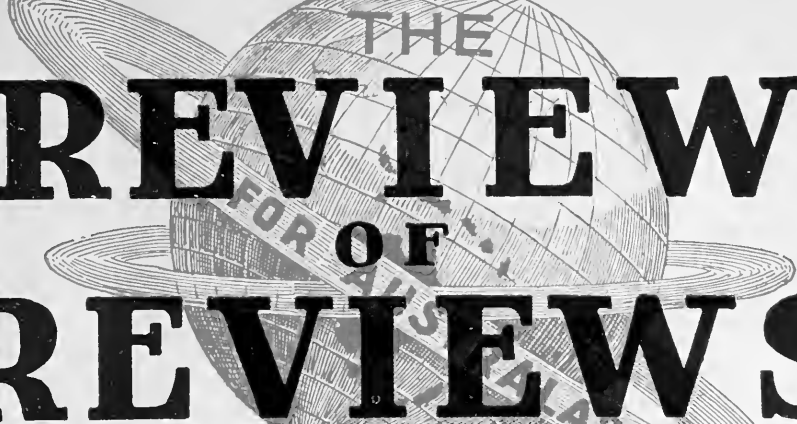




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MARCH, 1913.

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THE  
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OF  
**REVIEWS**



ILLUSTRATED.

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AUSTRALIA, AMERICA, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

NOTES ON WORLD HAPPENINGS.

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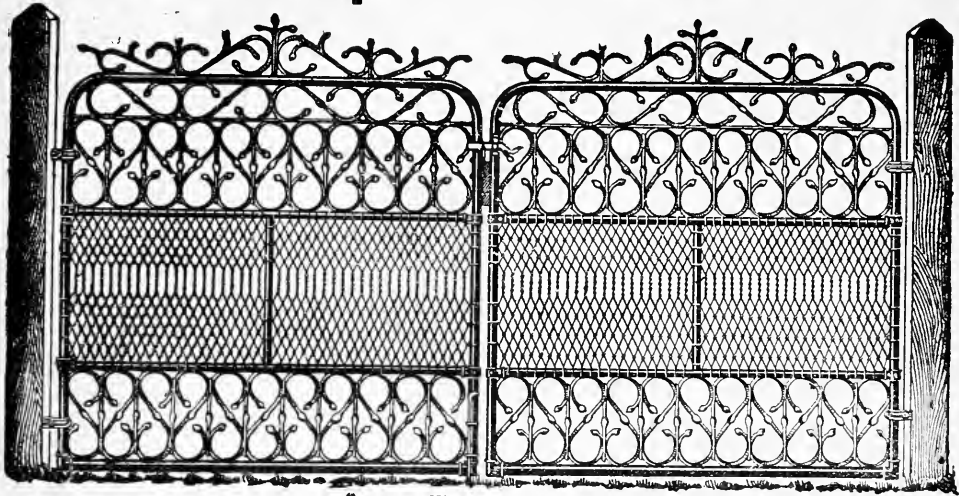


Fig. 172.

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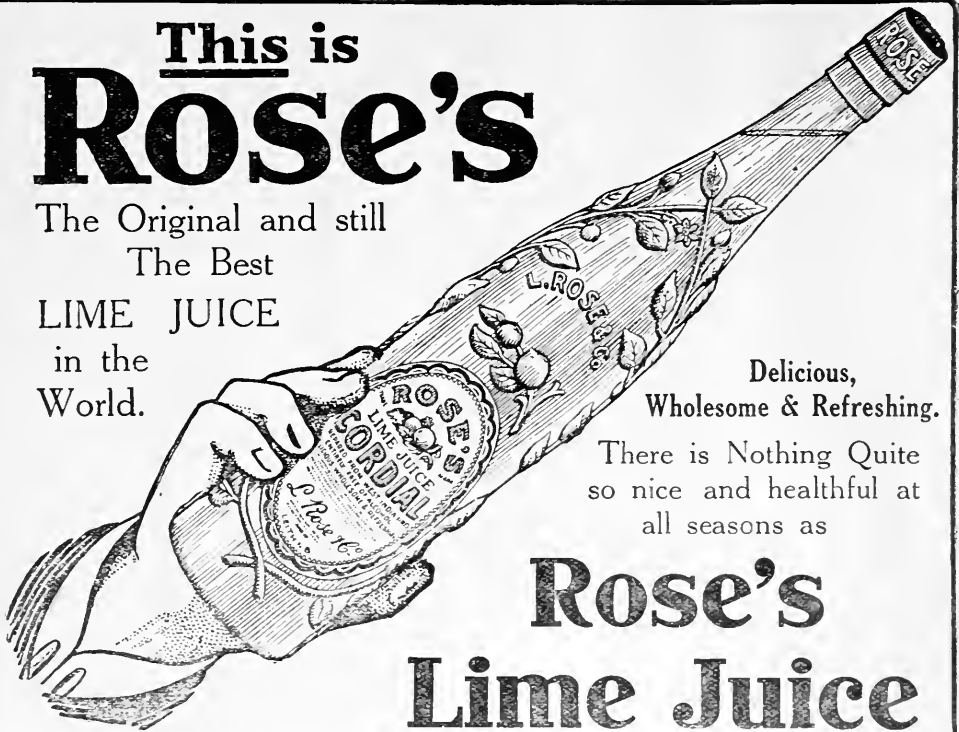
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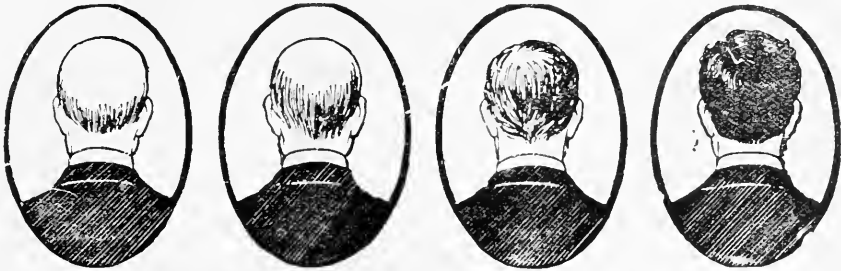
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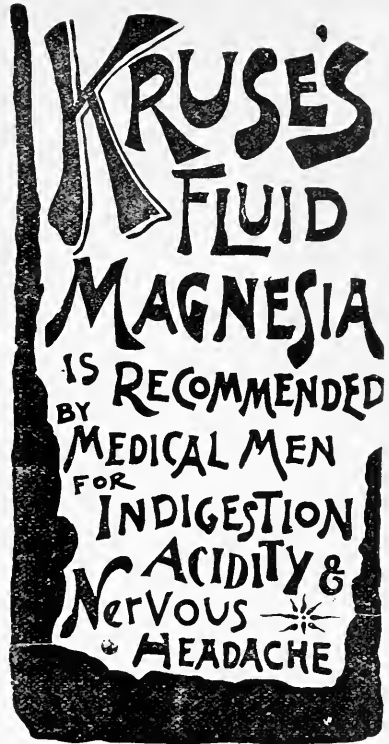
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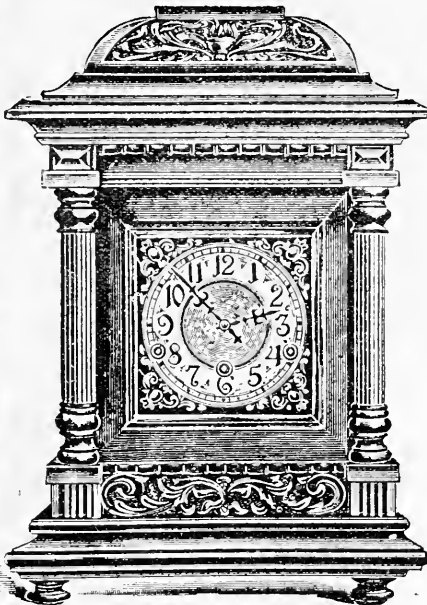


