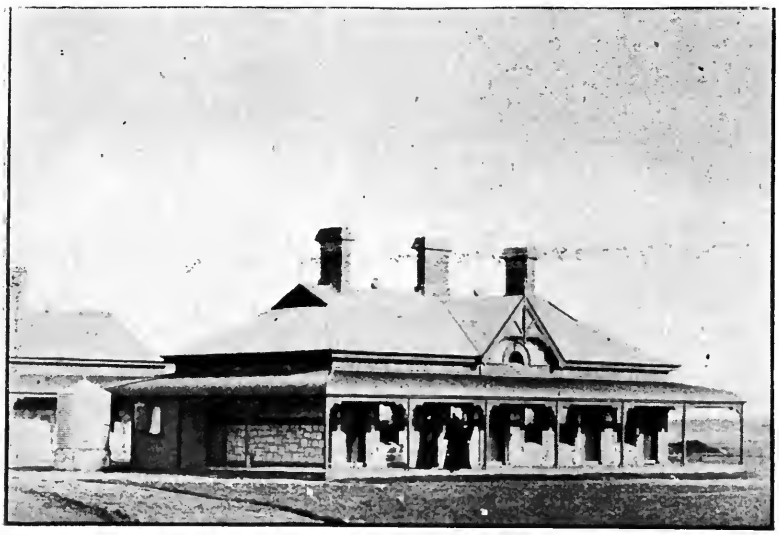
One can easily enlarge the office of a director of a Deaf and Dumb Institution or Mission, and mentally surround him with a fascinating halo. What a combination a perfect director must be! He lives and moves among people much unlike others, slips into their world of silence. What infinite patience is necessary to reach the minds of the uninformed deaf, what love to touch their hearts, what labour to do all that the necessity of their afflictiton requires! He is everything in one, pastor, teacher, relief officer, interpreter, guide, philosopher, friend, and common recipient of all the deaf mute's troubles.

NECESSARY REFORMS FOR THE SCHOOL.

Mr. Abraham, the director of the Victorian Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission, is an enthusiast in his work, but feels keenly that the deaf mute—at any rate, the child—is not treated with justice. Charity, he grants, he gets, but this is not what is wanted. He urges that the deaf mute is not waste material, not the subject for charity doles; for, properly educated and rightly trained and directed, the average mute will hold his own with the rest of the normal community. He suggests that it is cheaper for the State to give them a good education, and a fair start in life, than to have them a burden upon their hands, and urges that the States should provide the schools and make education free and compulsory. Most of the European countries, America and Canada have been exercising a direct control over the deaf mute. Certainly it is desirable that Australia should follow this good example. The cost would not be great. It is estimated that in Victoria about £6000 would cover the whole cost of board and education for the children. If



South Australian Institution for the Blind Deaf and Dumb, Brighton Adelaide.



One of the Cottages at the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Parafield, Adelaide.

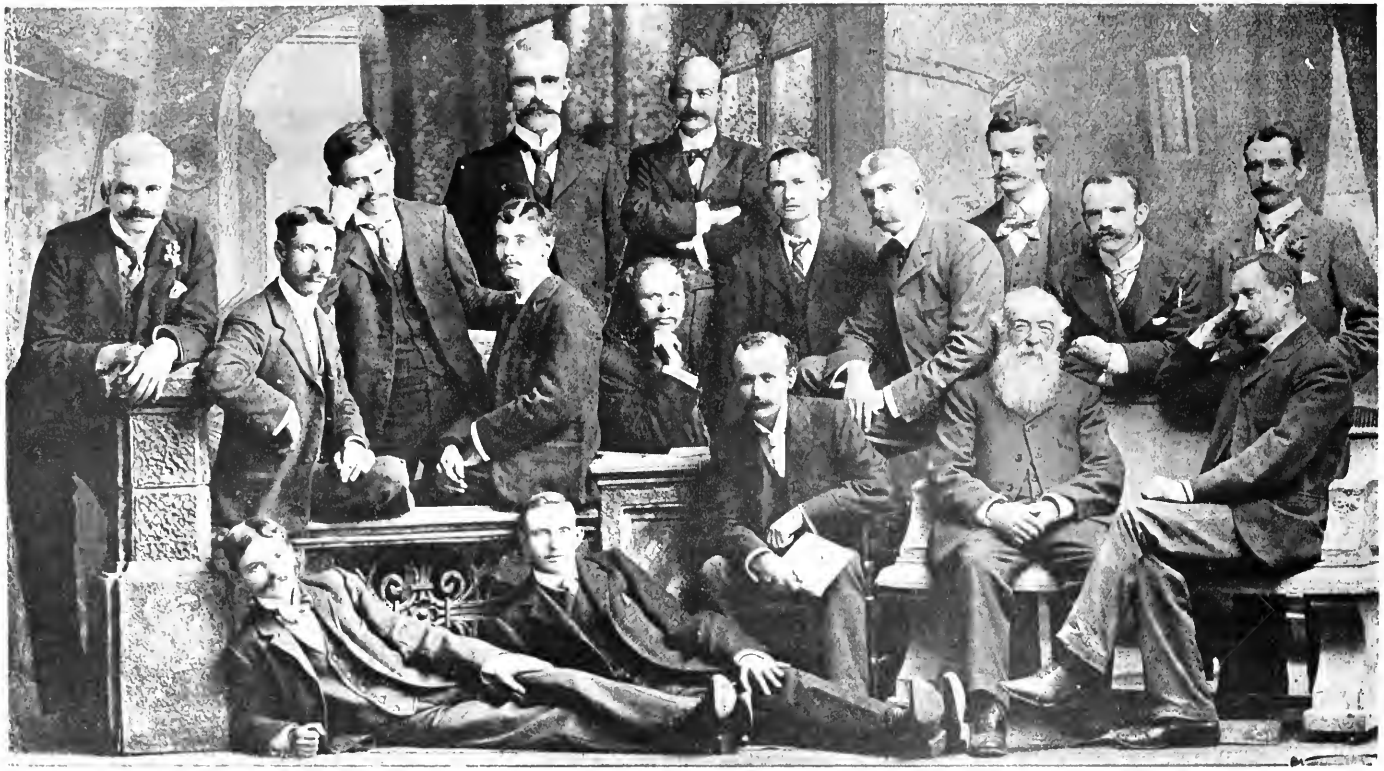
the Education Departments of the States took control, it would, of course, mean that they appointed the education staff, and made the inspector an expert on what is pertained to the deaf.

With regard to the employment of the deaf, Mr. Abraham suggests that it would be a wise thing for the Government to give them employment. After all there are but few, and they are willing and competent workers. At present, two are employed in the Board of Works in Victoria, and an illustration of what is being done for them in some countries is afforded by the fact that the Canadian Postmaster-General is at present employing as many deaf mutes as show themselves capable of doing work, and the same thing might well be done in Australia with considerable justice to the deaf mute, and injustice to no one.

A NEW POLICY WITH REGARD TO THE AFFLICTED.

The question of assisting those whom nature has deprived of some of their senses is one which Governments very soon must take up. It is one of the signs of the times that here and there, although as yet only glimmering faintly like a little rushlight in the darkness, there are indications of a growing sense of responsibility on the part of the State towards those who need assistance. This is evidenced, for instance, with regard to Old Age Pensions. It is being gradually recognised that a provision against starvation, and for something like at any rate a living allowance, should be granted to those who have spent their time and labour in the service of their country, and that it should be looked upon not as a charity dole, but as a right. Society has responsibilities towards those whom age has robbed of their powers. As time goes on, this must be extended, and it will at last recognise that where anyone is afflicted by nature, it is its bounden duty to assist them as far as possible, and to make up for their lack. But the deaf mute does not require assistance without giving a return. He or she (as the case may be) is generally a person robust in body, strong in mind, keen in perception, but, nevertheless, handicapped. What better could a State do than find means of employment for such, and spare them a great deal of the hardship that nowadays they have to meet. If all men are regarded before the law as equal, the deaf mute ought to get a long start to be considered to have an equal opportunity with those in possession of their full powers, and there ought to be no opposition to a proposal that every deaf mute man or woman should be employed by the State in some position where they could render a full service for

West Australian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.



[Photo.

Mr. Abrahams's Staff of Deaf Mute Volunteer Helpers.

The second from the right in the front row is Mr. F. J. Rose, the founder and first superintendent for the education of deaf and dumb children in Victoria. Himself a deaf mute, he is affectionately called the Father of the Deaf of Victoria. What he has done for the deaf and dumb of Victoria no one can compute.

Faith or Trust.

Sweet.

Sour.

Sarony] [*Photos.*

THE SPEECH OF THE DEAF

the payment they would receive. As bookkeepers, clerks, draughtsmen, etc., their services could be utilised with advantage to themselves and benefit to the State. Of course, somebody with small sympathies would say that they would push others out: but if the State recognised proper principles, it should say to the man with all his senses, "Stand aside from this work, and do other work which the deaf mute cannot do." Moreover, if the altruistic spirit, which only can make a success of the new social order which is springing up, were allowed to rule, it would insistently say, "Let every man in possession of all his senses, and who can find employment in other avenues, stand aside, that those who are stricken may support themselves with more ease, honour and credit." This last, be it understood, they do now, but they fight against very hard conditions, and nothing could be conceived in the development of a State finer than a determination by a Government to employ all those who are bereft of any of their powers. Moreover, the State would be repaid a thousand fold, for a person handicapped by nature is a double burden to it, for he not only is in need, but requires supervision. Take up the question of State provision for the deaf mute, all Governments must soon do. For instance, even as regards children, it is estimated that in Victoria alone seventy children are at the present moment growing up without education. Think what this means! Unless taken in hand and trained, they must be a burden to the State all through their lives. More than that, all their best faculties will remain undeveloped, and the life must be a purely animal one. What a terrible menace such uneducated, untrained persons, each with the power of propagating his kind, may be to a State no one can measure! In its own interests, apart altogether from any philanthropy, the State should rise to its responsibilities and undertake the work. No class is more deserving of assistance. Deaf mutes are cut off from most of the educational privileges that normal children can gain.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE.

One is brightened at the thought of the days that are coming. It is no small thing that even now so much is subscribed freely by the public for the help of the deaf and dumb. Theirs is an appeal which generally needs no pressing. The sight of those in full possession of other powers, able to enjoy to the full the sight of the world and of the things in it nearest and dearest to them, throbbing and thrilling with nervous energy like other human beings, but unable to express it in speech, strikes a

Supplication.

Love.

Jealousy

AND DUMB IN GESTURE.

responsive chord in most hearts. And this is general. The individual everywhere feels the same, but the corporate voice of the community—the State—has not yet risen to the expression of the general wish. Were Governments to act as we have indicated, they would have the complete acquiescence of the community. It has never been behindhand where measures for the relief of suffering have been concerned; and the mighty uplift which is manifest in the social legislation of the States, where developments are taking place with lightning speed with regard to the comfort and convenience of the toilers in business, is proof of the fact that the heart of the people is throbbing with enthusiasm of the right kind. What is the real significance of movements like the eight hours', the early closing, the weekly half-holiday, the legislation giving the people the power to deal with public evils, granting them pensions in old age? It is evidence of the growth of the sentiment of brotherliness, the antithesis of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." It is the expression of the spirit of helpfulness manifest everywhere, the spirit which has helped the deaf mute institutions and missions and will help them still more. By-and-bye it will be looked upon as the right thing for the whole community, through the State, to see that the deaf mute is employed in ways which will not injure his self-respect, but which he deserves as a person with a natural handicap. What more natural for a father with a family, one of whom is a deaf mute, to see that the handicapped one gets the home employment which he can do and do well, although the normal ones can do it equally well! What more beautiful and natural than for the State, as the representative of the best that is in the community, to see that its handicapped children are given the help they deserve. The idea of the State giving preference in employment to deaf mutes is one that deserves attention. The normal man and woman can look after themselves. Equal they are, given health and strength, and I hail with delight the idea of such expressing a willingness, through legislative enactment, that those bereft of some power should have first chance. It is akin to the spirit which inspires men to risk their own lives to save their brethren in danger, and which, translated into legislative enactment, considers the weak and needy first. That is the right spirit to pervade all modern social reforms, the spirit which alone can guide them in the right direction and make them permanent. A little more working of the leaven, and the deaf and dumb will be accorded by the State the justice which their affliction demands.

Queensland Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb

Agonised Entreaty
(in Gesture).

Sarony.] [*Photo.*

Melbourne Deaf and Dumb Young Women Posing for "Daughters of the Commonwealth."

INTERVIEWS ON TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

AUSTRALASIAN INTERVIEWS.

LXXI.—A GREAT SCHEME OF SOCIAL REFORM.

THE REV. A. R. EDGAR.

One of the most daring schemes in connection with religious and social reforms has just been inaugarated by the Methodist Conference sitting in Melbourne. For years past the great Central Mission has been the outstanding feature of that sect in Victoria, and its unvarying success has been a standing matter of wonder. Under the guidance of the Rev. A. R. Edgar, esteemed by all shades of opinion, the Central Mission was transformed from a tiny congregation in a huge church, to a great one of over two thousand. The social activities developed in connection with it have also become one of the greatest features of charitable aid in the city, and now an extension of its area and efforts is arranged for, which will either prove a tremendous success or be a gigantic failure. The latter, however, it is hardly likely to be.

Saromy] Rev. A. R. Edgar. *Photo*]
Superintendent of the recently extended Melbourne Central Mission.

I had a chat with Mr. Edgar, and got the salient features of the scheme for the information of "Review" readers, whose sympathies lie closely with schemes of reform.

"What is it you actually propose?" I asked.

"What is actually proposed is a great extension of a very radical alteration of the time-honoured policy of the Methodist Church, in order to provide for intense concentration of effort in particular churches now grouped for the purpose. The minister appointed to one of these mission churches, instead of having a number of separate churches claiming his attention, and thus dissipating his energies, will concentrate his energy on one only so that his personality may have fullest opportunity, and to secure continuity of such influence, these missioners are placed outside the operation of the itinerant law, requiring ministers to be moved every three years. The three large central churches will have therefore five ministers who may concentrate and continue their efforts on this great enterprise of reaching the masses of people in this part of Melbourne."

"Is this development necessary in order to cope with present difficulties?"

"This development is rendered necessary by difficulties created by the failure of the present circuit methods in the crowded centres of population. The drift of the working classes away from the churches has assumed alarming proportions, not through the failure of Christianity, but for want of the adaptation of Church methods in applying Christianity to the problems of the time. An advance on the part of the churches is called for, and the Methodist Church has responded to that call."

"I hope you intend to develop a social reform side of the movement, and that you will not work simply on evangelical lines. The Church of the future must be social to succeed."

"The movement is essentially evangelical, but I agree with you that the full interpretation of evangelical truth in the future must include 'social reform' as part of the 'good news' declared by Christ. We certainly intend to see that the message of the Gospel embraces the will of God for society as well as the individual. This means that the Christian

Church is coming to realise more fully than ever that the Gospel of Christ in its mission and message is not only indivjdual, evangelical, philanthropic, but economic. As someone has said, "It has to do not only with the spiritual and physical needs of the individual—but with home management, city management, State management."

"What present subsidiary institutions have you, and are they likely to be extended?"

"A large and well-equipped Hospice or Shelter for the homeless and despairing. We have, in connection with this, accommodation for 70 people each night, and we provide about 200 meals daily. We strive to administer the affairs of this institution without pauperising the recipients. To every applicant we give two meals and a bed, but, if further help is needed, work has to be done in order to earn it. We have a Labour Bureau through which agency we find employment for 400 persons annually. Our South Yarra Home for fallen women has an average of about 30 inmates; this has proved a home of refuge and mercy to many a poor sin-stained woman. We have also a large farm for the training of 'out-of-hand' boys. We endeavour to save boys before they reach the criminal stage, though some are not far from it. We are trying the experiment of not asking for Government subsidy, and have, so far, been entirely successful."

The Bichloride of Gold Institute for Inebriates has fully justified its establishment. A large percentage of the patients treated are now living sober lives. We expect to largely extend those agencies and add others in connection with the work of the new mission.

"Is the movement likely to help to evolve any of our pressing problems, such as the Drink Evil, the Gambling Evil, Prostitution, the Housing Problem, Unemployment, Land Settlement for the Unemployed Institutions to Combat Public-House Evils, etc.?"

"We think the movement will certainly be a contribution to the solution of pressing problems—such as the Drink Evil, Gambling Evil and Society Purity. We propose to wage war against every foul slum, and the unhealthy and indecent overcrowding of the poor in such miserable houses as we find in many parts of the city. We will fight till there is left no sweating den, no gambling hell, no brothel, no drink shop; we will co-operate with all those who seek the betterment of women and children living under conditions of neglect and semi-starvation. A society called the "Methodist Guild" has already been established—with branches in the prominent centres—for the study of Social Problems of this kind—and we intend that the practical side will be carried on in our mission enterprises. We hope to make them rallying points for the extension of Social Reform."

LXXII.—A VICTORIAN MINISTER'S IMPRESSIONS OF SOME NEW ZEALAND MATTERS:

MR. GEO. SWINBURNE, M.L.A.

Mr. Swinburne, the Victorian Minister for Water Supply, has been touring New Zealand, and as he is one of the most observant of men, and visitors' impressions are always interesting when the spectator is keenly interested in making comparisons for the sake of getting information as Mr. Swinburne is, his views upon certain outstanding features of New Zealand's legislation and administration must prove particularly interesting. Seeing that Victoria is now moving very fast with regard to land settlement, Mr. Swinburne's impressions with regard to New Zealand's land legislation were sure to be instructive. Of course every one in Australia knows the plans she has adopted with regard to her 999 years' leases, and her leases in perpetuity, and Mr. Swinburne is in no doubt in his views upon this much-debated question.

With regard to it, he said, "I am strongly opposed to the New Zealand system of land leases in perpetuity. Even though there may be re-valuations as often as once in twenty years, so many side issues creep in, that I do not think the State gains any advantage in becoming the universal landlord. It seems to me that it is better to make every man his own landlord. Let him buy his freehold on long terms if necessary, and then prevent the aggregation of large estates by a Progressive Land Tax. It was interesting in New Zealand to note how everybody of all shades of opinion, land-owners, and lease-holders were in favour of a Progressive Land Tax. It seems to me that it gives the greatest benefit with far fewer disadvantages than even the leasing with re-valuation. Of course the principle on which New Zealand has gone in the past, that of leasing the land in perpetuity without any re-valuation, is most mischievous. There never was a better system invented, I think, by which people who simply happen to be successful at the ballot are provided with an opportunity of securing a big profit, without risk or with comparatively little capital. Besides, all the leases are outside the scope of the land tax at present. The New Zealand people, however, have undoubtedly determined on a policy of small holdings, and show even an anxiety to abolish the large landed proprietor."

"Is there any possibility of a Progressive Land Tax being adopted here?"

"I think it is coming within the range of prac-

tical politics, but, in my opinion, if it is adopted the income should be used for the benefit of the land and production, and especially in the reducing of railway freights and in facilities for exports."

"Was there any other thing that attracted your attention especially?"

"Well, I must say that the Public Trust Office in New Zealand commended itself to me very greatly. I was surprised at the amount of business that is done with the Government. A great advantage about such an institution is that, being under Government control, there is no fear of Trustees absconding with money, or putting it to wrong uses. One striking feature in connection with it is that the Trust Department endeavours, as far as possible, to have estates left so that it shall be free to invest moneys as it thinks best without any specific direction. In such case the Government guarantee all funds. The result of that is that the Public Trustee invests all his funds, except those under instruction, *in globo*, and is able to give 4 per cent. upon all such moneys lying to credit of beneficaries."

"That is not a bad return, year in and year out, and a much better one than the average investor would get, considering that he might have to wait for good investments, and that he would be subject to fluctuation and risks," I said.

"I was pleased to learn from Mr. Poynton, the Public Trustee, that out of nearly two millions' worth of securities only about £100,000 was invested in Government Funds."

"Did you find the Public Trust Department shut out any other private institutes of similar character?"

"No. In fact, a director of one trustee company told me that the vast amount of business done by the department really helped the companies, as it educates the people in the habit of leaving their estates in the hands of companies rather than private persons. I am quite convinced that Victoria might very well follow in the footsteps of New Zealand in this respect, and establish a Public Trust Department. A private Bill has been introduced each year for many years in the British Parliament, but vested interests always squeeze it out."

"Did you enquire at all into the grading system adopted by New Zealand?"

"Yes, and I was quite satisfied with it, and watched the butter-grading especially at every port. There, grading is compulsory, and the Government undertakes the grading of almost everything that is exported, with the result that better prices are gained, and the markets on the other side of the world place more faith in shipments."

"Is there any likelihood of that being established here?"

"It is certain to come, as the old prejudice is fast dying out. It may interest you to know that we already grade in Victoria for persons who desire it, and, although there is no compulsion, the number of people who use the Government grade is becoming greater every day. We have recently had a large number of applications for the Government grading of grain and other produce, such as compressed fodder, onions, potatoes, and so on, and exporters are beginning to realise that the certificate which the Government gives them is of very great value. It is proving to be a State function which is really necessary in the interests of a good export trade. With regard to the butter industry in New Zealand, I found that the whole of the butter was sold on the Government grader's certificate, and one result of that was that New Zealand butter realised top prices in the home market."

"I notice that you have become deeply interested in the cultivation of New Zealand flax?"

"Yes. I think it is an industry which we might very well take up. In New Zealand farmers are beginning to plant flax, and are not simply depending on the natural growth in the great swamp areas where it grows so prolifically. I was told that last year the industry had increased to such an extent that over three-quarters of a million pounds' worth of the fibre was exported, and that while some years ago there were only about 100 mills in the colony, there are to-day 400, employing some six thousand men, and one great advantage about the industry becomes evident when it is remembered that of these five thousand are unskilled. As showing what a great field of enterprise is open, the American people last year, in spite of the fact that they are supplied with Manila hemp from the Philippines duty free, bought £110,000 worth of New Zealand flax, on which duty had to be paid. There are so many Crown lands in Victoria well adapted for the growing of the plant that I hope in a little while farmers will take up the cultivation of it. One estate I heard of in New Zealand, comprising 2300 acres, had five mills engaged in working the flax crop, and, although it grew naturally upon the land, which only needed draining, a royalty equal to £9 5s. per acre was paid. This was a high return, but there is no doubt growers are doing well. I am satisfied this is a matter which might very well be taken up in many parts of Australia, without any detriment to the industry in New Zealand.

ENGLISH INTERVIEWS.

LXXIII.—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH SOUTH AFRICA?

I.—A RADICAL FROM JOHANNESBURG.

The South African question must be divided into three other questions—1st, The payment of our just debts to the Boers and of compensation for private property destroyed in war. 2nd, The fulfilment of our treaty obligations for the establishment of responsible self-government. 3rd, The question of Chinese labour.

There is always a difficulty in obtaining interviews for publication with leading representatives on either side in a controversy at the time of crisis, but usually such authorities have no objection to be interviewed anonymously. I therefore publish, in the first place, a statement of the views of the section which has the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines as its central citadel, which I had from the gentleman who prefers to conceal his identity under the title of "A Radical from Johannesburg."

"What we want to know——" said he.

"Stop," said I, "who are 'we'?"

"We," said he, "are the whole of the British population of the Transvaal, which is in a majority, notwithstanding what Mr. Abe Bailey said as to the results of the census returns."

"Mr. Abe Bailey said that the census showed there were fourteen Boers to ten Britishers in the Transvaal."

"That is not so," replied "a Radical": "the census was incorrect, and we have a majority of the population. What we want to know is whether the new Government in London is going to gerrymander the constituencies in order to secure the minority of the population a majority in the representative assembly."

"And what we want to know," I replied, "is whether you consider it reasonable and fair that the whole of the Transvaal should be put under the heel of the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg?"

"Now," replied my friend, "you must discriminate. When I said that 'we' meant the British population of the Transvaal I should have explained that the Transvaal British are divided into two camps—one, much the larger and more powerful, is the Progressive Party, that which you associate with the Chamber of Mines. The other section is the Responsible Government Party, represented by Mr. Solomon and, until recently, Mr. Quinn, who are progressive Britons, independent of the Chamber of Mines, and have made a concordat with the Boers upon certain questions. But whether they belong to the Progressive or to the Solomon section, all Britishers are as a unit in favour of the electoral basis of the existing constitution. That basis distributes political power according to the number of voters, which we maintain is the only fair method to apportion it; one vote one value, and no representation for mere acres."

"But what do the Boers want?" I asked.

"The Boers say they want representation based not upon the voters, but upon population, knowing that as they have large families, and many of the British are unmarried, this would give them an advantage."

"Surely," I replied, "it is an advantage they are entitled to. The only true ultimate principle upon which the franchise should rest is that of persons, and every living soul shall have a vote, including babies in arms. The mother should vote for her daughters and the father for the sons during minority. Only by this means can the family secure its due representation in the State."

"You may be right; but the Boers don't go as far as that. They only ask that the seats should be distributed according to the number of white residents of all ages instead of white voters who have qualified to come on to the register. The qualification does not exclude any Boers worth speaking of. They don't complain on that score, but they say that a bachelor who has no stake in the country, and who has no intention of making it his home, ought not to be given as much say in the Legislature as a Boer with a wife, a family of a dozen children, and a whole country-side depending upon him. Personally," said "a Johannesburg Radical," "I have no objection to basing representation on population. I think it would tell more in favour of the British than of the Dutch, because it is so difficult to get Britishers on the register. There must be six months' residence, and certain formalities must be gone through which our people very often neglect. Whether it is population or voters I don't care; all that I protest against—and in this every Britisher in the Transvaal is at my back—is any attempt by artificial means to bolster up the Boer minority so as to enable it to dominate the British majority."

"Well, what do you say will happen? Are you for responsible government?"

"Now I am, because C.B. has come into office. If Mr. Balfour had remained in Downing-street, I would have been against it. The difference between responsible and representative government is that under responsible government all the members of the assembly would be elected. Under representative government the balance of power would be held by the nominated executive. If Mr. Balfour had remained in power the executive would have been on our side. Now that you are in power, the executive members would probably be instructed to throw their weight on the side of the Boers."

"So we have this paradox, that to give the Transvaal responsible government is to establish the ascendency of Johannesburg. To deny it is to give the pull to the Boers."

"I should rather say the ascendency of the British in the towns. Several of these towns are not even on the Rand, and all the towns are very jealous of Johannesburg. But what do you propose to do?"

"To send out a Commission to inquire into and to report upon this vexed question."

"That means," said he, "that we should have two years more Crown Colony government, and you would have no responsible body on whose shoulders you could shuffle off the responsibility of the Chinese question."

"I don't agree with you," I replied. "What we ought to do is to send out a commission at once; but I would allow the representative system to get itself into operation while the Commission was pursuing its inquiries. I would redress the balance against the Boers by instructing the nominated members to vote so as to give the Boers fair play. If the Commission reported in favour of altering the electoral basis, I would alter it afterwards. But what about compensation and the thirty millions?"

"I would advise you," said my friend, "to avoid throwing the responsibility of paying your war debts upon the new assembly. Your plan for waiving claim to the thirty millions on condition that the new assembly would defray the outstanding balance of your war obligations and compensation, would light up a very intense racial dispute. You had much better stick to your thirty millions if you can get them, and then pay out of the thirty millions whatever compensation your Commission decides is still justly due to the sufferers from the war."

"Now as to Chinese labour?"

"As to Chinese labour," said "a Radical," "I have only this to say, that if your white people, if your English workmen who are howling against Chinese labour, will only come out to South Africa and work in our mines with the same industry that they work in your mines at home, we should be very glad to pay them good wages and send all the Chinamen home. The root difficulty of the whole question is that no white men remain six months in South Africa before they discover that it is not white men's work to labour hard with the hands. Chinese labour is not cheap. Chinese labour is dear, much dearer than high-priced labour. If English labourers would only labour—but that is just the worst of it, they won't. We have the same difficulty in the Natal plantations; and until you get over that we have got to have Chinese labour."

"Then what do you think about our sending out a commission to ascertain what changes would be made in the conditions under which the Chinese are employed?"

"Send out your Commission by all means, but pray remember you run a risk. Your Commission may report in favour of making changes which the responsible government you are attempting to establish will not have at any price. You will then be face to face with a very difficult question."

"I admit that; but we have got to do something, and it seems that this is the line of least resistance. But don't you think the Boers will be in favour of turning the Chinese out?"

My friend laughed. "My brother Radicals in this country are under a great delusion. They champion the Boer, little knowing that the Boer is about the stoutest anti-Socialist, stick-in-the-mud Conservative that you will find on this planet. He is a man who stands for the rights of property. Every Boer is hampered by lack of labour. Every Boer thinks there may be a gold mine on his farm. The Boers, you may be quite certain, will not cut the throat of the mining industry by voting against the Chinese."

"Really," I said, as my friend rose to go, "what puzzles me is why the Chamber of Mines don't make a deal with the Boers; they must be a much better people to get on with than the semi-Socialist, humanitarian, Exeter Hall-y British."

"There is something in that," he said; "but we want to be sure that they will be true to the flag."

"That depends upon us," I replied. "They will be true to us if we are true to them. But if we refuse to pay our debts and keep our word, why then—we shall reap as we have sown."

II.—MR. H. W. MASSINGHAM.

I wanted to obtain from General Smuts the view of the Boers, but to this General Smuts demurred. I therefore turned to Mr. H. W. Massingham, who has just returned from South Africa.

Mr. Massingham needs no introduction to our readers. For years past he has been recognised as the most brilliant, incisive, and fearless of advocates of justice to South Africa. During his vist to the country he had the opportunity of meeting men of all parties, from Lord Selborne to General Botha. He went over the compounds, and he was afforded every facility for investigating the actual condition of affairs by the Government, and he has come back with very definite opinions on many subjects, some of which he was good enough to communicate to me in response to my questions.

"I am afraid," said Mr. Massingham, "I am rather hopeless about the whole thing. The attempt to govern a country by a financial syndicate has involved us in such a coil of difficulties that it is hard to see a way out of it. Indeed, I am not by any means sure whether the Boers would be wisely advised if they were to undertake, in response to an appeal from us, the government of the country."

"To what do you attribute this?"

"Not to wickedness or malevolence, or to anything excepting the blindness of money-making, and the want of political capacity. How can you govern a country if you don't know anything about the

people living it it? Neither can you know anything about the country when you don't live in it, and you leave the whole of your business to be managed by your clerks. With the exception of Sir George Farrar, how many of the Randlords are to be found on the Rand? They live in London, and leave their business to be managed by men who have not even a pretence to be statesmen or even politicians. The result is, knowing nothing about the country, with their whole gaze concentrated upon the Stock Market, they make the most stupid blunders, even in their own interest."

"For instance," said I, "the reduction of the Kaffirs' wages at a time when the natives were flushed with money."

"That is one instance, and the introduction of the Chinese is another."

"They admit the first, but not the second."

"They are endeavouring to brazen it out," said Mr. Massingham, "by trying to believe very hard: but the introduction of the Chinese was one of the worst blunders they have made. They imagined that the Chinese were just like the Kaffirs, and that they could engage and manipulate them as if they were so many pieces of machinery; but they had not got them very long before they found that they had made a mistake in the nature of the human beings whom they were proposing to use as beasts of burden. John Chinaman is no fool. Very many Chinamen had no idea, as Lord Selborne has admitted, what kind of work they were to be put to do. When they found out what it was they did not like it. Promises made them have been broken; the conditions of the first ordinance under which they were engaged have been revised and altered without asking their consent. They don't get their minimum wage, and the result is that they are in a very ugly mood. It may not technically be slavery, the condition in which they find themselves, for it is nominally based upon contract; but it is a contract obtained by false pretences, the conditions of which have not been complied with, and the Chinaman, feeling that he has been cheated, often refuses to do any more work than he pleases. So he has been flogged, fined, or imprisoned. There is no dispute about the main facts in Johannesburg. They are frankly admitted by officials as well as by everybody else. No one denies that the Chinese compounds are miniature Cities of the Plain. No one denies that the Chinese have been flogged, and that they have been subjected to the usual barbarous punishments of their own country. No one denies that they are practically forbidden access to any court, being handed over to be tried by officials who need know nothing of law, and have had no experience as magistrates. Neither is it possible to deny that the bands of predatory Chinese who have broken loose and are acting as bushrangers have struck terror into the whole population."

"Then would you expatriate the Chinese at once?"

"That, I am afraid, is not practical," he said, "I would leave the whole question to the responsible Government of the country."

"Which means, I suppose, the elective assembly?"

"Yes."

"How do you think the Boers would go?"

"Solid against the Chinese."

"But I am assured exactly the contrary by representatives of the Chamber of Mines."

"Very likely. But what do they know about the opinion of the Boers? Even Lionel Phillips, who is intelligent enough, does not know General Botha by sight. The last men in the world who can tell you what the Boers think are the mine owners of the Rand."

"What about the basis of representation?"

"The Boers are quite content to accept a representation based upon population."

"But," I said, "the other side tell me this would be rather better for the British than for the Boers."

"If so," said Mr. Massingham, "the controversy is at an end, because the Boers are committed to representation according to population, and if the other side are willing to concede this, the thing is ended. Some people here seem mightily afraid of the Boers taking over the government of the country; but so far as I can judge, and I saw all their leaders, they are by no means anxious to take over such a mess as Milner left behind him. Of Milner's administration, his *personnel*, and the people whom he trusted, it is almost impossible to speak. He has ruined the Orange River Colony by simply doubling the cost of its administration."

"And what about compensation?"

"The Boers are very reasonable, and some money they really must have. I think it would not be difficult to arrange a settlement with them. As for the National Scouts," said Mr. Massingham, "they are at the present moment the hottest anti-British people in the whole country. And as for the English settlers who have been planted out on the land, they are more Boer than the Boers."

THE FREE CHURCH VICTORY AND AFTER: DR. CLIFFORD.

Few men have more reason to rejoice over the downfall of the Tory Party than has Dr. Clifford. By common consent he stands head and shoulders over all the rest of the Nonconformist Church Militant. He is at once the Nestor and Hotspur of Nonconformity. During the last month he has almost lived in a motor-car, careering about like a fiery Phaeton from one constituency to another,

kindling the fire of enthusiasm among the county voters, cheering the heart of the passive resister, nerving the electors for the fight. I saw him when the last county polls were being declared, and found him, as might be expected, full of joy and gratitude.

"It has been a fight," said Dr. Clifford, "calculated to strengthen one's faith in the moral stamina of our people. I have come back more than ever proud of our countrymen. They have been staunch and true, and have shown themselves haters of war and lovers of righteousness."

"To what is our victory chiefly due?"

"First, and above all things else, to the passionate, fiery indignation of the country against a Government which has so long worn out its patience, wasted its resources, and dishonoured the fame of England. That stands first of all; after that, the Education Act."

"Before Protection?" I asked.

"That certainly," said Dr. Clifford, "played a part, but by no means the leading part, in the elections as far as I have seen them. People were determined to get rid of Mr. Balfour's Government; and they hated the war, and everywhere denunciations of the war were received with immense enthusiasm; but it was not until the Education Act roused the Nonconformists that the tide began to turn. North Leeds election in 1902 was the first sign of a revived Liberalism. From that time the fate of the Government was sealed. The passive resistance movement has done wonders in driving conviction home to the minds of multitudes of quiet, God-fearing, non-political people, and wherever you found that passive resistance was strong there you found the Liberal majorities went up."

"Then I suppose there were precious few passive resisters in the City?"

"I think there was only one. Of course the question of Protection was always to the front. It had the greatest weight with the old men. It was quite extraordinary to see the fury which the question of an imposition of a food tax excited in the minds of those of the old men who remembered the days of the Corn Laws and the days of 'the hungry Forties.'"

"Yes," I remarked, "young Mr. Newnes, who won Bassetlaw, told me that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would have had much more chance if he had waited ten or twenty years, when all the men of the Forties would have been dead."

"But they are not dead yet," said Dr. Clifford; "they turned up at every meeting, and their presence counted for very much. Another thing which had a great effect was the Taff Vale decision, which deprived the working classes of security for their property, which they believed had been legally guaranteed to them. Chinese labour played a considerable part; but the election would have gone all the same if Chinese labour had never been mentioned. Then, finally, I think there has been a very great awakening of the working classes to a sense of their civic responsibilities, their duties, and their rights."

"Now the victory has been won, what are we to do with it, Dr. Clifford? Are you going to use it to establish and endow in all the public schools of the country a new State religion under the name of Undenominationalism?"

"Not if I can help it," said Dr. Clifford. "The State has nothing to do with the teaching of theological dogma."

"But you are not in favour of secular education, pure and simple?"

"I never use the word secular when speaking about this question," said Dr. Clifford. "The great ethical ideals common to mankind, such as mercy, love, justice, compassion, honesty, truthfulness, are all religious, and yet they can all find their place under the head of secular instruction."

"But what about Bible reading?"

"I hold," said Dr. Clifford, "that the State as State has no capacity to form an opinion as to whether the Bible is inspired or not inspired; that is a question for theologians in the strict sense, not for politicians; but the Bible is one of the greatest monuments of English literature; it is our finest repository of ethics; its history is the history of man; its language is the best English we have, and it also contains many of the most beautifully touching passages ever penned by man. These passages should be read in schools. It would be wicked to deprive our children of the greatest treasures of English literature merely because they are found in connection with the religious books of Israel, or the sacred books of the Christian Church. These passages should be read in State schools, not as authorised inspired revelations of the will of God, but side by side with all the noblest passages from the literature and sacred books of other nations. I proposed some time ago to the Free Church Council that we should take in hand the compilation of some such non-credal, non-theological reader, but the idea was never carried out."

"It seems to me what you want," said I, "is a 'Review of Reviews' edition of the Bible for use in schools, eliminating all that could be objected to by Jew, Turk, Christian, or Infidel, leaving the irreducible minimum, and I would call it 'The Ethical Common Denominator.'"

"I sincerely wish you would try your hand at producing such a book; it would be most interesting and useful," said Dr. Clifford.

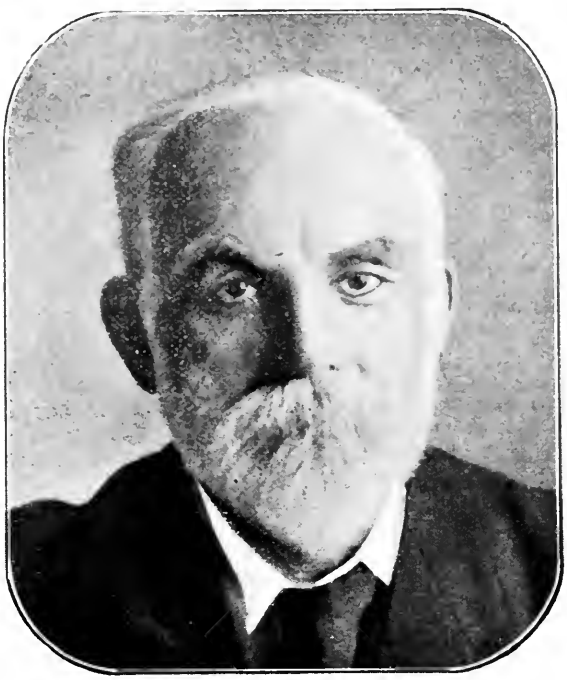
CHARACTER SKETCHES.

I.—"JOHN BURNS OF BATTERSEA,"

NOW PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

"Mr. Burns," said the editor of the *Speaker*, when commenting upon his first speech as Cabinet Minister, "is in some respects the most finished orator in England. There is nothing slovenly or ragged or fragmentary in his speeches; they are all models of terse and powerful English. Nobody living wields phrases that are more pointed and piercing, and his admirable style gains not a little of its effect from the fact that none of its energy is wasted on epigrams that ring false or miss their mark. He has nothing in common with the legendary demagogue."

There are not many finished orators in Great Britain. Accepting the verdict of the *Speaker* as to John Burns, there are three, or perhaps four. Each nationality contributes one. Lord Hugh Cecil, the son of the late Lord Salisbury, and future leader of the Conservative party, stands for England; Tim Healey for Ireland, Lloyd George for Wales, and John Burns for Scotland. Of the four, the first alone enjoyed the advantages of a university training. None of the others went to college. So far as their eloquence was not a native wood note wild, they learned it in the rough collegiate course of the workaday world.



E. H. Mills.] [*Photo.*

Mr. John Burns.

Of the four, John Burns—who is far and away the most popular of the quartette—had the roughest training. His schooling ended when he was ten, when he was taken from school and put to work at a candle factory to help to keep himself in food and clothing. But from his youth up he practised chiefly in the open air, the fine and difficult art of oratory. His studies were sometimes rudely interrupted. Very soon after he attained his majority, he was addressing an open-air demonstration on Clapham Common, when his eloquence was cut short by the police, who broke up the meeting and carried the youthful orator off to the cells. At that time he was only locked up for the night. The magistrate set him free the next morning, and he addressed himself with redoubled energy to the mastery of popular audiences. He had a good carrying voice, a musical voice, which had been trained in melody when he was a chorister boy, an iron constitution, and the instinct of an expert boxer as to the best way to reach his adversary's head. There was a forthright, downright, upright style upon the sturdy young engineer, which, combined with a picturesque imagination and a great command of vigorous English, soon gave him the first place among those who sway the fierce democracy of London on Tower Hill, in Trafalgar Square and in Hyde Park. He was "the man with the Red Flag," the banner-bearer of the Social Revolution, who of necessity was before long furnished with the platform from which all adventurous reformers are able to address with the greatest effect the greatest audience. In other words, he was arrested and tried for inciting to riot, for his share in the West End looting of 1886. He was triumphantly acquitted, but not before his speech from the dock made him famous throughout the land. Two years later he was again in the dock, and this time, despite his masterly vindication of the popular right of meeting in Trafalgar Square, he was convicted, and sent to improve his mind by solitary meditation, while he picked oakum as a criminal convict in Pentonville Prison. He came out of prison in jubilant spirits, and called upon me on his way home. As an old gaol-bird. I shared his enthusiasm, and entirely agreed with him when he declared there was no better school for training a public man than a public prison, when the imprisonment is suffered in the service of the people.