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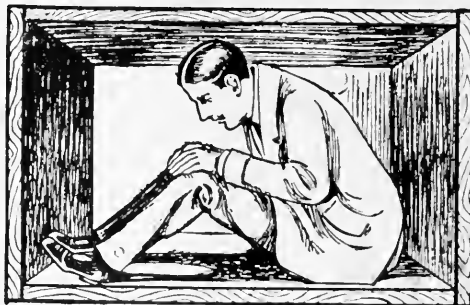
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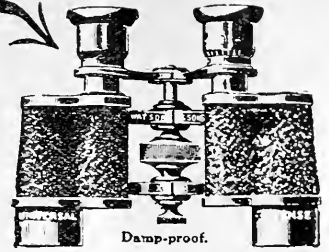
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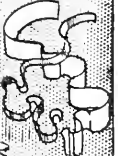
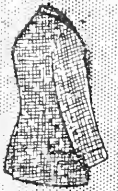
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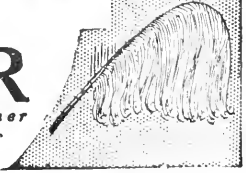
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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR AUSTRALASIA.

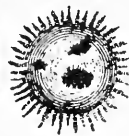
EDITED BY HENRY STEAD.

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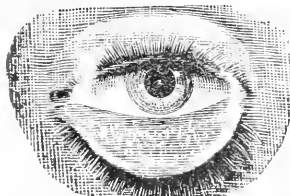
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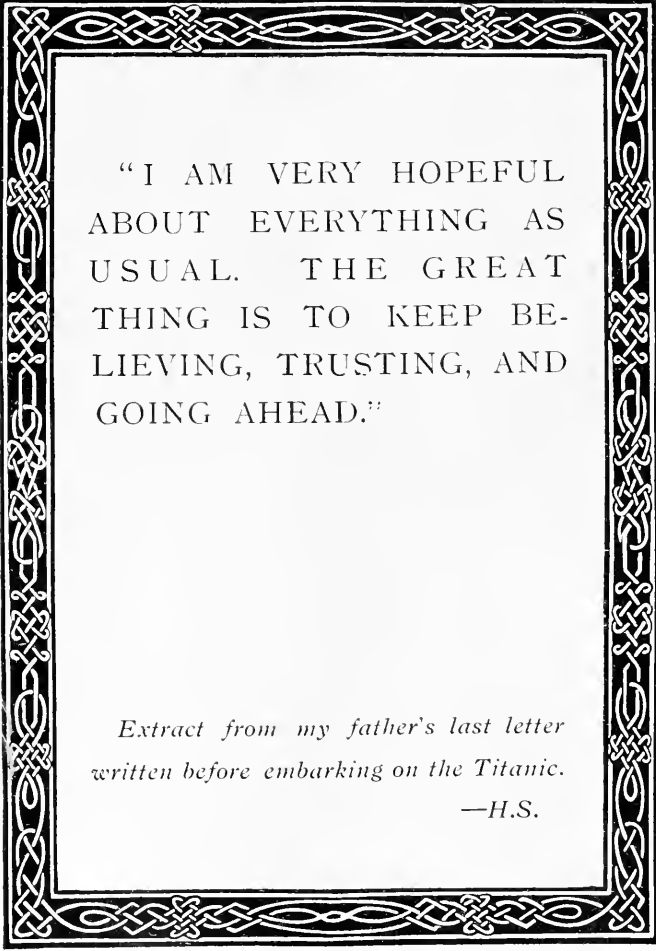
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*Extract from my father's last letter  
written before embarking on the Titanic.*

—H.S.





## AN EDITORIAL FOREWORD.

Twenty-three years ago my father, W. T. Stead, founded the Review of Reviews in London, the first magazine to be issued at the popular price of sixpence. All his friends predicted certain failure, but the journal was a success from the start. A year later he began the independent publication of an American edition in New York, with the able co-operation of Dr. Albert Shaw, whose writings on municipal matters had brought him into the front rank of journalists who get things done. In 1892 he began the Australasian edition of the Review, which was edited by Mr. W. H. Fitchett until 1904, when the latter started a magazine of his own. Undismayed by this secession my father, to use his own phrase, determined to keep the flag flying in Australasia. He left it flying when he went down in the *Titanic*, and I have come out to Australia to nail it firmly to the mast.

Mr. W. H. Judkins, who for so many years occupied the editorial chair, passed away last September. In him I lost a great personal friend, and Australia one of her foremost reformers and social workers. No man is indispensable, but some few are irreplaceable. Since the October number Mr. J. Packer has most ably bridged the gap until my arrival, and contributes some of the notes in the Progress which follows.

I count confidently upon the hearty co-operation and help of those who have been for so long readers of my father's writings. You can help me to realise his ideal and make this magazine as useful and powerful a journal in this country as he made the parent Review in Britain and Dr. Shaw has made the American Review in the States. That, I feel, is the best and finest memorial I can raise to his memory. It would appeal to him far more than statue or tablet, medallion or bust. When he started the Review he determined to work for the unity of the English-speaking race, for the federation of the British Empire. I, too, set before me the ideal of a great Empire, each Dominion therein bound with flexible but unbreakable ties to the other, presenting a solid front to the world, every man and woman in it proud above all of being an Imperial citizen, but realising fully the responsibility this citizenship now entails.

I have had but a couple of weeks since my arrival in Australia to get into the saddle and produce this number, and naturally have not been able to turn it out quite as I should wish. Following numbers will show a great advance. People tell me that Australians do not take any interest in Home politics and European happenings; but I am convinced that this is not so, and that realising the part you must ere long play in the world's politics, a bright and pithy survey of events outside Australasia would be welcomed in the magazine. I have made arrangements with the foremost photographers and illustration firms in England and on the Continent so that we shall be able to put before you each month a large and varied selection of portraits and pictures of men and events all over the world. Topical illustration will, indeed, be one of the chief features of the Review in future.

I shall be glad to have suggestions and letters from any readers about the Review. You know what you want, and I shall try and give it you if you will help me to do so. I intend to make the magazine a truly Australasian one, not associated specially with any one State or party, but standing all the time for Imperial unity. With your co-operation I know I shall succeed.

HENRY STEAD.

*Announcement about the April number will be found on page 26.*



IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE ADRIANOPLE.

Drawn by Frank Dodd, R.I., for the *Graphic*.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY

FOR AUSTRALASIA

HENRY STEAD.

MARCH, 1913.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

### **The Balkan Situation.**

Since the notes on the war were penned in London for our last issue, close on three months have elapsed. Instead of peace, which the armistice of Chatalja foreshadowed, and which it was thought had been practically arranged between the opposing Commanders-in-Chief, the guns are again thundering in Thrace and Albania. Adrianople, ringed with steel, still holds out desperately, despite the rain of shot and shell from the siege guns of the Allies, but famine must ere long compel a surrender. Scutari, with its powerful forts manned by the best of the Sultan's troops, defies all the attempts of the Montenegrins, assisted though they now are by Servian men and guns. Fierce fighting is taking place on the Peninsula of Gallipoli which, rather than the Chatalja lines, is the key to Constantinople. But since the war re-commenced, neither side can claim much advantage, though the Turks are again showing their extraordinary ability for defence so tragically demonstrated behind the hastily made earthworks at Plevna in 1878.

### **The Peace Plenipotentiaries.**

The events which have led up to the present situation are briefly as follows:—On December 3rd an armistice was signed by Turkey and all the Allies except Greece. It arranged for a Conference to discuss the terms of peace, and selected London as the most suitable place of meeting. So to the capital of the British Empire the peace plenipotentiaries journeyed, and met for the first time on December 16th at St. James' Palace, in rooms which had been lent them for the purpose by King George. Mustafa Reshid Pasha was Turkey's chief delegate. A distinguished diplomatist, who had been ambassador in Rome and then in Vienna, and who had already had experience of Peace Conferences, having been one of Turkey's representatives at Ouchy, where peace with Italy was concluded. Bulgaria sent Dr. Daneff, her greatest diplomatist, a man of tremendous force of character, who, with M. Venezelos, is responsible for the creation of the Balkan League, an alliance which until a few months ago was beyond the wildest dreams of the most

optimistic statesman. M. Novakovitch, the Servian delegate, like his colleagues, is a man of great diplomatic experience. Montenegro sent Count Voinovitch, Minister of Justice in the tiny monarchy, which is an insignificant member of the League. M. Venezelos, the chief plenipotentiary from Greece, is the brain of the Balkan League. He is also the creator of modern Greece, and is responsible for the marvellous renaissance of that historic land. Himself of Cretan descent, he was some ten years ago the leading man in that troublous island. Since he left Crete he has devoted himself to the rehabilitation of Greece, and is responsible for the new army and navy which have done so remarkably well in the war.