By that time John Burns was a made man. He did not need the *eclat* of the second prosecution and the aurecle of the prisoner to mark him out as one of the leaders of the people. From the day when he jumped upon a lemonade box in Battersea Park to expound the Wage Workers' Gospel to a miscellaneous crowd down to the time when he kissed hands as a member of the King's most honourable Privy Council, his career was one of almost unbroken success. It had its ups and downs, but the downs were of short duration, and were always followed by a rapid rise. His imprisonment for instance, was immediately followed by his election to the County Council, and his unpopularity as a pro-Boer opponent of the South African war was followed by his selection as the first working man who was called to the Cabinet.

He is not yet fifty years of age, but he has been three months in gaol, fourteen years in Parliament, and seventeen years in the London County Council. He is now, as President of the Local Government Board, at the head of the local administration of England and Wales. It is a tolerably proud position for a man who, until his mates subscribed to allow him £5 a week while he looked after their interests in the County Council and in Parliament, earned his living as a working engineer, and who is ready to earn it in the same way again. For John Burns is a working man who is as proud of his order as any patrician. When he addressed his fellow-citizens of Battersea after his appointment, he told them that he had been aided in his upward march by "a strong physique, a sober mind, and, better than all, the untainted instincts of the working classes." That there are many working class leaders who are jealous of him is true. A man who suddenly becomes Minister of the Crown with a salary of £1500 a year presents too shining a mark for envy and detraction to spare their shafts. But on the whole there has been very little enmity expressed. His old colleagues of the Social Democratic Federation shake their heads and shoot out their tongues. Some of the Independent Labour party bemoan, "Another good man gone wrong." But on the whole there is an astonishing unanimity in the chorus of acclamation which hailed the appointment of Burns of Battersea to a seat in the Cabinet. He received, on the appointment being announced, no fewer than four thousand telegrams from all sorts and conditions of men at home and abroad, and in none of them was a single word of reproach or of regret. It was, as he said, the most overwhelming triumph of his life. But even this deluge of congratulatory telegrams is less significant than the fact that his name is cheered almost as heartily at Tory demonstrations as at Liberal meetings. "Good old Burns!" followed by rounds of cheers, interrupted Mr. Balfour when he named the President of the Local Government Board at the Queen's Hall at a meeting packed from floor to ceiling with his own partisans. The popular tribute is well deserved. For John Burns is an honest man, a good man, an able man, and one who to the uttermost of his ability has spent his life in the service of the State.

Yet John Burns is a Socialist. He has always been a Socialist, since the day when as a lad in his teens he read John Stuart Mill's dissertation against Socialism. Before that book came his way he said he had Socialistic leanings, but "I lingered trembling on the brink, and feared to launch away. But when I had read all that so able a writer as Mill could allege against it, I saw I had no further reason to shrink from taking the plunge. I became a Socialist, and am a Socialist to this day." His first bias in the direction of Socialism came from his early devotion to the writings of Robert Owen, the founder of New Lanark, a pioneer in Co-operation and Spiritualism, whose merits have never been adequately recognised by mankind. John Burns took kindly to Owen's Co-operation Socialism, but he passed by his Spiritualism on the other side. Mr. Burns confines his outlook within the horizon of the grave. This limitation he possibly owed to a still earlier teacher, at whose feet he sat metaphorically in his early youth. Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason" was one of the first books that influenced him. In my book of Autographs he wrote that the saying which had most influenced him during his life was Paine's famous dictum, "The world is my country: to do good is my religion." Beyond that point John Burns has never budged. His fine voice led to his engagement in the Church choir when he was a lad, but since then John Burns has not often darkened the door of the Church.

The books that influenced him most were Paine's "Age of Reason," Owen's "Co-operation," Cabbell's "Weekly Register," Mill's "Dissertation," and the writings of Ruskin and Carlyle. But for his physical development, he always asserts that he owes most to a life of Charles the Twelfth, which he bought for a penny at a second hand bookstall in the East of London. The hero who perished at Pultowa is well-nigh forgotten, but his heroic resolution to rise superior to all physical weakness and suffering fired the imagination of the London born Scot. "What he d'd that I may do also" was the moral he drew from the story of the gallant Swede, and the result proved that he was right. John Burns' mind stands no nonsense from John Burns' body. It was early given to understand that it had to obey orders, as its owner would stand no nonsense. He has treated it without mercy. He spent a year in the malarious West Coast of Africa, and came off scot free. In the bitterest weather he refuses to wear any but his usual blue serge suit. When he struck a blizzard in America twelve years ago he did not feel he needed to wear the top coat with which some kind friend had provided him against the rigours of the Northern win-

ter. He simply does not feel cold, nor heat; such sensations are luxuries sternly denied to his physical frame.

Not that John Burns is an ascetic. But he keeps his body under, believing that it is a good servant, but a mighty bad master. He is a strict temperance man, and he abjures tobacco as vigorously as alcohol. He married young a charming girl whom he fell in love with when only seventeen, and the breath of scandal has never attached itself to his name. Not having sown any wild oats, he is now harvesting a much more profitable kind of crop. Although not orthodox, he is a great preacher of righteousness. No prophet of Israel blazed out with more consuming indignation against the vices which are the cancers of Society. His philippics against drunkenness and gambling and general slackness might have been preached from a puritan pulpit. It is rather curious that the two men in the Cabinet who most resemble puritan pulpiteers in their zeal for righteousness and their stern enforcement of the moral law—John Morley and John Burns—are both Freethinkers.

Charles Kingsley, in one of his finest essays addressed himself to the demolition of the popular notion that a Puritan of the time of the Commonwealth was a crabbed, unsociable, uncultured creature. His use of John Milton and Colonel Hutchinson as typical Puritans was exceedingly effective. We might make a similar use of John Burns. Here is an austere moralist who neither drinks nor smokes, nor bets nor swears, and who constantly urges by precept and practice the avoidance of all the pleasant vices out of which the gods make whips to scourge us. But so far from being a goody-goody sanctimonious prig preaching a cloistered virtue, John Burns is probably the best illustration that could be found of the joy of life—for him there is no phase of life which is not full of interest and of entertainment. He is a first-class boxer, a respectable oarsman, a keen cricketer, and he is at home in the football field and on the lawn tennis ground. He does not ride either quadrupeds or bicycles, but he is a famous walker. He has a keen ear for music, is a capital singer, and very clever amateur actor. He has been observed in the first flight of English orators. As an administrator he takes the keenest interest in the beauty of the public parks, the splendour of our public edifices. Like Milton, he made the grand tour in his youth, and, like the great Puritan poet, he is full of patriotic pride and of devotion to his country. No one can be sterner than he is in condemning the orientalised Imperialism which bears the ripe rotten fruit in the South African war.

Burns has always been a trades unionist, but therein he but resembled many other working-class leaders. His distinction lies in having seen more clearly and expressed more strongly than any other man the duty of trades unions to go into municipal and national politics. To quote his own words, which, by-the-bye, he addressed to an American audience at the Cooper Union twelve years ago:—

> It is the duty of wage workers, in the first place, to form and maintain trades unions. That being accomplished, it is then their duty to combine and act together for civic and political ends. They are from their poverty alone compelled to endure the greater part of the evils of municipal misrule, with all its vice, filth, overcrowding, police oppression and other horrors. They must then, as a class force, be always ready to compel, through agitation and their votes, the changes which the lives of their children and the decency of their homes so imperatively demand.

This is the doctrine which he preached first of all in Battersea—Battersea is one of the boroughs into which London is divided for municipal purposes; it has a population of 180,000, and lies to the south of the Thames opposite Chelsea—and afterwards in London, and in the nation at large. The Battersea Labour League was his creation. He founded it for the purpose of securing the direct representation of Labour in Parliament, in the County Council, the School Board, the Board of Guardians, the Borough Council and other administrative bodies. In five years' time the League had secured the election of working men to every one of these bodies, and on the vestry, now supervised by the Borough Council, labour returned 66 out of 120 members. John Burns was the first working man elected to the London Council when that Parliament with five million subjects was created in 1889. Both in Battersea and in London at large the influence of organised labour has been most beneficial. The Borough and the City have been rendered more habitable, cleaner, more healthy. Not even the most bigoted of the old Tories, who defend vested interests and obstruct all progress, will deny that the influence of John Burns, and the school which he created, has been a wonderful agency in reviving civic enthusiasm and in quickening public interest in municipal work. Life is better worth living in London to-day for the poorest of the poor as well as for the wealthiest of the rich because of the passionate enthusiasm with which Burns flung himself into the cause of civic progress. Nor can his most strenuous opponent deny that the standard of civic morality has been raised to a very high pitch under the reign of the Progressive party, of whom John Burns is the most conspicuous leader.

It would be impossible to describe here the numberless ways in which the London County Council has revived the faith of a Democracy in the effectiveness of municipal administration as an instrument of Social reform. It has given a great impetus which has been felt all over the world to the Municipalisation of the public services. The L.C.C., as it it is called, has bought up the tramways, built and operates the river steamers, established a Works Department, which, notwithstanding a tornado of denunciation, has proved that the greatest municipality in the world is capable of

reorganising its own labour, providing for its requirements with an efficiency and an economy not to be excelled by any private firm. But from its birth the L.C.C. has been checked, hampered and hindered by the jealousy of the Conservatives. The Conservatives created the County Council, and ever since they brought it into being they have acted as a cruel stepmother to their own offspring. From 1888 down to the present day, the Conservatives—Moderates as they call themselves—have been in a permanent minority on the Council. During the whole of the period, with the exception of three years—from 1892 to 1895—they have been in a permanent majority in the Imperial Parliament. They are always in a permanent ten to one majority in the House of Lords. Hence the L.C.C. might propose, but the Conservative majority in another place disposed. Year after year the House of Lords vetoed the innocent request of the County Council to be allowed to utilise the river Thames as a highway for steamboat traffic. Down to the present day the House of Lords forbids the Council to bring the tramways across the bridges or to carry the rails along the Thames embankment. In every direction the Conservative classes have used their power to prevent the spokesmen of the London masses obtaining the conveniences and priviliges which the County Council demanded. It is this which gives such significance and point to the selection of John Burns as President of the Local Government Board. Heretofore this Minister has acted as if he held a watching brief for the interests of the classes, and he was ever swift to interpose the immense obstacle of departmental obstruction in the way of the eager reformers of the L.C.C. Nothing could more significantly show the change, the revolution that has been effected by the substitution of the Liberals for the Unionists in the Government of Great Britain, than the fact that the supreme control under Parliament of the Local Government Board has passed into the hands of the stoutest and most intrepid Progressive on the London County Council. In his first speeches as Cabinet Minister Mr. Burns made the significant declaration that "he would do his best to relieve municipal activity from the conscious bias that had operated against it too long." All Americans who are interested in the municipilisation of the great public services—trams, railways, gas, water, electricity, steamers, etc.—will do well to keep an attentive eye on the doings of John Burns, of Battersea, now he is President of the Local Government Board of all England.

John Burns has visited the United States at least once. He was there as a delegate from the Trades Union Congress in 1894. He did not bring back with him a very pleasant impression of the rule of the Bosses. "Chicago," he said, "was a pocket edition of Hell," while the United States seemed to him "a Plutocratic Republic run by concentrated capital." Like most English reformers, he has a holy horror of Tammany. He declared years ago that if he thought Trades Unionism meant the beginning of Tammany he would fight against the very men from whom he drew his salary. He is a just man and honest withal, and although he has ever insisted upon a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, he has been as severe in exacting the latter in the interest of the ratepayer as he was to demand the former in the interest of the workmen.

It was John Burns who in the first days of the London County Council was entrusted with the framing of what is known as the Magna Charta of Labour in Great Britain. This was formally enacted by the following resolutions, passed first by the London County Council, March 5th, 1889, and afterwards by almost all the more liberal local governing bodies in Great Britain. This resolution runs as follows:—

> That this Council shall require from any person formally tendering for any contract to the Council a declaration that they will pay such rate of wages and observe such hours of labour as are generally accepted as fair in their trade, and in the event of any charges to the contrary being established against them, the tender should not be accepted.

The effect of this resolution was to secure for all workmen employed by any firms doing business with the Council—One day rest in seven, no more than 54 hours' work a week, "fair" wages at trades union rates, no overtime, no contract labour, and when continuous labour is necessary three eight-hour shifts substituted for two of twelve hours each. The principle that the State, whether National or Municipal, should be an Ideal Employer of Labour was affirmed at the Berlin International Congress of Labour. It has probably received more practical application in the London County Council than in any other public body in Great Britain. Before passing on to consider John Burns as a politician, it may be well to advert briefly, in passing, to the part, the heroic part, which he played in the great Dock Strike of 1889, in which he roused, organised and controlled one of the most dangerous of industrial uprisings with marvellous courage, energy and resource, which was crowned at last by complete success. He has never been an advocate of strikes. But he has ever done his best to aid his fellow-workers when they have embarked upon a conflict with Capital.

Burns is a practical man. He has long since left behind him the days when he horrified Mr. Arthur Balfour by declaring "that it was as idle to talk about moralising Capital as it would be to talk about moralising a boa constrictor or taming a tiger." His old Social Democratic comrades amused themselves on his accession to office by reprinting some of the more fiery invectives which had fallen from the lips of the Man with the Red Flag, but they fell absolutely flat. Everyone knew that John Burns was the same man he had always been, but no one expected him to use the same language. Cir-

cumstances alter cases, and they also necessitate a change in vocabularies.

John Burns is by temperament and by experience suspicious of the purveyors of nostrums, socialistic or otherwise. To quote his own phrase:—"The pushful philanthropist, the economical amateur, the industrial quack, the purveyor of social nostrums and charitable schemes would have a stern critic in him. What was more, he would not trouble his mind with the over-consideration or disproportionate attention to pauperising palliatives that were illusory or extravagant." Whoever else goes rainbow chasing, John of Battersea stays at home.

Mr. Burns was first elected M.P. for Battersea in 1892. He has held the seat continuously ever since, although at every election he has had to face a contest. But one of the good features of British constituencies is their fidelity. Cases are not rare in which members once elected are continuously re-elected until their death. The present Premier was first returned for his present seat in 1868, and he has held it ever since. Charles Villiers sat for Wolverhampton for nearly, if not quite, half a century. And John Burns will probably sit for Battersea as long as he sits in the House of Commons. He has in Parliament acted steadily with the Liberal Party. He has been Chairman of the Labour Party in the House, but he has never been leader of the Independent Labour Party whose chief is Mr. Keir Hardie, and whose ideal is the creation of a Labour group absolutely independent of both the great Parties in the State. Possibly if the present Premier had not offered Mr. Burns Cabinet rank he might have leaned more strongly towards the Independents. But as he told us when office was offered him, "he had to choose whether for the next ten years he should indulge perhaps in the futility of faction, perhaps in the impotency of intrigue, or whether he should accept an office which in their day and generation he could make fruitful of good works." He did not hesitate long in coming to a decision. His refusal would have been a heavy blow at the cause which he has championed all his life, and a sore discouragement for the Liberal Party which has loyally supported him in all his strivings after a fairer and brighter social ideal.

Upon the three great issues before the country at this election John Burns is heart and soul with the Liberal Party. He is passionately opposed to the policy of Militarism. He has a splendid record as an opponent of the devastating wars waged by the Jingoes in Africa and Asia. During the delirium which attacked the British public from 1899 to 1902, John Burns kept his head, and not only kept his head, but set himself so manfully to oppose the fool frenzy of the hour that Jingo mobs smashed his windows, and nothing but the repute which he enjoyed as being a handy man with his fists saved him from personal violence at the hands of his constituents. He was a pro-Boer of the pro-Boers, and he gloried in the name. He has now seen the wheel come round full circle, and "the hooting mob of yesterday" admit with crestfallen mien that they had been befooled into the perpetration of a colossal crime and a suicidal blunder. Nor does John Burns forget "to rub it in."

Mr. Balfour declared that the nation must decide at the elections whether it was in favour of Home Rule for Ireland or of Fiscal Reform for Great Britain—or, in other words, Home Rule or Protection. Many official Liberals and all Free Trade Unionists protest against the assertion that every vote given against protection is a vote given for Home Rule. John Burns does not object. Every vote for John Burns is a vote for Home Rule for Ireland and a vote against a Protective Tariff. He told me immediately after accepting office that nothing lay so near his heart as the state of Ireland. "The Irish nation," he exclaimed with much feeling, "is dying before our eyes. In the last twenty years the population has diminished by one-seventh, and all her industries are languishing. It was the hope of being able to do something for Ireland that spurred me on as much as anything else to accept office." Mr. Burns has been in Ireland. He is a great friend of Michael Davitt's. Possibly, if he and Michael Davitt were shut up in a room together, with *carte blanche* to settle the Irish question, Ireland would no longer block the way. But that is past praying for at present.

Upon Protection Mr. Burns is as hard as a flint. He is a Free Trader through and through. He began his studies in political economy when as a young engineer on the West Coast of Africa he had the rare good luck to find a copy of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" imbedded in the sand of an African river. He has kept up his studies ever since. When Mr. Chamberlain saw the ghastly failure of his warlike policy in South Africa he attempted to divert attention from that supreme blunder by repudiating the convictions of a lifetime, and parading the country as the passionate pilgrim of Protection. Against Mr. Chamberlain every man of any standing in the country entered the lists. Mr. Chamberlain has behind him a rabble of mercenary interests, but not a single statesman or politician who would be listened to for a moment by anybody if Mr. Chamberlain were to be translated to another world. Every man who has ever held high office, and also has had any experience in the administration of the Empire at home or abroad, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, took up arms against the suicidal Protectionists. Among those who rendered yeoman's service in the Free Trade Campaign, John Burns stands in the front rank—Mr. Asquith, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. John Burns. These three bore the heat and burden of the day. Now they are reaping the reward of their labours. I would be afraid to say how many enormous meetings John Burns has addressed in all parts of the country.

But all of them were crowded. All of them were enthusiastic, and they supported John Burns to a man. Mr. Chamberlain indeed is said to have remarked that he owed his defeat more to John Burns than to any other of his assailants.

Eight years ago Mr. Burns told me the main heads of his political creed. As he has not changed since then, I may reproduce his confession of faith to-day:—

If Industrialism is not to be paralysed, Militarism must be throttled. My political faith is democratic. I am for manhood suffrage and for womanhood suffrage. Woman must no longer be the Cinderella of the Industrial family.

Friends of Woman Suffrage may note that in this point John Burns is supported by the Prime Minister, when, on beginning the campaign in Scotland, he publicly confessed his conviction that women ought to have equal right with men in choosing Parliamentary representatives.

Parliamentary Government needs to be reformed on the County Council lines, and decentralised by the aid of the County Councils.

First and foremost abolish the House of Lords as an unnecessary duplication of machinery—unnecessary, therefore dangerous. Secondly, reform the House of Commons. Reduce the number of members to four hundred. Place a time limit of fifteen minutes on speeches. Throw more work on the Councillors. Relieve the congestion of Westminster by devolving as much as possible on the County Councils.

As for the rest, keep on pegging away. We shall win the next election, and then we shall resume the work of the glorious years when the County Council concentrates its energies upon making London a city worthy of the millions who inhabit the capital of the Empire.

In the present election, Mr. Burns, speaking with the responsibility of a Minister of the Crown, abstained from proposing such drastic reforms as the revolution of Parliamentary procedure, and the abolition of the House of Lords. His first administrative act was to appoint a Committee with instructions to secure that ratepayers and taxpayers should have the public accounts so published and simplified that everyone would know exactly what was done with money he had to pay to the local and national authorities. He told his constituents that he had but one object in view, and that was to use Parliament as a means of removing political unequality, social injustice, and industrial disorder.

His social ideal was fewer workhouses and more homes, smaller charities but larger wages, more pleasures, less drink, smaller cities, larger villages. Industrially what he wanted was less overwork and more regular employment. He would proceed by wise experiment and bold legislation. He deplores the unequal distribution of wealth. "It was distributed mainly in heaps," and he hinted that in a further extension of the death and succession duties something might be done to secure a more equal diffusion of riches.

In foreign affairs he is a declared foe of the Jingo Imperialism which devoured the substance of the people who were conquered and ended in the bankruptcy of the conquerors. He is all for peace, conciliation and arbitration, and, if possible, for a reduction of armaments. Taxation must be reduced if employment is to increase.

That is the policy of John Burns. He is but one man in a Cabinet of nineteen, but he is in all social questions the right hand of the Prime Minister, and in his own right, by sheer force of character, indomitable energy and an infinite confidence in himself and his ideas, more influential than almost any of his colleagues. He has won his way to the top by no demagogic art. Wealth he had not. The advantages of social position and of University education were denied him. No Church gave him a helping hand. The powers that be thrust him into the cell of a convict prison. Angry mobs drunk with blood and beer clamoured against him as a traitor because he loved the honour of his country more than the wealth of plundered Republics. He fawned upon no man, least of all upon those of his own class. He excited against himself the savage animosity of the saloons, the most highly organised and the most powerful of all the vested interests in Britain. He had no Party at his back, not even, like Mr. Lloyd Garrison, a printing press.

> Men of a thousand shifts and wiles, look here!
> See one straightforward conscience put in pawn
> To win a world; see the obedient sphere
> By bravery's simple gravitation drawn
> Shall we not heed the lesson taught of old,
> And by the Present as lips repeated still
> In our own single manhood to be hold
> Fortressed in conscience and impregnable will.

Burns told the men of Battersea that he is as he has ever been—the repository of their social hopes, their industrial aims, and their political ideals. To his own duties he brings kindly sympathy and practical strength. He hoped to bring to their discharge some knowledge born of kinship with the poor. He would hope and work for practical change begotten of experience, and, as hitherto, he would pander to no section, but would do his duty fairly and fearlessly for the benefit of the whole community. When you read these words on the other side of the world, they will help you to understand why all Britons feel proud of John Burns of Battersea.

IN MEMORIAM: JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Requiescat in Brummagem. De mortuis nil nisi bonum.

Alas! poor Joseph! How much happier it would have been for him and for the whole world if the political cataclysm which has swept him off the national arena into the Birmingham sepulchre, that tomb of all his ambitions, had delivered him from this world just ten years ago! How comparatively stainless would then have been the escutcheon above his grave if the Liberal tornado had overtaken him within a month of his acceptance of the Secretaryship for the Colonies! Within a month, because in less than three months he had succumbed to the menaces and blandishments of Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, and his fate was fixed. When I hailed him as "Blastus, the King's Chamberlain," in 1895, I pictured him as he hoped to be and I gave him credit for all the good things he hoped to do. Today how few are the mourners—outside the narrow confines of Birmingham—who weep by his bier. He meant so well; and he did so badly. And here he lies.

There is a certain tragical pathos about the career of the late statesman. It was my fate thirty years ago to discern the defects in his character which were destined to limit his usefulness and ultimately to wreck his career. The trust which he inspired first in the Liberals and then in the Unionists was as fatal to him as it was to them. For it exposed him to temptations which he of all men was weakest to resist, putting him, as it were, in the position of a trustee who was so implicity trusted that he felt he had a perfect right to apply the trust to his own ends. As a result we now stand with a certain wondering awe at the shattered ruins of what at one time promised to be a great and useful career. But for twenty years I have borne unhesitating testimony to the fact that, though he might be marvellously ill-informed, he was nevertheless much honester than his opponents were inclined to admit. The crudeness of his opinions upon the Colonies, the Navy, the Empire, and Free Trade, astonishing though it might appear, was not inconsistent with absolute good faith. He had a more than Gladstonian faculty of making himself believe what he wished to believe, and first having deceived himself, he set himself with a good conscience to deceive others. In that enterprise for a time he appeared to have some considerable success. But the polls outside Birmingham show that the deception was not lasting.

The fact that he began life as a Republican when Mr. Bradlaugh's star was in the ascendant, entered Parliament as a Gladstonian Free Trader, and now disappears into oblivion as a Unionist Protectionist, seems to some inconsistent with "Consistent," his telegraphic address at Birmingham. But he has always been consistent in being inconsistent, as, for instance, when he combined in his own person the incongruous *rôles* of the enthusiastic champion of the Majuba settlement and the excited Jingo who, with the bloodshed at Paardeberg wiped Majuba off the slate. There has ever been a subtle harmony and balance in all his actions. Having wrecked Home Rule, he must needs balance it by wrecking Unionism. Having broken up the Liberal Party, it became necessary for him to round off his career by breaking up the Conservative Party. What better could show the rare impartiality and singular consistency of this remarkable demagogue to whose eloquence King Demos now turns a deaf ear!

Let us plead for charity for the dead. Did he not pitifully plead with prescient foreglimpse of his own demise? "Vex not his ghost" by recalling his past, as if he were the second Mrs. Tanqueray of the political world. It is, however, but natural that those who have been sacrificed as victims to the consistent inconsistency of their late leader should find that the old Adam of the natural man demanded relief in the forcible expression of their disapproval. Mr. Gibson Bowles probably gave vent to the opinions of the majority of his fellow-countrymen when he addressed the statesman staggering to his doom in terms which most Liberals, and not a few Conservatives, considered as adequate to the occasion. Whether or not they become classic, they deserve to be quoted as the kind of comment that could only be indulged in when its subject was a force in being. Now that he is no more and has ceased to be, the ancient tag about *De mortuis* forbids their repetition, although it does not forbid their preservation in our files as an authentic expression of the opinions which at the General Election of 1906 were shared by the immense majority of his countrymen. Mr. Bowles wrote:—

Mr. Chamberlain started as a Republican, which, indeed, gave him his opportunity of abandoning his first political associate, Sir Charles Dilke. He was then a Free Trader of the most pronounced type, a Radical of the most violent description, a name of such fear that at the word "Chamberlain" the fine ladies of London hastened to lock up their spoons. He is now a Protectionist and a Conservative, and, though still a revolutionary to some extent, a consort of the aristocracy.

"A false friend stabbing in the back," he says I am. The statement is so manifestly, so clumsily false, that Ananias himself would have been ashamed to make it. I will tell you my idea of a false friend and a back-stabber. To sweat the workman for personal profit, and fawn on him for political profit; to promise old age pensions for votes, and, having got the votes, to refuse them; to intrigue against your own leader in his own Cabinet, and because he rejected your insane proposals, to resign at a critical moment; to drive out of the Cabinet by secret intrigue every man of position, capacity and repute, to insist that an ab-

jectly incapable son shall be made Chancellor of the Exchequer as the price of abstension from opposition; and having got this, nevertheless to blackmail for two and a-half years the Government you have abandoned; at the end of that time to procure the insulting rejection by the representatives of the party of a resolution approving your leader's policy, and to follow this up by openly flouting and insulting that leader with charges of humiliating and disgracing the party, while at the same time slavering him with professions of affection.

This is "false friendship"; this is "stabbing in the back." To do this once were infamy enough for one; but to do it twice, to betray successively two leaders, to break up two parties—this is a depth of political infamy not hitherto sounded. In comparison with this the Thugs of India are faithful friends and Judas Iscariot himself entitled to a crown of glory.

Yet the most pitiable of all this remains. That all this should be done to an end which is never to be attained, that with all his talents, though he has occasionally got the support of selfish interests, he has never won the affection or the trust of any party. He who, had he been honest and true, might have been a leader, can never be but what he always was—a wrecker. This is what makes him so bitter; that he feels that he is the most conspicuous failure of the nineteenth century; that he who never could endure to be second will nevertheless never become first, and that of him it will remain to be said:—

> "Thou, like the hindmost chariot wheel, art curst,
> Still to be near, yet never to be first."

As an altogether different style of epitaph we may take Mr. George Meredith's letter, which is a brilliant piece of Meredithian characterisation:—

We view a stormy sea of the disruption of parties, and Conservatives will own, as promptly as Liberals perceive, that the mover of this turbulent state is the life of it. His supporters, as a fighting body, are swallowed up in his person. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was once a light of the Radical ranks; he is now enrolled amongst the Tories. He was a Free Trader; he has become a Protectionist, and he has been thoughtlessly called a renegade. He is merely the man of a tremendous energy acting upon one idea. Formerly it was the Radical and Free Trade; now it is the Tory and Protectionist idea; and he is quite in earnest, altogether at the mercy of the idea animating him. You see it in his lean long head and adventurous nose. Men of such a kind are dangerous to their country. They are usually, as he is, adroit debaters, persuasive speakers; energised, as he is, by petrol within to drive, swift and defiant of opposition, to a mark in view. Mr. Chamberlain is one of the motormen occasionally let loose upon us to stir convulsion. The motor-man of Highbury is assured that he can persuade the working man that by accepting a tax on his loaf he will have in return full employment and higher wages—that is to say, the reward of a promise in the clouds for a positive dead loss. He would persuade the country that Protection leads to no war of Continental tariffs, nor to the encouragement of monopolies, nor to the renewal of times of Will Watch, the bold smuggler, nor to the various chicaneries practised before the days of repeal. It would be a demented country that believed him. It cannot be that the borough of Croydon will consent to be ranked as one of the crazy, for if Mr. Chamberlain wins, the country is on its downward way at motor speed.

The *Spectator* was shocked in its inmost soul by the profane ribaldry of the reference to the "adventurous nose" of this most adventurous politician. As it is akin to blasphemy to allude to the most conspicuous feature in his countenance, so it is forbidden to refer to the fact that his feet slipped at last in the innocent blood which he shed in South Africa. Sin having conceived, bringeth forth death, and the gory feather in his cap brought about his end. Sad and melancholy, and most wondrous pitiful, is the epitaph which history will inscribe over his tomb. He hoped to do so much, and did so little. He aimed so high, and fell so low. He promised everything, and performed nothing. No great measure of constructive legislation is associated with his name. What he defended in his youth he devoted his old age in a futile effort to overthrow. No man had higher ideals, and few have done so much to prevent their realisation.

Peace be with his ashes! For him there is no hope of a glorious resurrection. His fighting days are over. In the midst of his own people—who supply a touching confirmation of the truth of the couplet

> Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
> To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last—

he will now spend the remainder of his days in peace. "Unwept, unhonoured and unsung" will be his actual obsequies, which, let us hope, may be far distant. Those who think that he will play the heroic part of the undaunted champion of a lost cause do not know their man. No rat ever deserted a sinking ship with greater alacrity than he has abandoned every cause that became unpopular. Of course, he may from very shame stick to his Protectionism now—although shame upon his cheek has never been able to find a seat—and as there is no other refuge in the storm, he may sulk in his tent. But he is no longer a living force in English politics. *R.I.P.*

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The net result of the British elections is that there have been elected 512 members, whose one point of agreement is their condemnation of the Administration that made the South African War, as against 138 members who supported it. Majority against the Party that made the war, 354.

I.—THE CROWNING MERCY.

"I don't believe we ever had a Parliament with so many men in it who will, on their knees, earnestly seek God's guidance; so many who, in offering themselves to the country, first offered themselves to God with the words, 'Here am I; send me!' How are you going to help them to make His paths straight? It was through the State the Church sinned and condoned the shedding of innocent blood in South Africa. Can it be that the State will atone for that sin by using this Parliament to bring about a great moral revival in the country?" So writes to me a devout woman in the North Country, voicing the thoughts of many hearts. On Sunday night (January 21st) in Christ Church, Lambeth, I heard the Rev. F. B. Meyer lead the congregation in exultant praise and prayer to the Lord God Omnipotent for the great wave of righteousness that is sweeping over the land.

It is probable that no passage in prose or in verse would so exactly express the universal sentiment of all religious peace-loving folk in Great Britain, while day after day the news of ever-increasing majorities came pouring in from north and south and east and west, as the jubilant refrain that burst from the lips of Miriam as Israel saw the Egyptians dead upon the seashore:—

> Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea;
> Jehovah hath triumphed, His people are free.

There has been a whiff of Naseby in the air. When the first polls opened and everything went down, as "we storm home again, horse and foot, upon them with a shock like a tornado torrent, break them, beat them, drive them all adrift," we could understand how when the first gleam of the level sun over St. Abb's Head showed that the Scotch army was shivered to utter ruin, Yorkshire Hodgson heard Nol say in the words of the Psalmist—

> Let God arise and scattered
> Let all His enemies be,
> And let all those who do Him hate
> Before His presence flee.

For if ever there were enemies of God in this world, it was those men who in sheer arrogance and naughtiness of spirit plunged this nation into an unjust and wanton war by refusing the oft-repeated, passionately-urged petition of our diminutive adversary that we would submit the dispute to arbitration, and not since the days when Moses raised his jubilant song of thanksgiving over Pharaoh and his chariots when the sea covered them and they sank as lead in the mighty waters, has any insolent army been so suddenly and so totally overwhelmed with destruction. What wonder if among all the tabernacles of the Puritans there is going up the exultant cry of grateful praise:—

> Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power: Thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy. And in the greatness of Thine excellency Thou hast overthrown them that rose up against Thee: Thou sentest forth Thy wrath, which consumed them as stubble.

It will be well if, after the glad strains of the Puritan timbrels have ceased to make melody in the ears of the faithful, they should repeat also Moses' vow of consecration and of service:—

> The Lord is my strength and my song, and He is become my salvation; He is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God, and I will exalt Him.

In the preparation of Britain and its Empire as a fit habitation for the Most High—or, to vary the dialect, in making our people fit for human homes and our houses fit for the sons of men—the new House of Commons will find an ample field for its energies.

When the burying parties were still busy interring the dead who perished in Dunbar fight, Cromwell, the day after the fight, addressed the Speaker of the English Parliament a letter in which, after describing "one of the most signal mercies God hath done for England and His people," he prayed for the leave of a few words. These few words I reprint to-day as the most appropriate of all messages which can be addressed in the words of the living or the dead to the new House of Commons:—

> It is easy to say, The Lord hath done this. But, Sir, it's in your hands, and by these eminent mercies God puts it more into your hands, to give glory to Him; to improve your power, and His blessings, to His praise. We that serve you beg of you not to own us—but God alone. We pray you own His people more and more; for they are the chariots and horsemen of Israel. Disown yourselves;—but own your Authority; and improve it to curb the proud and the insolent, such as would disturb the tranquillity of England, though under what specious pretences soever. Relieve the oppressed, hear the groans of poor prisoners in England. Be pleased to reform the abuses of all professions:—and if there be anyone that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwealth. If He that strengthens your servants to fight, please to give your hearts to set upon these things, in order to His glory, and the glory of your Commonwealth—"then" besides the benefit England shall feel thereby, you shall shine forth to other Nations, who shall emulate the glory of such a pattern, and through the power of God turn in to the like!

Our "proud and insolent" Jingoes, who have disturbed the tranquillity of England, and of Africa and

Asia to boot, for many years past, must be effectively curbed, and the relief of the oppressed and the juster distribution of this world's goods taken seriously in hand. It would be difficult more aptly to describe the result of Protection than in Oliver's phrase: "that makes many poor to make a few rich." Upon that damnable heresy the electorates have pronounced a final anathema.

II.—THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

So much for the victory. Now for its explanation. The new House of Commons which will assemble this month is an entity altogether new in English public life. Never since the Long Parliament met in the reign of Charles the First has a representative assembly been elected in Great Britain which has excited such high hopes and such profound alarm at this latest birth of modern Democracy. Alike in the quality of its members and in the balance of party strength it is unique. It is a phenomenon well deserving attention. For it is a Parliament that meets to make history, and it affects for weal or woe the future of our race. Never since the Mother of Parliaments first assembled many centuries ago has any body of elected persons been more deserving of careful study.

In the first place, its election marks the effacement, almost the annihilation, of one of the great historic parties. Never before, even in the direst days of Liberal or Conservative humiliation, has either of the great political parties been subjected to so cruel and, at the same time, so well deserved an abasement. The Unionists who, in 1895, and again in 1900, came back from the polls with a majority of 152 and 134 over both the Liberals and the Nationalists, now only number 158 in a House of 670. When, on the eve of the General Election, I ventured to predict that the opponents of the late Government would have a majority of 256, I was regarded as a dreamer of vain dreams, and was told that the wish was father to the thought. The result proves that I under-estimated the severity of the retribution that was about to overtake the authors of the South African War. The actual majority of all sections of the Liberals over all sections of the Unionists is 354. No such majority has ever before confronted the Opposition, not even in 1832, when as the first-fruits of Tory opposition to the reform of the rotten boroughs the Liberals had a majority of 314.

"The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make whips to scourge us." In this overwhelming punishment we see the hand of the slow-footed Nemesis grasping the throat of the party that delighted in war. "Sin, when it has conceived, bringeth forth Death," and the unjust war entered upon with such a light heart by the politician who regarded it as a feather in his cap has brought forth the poisonous fruits which have proved fatal to him and his party. The General Election was not fought upon the merits of the war. But it was fought upon the fruits of the war. The enormous increase in taxation, the excessive prolongation of Unionist ascendency rendered possible by the vote snatched on false pretences at the Khaki Election of 1900, the revelation of the hopeless incompetence of the Unionist Administration, the scandal of Chinese labour, and the Protectionist agitation of Mr. Chamberlain—all these were the direct results of the war in South Africa. If there had been no war, the Unionist Government would have been turned out in 1900 or 1901. It would have fallen to rise again, and it would have resumed in ordinary course the control of the Empire. But the war altered everything. It was the secondary results of the war which destroyed the Unionist Party. And when we see the fate of this once great and powerful party, and listen to its choking cry of helpless despair, we recall the terrible saying that fell upon the ear of the dying Robespierre when he in vain attempted his last defence: "The blood of Danton chokes him!" So we may say of the Unionist Party: "The blood of the Boers has choked them!"

The supreme characteristic of the new House of Commons is not that it is a Free Trade Parliament, or a Labour Parliament, or a Home Rule Parliament, although it is all these. It is a Parliament the primary motive of whose existence is the desire of the immense majority of men of all the four nations of our United Kingdom to brand with indelible condemnation the party that made the war. It was this fierce and righteous indignation against the men who dragged the Empire through carnage to disgrace, an indignation shared by thousands who were misled at the time by Ministerial falsehoods and the glozing glamour of a pseudo-patriotism, that has produced this immense and unprecedented majority. It is quite true that in the hurly-burly of the fight little or nothing was said about the war itself. The popular mass does not deal with the root, but with the fruit of the great crime. "By their fruits shall ye know them." And it was with denunciation of the fruits of the war that every platform resounded.

This being the case, it is not surprising that the pro-Boers simply romped in at the head of the poll all over the country. The Prime Minister, who finds himself at the head of a majority such as even Mr. Gladstone at the zenith of his popularity never commanded, was of all the occupants of the Front Opposition Bench the special *bête noire* of the war party. His famous phrase about "methods of barbarism" excited the passionate denunciation of the Unionists. They declared, and at one time probably believed that the country could never, would never, stand "Old Methods-of-Barbarism C.-B." But now that the nations have spoken, "Old Methods-of-Barbarism C.-B." comes out everywhere on top. After C.-B. by far the most conspicuous outstanding

Minister is John Burns. But John Burns was so uncompromising a pro-Boer that the Jingoes of Battersea turned out night after night in their thousands to hoot and howl and curse and swear around his house, while he had to stand hour after hour on guard ready to defend his wife and child from the truculent violence of these sons of Belial swollen with insolence and beer. For the first time in living memory the whole Principality of Wales returns a solid phalanx of Liberal members. To whom do we owe that result? Chiefly to Mr. Lloyd-George, another of C.-B.'s colleagues, who narrowly escaped with his life from the murderous myrmidons of Brummagem Jingoism, and who was actually felled senseless in the streets of Carnarvon. Scotland has reduced the number of its Unionist representatives to 14, and in the forefront of the Liberal majority stand Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Thomas Shaw, worthy colleagues of C.-B., and the Lord Chancellor, every one of them men who went through sore tribulation when it was the hour and the power of darkness.

It is said, and said truly, that the most conspicuous feature of the new Parliament is the presence of some two or three score Labour members. But it is not often remembered that the Labour Party in the late House of Commons was honourably distinguished by the fact that it alone of all the British parties never bowed the knee in the Temple of Jingo Rimmon. The old Labour members were as a unit against the war. The new Labour members, so far as can be ascertained, are equally strenuous in their detestation of that Imperial crime. Certainly Mr. J. R. Macdonald, the Carnot who organised their victory, was one of the best pro-Boers in the country. Count over the names of the leading spirits in the Labour ranks and say if there is one who bears on his brow the brand of Cain? Their whole-hearted denunciation of what they call "the capitalists' war" leaves nothing to be desired by the friends of peace.

As if to emphasise the desire of the nation to make atonement for the sins committed against the Boers in South Africa, we find everywhere—outside Birmingham—the authors and eulogists of the war cast out with contumely, while the men who bravely confronted the fury of the mob delirious for war have been swept in triumph to the head of the polls. Mr. Balfour was the first great sacrifice to the injured manes of our slaughtered brethren in South Africa. Mr. Winston Churchill, who, as soon as his eyes were opened, laboured night and day to save our gallant foes from merciless destruction, was the first conspicuous victor in the fray. Mr. Brodrick, who was War Minister, was hurled from one of the safest seats in the country by an unknown stranger. Mr. Lyttelton, who was Colonial Minister, was defeated at Leamington. Mr. Arnold-Forster only polled a minority of the voters at Croydon. Mr. Gerald Balfour was turned out at Leeds, and Mr. Long at Bristol. One of the most sensational incidents of the General Election was the defeat of Mr. Chaplin by constituents whom he had represented for nearly forty years. He was defeated by Mr. Arnold Lupton, the bravest and staunchest Stop-the-war man in the whole North Country. Both the Secretaries of the South African Conciliation Committee, Mr. Molteno and Mr. Mackarness, have been elected. So have Mr. Maddison, who was sacrificed in 1901; Mr. W. P. Byles, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Everett, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. H. J. Wilson, and many another stalwart. Even on the Tory side this law of recompense prevails, and Sir E. Clarke, the only distinguished Conservative who publicly condemned the war, polled the largest majority of any candidate at the Election. We welcome with particular pleasure the enormous increase of Mr. Burt's majority and the increased majority by which the brave old veteran founder of the Interparliamentary Union, Mr. W. R. Cremer, was returned at Haggerston. Verily, in the words of the Psalmist, "the Lord has turned again the captivity of Israel."