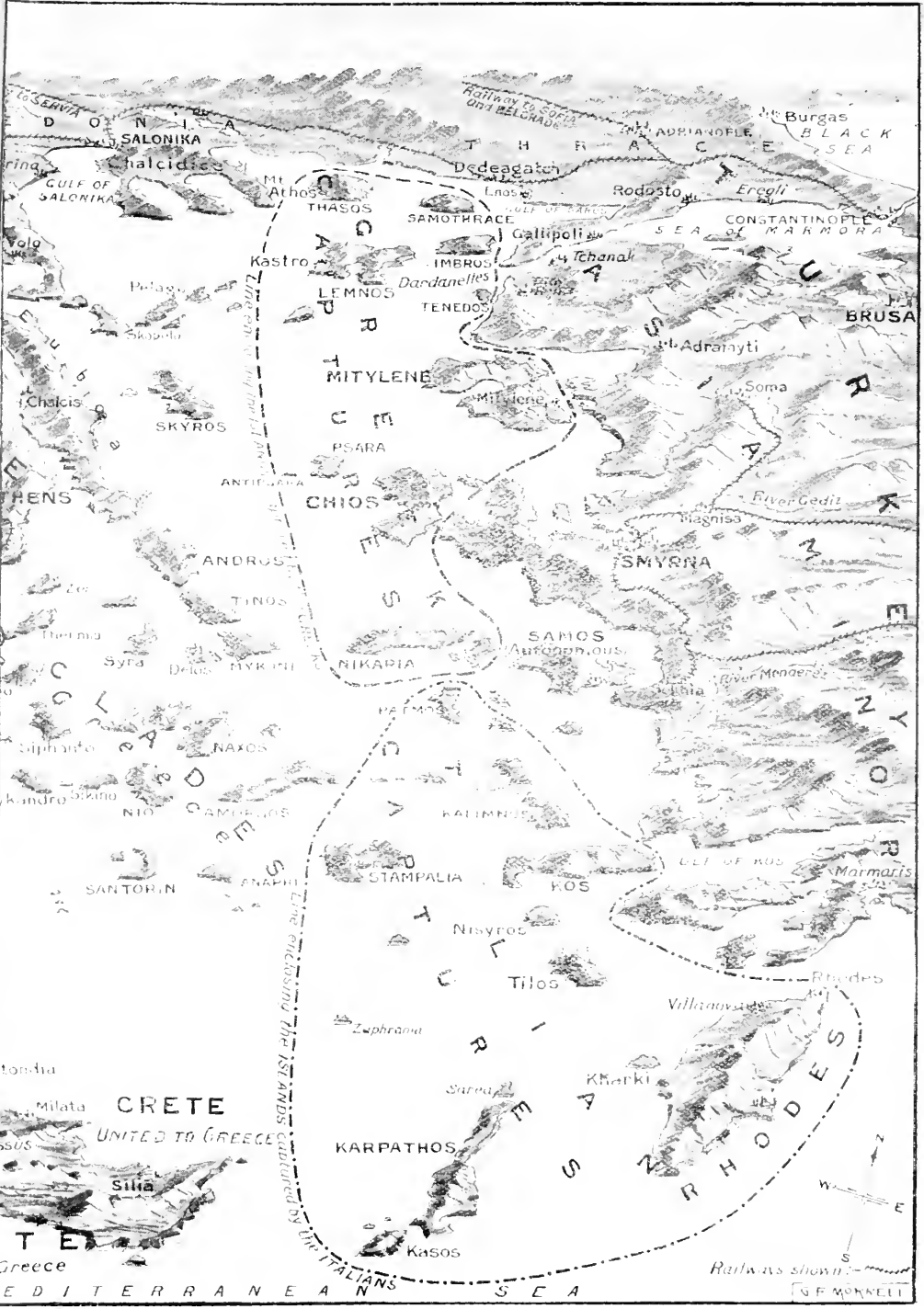
#### **Stumbling Blocks.**

Greece had refused to sign the armistice on the ground that it was suicidal folly to raise the blockade of the Aegean, and thus allow the Turks to provision their armies with munitions and food; so the Turkish delegates would not at first agree to the presence of the Hellenic representatives at the Conference. This difficulty took time to overcome, and it was several days before actual terms of peace were discussed. It was speedily evident that agreement was not likely to be reached. The two chief difficulties were Adrianople and the Aegean Islands. Bulgaria insisted that the beleaguered city, her one-time capital, should be ceded to the Allies, Turkey absolutely refused to hear of it. The Allies also declared that the Islands in the Aegean taken by the Greeks should remain in their hands. Turkey herself probably does not care much about these islands one way or the other, the population being almost entirely Greek, but she was prevented from lightly ceding them by the Great

Powers. The question of these islands some of which have been taken by the Italians and others by the Greeks, vitally affects all those having interests in the Mediterranean. The Powers do not want Turkey to keep the islands so much as they do not want Greece to have them, for fear that the possession of important strategical islands by a small power like Greece, with a weak navy, is probably but the prelude of their passing into the hands of a great power with a strong navy. Thus does the Concert of Europe make more difficult the conclusion of peace, guided by no idea of justice or equity, purely by the expediency of the moment.

#### **The Turks Accept Terms.**

Whilst the representatives of the Balkan States and Turkey were endeavouring to come to terms, another conference, composed of ambassadors of the Great Powers in London, was discussing the situation as it affected Europe. When the Peace Plenipotentiaries reached a state of deadlock over Adrianople the Great Powers stepped in, and on Friday, 17th January presented a note to the Porte, advising the Ottoman Government to give up Adrianople to the Allies, and leave to the Powers the task of deciding the fate of the Aegean Islands. They offered to safeguard Turkish interests in Adrianople, and to guarantee the preservation of mosques and other religious property in the city. The Turkish Government deliberated over this note for several days, but finally a protracted sitting of the Grand Council, composed of some 45 Senators, about 40 civil and military dignitaries, and the heir apparent, decided to agree in substance to the suggestions of the Powers, provided these would guarantee that the Balkan League made no further demands. Europe rejoiced, but instead of this resolve of the Coun-



THE ISLANDS OF THE AEGEAN SEA.

The object of the ambitions of the Great Powers, Greece and Turkey alike.

cil bringing about the hoped-for peace, it precipitated a coup d'etat in Constantinople, which, leading to the rupture of negotiations, again plunged the Balkans into war.

#### **Enver Bey Once More.**

Enver Bey, who took so prominent a part in the coup d'etat of 1909, which set Mohammed V. on the throne and forced representative Government on an apathetic and unwilling Turkey, again appeared on the scene. During the interval he had been directing operations against the Italians in Tripoli with a success that made him the idol of the populace in Turkey. The day following the decision to abandon Adrianople the young general, mounted on a white horse, and followed by several officers, rode through cheering crowds to the Porte, and demanded to see the Grand Vizier, aged Kiamil Pasha. He met the Cabinet in the Council Chamber, and, stating that the nation would not endure the loss of Adrianople, demanded the immediate resignation of the Ministry. The Vizier complied with that request, and handed his formal resignation to Enver Bey, who took it at once to the astonished Sultan. The same evening Mahmud Merket Pasha was appointed Grand Vizier, the equivalent of our Prime Minister, and Minister of War. The other new Ministers were all men determined to continue the war rather than cede Adrianople. We have always come to regard revolutions in Asiatic countries as bringing death and turmoil in their train. It is remarkable how bloodlessly everything was carried out, both on this occasion and in 1909. It is all the more regrettable that one prominent man did lose his life, the redoubtable Nizam Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish armies. The Young Turks did not seek to kill him, but he appears to have been shot in a *melée* precipitated out-

side the Council Chamber by his aide-de-camp firing upon Enver Bey's party.

#### **Hostilities Renewed.**

Severe fighting took place in the Chatalja lines between the soldiers devoted to Nizam Pasha and the Young Turks, but it was practically over by the time the Allies received the reply of the new Government to their demands. The Ottoman note stipulated the retention of the principal part of Adrianople, agreed to dismantle the fortifications, but insisted upon Turkish sovereignty over the Aegean Islands. The Allies thereupon broke off negotiations, and gave notice of the termination of the armistice. On February 3rd the thunder of the guns once more took up the mighty diapason of war, and an impotent Europe looked on in alarm as the armies met again in deadly grip, fearing that ere long war—red war—might burst out all along the bristling frontiers of those powers, who, to secure peace, make even greater and more costly preparation for furious strife. It was only when the Peace delegates left London that it was learned that one of the demands of the Allies had been a war indemnity of £40,000,000. The general view of diplomats was that the Turkish reply was by no means so unreasonable as the Allies took it to be, but offered a real basis for a settlement.

#### **A Case of Stale Mate.**

Adrianople still holds out, despite the efforts of Bulgars and Serbs. At Scutari the Turks have taken the offensive, and inflicted severe loss on the Montenegrins and Servians, who infest the place. The Montenegrins are little more than guerilla fighters, and are not fitted for regular siege operations. The opposing armies watch each other at Chatalja, where the Allies wisely refrain from breaking themselves against

the formidable Turkish lines. Fierce-fighting is taking place on the peninsula of Gallipoli, which now is the key to Constantinople. Izzet Pasha, who is in supreme command of the Sultan's troops, sent Enver Bey, at the head of 60,000 troops, to land at Ergeli, on the sea of Marmora, with the object of taking the investing army before Chatalja in the rear. A very obvious piece of strategy frustrated by the Bul-

#### The Value of Sea Power.

This war has again demonstrated the immense importance of control of the sea. The Allies owe far more to the Greek fleet than is generally recognised. The command of the sea was vital to them in the last campaign. It enabled the Hellenic fleet to bottle up the Turkish ships in the Sea of Marmora. It has left the sea free to the Greek transports, which have poured men,



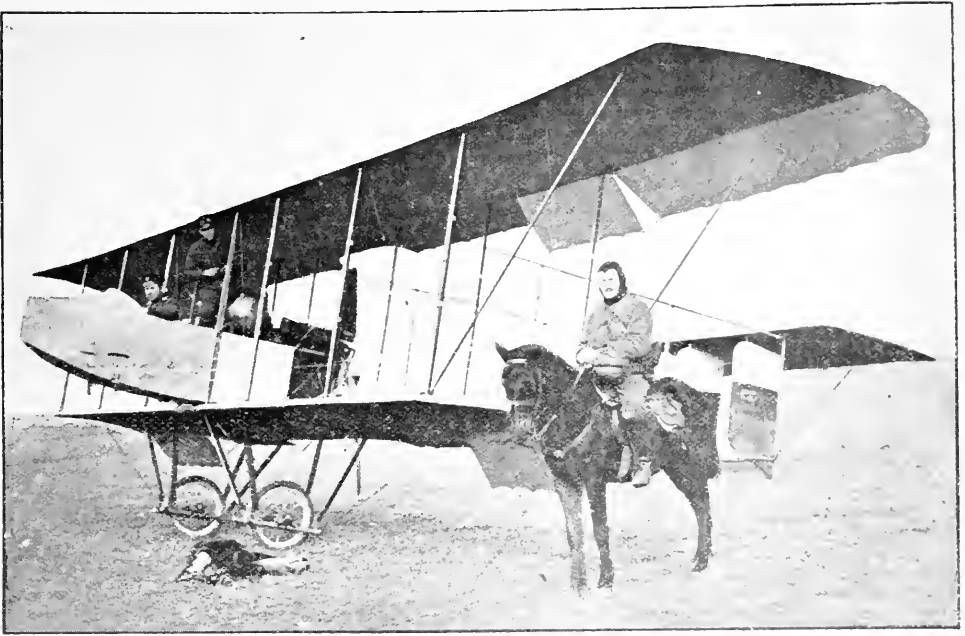
#### WATCHING A CITY STARVE!

Servian troops in the trenches before Adrianople.

garians, who forced the Turks back to their ships with severe loss. The Allies will make every endeavour to capture the Turkish forts in Gallipoli, as these give control of the Dardanelles. Once in possession of this strait, they have Constantinople at their mercy, for the Greek battleships could enter the Sea of Marmora, sweep away the Ottoman fleet, and have the "Pearl of the East" defenceless before their guns.

munitions of war, and food supplies into Thrace. Almost all the Greek merchantmen, second in numbers in the Eastern Mediterranean only to the British, have been requisitioned for this purpose. The fleet prevented any coal being landed for the Turkish railways, and thus paralysed the Ottoman transport throughout Asia Minor, delaying in consequence for many weeks the arrival of reinforcements of seasoned troops to the ill-trained and





THE AEROPLANE IN WAR.

[Turner's.]

The aviator, Burns, who is flying for the Bulgarians with his machine. Burns on horseback.

badly-equipped Turkish armies in the field. In a way it is a wonderful romance, for the Allies owe this command of the sea entirely to the patriotism of one man, a Greek millionaire. Had he lived he could have looked over a changed map of Europe and have said, "This is my work." It shows, too, the immense value of one powerful ship. This patriot devoted his private fortune to building a Dreadnought cruiser, which he presented to the Greek nation, and it is the fear of this battleship which has rendered the Turkish fleet powerless. Had it not been there the Sultan's ships ought to have been able to destroy those of the Greeks—would have made the attempt, at any rate.

#### What of the Future?

So many factors, of which little is known, play important parts in the ultimate results which may follow the war, that any forecast of what may happen is difficult. One or two points