III.—THE OPPOSITION AND ITS CHIEFS.

The new House of Commons contains more new members than any other Parliament of our time. The constituencies have made a clean sweep. Of the 158 Unionists left in the House, nearly half enter Parliament for the first time. The former father of the House, Sir W. Hart-Dyke, has shared the fate of Mr. Chaplin, and scores of the "tried and trusted" veterans have been released from the turmoil of parliamentary life. There are scores and scores of quite young men, full of the enthusiasm, the energy, and the optimism of youth. Democracy has decided to make a new deal. We have to reckon with a House singularly untrammelled by the conventions and traditions of the past. Socially and politically the majority is emancipated. It has no fear of Mrs. Grundy before its eyes either in Church or in State. At present the majority is but a heterogeneous collocation of atoms. But it will immediately develop a corporate consciousness. The process will be all the more rapid because it is a House elected for work and not for play. There will still be tea on the Terrace, although some austere old members of the Labour Party menaced that innocent mode of dissipation with extinction; but the House will no longer be the pleasantest club in London. It will be the workshop of a nation. The new majority is a multitudinous embodiment of the Strenuous Life.

Mr. Balfour suffered a brief and humiliating exile. It sheds a somewhat sinister reflection upon the loyalty of his party that no candidate among his followers offered to give place to the Unionist leader. Only when the fight was over a refuge was found for him in the City. But whether Mr. Bal-

four had found a seat or not was a matter of comparative indifference. He is not likely to be very constant in his attendance. The atmosphere of the new House will be distasteful. He has no genius for intrigue, and as the leader of a handful of dispirited followers he would be out of his element. Mr. Chamberlain and his son Austen, it may be presumed, will be the most conspicuous figures on the Front Opposition Bench—when they are there. But Mr. Chamberlain will be there but seldom. He was conspicuous by his absence from the late House from the moment he left office. It is the fashion to speak of Mr. Chamberlain as a first-class fighting man. He is, no doubt, ready with his fists when he is, or thinks he is, on the winning side. But no one ever was a worse fighter for a lost cause. The taunt, "Thou ever strong upon the stronger side," could not be applied more aptly to any politician in Parliament than to the Hero of Birmingham, who has hitherto always discovered good reasons for going over to the majority when he found himself in danger of being left on the losing side. This time, whether it is that advancing years have robbed him of the suppleness of his nimbler youth, or whether it is because his record left him no possible way of retreat, he has stuck to his guns too long to be able to execute any of the masterly manœuvres which in the past have enabled him to go over bag and baggage to the other side. He is nothing like such a good fighting man-at-arms when he is in a really tight place as Mr. Balfour. Like all men who have always shouted with the biggest crowd, he resents and cowers under the hostility of a strong majority. This being so, it is probable that he will seldom put in an appearance at Westminster; the atmosphere of Birmingham is more congenial. As for Mr. Austen, no one knows what he can do in Opposition. He is a hot-house plant reared in the forcing-house of Highbury. As for the other Birmingham members, they are mere cyphers.

It is difficult to conceive a House of Commons without an Opposition, and it is not less difficult to conceive an Opposition without other leaders, when Parliament is opened, than Mr. Arnold-Forster and Mr. Long, who found refuge in Dublin—of all places in the world. Even with Mr. Akers-Douglas thrown in, Mr. Arnold-Forster, the minority member for Croydon, will hardly be able to make much of a fight. Mr. Wyndham, it is true, remains. He is a gallant and gay *sabreur* who, but for the break in his career, might have aspired to the leadership. But he is too light a weight for the present situation. The only two able fighting men on the Front Bench are both lawyers—Sir Edward Carson and Sir Edward Clarke. Neither of them has had any experience in leading the House. Their supremacy at the Bar would help them in debate, but leadership is not in them.

There is only one Unionist who, in the absence of Mr. Balfour, could lead the Opposition with credit and with some fair chance of success, and he, unfortunately, is not in the House. Lord Hugh Cecil, and Lord Hugh Cecil alone, possesses those gifts of earnestness, sincerity, eloquence, industry, and ability which the Opposition requires in its leader in the present desperate crisis. He is the indispensable man.

IV.—THE LIBERAL GROUP.

In the Liberal Party proper the chief change that will be noticeable will be in the largely increased number of Nonconformists who will sit behind the Prime Minister. They represent worthily the sober, serious, earnest, God-fearing part of the nation. They are men who, like Cromwell's Ironsides, will put a conscience to their work. According to a very carefully-compiled statement in the *Christian World*, there are over 176 Free Churchmen in the House, more than all the Unionists put together, including 73 who captured Tory seats. With the exception of Mr. Perks they are devoted to the cause of peace. They form the largest group among the Ministerialists. They are made up of representatives of the following denominations:—66 Congregationalists, 26 Wesleyans, 19 Methodists (other than Wesleyan), 19 Baptists, 6 Presbyterians (excluding Scotch members), 6 Friends and 11 Unitarians. Most of these men enter Parliament for the first time. Many of them have undertaken the responsibilities of public life with great reluctance, under the pressure of the same appeal to conscience as that which brings men and women to the inquiry room at a Revival meeting. They are for the most part without any personal ambitions. Few of them have any desire for a political career. They felt the call to serve their country in this crisis of her destiny, and they volunteered as men rush into the ranks when the invader is across the frontier. Their instincts are not revolutionary—far from it. Mr. Spurgeon always used to say that the Nonconformists would be the most Conservative section of the nation if they were not goaded into the Liberal ranks by the arrogance and injustice of the Established Church. There are many Socialists who look askance at the Nonconformists. They are middle-class men, they say, whose sympathies are more with the employer than with the employed. There are fewer "advanced" Collectivists among them than among the younger Anglicans. They are as a rule Individualists, and more inclined to believe in the importance of character than of Socialistic machinery. Their recent experience of the loss of liberty and of their household goods in the campaign of passive resistance has sharpened their suspicion of authority and quickened their ancient sympathy with rebellion which had of late been dying out. Their most conspicuous leaders are to be found not in Parliament, but in the pulpit and on the Press—with the

exception of Mr. Lloyd-George—who stands conspicuous as the most effective spokesman alike of his native nationality and of British Nonconformity.

V.—THE LABOUR PARTY.

"Acquiescence in things as they are," said Canon Scott Holland last month in the pulpit of St. Paul's, "is the sin of sins. That is the denial of the Incarnation." Judged by this standard, the Labour Party is sound in the faith. For its note is the antithesis of acquiescence in things as they are. It stands for things as they ought to be. There is a certain resemblance between some of them and the Fifth Monarchy men who went to dibble beans on the hills of Surrey in the early days of the Commonwealth. The Levellers, as they were called in those days, sought

"to restore the ancient Community of enjoying the Fruits of the Earth, and to distribute the benefit thereof to the poor and needy, and to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. That they intend not to meddle with any man's property, nor to break down any pales or enclosures," in spite of reports to the contrary; "but only to meddle with what is common and untilled, and to make it fruitful for the use of man. That the time will suddenly be, when all men shall willingly come in and give up their lands and estates, and submit to this Community" of Goods.

Before the men of the advanced Labour Party or their more enthusiastic leaders has gleamed the beatific vision of a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, where men shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, for Socialism, that Abracadabra or magic word of modern Democracy, will make all things new. Says Mr. Snowden, M.P. for Blackburn:—"The beauty and righteousness of the Socialist ideal has filled the hearts and souls of these men and women with a regenerating fire." Like all movements which stir the hearts of the masses, the Labour movement is in its essence distinctly religious. Again to quote Mr. Snowden:—

The gospel of the Labour movement comes, as did that message from the little synagogue at Nazareth, as a message of hope to all classes, for the emancipation of labour will bring freedom for all who want to live honestly by the work of hand or of brain.

There are men in the Labour Party who are Agnostics, and more who are Indifferentists. It would be impossible to draw up a creed to which all of them would subscribe, unless it be the simple formula, "The world is out of joint, and we are the chaps to put it right." For the most part the programme of the Labour Party has more obvious connection with the resolutions of the Trades Union Congress than the Sermon on the Mount. But at Browning Settlement, in Walworth, a serious attempt was made by the Public Questions Committee to show the intimate relation between the Gospel of Nazareth and present-day electoral duty. Its leaflet addressed to "Fellow-Citizens of Every Party and of None" is worth preserving from the limbo which swallows up the ephemeral literature of the General Election. It is headed by the challenging question, "What would Jesus do?" After setting forth the obligation to preserve a Christian temper in the heat of election contests, the leaflet proceeds as follows:—

IN THE AIMS TO BE PURSUED

we must be ruled by the Standard by which the Son of Man decides the eternal destiny of all the nations—by consideration of the least of His brethren, the hungry, the thirsty, the ill-clad, the homeless, the alien, the sick, the prisoner. There are, among others,

TEN PLAIN DUTIES,

which must not be overlooked, because Parties may not choose to fight about them. It is the duty of the Nation to try and

1. Put Law for War, submit disputes to reason, not to brute force. "Be at peace with all men." "Love your enemies."

2. Find Work for the Unemployed,—enable every man to fulfil the law of service.

3. Make honourable provision for the Aged Poor,—honour the fathers and mothers of the community.

4. See that no child in our public schools is without sufficient food. "See that ye despise not one of these little ones."

5. Let not the proper nutrition and instruction of the Nation's children be hindered by the un-Christian quarrelling of rival sects.

6. So reform the Poor Law as to make poverty no longer a crime or civic disability; for "Blessed are ye poor: yours is the Kingdom of God."

7. Facilitate the Housing of the People, so that all may have room to live in health and decency.

8. Make it more easy for men to be sober, and less easy for men to be drunken.

9. Discourage gambling in all its forms.

10. Make Land Laws less of a denial that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof: He formed it to be inhabited;" less of a means of selfish monopoly.

AS THE BEST MEANS

for carrying out these authoritative mandates of the Christian Conscience, we venture to suggest the following measures:—

1. Treaties with every other nation, stipulating that all disputes not settled by ordinary diplomacy shall be submitted to Arbitration at the Hague Tribunal.

2. Adequate recognition by the State of every man's duty to serve, and so of his right to work—consequently a more rational organisation of the Nation's industry.

3. Pensions for All in Old Age, as a civic right.

4. Food for all Underfed School Children, to be supplied by the Education authority, in a way not dishonouring to the child. Punishment for parents able but failing to feed their children.

5. Completer Popular Control of all State supported Schools, when "the common sense of most will keep the fretful Sects in awe."

6. Abolish the Pauper class: recognise henceforth only fellow-citizen to be helped, or criminal to be punished. Transform some Workhouses into places of honourable retreat for fellow-citizens in want. others into Penal Factories for those who can work and won't.

7. A system of Swift, Cheap, and Publicly-controlled Locomotion, so as to spread out thin our city populations over the surrounding country; at the same time laying out Garden Cities, or Model Villages, also under Popular Control, to house the outflowing multitude.

8. Provision of Counter-Attractions to the Public-house by the Municipality and the Nation; greater control by the neighbourhood; Public-houses closed on Sundays and Polling Days, and closed earlier every day. No more barmaids.

9. Heavier penalties on illegal incitements to Gambling; publication of betting odds made illegal.

10. Taxation of Site Values; greater facilities for acquiring land by Municipalities.

Whether you adopt the means we suggest, or not, try in some way or other to carry out the Ten Plain Duties. Let not the clamour of faction, or the hope of Party gain, or mere laziness, make you unfaithful to the commands of the Christ, or unmindful of the least of His brethren.

The majority of the Labour candidates were unaware of this new Decalogue. The average Labour candidate formulated his demands somewhat as follows:—

1. The restoration of the legal status enjoyed by the Trades Unions before the Taff Vale decision.
2. Free Trade and no Protection.
3. Amendment of the Compensation for Injuries Act.
4. Amendment of the Education Act.
5. Old Age Pensions.
6. Taxation of ground values.
7. The feeding of starving scholars.
8. Work for the unemployed.
9. The nationalisation of everything that is practicable.
10. Adult man and woman suffrage.

There are fifty-four members of the Labour group, and over thirty of these are controlled by the Labour Representation Committee. The latter Ms.P. receive £200 per annum each, raised by a levy of a penny a year from the members of the Trades Unions, which also defrays a portion of their election expenses. It is constituted by delegation from the Trades Unions, the Independent Labour Party, and some small Socialist bodies, and has as its Schnadhorst Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P. for Leicester.

Labour representation in Parliament was adopted as a cardinal principle by the Trades Union Congress as far back as 1869. It was not ill 1874 that Tom Burt—now the Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt—was elected as the first workman M.P. He was joined soon afterwards by Mr. Alex. Macdonald, another miner; but for a long time the movement languished. The Independent Labour Party was formed in 1893. A few more working men had been elected, but they were almost without exception Liberals. The National Committee of Organised Labour, founded in 1898, to promote pensions for all in old age, brought the Labour world to a new unity, and made possible more definite collective action. But it was not until 1900 that the Labour Representation Committee was formed, and this Election is the first time that any serious attempt was made to secure the return of a distinctively workman's party in the House. The Committee started and financed fifty members. Of these thirty have been returned. Besides these there are two other groups to be reckoned with. There are the miners, who are miners first, labour men second, and Liberals third. Of these there are about a dozen in the House, if we may include Mr. Burt in the number, although he has always been Liberal first, labour second, and miner third. The third group is composed of men who are Lib-Labs, who form an integral part of the Liberal Party: of these John Burns may be regarded as the chief type and foremost representative.

Taken as a whole, Labour members are a body of men who will do credit to the House of Commons. The story of the lives of many of them would make an epic of modern labour. Most of them began to earn their own living before they were twelve. Some started in the pit at eight. Two of them were workhouse boys. Most of them were very poor. Keir Hardie, the prophet seer of the I.L.P., was seventeen before he learned to write his name. He learned shorthand by scratching the characters upon the sooted surface of a whitewashed wall. Most of them have spent years in mine and in factory. One, John Ward, was a navvy. Others were gas stokers, sailors, compositors. They are men of true grit. They have been tested in the furnace of adversity. Not for them were the soft couches, the stately libraries, the lavishly-endowed universities. Hunger and cold were their schoolmasters, and their apprenticeship was over before the sons of the well-to-do had left school. They had to win the confidence of their fellows, and to command the respect of their employers. They are sober men. Many of them, like John Burns, neither smoke nor touch intoxicating liquors. They have learned the lesson of self-denial. They have scorned delights and lived laborious days. Each step on the upward path had to be won by sheer hard work. Some of them found their way up by being pupil teachers, others became journalists, the most of them by becoming the salaried agents of their trades unions. But no one alleges that any one of them has reached the top by any shady means or tricky practices. Some of the so-called Labour men, notably Mr. Snowden, have never been *bonâ fide* workmen. Mr. Snowden was a Civil servant. He became a Socialist, as Ignatius Loyola became a Jesuit, by being laid on a bed of sickness long enough to give him time to think.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

LORD SALISBURY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

PORT ARTHUR AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

In the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, a writer who professes to speak with intimate knowledge of the mind of Lord Salisbury makes two interesting statements upon that nobleman's dealing with foreign Powers at critical moments.

THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT PORT ARTHUR.

The first relates to the much-debated question of the abandonment of Port Arthur to the Russians. On this point the *Quarterly* says: —

Lord Salisbury's motto, which he impressed upon all who came within his influence, was "Never nag unless you mean to fight." Probably the most unpopular period of his career as Foreign Minister was that during which he acted upon this motto in the complications arising out of the annexation of Kiaochow by Germany, and the fortification of Port Arthur by Russia. There is a myth, which has assumed the dignity of a fact, to the effect that Lord Salisbury, on an insolent demand from Russia, ordered the British warships out of Port Arthur. A reference to the blue-books of the time will show that there is not a word of truth in this legend. On the only occasion on which M. de Staal called Lord Salisbury's attention to the presence of British ships in Port Arthur, Lord Salisbury vindicated their right to be there, acknowledging that he himself was ignorant of their presence; and, on communicating with Mr. Goschen, then First Lord of the Admiralty, he found that the vessels in question had entered the port on the unquestionable authority of the British admiral, and had left it spontaneously some two days before the Russian protest was made. If he did not resent the assumption which appeared to underlie that protest, it was because he was actively engaged at the time in discovering a *modus vivendi* with Russia, and was in hopes that it could be found—hopes which, it is true, were doomed to be disappointed when, after securely planting herself in Port Arthur, Russia dropped the negotiations.

HIS INTENTIONS AS TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Still more remarkable is the reviewer's statement that Lord Salisbury had resolved not to allow Lord Milner to make war on the Transvaal. His pacific intentions were of none effect, because Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner between them convinced the Boers that England was determined to seize their country *coûte que coûte*. This anticipated attack they forestalled by their ultimatum. If the *Quarterly* reviewer be correctly informed, Lord Salisbury would have held back his prancing Pro-consul. He says:—

Lord Salisbury, influenced by his own pacific nature, and above all by the passionate anxiety of Queen Victoria that her happy reign should close in peace, would have refused to make war on Kruger or to send him such an ultimatum as would have left him no alternative between war and humiliation. Lord Salisbury's intention was so to strengthen the military forces in South Africa as to render impossible any attempt on the part of foreign Powers to take advantage of the strained relations between the suzerain and the South African Republic, to secure the safety of the Cape and Natal, and at the same time to protect the Outlanders against any arbitrary and oppressive treatment by their autocratic ruler.

But how could Lord Salisbury have protected the Outlanders by force of arms without making war? Lord Milner would soon have created a pretext for intervention, and so forced Lord Salisbury's hand. If Lord Salisbury had really been resolute for peace, he was officially assured that there would not be the least difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement if only he would take the negotiations into his own hands. The Boers would have trusted him. They could not trust Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Salisbury preferred to risk war with the Boers rather than to risk offending Mr. Chamberlain, and that preference cost the taxpayer £250,000,000. Probably that is one of the reasons why the result of the polls so considerably astonished the *Quarterly*, who bid the Unionists to "enter upon the impending contest in a spirit of cheerfulness and sanguine hope."

RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

Wolf Von Schierbrand, in the *Forum*, severely condemns the former economic policy of Count Witte, whose carefully subsidised protected monopolies have come to useful grief. He predicts that "the industrial rise of Russia on legitimate and national lines will come through the medium of the cottage industry, a feature of Russian life which is well worth noting here." He expresses much alarm at the prospect of the ever-increasing severity of famines. He quotes Professor Mendeleef as his authority for saying that—

Our black-earth belt is doomed unless the Government can find both the courage and the money for sweeping reforms and ameliorations. My chemical analysis shows that this soil, once deemed of perennial fertility, is speedily becoming exhausted. Within ten years it has lost twenty-five per cent. or more of its nutritive qualities. The average yield per acre of the whole of the "black-earth belt" has steadily sunk. It is now lower than in any other country of Europe. It is, for instance, just one-third that of the average of Germany, and yet the latter country has, by nature, rather meagre soil. But the Russian peasant is too unprogressive and unintelligent to till his land properly, and too poor to buy manure or fertiliser.

The one bright spot on the horizon, according to Herr von Schierbrand, is thus stated by him. I quote it on his authority, for I was not aware of the fact: —

The Tsar has promised nothing less than to dispose of his Crown domains for the benefit of his peasant population. These domains cover more than one million square miles in European Russia alone, *i.e.*, one-third of the total area of the empire, west of the Caucasus. Much of it is morass or otherwise unsuitable for cultivation; but enough of it is available for tilling to insure to each peasant family more than double its present average holdings—namely, about twelve acres. To carry out this project on any terms should be, for many years to come, the salvation of the peasantry, no matter whether the land be given as a free gift, or, as planned at this writing, sold on small instalments running through a period of thirty-five years.

The *Young Woman* has an illustrated paper on Kate Greenaway, while various ladies discourse, with unconscious humour, on the kind of husband they would choose for their daughters. There is a paper about the Guild of Brave Poor Things, and many papers of great interest for girls.

ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS!

Some Fruits of the Japanese Victories.

The ejection of the European from Asia, which began when Port Arthur surrendered to the Japanese, is one of the results of the Anglo-Japanese treaty not contemplated by Lord Lansdowne. The consequences of the Japanese victories can be seen at work both in China and in India.

(1) THE RESURRECTION OF CHINA.

A Japanese, Adachi Kinnosuko, contributes to the *Forum* for January an interesting account of "The New China." He says when "the war came it made it plain to both us and to China that Japan can and will shelter China in the critical hours of her rebirth." The first symptom of this rebirth was the reversal of the old policy as to the granting of concessions. But a very few years ago "Russia received the East China Railway concession; Germany, that of Kiaochau (343 miles); England, the Tientsin-Shanghai-Kwan (130 miles); the Shanghai-Kwan and Shinmin-tun (240 miles); the Tientsin and Chin-kiang (600 miles); and seven other calling for the construction of over two thousand miles of railroad. The French and the Belgians received the Peking-Hankow and five other concessions, while the Americans received the Canton-Hankow concession." A sudden halt has been called to this policy of concession-granting. As many of the concessions already granted as can be cancelled will be cancelled; others will be bought out. China is not going to allow herself to be exploited by the Foreign Devils:—

Nothing is more remarkable than the rise of Chang Chihtung of Nan-p'i, the famous viceroy at Hankow, to the supreme power in the council chamber of the Chinese empire. It was this enlightened Viceroy who wrote, in his famous work, 'Chuen Hio Pien," which he published shortly after the China-Japanese war: "In order to render China powerful, and at the same time preserve our institutions, it is absolutely necessary that we should utilise Western knowledge. But unless Chinese learning be made the basis of education, and a Chinese direction be given to thought, the strong will become anarchists and the weak slaves. Thus the latter end will be worse than the former." Happily for China, he looks upon education as the salvation of the Chinese empire. He was the pioneer in sending students to Japan.

All over China schools for girls as well as for boys are springing up to-day; and many Japanese women, graduates of the various normal schools of Japan, have been engaged by the Chinese viceroys to instruct in their schools. To-day over four thousand Chinese students, including both sexes, are to be found in the Japanese colleges and schools.

(2) THE STIRRING OF DRY BONES IN INDIA.

The *Indian World*, which is edited by Prithwis Chandra Ray, published in October a demand for constitutional responsible government in India. In the November number—which, by the way, contains a new metrical version of the lovely idyll of Savitri and Satyavan—the editor, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, returns to the charge. He reproves those of his countrymen who wish to revert solely to Hindoo science:—

We must learn to fight a modern battle with modern weapons, and our training and equipment must be equally modern and up to date. That is the lesson that Japan has to teach India and all other Asiatic countries, and we must either profit by that lesson or go to the wall. It must not be forgotten that even in Japan, a country which serves as our model in everything and arouses so much enthusiasm in us most of the text-books for collegiate education are written either in German or in French.

Thus inspired by the example of Japan, the *Indian World* declares:—

Now is the time to begin a strenuous agitation against despotic and autocratic rule in India. India should not be administered as a close preserve for the personal aggrandisement of vain-glorious and prancing Pro-consuls. Proposals would only curtail the powers of autocratic rulers and elevate the status of secretariat government into a government by Boards, and shift the responsibility of administration from individuals to small departmental councils

He deprecates an agitation for a representative form of government. What India ought to demand is an alteration in—

the maleficent character of the present system of government, and for a representative form of government we might possess our souls in patience for some while yet. It is no good, therefore, crying for greater representation in those Councils or for a direct representation either in the Executive Council of the Viceroy or in the India Council, or even in the English Parliament, where, in the nature of things, the representative members are bound to be in an impotent minority. The right of inflicting a speech upon an unwilling audience in an unsympathetic council chamber is, after all, not a great boon. It is by moral influence, and not by physical power, that England still holds India. The "rule by the sword" is an absurd threat held out to the people by amateurish politicians.

"POOR RICHARD."

The Franklin Bicentenary.

The January issue of the *Critic* of New York publishes two articles on Benjamin Franklin, in connection with the bicentenary celebration of the birth of Franklin.

To many people, says Mr. Ruggles, Franklin is best known as the author of the sayings of "Poor Richard" and as "the inventor of lightning." In 1732 "Poor Richard's Almanac" first appeared, and it was continued for nearly twenty-five years. About 10,000 copies were sold annually. The "Autobiography" only comes down to 1757, and Franklin lived till 1790.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in the second article, endeavours to show how Franklin, without any tuition of any kind after he was ten years old, came to be the most famous American of his time. He says:—

It was by sheer force of brains, character, severe self-discipline, untiring industry and mother-wit. His predominant trait was practical common sense amounting to genius. God gave him the sound mind in the sound body, and he did the rest himself.

He rigidly schooled himself in the virtues of temperance, order, resolution, frugality, industry, sincerity, moderation, and cleanliness. By constant reading, study and observation, he made the very best of the great mental capacity with which he has been endowed by Nature.

After "Poor Richard's Almanac," Franklin published "Father Abraham's Speech," a comprehensive summing-up of Poor Richard's good things, "touching the conduct of life at all points, so far as utility and worldly advantage are concerned." Mr. Choate also deals with Franklin as a scientist and as a politician, and his life during fifteen years in London and ten in Paris.

CAN THE HYPNOTISED FORESEE?

A Weird Tale of Hypnotic Prophecy.

In a recent number of this "Review" I quoted at some length the account given by Colonel de Rochas in the *Annals of Psychical Science* of the extraordinary results of his experiments with a hypnotic subject. This girl when hypnotised was made to relive a series of her lives in previous incarnations, assuming in succession one personality after the other, until she got back nearly 200 years. In the January number of the *Annals of Psychical Science* the same Colonel de Rochas describes his experiments with another subject, who not only went backwards in trance to her previous incarnation as a man, but went forward, died, and was reincarnated as a priest! The whole story is one of weird and absorbing interest. Colonel de Rochas says:—

The phenomenon of prevision, inexplicable as it still is for us, has been observed so clearly that we must not reject it as *a priori* as impossible. Since the subjects I have studied certainly see their own present life in its past stages, why should they not also see into the future up to a certain point?

Juliette, the subject of the present experiments, is a girl of eighteen, who, being hypnotised, is projected into the future by the aid of suggestion that she is two years older than she actually is:—

She is now twenty years of age; she has left Grenoble three or four years since; she is at Geneva, where she poses to a sculptor, M. Drouet, to whom M. Basset has recommended her.

A continuation of the transverse passes brings her to the age of twenty-two. She is at Nice. She has taken cold while posing; she coughs much, and does not want to pose any more.

Under the influence of the same passes she becomes still older; her face expresses suffering; she is shaken by violent bouts of coughing; her attitude is so unhappy and so resigned that all present are moved by it.

Finally, she dies; her head reclines on her shoulder, and her limbs fall inert.

A few more passes and she is able to answer me. She died at the age of twenty-five. Her astral body detached itself from her physical body rapidly and without suffering. She remembers having been Juliette, who always remained virtuous. Previously she had been a man who died young; a good man also, who suffered much during his life because, before that, he had been a bad woman.

After a continuation of the same passes I resume the interrogation. She is glad that she is dead: she does not suffer, and is not in obscurity. She remembers those who were good to her, notably Colonel de Rochas, who died two years after she did, from a disease from which he had long suffered.

According to this, Colonel de Rochas has now nine years to live. It must have been rather a shock to the hypnotist to have his own death thus foreseen by his subject. But the Colonel pursued his investigations. Juliette, being projected still further into the future, "reincarnates in a family in easy circumstances, and is called Emile Chaumette. His mother died in giving birth to him. His father is proprietor of a tile-factory, and lives in the country in a pretty house. He had the desire in childhood to become a priest. He entered a large seminary, and soon after leaving it in 1940 he was appointed *vicaire* at Havre." While living in advance as a priest she thinks as a priest, acts as a priest, and writes her name like a man.

Colonel de Rochas has not been able to verify any of her statements in trance, the most important of which lie in the future. He is puzzled, and can only conclude that "we find ourselves again confronted by a series of dreams which succeed each other with an appearance of truth and a logical character." But that settles nothing. For what are dreams? Are not our lives the stuff of which dreams are made of?

CAMPAIGN FUNDS AND HOW THEY ARE RAISED.

In Britain the campaign fund for a General Election is believed to be raised largely by the sale of peerages, baronetcies, and the like, by the Government in power. Rumour, which probably lies, estimates the price paid for a recent peerage at anything between £100,000 and £240,000. In America they do things more systematically. Both parties levy toll upon the great trusts. Mr. H. L. West, writing in the *Forum* for January, says:—

When the fact was disclosed that the New York Life Insurance Company had given 150,000 dols. in aid of the election of Republican candidates in three Presidential campaigns, Judge Parker, erstwhile Democratic candidate for President, asserted that practically all the large corporations had contributed to the treasury of the Republican party. "The officers responsible for these raids upon the treasuries of corporations," said Judge Parker, "have received their reward in unfettered management of different insurance corporations; in unembarrassed raids upon the public through trusts, condemned by both common and statute law; in refusal to punish criminally the officers of railroad and other corporations violating the laws; and in statutory permission to manufacturing corporations to levy tribute on the people." And, according to Judge Parker, not only was this immunity thus purchased, but worse results were attained "in the gradual demoralisation of voters and the dulling of the public conscience caused by the efforts to make these vast sums of money procure the ballots they were intended to procure, corruptly or otherwise."

But while this is true, it is not less true that—

except in the Bryan campaigns, the large corporations have been impartial in their contributions. Mr. John G. Havemeyer, it will be remembered, openly testified without hesitation that the sugar trust had contributed to both sides:—

	Dols
Fund of the Republican National Committee in 1904	1,900,000
Fund of the Republican National Committee in 1900	2,800,000
Fund of the Republican National Committee in 1896	3,800,000
Fund of the Democratic National Committee in 1896	4,100,000

The Republican fund last year is said to have been disbursed as follows:—

	Dols.
Remittances to State committees	700,000
For literature	550,000
Maintaining Speakers' bureau	175,000
For lithographs, advertising, etc.	150,000
Salaries and expenses at headquarters	150,000
Miscellaneous expenses	75,000
Balance at close of campaign	100,000

These sums are much smaller than are popularly accredited to the total of campaign contributions. It has always been supposed, for instance, that the fund at the command of Senator Hanna during the campaign of 1896 was between 5,000,000 dols. and 6,000,000 dols.

THE SAVIOUR OF THE CONGO.

THE "QUARTERLY'S" TRIBUTE TO MR. MOREL.

There is no more estimable journalist in Britain, possibly even in the world, than Mr. E. D. Morel, the editor of *West Africa*, the leader of the agitation for the reform of the Congo. He is the heart and soul of the Congo Reform Association. He has kept the movement going for years, and now I am glad to see his sterling merits are gaining recognition. There is a very weighty article on the Congo Question in the *Quarterly Review*, in which a well-earned tribute is paid to this indomitable young North-country journalist, who, almost single-handed, has brought the Emperor of Cannibal-land to bay.

THE HORRORS OF THE CONCESSIONNAIRE SYSTEM.

The *Quarterly*, after giving a rapid sketch of how the Congo State came into being, says that the grant of concessions to trading monopolist companies led to horrible atrocities. The exploitation of the natives was facilitated by laws, of which, says the reviewer,

it is no exaggeration to say that the regulations regarding native taxation turned millions of unhappy negroes into potential criminals, people who, on some count or another, had gone astray, and were therefore liable to punishment in the form of further impositions, fines, imprisonments, forced labour, exile, or, terrible to say, mutilation and death. For, if the laws were harsh, their enforcement, especially in the territory of the concessionnaire companies, was accompanied by the most horrible and illegal cruelties.

The reviewer says that the worst of the companies, the Abir, was so called from the fact that it was partly founded by Colonel North. The Anglo-Belgian India-rubber Company, whose initials make Abir,

have directed a policy which has resulted in the death of several thousand defenceless savages, the mutilation of many more, the outraging of women, the destruction of homes, and the depopulation of a once well-peopled land. Possibly other concessionnaire companies (such as the Mongala) were nearly as much to blame; and dark stories circulate as to the doings in the *Domaine Privé*.

ENTER MR. MOREL!

The *Quarterly* thinks that "The stories to the effect that the King-sovereign has enriched himself enormously by these enterprises are probably without foundation." He may even have been out of pocket by his expenditure. But whether out of pocket or not, he refused to trouble himself about the stories of atrocities committed in his name until Mr. Morel took the matter in hand. The reviewer says:—

The credit of having at length aroused him from his contentment with things as they were is due in the main to one man, Mr. E. D Morel, formerly an employé in the great shipping house of Elder, Dempster and Co., of Liverpool. Mr. Morel, who, we believe, is partly of French descent, had long taken an interest in the philosophic aspect of the white man's work in Africa. . . . He commenced a series of brilliant attacks on both abuses, attacks which cost him much in the way of lost emolument; but he has gained his cause with a completeness which rarely falls to the lot of a reformer during his lifetime.

HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

Consul Casement's report having confirmed Mr. Morel's charges, the King sent out a commission, whose report

brings to light a state of affairs, as regards all the central basin of the Congo, which is quite as bad as anything depicted by Mr. Morel and Consul Casement. In short, these gentlemen do not seem to have made a single allegation that has not been proved. But, for all time, the Congo natives in the first place, and secondly, Belgium and the King of the Belgians, will, or should, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Morel. He has brought to light a most grievous wrong. He has convinced the chief person responsible for that wrong—King Leopold—of its existence. The King has assured the world that he has taken the report of his Commission to heart, and that he is about to establish a new committee, to devise for the Congo territories under his sway a scheme of government which shall satisfy the conscience of the civilised world.

No doubt the outcome of the Congo Free State will be that Belgium will become the guardian of a Black State in Central Africa, and that Belgian commerce will profit richly by the honest development of this enterprise.

I suspect that Mr. Morel is not quite so sanguine as is his eulogist concerning the certainty of King Leopold's reformation.

In Dispraise of the American Woman.

Dr. Emil Reich, writing in the *Grand Magazine* on "Women in History," prattles in a lively way on the chief national types of womanhood. Of the American woman he writes:—

I only say, and I say it emphatically, that the American woman is not womanly; *she is not a woman*.

In America woman commands man. Man does not count there. The last man that came to America was Christopher Columbus. To-day man has no existence, he does not talk in the drawing-room, but is a dummy. The woman lives one life, the man another, and they are totally distinct from each other. She lives so that she can have a good time; she lives for sensations. I do not blame her, I do not condemn her. Her interest lies not in man. She wants to be alone, and she cannot be alone without dabbling to-day with chemistry, to-morrow with physiology, and the day after with Buddhism, passing on to Swedenborgianism, to wireless telegraphy, and to the works of Marie Corelli. Having taken in doses of science, of philosophy, of mathematics, she then thinks she is up to date; she feels she has developed into something new; it is a search for a new shiver, something out of the ordinary, a deadly desire to be very new. Aspasias, Gretchens and Ophelias are obsolete, in her opinion. She is as new as a man born to-day is new; she is made up of restlessness and fidgetiness long before she is twenty-five. But she is very beautiful; she has the best complexion in the world—better than that of any European woman. She is also well built and handsome. You see fine specimens of the American woman in Kentucky and Massachusetts. But she is a type quite distinct from the English type; she does not try to have dignity or refinement; she wants to affect man by what she says, and not by what she does not say. She has no passion, no sentiment; all this is alien to her. She is a mass of nervous energy. To her, home and husband are nothing, and her child—her own creation—but very little. The two types of woman, the American and the English, are in fact totally different.

The French woman is marked by energy and logic, and a greater dislike of false positions, than an Englishwoman. The German woman is a mixture of English and French. The Berlin New Woman is de-feminised. The Spartan woman was like the American woman. So was the Roman woman. Dr. Reich urges the Englishwoman to combine some features of both French and Irish women, and become a little more active, a little more influential. In larger empires there is, he says, a terrible tendency to depreciate women, to the fatal detriment of the empire.

EQUALITY AND HUMANITY.

By Joseph Mazzini.

Dora Melegari contributes to the first January number of *La Revue* a series of hitherto unpublished letters written by Mazzini to her father, Louis Amédée Melegari.

Born in 1807 in the Duchy of Modena, Melegari took part in the revolutionary movements of 1831-2. Arrested and condemned to death, he managed to escape, only to pass a number of years in exile in France and in Switzerland. In 1849, however, he was appointed professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Turin. He then began to take an important part in public affairs, collaborating in the preparation of the laws for the new kingdom of Italy. He died in 1881. The correspondence with Mazzini, nearly 200 letters, belongs to the period of exile.

THE FLAG OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The question of an inscription for the flag of the revolutionists gave rise to a long discussion between the two exiles, and Mazzini sought to explain the importance he attached to the words Equality and Humanity. He wrote:—

Give me your opinion at once on the inscription for our flag. . . . The device, "Equality, Liberty, Humanity," would have some advantages. The two first words would be for us Italians, the third for the foreigner. The Italian republican initiative is a European initiative. We ought to show that we mean a revolution, not as a work of reaction, but philosophically and with a wide understanding of things, as the sanction of a general principle which, where it is applied, rehabilitates mankind. We will say so in the manifesto.

LIBERTY THE STEP TO EQUALITY.

Melegari endeavoured to dissuade him from adopting the device, and he wrote objecting to Equality and Humanity, and suggesting a new motto. A few days later he received another letter from Mazzini on the subject. Mazzini replied:—

I am extremely surprised to hear you propose "Unity, Independence, Liberty," and nothing else. Not that these words are not excellent and sufficient if they were understood, but who will understand them? . . .

The essence of Young Italy consists in this: Above all we wish to define our aim; the secret of the century, the secret of future civilisation, the secret of the revolution is in the need of Equality.

Liberty is nothing unless it is the means of founding Equality to reconstitute the people. Liberty is the *critical* part. Liberty alone is romanticism in literature. Liberty is a negation: it constitutes nothing, destroys everything, founds nothing; it merely prepares the soil for founding something.

The step which we have taken is to establish Equality, or at least to propose it, and not to speak of it to-day is defiance and nothing else. Liberty constitutes for us the step which will enable us to arrive at something organic: and that something is Equality, the only element which can make us triumph. Liberty, Independence, Unity, are words which may sound well enough in the mouth of a monarchist-revolutionary, but we have always attacked them. When we have taken up arms is not the moment to go back. . . .

ITALY'S HIGH MISSION.

The words Liberty and Equality contain all that we want for ourselves, but in the revolution I see Italy for the third time at the head of European destinies. And this character of high philosophy, of high mission, of high civilisation, before other nations, is what I wished to indicate for Italy by the word Humanity.

The people know that Humanity means love of man, and in consequence love of man's rights; they know that Christ came to die for Humanity.

In our proclamations, in our speeches, and in our deeds we ought to inculcate in the Italians hatred of the Teuton; but on the flag, no! The flag speaks of Europe, the flag remains, and the first day we display it, it will be before our brothers.

I have barely indicated my thoughts, but they are anchored deep in me, they have penetrated my soul, and I believe that no human intelligence could wrest them from me without destroying my entire inner being.

The flag of the insurgents, with or without the word Humanity, was, however, not destined to wave on the towers of Genoa or Alexandria.

THE LIBERAL LEADERS IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Birrell.

In the January number of the London *Bookman* Mr. Thomas Seccombe has an interesting article on some of the Liberal leaders as authors.

THE LITERARY PREMIER.

He begins with Mr. John Morley, and says that if literature were the deciding factor Mr. Morley would be Premier in the present Cabinet.

Mr. Morley (he writes) is not by any means a man of letters among politicians, or a politician who has written able books. He is one of the few men who have risen to inner Cabinet rank by the main force of his pen.

Now, the wicket between journalism and political office, as is well known, has long been guarded by a terrible dragon, the breath of whose nostrils is the three damning syllables forming the word *doctrinaire*. Mr. Morley has fought and overcome that dragon, an achievement worthy of St. George himself, for this dragon is one of the most formidable monsters of the unwritten Constitution.

A born editor, publicist, and master of literary fence, Mr. Morley is one of the most highly organised and technically admirable of English writers, and he is one of the few essayists of whose prose it can be said that it can be placed, without serious injury, in juxtaposition with that of Matthew Arnold.

Directly or indirectly, nearly everything that Mr. Morley has written has been aimed at enlightening the political understanding and sobering the political judgment of his fellow-countrymen.

THE LEAST STAND-OFF CABINET MINISTER.

Mr. James Bryce comes next, and the third place is given to Mr. Augustine Birrell. In reference to Mr. Bryce's literary work the writer says:—

If Mr. Morley's most characteristic work may be summed up as representing the output of the review-writer and essayist *par excellence* of our time, that of Mr. Bryce may be classified even more conclusively as that of the very best type of Oxford Don—a Don, be it understood, of the most delightful manners, the least "stand-offish" Cabinet Minister of his century, with a mind greatly enlarged by politics, enriched by extensive travel, and garnished with an almost unrivalled store of agreeable personal reminiscences.

His literary work divides itself naturally into three categories; the extended prize essay, the extended vacation-tour-study and the enlarged common-room memoir of academic appreciation.

A THOROUGH BOOKMAN.

The writer, in describing Mr. Birrell's literary powers, says he is, perhaps, the greatest modern master of the quip. Of his appreciative faculty he adds:—

Mr. Birrell is, of course, much more exclusively a bookman than either Mr. Morley or Mr. Bryce, and for that reason among others his work is probably more familiar to our readers, and, consequently, less in need of a showman. To the analytical faculty of Mr. Morley, or to the constructive historical gift of Mr. Bryce, he would be the last person, we imagine, to make any claim. As a sensitive appreciator of the best literature of the past, however, by the combined methods of private judgment and the sound-

est standards of former critics, Mr. Birrell has probably no rival.

I apprehend that he will be wasted at the Education Office, though if Education gains only half as much as Letters must lose during his sojourn at Whitehall, the country will have made a good bargain.

Among other authors in the Liberal Party the writer mentions Baron Fitzmaurice, of Leigh, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Haldane, and others.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF BIRRELLISM.

In the February number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. Herbert Vivian has an article on Mr. Birrell in Literature and in Politics. Mr. Birrell, he writes, has his prejudices, but his efforts to be vindictive are painful failures. Thus he seems to be very severe on Dean Swift, but in the end he remarks, "After all, it is a kindly place, this planet," and here we have the quintessence of Birrellism.

In reference to politics, Mr. Birrell says he will never be a delegate to the House of Commons. All that a constituency has a right to expect from its member is that he shall be in general accord with the views of the party which supported him.

IS JOHN BULL OUTRUNNING THE CONSTABLE?

YES, SAYS THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW."

It is a significant fact that the strongest protest yet published against the reckless expenditure of the last twenty years in which Toryism has been in the ascendant appears in the pages of the staunch old Tory *Quarterly Review*. Its first article, entitled "The Cost of Government," is a damaging indictment of the extravagance and slovenly, slipshod finance of the Unionist Government. The reviewer gets some relief by denouncing even more strongly municipal expenditure, but the article as a whole is well worth careful consideration.

The reviewer begins by saying that:—

THE LAOCOON OF TO-DAY: (*a*) TAXES.

The famous Vatican sculpture of Laocoon and his sons being strangled by huge serpents, while embodying an ancient Greek myth, is an emblem of the modern British taxpayer.

There has been during the past five years an average increase of £13,000,000 annually in our combined national and local expenditure, compared with the average of the preceding five years.

The aggregate outlay during the last ten years was £1,440,835,128, against £902,209,158 in the previous ten years, and £780,000,000 in the like period preceding.

Within the last ten years the growth has been 45.5 per cent., the various spending departments showing an increase as follows, comparing 1905 with 1895:—The army, 61.5 per cent.; the navy, 60.3; education, 60.2; other branches of the Civil Service, 26.8; collection of customs, 7.6; collection of inland revenue, 31.4; Post-office, 52.7; and telegraphs, 73.9.

(*b*) RATES.

The broad facts as to local rates may be summarised as follows:—Over all England and Wales—where the circumstances and rules differ from those of Scotland and Ireland—the average rate in the pound in 1875 was 3s. 4d.; it is now 5s. 7d. The amount per head of the population is 30s. 5d., against 16s. 2d in 1875.

The local expenditure has risen from £63,783,000 in 1865-6 to £143,032,000 in 1905-6, which is equivalent to a rise from 42s. 10d. per head to 65s. 7d.

If the present expenditure for local purposes be added, the amount exacted for taxes and rates approaches £7 per head per annum.

The abnormal growth of local debts imperatively calls for the intervention of the Legislature. Dangerous facilities for borrowing have been recklessly used. The amount was a little under £4 per head of the population in 1875, but it is now over £11.

(*c*) OFFICIALS.

The census of 1901 revealed a growth, in the decennium, of 37.3 per cent. in the number of persons engaged in government work, national and local, or more than three times the increase of the population which was 12.17 per cent. in the period. If we include the army, the navy, the Civil Service, school teachers, local officials, the police, and pensioners of all grades, we find that, throughout the country, six persons who work for their livelihood, and who have never received a penny from the public purse, have to support a seventh.

DO WE GET OUR MONEY'S WORTH?

The *Quarterly* asks:—

Does the country receive a commensurate return for the money? Is this enormous annual and increasing premium an adequate protection for the Empire?

And in answer to its own question declares that nobody knows, owing to the slackening of the control of the House of Commons over the national purse.

A remedy was proposed in July, 1903, by the Committee on National Expenditure, on a suggestion by Mr. Gibson Bowles, that an Estimates Committee should be annually appointed to examine the four classes of money votes, and to report prior to the supply stage of procedure. It also recommended that an opportunity should be afforded every year for discussing the valuable reports of the Committee on Public Accounts, which are at present merely printed and left to fate or chance. Both these recommendations, though favourably received and constantly pressed, remain merely recommendations.

Recent reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General call attention to grave defects in the military system; but the reports are seldom noticed in Parliament, and are never discussed seriously. The same remark applies to the reports made to the House of Commons by the Public Accounts Committee.

Lord Esher, Admiral Fisher, and Mr. G. S. Clarke reported on the financial methods of the War Office:—

"They do not induce to economy in peace; they directly promote waste in war; and they tend, at all times, to combine the maximum of friction with the minimum of efficiency."

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

We must reform our ways, curtail our expenditure, abolish waste, introduce strict account-keeping, and above all give control to those who pay:—

The Holborn Borough Council issued a statement last June that 23.3 per cent. of the rates are paid in respect of premises owned by limited companies, for which no names appear on the list of voters.

The facts will hardly be brought home to the mass of electors whose votes approve the present policy, at least, of municipal bodies, until the compound householder is expunged, and the rates levied, even at a much enhanced cost of collection, directly on those who fix the amount.

Something must be done, and that right speedily, for—

We have reached a critical period in our national career, and are spending on the machinery of government far more than is warranted by the financial circumstances.

Instead of living within our national income, and placing a considerable portion of it in reserve, as in former years, we are to a certain extent living on our national capital.

We have now begun to amend, for we have turned out the spendthrifts and placed the party of retrenchment in office, at which the *Quarterly Review* ought greatly to rejoice.

THE LATEST WONDERS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

The *Forum*, the American Quarterly, is the only Review which carefully chronicles the triumphs of applied science. In the January number Mr. H. H. Suplee records the latest advances made by man in the scientific control and utilisation of matter.

A NEW HOPE FOR IRELAND.

The gas engine seems destined to be the regenerator of Ireland. Mr. Suplee is enthusiastic over the advantages of

the suction gas-power system, in which the suction strokes of the gas engine are employed to draw air and the vapour of water through a bed of incandescent coke, thus producing a semi-water gas for direct use in the engine. In such apparatus the fuel generally used is anthracite or coke, the vapour of water being supplied by a boiler or evaporator, heated by the gas itself on its way to the engine. The requirement of anthracite or coke as fuel has materially limited the use of the otherwise advantageous and efficient suction gas-power plant, but its scope will be materially widened with the application of peat fuel. The small amount of ash and solid impurity in peat renders it especially suitable for the gas producer, owing to the small proportion of slag and clinker formed. The vast deposits of peat and lignite in Great Britain and on the Continent may make this method of utilisation an important one.

A NEW SAFEGUARD AGAINST SHIPWRECK.

It is not generally known that sound travels much more rapidly through water than through air. But as it is so—

the sounds given off by a submerged bell would afford an effective warning of a dangerous coast. In practical tests it has been found that bell signals from five to eight miles distant are clearly and distinctly heard through the microphone receiver on shipboard; and, in view of this success, a number of the lightships on the North Atlantic coast and at some of the North Sea ports have been fitted with the submerged bells; while the larger vessels of the German, British and American lines have been equipped with receivers.

NEW FACILITIES FOR TRANSIT.

To facilitate the rapid movements of men from place to place we need—first, bridges; second, ships; and third, railways. Mr. Suplee chronicles the building of the biggest bridges in the world:—

The arch of the stone bridge at Plauen, over the valley of the Syra, has a span of 90 metres, or a little more than 295 feet, thus exceeding in width its greatest predecessor, the Luxembourg viaduct, by more than 17 feet, and the span of the new cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec. The central span here is 1800 feet, making it the largest yet constructed, being nearly 100 feet greater than the spans of the cantilevers of the Forth Bridge, or 200 feet greater than the suspension span of the Williamsburg Bridge at New York.

The record in big ships has been broken by the "Amerika," of the Hamburg-American line, which is 690 feet long, 74 feet 6 inches beam, and 53 feet deep. Her tonnage is 23,000 tons. The difficulty about these big ships is the lack of harbours into which they can pass. "The draught of the average modern ship now closely approximates 30 feet; and it has been shown that there are but three ports in the world—those of Marseilles, Genoa and Tacoma—which can admit vessels of such draught at all times."

The underground railway at New York has no sooner been opened than it has been found to be inadequate:—

The average number of passengers carried has been 330,000 per day, or 106,000,000 during the year. The line at present in operation is practically crowded to its limit during the rush hours of the morning and evening, while the elevated railway and the surface electric cars have almost regained the traffic which they lost at the opening of the subway. There appears to be little doubt that the traffic has almost overtaken the increased facilities in the course of a single year.

WILL JAPAN BE CHRISTIANISED?

A JAPANESE FORECAST.

Professor J. Takakusu, who holds University degrees from Oxford, Leipzig, and Tokyo, writes in the London *Quarterly Review* on "Japan: Old and New." His article is a valuable synopsis of Japan's history, and especially its religious history. In the space of some thirty-two pages, he says:—

Generally speaking, it cannot be denied that Japan, old and new, as a nation, owes a great deal to the four systems of religion, which have contributed, each its own share, to the moulding of the national character. If there is anything admirable in the Japanese character, as it exhibits itself to-day, it is the result of the joint influence of all the four. If Shintoism and Confucianism cultivated a natural simplicity, a patriotic spirit, and a sense of responsibility to the nation, Buddhism and Christianity taught self-control, self-sacrifice, and, above all, the responsibility of the nation to the world at large. The conduct of Japan during her recent wars is a sufficient illustration of the fact that, as a people, she has been powerfully influenced by the two great missionary religions.

The concluding third of his paper deals with the history and prospects of Christian missions. He joins other witnesses in declaring that when Christian missionaries were the chief teachers of the new Japan, the prospects of the complete conversion of Japan appeared quite roseate: so much so that Bishop Bickersteth, returning from Japan, declared that Japan would be a Christian Empire within fifty years. An inferior type of missionary and a nationalist reaction have clouded this outlook. But besides the orthodox leaders of Christianity have sprung up other types of native teachers, some repudiating dogmatic Christianity altogether and retaining only its influence; others swayed by Liberal theology; and a third order of men in favour of institutional Christianity. The Professor concludes with the following balanced statement, in which occurs an allusion to the progress of Christianity amongst Japanese women which may or may not be a covert pleasantry:—

But a better understanding now exists between the Christians and the people in general, since several men of position in the Church have taken up secular work. The hostility manifested against Christianity by the other religious bodies is not so strong at present. Earnest workers are doing their utmost to arouse missionary zeal in the principal centres of the country. Their efforts are beginning to yield real fruit on all sides, for I see everywhere that among ladies Christianity is now gaining growing influence. The Mikado's recognition, again, of the services of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the battle-field during the recent war is a promising sign for the propaganda. Since the churches have not lost many of their converts (though, as I said before, they have lost some of their leaders), they may be hopeful of a plenteous harvest in due time. I, for my part, hold that evangelistic work is more promising now than it was when Bishop Bickersteth made his hopeful forecast. If only a few well-qualified teachers, men of high culture and intellectual power, will go out to co-operate with the Japanese workers, much better results will be attained than are possible from the separate and disconnected efforts of a great many missionaries of mediocre ability. The prospects of christianising the Mikado's empire, though outwardly lessened by the reflex influence of the decadence of religious faith in some Western countries, are, in reality, at least as great and as hopeful as ever

LIFTING A WHOLE CITY.

Among many wonderful chapters of civic romance, one of the most remarkable is that of Galveston as told in the *American Review of Reviews* by Mr. W. Watson Davis. Galveston stands at the eastern end of a long, low island off the coast of Texas, between the surge of the Mexican Gulf and the placid waters of Galveston Bay. It is the converging point of fifty-three steamship lines and nine railway systems. It exports one-third of the wheat sent from the United States, and ranks third among the exporting ports of the United States. In 1900 a great storm sweeping in from the Gulf destroyed more than 8000 inhabitants and nearly twenty million dollars' worth of property. Galveston was written down as a city of the past. But with invincible pluck the city set to work in a few months to restore its fallen fortunes. First it cleaned out the corrupt municipal government, and by a majority of six to one put its government in the hands of a Commission consisting of the Mayor and four Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Texas. In four months three eminent engineers had planned the erection of a solid concrete wall along the Gulf front, and the raising of the city's grade, the whole undertaking to cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars. Two years after the storm the contract for the building of the sea-wall was let, and in July, 1904, the great wall was completed. It is of solid concrete, 16 feet high, 16 feet thick at the base, and 5 feet at the top. It skirts the Gulf front for $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Along the sea side of it extends a breakwater, or riprap, 27 feet in width, composed of rough blocks of stone. More difficult than the erection of the sea-wall is the problem of raising the grade of the whole city. It "means the filling in with earth or sand from the top of the sea-wall back across the island to the bay front, from a height of 17 feet at the wall to 8 feet at the bay." The business section next the bay, because of its many large stone buildings and protected situation, is not included in the area to be elevated. It was estimated that $11\frac{1}{4}$ million cubic yards of material would be necessary to fill up. The progress of the work is thus described:—

> The three fundamental divisions in the problem of grade-raising were—first, the obtaining of the material; second, its transportation; third, its distribution. The solution of the problem was as ingenious as simple, and was in accord with the most advanced engineering practice. From the coast of Germany have come four powerful suction dredges—the *Holm*, with a capacity of 550 cubic yards; and the *Texas*, *Leviathan*, and *Galveston*, each with a capacity of 1500 cubic yards. The *Holm* was the first to arrive. In conjunction with two "cutter" dredges, and some forty (since increased to seventy) steel "scrapers," pulled by mules, it began the construction of a ship canal in rear of the sea wall. This canal, when finished, will extend for two and one-half miles, and is 200 feet wide and 21 feet deep. It is the key to the solution of the problem of transportation and distribution of grade-raising material. This material is to be sea sand, obtained from the bay and off the bar. The suction dredge steams to sea, and drops to the bottom her receiving main. The engines begin to throb, and into her roomy "hopper" pours semi-liquid sand and water. When loaded she turns on her homeward trip, and, deep-laden, enters the canal. As the canal progresses, the dredges establish pipe stations at the head of each street ending thereon. At these pipe stations they discharge their loads by expelling them through 42-inch mains, extending up each street. At the ends of the mains gush out sand and water. The sand settles and the water flows off. At no time will the base of distribution—the dredge—be more than a mile and one-quarter from the point of discharge. Grade-raising is progressing from the edge of the canal toward the bay. After the grade has been raised, the dredges will fill the canal by discharging their loads into it, backing out as they do so.
>
> Night and day, operations are continuing, each dredge making five or six round trips in twenty-four hours. The contract time for completion of the work is January 1st, 1907. In little over two years will 250 men—the combined strength of the grade-raising force—build, virtually, a mountain.

There is something suggestive of a great epic in this Titanic struggle with the sea, and not a little of grim humour in the way in which the undaunted American derives from the bosom of the enemy his means of frustrating its future attacks. The cost of raising some three thousand buildings will be borne by the owners.

MANNING TO GLADSTONE.

The *Dublin Review* recalls the suggestion of Mr. Purcell in his "Life of Cardinal Manning," that his letters to Mr. Gladstone were so damaging to Manning's character for straightforwardness that the Cardinal destroyed them before his death. We now learn, says the reviewer, that the letters were never destroyed, and that they are to be published *in extenso* in Father Kent's Life of Cardinal Manning. From advance sheets of Father Kent's work, the reviewer finds that "the letters are transparently candid, though not quite so intimate or full as those to Sir Robert Wilberforce." It appears from what is reported in the review that these letters will be chiefly of interest to those who are concerned with the successive developments of the Oxford Movement and the gradual turning of Manning towards the Church of Rome. In 1843 Manning, still within the Church of England, writes to Gladstone, "All our powers of intellect, learning, and personal energy will do nothing without a life in the spirit of the three vows. And we are not taking this line. We are civilising the Church, not sanctifying God's elect." In 1848, writing from Rome in the year of revolution, Manning says:—

> When I think of our social state, the only account I can give of it (as I often have to do to Italians) is that we are a republic under a hereditary president, that the middle class, which is two-thirds of the political force of England, is the government of the country, and that people do not make revolutions against themselves.

Of the revolution in progress he says:—

> What the bearing of this may have upon the Church is less easy to say. It falls in with an old belief of mine in which I think you share—I mean that the Church of the last ages will be as the Church of the first, isolated and separate from the civil powers of the world. In the first ages the Church won them by making them Christian; in these days they are renouncing the Church by making themselves again merely secular and material. And in this has long been and is now my fear for the Church of England. I am afraid it will be deceived into trusting the State too long, and thereby secularising itself.

This hope of a Church free from entangling alliance with the State will doubtless be treasured, and by others than Liberationists.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. E. E. Kellett, M.A., reviewing Mr. Justin M'Carthy's "History of Our Own Times," in the London *Quarterly Review*, thinks that the emergence of Imperialism is not the chief factor of the last decade. Rather would he find its chief characteristic to be the birth of a kind of enlightened Socialism, the progress of the Woman question, but even more notably the advent of Labour. Writing before the elections had taken place, his words are worth quoting:—

With Labour, organised, powerful, and self-conscious, the nation of the near future will have to deal. Parties are at present formed largely on their attitude to issues of another kind; they will soon be formed almost solely on their attitude to labour issues. It may be that at last the middle classes will unite to present a solid front against a combination of the aristocracy with the working classes; it may be that they will endeavour to unite with their social superiors. But, for good or evil, they will have to face the Labour Party and a new and formidable set of demands. They must make up their minds how to deal with it. Without striving or crying, the working classes have, during the last few years, asserted their share in the national existence as they never did before.

The Labour Party also has the strength that comes of independence, they are solid, and they stand apart, owing allegiance to no Whip, and all the more likely to be courted equally by Government and Opposition. With the determination, now so fixed, that Parliament shall cease to be a mere house of postponement and palaver, it is practically certain that great and far-reaching measures will be passed. Old-age pensions, for example, may well become a reality in a few months.

The *Economic Review* contains a paper on the South Wales coal trade by F. I. Jones, which gives the following information on the way in which Welsh labour supports its Parliamentary and municipal developments:—

The South Wales Miners' Federation, since 1902, has voted an annual parliamentary levy of 1s. per member for direct Labour representation. This fund already supports two M.s.P., and is capable of maintaining another eight. At present there are five miners' candidates nominated, and a few more are likely to be brought out in time for the General Election. One or two of them have safe seats, and most of them fair chances of success. On local public bodies Labour representation was greatly strengthened at the last November elections. The borough of Merthyr, which received its charter last year, out of a total council of twenty-four returned twelve Labour members. One of these, a miners' agent, was elected as the first Mayor of the new borough. Moreover, the miners of South Wales as a body voluntarily granted a substantial sum to help to meet the expenses of this Mayor during his year of office. Such is the trend of events in the Labour movement in Wales.

THE MAKING OF A DICTIONARY.

In the *World's Work* Mr. R. M. Leonard gives some particulars of the manner of making the great "English Dialect Dictionary," which has occupied Professor Joseph Wright, of Oxford, for nine years, the first part having appeared in July, 1896, and the last in October, 1905. Professor Wright, who is just fifty years old, did not learn even to read until he was practically a man, having been put to work at seven years of age in a mill, at 3s. 3d. a week. Eight years after having begun to learn his letters, he matriculated at London University, having been most of that time working for his living sixty-five hours a week. He succeeded Professor Max Müller as Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford. The Dictionary contains some 100,000 words and about 500,000 quotations and references to glossaries:—

The "Dialect Dictionary" includes, so far as possible, the complete vocabulary of all dialect words which are still in use or are known to have been in use at any time during the last two hundred years in Scotland, Ireland, England and Wales. It also includes American and Colonial dialect words which are still in use in Great Britain and Ireland, or which are to be found in early printed dialect books and glossaries. All words occurring both in the literary language and the dialects, but with some local peculiarity of *meaning* in the latter, are also included.

There is also a great deal about popular customs and superstitions, rural games, and pastimes. The entire cost of this monumental work, which, as is pointed out, can never become superseded or out of date, has been £20,000. The smallness of the bill, considering the greatness of the work, is largely due to having the copy carefully sub-edited and ready six months before being set up, author's corrections being thus largely avoided. Mrs. Wright has sub-edited almost the whole work (from volume B), and the whole staff assisting Professor Wright consisted of well-paid, highly educated women. The Dictionary has been issued to time as punctually as a daily newspaper.

EASTERN IDEAS OF FEMALE BEAUTY.

In the *Grand Magazine* Mr. F. Boyle presents certain Eastern views of beauty. He reminds us that even the Japanese, who love anything foreign if it be good, are not reconciled to European beauty. He says:—

Certainly the contrast between a Japanese girl, five feet high, with yellow-white skin and narrow eyes, and a ruddy young English giantess must be startling at first. But the words of Professor Okakura suggest, though he was too polite to speak plainly, that the latter is positively distasteful, and so remains, more or less, after any length of time.

After remarking on the Oriental objection to European ruddiness, he says that as the Westerns take the rose as a standard simile for beauty, so the Orientals take the moon. He goes on:—

In his valuable treatise on Malay Magic, Mr. Skeat gives a list of the charms attributed to a young beauty by her admirers of that race, collected from popular ballads. Her forehead is like a one-day-old moon—of course. Her eyebrows, arched like a fighting-cock's spur, are pictured clouds; her cheek resembles a slice of mango—we hope the reader can appreciate this remarkable simile; her nose reminds one of the opening jasmine bud, and her hair of the wavy blossom-shoots of the areca palm. Her head is shaped like a bird's-egg, her fingers are spears of lemon-grass or else quills of porcupine, her eyes like the splendour of the planet Venus, and her lips like the fissure of a pomegranate.

According to the Hindu Code of Manu, it is urged that a decent young man should marry a girl that would "walk gracefully, like a young elephant." "In the epics and love verse of India the heroine swims or sways, or even rolls, like an elephant, as a matter of course." The Moors delight in women with projecting front teeth, and of twenty-stone weight. Moles are adored by Arabs, Persians and Indians, especially upon the cheek.

INDIVIDUALITY VERSUS DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Edward E. Hale, junr., contributes to the January issue of the New York *Bookman* an article entitled "Individuality and Discipline."

WHY EDUCATION HAS FAILED.

Many persons, he says, complain that education in general has not done what was fairly to be expected of it in the last fifty years, but he thinks this is rather a dark view of the question. One reason why education has not attained the height we think it might have done is that it covers so much more ground than it used to do. Another is that everyone has work carefully arranged so as to appeal to his special powers or arouse his special interests, whereas in an earlier day all were put through the same mill.

Mr. Hale summarises the case as follows:—

Is it better to pursue a disagreeable task to the uttermost, or to always take work that interests one?
Is it better to have one way of doing things, and make everyone do things in that way, or have each one work as best suits him?
Do any studies have a universal value, or will every study be most useful to the particular one who likes it best?

LIVING ONE'S OWN LIFE.

On the whole, he chooses the first alternative in each case, and with reference to the tendency to the development of individuality of our day, adds:—

If the individual life in its higher moods has freer play than a hundred years ago, it is not the only element in man that is so favoured. Greatly as the opportunities have increased for the development of the higher nature, they are slight as compared with the increase of the opportunities for the less noble elements of our being.
The opportunities for personal comfort, amusement, gratification, are to-day such as they have never been before, and people to-day are availing themselves of such opportunities to the utmost. And with this use, not to call it abuse or indulgence, comes a weakening of power, because people easily get to feel that they have a right to the things that it is possible for them to get.
There is no plan for reform urged to-day that is not likely to be met by the all-sufficient argument that if it be carried out it will be hard on somebody. If we close the saloons it will be hard on people who want to drink.

And what does Education say?—

At present Education says, with the rest, Individuality: let us lead our own lives! But the note of Education always has been Discipline.
More and more people are beginning to feel the weight of too much liberty, often, it is true, of liberty on the part of others. More and more are people coming to see again the value of discipline.

A FAMOUS BOOK.

THE "RELIGIO MEDICI."

The January number of the *Library* publishes Mr. William Osler's address on Sir Thomas Browne, recently delivered at the Physical Society's Guy's Hospital. He gives an account of the man and his book, and concludes with an appreciation of Browne's writings.

Sir Thomas Browne was borne just three centuries ago, and he died in 1682. The "Religio Medici," which was written at "leisurable hours and for his private exercise and satisfaction," was circulated in manuscript among friends, several of whom transcribed it, and it was first printed from one of these "depraved" copies. The first "true and full copy" was printed in 1643, and the book soon became popular. Sir Kenelm Digby is said to have read it through in bed, and to have written "Observations" on it the same night, amounting to about three-fourths of the book itself. Some fifty-five editions of the work have been published.

COUNSELS OF PERFECTION.

In conclusion, the writer says:—

For the student of medicine the writings of Sir Thomas Browne have a very positive value. The charm of high thoughts clad in beautiful language may win some readers to a love of good literature; but beyond this is a still greater advantage. Like the "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius and the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus, the "Religio" is full of counsels of perfection which appeal to the mind of youth, still plastic and unhardened by contact with the world.
Carefully studied, from such books come subtle influences which give stability to character and help to give a man a sane outlook on the complex problems of life. Sealed early of this tribe of authors, a student takes with him, as *compagnons de voyage*, life-long friends whose thoughts become his thoughts, and whose ways become his ways.
Mastery of self, conscientious devotion to duty, deep human interest in human beings—these best of all lessons you must learn now or never—and these are some of the lessons which may be gleaned from the life and from the writings of Sir Thomas Browne.

THE GERMAN ROYAL TESTING OFFICE.

In the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. H. S. Pritchett writes on "Scientific Research as a Factor in National Growth." He adduces Germany as the paramount instance of what a nation can do with a poor soil and few minerals, but by means of highly organised brain power. As an illustration of this principal asset of German progress, the writer refers to the expansion of the Government's work in testing metals, chemicals, machines, building materials, etc., which has led to the establishment at Gross-Lichterfelde, just outside of Berlin, of the Royal Testing Office. It is a vast research laboratory. The way in which it promotes industrial progress is thus explained:—

A manufacturer who has a problem on his hands which he finds difficult of solution can at a very moderate expense bring this to the research laboratory, where it will be not only attacked by the experts of the establishment, but the experts of the firm may also work side by side with those of the Government on the common problem. The advantage which is thus afforded to the manufacturer can hardly be over-estimated, for he finds in the Government establishment not only a corps of skilled and enthusiastic experts, but he finds also all the literature of the subject brought together for their use and ready at hand for convenient reference.
In the matter of raw materials, such as building stones, if a builder or owner anywhere in Germany discovers a stone which seems valuable, he can send this to the laboratory. It will there be tested upon a large scale. One of the most interesting machines used in the whole establishment is an enormous freezing-machine, by which large stones may be frozen and thawed many times in the course of a week, thus giving them all the wear and tear in a few days which they would receive from fifty years of weathering. In a similar way machines have been invented for the testing of silks and textiles, of cotton thread, for breaking great beams of iron and steel to determine their strength and hardness and physical properties, which make them valuable in manufacture or in the arts. An immense laboratory has been built up for cement-testing, and the testing of building stones and earths of various kinds. Chemistry has been used in the most skilful manner to solve the problems of industry, and to deal with all the complicated processes which enter into manufacture.

THE GENERAL ELECTION:

Various Views by Various Observers.

Mr. W. B. Duffield, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, says:—

The electors have read the *personnel* of the Ministry aright, and have given them a free hand. As to the future, prophecy is dangerous, but a few things are clear.

1. The elections in the counties were won mainly on Free Trade; in most country places Chinese labour did not interest the audience, though education did, principally after Free Trade.

2. Chinese labour had effect where Trade Unionism was strong; it greatly swelled the majority against Protection. but to say it won the election in these places is nonsense.

3. The Labour bogey which now alarms society is grossly exaggerated; the actual Labour section is small, and some of its members are men of money; certainly one is a member of a highly respectable London club.

4. The manifestation is one of contempt for Mr. Balfour's incapables, and at the same time of confidence in the Ministry with a mandate for sweeping measures of reform.

MR. MASSINGHAM'S PROGRAMME.

Under the heading "Victory, and What to do With It," Mr. H. W. Massingham sets forth in the *Contemporary Review* the landmarks which pioneer thinkers have set up for the direction of the leaders of the Liberal Party. They are:—

Education:—
(*a*) Restoration of the right of public control over essentially public schools.
(*b*) Abolition of religious tests for their teachers.
(*c*) Respect for the wishes of parents in regard to special religious instruction.
(*d*) A vigorous effort to promote the physical efficiency of the children, and to connect elementary and higher education.
(*e*) More liberal grants to necessitous school districts.

Temperance:—
(*a*) Proper taxation of licenses.
(*b*) A time-limit to compensation, and a fairer division of it between brewer and publican.
(*c*) A free hand to local authorities for experiments in option or control.

Land:—
(*a*) Power to County Councils to acquire land compulsorily for small holdings, as well as for allotments, with a supervising power by the Board of Agriculture.
(*b*) The separation of site from building values, and the taxation of the former for local purposes.
(*c*) The fair rating of vacant land in the neighbourhood of towns.
(*d*) Compensation to the dispossessed farmer for improvements which have added to the value of the land.
(*e*) The promotion of scientific agriculture, of co-operation in the sale and distribution of produce, and of experimental work, as a province of the Board of Agriculture, now one of the most important of our public offices.
(*f*) A large scheme for the provision of rural cottages
(*g*) Special rating of land held for mere amusement.

Labour:—
(*a*) Restoration of the effective right of combination and of peaceful persuasion during strikes.
(*b*) The eight hours' day for miners.
(*c*) A vigorous administration of the Factory Acts, with special regard to overtime, unhealthy trades, the treatment of women workers and the safeguarding of the motherhood of the nation.
(*d*) The Government to be in the first flight of employers.

Poor Law:—
(*a*) Discrimination between loafers and the temporarily unemployed, with the removal of electoral disabilities from the latter class.
(*b*) The removal of "pauper" children from panper schools.
(*c*) Separate and neighbourly treatment of the aged poor,

Unemployment:—
(*a*) A national scheme of afforestation, on economic lines.
(*b*) Grants to localities enabling them to deal with specially severe distress.
(*c*) Transference of powers of Guardians to Town Councils.

London:—
(*a*) A Port Bill, with an improvement of the waterway.
(*b*) A further equalisation of rates.
(*c*) Fair play for the County Council and its transit and housing schemes.

The Colonies:—
Establishment of an Imperial Consultative Council, with special reference to schemes of defence and emigration, trade interests, and industrial law.

Trade:—
(*a*) Anti-Commission Bill.
(*b*) Strengthening and re-organisation of Consular service.
(*c*) Relief of railway rates.

A TORY GROAN.

Blackwood's Magazine, in "Musings Without Method," calls the General Election "the heaviest indictment ever made against the Democracy." It has not been won on Free Trade, but on the silly cry of "Chin, Chin, Chinaman." Even for that cry we might have had some respect, had a vestige of sincerity underlain it. Nothing underlay it, however, but the desire of the party out of power to become the party in power.

The Chinaman is not the only bogey which has been useful to the Liberal Party. "The cowl has served it as loyally as the pigtail—a vivid picture of a greedy monk strangling an honest Nonconformist has not been without its effect." This and "other works of art," *Blackwood's* says, proceeded from a department presided over by Mr. Birrell, whose famous invention of "hecatombs of babes" has doubtless ended in his being given power over many hecatombs of innocent children. "Ireland will be given Home Rule, and the rest of the Empire will be freed from any kind of rule whatsoever." At least, that is what is promised. "And so," sums up the writer—

when we demand of the people whether it would have Free Trade or Protection, it replies, "You shall not strike a Chinaman," whose skin was never in danger, and then, no doubt filled with generous impulses, goes home and beats its wife.

As for the comparison with 1832, that Parliament, as Greville said, was inferior not only to the last, but perhaps to any Parliament for many years before, and it could not hold out more than two years. The part played by the Radicals in 1833 is played by the Labour members to-day.

The writer "from a College window," in *Cornhill* has much to say about the art and habit of composition that is of value. He would not discourage the writing or printing of inferior books, because it is, after all, one of the most harmless of hobbies. He does, however, hold out the somewhat appalling prospect that, "if we became a more intellectual nation the change would be signalised by an immense output of inferior books, because we have not the student temperament"; but "we have a deep instinct for publicity." He advises the writing of a diary as one of the best ways of developing style.

THE REVOLUTION OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By W. T. Stead.

In the *Independent Review*, Mr. W. T. Stead, writing under the above title, says, "The French Revolution dominated the nineteenth century; will the Russian Revolution dominate the twentieth?" He advances many reasons for believing that it will make itself felt over the whole world. The world is much smaller now than in 1789, and the Russians are four times as numerous as were the French. He says:—

"THE SUFFERER BAFFLES THE SLAYER."

The first, the deepest, and the most far-reaching lesson of the Russian revolution has been the demonstration of the impotence of military force against the passive resistance of an unarmed people. This doctrine, which the Quakers have often preached, has at last found its way into the consciousness of mankind. At a moment when militarism had reached its apogee, and when it was being accepted as an axiom that machine guns had rendered insurrection impossible, there has suddenly emerged a demonstration of the new resource of the insurgent, a resource against which machine guns and high explosives are powerless. The full significance of this supreme might of simple, passive suffering has not yet dawned upon the world. But even the most sceptical cannot ignore the tremendous engine which the Russian strikers have brought into operation against the Autocracy.

Germany in Europe, Japan in Asia, may seem to have demonstrated the irresistible might of disciplined force:—

But as the apotheosis of material brute strength which took place in the Roman Empire at the beginning of our era was followed by the preaching of the Christian faith, so the supreme triumph of militarism in Manchuria, and the dominance of the mailed fist in Europe, have been followed by the discovery of the latent potency of the Christian doctrine of non-resistance.

THE HUNGER STRIKE.

Mr. Stead traces the beginning of the modern political strike to the discovery by prisoners in Russian gaols that they could bring their gaolers to reason by a hunger strike. The persistent refusal of half a dozen brave women to take food led to the abolition of the ill-famed Kara political prison. Of the revolutionary significance of this invention of the unarmed multitude, Mr. Stead says:—

The substitution of Suffering for Force, as the final determining factor in this world's affairs, is equivalent to a subversion of the whole foundation on which States are constituted to-day.

He expects that results will not be long in appearing. In India, for example, the boycott of British goods is a symptom:—

In a world in which the sword has hitherto been relied upon to open fresh markets it is a somewhat bewildering discovery that the markets may be rendered valueless by a simple boycott which transfers all the business to our competitors.

EFFECT ON WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The Russian revolution, which everywhere proclaims the equal rights of men and women to all political privileges, has done much more than assert the right of Woman to citizenship. For, by the blow which it has administered to the dominance of Force, it has opened the door for the emancipation of Woman. The *Magnificat* may once more be uplifted from the grateful heart of the womanhood of the world, when it is seen that the sceptre so long wielded by Force is to pass to the hands of Suffering. Woman is not so strong as Man in fighting force. She is immeasurably his superior in the capacity to suffer. The boycott and the strike, the new weapons of the weak, can be wielded as effectively by women as by men. To secure the enfranchisement of their sex, it will not be necessary to go on the barricades, or to shoot down the garrison of the fortress of male monopoly. "No vote, no dinner! No citizenship, no service."

POSSIBLE POLITICAL STRIKE AT HOME.

Speculation is already rife as to whether the resistance of the House of Lords to measures of Radical reform might not be more easily overcome by a simultaneous railway strike than by any other means. The Irish who, twenty-five years ago, invented the boycott, may take a hint from Russia, and use a political strike as a means of compelling a reluctant Government to concede them Home Rule. In the United States it is possible that a solution of the threatening difficulty of multi-millionairism may be found on somewhat similar lines.

The strike against military service long advocated by Count Tolstoy is, in Mr. Stead's judgment, likely to spread far and wide throughout Russia, and from Russia outwards.

WORLD-WIDE RESULTS.

Another result of the Russian Revolution will be the stimulus it will give to the Reds all over the world. It has brought the demand for manhood suffrage to the front with a rush in Prussia, Austria, Saxony and Hungary. Mr. Stead recalls that thirty years ago he ventured the prediction that Moscow was destined to be the revolutionary storm-centre of Europe. What makes Moscow so dangerous is that the Russians are the only nation of practical Socialists in the world. The Russian peasants are certain to obtain an increase of land, and this transfer of property will be an object-lesson to the masses throughout Europe.

Among other results, Mr. Stead mentions the stimulus to the formation of similar States on the basis of nationality. "Few things are more evanescent than Empires, few things are more indestructible than nationalities." Asia for the Asiatics and the Pacific for Japan are corollaries of the effacement of Russia, "the alarming significance of which Americans and Australians will be the first to discover." Another result is the Kaiser's supremacy in Europe. But for the fact that his fleet is a hostage in the hands of Great Britain, the Kaiser would be practically Dictator of the Continent.

Mr. Stead says that of course it is possible that revolutionary excesses may arise which will create a wave of Conservative reaction round the world. If Russia emerges from her blood bath purified and sobered, and renounces militarism and Protection, "the world may witness a scene of recuperation and development such as may parallel the industrial progress of the United States after the great Civil War."

With the January issue *Temple Bar* begins a new series, and the price of the magazine has been reduced to sixpence. It contains an interesting article on Sea Songs.

THE CHINESE PRESS.

The rapidity with which China is adopting the devices of Western and Japanese civilisation is made evident in an article in the *North American Review* by Archibald R. Colquhoun, on the Chinese Press of to-day. The *Peking Gazette*, he remarks at the outset, is the oldest newspaper in the world. Placards, *pasquinades* and broadsheets have long been in existence; but there is no censorship, and there are no press laws. Japan, on the contrary, has very strict laws, and, till lately, imprisonment was so common that most papers employed a "prison editor or official scapegoat," whose business it was to go to gaol for the newspaper, the real editor escaping by being treated merely as a contributor. The Mandarins control papers, not by censorship, but by subsidy.

THE BOOM IN NEWSPAPERS.

The first real newspaper on modern lines in China was the *Shên Pao (Shanghai News)*, published by an Englishman in 1870. Until 1894 there was not more than a dozen native newspapers in the whole of China. There were eight Chinese magazines published by missionaries:—

Peking has now three daily newspapers and two fortnightly ones, some of these being partly illustrated. Tientsin has at least three dailies, one of these, the *Takung Pao* (the *Impartial*), having the very respectable circulation of twenty thousand. The official organ, which calls itself the *Times* (the *Shih Pao*), although not so widely circulated, is well written under European auspices, and has considerable influence. In Shanghai there are now sixteen daily papers (price, eight to ten *cash* each), some of which have circulations of as much as ten thousand, and besides these there are many journals published there. Further south (at Foochow, Soochow and Canton), there are in all some six or seven daily papers, and at Hong Kong five, while Kiachow has one which is supported by the local German Government. In addition to these, several papers are now published in the interior, but the majority, for various reasons, flourish in the treaty ports. Wherever the Chinese congregate abroad they have their papers; at Singapore there are three, at Sydney two, in Japan two, in Honolulu several, and in San Francisco some half-dozen. It must be added that the improvement in the postal arrangements of China has brought the most remote parts of the Empire into touch with the coast, and that in places where no such thing had ever been seen, papers and books are now making their appearance and are eagerly read.

The papers are written in classical book style. Neither Japanese nor Chinese pressmen are well paid. £100 a year is the maximum of the Japanese journalist; the Chinese is even more poorly paid. In both countries statesmen own papers as their organ.

LI HUNG'S ORGAN.

A curious instance is given of a journal started by the late Li Hung Chang:—

An adventurer succeeding in convincing Li Hung Chang of his *bona fides*, obtained from him something in the shape of a concession which was to confer control of all future Chinese railways. It was a peculiar transaction, in which neither side has the power either to sell or to buy, and Li probably did not imagine that he was granting anything worth having. The *douceur* customary on such occasions was the one feature which he considered essential. The whole transaction was exposed before it was concluded in an English paper at Shanghai, and by an error of the native editor, who was "conveying" his foreign news, was bodily transferred to Li's own paper, were he read the denunciation of himself couched in most unmeasured terms.

At first Li was for decapitating the editor and the staff, but decided to show his indifference to all criticism by taking no notice of it. The very real and powerful movement for the boycott of American goods has been largely stimulated by the press.

HERBERT SPENCER A FAVOURITE!

The Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge is opening a new world of thought to the people:—

In 1904, they printed two hundred and twenty-four thousand copies of new books, and their reprints amounted to seventy-seven thousand. This by no means represents the total of European books circulated in China, since these publications are extensively pirated; all the best being seized upon as soon as published, photo-lithographed or set up anew in different type, and sold very cheaply. No less than six editions of one book were found in Hangchow at the same time, and the Society estimates that, at the lowest computation, their output is increased five times by piratical methods. The range of these books is very wide. Herbert Spencer and all philosophical works are naturally favourites.

But there is a demand for other and lighter works.

SPEED VERSUS FIGHTING POWER IN BATTLESHIPS.

In *Blackwood's Magazine*, the author of "A Retrograde Admiralty" draws certain lessons from the battle of Tsu Sima last summer, the chief of which is that the present Admiralty policy of building faster and faster battleships is mistaken. The Japanese victory was due to superior skill in tactics, not to superior speed:—

The importance of the question lies in the fact that speed is one of the elements in a ship of war, and cannot be increased without the sacrifice of some other element.

That is, to gain speed you must sacrifice armour and armament—in other words, fighting power, The writer thus sums up his argument:—

Battles are the supreme test of the capital ship. They are decided by superior tactics and fighting power. Superior speed confers little, if any, tactical advantage. Fighting power depends upon its offensive rather than on its defensive form—upon weapons rather than on protection. Speed is not a weapon, and does not give protection, except in running away. The aim should therefore be to endow a fleet not with superior speed or protection, but with superior offensive power—*i.e.*, gun power.

The large armoured cruiser or fast battleship is based on two fundamental errors; first, that it is the most effective instrument for destroying commerce—an assumption contrary to the whole experience of war; and second, that the enemy will run away—a mistake begotten of a long peace:—

On the day when Britain again fights for the dominion of the seas the enemy will certainly not run away. He will come out to fight, as did the Greeks at Salamis, the Romans during the First Punic War, the Dutch during the seventeenth century, and the French at Beachy Head, Malaga, and during the American War of Independence. Every guinea diverted from fighting power to speed will be bitterly regretted on that great day.