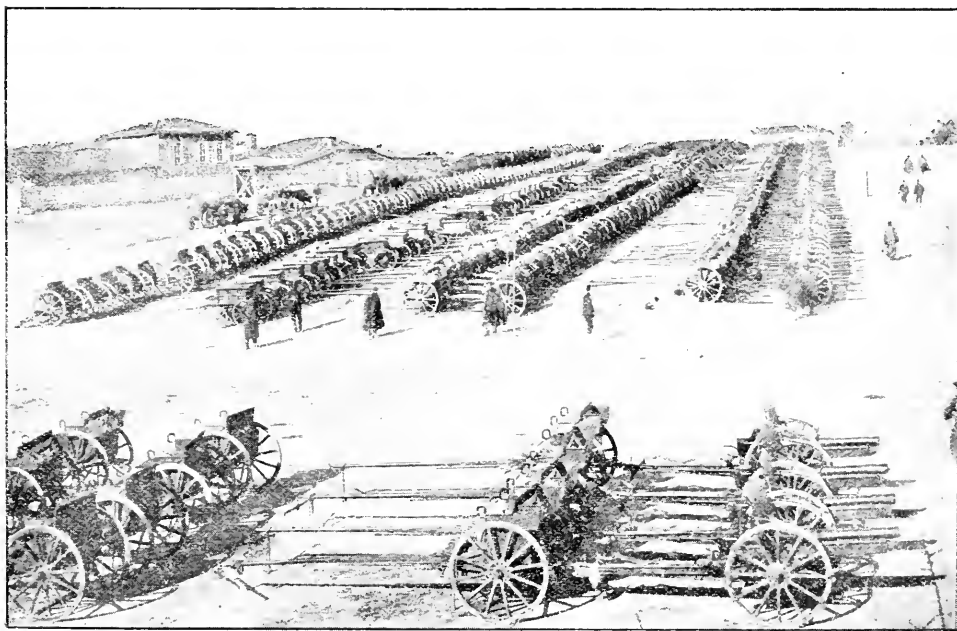
should always be borne in mind, though. The Allies at the beginning of the war put almost every man they possessed into the field; the Turks, on the other hand, have been able to bring up heavy reinforcements until it is stated that no less than 800,000 men are in arms beneath the crescent banner. Adrianople will probably fall; it cannot be reinforced and must starve, but it is very improbable that the Allies will quickly be able to capture Gallipoli, into which men can be thrown from the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, or Chatalja, greatly strengthened during the armistice. The longer the war continues the worse it is for the Allies, who must find it increasingly difficult to maintain their armies in the field. This difficulty is chiefly one of finance. Neither Turks nor Allies have any money, but the former seem to be able to get along better without it than their opponents. These must rely upon borrowing, and loans can only be

raised by the consent of the Great Powers. It is this control of money which means that in the long run the apparently impotent concert of Europe will dominate the situation, and arrange matters without much regard for anyone except the convenience of its own members. The real danger lies in the probability of grave dissensions between the Powers themselves. We can speculate as to how much territory Turkey will retain in Europe—that the progress of the war will determine—but there is little doubt whatever happens that she will remain at Constantinople, and control the Gallipolitan Peninsula. Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria will all be united in desiring a neutralised Dardanelles on the lines of the Suez Canal, and they will probably succeed in inducing Austria to agree to this for some *quid pro quo*.

#### Roumania Steps In.

Whilst the Peace Conference was dragging on Roumania suddenly demanded from Bulgaria compensation

for her neutrality in the war, and mobilised her army to give more power to her claims. These now appear to be likely of peaceful adjustment, although at one time war between the two states seemed imminent. Roumania has played a peculiar part during the war. Before it began she held the key to the situation. This was recognised at Sofia, and King Ferdinand made proposals to Roumania with a view to securing co-operation, and offering promises if she would remain neutral. Encouraged by the representatives of the Triple Alliance, who believed that the Allies would be defeated by Turkey, the Roumanian Government decided to wait and get better terms. The war did not go as expected, consequently Roumania is in a difficult position. She has, it is true, been able to squeeze Bulgaria, but the method of doing so will leave a bitter taste behind, and the new frontier will be a rankling sore between the two states in future. Just



Turkish guns captured by the Bulgarians, stored at Kirk Kilisse.

[*Topical.*]

now Russia is far more friendly towards Servia than towards Bulgaria, and it seems inevitable that Roumania will forsake the Triple Alliance for closer understanding with Russia. In European military circles, by the way, the opinion is held that, judging by the results of the present war, the Bulgarian army is a much less formidable one on modern lines than that of Servia.

#### **Revolution in Mexico.**

As long as General Diaz was President of Mexico, the country was tranquil. That iron-handed dictator had a drastic way with insurgents and their like. With his deposition Mexico entered into a new phase reminiscent, indeed, of the pre-Diaz regime, where every so-called presidential election was the occasion of a civil war. Signor Madero became President a year ago after he had carried through a successful revolution, and expelled the aged Diaz. His rule, although he had the whole-hearted support of Mr. Taft's Government, has been much broken by local disturbances, and ere long the expected happens, and he is deposed. The leaders in the movement which caused his fall were Felix Diaz, nephew of the ex-President, and General Reyes. The latter, some nine years ago, became too popular and powerful a man to suit Porfirio Diaz, who practically banished him to be Governor of a distant state. He was shot in the street fighting between the President's troops and the followers of Felix Diaz. To him succeeded General Huerta, the head of the Federal Forces. He it was who made victory certain for the insurgents, and arrested Madero. Huerta proclaimed himself provisional President, but will hardly retain the post long. The actual occupant of the Presidential chair is, however, a small matter, compared with the view the

United States may have to take of the whole question. No American desires to annex Mexico; he does not want another Philippines hung round his neck. But American business interests are very great in Mexico, and very unwillingly the States may be compelled to intervene with armed force. If she does she will have her hands full, because, although each faction in the Latin republic hates the others, they all hate and fear their big sister in the north still more. It is to be hoped, for the sake of peace in America, that some man strong enough to take a permanent seat in the Presidential chair speedily appears. Mexico does not seem ripe yet to be ruled on Constitutional lines—a dictatorship appears inevitable. The whole country is seething with unrest, and is over-run with guerilla bands.

#### **The Death of Madero.**

That the deposed President should have been shot is deplorable. It is stated that friends tried to rescue him en route to the prison, where he was being conveyed at the suggestion of the United States Minister, and that he and the Vice-President, Suarez, lost their lives in the fracas. Although his disappearance will, no doubt, be welcomed by Huerta and his friends, it is improbable that the ex-President was murdered by their orders. The United States can hardly interfere on the ground that those in power executed him without a fair trial, as President Taft had threatened to do if such action had taken place. His death will not endanger the relations of the two countries, as it was, or can be made to appear to have been, accidental. Madero had a remarkable career. He was a dreamer, a clever soldier, a lawyer, and a successful cotton grower, a millionaire and a spiritualist. He ever dreamed dreams for the regenera-



LORD OF ALL HE SURVEYS.

[Topical.]

Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria surveying the City of Kavalla from the Ruins of Alexander the Great.

tion of his country, but his very efforts have left it in a more distracted state than ever before.