In fact, the conceptions of war held by the present naval advisers of the Government are fundamentally unsound and opposed to the lessons as well of the remoter as of the nearer past. Admiral Fisher's reply to this we should like to see.

THE WORKMAN-MINISTER.

A SKETCH OF JOHN BURNS BY MR. DONALD.

To the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Robert Donald, the editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, contributes a character sketch of John Burns, the Workman-Minister.

PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

The following summary of the duties of John Burns's new post will be read with interest:—

As President of the Local Government Board Mr. Burns has multifarious duties committed to his charge. He has to sanction local loans, supervise the finances of local authorities, hold inquiries into proposed new undertakings, exercise the (almost) legislative powers which Parliament has delegated to him by way of provisional orders, and is armed with large powers of initiative inspection, revision, and veto, so that in some respects he can revolutionise the whole system of local administration. In the domain of Poor Law his authority is paramount. He revises, for example, the rules and regulations which guide the system of relief and the administration of the Poor Law, passes plans for new workhouses, settles the wages of the nurses and porters, and fixes the amount of snuff (if any) which a pauper may receive. Sanitary legislation is also under his supervision, as he acts as Minister of Public Health, and beyond the more strictly local governmental functions belonging to his department, there is the social side of his work such as the administration of the Allotments Acts, the Unemployed Act, inquiring into housing conditions, etc.

A MEMORABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Donald recalls the fact that John Burns's speech from the dock in 1886 contained demands most of which have already been conceded:—

Mr. Burns's speech from the dock was chiefly concerned with the unemployed, and he set forth their demands upon the Government, which were:—

(1) To relax the severity of the outdoor relief. (Granted.)

(2) To urge local bodies to start useful relief works. (Now done to some extent.)

(3) To direct the Metropolitan Board of Works to build artisans' dwellings on vacant sites in London, especially on abandoned prison sites. (Since done by the L.C.C., partly through Mr. Burns's efforts.)

(4) To reduce the hours of work in Government employments to eight hours per day. (The first thing which he accomplished as an M.P.)

(5) To give no contracts to firms who did not observe trade-union conditions. (Now done almost all over the country by the Burns labour clause.)

(6) To establish a legal eight-hour day for railway and tramway employés.

(7) To establish relations with Continental Governments.

(8) To secure a reduced working day in all trades and occupations.

When he entered the County Council he put out a more extended programme:—

Many of the specific reforms which he advocated have been carried out, such as the purification of the Thames, efficient sanitary inspection, cumulative rating—in the form of more equalisation—useful work for the unemployed, trade-union hours and wages, erection of artisans' dwellings, municipalisation of the water and tramways. Two-thirds of the reforms in his programme have been realised.

J. B. AS WRITER AND SPEAKER.

Mr. Donald tells us that:—

It is Burns's custom to prepare his chief speeches, writing down the heads of his arguments, his statistics, his epigrams, and quotations, although his impromptu utterances in debate have never lacked fulness and vigour.

In recent years Mr. Burns has developed considerable power as a writer. But for his Ministerial appointment he would have become more and more of a writer, and he had planned a history of Battersea and a book on his travels in America and Canada. His public lectures on social, labour, municipal, and industrial topics are succinct studies well packed with facts, clearly and forcibly written.

WHAT HE HAS ALREADY DONE.

Mr. Donald says:—

That Mr. Burns will use the official machinery placed at his service to the best advantage has already been seen. Within an hour of taking office he appointed a committee to distribute the Unemployed Fund. Before the end of the year, he had amended the unemployed regulations, prepared a circular on housing for local authorities, interviewed his inspectors, issued administrative orders affecting Poor Law, and announced the appointment of a committee to recommend a better system of audit for municipal accounts. His touching speech to the inmates of Battersea Workhouse on Christmas Day will not be forgotten.

For twenty years he has advocated the calling up of the militia in the period of the year when unemployment is greatest, and this system has now been adopted.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN "STATES."

In the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. R. H. Edmonds describes the South's amazing progress. He heads his article with a table of statistics, contrasting 1880 with 1905. From this it appears that the number of spindles and cotton mills has sprung from 667,000 to 9,205,000: the cotton crop from 313 million dollars to 680 million dollars; the coal mined from 6 million tons to 70 million tons; capital invested in manufactures from 257 million dollars to 1,500,000 million dollars; exports from 261 million dollars to 555 million dollars; the property assessed from 3,051 million dollars to 6,500 million dollars; petroleum from 179,000 barrels to 42 millions. The writer then proceeds with a more detailed statement. He regards the manufacture of cotton as the greatest industry of the world, and says that in the South three-fourths of the world's cotton crop is raised. To the South, Europe pays for cotton a tribute of over one million dollars daily. An expenditure of 20 million dollars on the levee work on the Mississippi River would reclaim an area of 30,000 square miles fertile enough to yield more than the present crop of the Southern States. Of rich coal lands there is in the entire State a total of 63,957 square miles, against a combined total for Great Britain and Germany of 12,600 square miles. Of iron ore, says the writer, Alabama has such vast stores that the three or four leading companies of that State have much more than the United States Steel Corporation. Agriculture has been booming ahead not less than mining and manufactures. Rice-growing began only in 1886, and now in Texas alone there are 234,000 acres under rice cultivation. The first depôt in Louisiana has now become the centre of many thriving towns. Railroads have increased in the South from 20,000 to 60,000 miles. The South would have taken this commanding position in the national life earlier but for the terrible waste of life in the Civil War. The writer confidently anticipates that the South will, within the next quarter of a century, rival in agricultural production and in manufactures the rest of the country.

The *Grand Magazine* verifies the vaunt printed on its cover, "Every page in this magazine is interesting."

HOW TO SOLVE THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.

THE REV. J. GUINNESS ROGERS.

In the *Fortnightly Review* the Rev. J. G. Rogers writes an article on "Educational Concordat not Compromise." Compromise, he says, has broken down. In future we must have secular education in State schools, tempered by the right of free entry for religious teachers before school hours. Dr. Rogers says:—

I feel, I hope, as strongly as any man can, the unspeakable value of religious teaching. But I venture to doubt whether for its highest ends the day-school is the best and most potent instrument. The home, the Sunday school, the church, are (each in its own turn and in its own measure) far more potent instruments. I more than doubt whether the day-school ever plays a very important part in this culture of the soul.

The experience derived from the Sunday schools is valuable because they supply the example of a kind of agency which might fill the vacuum which is left by the restriction of the day school work to secular instruction. But it is not suggested that it is only voluntary workers who should do the work which in this case would of necessity fall into the hands of the churches. There is no obvious reason why the churches should not employ a body of paid teachers for this distinct and specific work. I see no objection to the day school teachers being engaged and paid for this special service, provided only no opportunity be allowed for linking this in with their obligation to the managers of the day schools.

All that the State would do in connection with this arrangement would be to allow the use of the day school premises at certain specified times. These times could not form part of the school hours, and, indeed, should be kept distinct from them. Equal facilities should be given to the different churches, and support, responsibility, control, and work should be left entirely in their hands.

Etiquette of the Court of Spain.

This, we have been inclined to think, is excessively rigid; but we learn from an article in the *Windsor Magazine* that, though the Spanish Court has always been noted for its precise and stately etiquette, yet ladies and gentlemen are received by the Queen of Spain in a manner contrasting exceedingly with the formal receptions at the Court of St. James's. These receptions take place in the royal cabinet, which is no larger than many a London drawing-room, if as large:—

Any diplomat at Madrid who applies to the Minister of State for permission to present his countrymen or countrywomen to the Sovereign invariably receives a favourable response within ten days after the application is made. The chances are that the applicant will be informed in the morning that in the afternoon of the same day, at six o'clock, his friends and himself will be received in private audience.

Nothing can exceed the simplicity of the necessary, or even possible, preparations in the way of dress. Gentlemen who do not wear uniforms go in their ordinary evening dress, while the ladies can do no more than go with their hats on, in such costumes as would be appropriate for an afternoon tea.

The introducer addresses the Queen merely as "Senora." On these occasions evidently the Queen acts the part of an ordinary well-bred, agreeable hostess, except for one or two slight extra formalities. On State occasions, however, when an ambassador is received, for instance, there is a display of all the pomp and stately etiquette, gorgeous State equipages, outriders, footmen, etc., of which we have heard so much.

WHAT CONSTITUTES SUCCESS IN A PARSON

From a symposium on "Success in the Pulpit" in the *Grand Magazine*, I quote the views of certain well-known ministers. The Rev. R. J. Campbell says that, though preaching is all very well in its place, the urgent need of to-day is for practical men; and if many ministers were to do as he does, the church would be very much poorer. Dr. Clifford says that the successful minister "persuades," and thus seeks to change men's ideas, and through their ideas their conduct. A successful minister must make himself acquainted with the actual conditions of his people, their environment and points of view, so as to be able to attempt to remove their prejudices and false conceptions. Dean Kitchin, of Durham, says what militates most against the success of church work is that there is a belief that ministers should not take full share in political or civil life, and "the terrible absence of charity in religious matters." Archdeacon Sinclair says that the first qualification for office in the Church is spirituality, and the second certainly preaching. Common sense he considers a great requisite, social position a danger. Social work, he says, should be left mainly to the laity, who can always be found to do it:—

One of the chief obstacles to the usefulness of the younger clergy in London is to be found in the multiplicity of clubs, brigades, associations, athletic and other recreations to which the taste of the age compels them to attend.

The New Ministers as Sportsmen.

Mr. C. B. Fry, who takes a very large and lofty view of sport, and is always careful to record the attitude of prominent men to his favourite calling, calls attention in his February *Magazine* to the sporting record of ten members of the present Ministry. C.-B. Prime Minister differs from C. B. Fry in that he takes no active interest in sport, but "sportsmen are well represented in his first Ministry." Sir Edward Grey "was amateur tennis champion in 1889, 1891, 1895, 1896, and 1898. He is a recognised authority on fly-fishing." Mr. Asquith is an enthusiastic golfer. Sir Robert Reid is an old Blue; he "was in the Oxford Eleven for three seasons, from 1866, and represented his University on three occasions at racquets." Mr. James Bryce is an ex-President of the Alpine Club, and also an expert angler. Earl Crewe is a member of the Jockey Club, and puts in much time in shooting and hunting. Earl Carrington is an ardent motorist, and generally interested in open-air games. Mr. Winston Churchill's chief outdoor hobby is polo. As a fencer he made something of a sensation at Harrow. Mr. Herbert Gladstone was at one time equally good at cricket, football, golf, cycling, shooting, fishing, and yachting. Mr. John Burns "is a keen cricketer, and he confesses to a predilection for boxing, rowing, and skating." Physically he is rumoured to be the strongest man in the Cabinet.

"DELUSIONS OF DEMOCRACY."

A Wail and a Retort.

M. Pobedonostseff writes in the *Cosmoplitan* what his editor calls "The Dying Words of Autocracy," and what he calls "The Delusions of Democracy." The Russian writer says there is no delusion more vain than the modern belief in democracy as a panacea for all social ills. The test of history shows that the only races fit for self-government are those who have from immemoria. time practised the art of governing themselves. The capacity of the Anglo-Saxon races for ruling themselves by popular machinery is as old as Tacitus. In France, however, the results of an attempt at democracy are the crushing of all freedom of life and activity, an officialdom which is the blind instrument of the central power, a false expression of the will of the people, separation of Church and State, suppression of all unauthorised associations. "The freedom which is supposed to be established by the non-interference of the State with religious and political convictions becomes a delusive mirage as a result of the natural intolerance of divided democracies."

CULTURE INEFFECTIVE.

M. Pobedonostseff concludes with a fling at culture as well as democracy. He says:—

The belief that freedom and parliamentary institutions are capable of solving the darkest problems is not, however, more widespread and delusive than the belief that the intellectual progress of nations is by itself sufficient to insure their happiness. How baseless is this assumption we are only beginning to see to-day, when whole masses of cultivated nations are sunk in a hopeless pessimism which is the very result of an excess of culture. Disillusioned, unnerved, despairing men and women finally abjure all higher intellectual inspirations, setting a value only upon that which can be tangibly seized, and which brings positive material benefit and profit. The majority of these victims of modern culture suffer from a peculiar spiritual neurasthenia, and a complete lack of ideas. Culture alone, in fact, solves no problem of life, but may be set side by side with pretended freedom and delusive democracy as ineffective for the solution of the tremendous problems of popular discontent and disorder now facing the world

"THE TSAR'S MAN ANSWERED."

To this jeremiad Mr. Charles Ferguson, author of "The Religion of Democracy," retorts, under the head of "The Tsar's Man Answered," with some vigour. He says:—

The discovery that the real rulers of the world are not the persons that sit on thrones or in cabinets, but those that have the initiative of industry—those that can say who shall have work and wages, and when and where and how they shall work—this discovery is of immense portent. Henceforth the emotional centre of human interest cannot lie in any question of the forms of politics. Great men like yourself have, from the beginning, been so preoccupied in deciding who ought to have the disposal of the goods of life, that they never have thought about the production of goods. In consequence, the world is even now for the most part miserably poor. To put tools into the hands that can use them, to economise the creative forces of the people, to give credit to the trustworthy and promotion to the efficient—this, Mr. Pobedonostseff, and not anarchy or atheism, is the current tendency of democratic institutions.

TYRANNY OF KING, SLAVEHOLDER, AND TRUST.

Apropos of contending autocrat and democrat may be quoted the words of Ernest Crosby in the same magazine on "The Money Power and our Next Great President." America needs a third to do for to-day what Washington and Lincoln did for their days. He closes:—

King power, slave power, money power! Two of them have fallen. Who will tackle the third? It will be no operation of pin pricks, but it will require a sharp knife, a steady hand, and a determined heart. As Andrew Jackson took the United States Bank by the throat, so the selfish gamblers of to-day, whose authentic exploits are chronicled in our magazines month after month and in the daily reports of investigation committees, and whose pawns are made of flesh and blood, must be shorn of their privileges and sent back chastened to the place of equal opportunity with their fellow-citizens. We need a man who will go into the Senate of the United States and into the Ways and Means Committee-room with a whip of small cords. And it is high time that he were here.

Bibliography of Geography.

The fourteenth volume, covering the year 1904, of the "Bibliographie Géographique Annuelle," issued in connection with the *Annales de Géographie*, has just been published. Prepared under the direction of H. Louis Raveneau, with the aid of a number of contributors, the Bibliography, which runs to 336 pages, analyses and classifies the chief books and articles on geographical topics which have appeared during the past year. Publications in French, English, German, Italian, and other languages are included. In addition to this Annual Bibliography of Geography, a General Index to the articles published in the first ten years of the *Annales de Géographie* (October, 1891—November, 1901) has been issued. The review appears every two months, the September number being always the annual Bibliography. M. Raveneau and the editors of the *Annales* are to be congratulated on the success of their undertakings. (Armand Colin, 5 Rue de Mézières, Paris.)

Echoes of a Finished Fight.

Protection being now dead and buried in this country, it is hardly worth while to quote from articles on the subject. It may be mentioned, however, that the *Edinburgh Review* publishes an elaborate examination of the effect of Protection upon employment. Its conclusions are thus summarised:—

First, a general tariff such as Mr. Chamberlain proposes, would almost inevitably lessen the aggregate national dividend; secondly, it would not increase the proportion of that dividend that goes to the labouring classes in any way that could save them from absolute loss; thirdly, so far from yielding an incidental compensation to the poor by lessening the numbers out of work or the fluctuations of employment, it would tend to make both these evils worse than they are at present.

The Editor recalls the fact that at the great Liberal Unionist Conference in the Westminster Town Hall in December, 1887, Lord Hartington, the leader of the party, predicted that if anyone attempted to revive Protection it would shatter the Unionist Party.

HOW ENGLISH THEY ARE!

ADMIRAL BRIDGE ON THE AMERICANS.

Admiral Cyprian Bridge contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for February a very remarkable article on "Moral Upheaval in America." The title is a misnomer. What the article really appears to be is a naïve expression of surprised delight on finding the Americans "so very English." The Admiral is lost in wonder, love, and praise at the perfection of our American kinsfolk. "In no country in the world is mental culture more highly valued or more diligently sought." The proportion of men of refinement and position entering political life in the United States is as great as it is in any other country: —

This people, to which English is the one medium of communication, lives under a system of law based on the common law of England and still bearing a close resemblance to it. There is not a considerable law library in the United States which does not contain English legal text-books. The decisions of English judges often govern cases in American courts; and American decisions, if not binding, are referred to and quoted with respect in courts in England.

With English as their language, classical English literature as their possession, and English law as the basis of their own, the Americans live under a polity inherited from and in essentials like that of England.

Differences such as these notwithstanding, American political life resembles that of the United Kingdom much more closely than it does that of any other country.

Family life in the United States is almost identical with family life in the United Kingdom.

Recent commentators on American affairs have noticed the advance if it be advance—towards aristocratic conditions in the country. The evidence of this is multiform.

The nine living justices of the Supreme Court, whose appointments cover a period of nearly thirty years, all bear English names. Out of twenty-seven judges of the United States Circuit Courts twenty-three, and out of ninety United States District Court judges seventy-nine, are shown by their names to be of English descent. There have been thirty-four different occupants of the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives at Washington. Of their names twenty-six are undoubtedly English. Within the last twenty years out of nine Secretaries of State only one has borne a non-English name. In the present Congress, amongst ninety senators only twelve, and amongst 386 representatives only seventy, appear to be of other than English origin.

It might have been expected that in the highest academic posts in the United States representatives of the English element in the population would be outnumbered by those who descend from nations credited with greater aptitude for scholastic pursuits. It is not so, however, for 316 out of 414 universities and colleges are presided over by scholars whose ancestry must be looked for in the United Kingdom.

The above figures prove either that the English proportion of the population of the American Republic greatly outnumbers the remainder, which, in view of the varied immigration of the last half-century, would indicate superior racial vigour, or that the English proportion, if not numerically stronger, must be incomparably more influential. That element is becoming more rather than less English. The physical type, as already hinted, is approximating to that in the "old country." The tall, lanky, thin-visaged American of the conventional pictures has disappeared. His successor is at least as stoutly built as the conventional John Bull. Changes in the mode of life of Americans bring it into closer resemblance to our own. Love of specially English sports is now widespread.

Considering the enormous European immigration that pours every year into the United States, the Admiral's figures are very remarkable.

The *Scottish Historical Review* for January opens with the first instalment of an interesting article, by Mr. Andrew Lang, on the Portraits and Jewels of Mary Queen of Scots.

HOUSING IN LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

In the *Independent Review*, Mr. R. C. K. Ensor writes on the workmen's homes in London and Manchester, and protests against the common idea that London is a sample of all great cities. From actual residence amongst the poor in both, he points out their opposite characteristics. Here is a very concise statement: —

So far as environment goes, one may almost exhaustively contrast London and Manchester in a sentence: in Manchester the crying evils are out-of-doors and in the streets, in London they are indoors and within the houses.

He maintains that London streets, though behind those in most Continental cities, are much further in front than those of Manchester. "Probably the air in Poplar is the best in London," but in working-class areas of Manchester and Salford —

you see the visible pall of smoke from the thousands of factory chimneys blotting out the clean sunlight and colour. Soot falls constantly; the buildings are not merely blackened, but almost pitch-black: the air is rank with sulphurous acid from the chimneys and fumes from the chemical works, before which no plants can live long. Over square miles of city nothing green grows or can, except a very few blackened flowers or tormented trees.

Turning indoors, the contrast is thus put: —

(1) It is rare among the London working class for one roof to shelter only one family.

(2) It is usual among the London working class for a family to occupy not more than two rooms.

(1) It is rare among the Manchester working class for one roof to shelter more than one family.

(2) It is usual among the Manchester working class for a family to occupy four rooms.

The scale of rents paid in Manchester for a whole cottage of four rooms is almost exactly the same as that in Poplar for half cottages. Block dwellings in central London are a great boon, and attract a good class. In Manchester blocks are not wanted, and attract only the worst classes.

To the questions of remedy in London, as Mr. Charles Booth has said, the first and indispensable requisite is better transit. In Manchester the problem of transit has practically been solved. The smoke nuisance, which is one of the worst of the serious evils in northern cities, will never be stopped until—

(1) The transfer of the authority over smoke inspectors from the local bodies to the Home Office; (2) the substitution of heavy penalties for trifling fines.

Just as the abolition of the Manchester smoke nuisance would bring within practical range a possibility of clean and beautiful houses in clean and beautiful streets at Manchester, so the checking of jerry-built middle-class houses and "conversion" in and around London would give us a chance in London of having our working class families once more housed in a house apiece.

He pleads for a London Housing Reform Association, which would do the work of the Manchester and Salford Citizens' Association. Administrative bodies like City Councils or County Councils cannot do the work of initiative.

THE GOSPEL OF DISOBEDIENCE:

COUNT TOLSTOY'S LATEST EVANGEL.

"Both the bodily welfare of man as well as the highest spiritual welfare can only be attained in one way . . . by disobedience to the authorities." That, in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, is the last word of Count Tolstoy's philosophy. "Disobey. Disobey, and again I say unto you Disobey!" would be no inaccurate summary of the Russian prophet's message. He is against the very idea of the State. He detests modern civilisation.

THE ACCURSED THING.

His ideal is to destroy the State—to root out the very idea of the State. The State, *voilà* the enemy! For

> government for the Russian people has never been a necessity but always a burden. Wherever Russian people settle down without the intervention of Government they have always established a mutual order, not coercive, but founded upon mutual agreement, communal, and with communal possession of land, which has completely satisfied the demands of peaceful social life. Therefore the liberation of men from obedience to government, and from the belief in the artificial combination of States and of the fatherland, must lead them to the natural, joyous, and in the highest degree moral life of agricultural communities, subject only to their own regulations, realisable by all, and founded, not on coercion, but on mutual agreement. In this lies the essence of the great revulsion approaching for all Christian nations.

THE WAY OF SALVATION.

Count Tolstoy is certainly explicit enough. He tells us people—

> should first of all free themselves from the very idea of a State, and consequently also from all concern in the rights of the citizens of such a State. In this alteration of men's attitude towards the State and the authorities is the end of the old and the beginning of the new age. People maintaining their servitude in the name of their belief in the State are exactly like those birds which, notwithstanding that the door of their cage is open, continue to sit in their prison partly by habit and partly because they do not realise they are free.
>
> It is only the non-participation of the people in any violence whatever which can abolish all the coercion from which they suffer, and prevent all possibility of endless armaments and wars, and also abolish private property in land. Thus should the agricultural peasants act that the revolution now taking place may produce good results. The revolution now impending over mankind consists in their liberation from the deceit of obedience to human power.

ANARCHY TEMPERED BY LYNCH LAW!

Count Tolstoy faces the question as to what good men must do if bad men refuse to abide by the higher law. He says:—

> In every human society there are always ambitious, unscrupulous, cruel men, who, I have already endeavoured to show, are ever ready to perpetrate every kind of violence, robbery, murder for their own advantage, and who in a society without government would be robbers, restrained in their actions partly by strife with those injured by them (self-instituted justice, lynching), but partly and chiefly by the most powerful weapon of influence upon men public opinion.

Oh ho! Here we have Count Tolstoy relying, in part at least, on "self-instituted justice, lynching," to correct the disorders that would ensue if his theories were adopted.

WHEN VIOLENCE IS JUSTIFIABLE.

If this makes a hole in his absolute non-resistance theory, it is nothing to that which is made by the following admission:—

> Either one or the other: men are either rational or irrational beings. If they are not rational beings, then all matters between them can, and should be, decided by violence, and there is no reason for some to have and others not to have this right of violence. But if men are rational beings, then their relations should be founded not on violence, but on reason.

But everyone knows, even from his own personal experience, that man is often by no means a rational being. The majority of men are often most irrational. But if so, their "violence"—that is to say, the law and the magistrate—is justifiable and necessary.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

Count Tolstoy recognises that after he has destroyed the existing State, his ideal agricultural communities may wish to re-establish it on a voluntary foundation. He says:—

> It is very probable that these communities will not live in isolation, but owing to unity of economic, racial, or religious conditions, will enter into new free mutual combinations, completely different, however, from the former State combinations founded upon violence. The repudiation of coercion does not deprive men of the possibility of combination, but combination founded upon mutual agreement can be formed only when those founded upon violence are abolished.

Yes. But suppose that one of these communities should take advantage of its exceptionally favoured position on some river or highway of commerce to levy blackmail, like the old barons on the Rhine, on all the traffic of the other communities, are they to allow the whole co-operative commonwealth to go to pieces because one of the communities has taken to piracy?

THE CONDITIO SINE QUA NON.

The fact is that, as Count Tolstoy practically admits, his Anarchistic anti-State theories cannot work until all men are perfect. We cannot constitute the future State on the principle that every man shall do what seemeth good in his own eyes until the only thing that seemeth good to each is the good of all. Count Tolstoy says:—

> Let the people only cease to obey the Government, and there will be neither taxes, nor seizure of land, nor prohibitions from the authorities, nor soldiery, nor wars. This is so simple and appears so easy. Then why have not men done this hitherto, and why are they yet not doing it? Why, because if one is not to obey the Government one has to obey God, *i.e.*, to live a righteous and moral life.
>
> Only in that degree in which men live such a life, *i.e.*, obey God, can they cease to obey men and become free.
>
> One cannot say to one's self I will not obey men. It is possible not to obey men only when one obeys the higher law of God, common to all.

In the *Windsor Magazine* there are excellent illustrations accompanying both the article on the art of Mr. George W. Joy, and the "Chronicles in Cartoon," the latter in colour. The text of the Cartoon article is by Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson, and it recalls some of the most famous political caricatures and personages of the last twenty-five years.

STATE INSURANCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

LIFE.

Under this heading Mr. W. P. Reeves, High Commissioner of New Zealand, writes in the *North American Review*. He recalls how the Government Life Insurance Office was established in 1870, at a time of Colonial depression. In four years' time considerable profits had accrued. The sum assured in the office rose from £200,000 in the first year to more than ten million and a-quarter at the end of 1904. The policies numbered 44,194. Private competition is not excluded. The Government Office does no more than nearly half the life insurance of the Colony. The office is a department of the public service, managed by an officer called the Commissioner, who is a Civil Servant. The office is conducted virtually as an ordinary private insurance association. It pays land tax and income tax, and contributes £9000 a year to the Revenue. The assets of the office at the end of 1904 amounted to £3,761,000. Of this amount not eighteen per cent. has been borrowed by the New Zealand Treasury.

ACCIDENT.

The series of laws of compensation to workmen passed between 1891-9 led the employers to protect themselves by means of insurance, and the high rates charged by private companies led the Government to establish a State Accident Insurance Office in 1899. The premiums received have risen to about £24,000 a year, and have so far exceeded the claims as to allow of an accumulation of £14,600.

FIRE.

The high profits of the private fire insurance companies, and the high charges in the country districts, led the Seddon Government to add fire insurance to its other responsibilities in 1903. The risks accepted during the first nine months reached a total of over two millions and a-half. The premiums had risen to about £2000 a month, and the losses to about £1200 a month. The insurance companies are waging war against it by every means in their power. But Mr. Reeves does not think that they will succeed in checking it.

The work of the telephone girl, as described by G. H. Saunders in the *Young Woman*, is said to exercise a kind of fascination over the operators. A proof of this is the number of girls who return to the exchanges after leaving to take up duties of other kinds. Of several thousands of telephone operators there are very few who would care to take up any other business. The writer mentions the fact that there are about thirty subscribers who are called regularly every morning by the telephone instead of by an alarm clock.

THE GENESIS OF THE CURLING STONE.

In *C. B. Fry's* for February a very interesting account is given of the making of curling stones. The famous Ailsa Craig is the only quarry for curling stones. The stone is a kind of granite, very hard and difficult to cut. It is found in three colours—red hone, blue hone, and common Ailsa. The rough cubial blocks are conveyed by boat to the factory, where they are chipped with hammer and chisel into a rough semblance of a curling stone. It takes a good workman a whole day to rough out one pair of stones. The stone is then put on a huge turning lathe revolving at a great speed, in which a pair of circular cutters give the stone its final shape. It is then put to the slowly moving grindstone, which averages two tons, the curling stone being made to revolve at a very high rate. In the polishing room the stone is made to revolve in touch first with Ayrshire blue sandstone, then with water or Ayr stone. No more is done to the dull side, but the other side, known as the "keen" side, is polished with putty powder. The border is "belted on with hammer and chisel," the handles are fitted, and then they are ready for use. According to destination, they are variously shaped; Canada, Lanarkshire, the coast and the South have each preferences for different shapes. The weight similarly differs. At home the stone runs from 32 to 40 lbs.; in Canada from 37 to 44 lbs. The maximum size is thirty-six inches in circumference.

Ignorance in Public Libraries.

Mr. W. H. Harwood, in the *Westminster Review*, comments on the vast preponderance of fiction over all other issues of books in the annual reports of public libraries. In his paper on "Free Libraries and Fiction," he says this is largely because new libraries must justify their existence, and the easiest way to do this is to issue as many books as possible; hence large purchases of fiction. The committees managing free libraries, moreover, are appointed by people who look for any qualifications rather than literary taste and capacity. Men are chosen because they are this or that, anything but because they are literary and well read. Many of the novels included, bought with public money, are skimmed rather than read, and if they do no harm can at least do no good to their readers. A little less spent on novels and a little more on a higher class of library assistant, says Mr. Harwood, and enforces his plea by the following anecdote:—

"Have you a book called 'Esmond,' by a man named Thackeray?" asked a borrower at a public library not long ago.

"No, I think not, for I have never heard of either the man or the book before," was the answer of the assistant-in-charge. "Have you, sir?" he added, turning to a bystander, who responded "Yes," giving the number of the book. One might suppose that the assistant in this case was a raw lad fresh from a board school, and would not imagine that this was how far he had got after "several years' experience of library work."

WHY CERTAIN AGES PRODUCE CERTAIN STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

A long, thoughtful, and well-written paper in the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "Thought in Architecture," gives a theory why the Middle Ages produced the Gothic style of architecture, why the Romans built as they did—in fact, generally, why every peculiar style of architecture has its peculiarities, and why the style of one age is not that of another.

"Mediæval architecture is based on the idea of vertical expansion, classic architecture on the idea of lateral expansion. The desire of the one is to rush up; of the other to spread." Can we say that the tendencies of architecture stand for certain tendencies in human nature? Yes, on the whole, is the answer.

The Middle Age, with its love of action and belief in its all-sufficiency, is the time of the birth of Pointed architecture. Chivalry and romance, poetry, the Crusading frenzy and Gothic architecture one after the other emanated from France—the impulse, that is, to consecrate and idealise a love of action; idealised energy, in fact. Gothic architecture was the typical child of the mediæval age, an age poor in thought and rich in energy. And Gothic architecture, says this writer, must therefore have the defects of its age:—

> Only what can be got out of life can be put into art. The energy which characterises mediæval life we find in the architecture. If lack of thought equally characterises that life we shall find that in the architecture too.

The Doric temple, the laterally expanding in style, "the supreme example of horizontal architecture, is essentially the product of an age of thought," of an age just as fully charged with thought as the mediæval age is charged with energy. Classic architecture, as developed under Rome, had many bad qualities, but one fine quality—its spacious and ample proportions; "proportions in which are measured for us the qualities of the classic mind and which produce upon us something of the same calming effect which contact with the classic mind itself produces." The connection between spaciousness in architecture and a free play of the mind is still more plainly shown by the Italian Renaissance. In fact—

> We shall find that the accessibility or inaccessibility of various parts of Europe at various times to ideas is measured for us in the readiness of architecture in those parts to expand, or in its refusal to expand.

Why is early Victorian art a byword—not of that which is good? After the French Revolution, says the writer, England was thrown violently back upon herself; she distrusted France, always receptive of ideas, more than ever; she "contracted," as it were, and her insular prejudices and limitations reasserted themselves with vigour:—

> This isolation took effect in many ways. It showed itself in the dulness and ponderous self-satisfaction of early Victorian society and early Victorian art. It showed itself, even, in the nature of the revolt against that dulness, a revolt which, far from interesting itself in contemporary European life and thought, busied itself in the resuscitation of the pre-Raphaelites. But, above all, this isolation, this severance from the life and thought of Europe, showed itself in a passionate revival of Gothic architecture.

Many of the ideas in this article, with its insistence on the limitations of Gothic architecture, will not please Ruskinites, for Ruskin, we are reminded, said that Gothic is the most perfect style of building that ever has existed or ever can exist. Nevertheless, it is an article full of ideas, of thought, and as such interests, whether one agrees or not.

The British Museum:

Some Suggested Improvements.

The *Edinburgh Review* claims that—

> At no time during the last forty years has greater zeal or skill been shown in the management of the British Museum than can be claimed for it in 1905. Its usefulness increases every year. The number of visitors to the reading-room in 1904 was, in round numbers, 226,000, against 188,500 in 1899; 22,000 applied for papers in the newspaper room in 1904, against 19,000 five years previously; and in the same period the number of learned studying the cool backwater of the Oriental room mounted up from 2862 to 3595. The daily average of readers in the reading-room is returned at 742, and each of them was supplied with more than seven volumes. The number of volumes replaced in the general library after use in this room is given as 894,627, and 663,738 were kept from day to day in the presses for the use of particular readers. Every day a ton weight of publications is received in the building; but fortunately the authorities are now provided with ample space for housing the accessions of many years yet to come. In 1904, there were printed for the general catalogue 33,121 titles, 742 index slips, and, as we have already mentioned, 8489 titles for a catalogue of the Thomason tracts.
>
> In 1881 the trustees resolved upon the production of a printed catalogue, and the officials at the Treasury were persuaded to provide the requisite funds. Nearly twenty years were spent on the labour, and in the autumn of 1900 the last volume of the old manuscript catalogue was discarded for its printed substitute. It was estimated by that time that the printed volumes contained close on 4,500,000 entries.

The index under the letter S, thanks to Shakespeare and Smith, is most voluminous:—

> P reaches the same total of volumes as S, but the struggle for equality is not genuine, inasmuch as under that letter are included the twenty-one volumes grouped together under the artificial heading of periodicals. Eighty-three volumes are required for letter M, seventy-seven are demanded by L, and seventy-six are perforce conceded to letter B; but the former of the last two includes the entries under the composite titles of "Liturgies" and "London," and in the latter case nineteen volumes are filled with the description of the matchless collection of Bibles.
>
> One reason for the defects in local books lies in the fact that the postage of the volumes, which the country publisher is bound, under the provisions of the Copyright Act, to present to the British Museum, proves a wearisome impost. The authorities at the Post Office should be induced to convey to Great Russell-street, free of charge, all parcels of books labelled as sent under this Act. Another improvement would be eagerly welcomed. This would be the institution of a reading-room for foreign periodicals and transactions, in which the student might be enabled to see the latest issues before they were sent for binding.

Anyone wishing to understand the causes which led to the Chinese boycott of American goods will find in the *Atlantic Monthly* a paper by John W. Foster setting forth the shameless disregard of treaty contract and of ordinary humanity shown by the Americans in dealing with the Chinese in the United States

THE LITERARY ARTICLES IN THE QUARTERLIES.

The *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* have several literary articles which, though they do not lend themselves well to summary, are yet a treat to read, so excellent is their style, so appreciative their judgments.

FANNY BURNEY AND HER TIMES.

Two of these articles deal with Fanny Burney, the *Quarterly* article being entirely, and the *Edinburgh* articles mainly, a review of the fine edition of her "Diary and Letters" recently edited in six volumes by Mr. Austin Dobson. The former article is the more sympathetic to her as a woman; the latter deals more with the times in which she lived.

Miss Burney, says the *Quarterly* reviewer—and the companion article says much the same thing—"from first to last, allowed anybody and anything to clip the wings of her genius. . . . The artist in her was never allowed to claim any right to independent existence." Well, he admits, perhaps we like her better so, even though "probably she never became half of what she had it in her to be."

The martyr of conscience, the devotedly obedient daughter, the most sincerely humble-minded of all the people who have written successful books—perhaps that is a greater and more beautiful achievement, certainly a more inevitably lovable one, than any brilliant novel, heralded and followed by however many trumpets of fame.

But, says the *Quarterly*, Madame de Staël was right in calling her "*une demoiselle de quatorze ans*," or, as he puts it, "the very genius of littleness." "All her cleverness cannot alter the fact that she was always a young person." This is more sympathetic, when taken with the whole context, than the *Edinburgh* reviewer's "woman of an unimpressive personality and of no great intellectual power." But both articles are delightful literary essays, and both reviewers agree in their praise of Mr. Austin Dobson's editing.

TWO GREAT NINETEENTH CENTURY CRITICS.

Another *Quarterly* article deals with Hazlitt and Lamb, with the *odi profanum vulgus* personality of the former and his comparative obscurity in the world of letters as compared with Lamb. Hazlitt was intensely disliked by most of his contemporaries; Lamb's name called up an affectionate smile on their faces, as on the face of many to-day. Hazlitt had great difficulty in keeping his friends; not so Lamb. "When a man deals as largely in contempt as Hazlitt did, we cannot be surprised at any and every form of retaliation." The article is, of course, largely a review of Mr. E. V. Lucas's "Lamb," which is highly praised. I make two extracts from it:—

As Lamb says of Montaigne, "You may on any page detect a 'Spectator' or start a 'Rambler,'" so one may say of Hazlitt that in his pages are to be found the origins of many a latter-day essayist. Professor Saintsbury lays the greatest of the Victorians—Macaulay, Carlyle, Ruskin—under direct obligations to him, even answering Jeffrey's famous question about the source of Macaulay's style with the single word "Hazlitt." Without committing ourselves to anything so definite, we may concede that the immense range of the lighter essay in our own day, as well as the form of the more serious essay, began with Hazlitt. Nor, when one comes to his limitations, his absorbing literary sympathy with the great and even the lesser names of the past, and the niggard praise he deals out to contemporaries, should we forget that he has more to say for contemporaries and about them than Macaulay had.

"That Lamb was a poet is at the root of his greatness as a critic." That Hazlitt was not a poet, and could not, perhaps we may say, have become one, is the explanation of his inferiority.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Gummere's paper on "Originality and Convention in Literature" is not very easy to read. It deals with the alliance between individual feeling, the individual in general, and the conventional—between spontaneity and artistic conventions, if I read the writer correctly; the alliance, in fact, between genius and convention; which, he says, "is still our best definition of the literary process." The last paragraph of the article is its most interesting part. In the lyric, says Prof. Gummere, "convention is still an open and a triumphant power." And if, as many fear, poetry be forced to retreat into her citadel, that citadel is lyric; "and there it can defy the assaults of time."

In the *Edinburgh Review* an excellent article also deals with "Novels with a Philosophy." An increasing tendency with the better modern novelists is, says the writer, to put a certain set of ideas or convictions first; not, as did the older novelists, character—the human being. He illustrates his view by taking "Kipps"; "The Garden of Allah," "The Divine Fire" by May Sinclair, and "The Difficult Way" by Mabel Dearmer.

Another paper deals with "Nathaniel Hawthorne," and the inadvisability of having so signally set aside his desire that the world which he had so consistently kept aside should have a post-mortem familiarity with him.

Several other articles will appeal to a less wide public—those on "Plato and his Predecessors," by Mr. F. C. S. Schiller in the *Quarterly*, and that on "Lucretius" in the *Edinburgh*.

In *Scribner's Magazine* the illustrations, in colour and black and white, are, as usual, a feature. Attention must be called to Mr. Ernest Seton Thompson's paper on "The Moose and His Antlers," which all interested in natural history will find delightful reading. Many points in moose history and habits seem as yet undecided. A map shows how large the moose area still remains. Other papers deal with "Reminiscences of the Impressionist Painters"—Manet, Degas, Renoir, Pissaro, Monet, and Sisley—by George Moore, and with the Villas of the Venetians.

AN AGNOSTIC'S PROGRESS.

FROM DARWIN TO CHRIST.

Mr. W. Scott Palmer concludes, in the February *Contemporary Review*, the story of his spiritual pilgrim's progress from Agnosticism to the Christian faith.

PANTHEISM IN CHRISTIANITY.

In the second and concluding paper on his progress he tells us how he discovered the element of Pantheism in Christianity:—

I discovered it in the service of Benediction at the Oratory in Brompton-road. I might have included in the catalogue of my shining Epiphany stars that unforgotten afternoon.

I remember vividly the profound emotion with which I saw at last a great gathering of pilgrims worshipping, as in my queer but honest way I worshipped, and acknowledging—it seemed—as I acknowledged, the oneness of spirit and matter, the immeasurable greatness that penetrated and included the very least, the infinite issuing through the finite, the supreme source reflected in the image. God coming to man through the little things being made. I saw all this in a people prostrate as I was prostrate, before an everyday material thing.

And afterwards I felt more lonely than ever. Here was a multitude at one with me, yet divided from me by a huge dogmatic structure with which I could not away—or so I thought.

Was there anywhere, I asked myself, a religion making it "possible to escape," as Edward Caird says, "the opposite absurdities of an *Individualism* which dissolves the unity of the universe into atoms, and an abstract *Monism* which leaves no room for any real individuality either in God or in man?"

HOW "LUX MUNDI" HELPED HIM.

He goes on to tell us that for some time he sought in vain. But at last Mr. Aubrey Moore's essay on "Lux Mundi" brought him to what he sought. He says:—

I was set on the way to it by another book, for long an occupant of my pilgrim-sack and still now and then packed in it for some special use. This new book was "Lux Mundi." Aubrey Moore first showed me that I might find in the Christian religion a beauty, even a philosophic, reasonable beauty, which I could not find else where. His essay on "The Christian Doctrine of God" tore a veil from my eyes. I have learnt many things since then, but I still see in "Lux Mundi" my first discovery of Christian truth, and of a harmony of opposites in the Christian religion there and there only. I discovered then that St. Paul was an Evolutionist and Christianity evolutionary, and I knew that without evolution all religion was a vain thing. I discovered that my first book, which had begun the unfolding of my soul, had been sorely needed to send Christians back to Christ and His Apostles. I discovered that the current conception of Christianity in the sixties and seventies was so blighting to me, only because it had not recognised fully the light of the divine reason shining among men. There was good historical cause for this; it is easy to explain it now.

HOW DARWIN LED TO CHRIST.

Mr. Palmer says that it was the dynamic conception that came to him with Darwin's book which set him on the road. The unfolding of his soul had been, at least, on the intellectual side so far, and in the main an unfolding of the idea of man. But the idea suggested further developments:—

I should think "The Origin" a broken fragment if I could not see that when it shows how man sums up in himself the stuff and story of earth and earthly life, he is but pointing to a large summing-up beyond, a summing-up of which philosophy and psychology have given me glimpses, but which only the God-Man can possibly complete. Is it prejudice on my part that makes me look so ardently for oneness in life; for a divine humanity, as well as for a human animal? If there be a living God He must be one with man, or He is no God for man. Is there anywhere except in the Christian order a way of seeing all life as one, and yet preserving the true, reasonable life of each? Is there anywhere, except in the Christian order, a way of seeing God and Man as one, and yet preserving the self-conscious, self-determining life of both?

I have found no other order of thought in which these great demands are met; and so I find myself more at home with this—the Christian order, philosophy, scheme of doctrine and fact—than I ever found myself elsewhere.

Sport as the British Bushido.

Mr. C. B. Fry, who tends with priestly devotion the cult of sportsmanship considered as a branch of the higher ethics, draws in his *Magazine* for February a parallel which is wonderfully illuminative. So much of our vocabulary of metaphor is drawn from the commercial sphere that it is positively refreshing to be reminded, as Mr. C. B. Fry has reminded us, of the ethical metaphors which Englishmen have drawn from sport. Among these figures of speech derived from sportsmanship, he has remarked upon the national love of "fair play"; our disapprobation of conduct that is "not cricket"; our moral insistence on "Play up, play up, and play the game." In his magazine he says:—

Sportsmanship, properly understood, is something very potent and very real. In describing the code of ethical ideals and of practical precept of the Samurai, known as Bushido, a Japanese writer says: "To be a Samurai in the true sense of the word has been the highest aspiration of a Japanese. Your term, 'gentleman,' when understood in its best sense, would convey to you an approximate idea, if you added a dash of soldier blood in it. Rectitude, courage, benevolence, politeness, veracity, loyalty—these make the ideal Samurai; and his list of desirable qualities is not considered complete without a well-developed body and military skill. To have good sense enough to keep his name honourable, to act instead of talking cleverly, was the chief ambition of a Samurai." In a word, the true "sportsman" is not very far from being an English equivalent of the follower of Bushido. Sportsmanship implies the active pursuit of field sports, or, at any rate, a liking for them; but its real import concerns, first and foremost, an attitude of mind towards all pursuits, a code of feeling and of conduct.

In these days, when our popular pastimes are accused—wrongfully, but not without apparent reason—of being wholly given over to professionalism, when even first-class cricket is by many regarded as chiefly a matter of gate-money, we may well pause and consider whether the basis of true sportsmanship, upon which all games should be founded, is not in need, to say the least, of some reinforcement.

It may appear fanciful, but I do not think it really is so, to suggest that the establishment of rifle shooting, with its inalienable tinge of active patriotism, as a national pastime, and the co-operation of our great games clubs to that end, would bring into the atmosphere of our field sports a freshening breeze of undeniable sportsmanship. Nay, more, it would to some extent bring sportsmanship, the active participation in games and field sports, and the proper spirit of such participation, even nearer than at present to the splendid code of the Samurai.

The *Century* for February is the mid-winter fiction number. Of the more serious articles, that by W. S. Harwood, on fighting bug by bug, or saving California's fruit crops by introducing an insect foe to the destructive insect, is worthy of mention, and this I have noted at length elsewhere. Perhaps the most striking feature is the series of portraits of Keats, chiefly those by Severn. Charles A. Prouty pleads that some Governmental body be empowered to fix the railway charges, and so end the present concentration of monopoly.

IN PRAISE OF LORD MILNER.

By an Old "Pall Maller."

I owe Mr. F. Edmond Garrett very hearty thanks for the article (reprinted from *The Empire* and *The Century*) which appears in the *National Review*. I am grateful to my old colleague on the *Pall Mall*, not merely for one of the most brilliant and eloquent pieces of English writing published of late years, but for the balm which it affords to a sorely wounded conscience. I still feel remorse for the frightful and disastrous mistake which I made when I nominated Milner, much to his surprise, for the High Commissionership; but, for the first time for many years, I experienced a little consolation when I read Mr. Garrett's tribute to his former chief. For the article proves that after all, making allowance for the one fatal mistake which led him to resolve upon forcing on war with the Boers, Milner was the man I believed him to be, and that there was really some excuse for my blunder. Of course ample allowance must be made for the fact that Mr. Garrett in defending Milner's policy is in reality defending himself, for no one will ever know how much Mr. Garrett had to do in spurring Milner on to extremities; but when all deductions are made, enough remains to show that Milner possessed great qualities, and spent himself unsparingly in what he believed to be the service of the Empire.

It is true that much the best of the work which Mr. Garrett describes was simply the desperate endeavour of a ruler to mitigate the horrible misfortunes which his own reckless Bismarckism brought about—Bismarckism alas! without any of Bismarck's careful preparation in advance to support by arms the challenge he provoked by policy. Mr. Garrett says:—

> Milner and his men, official and unofficial—for we must no forget his success in drawing on the best men of all classes for his representative advisers—took over the country "a total wreck, with half its population in exile." They found its railways and telegraphs a battlefield, and left them better than they had ever been in peace. They extended them by hundreds of miles, and repaired roads by hundreds of leagues. They laid out two or three millions in building town schools and farm schools, hospitals and orphanages and prisons, dwellings for teachers and magistrates and police. They brought the Statute book from a jumble to a model. They found free municipalities nowhere, and created them for every town. They started expert departments, studied irrigation, founded experimental farms, brought in breed-stock, planted forests. They actually doubled the country's record in the number of children being taught in the free schools. In a word, found a colony without the running plant of civilisation, and in three years' work created it.

This may be all very true. But we cannot forget that it was the man who made the country a total wreck, and who destroyed the running plant of civilisation, who is now held up to our admiration for what he did to undo his own devastating work of destruction. Even the mining industry, which Mr. Garrett regards as the first of British interests, has only now, after the Chinese importation, reached the annual output of gold it was producing in the last days of Kruger's *régime*.

I heartily sympathise with Mr. Garrett's threnody over the breakdown of Milner's health. It would have been well if he could have been spared to undo more of the mischief he had done in South Africa. Mr. Garrett says:—

> The tide is turning at last, but too late for many smaller men, and too late for Milner. The undertow has tired him out. In irrigation, in forestry, in communications, above all, in land colonisation, his full plans would have changed the face of the country. Some of them, perhaps, may never be realised now; the day of opulence will come, but not the day of opulent dictatorship, they will remain like those massive stone zimbabwes out in the African veld, which time and nature cannot obliterate, but on which posterity will never build. But much is well begun, and abides the coming of the better years for triumphant completion.

For us who succeed to his evil heritage, we can amend his botched patchwork by keeping our word, paying our debts, and re-establishing freedom and self-government to the Colonies which he left under despotic rule.

"PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF PLAY."

The philosopher let loose on play, offers almost as edifying a spectacle to the Philistine as does a criminological disquisition on kissing. In *Mind*, Mr. W. H. Winch gives the first instalment of his study in the psychology and philosophy of play. He takes it as commonly agreed—

> 1. That those activities are playful which are performed for the sake of the game; we play for the "game" not the "cup."
> 2. That in so far as the conscious acquisition of skill, either in the game or in anything else, is present, the mental attitude to that extent ceases to be a purely playful one. We talk, for example, of practising and playing the piano, and we mean two distinct things; we practise to play rather than play for practice.
> 3. That the "plays" of life are more or less dissociated from the great body of belief and action which make up the conception of our real world; one is belief which is made, the other is make-believe.

He holds that adult play rather than youthful play possesses more clearly the distinctive characteristics of play:—

> The struggles of very young children are apt to be very fully charged with the emotional accompaniments of strife; much later does fighting become football, and a high stage of development is attained before a "scrimmage" engenders no ill-feeling.

He very much questions the statement that the "feeling of pleasure that results from the satisfaction of instinct is the primary psychic accompaniment of play." He asks:—

> Are we always happy when we are playing? Dr. Lewis Paton tells a story of a boy whom he found crying on Primrose Hill because he had been a Boer three nights running. The game is undertaken for its own sake, not for the sake of the resultant or accompanying pleasure; and impeded progress in the game will indubitably bring pain. The criterion of pleasure is insufficient to mark off play from work. Successful activity, even in what we do not like doing, brings a pleasure of its own. Much of this world's work is pleasurable throughout; and pleasure is not an invariable accompaniment of playful activities.

These are samples of the light that is sown for the serious person who would understand the what and wherefore of play.

AN AMERICAN ON THE GERMAN "PERIL."

In the *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. Magee gives a further contribution upon the possible danger of German competition to America. This time he deals chiefly with German educational methods, and finds much to praise.

THOROUGHNESS *versus* BRILLIANCY.

He seeks to point out the difference in the methods of the two countries. Germany's imposing advance is due principally to long training and hard work, characteristics which came from a great past. In business first comes the merchant and then the engineer. The production of new articles of commerce depends more and more upon engineering knowledge, and Germany is especially strong on the engineering side of business. American engineers are bold, ingenious and practical, but great successes with empirical methods still lead them into the temptation of relying upon experience and being merely practical. But the last decade has shown that the persistence of scientific theoretical workers can produce articles of commerce which can never be evolved by the brightest workman. The Welsbach mantle is an instance of this.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION INDISPENSABLE.

Scientific research has its financial rewards too. One hundred and forty-three German chemical companies—the total number in the Empire—with a working capital of £33,000,000, returned an average profit last year of 9.37 per cent. Educational training is, from a purely commercial standpoint, more essential than ever. America must depend upon it even more than either England or Germany, because of the ignorant coloured and immigrant population to be dealt with. So good are the German University methods, that many of the best men in the German industries to-day had no technical school training at all, but came directly from the University. There are ten technical Universities in the Empire, with over 17,000 students. These are in close touch with, and a great help to, the industries. Many cities are establishing technical middle-schools, and numerous private technical institutes flourish everywhere. Germans are no longer satisfied with a few hundreds of famous scholars, a few thousand professional men—and then a drop almost down to the "three R's." They are wisely grading off their material. They try, too, for 99 per cent. efficiency in all subjects. Even housemaids, butlers and chimney sweeps may receive in special schools all the correct fundamental preparation for their humble careers.

DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Magee thinks that the explanation of the efficiency of the German system is due largely to thoroughness of training in the rudiments and to the great discipline enforced in the schools. In fact, Germany depends upon the strength of the machine, America upon the initiative of the individual. How far it would be well to imitate Germany in tightening the reins a little, and introducing into American businesses some of its precision, is, however, a delicate question.

THE CHURCH AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The *Edinburgh Review* publishes an interesting article on Religion under the French Revolution, which brings out the fact that, despite terrible provocation, the early revolutionaries were most moderate and reasonable in dealing with the Church. Here are two horrible illustrations of the kind of abomination against which the Revolution was a protest:—

> At Bicêtre, women were chained in dark subterranean dungeons, whither rats came in hordes and gnawed their feet. In the quiet of the night inhabitants of the district were awaked from peaceful slumbers by a sound of wailing which was audible for more than a mile. For years those who heard it paid no more attention to it than men do nowadays to the noise of a passing train. They alluded to it as the "plainte de l'hôpital," though it was a device by which hundreds of human beings, howling in unison, hoped to draw attention to the piteousness of their condition.
>
> Twenty-three years before the fall of the Bastille, a crucifix hanging on the bridge at Abbeville was found one morning mutilated. The Bishop of Amiens and his clergy came down to inquire into the matter, and since no one knew who was responsible for the outrage, two young men, reported to hold advanced opinions and to sing ribald songs—the Chevalier de la Barre and M. d'Etalonde—were chosen to expiate the crime. The judges declared that they were "véhémentement soupçonnés d'avoir mutilé le crucifix," and as punishment condemned them to lose their right wrists, and to have their tongues torn out, their heads cut off, and their bodies burnt. Into the pile were to be thrown the "Dictionnaire philosophique" and other new works. D'Etalonde fled, and on Voltaire's letter of introduction took service with the King of Prussia. De la Barre, inflexibly brave and only eighteen, suffered the penalties enumerated.

Fénelon, Bossuet and the greatest French prelate were as relentless as any of the others. Yet, says the reviewer,

> though the early revolutionaries suffered blame from the philosophers for their timidity, and from the clerics for their boldness, no one praises them for the moderation with which they approached questions of religious reform. The abolition of tithes was a measure forced on them by the people; out of the debate on this measure grew the scheme for disendowment; and since the property of the Church was to be administered by the State, out of disendowment grew the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and the subsidiary question of the suppression of the religious orders. Disendowment, in the first instance, was not intended to be the "criminal spoliation" which clerical writers have called it; rather was it the only avenue of administrative reform open to the Assembly.

In the *Quiver* is an interview by Raymond Blathwayt with Mr. Ernest Normand on "Religion in Art," fully illustrated by reproductions of the artist's works. Another paper deals with various institutions for the reforming of truant and other more or less incorrigible boys, in which Mr. Hugh Philpott describes the Highbury Truant School, an industrial school near Drury Lane, and the farm school at Redhill. The papers on the Religions of Rulers are continued.

STATE-ASSISTED EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.

The *Empire Review* expresses various views, on the whole distinctly favourable, on Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke's scheme for State-assisted child emigrants. Mr. Frank Briant, a member of the Lambeth Board of Guardians, who has spent some time in Canada examining and reporting on boarded children there, fully agrees with Mr. Cooke's general scheme. Some national scheme is now necessary, he asserts, for providing for the judicious emigration of Poor Law children. He agrees that it is undesirable to attempt to train children on farms in England for emigration. His experience of the boarding-out system in Canada was, on the whole, thoroughly satisfactory, one obvious advantage of it being that the children early acquire a knowledge of the Canadian farming methods. Personally, he would prefer that they were boarded-out in Ontario, where the climatic and other conditions are more suitable than in the North-West, and advises the minimum age being fixed at eight years. Care must also be taken that the children get a proper amount of education. There is still not enough discrimination in their selection, and it would be much better that, as Mr. Cooke suggests, the children should be finally chosen by the representatives of the Colonial Governments. There are but four Government Inspectors of these children, who number something like 8000, and are spread over an area stretching from one side of Canada to the other.

Mr. Frank Briant only touches on the question how far a nation is justified in emigrating so many of its physically fit and retaining the "lame dogs." He estimates the number of children available for emigration at less than 2000 (Mr. Cooke's estimate), and strongly supports the suggestion of an Emigration Board.

Other interesting views are put forward by a Colonial correspondent and in a leading article quoted from the *Natal Witness*. The point of the former is that too much often is and must not be exacted from the State children. "Wards of the British Empire should go forth into the world on no inferior terms to those children who have had individual homes, with all that the word 'home' means."

THE EMPEROR AKBAR.—The *Indian World* for October begins the publication of a biography, by Mr. H. Beveridge, of the Emperor Akbar. It is illustrated by portraits, and is followed by a description of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, and an appalling description of Akbar's capture of Chitore, where 30,000 men, women and children perished. What stands out most conspicuously in that terrific tragedy was the splendid valour of the Rajpoot women. They outdid the maid of Saragossa in the fight, and when the city was captured they burned themselves to death.

THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.

Mr. Walter W. Seton writes in the *University Review* recently on the rise and progress of the Student Christian Movement. It is an illustration of how the academic world is secluded from the greater world, that a movement of the magnitude described below should be so little known. Mr. Seton says:—

> Those who have looked into the position of this Student Christian Movement have satisfied themselves, whether they personally approve of its aims and methods or not, that it is a factor which can no longer be neglected. A movement which embraces in its membership throughout the world over 103,000 students and professors, which includes nearly one in two of all the students in the North American colleges, which employs for its organisation the whole time of over 200 secretaries (all University men, mostly graduates and salaried), and which owns buildings valued at over a quarter of a million sterling—this movement is a force which cannot be left out of the calculations of a student of academic interests.

He traces the rise of the British student movement in the going out to China in 1884 of the Cambridge Seven, including the champion cricketer, Mr. Studd, and the stroke of the 'Varsity eight, Stanley Smith. In 1886 a conference convened by Mr. Moody led to the foundation of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions in America. Next year the Student Foreign Missionary Union was launched in London, and in 1891-2 the Union was reconstituted as the Student Volunteer Union of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1893 the inter-collegiate Christian Union was formed at Keswick, representing twenty colleges. In 1894 to 1895 the affiliated Unions rose to forty-five. In 1895 the name was changed to the British College Christian Union.

In the present year there are affiliated 151 Unions, of which forty-one are in theological colleges, with a total membership of about 4600. The Student Volunteer Missionary Union has enrolled 2500 members, of whom 958 have actually sailed for the mission field. The year 1904-5 has seen 200 student volunteers enrolled. At the present moment 1000 men and women from the British Colonies are in preparation for work as foreign missionaries. There is a Central Executive for co-ordinating these various student associations.

In 1895 representatives of the movement in America, Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, and the foreign mission field met in conference at Wadstena Castle in Sweden, and founded the World's Student Christian Federation, with a general secretary, Mr. J. R. Mott. The Federation now embraces Christian student movements in America, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, China, Korea, Hong Kong, Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, India, Ceylon, Japan, Scandinavia, and South Africa. The writer claims for this Christian student movement that it makes the important contribution to academic life of a practical outlook on the world. It breaks down the cloistered seclusion of the college, it brings the rising young men of all nationalities into touch with one another, and it promotes the great cause of Christian unity.

Deer Versus Men in the Highlands.

Mr. H. C. Mackenzie, in the *Independent Review*, writes on deer forests in the Highlands. He records the fact that at the opening of the nineteenth century there were very few deer forests in the Highlands, the number not exceeding twenty. Now the figures are:—

In 1872 the number of deer forests was (about) .. 70		
In 1883 the number of deer forests was (about .. 109		
In 1891 the number of deer forests was (about) .. 130		
Acreage 1883.	*Acreage* 1898.	*Acreage* 1904.
1,709,892	2,510,625	2,920,097

Year by year the area under deer grows more extensive; and, unless a halt is called, the Highlands are in danger of becoming, in course of time, a vast playground for wealthy idlers, instead of a home for the industrious poor. And that is a prospect which cannot be contemplated without dismay.

Against the belief that the land afforested could not be used for other purposes, Mr. Mackenzie quotes the deer forest condition, which schedules as suitable either for profitable cultivation or advantageous occupation no less than 1,782,785 acres. "The opinion was strongly held that the scheduled land, if converted into crofts and small farms and let to trustworthy tenants, would support the latter in comfort without any loss of revenue to the proprietors." The loss of martial ardour in the Highlands is traced to the economic hardship and lack of sympathy between the people and the natural leaders. Mr. Mackenzie reminds the proprietors that deer-stalking may go out of fashion, and their lands be left on their hands when repopulation would be far more difficult than now.

SOCIETY IN VOLTAIRE'S TIME AND NOW.

Mr. S. T. Tallentyre writes one of his fascinating and factful papers in *Cornhill* on "Society in the Time of Voltaire." At the close he compares the character of Society then and now. He says:—

In what respect the present world of fashion is better than that queer old world is easy to see. In its awakened sense of duty to its children, its servants, and the poor, in its realisation that each man was created not to Be but to Do, it is immeasurably superior to that gorgeous class, inimitably selfish and indifferent, who lounged and laughed in old Versailles. Though present-day manners have much less frill, that present-day morals are infinitely cleaner the most indignant moralist in a halfpenny paper could not deny. In this age the fashionable woman of tarnished reputation is at least an exception. The literature which fashion now admires is as much better in point of decency as it is much worse in point of art than the literature Madame read at her toilet. The whole modern trend of thought is wholesomer and brisker; and if modern conversation is infinitely less clever, polished, and witty, its frank vulgarity is at least preferable to the *double ententes* of Madame and her abbé.

But whether Society to-day can lay the flattering unction to its soul that it is in all important particulars materially better than that Society which brought the French Revolution and the downfall of monarchy, is doubtful indeed.

It was not only in old France that the great country estates, and the villages which owe their prosperity to the well-being of such estates, lay neglected and untenanted while the landowners "kept up their position" in town. In its mania for pleasure, in its ever-varying expedients for killing time, in its love of gambling, and that old, comfortable code of honour which makes it shameful to steal a loaf of bread when you are starving, but not to ruin a tradesman when you have ten thousand a year, Society now and then are not unlike. The extravagances of fashion which makes women adopt coiffures "a little lower than the Monument" only seem absurd because they are bygone extravagances, and are very little more ridiculous than the extremes of a much later date. The whole fashionable world still sways before a new craze as a field of corn sways to a wind. People are still very serious over their amusements, and very amusing over their duty and their career. They still discuss with an amazing freedom the diseases of the body and the most sacred feelings of the soul, and if reverence had no place in the eighteenth century, neither is it a characteristic of the twentieth. Then it was the fashion to talk of the simpler life in rooms replete with every extravagant refinement of luxury—and to end in talk. And this happens even to-day. Then it was *de rigueur* to have no religion, and now to have a new, special pet one every two or three years—with results not dissimilar. It was then the fashion to hide from the thought of death, and to look at life as a series of amusing hours, and as a great whole—never. Is it sometimes so still? One wonders.

The Riddle of Music.

Many readers of Vernon Lee's highly suggestive and thoughtful paper on this subject in the *Quarterly Review* will realise that never in all their lives have they listened to music as it should be listened to. Vernon Lee insists on the two powers of music—that of exciting emotions, good and bad, in which Wagner is supreme; and that of appealing to the sense of beauty and perfection of form. With the unmusical person the first power is uppermost; with the musician the second. A barrel-organ, or a cheap military march, may awaken deep emotions, kindle reminiscences, stir affections: and the half-attentive and self-engrossed listener will be more effected *emotionally* than the real musician. But the complex, co-ordinated beauty of a great composition will engross the musician, and leave the non-musical person untouched or almost so. In following the master-composition, the musician will forget himself and his own emotions. Absorption in musical form, in the composer's thought, removes the attention from our own past and present experience, but "a state of emotional day-dreaming" is fostered by imperfect listening to music. The musician will carry away with him the exact facsimile of a song or symphony; the non-musician, or, as Vernon Lee more kindly puts it, "the less musically gifted or trained person," will remember nothing but the feelings and thoughts aroused in him by the music. To listen to music as music should be listened to, as a true musician would listen to it—

demands a braced heightening of nervous tone, a resistance to random stimulation, a spontaneity and steadiness of attention, a forgetfulness of self and interest in the not-self, in fact, a vigour and organisation of soul approaching to the magnificent wealth and unwavering self-forgetfulness of all spiritual creation.

The *Quiver* contains an illustrated article on New Zealand's natural scenery, which is better than most similar papers that have appeared, though with too many misspellings of proper names. Another paper deals with the Rev. Campbell Morgan and his plans for a Summer School or Holiday Conference this year at Mundesley, not far from Cromer. The idea seems to have come from America. The whole number is over the average in general interest.

HOW TO STUDY OCCULTISM.

BEGIN BY CLAIRVOYANCE, AND GO ON.

In Mr. Sinnett's *Broad Views* for February there is a useful and suggestive article on the study of Occultism entitled "How do You Know?" The writer advises the student to begin by mastering the fact, easily verifiable in the records, that "clairvoyance is a human faculty, even though at present exercised by a minority of this generation, but a faculty which is manifested by those who possess it in a great variety of ways."

VARIOUS KINDS OF CLAIRVOYANCE.

Starting from the recognition of the fact that clairvoyance is a reality,

the inquirer would then be prepared to begin the classification of clairvoyant faculties in their various departments. He would see that clairvoyance in regard to the physical plane—the power, that is to say, of discerning events in progress at a distance, of diagnosing the condition of diseased organs within a human body, of reading the contents of sealed letters or closed books—belongs to one variety of clairvoyant faculty. He would find that the power of discerning events in the past, of recovering touch with bygone conditions of the world, whether exercised with the view of clearing up some doubtful question of history, or penetrating much further back in time with the view of solving geographical or geological problems, has to do with another variety of clairvoyant faculty. And then he would realise that a third variety quite different from the other two has to do with the power of perceiving the phenomena of what he would then begin to realise as the other planes of nature, imperceptible to the senses concerned solely with physical phenomena, and, finally, when elaborate study of this kind had prepared him to comprehend the possibility of ascertaining facts apparently quite beyond the region of human understanding, he would begin to look into the accumulated testimony of those exercising clairvoyance in this manner without being troubled by the feeling which governs the man in the street, to the effect that such knowledge is unobtainable.

ASTRAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

The ability to move about in astral independent of your body is what most people possess, but of which few are conscious:—

Illuminated, however, by the teaching embodied in modern occult literature, a fairly considerable number of those who have appreciated this teaching, and have zealously endeavoured to train themselves along the lines which it suggests, have attained the condition of being fully conscious in the astral body, of acquiring in that embodiment knowledge of great importance to be spoken of directly, and in some cases again, amongst these, of so arranging matters as to be able to remember when consciousness has returned to its normal physical vehicle all that has transpired during its excursion on the astral plane.

ABOVE THE ASTRAL SEMI-OMNISCIENCE.

But even astral consciousness is but the stepping-stone to the discovery of the higher realms of consciousness where the soul acquires semi-omniscience:—

Quitting the astral body in turn, and learning how to establish his consciousness in a still finer vehicle, he may gain access to a condition of exalted spiritual consciousness from the point of view of which a comprehension of things generally is possible, which no simple expression in words can at once define. Even on the spiritual or "Manasic" plane, to use the technical expression, the Ego is very far from acquiring omniscience, but his range of perception in all that concerns the natural design of human life is so extended both forward and backward that few of the problems naturally presenting themselves to ordinary intelligence down here would fail to meet with an instantaneous and complete solution. From that plane of consciousness the chain of lives through which the Ego has passed would lie as clearly within the range of his perception as the experience of the last few days within the ordinary waking consciousness.

And so we come to know among other things that Mr. Gladstone was a reincarnation of Cicero, etc., etc.

HOME RULE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

As I pointed out last month, the inconceivable recklessness of Mr. Balfour in raising the Home Rule question has had its inevitable result. Mr. M. McD. Bodkin, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on "The Position of the Irish Party," seizes this advantage, and makes the most of it:—

Victory has been even more complete than friends hoped or foes feared. The Liberal Government is now unquestionably strong enough to grant Home Rule. I still believe it is not strong enough to refuse it. It cannot indefinitely resist a demand which all its leaders confess to be just and urgent, and a combination of the Irish and the Labour Parties in the House of Commons might at any time imperil its colossal majority.

On the question of mandate, to the very last Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain insisted that Home Rule was the main issue at the election. They proclaimed that every vote given for Campbell-Bannerman was a vote given for Home Rule. They cannot now refuse the judgment they invited. Lord Rosebery, who raised the same issue, is bound by the same verdict.

Incidentally the elections justify the views I have expressed as to the danger of Lord Rosebery's friendship to the Liberal Party. Under his leadership they suffered an overwhelming defeat; upon his dissension they have achieved a still more overwhelming victory.

From the Irish standpoint it is quite plain that Irish Nationalists cannot nor will not consent to the complete shelving of Home Rule during the life of the present Parliament. For them it is the one question.

The Irish Party have done much to win the Liberal victory; they are entitled to claim for their country a share in the spoil. They might almost as well abandon Home Rule altogether as consent to its abandonment for the next Parliament, when the reaction against Unionism should have at least partially spent itself, and the pendulum again begun to swing. If there was to be no Home Rule in this Parliament, what hope could there be of Home Rule in the next?

As against this statement of the case from the Irish point of view, take this much too emphatic disclaimer from Mr. Herbert Paul's paper in the *Nineteenth Century*:—

As a convinced Home Ruler of twenty years' standing, who believes that if Gladstone had carried his Bill in 1886 Ireland would now be peaceful, prosperous, loyal, and contented, perhaps I may be allowed to say that it would, in my opinion, be dishonourable and disgraceful to treat the decision of the country as a decision in favour of Home Rule. Thousands of Unionists voted for Liberal candidates because they believed that Free Trade was the issue, and Home Rule was not. I am sure that the Prime Minister, against whom Mr. Balfour has made an unfounded charge, would as soon think of picking a pocket as of deceiving the Unionists who trusted him.

STATE INSURANCE IN BELGIUM.

The *Arena* of January says:—

The Belgian Government does a general life insurance business, issuing straight life policies as well as term or endowment policies. It goes further, and contracts to pay annuities to such of its citizens as desire them. This life insurance and annuity business is grafted upon the governmental postal savings bank system. Almost identically the same machinery operates all three. Under this singular financial system the poorest individual in the little kingdom can secure a moderate life insurance policy or annuity by the payment of trifling annual premiums, or derive interest on his small deposits in the postal savings bank. The system was adopted to encourage national thrift, and has fully vindicated its purpose. There are few or no beggars in Belgium. It works smoothly, and is apparently without a flaw. It has been in practice upward of half-a-century. The balance-sheet of the Belgian National Bank on December 31, 1903, the last report within reach, showed deposits to the credit of the three institutions of 45,992,768 dols.

MAXIM STORIES.

In the *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. W. R. Stewart gives a vivid sketch of Mr. Hudson Maxim, whom he describes as a fulminating philosopher. He tells how when young Maxim was barefooted, hatless, tramping to school, rubbing his feet in the snow, he memorised Pope's "Essay on Man," 1296 lines, in three days, in order to give a teacher who had complained of his short recitations, a recitation that was really long. Of his latest invention Mr. Stewart says:—

Maximite, named from its inventor, the adoption of which by the United States government placed this country in the lead of all others in high explosive projectiles, is so insensitive to shock that shells charged with it may not only be fired from high-power guns with entire safety, but will stand the greater shock of penetrating the thickest armour plate without exploding until set off by a proper fuse.

Of all Mr. Maxim's inventions in explosives, the one which is most likely to capture the imagination is the substance which he has named "motorite," and the uses to which it may be put in the next war in which this country may be engaged. Although an explosive, the function of motorite is, as its name indicates, to supply motive power, and it will be employed as a fuel, producing steam, to actuate turbines in torpedo boats and automobile torpedoes. It consists of a compound of nitro-glycerine and guncotton, and Mr. Maxim believes that ultimately a speed of a mile a minute may be obtained by its use.

This is expected to seal the doom of the battleship.

Titled Ladies as Shopkeepers.

In the *Young Woman* in a sketch of "Some Women of To-Day," the writer observes that not a few of our leading peers and peeresses are engaged in business, and some have actually shops of various kinds. But, she observes, it is generally for some charitable or philanthropic object that these titled people act as shopkeepers:—

Lady Wimborne is the latest member of the peerage to engage in trade, and recently opened a book-shop in Dover-street, Piccadilly, for the dissemination of Protestant literature. The profits will go for the cause on behalf of which the shop exists. This novel book-store is a model of artistic beauty. Among the literature that has sold well have been numerous copies of pamphlets and songs by Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander. Lady Wimborne threw herself with much enthusiasm into the work of the Torrey-Alexander revival in London.

Another well-known shop managed by a peeress is that of the Countess of Warwick, at 58 New Bond-street. This shop is the depôt of the County Schools Needlework Association.

Another shop which is largely controlled by a titled lady is to be seen at Newcastle in the Potteries. The Duchess of Sutherland, assisted by Miss Twyford and other ladies of the district, started an establishment to help cripples so that they might find a small livelihood by their needlework, knitting, and basket-making. The scheme has been so successful that a shop in Newcastle had to be opened for the sale of the work, and people from all parts of the country buy any basket or wicker-work they may require from this establishment, because it is just as cheap as that obtained anywhere else, and in addition helps the cause of charity. The Duchess of Sutherland takes a great interest in the welfare of the cripples.

With its January issue *Nord und Süd* introduces an important new feature—namely, articles on political subjects. The number opens with an article on the Political Situation, by Ernst Kasserman, a Deputy of the Reichstag; and there are political surveys of the month dealing with German home and foreign affairs.

THE LIGHT-TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

In the *Quarterly Review* Mr. George Pernet deals with the Finsen treatment of disease and with Finsen's work generally. The practical application of light to lupus is undoubtedly due to him, as is commonly believed; but there are difficulties in the way of using the Finsen light apparatus, its great expensiveness, the installation, the current required to run the powerful arc-lights, each patient requiring a separate nurse, and the great slowness of the treatment, which may extend even over years.

If, as a sensational daily paper prophesied, the Finsen light treatment is to banish lupus from the world, then, says the writer, it is prevention of lupus rather than cure which must be our aim. The bacillus of lupus vulgaris (lupus, as we usually say simply) and of consumption are identical—which is certainly not generally known. Prevent tuberculosis, and you prevent lupus.

Are American Ambassadors Inferior to European?

This is the question raised by Francis C. Lowell in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, and answered in the most emphatic negative. He compares the ambassadors sent to England since 1850 with the ambassadors sent by England to Washington, and shows that though less technically trained, the Americans are by far the most distinguished men. The writer proceeds to argue in a style characteristically American that the ambassador is all the better for not being technically trained. He has more initiative, and is more able to cope with unexpected emergencies. He goes on to suggest that, as the ambassador is very largely now only a subordinate agent of the Foreign Secretary or the Foreign Minister, a much larger and nobler *rôle* is being found for him by American diplomacy—namely, that of mediator of friendly relations between the peoples to whom he is credentialled. The American representative goes about to popular functions in a way that has not been followed as yet by representatives of any other nations.

The Effect of City Life on Physique.

The world has resounded with applause of the rapid growth of German industry, and the development of manufactures, and the expansion of cities. The cost to the national physique which this progress involves is suggested by one of the "Sundries" which, by-the-bye, form one of the most interesting features of the *United Service Magazine*:—

From year to year the physical capacity of the German recruit has been steadily deteriorating. In 1900 it was 55.6 per cent.; in 1904 it had declined to 53.7 per cent. The industrial districts give the worst results in this respect, viz., the Kingdom of Saxony (52.5), the Rhenish Province (51.5), Silesia (46.6), Brandenbourg with Berlin (46.3); on the other hand, the more particularly agricultural districts furnish a proportion above the average, viz., East Prussia (66.6), West Prussia (66.1), Posen (59.1), and the Province of Saxony (58.3).

General instruction, however, has continuously improved. The proportion of illiterates, which in 1900 was more than 1.55 per cent., fell in 1903 to 0.04 per cent. It is the eastern provinces of Prussia which give the largest proportion.

"THE SIMPLE LIFE"—IN QUEENSLAND AND IN ENGLAND.

Two articles in the *World's Work* deal with "the simple life"—one by a woman, a pleasantly-written paper on "Housekeeping in Queensland"; the other by a man, describing a "gentleman craftsman's" experiment in living, with his wife as housekeeper, in a cottage at Oakridge, Glos. The Queensland article is one of the few I have read giving a really true, faithful picture of colonial life. The writer says that in the district near Brisbane £250 is thought a comfortable income; her monthly bills for a family of five—two adults, two children, a servant, and occasional visitors—comes to £14 8s., including travelling, dress, papers, and all household bills. One part of the article may be quoted, as it is absolutely true, and its truth is very rarely realised by English people:—

> Men and women alike have votes, and many women are keen politicians, especially in the working class. Newspapers are universally read. Everyone gets a daily paper, and often a weekly as well. Though we do much of our own housework, we keep in touch with the larger world outside. English and American magazines are in large demand, and a novel such as "The Marriage of William Ashe" is read and discussed as soon as it appears. Life out here is, I cannot help thinking, larger and freer than in England. With one young servant, there is always plenty for the mother to do—jams, pickles, and cakes to be made, sewing for oneself and the children. Still one finds time for the flower-garden and keeping up one's reading.

At Oakridge, Mr. Powell and his wife are trying, as far as they can, a colonial life in England, and also discovering that household capabilities are not inconsistent with high education. Mr. Powell, a Cambridge man of about forty, formerly a schoolmaster, occupies himself mainly in carpentering. Living in a cottage—a real cottage—he is trying whether an educated man, "a gentleman cabinet-maker," can make a living by woodwork of the very best kind, and whether the opportunities of such a life would be sufficiently satisfying. Apparently so far he finds that they are. The other side of the Education Act is shown by his remark that they and their compulsory school attendance prevent the boys from learning country crafts, and the girls from learning household work. Voluntary day attendance and really good night-schools is his suggestion. "In four hours at night I would engage myself to teach children what it now takes them a whole week to learn." Under his inspiration a workmen's club already exists, and that without financial help from him. No man in the parish tips less; no man could realise more thoroughly the mischief of the tipping and doling systems. In the football and cricket-field, through this gentleman-mechanic, the best public-school traditions are brought to the villagers. In his successful kitchen gardening, and poultry and bee-keeping also, he meets the villagers on their own ground, and he takes pleasure in the fact that they accept him so far as to come into his cottage in a neighbourly way and sit down and talk.

Things made by a gentleman craftsman are not cheap. A kitchen table costs £2; an oak and sycamore one for £7, with £3 worth of wood put into it.

The Navy in the Unionist Decade.

The chief distinction of the *United Service Magazine* for February is a paper by Captain "R.N." on ten years of naval administration. He takes occasion from the change of Government to review the naval changes during the ten years of Unionist administration. The writer says:—

> Perhaps the most remarkable development in the *matériel* of the fleet during the last ten years has been the evolution of the armoured cruiser, the almost complete supersession of the torpedo-boat by the destroyer, and the advent, as an effective weapon of naval war, of the submarine, or more properly speaking, as far as this country is concerned, of the submersible.

As regards *personnel*, the writer reports a considerable amount of misgiving as to the newly-adopted system of entry in course of training of officers of the limited short service. The keeping of the appointment of Sea Lords out of the political arena is a happy and new departure. There has been a great improvement of our naval and harbour dockyards both at home and abroad. The reduction in the building programme, begun since Sir John Fisher became First Sea Lord, is questioned, for we are not maintaining the two-Power standard with a sufficient margin. The writer records an unusual feeling, an element of unrest in the Service. "Apex," writing on the manning of the fleet, feels that he cannot foretell the result of the introduction of the short-service system.

Municipalisation in Excelsis.

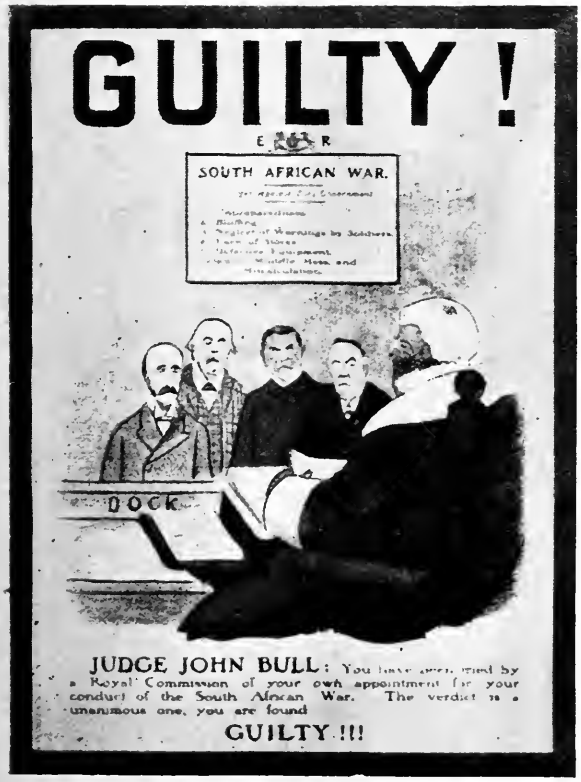
The *Arena* for January says that the German town of Freiburg has carried the principle of municipilisation into practice very thoroughly:—

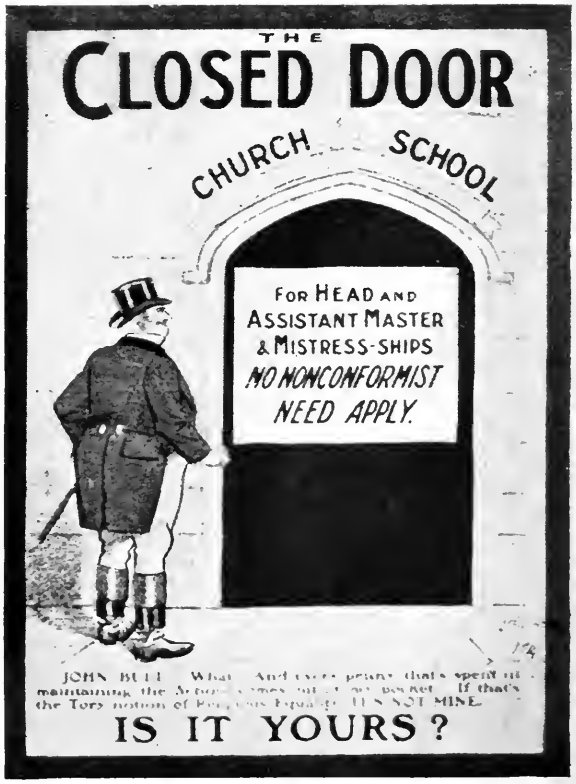
> In Freiburg the municipal utilities are operated with a view to lessening the cost and in other ways benefiting the citizens, rather than with the object of merely making money: yet the showing, even from the latter view-point, in the German municipality is creditable. In Freiburg, according to our consul, the street cars, the gas, the electric light, the water, the theatre, the slaughter-house, the pawn-shop, the cemetery, the savings bank and the schools are operated by the city, which indeed also controls a daily paper, vineyards and building lots. Last year the city treasury realised, after all expenses had been paid, 3478 dols. from the electric plant; 3581 dols. from the gas; 13,440 dols. from the cemetery; 221 dols. from the municipal pawn-shop; 65,892 dols. rental from buildings owned by the city; 71,315 dols. from the water department; and 4211 dols. from the slaughter-house.
>
> Many of the things operated by the municipality are primarily for the benefit, protection, education, or development of the inhabitants. The pawn-shop, for example, is operated so as to accommodate those who need loans, and who would otherwise become victims of extortioners. Another institution for the benefit or convenience of the citizens, and especially of the poorer members of society, is the people's kitchen. Here good food is served at very reasonable prices. The receipts from the kitchen last year amounted to 27,806 dols. The city savings bank is also another valuable institution, being perfectly safe, and tending to stimulate thrift. The municipal theatre is regarded by the citizens as almost as important an educational institution as the city schools. Therefore the city each year contributes liberally towards its maintenance. Last year the outlay for the theatre was 89,837 dols. Of this amount the city paid 32,606 dols.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

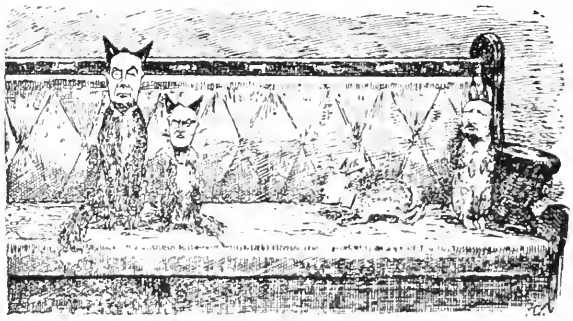
"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

A General Election is a great opportunity for the caricaturist. In this respect, as in others, the Liberal Party had the Unionists at a great disadvantage. Mr. Gould, of the *Westminster Gazette*, is so very much cleverer than any of his brother caricaturists that the party counting him as one of its most valuable assets is much better qualified than its antagonists for the battle of the hoardings. The cartoon which made the greatest sensation during the Election did not come from Mr. Gould's pencil. Judging from the correspondence which has been raging in the newspapers, it would seem that the Unionists attribute their defeat more to the Liberal cartoons than to any other electioneering missile, and the cartoons relating to Chinese labour are specially singled out as having the most deadly effect upon the rank and file of the Unionist electors. These "pictured lies," as they are described by irate Unionists, who attribute to them the loss of place and power, set forth in an exaggerated pictorial form the features of Chinese labour which are most objected to by the Liberals. Two cartoons, neither of which I have been able to secure for reproduction, are particularly objected to. They were issued by some enterprising persons connected with the New Reform Club, and the official Liberal Publication Department has solemnly repudiated all responsibility for their publication and circulation. One represents a Chinaman exulting in the prospect of being able to come to England, where he would have a great deal of work for very little pay, to the detriment of the British working man. The other represents the Chinese as going to work in manacles. Their authors would probably justify these cartoons on the same principle on which divines have justified millions of materialistic pictures of the torture suffered by the damned, on the ground that it was necessary before the eyes of unrepentant sinners. How many votes have been influenced by





TWO POPULAR POSTERS BY THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.