#### A Halt in Naval Armaments.

Mr. Winston Churchill's offer with regard to the proportion of battleships has now been accepted by Admiral von Tirpitz. That is to say, Germany is prepared to adopt a naval standard of ten German to sixteen British capital ships for the next few years. It is a great thing to have arrived at such an understanding. Attempts have been made by British statesmen to reach agreement with Germany on the matter since Campbell Bannerman's time, especially during the Hague Conference in 1907, but without success. This does not keep to the policy of laying down two keels to one, but it does give us a substantial balance, 35 to 23, in 1915.

A difficult problem will be that of the three Canadian Dreadnoughts, the vote for which was agreed to in the Parliament at Ottawa on February 28, although whether they are to be added to the Imperial Navy or are to form part of a Canadian fleet, is still being rather acrimoniously discussed throughout the whole of Canada. If given, are these or are these not to be included in the English ships? From the German point of view they will be. They become part of the British Fleet. We, for instance, would insist upon reckoning in any capital ship given by a German colony, supposing any of these "places in the sun" ever became wealthy enough to make the present. Germany certainly will consider herself justified in counting these gift ships.

#### The New France.

The wonderful revival of France during the last few years is no doubt

directly responsible for the enormous increase in the German military estimates. She intends adding 30,000 men to her standing army, and is voting the huge sum of £40,000,000 to be spent in military expansion during the next four years. Already the burden of taxation is almost more than she can bear, but until some understanding between the powers is arrived at to limit armaments, this insensate squandering of treasure and personal liberty must continue. No wonder those who have experienced this terrible competition see with regret the younger Britons entering so lightly into the race. France's reply to the German increase was prompt and vigorous. In addition to her normal military vote she has decided to spend no less a sum than £23,000,000 during the next few years on her army. In M. Poincaré, elected on the second ballot, she has a strong President, who will take a far more active part in affairs than M. Fallières ever did. A famous lawyer before he took to active political life, M. Poincaré has been an undoubted success as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Briand, who succeeds him as Premier, as he preceded him, is also a man of character, although his personal reputation is not so high as that of the new President. The appointment of M. Delcassé, France's most able Minister, to be ambassador at St. Petersburg shows that the Franco-Russian Alliance is stronger than ever. In view of the possibility of a general European war this move on the part of France will not be without its effect on the Triple Alliance. It is significant to learn that this has been renewed two years before such renewal was due.

#### **Ministerial Changes in Germany.**

Quick changes have taken place at the German Foreign Office. Herr von

Kiderlin Waechter, Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly in December. He became very prominent in the Agadir affair, and in the negotiations with France which followed when Moroccan affairs were being settled, without any reference, by the way, to Morocco itself. He was succeeded by Herr von Jago, the German Ambassador at Rome, who had hardly taken office before he had to resign owing to ill-health. The newly-appointed Ambassador to Italy, Herr von Flotow, has taken up the portfolio. It is a curious fact that the legation in Rome generally supplies the Fatherland with capable ministers, the most notable being the late Chancellor, Von Bulow.

#### **The Tragedy of Captain Scott.**

A shudder of horror ran round the world when on February 10th the Terra Nova returned to New Zealand and reported that Captain Scott and four gallant companions had perished on their way back from the Pole. So stirred were the hearers of the dread news that many absolutely refused to credit it. It was only when confirmation came from Commander Evans of the Terra Nova, via London, that it was believed. The tragedy cast a gloom for days everywhere, and Scott's last words, penned as he lay dying in his tent only 11 miles from one of the food depots he had left on his journey South, have rung round the world. "Surely, surely, a great and rich country like ours will see that those who depend upon us are properly cared for." The answer has been spontaneous the world over, but, as usual, Australia led the way. The universal sympathy for the bereaved wives and families of the indomitable explorers can fortunately find some practical expression and Captain Scott's last wish will be amply realised. Captain Scott and his companions did



Photo.]

THE LATE CAPTAIN R. F. SCOTT, R.N.

[Humphries.

actually reach the South Pole—on January 18th, 1912—where they found Captain Amundsen's records placed there by the gallant Norwegian a month before—on December 19th, 1911. It was on their return journey that disaster overtook them. Petty Officer Evans broke down, and greatly hindered the progress of the party, who refused to leave him. He was dragged painfully along on a sledge by his comrades till he succumbed on February 17th. Captain Oates, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, was injured, and realising that all must perish if they tried to save him, quietly walked forth to his death in the furious blizzard. Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson and Lieutenant Bowers struggled onwards, but human endurance could bear no more and on March 27 they died in their sleeping bags in the tent which sheltered them from the fierce winds and extraordinary cold, which were together responsible for the tragic termination of a brilliant achievement. There they were found by the search party eight months later—November 10th, 1912—and they lie buried 'neath a cross raised by their sorrowing comrades. There let us hope they will remain, the cross a silent monument to those who have greatly dared and greatly won, counting not the cost if they could but add somewhat to the advancement of science, the elucidation of the unknown. Captain Scott's diary will always be one of the most remarkable documents in exploration literature, and the way in which these dying men clung to their scientific records and specimens is perhaps the most touching thing in the whole inspiring story of self-sacrifice.

#### **Further Toll of the Antarctic.**

A further tragedy has occurred in the Antarctic, which ice-girt land is in-

deed exacting a heavy toll on those who are endeavouring to read its secrets. Dr. Mawson reported by wireless from the headquarters of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, Commonwealth Bay, Antarctica, via Macquarie Island, that two of his comrades had lost their lives. These were Lieutenant Nimis and Dr. Mertz. The former, an Englishman, had been engaged in survey work, the latter, a Swiss, was an expert in the use of skis, and had biological experience. Both had been in Antarctic regions before. Dr. Mawson's expedition originally consisted of thirty-two men, five from South Australia, five from Victoria, nine from New South Wales, four from New Zealand, and one each from Queensland and Tasmania. The rest of the party were Europeans. The expedition is unique in that it has been in communication with the world by means of wireless, a station having been established at Macquarie Island when the *Aurora* took the expedition south in December, 1911. Dr. Mawson contemplates remaining another winter on Adelie land.