Westminster Gazette.]

In Possession—The Front Opposition Bench.

these cartoons no one can say, but the hullabaloo that has been raised about these pictorial posters is a very striking illustration of the potency of appeal as addressed to the eye rather than to the ear in election times.

In the following pages I reproduce one of the most popular cartoons on the subject, in which the ghost of a Jingo murdered soldier points

Kladderadatsch.] The New Guide. [Berlin.

"C.-B." to KING EDWARD: "Sire, for the road I am now taking you, you will do better to dispense with those shoes."

Bulletin.] The Dog in the Manger.

Deakin and Watson seem to have an idea that that dog will have to be shifted, for the moke's sake.

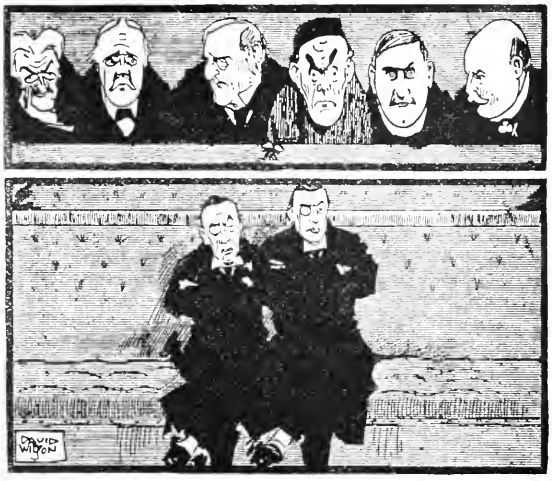
to the Chinese on their way to the mines. The ghostly Tommy asks, "Is this what we fought for?" That cartoon, however, was admittedly fair enough. It presents within the four corners of a placard in effective contrast the heroic enthusiasm of 1900 and the bitter reality of 1906.

Bulletin.]

Politics on Two Sides of the World.

Lustige Blätter.] [Berlin.

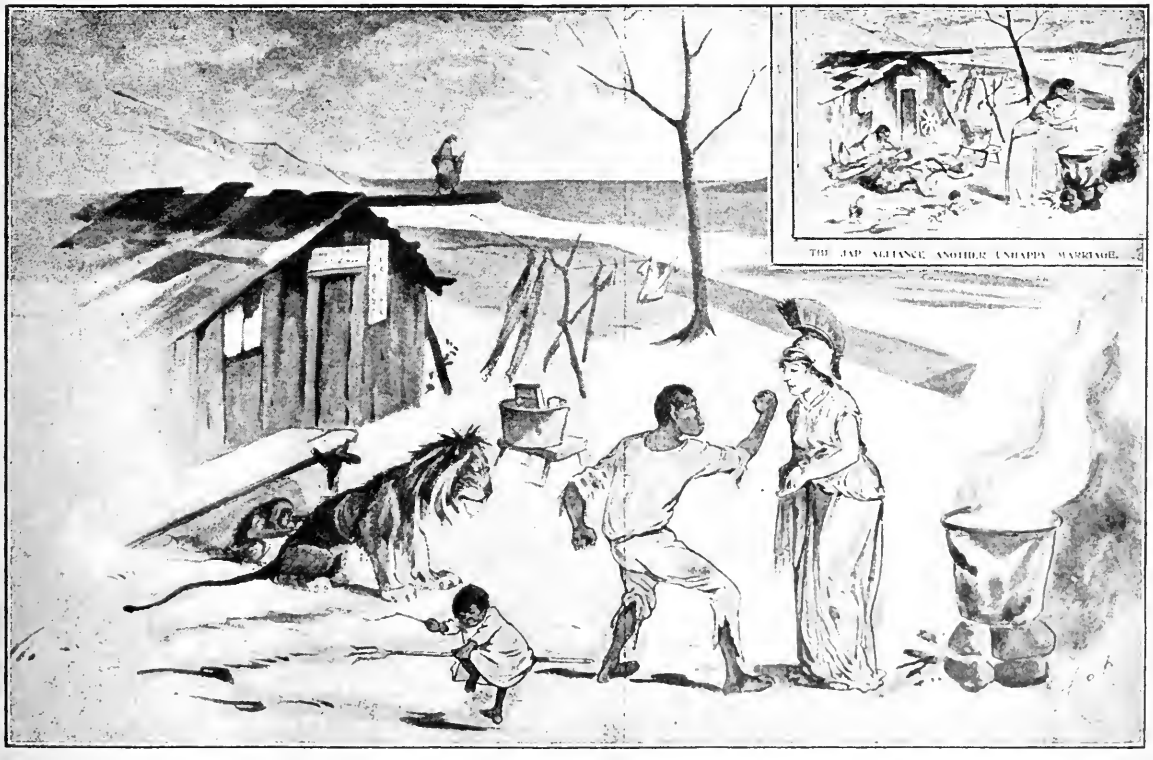
The Peace Organ - New Model for 1906.



Daily Chronicle.]

A Contrast.

The Distinguished Strangers' Gallery and the Front Opposition Bench.



Bulletin.]

The Penalty of the Jap. Alliance.

London Thursday.—Reuter's Tokio correspondent states that at a meeting of the Sectional Budget Committee of the Diet, Mr. Chishi, the Progressive Leader, inquired whether, as a result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan intended to urge Great Britain to reform her army organisation. General Teranch (Minister for War) replied he would do so at some future date.—Cable.

THE LORDLY JAP.: "Now, look here, you white trash, I won't stand any loafing on me. You do your work better or get." (Let us now join in, and sing "Rule Britannia.")

By kind permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

A Negligible Quantity.

MR. JOHN REDMOND. "Well, my weight doesn't seem to matter much now!"

Westminster Gazette.

Apres nous le Deluge.

Free Translation. "The Deluge is after us!"

TWO POPULAR POSTERS USED BY THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

South and West bulk largely in the special articles of the February number. Mr. R. W. Woolley tells the story of the remarkable development of the ports on the Mexican Gulf. New Orleans, he says, now ranks second only to New York amongst American exporting ports, and Galveston is third. The growth of South-West Texas is glowingly described. Cattle ranches containing from 100,000 to 500,000 acres are very common. In one case two million acres and hundreds of thousands of cattle are owned by one woman. But these vast holdings are being broken up, and Texas is becoming a great fruit and vegetable garden. Its semi-arid stretches of country have been irrigated by artesian wells. Cotton, sugar and rice are among the chief products. California comes in for laudatory mention by Mr. Hamilton Wright, as a State that is being built up by organised effort. There is a California Promotion Committee, which combines some 152 Chambers of Commerce and public bodies of like character in an endeavour to secure every possible advantage for the State by means of publicity. "Every Californian is a born advertiser." There is an annual State banquet, at which members of the League gather for a special trip. Sometimes they will urge special attention to making the home town attractive. Chambers of Commerce and advancement associations take up the movement, and in a few months a marvellous change is wrought in many of the cities. What organised national effort can do with a view to placing at the disposal of manufacturers and agriculturists the latest developments of modern science is suggested by Mr. Pritchett in his sketch, noticed elsewhere, of the German Royal Testing Office.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Most of the papers in the January number are of exclusively American interest. Mr. Reeves' account of State Insurance in New Zealand, and Mr. Colquhoun's description of the Chinese Press of to-day, have claimed separate notice. Baron Louis de Lévay describes the resolute efforts made by recent legislation to check emigration from Hungary. Señor Rafeal Reyes, President of Colombia, contributes a eulogy of Mr. Limantour, Mexico's great Finance Minister, who has established his country's credit on a basis that even President Diaz's death would not shake. Miss F. C. Sparhawk pleads for the abolition of the Reservation system for the Indian, and his absorption in the general population. Wayne Macveagh jubilates over the victory for honest politics in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. The London Correspondent, writing on Mr. Balfour's resignation, remarks that it is possible that the combined Ministerial forces will have a majority of nearly 150 over the Unionists!

The *Scottish Historical Review* for January opens with the first instalment of an interesting article, by Mr. Andrew Lang, on the Portraits and Jewels of Mary Queen of Scots. He is amazed that so few really genuine portraits of the Queen exist, and he notes how few of the generally accepted portraits portray her beauty. "What stood between the artists and her beauty? Their own limitations."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The *Quarterly Review*, renewing its youth, is now becoming an illustrated magazine! Only one article is illustrated in the January number—Mr. H. Stuart Jones's "Art under the Roman Empire"—but it is so admirably done that next number the experiment may well be repeated and extended. The chief topical articles are dealt with elsewhere.

JOHN BURNS AND THE UNEMPLOYED

The *Quarterly* looks askance at all proposals to found labour colonies or to deal with the unemployed on new lines. It says:—

> Improvement must come from a better organisation of industry, not on revolutionary lines, but on those of our present economic order, which, whether we like it or not, seem inextricably bound up in our industrial destiny

It has some faint hope that John Burns may see this also. It says:—

> If Mr. Burns can be brought to see that the Socialist millennium and the universal employment of labour by the State are not practical politics, he may conceive it his duty to bid the country rest content with the guaranteed maintenance which the Poor Law gives to destitution, to repress sternly, not only labour colonies, but also all other opportunities for dependence, and to endeavour the framing of practical measures for developing the mobility and efficiency of labour, and for increasing the absorbent properties of the normal channels of industry. He, at least, sees the hopelessness of devising new forms of dependence. Will he see that the curtailment of those which already exist is the first step towards reform?

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

In the February issue of the *English Illustrated Magazine* Mr. J. Loughmore, a journalist, describes his experiences as an inmate of various workhouses in London and in the provinces. He says:—"Though the cost per pauper to the ratepayer is, in London, double the general average of the rest of the country, the lot of the provincial pauper is much more enviable than that of his London *confrère*." He appends a week's dietary in the workhouses of Portsea Island Workhouse and St. Pancras, and shows that the milk, broth, gruel, soup, etc., in the former amounted to 24½ pints against 17 pints in St. Pancras, while the solid food in the former was 12 lbs. 2 oz., against 8 lbs. 2 oz. in the latter. His worst experiences of all were in St. George's-in-the-East, and Paddington Workhouse is described as a comparatively decent establishment with courteous officials.

Under the title of "Lost Lombard Street" Mr. J. Tavenor Perry contributes an article on ancient Chelsea, in the days when it was intersected by a stream which was used to fill the canals of the Dutch gardens of Chelsea Hospital.

The January number of the *Manchester Quarterly* is very readable and fresh. William Canton and the dream-children of his books form the subject of a charming appreciation by Mr. S. Bradbury. Mr. A. W. Fox deals faithfully with the votaries of literary cant. The story of Hans Christian Andersen is told again by Mr. W. V. Burgess. Albert Nicholson gives a character sketch of John Crozier, of Riddings, of the Blencathra Hounds.

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The January number illustrates the tendency of the Review to become more and more a periodical defensive and constructive restatement of the principal positions of Anglican theology. The three principal articles in this number are purely theological. In one Liberal theology is subjected to vigorous but temperate criticism. Another traces the development of the Church in its earliest Jerusalem days, and maintains that the constitution of the Church then was something abnormal and temporary, though suggesting a resemblance to the later gradation of bishops, presbyters, and deacons. The evidence for the Resurrection of Christ is examined and restated, "though no postulate of minute inerrancy be made on behalf of the witnesses." The Pauline tradition is declared to be the ultimate foundation of the Church's belief in Christ's resurrection. The religious belief that "Jesus lives" is held to be a more intimate possession of the soul than the historical belief that "Jesus rose," yet without the latter the former might soon become dubious. There is a very readable account of the progress of Christian civilisation in Nyasaland, and unstinted recognition is given of the work carried on by the Scottish Churches. The significance for the early history of the Ægean of the recent excavations in Crete is dealt with at length.

The general reader will probably turn with relief from these more erudite papers to a racy review of school tales, from "Tom Brown's Schooldays" onward. The writer regards Thomas Hughes as a standard, Dean Farrar as too rhetorical and impossibly virtuous, Kipling's "Stalky and Company" as equally impossibly clever, and glorifies H. A. Vachell's "The Hill" as a unique success.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.

A writer in the February number of *Chambers's Journal* describes the Fish-Hospital in the famous New York Aquarium. It has a ward for fishes suffering from contagious diseases, a surgical ward, a ward for large fishes, and a convalescent ward. One thing which the doctor has observed is that salt water is an excellent remedy for many diseases of fresh-water fish, while an occasional bath of fresh water has been found beneficial for salt-water fish. The most common disease among fish is the growth of fungus, and pickerel are the most susceptible to fungus formations.

Mr. Charles Windham writes on the odious system of Tipping, and says it is the wealthy tourist from America who has made tipping such a tax. Even in clubs where tips are supposed to be prohibited the rules laid down by committees are not always observed, and, in addition, members are often taxed by being asked to contribute to a servants' fund at Christmas. In one political club the sum so subscribed amounts to about £1200 a year.

In another article Mr. D. A. Willey decribes the Florida railway which is being constructed from the mainland to Key West. It may be described as a railway across the sea, for about forty miles of it must be constructed above the water. It passes through nearly twenty-five miles of the Everglades, then across twenty miles of marsh-land to Key Largo, thence over half-a-dozen smaller islands till it reaches Bahia Honda, and from here to Key West it goes over the Keys Ramrod, Cudjoe, Big Pine, Saddle Bunch, and Boca Chica.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

With 1906 the *Dublin Review* appears in a new guise. It is larger in size, it is printed in superior type, and is a pleasure to read and handle. It is as erudite as ever, and as open to consider the latest developments in modern thought. One article dealing with the letters, supposed to be destroyed, from Manning to Gladstone, is mentioned elsewhere.

The present position of the Church in France is dealt with by Abbé Dimnet in a much more conciliatory and hopeful temper than might have been expected. He rejoices that, by the repeal of the Concordat, the relations of the French Catholics with Rome will be unhampered, and the appointment of Church dignitaries will belong exclusively to the Church. The chief inconvenience of the separation is the suppression of the indemnity of the clergy, or their salaries. But liberty, if it be gained, is surely worth forty wretched millions of francs. He fears, however, that the appointment of bishops will hardly be left entirely to Rome. Nevertheless, he thinks that the Pope will accept the solution forced upon him and upon the French Catholics, and will content himself with a protest against the treatment glaringly opposed to the rights of nations. He refers to an article by Abbé Gayroud, said to be inspired from the Papal Court, which sets forth the hopeful aspects of the law, and says that, in spite of the hostile animus which initiated it, if it were acted on in its present tenour, the situation of the Church would be rather better than it has so far been.

Mr. W. S. Lilly recalls a preface by J. H. Newman to the Life of Bishop Bull, Oxford, 1840. Mr. Lilly takes Mr. Bull as a typical parish priest of the old Anglicanism, and then takes Father Dolling as a type of the new. He ends by quoting—again from Newman—a letter written some twenty-five years ago, in which the Cardinal grants that "there is a great divine work going on in the Anglican Church," but he plainly says that were those who were carrying it out all to feel it their duty to become Catholics at once, the work of conversion would simply come to an end. There would be a reaction. So Newman held that "they then, like St. John the Baptist, made straight the way for Christ." The letters of St. Catharine of Siena are recalled, wherein she deals very plainly indeed with the Popes of her time.

Abbot Gasquet gives his impressions of Catholic America, and refers to the problem presented by the American Catholics maintaining their own voluntary schools, and at the same time paying the school tax for the rest of the community.

Viscount Llandaff gives a humorous account of an Irish election fought by him at Dungarvan in 1868. A fine psychological poem to the body is contributed by Mrs. Meynell. There are other articles of deep philosophical and scholarly merit.

In *Scribner's Magazine* the illustrations, in colour and black and white, are, as usual, a feature. Attention must be called to Mr. Ernest Seton Thompson's paper on "The Moose and His Antlers," which all interested in natural history will find delightful reading. Many points in moose history and habits seem as yet undecided. A map shows how large the moose area still remains. Other papers deal with "Reminiscences of the Impressionist Painters"—Manet, Degas, Renoir, Pissaro, Monet, and Sisley—by George Moore, and with the Villas of the Venetians.

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

The February number is exceptionally good. Four out of the eight articles have claimed separate notice.

Miss Alice Lindsell remarks on the curious fact that the Greeks, who live in a land of flowers and love what is lovely, should write about flowers not much and not enthusiastically. She offers the following suggestion :—

> Flowers, let us say, belong to the gods. Man, regarding them as a symbol of god-like beauty, has a share in them, it would seem, only when certain functions, or chances of life, bring him into close connection with the gods.

Algar Thorold treats of Maeterlinck as a moralist, and calls attention to a conception which he cannot but call mystical, a background to the autonomous morality on which he insists, the conception, namely, of "the dynamic unity of the universal human soul." Apart from such mysticism, "all justice, mercy, beauty and truth are so many secretions of human consciousness, as silk is of the silkworm."

G. L. Strachey contributes a warm eulogy of Sir Thomas Browne, whom he places on one of the very highest peaks af Parnassus. His magnificently classic style has as its most fitting environment some university which still smiles on antiquity and has learned the habit of repose.

Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson writes his observations on the General Election in the light of Shelley re-read last summer in Switzerland. He urges that society is wrongly arranged, and must be re-adjusted by means of poetry and religion. "Utopian schemes are the only real politics, and only when City men see that shall we really begin to move." There ought to be no disagreement on the point that we want to revolutionise our society, only as to how it can be done.

The Editor finds the three great forces which wrought the overturn of the General Election in—(1) the nation's disgust at the late Ministry; (2) its attachment to Free-trade; (3) the demand for social reform.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

The *Pall Mall Magazine* for February is called a General Election Number.

The first article, by Mr. Alfred Kinner, takes us behind the scenes at a General Election, and shows us the formalities of the different stages in the making of a new Parliament, the Dissolution, the issuing of writs for the election of new members, the nomination of candidates, the collection and storage of the polling-books and ballot-papers, etc.

Margaret Cotter Morrison contributes an article on William Pitt, who died a hundred years ago, on January 23, 1806. Pitt was a ready-made orator. Within a month of his first taking his seat in the House of Commons he was called upon, somewhat unexpectedly, to reply for his own side. When he sat down his reputation was won, and Burke remarked, "He was not a chip of the old block—he was the old block itself." It is a remarkable fact that a man with such wide interests never visited Scotland or Ireland, while he knew little of England north of Cambridge. His only experience of the Continent was a short visit to France in 1783, when he was out of office.

In the article on Sport on the Roof of the World, Major R. L. Kennion describes his adventures when stalking for wild sheep, *poli*, in the Pamir country. The *poli ram* has gigantic horns, and their great weight handicaps him when he is pursued by any of his foes.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

The *Monthly Review* for February is literary rather than political—a refreshing change. Mr. John Murray replies to the charges against the House of Murray made by Lord Lovelace in his recent, much-talked-of book on Lord Byron, "Astarte." "Lord Randolph Churchill's Life" is reviewed favourably as "a noble monument to a father" by a son; Mr. Herbert Paul's "Life of Froude" affords the text for an article on "Froude and Freeman" by Ronald McNeill; and a very interesting paper, "A Forgotten Princess," by Reginald Lucas, deals with the sad, short life (fourteen years) of Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. Whoever is thinking of visiting Carisbrooke Castle should consult this article. The President of Magdalen's address to the Modern Language Association in December last on "Ancient and Modern Classics as Instruments of Education," is reprinted, its point being that to be completely educated—a literary education—one must study both; each helps one to understand and appreciate the other.

THE FASCINATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The opening paper, by Mr. Michael MacDonagh, seeks to analyse the fascination which, in Macaulay's words, attracts men

> who could sit over their tea and their book in their own cool, quiet room, to breathe bad air, hear bad speeches, lounge up and down the long gallery, and doze uneasily on the green benches till three in the morning.

There is a silver lining even to the Parliamentary cloud. Still, the tribulations of an M.P. are many. To begin with, there are the torments of the post—begging-letters, the epistles of all the Jeremy Diddlers, of all the place-hunters, of all the subscription-hunters, to say nothing of Blue-books, reports, etc. The M.P. is, of course, expected at social functions of every kind, and is even occasionally expected to throw oil on troubled domestic waters. One letter is really too delicious not to quote. Pity the poor M.P. who received it! :—

> HONOURED SIR,—
> I hear that Mr. Balfour is not a married man. Something tells me that I would make the right sort of wife for him. I am coming to London to-morrow, and will call at the House of Commons to see you, hoping you will get me an introduction to the honourable gentleman. I am only thirty years of age, and can do cooking and washing. AGNES MERTON.
> P.S.—Perhaps if Mr. Balfour would not have me, you would say a word for me to one of the policemen at the House.

Mr. Ashcroft, member for Oldham, recently said that it needed a roll of paper nearly twenty feet long to contain the names of applications for his subscriptions since he became M.P., and that in the first year after his election he was asked to give no less than £27,000.

Yet, in spite of these and many more ills to which Parliamentary flesh is heir, Mr. MacDonagh says a remarkably large number of men are in the House of Commons not because they are socially or politically ambitious, but for their health's sake. To old men, especially if retired from business, it sometimes means salvation. "They seem to grow younger every day of their Parliamentary life . . . Old men find the fountain of youth in the halls of Parliament." Its fascination, in fact, seems irresistible if once felt. A most amusing paper, like all Mr. MacDonagh's work.

Alaska is not only rich in gold; it abounds also in many other minerals, copper especially. Mr. W. M. Brewer in the *Engineering Magazine* gives a long and interesting description of mining in that portion of it which was but recently in dispute between the Canadian and United States Governments.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The *National Review* is very entertaining reading. The frank, furious outpouring of the editorial wrath upon Mr. Balfour is indicative of much suppressed feeling in the Unionist camp. But even the direst extremity of wrath could hardly justify the suggestion that Mr. Long should be promoted to be the leader of the Opposition, with Mr. Baltour and Mr. Chamberlain as his lieutenants. There are the usual mischievous articles stirring up strife between England and Germany. "Ignotus" describes "the German Emperor's crusade against the *entente cordiale*"—apparently not witting of the fact that one German complaint against England is that we have crusaded, and successfully crusaded, against every attempt on the part of the Kaiser to arrive at an *entente* with France. Mr. H. W. Wilson warns us by the horrible fate of Napoleon III. not to neglect the warnings of alarmists. An Irish Nationalist, in a spirited article which may be commended to Mr. Perks, declares that Home Rule is Rome Ruin in Ireland. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett praises Mr. Walter Long up to the skies as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Talbot Baines describes the movement which has led to the establishment of Universities in the North of England. Mr. Sewell writes on "New Zealand and British Football." The articles of Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Garrett are noticed elsewhere. Maximilian Harden's attack upon the foreign policy of von Bulow is translated from the *Zukunft* under the title "Mystification." The precedent might be adopted with advantage elsewhere. Miss Edith Balfour, writing on "Shaw and Super-Shaw," discusses "Major Barbara" with appreciation and acumen.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Blackwood's makes a fair average number. The present Warden of Wadham writes of a former Warden of Wadham. John Wilkins, who married Cromwell's sister, was a friend of Evelyn, and apparently of everyone else with whom he came in contact, and was, nevertheless, a notorious "trimmer"—in fact, this pleasant biographical paper is entitled "An Oxford Trimmer." Wilkins, however, in the intervals of his "trimming," found time to do much work, both useless and useful. He had a hand in the founding of the Royal Society, sometimes indeed being called *the* founder of it. A mere Vicar of Bray, the writer contends, could not have won so much affectionate regard from so wide and diverse a circle of friends.

The writer of "Musings Without Method" reviews, not altogether favourably, Mr. Winston Churchill's Life of his father. He finds "the record of intrigue, the adulation of adroitness, somewhat fatiguing," and thinks there are few who will accept the son's flattering estimate of his father's attainments and devotion. The book does not answer the question whether Lord Randolph had in him the makings of a statesman. The reviewer in *Blackwood's*, however, cannot think he had.

Mr. Andrew Balfour has a very well-written paper describing his voyage up the Nile "To Equatoria," that is, to Central Africa, north of Uganda. A clear idea is given of the scene along the mighty river, of the tribes, the variety of birds and animals, and last, but not least, the Nile sudd.

Mr. Barry Pain has a poem, "The Dream of the Dead World," for which I do not care so much as for *Blackwood's* poems as a rule. Colonel Hanbury Williams contributes some scenes from the "Life of Field-Marshal Soult": and there are several other papers of less importance.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

The February number of the *World's Work* is largely taken up with an illustrated account of the General Election, the illustrations being very good. The articles would be much better as a rule if less scrappy. Tucked away at the end is much interesting information, taken from the *Railway News*, as to the new tubes being constructed in London, and as to the proposed electrification of the L. B. and S. C. Railway.

Mr. Hamilton Talbot describes the proposed telephone between London and New York, an invention perfected by German engineers. Long-distance telephoning through submarine cables between the two cities he thinks quite within sight.

From an article on English canals we are reminded, in view of the Royal Commission to inquire into them, that we have in England 3954 miles of canals and inland navigations, of which, however, 1399 miles—more than one-third—are in the hands of railway companies, and nearly 135 miles are more or less abandoned. A list of English canals is given, with their mileage and control. Mr. J. L. C. Booth describes the remainder of his journey from London to Liverpool by canal.

There is a paper on the artistic ironwork produced by the villagers of Thornham, Norfolk, near Hunstanton, where, under the direction of the village schoolmaster, with help from the lady of the Manor, a lost industry has been brought back—hand-wrought ironwork. "So fine and delicate is the work turned out, that instead of sending orders out of England, London artists will send them to Thornham. Protectionists talking of dying industries, take note. Lord Rothschild's gates at Tring have been done here; and the King and the late Queen have given orders. A hanging lamp in the hall at Sandringham was executed here, and is considered an artistic marvel.

A NEW LITERARY QUARTERLY.

Professor John G. Robertson is editing an interesting new literary quarterly called the *Modern Language Review*. The first number was issued in October, and the present January number is the second.

It opens with an article by Mr. F. W. Moorman on the dramatic ghost. The writer traces the journey of the ghost from Greek tragedy to Shakespeare, and says the starting-point of the dramatic ghost is to be found in the tragedies of Aeschylus—the ghost of Darius in the "Persae," and that of Clytemnestra in the "Eumenides." The ghost of Clytemnestra is the first of a long line of revenge-ghosts.

Mr. W. Bang contributes an article, in German, on Ben Jonson, and foreign literature is represented by notes on the Plays of Lope de Vega by Mr. H. A. Rennert, and an article on Dante by Mr. W. W. Jackson. There are reviews of new books in various languages, which are of interest to the student of literature, and a bibliography of new publications on literary topics.

The controversy, "Freeman *versus* Froude," is characteristically dealt with by Mr. Andrew Lang in *Cornhill*. He says that after reading Mr. Herbert Paul's life of Froude he is more than ever convinced that it is impossible for any man to be a historian. "What we need is a man of genius like Mr. Froude, to search and to write a history; and then that history must be revised and corrected by seventy scientific historians, after which the man of genius rewrites his book, this time impeccably."

THE CORRESPONDANT.

In both January numbers of the *Correspondant*, P. Thureau-Dangin writes on the "Catholic Revival in England in the Nineteenth Century."

A CRUSADE AGAINST ENGLAND.

Writing in the number for January 10, Vicomte Combes de Lestrade reviews an extraordinary book recently published by Paul Dehn and M. A. von Peez on "German World Policy."

Herr von Peez, who writes the preface, begins by examining the new forces which the development of America in the nineteenth century and the power of Japan revealed in the twentieth century have introduced into the universe. These forces have prepared new perils for Europe. And what does Europe do?

The dissensions of the Continent have delivered the world into the hands of England. It is much more to bellicose France than to English generals or admirals that England owes her immense empire. Herr von Peez preaches a crusade against England, and that is the fundamental idea of the book by Paul Dehn, which in a few days ran into a third edition in Germany.

Herr Dehn says it is a great mistake to economise on the navy. It is England's maritime supremacy which gives her the supremacy over the whole world, and naturally she wishes to retain it. The three things which England has always apprehended have come about with surprising rapidity—namely, the intensity of German competition in the world's markets, Germany's acquisition of colonies, and the growth of the German fleet.

THE SHORTEST RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.

In another article André Chéradame describes the project of M. Lessar for the construction of a railway through Afghanistan. The scheme is simply this: To utilise the existing lines between London and Berlin to Baku; to cross the Caspian from Baku to Krasnovodsk; to utilise the existing railway from Krasnovodsk to Kounchk, the terminus of the Russian lines on the frontier of Afghanistan; to make the new railway from Kounchk to New Chaman; and to utilise the existing railway from New Chaman to Bombay, Calcutta, etc. Were this railway to New Chaman made, it would be possible to go from London to India in about seven days.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The political articles in the *Fortnightly* for February are rather poor. Count Tolstoy concludes his discourse in favour of anarchy *plus* lynching.

THE RUSSIAN "REVOLUTION."

"Almar and Jayare," whoever he or they may be, give a somewhat gazetteerish account of the Russian Revolution, of which they say "there never was and never will be any such thing in Russia." All that will happen is "more riots and murders." They believe in Witte, and demand the following necessary reforms, which need not be very far-reaching:—

> What is sought is a form of constitutional government; an open discussion of the budget to avoid the spending of money in wrong channels; liberty of the Press; liberty of speech; old-age pensions for workmen. Such a programme would satisfy all the Liberty Party, including Strouve and Osvobojdenie, as well as all Russia, Poland, and the provinces.

THE FUTURE OF THE ARMENIANS.

Mr. L. Villari, writing on "The Anarchy in the Caucasus," speaks highly of the Armenians. He says:—

> They have built up the trade and industry of the Caucasus, and they form active and intelligent business colonies in every city of Turkey, Persia and Southern Russia. They are devoted to education, and spare neither effort nor money to send their children to good schools. There is many an illiterate Armenian peasant in the wilds of Asia whose sons are studying at St. Petersburg, or Berlin, or Paris. In the Caucasus, indeed, they are the only element of real civilisation, and I am convinced that they will end by becoming the predominant race, that they will play the part of the Bulgarians in the Balkans, with whom they have many points of resemblance. If Russia learns wisdom they will prove a most useful element, both in her internal and her foreign policy. For without the friendship of the Armenians no nation can rule in the Middle East.

M. LOUBET: THEN AND NOW.

Mr. J. F. Macdonald, writing on Paris and M. Loubet, thus sums up the matter:—

> In 1899 it would have been difficult to exaggerate M. Loubet's unpopularity. In 1906 it would be impossible to over-estimate his popularity. And this change of attitude and of opinion is typical of the French nation. For, whatever his passions, whatever his prejudices, the dominant characteristic of the average Frenchman is his reasonableness. Never has he failed to appreciate noble sincerity. Never yet has he failed to be just, generous, and humane. And never will he lose his inherent, inborn veneration for the attachment to the idea.

THE CORN LAW RHYMER.

Mr. H. C. Shelley recalls the memory of Ebenezer Elliott, the Sheffield Corn Law Rhymer. The following quotation from "The Ranter" is an argument for Free-trade based upon the laws of nature:—

> Look on the clouds, the streams, the earth, the sky!
> Lo, all is interchange and harmony!
> Where is the gorgeous pomp which, yester morn,
> Curtain'd yon orb, with amber fold on fold?
> Behold it in the blue of Rivelin borne
> To feed the all-feeding seas! the molten gold
> Is flowing pale in Loxley's crystal cold,
> To kindle into beauty tree and flower,
> And wake to verdant life hill, vale, and plain.
> Cloud trades with river, and exchange is power:
> But should the clouds, the streams, the winds disdain
> Harmonious intercourse, nor dew nor rain
> Would forest-crown the mountains; airless day
> Would blast, on Kinderscout, the healthy glow;
> No purply green would meeken into grey,
> O'er Don at eve; no sound at river's flow
> Disturb the sepulchre of all below.

A LOAFER REFORMATORY.

Miss Edith Sellers describes the prison-house for Weary Willie which has been established in Lower Austria. The countryside was overrun with beggars. Hence the establishment of the Zwangsarbeitshaus, to which vagrants can be committed, and in which they are made to work from five in the morning till seven at night. The great majority settle down to work quite diligently. They earn about 80 per cent. of the cost of their maintenance.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lord Monkswell renews once more his plea for training the soldier when in the ranks, so that he may be good for something when he leaves the Army. Mr. Henry James begins his "Social Notes" on New York. Mr. I. McLaren, a Fabian and a stonemason, replies to Herbert Vivian's attack upon the Fabian Society and the Labour Party. "Militarist" reviews the "Military Life of the Duke of Cambridge": and Eden Phillpotts' serial, "The Whirlwind," is continued.

In the *Windsor Magazine* there are excellent illustrations accompanying both the article on the art of Mr. George W. Joy, and the "Chronicles in Cartoon," the latter in colour. The text of the Cartoon article is by Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson, and it recalls some of the most famous political caricatures and personages of the last twenty-five years.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

With the exception of Mr. J. E. Borland's vigorous criticism of worship music in the Methodist Episcopal Churches of America, there is little in the January number to suggest the distinctively Methodist character of the *Review*. Mr. Geoffrey Hamilton closes his general description of the Garden City Movement by recalling from the "Mutual Improvement of Mankind," written by Thomas Dick, author of "The Christian Philosopher," who was born in 1774, the expression of certain ideals in urban development that are quite up to date. Dick advocated the demolition of most of our crowded cities, or trebling the width of their streets. He would have no street less than 80 ft. wide, in large towns less than 100 ft. or 120 ft. He would also have garden plots in front of each house, with room for washing and bleaching. Robert McLeod gives a fascinating *résumé* of Captain Scott's voyage of the "Discovery" in the Southern polar regions. Latin hymnology in the Middle Ages is discussed, with illuminative specimens, by Mr. R. M. Pope.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* has no notable Election article. Mr. Herbert Paul's *chronique* is elevated to the dignity of the first place.

THE DECLINE IN THE BIRTH-RATE.

Professor John W. Taylor says that the open secret of the decline of the birth-rate is that the use of preventive checks is increasing. He holds that their use is wrong and has mischievous results. He says:—

(1) Our birth-rate is steadily declining.
(2) This is due to "artificial prevention."
(3) The illegitimate birth-rate is affected as well as the "legitimate," and from the same cause; therefore, the illegitimate birth-rate is no longer a criterion of morality.
(4) This is slowly bringing grievous physical, moral, and social evils on the whole community.

"THE SONS OF THE MANSE."

Bishop Welldon, after examining the whole of the "Dictionary of National Biography," has come to the conclusion that the sons and daughters of the clergy and ministers of religion are the best element in the community. There are 1270 of them in the Dictionary against 510 children of lawyers and 350 of doctors. From this he deduces the moral that the Church which enforces celibacy on its clergy is a selfish Church and seriously impoverishes civic and national life. The list which he gives of notable sons of the manse is very interesting.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

Mr. W. F. Bailey, writing on "The Native and the White in South Africa," takes rather a gloomy view of the future. He says:—

We are entering on a period of struggle and controversy. The power of the native to force a consideration of his claims will become greater and more menacing. He will produce leaders of more or less political capacity and instinct. Concessions will from time to time be given to him, sometimes freely, sometimes grudgingly, mainly with the object of warding off dangerous combinations and to get out of serious situations. But this means constant agitation, embittered controversy, and an unsettled history. There is the possibility that we may find the country plunged into a savage Native War.

WHAT DO OUR GIRLS READ?

Miss Florence B. Low reports the result of an interesting inquiry into the reading of 200 girls between fifteen and eighteen in secondary schools in various parts of England. She thinks they mostly read trash. She recommends the practice of reading good books aloud in the family, and the discontinuance of literature as an examination subject in schools. Above all, teach them to read good books early in life:—

"Give me a child up to seven years old," said Loyola, "and anyone who likes may have him afterwards." Let the girl during her school-days read poor stuff, and in nine cases out of ten she will ever afterwards be incapable of reading anything but poor stuff.

A PRESS TRIBUNAL FOR NOVELISTS.

Mr. R. Bagot is distressed at the happy-go-lucky method in vogue for the reviewing of novels in the Press. He suggests that the Press should organise a species of "clearing-house" for works of fiction, believing that some such process as this would also tend to give the public a more weighty opinion as to what to read and what to ignore than the Press can, under existing circumstances, supply. If the entire Press should agree to ignore all works of fiction sent in for review which did not bring with them to the editorial offices a guarantee that they had duly passed an initial stage of examination, and had been declared worthy of the notice of the journalistic critic, something would be done to stem the flow of trash that now inundates the market. It is not exactly clear how he would have "the Press" to constitute this proposed substitute for an *Académie des Belles Lettres*.

THE POWER BEHIND THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

Mr. J. Ellis Barker, in a remarkable article on Church and State in Russia, maintains it is the Church and not the Tsar who really governs Russia:—

The Church, after having been a weak reed to the State, has now become its strongest pillar. After having been its creature, it has become its master. Though the Russian Church is a State Department, it has acquired a dominant position in the State, and the policy of the Church has, by sheer necessity, become the policy of the Tsar and his Government. Without ostentation and display, the Russian clergy, not the Russian bureaucracy, governs the country and directs its policy. But freeing the mind of the Russian people means destroying the basis of both Church and State in Russia. Russia's malady is perhaps not so much absolutism, favouritism, or her bureaucracy as her Cæsaropapism.

HOME RULE AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Lord Rosmead's formula, "You must federate or perish, and Home Rule will compel you to federate," recurs to the mind on reading the admirable paper by Mr. George Fottrell on Local Autonomy and Imperial Unity. He shows that Bismarck dared to concede Bavaria and other German States a Home Rule against which the Unionists of his day raved as our Unionists rave against Home Rule in Ireland. The result, however, signally justified the statesman who made Home Rule the corner-stone of Empire. Bavaria, for instance, has complete control of her railways, of her army in time of peace, of her education, of religion, of police, of land tenure, of local government, and of direct taxation.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. T. E. Kebbel discourses upon "The Centenary of Pitt," Mrs. S. Arthur Strong pleads for an official Registration of Private Art Collections, Mr. C. Vernon Magniac describes his visit to the Court of the Tashi Lama, and the Dean of Lichfield discourses upon the Dean's Memorial on the Athanasian Creed.

The Dolphin Press of Philadelphia has just issued the first number of a half-crown Catholic quarterly called *Church Music*, copies of which may be procured in London from Messrs. Burns and Oates. It contains interesting articles on Gregorian Chant, the "*Motu Proprio*" of Pius X., etc.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The *Contemporary* for February is fair average.

AN INTERNATIONAL NAVY PROGRAMME.

Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, at the close of an article on "Rival Navies," asks :—

Would it not be possible to devise some international arrangement under which a limit should be imposed on the armaments of the three Powers? The French and German navies are so nearly equal in strength of armament that it would seem to be possible to come to some arrangement. It would no doubt be conceded that England, by reason of its insular position, and its great possessions beyond the seas, and its vast commerce, is entitled to maintain a navy at least equal to those of the two other Powers combined. Meanwhile it has been shown by the Board of Admiralty that the construction of four powerful vessels in each year will adequately meet the programmes of France and Germany. It appears to follow logically and with financial precision that an expenditure of £6,500,000 a year on new constructions will provide these four powerful vessels in each year, and give us ample margin for other naval requirements.

NERVOUS BREAK-DOWN.

Dr. Guthrie Rankin, writing on nervous break-down, says it is more frequent among the rich society women than among the poor. But he warns us

that "break-down of the nervous system" is no mere society craze which it is fashionable to suffer from, but is becoming a national calamity which bids fair to rob our descendants of many of those qualities which have done so much to make this empire what it is.

Prevention is only possible if public attention can be aroused and individual effort enlisted. In so far as social customs and personal habits are contributing to the increase of nerve-instability, they must be altered if we are to escape that downfall of our supremacy which other great nations before us have experienced. A more vigorous public sentiment, fostered by an example of greater self-denial and more rigid adherence to simplicity of life on the part of those who set the pace and lead the fashions of the day, would do much to arrest the downhill rush of the multitude; pronounced social disapproval of the immoderate use of alcohol and tobacco, and the stern forbidding of both under the age of puberty, would shield the nervous centres from two of their most deadly enemies.

For sufferers from nervous break-down, Rest—Rest —Rest is the only safe prescription.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION AND THE STATUS OF TEACHERS.

Principal Donaldson, writing on "Scottish Education, How Ought it to be Organised?" urges the example of Prussia :—

Teachers are hoping for a better tenure and a better treatment by wider areas as laid down in the New Bill. But I feel confident that they will be disappointed. The one solution is the establishment of a regular pension system carried out by the State and a fixed tenure.

THE ELECTIONS TO THE DUMA.

Dr. Dillon continues his chronicle of the Russian Revolution, which seems to be disgusting the nation with the Revolutionaries. He says :—

In a word, at the present moment a wave of Conservatism seems to be rolling over the land, and although I write with the utmost diffidence and reserve, keenly aware how unexpected are most of the events that happen daily in Russia, I cannot wholly throw off the belief that the elections will send a majority of very moderate Liberals, whom some would term Conservatives, to the Duma.

HOME RULE BY INSTALMENTS.

Professor Dicey is much concerned about the future of the Union. He says :—

No Unionist can support a Home Rule policy or a Home Rule Government, and this for more than one reason. The cause of Unionism is in greater danger than in any year since 1886. Its assailants are united. English Home Rulers command as Free Traders a huge Parliamentary majority. Irish Nationalists are rightly encouraged by the turn of affairs. They can once more count upon the support of a powerful English Party, and this English Party is strengthened and flushed by electoral victory. Unionists, on the other hand, are for the first time disunited; they are divided into opposed and hostile camps.

A policy of Home Rule by instalments is more injurious to the whole United Kingdom than the open attempt to dissolve the Union and revive an Irish Parliament by a supreme act of Parliamentary sovereignty. A Home Rule policy threatens far greater injury to England than a Home Rule Bill. It will give to Great Britain none of those compensations which were offered by the Bill of 1886.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The February number is very good, the amusing sketch of our parlous condition under the Labour Party having been separately noticed. The opening paper is a short statement of "Why Free-trade Wins"; following it is a paper on a subject which will appeal to many, "Earned and Unearned Incomes and the Income Tax," in which the writer says it is virtually impossible to discriminate properly between earned and unearned income for the purpose of taxing them differently. Even to the argument that earned incomes are more precarious than unearned, he replies that wherever interest is over a certain rate the element of risk comes in, perhaps strongly.

A writer signing himself "Efficiency" recommends Mr. Bryce to advise the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the duties, scales of pay and methods of the Irish Civil Service, which, he says, is a fearful incubus on the country as at present conducted.

Mr. David H. Wilson's article on "The Economic Causes of Pauperism" comes back to the old question —the land, and how to people it. His remedy for pauperism is co-operation more than anything else.

Space allows of no more than a mention of an interesting paper on the Pedagogue in Fact and Fiction, the point being that the latter is apt to be the superior. An otherwise just and discriminating paper on Adam Lindsay Gordon hardly allows enough for the fact that Australia was but the land of his adoption. He is an English poet who lived under the Southern Cross, not a true Colonial product.

A PENNYWISE AND POUND FOOLISH POLICY.

Mr. Swiney's paper on "The Omnipotent Halfpenny" is a severe censure of the saving of a halfpenny on the Education Grant and ruthlessly closing the schools to infants under five. This halfpenny saving in the richest country in the world, he says,

will indirectly increase by some thousands of pounds the sum total spent on our juvenile reformatories, our prisons and our workhouses, our asylums and our hospitals, and give a fresh impetus to the awful deathrate among infants, because they will unwisely deprive themselves of the only means by which, in the majority of cases, the young children of the working classes can be early brought in touch with civilising influences, and be rescued for some hours of the day from the depressing, baneful environment of the slum and alley; the only means, moreover, by which direct help and relief can be given to the harassed, overworked mothers in the care and training of their younger children.

The mortality of working-class children under five in London and elsewhere is 38 per cent. to 50 per cent.; and for every child that dies a dozen others are damaged of those surviving the first year. This on the authority of Sir William Broadbent. Things will now go from this bad to a worse.

The *Sunday at Home* is an unusually interesting number, opening with an editorial on Budapest, and the state of religious life there; and containing Mr. Douglas Sladen's interesting paper on "Tunis: the Gate of the Orient."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The *Edinburgh Review* suffers unavoidably from the fact that the General Election, by disposing of Protection, has put its leading article out of date. The other articles are good general average.

THE AMERICAN FAILURE IN PORTO RICO.

The writer of the article on American foreign policy incidentally expresses a very gloomy opinion upon the result of the American annexation of Porto Rico. He says:—

The present condition of Porto Rico is deplorable, and this is entirely due to well-meant but mistaken legislation. That island, which is capable of producing annually half a million tons of sugar, only turns out about 100,000, a good deal less than during its best days under Spanish rule. There is to-day more trade with the United States, but much less total trade than under Spain. The great production of coffee, which formerly found a market in Spain, and is now kept out by heavy duties, has not been compensated for by an increase in the export to the United States. No new railroads have been built in the island owing to restrictive legislation, which prohibits any corporations from engaging in business there.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

Both *Vragen des Tijds* and *Onze Eeuw* contain articles on labour questions, and consequently become more than usually interesting to British readers. The first-mentioned review deals with the Unions that have been formed in Germany, while the last-mentioned treats of the strike in the building trades of Amsterdam and its results.

In both Holland and Germany the Socialist party has striven to force the working men to adopt violent measures in order to secure better conditions, and in both they appear to have been only moderately successful. At the present time the working men are showing a distinct preference for more constitutional methods, and are organising their forces, fixing a minimum wage for various trades, and taking other steps to obtain the advantages which have been obtained by their fellow-craftsmen in England. So far as Germany is concerned, these organisations are of interest to the British people from another point of view. One of the reasons why the Germans have been able to sell their manufactures at low prices is the condition of the labour market, in which longer hours and an inferior rate of pay have prevailed; when a change has been brought about in these, the chances of the German will not be so good.

Onze Eeuw also contains a thoughtful contribution on the Schiller Festival of last year. It was in commemoration of the centenary of Schiller's death, and the manner in which the people of Germany interested themselves in it was a proof that they have arrived at a turning point in the development of their ideas and mental powers. It is the opinion of thoughtful observers that the Germans are making a start in a new direction, a path of great intellectuality. Their minds are now capable of assimilating stronger food, and they may be expected to throw aside the lighter dietary which has hitherto satisfied them. In this connection it is curious to note a fact stated by Mr. Sidney Lee at the Royal Institution about three years ago—namely, that Shakespeare is played to a considerably greater extent in Germany than in the British Isles.

Onze Eeuw gives us an article somewhat similar to that published last month in *De Gids*, inasmuch as it concerns prehistoric Europe. In a review of a book by Sophus Müller of Copenhagen, the writer gives many readable details concerning the habits and customs of the ancient peoples of Europe; he tells of the rock or mountain tombs, and describes one, informing us by the way that such a tomb was found at New Grange, in Ireland; he speaks of the worship of serpents, a rite which seems strange to us in view of the nature of this reptile and its part in the Fall, but probably to be explained by the dread which the creature inspired and the consequent desire to propitiate it; and he touches upon many other ideas and facts which enable us to see more clearly that which is past and its effect upon the present.

LA REVUE.

The revolution in Russia continues to be discussed in the French reviews, and an anonymous writer deals with the question in the two January issues of *La Revue*.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

The writer sees little resemblance between the French Revolution and the present revolution in Russia. What Russia needs to restore the unity of the nation and reconcile theocracy with the furious aspirations of the people is not a simple political reorganisation, but a social reorganisation, a social revolution, and there is no hope that the struggle will resolve itself into a series of mutual concessions.

The divergence of the principles of Tsarism and of the people is absolute. It is a struggle between the twentieth century and the Middle Ages, and the revolution against such an anachronism as the Russian autocracy will be slower than any other simply because it has been put off so long. To understand the action of the Russian revolutionist, we must remember that he has to have recourse to means which have not existed on other occasions. He has before him the formidable task of wresting from the established authorities their last means of power—the army, the administration, and the prestige which they have so long upheld over the peasant population, whom they have intentionally degraded to the intellectual and moral level of the brute.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM: AN ECONOMIC "ENTENTE."

Eugène Baie, whose recent brilliant campaign in the *Petit Bleu* of Brussels in favour of an Economic and Defensive *Entente* between Holland and Belgium has made his name known in all Europe, opens the second January number with an article on the project he has so much at heart. His case may be thus briefly stated:—

To constitute, by the union of their economic activities and by the co-operation of their material interests, an influence capable of reacting against the commercial policy of the Great Powers who are growing more and more desirous of perverting to their profit the free play of the laws of value and competition.

To give guarantees of security by the undivided organisation of their defensive system, already united at least at two points, namely, the confines of Limburg and the mouth of the Scheldt.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF READING.

Michel Bréal, writing on the Physiology of Reading and Writing, discusses a book recently published by Dr. Javal, a famous oculist, who may be said to have lost his sight in the service of his profession. In his book the doctor gives much valuable advice concerning the care of the sight. Children should not be allowed to pursue their reading or writing when they are tired, and architects of schools should learn to avoid errors in lighting. The real causes of short sight are insufficient light and the reading of small print and long lines. Reading requires the absolutely constant application of the sight. Light in abundance is recommended.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

Camille Saint-Saëns opens the first January part of the *Nouvelle Revue* with an article on the Evolution of Plants and Animals.

THE EVOLUTION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

M. Saint-Saëns endeavours to prove that the prototype of the evolution of life in animals is evolution in the vegetable kingdom. The only divergence between the two, he says, is in the head—that is to say, the flower in the plant and the brain in the vertebrate. The plant concentrates its organic life in the function of reproduction, which is the principal factor in its conservation, whereas in the animal the future of the species depends on the development of the nervous system, namely, the intelligence and the will. Zoologists have already compared the skeleton of the vertebrate to a plant, and painters of fantastic scenes have sometimes given to trees something of the appearance of a human being, transforming the branches into arms and the roots into legs, and they come nearer the truth perhaps than they think.

THE MOON AND THE PENDULUM.

In another article Camille Flammarion revives a theory which he advanced some years ago, comparing the moon to a pendulum. He says that in reality the moon does not revolve round the earth, nor does the centre of the moon revolve round the centre of the earth, but the two globes revolve round their common centre of gravity. A comparison of the movement of the moon with that of a pendulum enables one to identify weight with universal gravitation. As all the movements of the celestial bodies are produced by the same force of gravity—and are ruled by the same laws—what we have observed of one satellite may be generalised and applied to all the stars. That is to say, in the movement of a small pendulum oscillating on the surface of the earth, we may perceive the law which governs the movements of the celestial bodies in space.

ITALY AND HER ALLIANCES.

Raqueni, in the second January number, writes on Italy and her alliances. Italy, in remaining the ally of Germany, will remain faithful to her traditional friendship with England and to the friendship with France which she has regained. The recent bellicose speeches of the Emperor William have irritated Italian opinion, and this proves that in the peninsula there is a real new spirit which those in power cannot neglect. There is no doubt that the Marquis of San Giuliano in declaring himself the partisan of the maintenance of the Triple Alliance will, under the pressure of public opinion in Italy, consider Italo-French friendship as the surest guarantee of peace in Europe.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

In an article on the "Thousand and One Nights," published in the first January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Baron Carra de Vaux, the writer, expresses the opinion that the authors of the tales were great travellers. Do people know, he also asks, that the legend of the marching wood in "Macbeth" existed in almost identical form in Arabia in the Middle Ages?

THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.

—It is to the French Orientalist, Antoine Galland (1646-1715), that we owe our knowledge of the "Thousand and One Nights." They were first published in France in 1704-1708, and though they obtained a great popular success, they were, generally speaking, esteemed lightly at the time of their appearance and during the whole of the eighteenth century. Galland's work was rather an adaptation than a translation, and it has been asked whether the two most popular of the tales, "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" and "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," were not of his invention, since for a long time the text of these two was not forthcoming. M. Zotenberg, however, has discovered the text of "Aladdin," and as a recent version of "Ali Baba," by Dr. Mardrus, has been made, it seems certain that a text does still exist somewhere. In the beginning of the nineteenth century Galland's work was continued by many French, English and German scholars, who revised and completed the translation. Dr. Mardrus's new translation appeared in sixteen volumes (1903-4). It has been made chiefly from the Egyptian edition of Boulak and from manuscripts which he possesses.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

Georges Govau, in another article, discusses the problem of Elementary Education in France. He observes that the children became more assiduous during the first five or six years which followed the passing of the law making education compulsory. Then a progressive decline is noticed and similar vicissitudes of progress and decline are registered in the training schools. From five to six thousand candidates for the training schools in 1880, the number was reduced in 1891 to about two thousand.

MORAL FORCE IN THE ARMY.

The second January number opens with the first instalment, in French translation, of Antonio Fogazzaro's "Il Santo." General de Négrier follows with an article on Military Tactics in the Russo-Japanese War, in which he says it is not the number of men which decides a victory. At Lyao-Yang the Russians had 30,000 men more than the Japanese, and at Mukden 60,000 more. A certain numerical inferiority need not, therefore, trouble the French troops. They have proved more than once—and they will prove it again—that in a similar situation they know how to conquer. Let them remember the words of Marmont: "With a chief in whom they have confidence, and whom they love, the French are worth ten times their number."

In the old world, newspaper agencies are very common, but it is only recently that an agency has been established in Australia. The Australian Press Cutting Agency undertakes to supply a subscriber with press cuttings referring either to himself or any subject that he is interested in. The rate of charge is not great, and its field extends over English and foreign fields. Many Federal members subscribe to it. It saves laborious searching through intermediate files of papers. Particulars are given in another part of "The Review of Reviews."

The *Young Man's Magazine* for February commences with a nicely-illustrated article on "Lawn Tennis in New Zealand," and then follows a thoughtful contribution on the question as to the right of the restriction of the wealth of individuals. Another which deserves careful reading is on "Fights for the Faith," by Rev. A. R. Osborne, and a luminous one on "How to Become a Journalist," by Mr. A. J. Fraser, of Sydney. The remainder of the magazine is taken up with matter which will well repay reading.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

With the January numbers the *Revue de Paris* enters on its thirteenth year.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CANCER.

Dr. Etienne Burnet, writing in the first number on the Fight with Cancer, notices the research work carried on by different countries. Germany, under the auspices of the Kaiser, has, he says, founded a Society for the Study of Cancer, and a sum (about £60,000) was voted by the Prussian Budget to found a special hospital. In addition, there are branch institutions in various States. Research is also carried on in Hungary, Portugal, Greece, Russia, England, and America. France alone does absolutely nothing. Fifteen years ago a committee was appointed, but the writer feels sure it has never met.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

In the two January numbers the editor, Victor Bérard, devotes his political articles to the question of Morocco. Referring to the recent Yellow Book, in the first number, he criticises the diplomacy of Prince von Bülow. In March, 1905, the world might well ask what French dignity had to fear from intimate relations with Berlin, but to-day, after a perusal of the negotiations, the writer concludes that if the German Emperor and the German nation really care for the esteem of France, they should realise that their confidence in the diplomacy of Prince von Bülow is misplaced, and he believes this opinion will be that of the whole civilised world.

The White Book is noticed in the second number. France, in agreeing to meet Germany at the Conference, will respect the following principles: The sovereignty and independence of the Sultan, the integrity of his kingdom, economic liberty and equality, reforms introduced by international consent, etc. If Europe will give France a few years in Morocco it will be seen that without annexation, or violence, or attempts on the sovereignty or dignity of the Cherif, or interference with the freedom of commerce or the integrity of Morocco, France by a policy of alliance and friendship is capable of making the Moroccans take a place among the autonomous nations and the servants of civilisation and peace.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

With the new year the *Nuova Antologia* begins a new serial novel describing a matrimonial tragedy in smart Roman society, by Matilde Serao, under the title "After the Pardon." Dante scholars will be interested in a discussion by Professor G. Salvadori on the probable relations between Dante and St. Margaret of Cortona, a celebrated Franciscan penitent of his day, with whose life he would have been familiar through his many friends in the Franciscan Order. The recent performance of "Julius Cæsar" at the Argentine Theatre in Rome is criticised by E. Corradini, and it is interesting to hear that after having been long considered in Italy a hopelessly undramatic play, it has now been performed with great success, and will take rank with other plays of Shakespeare much appreciated in Italy. Two important articles in the January numbers deal with military matters. The well-known Senator, Angelo Mosso, writes candidly of the weak spots in Italian military training, of the ill effects of subdividing the forces into small garrisons, of the utter absence of gymnastic exercises, and of the unsuitability of many routine methods to the needs of modern warfare. General Luchino dal Verme sums up with his usual lucidity the results and lessons of the Russo-Japanese War. Finally, the editor, Maggiorino Ferraris, denounces with even more than his usual vigour of language the deplorable condition of mismanagement into which the Italian railways have fallen, a condition which threatens to do permanent injury to Italian industry and commerce. He anticipates that the opening of the Simplon railway will only intensify the existing chaos and congestion.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* leads off in the new year with an effective and moderately-worded summary of all the reasons, juridical and moral, against the introduction of divorce into Italy. S. E. Deho carries on the discussion that is still raging in Italy around Fogazzaro's "Il Santo" in an article in which he maintains that the character of the hero, Piero Maironi, is really that of a saint, and has been drawn in harmony with all the teachings of the Catholic Church on saintship. G. A. Borgese discourses severely on the idleness and self-indulgence of modern life, and T. Persico attempts to account for the acknowledged lack of distinguished statesmen to-day by the degeneracy of the Parliamentary system. There is a pleasant article on the early Umbrian works of Raphael, and a vigorous protest from a priest against the superstitious veneration of that legendary Roman saint, Expeditus, whose cause has recently been championed by the *Civiltà Cattolica*.

The *Fotografia Artistica* continues to be a most attractive periodical. The reproductions are admirably executed, and the letterpress contains articles of real scientific value, as, for instance, a series of articles on astronomical photography by the learned head of the Vatican Observatory, and another by Dr. O. Pes on the discoveries made concerning the human eye by means of photography.

To the *Rivista d'Italia* Professor P. Mantegazza contributes an emphatic denunciation of the conclusions arrived at by M. Finot in his book, "Le Préjugé des Races." Finot agues that scientific theories of race variations destroy true fraternity, and lie at the root of wars and race hatred. Professor Mantegazza denounces French notions of equality as fanciful and harmful, and asserts that true science makes for universal peace, and that the worst wars have had not a race, but a religious, origin, or have taken place between closely allied nations. Much interesting information, with many quotations, is given in an article on Italian vernacular Christmas hymns and rhymes dating from the Middle Ages. Here, too, is a plea for the urgent reform of military training based on the practical experience gained in the Russo-Japanese War.

The most readable contribution in *De Gids* this month is that on the relations between Holland and Belgium. There are distinct signs of *rapprochement*; the rancour caused by the separation more than seventy years ago has passed away; the present generation knows little about the struggle of 1830 and cares less. The Dutch have forgotten the resentment against the Belgians, just as they have their anger and indignation against the French for what Napoleon did ninety odd years since. There is enough Flemish still spoken in Belgium to make the two peoples feel attracted to one another, and they both see the advantage of establishing some sort of Customs Union between the two countries, while other measures are also in contemplation that will draw them closer together. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this movement.

LEADING BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

RELIGION, FOLK-LORE, EDUCATION, ETC.

Ancient Hebrew Names. Letitia D. Jeffreys (Nisbet) net 2/6
The Religion of Numa. Jesse B. Carter (Macmillan) net 3/6
Undertones of the Nineteenth Century. Mrs. Edward Trotter ... ... (Clarke) net 2/6
The Sacred Tenth. Dr. H. Lansdell. 2 vols. (S.P.C.K.) 16/0
Occult Essays. A. P. Sinnett. (Theosophical Publishing Society) net 2/6
Richard A. Armstrong. G. G. Armstrong ... (Green) net 5/0
Rev. W. B. Duggan. Rev. George Lewis ... (Frowde) net 3/6
Greatheart. A Pilgrim ... ... (Macmillan) net 3/0
Jesus Christ and the Christian Character. Prof. Peabody ... ... (Macmillan) net 6/0
Ecclesiastes. Dr. Haupt ... ... Kegan Paul (net) 3/6

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

King, Parliament, and Army. W. Howard Flanders (Gay and Bird) net 7/6
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The Liberal Ministry of 1906. W. T. Stead ... ... net 1/0
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Chronicles of London. C. L. Kingsford ... (Frowde) net 10/6
Charing Cross and Its Immediate Neighbourhood. J. Holden Macmichael ... ... (Chatto) net 7/6
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A Canadian Girl in South Africa. E. Maud Graham (Briggs, Toronto)

SCIENCE.

Modern Cosmogonies. Agnes M. Clerke ... ... (Black) net 3/6
Lectures on Tropical Diseases. Sir Patrick Manson (Constable) net 7/6
Biographic Clinics. Vol. III. Dr. George M. Gould (Rebman) net 5/0
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A Book of Verses. A. L. Salmon ... ... (Blackwood) net 2/6

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REFERENCE BOOKS.

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The Royal Navy List ... ... (Witherby) 10/0
The Fleet Annual and Naval Year-Book, 1906. Lionel Yexley ... ... (Westminster Press) net 2/6
The Local Government Annual and Official Directory, 1906. S. E. Rogers (Editor) ("Local Government Journal") 1/6
The Englishwoman's Year-Book and Directory. Emily Janes ... ... (Black) net 2/6
The Oxford Year-Book and Directory, 1906 (Sonnenschein) net 5/0
The Baptist Handbook for 1906 (Baptist Union Publishing Department) net 2/6
The Catholic Directory, 1906 ... ... (Burns and Oates) net 1/6
The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book, 1906 ... (Black) net 1/0
A Dictionary of Artists' and Art Terms. A. M. Hyamson ... ... (Routledge) net 1/0
The Science Year-Book, 1906. Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell ... ... (King) net 5/0
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DAY BY DAY.

A CHRONOLOGICAL DIARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

February 5.—Six children are killed in a stampede caused by a cry of fire at a children's service in Vienna ... The United Mine Workers of America are endeavouring to raise a strike fund of £1,000,000, in anticipation of a strike affecting 400,000 workers in April next ... The Fortis Ministry in Italy resigned ... Earl Roberts's appeal for subscriptions to create a Rifle Club fund of £100,000 fails.

February 6.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, as King of Hungary, refuses to exercise his supreme rights over the army in accordance with the Hungarian Parliament, and an absolute *régime* is regarded as imminent ... Baron Sonnino is entrusted with the task of forming an Italian Cabinet ... The boycott against American goods and officials is revived at Pekin ... Lady Strathcona donates £10,500 to the Unemployed Fund: £9000 of it is to be used in stimulating emigration to Canada ... Queen Alexandra arrives at Copenhagen to attend the obsequies of her late father — Madame Humbert, of Paris frauds fame, is released ... International diplomatists at Caracas protest formally against the cavalier treatment by President Castro of M. Taigny ...The Russian outlook continues to arouse uneasiness and apprehension. A terrible agrarian crisis is anticipated in the coming spring ... The United States Insurance Investigation Committee recommends drastic reforms.

February 7.—The President of the London County Council, visiting Paris, receives a demonstrative welcome ... Japan decided to build all her battleships in future at home ... America radically revises her regulations with regard to Chinese exclusion.

February 9.—The death is announced, in his 89th year, of Mr. James Bonwick, the Australian historian and educationalist ... Mr. John Burns is accorded an hour's audience with the King ... Mr. Chamberlain makes a statement defining his position regarding tariff reform ... The Salvation Army in England request that some criminals be handed over to them for medical treatment, on the supposition that crime is a disease ... The Government float 3½ per cent. loan of £1,600,000. The amount subscribed is £2,087,390.

February 10.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association advocates more protection ... Earl Carrington promises that a bill to prevent the adulteration of butter shall be introduced next session ... One hundred persons are killed in strike riots in Chili ... Coal companies in America are preparing to meet the threatened strike of 400,000 mine workers in April next. The United House of Representatives passes the Hepburn Railroad Rate Bill, giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to fix a just minimum rate for the carriage of goods by rail.

February 12.—It is estimated that the political prisoners in Russia amount to 75,000 ... It is reported that important changes in the British naval stations are in contemplation ... A native rising takes place in Natal as a result of the objection of the Zulus to the Poll Tax.

February 13.—The native rising in South Africa is extending ... In Warsaw, a boy throws a bomb at four gensdarmes; the four are killed ... A general advance is made in the wages of cotton weavers in Lancashire ... The N.S.W. loan of £2,000,000 at 3½ per cent. is successfully floated ... The defence estimates of Japan are reduced by £500,000 ... The new British Parliament is formally opened.

February 14.—Another Jewish massacre takes place in Russia; the Russian Government stops remittances to Jews from outside Russia, stating that they are not intended to relieve distress, but to aid the revolution ... The army of Afghanistan orders the extension of the official telephone system throughout the country ... An alliance is said to have been made between Italy, Servia and Montenegro ... The new Franco-Russian commercial convention is ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies ... America despatches troops to the Philippines, in order to be prepared for emergencies requiring their presence on the Chinese mainland, in consequence of the anti-foreign movement ... The United States Congress is engaged in passing legislation to prevent aliens from fishing within three miles of the United States coast.

February 15.—A protest is being made by the Bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, against Princess Ena's conversion to the Roman Catholic faith ... J. D. Rockefelier, who is wanted as a witness in an anti-trust case, is missing ... A Swiss village is destroyed by an avalanche ... The copper mines of J. Heinze and the United Copper Company at Silverbow (U.S.A.) have been purchased for £5,000,000 ... Mr. W. H. James, Agent-General for W.A., arranges with the Orient Royal Mail Line for the passage of approved emigrants from London to Fremantle at a cost of only £7 per head ... The Chinese Ambassador at Berlin states taht the National Party in China is determined to raise the cry of "China for the Chinese."

February 16.—Japan undertakes a scheme for liquidating her national debt in 36 years ... President Roosevelt makes an appeal to Americans to relieve the Japanese famine ... Germany demands the supervision of the country near Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, in order to neutralise the power of Gibraltar.

February 17.—It is reported that there is a serious outbreak of bubonic plague at Hong Kong ... America decides to spend £120,000 for the fortification of Hawaii and the Philippines ... Four Russian university professors on the reform side are shot at the instigation of the authorities, in the vicinity of the Warsaw Cathedral ... An earthquake swallows up the port of Bocagrando in Colombia ... The King grants an audience to the Rev. Wilson Carlile, of the Church Army ... The taxation committee of the German Reichstag rejects the Government Bill, providing for the introduction of a tax on receipts ... Miss Alice Roosevelt married to Mr. Nicholas Longworth.

February 18.—The funeral of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark (Queen Alexandra's father) takes place.

February 19.—One of the leading Japanese newspapers urges the United States to offer China "prompt and decisive advice" with regard to the boycott of American goods ... A Conference has been entered into between the United States and Canada with regard to the preservation of the Niagara Falls ... The Emperor Francis Joseph sanctions the dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament ... It is stated that the International Commission, consisting of representatives of Great Britain and France, has ar-

rived at a satisfactory understanding with regard to the New Hebrides troubles ... The formal opening of the first session of the newly-elected Parliament takes place.

February 20.—Owing to the reluctance of the wealthy Liberals in Russia to continue to contribute to the funds of the reform movement, the revolutionaries are now engaged in systematically robbing the banks, treasury offices, and Government brandy shops in the chief towns ... M. Fallieres is formally installed as President of France in succession to M. Loubet ... The respective policies of France and Germany, in connection with the reform question in Morocco, are now more clearly defined ... H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, nephew of the King, arrives at Yokohama ... General Linievitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the Far East, resigns his command, and General Grodekoff succeeds him.

February 21.—The threatened dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament, ordered by the Emperor Francis Joseph, is carried out by means of a display of military force ... The question of the control of the native police force of Morocco appears to be no nearer settlement. It is stated that Germany definitely refuses to agree to the Sultan selecting French and Spanish officers to exercise control over the Moorish police ... Mont Pelee, in the French West Indian island of Martinique, is again in active eruption ... The rebellion among the natives in German East Africa is assuming still more serious dimensions ... Prince Arthur of Connaught performs the ceremony of investing the Mikado with the insignia and Order of the Garter.

February 22.—The new Franco-Russian commercial convention is formally ratified ... The Moroccan Conference is again considering the question of financial administration ... The Japanese Government issues an internal loan of £20,000,000, at 5 per cent. ... The announcement in the King's Speech of the intention to grant responsible government to the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies greatly gratifies the Boer population ... General Booth declares that the Salvation Army intend to send honest, industrial and sober poor to the colonies, chiefly Canada, whether they are wanted or not ... The ship "Speke" is wrecked at Westernport, Victoria.

February 23.—It is stated that France is firmly resolved to make no further concessions regarding the policing of Morocco ... The Japanese Government warns China of the advisability of taking precautions to prevent the further development of the anti-foreign agitation ... Admiral Togo and Field Marshals Oyama and Tamagata are honoured by having the Order of Merit bestowed upon them. The ceremony is performed by Prince Arthur of Connaught ... The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Railways' Commissioners alleged squabble in New South Wales meets to-day.

February 24.—The Russian army is gradually evacuating Manchuria ... London financiers adversely criticise the local issue of Australasian loans ... Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that Canada's desire for the maintenance of its union with the Empire is stronger than ever.

February 26.—The native outbreak in Natal is spreading. Six hundred houses are burned by the natives, and forty people have perished in the flames ... Germany and America come to a tariff agreement ... Canada is sending £5000 worth of flour to Japan in aid of the famine fund ... The French Chamber of Deputies passes a Bill, providing pensions for working men ... A Bill has been introduced to the Austrian Parliament providing for universal suffrage.

February 27.—A revolution at Pekin is feared ... It is stated that several influential experts in the British War Office support the recommendations of Captain Creswell for Australia's naval defence ... Mr. Morley decides to establish the supremacy of the civil government in India, while not interfering with Lord Kitchener's suggestions ... It is stated that a satisfactory agreement has been reached by the New Hebrides Commission ... In connection with the Yemen rebellion, the Turks sustain a severe loss ... A hoax is perpetrated in Tokio by a number of persons, who telephoned reports of an impending earthquake, thus creating a panic among the population.

February 28.—Arbitrary measures are being adopted in Hungary for the repression of possible disturbances ensuing on the dissolution of Parliament ... France is seeking to secure the emigration of natives to the island of Reunion, 450 miles east of Madagascar, to assist in the cultivation of cotton ... The Tsar announces that the elections for the Douma will take place on different dates ... America declines to interfere in the question of the Congo atrocities ... A number of missionaries are murdered in China.

March 1.—Mr. Balfour is elected for the City of London by a majority of 11,340 ... The second son of the German Emperor is married to the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Frederick Augustus of Oldenburg ... A Tariff Reciprocity Bill is introduced in the United States House of Representatives ... Several British, American and French war ships are proceeding to the scene of missionary massacres on the right bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang River.

March 2.—The Tsar interposes to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between France and Germany ... The King intends to visit France ... The French reservists' term of annual training is reduced to a fortnight ... Lord Curzon is aggrieved at the change which has been made by Mr. Morley in Indian army control ... China offers compensation for the loss of life and property in connection with the murder of missionaries ... The subsidence of a mountain in Switzerland is prevented by engineering measures ... The House of Commons votes £8567 in payment of claims for compensation arising out of the Samoan war of 1899 ... The French Chamber of Deputies finally pass a Bill for the adoption of penny postage throughout France and her colonies.

March 5.—A measure is introduced to the British House of Commons, providing for the feeding of underfed children at school ... The King arrives at Paris ... It is stated that an Anglo-French agreement has been arrived at in connection with the New Hebrides' dispute ... The steamer "Thordis" is ashore at Port Stephens.

March 6. A fearful hurricane in the Society Islands causes the death of 10,000 natives, and £1,000,000 worth of damage ... An American tornado causes the death of one hundred natives and twenty-one white persons ... A Norwegian fishing fleet is destroyed by a storm, thirty-four men being drowned ... The Tsar states to a deputation, asking for measures of reform, that his autocracy will remain the same as of yore ... Japan desires to increase her warships by 33 per cent. ... Upwards of £250,000 has been donated towards the fund for the suffering Jews in Russia, and during the last year 250,000 Jewish immigrants have landed in New York.

March 7. An exaggerated statement of Australian massacres of blacks is made by Mr. Keir Hardie ... Dr. Dawson Burns announces a decrease in the British Drink Bill ... The death is announced of General Gatacre ... The last contingent of Imperial troops is withdrawn from Canada ... Germany grants compensation to victims of motor accidents ... Princess Ena's baptism takes place.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Citizens' Life Assurance Co. Ltd. was held in Sydney on the 27th ult., a large number of shareholders being present. The report showed that excellent progress had been made during the year. The new business in the ordinary branch totalled £1,026,500, producing a new annual income of £36,731. New assurances totalling over £1,000,000 have been completed in this branch for eight years in succession. The funds at December 31, 1905, amounted to £1,538,372, the increase for the year being £219,265, the largest amount added in any one year to date. The rate of interest earned was £4 9s. 3d. per cent., an increase of ½ per cent. over 1904. For the fifth year in succession every penny of interest actually due was collected. The rate of interest earned has steadily gone forward from £4 0s. 10d. per cent., in 1900 to £4 9s. 3d. per cent. in 1905. Added to this, the expense rate has been considerably lowered, the percentage to total income for the year being 13s. 1d. in the ordinary branch and 39s. 6d. in the industrial branch, the combined rate for both branches being 21s. 8d. In 1904 these were 13s. 3d., 42s. 8d. and 26s. 6d. per cent. respectively. The policy of concentrating the management has been continued, and has been found successful, and it is anticipated that for the current twelve months the industrial branch business will be conducted at a lower rate than any office in the world. The total surplus for the year amounted to £71,217, and reversionary bonuses were declared to policy-holders ranging from £3 to £1 5s. per cent. The management is to be congratulated on the successful year passed through.

The ship "Speke," 2712 tons, said to be the largest three-masted ship in the world, while on her outward voyage from Peru to Melbourne *via* Sydney, was totally wrecked on the south coast of Phillip Island, Victoria, on the 22nd ult. The vessel was a modern ship, built in 1891, and classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's. She left Sydney on the 12th ult., and experienced very heavy weather on her way round. When within ten miles of Port Phillip Heads she spoke a steamer passing inward, and asked for a pilot, but none was sent. The wind rose to a gale, and raged for five hours, during which time the vessel was being driven in shore. The captain endeavoured to anchor the vessel, but this failed, and she was swept on to the rocks, which at this spot are very rugged and precipitous. It was seen that the vessel would go to pieces, and the lifeboat was lowered with four men, and was swamped, one of its occupants being drowned. A line was then successfully got ashore by the second mate, and the whole of the remainder of the vessel's company saved their lives by its means. A few days later the vessel began to break up, and has since gone to pieces. The Marine Board held an inquiry into the wreck, and a charge of careless navigation was preferred against Captain Tilston, and the case remitted to the Court of Marine Inquiry for investigation.

The clothing factory of Messrs. Davies, Doery and Co., in Flinders-lane, was slightly damaged by fire on the 27th ult. The fire originated on the first floor, and was confined to that floor, portion of the stock of woollens and made-up clothing therein being destroyed. The stock was insured for £8500 in the Imperial office, and the building, which is owned by A. Bowley and Co., was insured for £4000 in the Yorkshire Co.

Gravel and Stone Can Be Cured.

From Mr. G. Lucas, tobacconist, Kapunda, S.A., 7th Dec., 1904.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Warner's Safe Cure to anyone troubled with gravel, knowing from personal experience what suffering one undergoes when once this dreadful complaint is contracted, and how it unfits him for the most ordinary duties of life. I suffered for a long time, and was unable to get relief. My urine was thick and ropy, and at times full of dark coloured sediment; at other times it was of a green colour. I was almost afraid to drink anything, knowing the burning pains I would have to endure in urinating. I had a constant desire to pass water, and was unable to retain it for any length of time. My stomach was very irritable, my digestion bad with little appetite, and sweats at night. I became seriously alarmed after trying many remedies without obtaining any benefit. A friend, living at Kapunda, who had been cured of the same complaint by Warner's Safe Cure, advised me to try it. I had very little faith, but I took his advice, and commenced taking Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Safe Pills. After taking the first few doses I was greatly relieved, my water became less impregnated with foreign matter, and the pain while urinating decreased and gradually left me. I continued with the medicine, and after taking it for some time a large stone passed from me. From this time I improved in health. It is several years since I was cured. I am now in good health, and have not had a return of the complaint since."

From Mr. Jas. Fabian, Newstead, Breakfast Creek-rd., Brisbane, Q., 11th Feb., 1905.

"About two and a half years ago my little daughter, at that time six and a half years of age, suffered severely from kidney colic and paralysis. She lost the use of her arms and legs, and the pain was almost continuous. She could get no rest at night, and kept all of us awake by her screaming from the pain. We had a doctor attending her for nine months, but his treatment did her no good. He told us he had not much hope that she would get better. I happened to read one of your pamphlets which was left at my house, and saw the symptoms of kidney colic described. I decided to give Warner's Safe Cure a trial. After my daughter had taken the first dose it seemed to give her ease, and she went to sleep. We continued to give her the medicine until she had taken, in all, six bottles, and could see her improve with every bottle she took. It is over twelve months since she had the last dose. Warner's Safe Cure restored her to health, and she has not required medicine of any kind since. You can make what use you like of this letter, as I cannot speak too highly of Warner's Safe Cure in cases of kidney colic."

From Mr. S. J. Wadrop, Mount Barker, S.A., 3rd Dec., 1904.

"For several years I suffered excruciating pain in the region of the kidneys, hip and groin. I became so ill and weak that life became a burden to me, and it was torture to me to do any manual labour. I tried many medicines, but could obtain no relief that was permanent. I was then advised to take a course of Warner's Safe Cure, and, after taking a few bottles of that medicine, a large stone passed from me, and gave me great and immediate relief. From that time forward my health continued to improve, I gained in weight and strength, the unbearable pain was entirely removed, and I was once again in vigorous health and strength. The stone, which is of large size, I have preserved, and it can be seen by anyone who will call on me, and I shall have great pleasure in telling personally my experience."

From Mr. G. H. Robinson, Harbour View, Watson's Bay, N.S.W., 29th, Sept., 1903.

"I have much pleasure in testifying as to the value of Warner's Safe Cure, as, gradually, and without pain, it removed a stone from my kidneys, which had been accumulating for years."

From Mr. A. Spiers, 98 Moorhead-st., Redfern, N.S.W., 10th Feb., 1904.

"About six years ago I was a great sufferer from gravel and kidney trouble. My doctors said I had Bright's Disease of the kidneys. My sight, too, became very impaired. I tried Turkish baths and many other remedies without obtaining relief. I was in misery for at least 18 months, when a friend advised me to give Warner's Safe Cure a trial. I did so, taking also Warner's Safe Pills, and in nine weeks I was a new man. I attribute my recovery solely to Warner's medicines, as I have not suffered in any way since."

From Mr. John F. Kennedy, Argyle-st., Parramatta, N.S.W., 22nd Sept., 1903.

"Some years ago I was attacked by great pains in the kidneys and bladder, accompanied by swelling in the groin. The pain was so severe that, even when lying in bed, I could scarcely bear it, whilst to walk across the room was agony. I was treated by doctors off and on for five years, and at last they told me that it was no use giving me any more medicine, but to take care of myself and to take plenty of nourishment. I was laid up feeling very bad when I happened to read one of your pamphlets. I sent for some Warner's Safe Cure, and continued taking it for three months. After taking three or four bottles it brought gravel in great quantities from me, and I was soon able to get up and walk about after three months on my back. I am well known in Parramatta, and people were surprised to see the way I had improved after taking Warner's Safe Cure. I went to the chemist from whom I bought the medicine, and when I showed him the gravel it had brought from my system he said it was marvellous."

From Mr. Jas. Grant, Grover, 126 Young-st., Annandale, N.S.W., 12th Feb., 1903.

"Some ten years ago I was attacked by great pains in my back and groin, which at times were so severe that I almost screamed with agony. I was treated by doctors for fully five years, and also tried several patent medicines, but obtained no relief. I at last despaired of ever getting well again, but was recommended by a friend to try Warner's Safe Cure, as it had given him immense relief in a similar case. I followed his advice, and after taking the medicines for a while I passed a stone about three-quarters of an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide. I am pleased to say that after this stone had come away my sufferings were at an end, and I have not suffered in the slightest degree since. Many of my friends know of my case, and I always keep the stone I passed. I can confidently recommend Warner's Safe Cure in cases like mine, and as I am thoroughly convinced that it saved me many years of agony, if not my very life itself."

A treatise explaining fully why Warner's Safe Cure cures gravel and stone will be sent, post free, by H. H. Warner and Co., Ltd., Australasian Branch, Melbourne, Victoria.

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