#### **The End of the Food Taxers.**

At a time when the Unionist party had most need of showing a united front to the Government during the discussions of the Home Rule Bill, it was rent in twain by a fierce controversy over the questions of Tariff Reform and Preference. The dissensions in the party had been smoothed over by Mr. Balfour, who stated that no alteration in the fiscal policy of Great Britain would take place until the question had been submitted to the electors by referendum. Mr. Bonar Law threw over this pledge, and proposed that the colonial States should give their suggestions. This idea was unanimously scouted throughout the Empire. I was in Lan-

cashire at the time, and noted the despair of local Unionists when their leaders stated that tariff reform was to be the first plank of their platform. The Northern Unionists will never stand it, they declared, nor have they. The Bolton election called an imperative halt to the leaders, who appear to have thought food taxes not only necessary but popular. For some weeks the party was reft by dissensions, rumours of Mr. Law's and Lord Lausdowne's resignations were on every tongue, but finally emerged a more or less united company, which had definitely abandoned any idea of a tax on food stuff, and professed unbounded confidence in Mr. Bonar Law as leader. True, he is now the only possible head of the distracted party, but the country can have little faith in a man who so often would and then he wouldn't. He himself told a story some time ago which only too ironically fits his own position now. "I remember," said he, "hearing a man who was seen following a band of robbers, and was asked by a friend, 'Why are you following these men?' 'I must follow them,' he said, 'I am their leader.'"

#### **Austin Chamberlain Beaten.**

In a speech to his constituents—manly, and even pathetic—Mr. Chamberlain confessed himself a beaten man. Although he himself stood by the old flag, he had to admit a widespread movement throughout the country for the abandonment of food taxes. This throwing overboard of any suggestion of a duty on foodstuffs has practically killed Preference. Tariff reformers have always been pledged not to put any duty on raw products such as wool, cotton, iron ore, etc., and now any scheme for taxing grain, meat and other edibles has been squashed. They can now only advocate a tariff on manufactured articles

which they have admitted is in itself of little value. If protection were definitely out of the way, "not only dead," as Beaconsfield said, "but damned," the Unionist party's chances at the next election should be brighter. To judge from the bye-election at Chorley, where the Tory majority was materially reduced, the electors do not put over much faith in the declared abandonment of taxes on food by the Tory chiefs, and regard it merely as a political move. One thing is certain, with the millstone of tariff reform round its neck, the Unionist party can never hope to reach the haven of office.

#### **The Insurance Act.**

The Insurance Act, which Mr. Bonar Law declared could never come into operation, has got well under weigh. Last year it was pay, pay, pay, and much dissatisfaction was expressed, but this year the benefits not only to employees, but also to employers, are already making the Act popular. Seldom has any measure been subjected to such fierce criticism and gross misrepresentation, but Mr. Lloyd George sat tight, and won through. Everyone who has studied the Act realised that directly the benefits began to be experienced, the opposition clamour against it would collapse like a pricked bubble. No fewer than 14,000,000 persons are insured under the Act. The cost to the State this year is about £4,000,000, the workers and employers between them paying £14,000,000. The opposition of the doctors has been overcome. To secure their co-operation was another remarkable achievement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose reputation as a conciliator was unique when at the Board of Trade.

#### **Home Rule for Ireland.**

The third reading of this much-discussed measure, passed the House of



Commons by the decisive majority of 110. It then went to the House of Lords, where it had short shrift. Their Lordships also vetoed the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill, which passed the Lower House with a majority of 107. The Parliament Act of 1911 provides that a Bill which passes through the House of Commons in three successive sessions, whether in the same Parliament or not, and is rejected by the Lords, may become an Act without the consent of the Upper House, provided that two years have elapsed between the date of the second reading when first passed, and the date it passes finally. This means, that if the present Government remains in power, these Bills will become law early in 1915. Until that date Mr. Asquith can count upon the solid support of the Irish party in the House. Hitherto, the Prime Minister has been twitted by the Opposition with receiving his orders from Mr. Redmond; he now, in the nature of things, has the Nationalist leader in his pocket.

#### Labour Unrest at Home.

Last year it was anticipated that much labour unrest would be shown in Great Britain during 1913. Everything is booming at home, and demands by workmen, when orders were flowing in, and had to be completed, were likely to be granted. The prophets appear to have been correct, and trouble is already beginning. The difficulties on the railways at home are chiefly due to the refusal of many of the companies to recognise the Railway-men's Unions. It is significant to note, though, that it is on the North-Eastern Railway where the Unions are recognised, that most troubles occur, followed generally by strikes. The present crisis is on the Midland Railway, over the dismissal of a guard. This is to be made a test case, and will, perhaps, involve a general strike of railway workers, which will paralyse the entire trade of the country. A week's strike will disorganise industry entirely for a month, and its effects will be felt throughout the year. The difficulty confronting the Union executives is, that whilst all enlightened officials desire to arrive at settlement by negotiation, their members are not disposed to follow this advice. A local strike takes place—against the express instructions of the executive—and immediately the whole Union is dragged in. This was the case in the shipbuilding strike recently, which resulted in a lock-out; in the "right-to-get-drunk" railway strike of last year, and, indeed, in most of the recent strikes, except that of the miners. Workmen at home are more and more refusing to be guided by their own chiefs, and the results must be disastrous to them. Northumberland coal miners threaten to strike against the three-shift system, which is the direct result of the Eight Hours Act, passed



WHO'S AFRAID?

(Reproduced by arrangement with the Proprietors of *Punch*, London.)

owing to pressure from the men themselves. This Act, by the way, is now by no means popular with them. There will, it is feared, be a general strike in the shipbuilding trade, if the men get out of hand, or the negotiations which will shortly take place between their executive and the masters prove futile.

#### **The White Slave Traffic.**

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, which became law last year because of pressure brought to bear on the Government by those who regarded its passing as the best and most suitable memorial to my father, has already had gratifying results in England. The great number of prosecutions which have taken place under the Act is sufficient proof that the Amendment in the law was badly needed. The British capital has been for years a clearing house for the abominable and brutal traffickers who, before the passing of the Act, were almost immune from arrest or punishment. Hundreds of these procureurs and pimps have fled the country, for the cat has more terror to them than imprisonment, and the Courts at home have been availing themselves of the new provisions, which authorise the infliction of corporal punishment, in addition to incarceration. The maximum sentence allowed is two years' hard labour, and at last a wholesome dread for their own criminal skins has taken possession of these shameless men and women. The Act did not contain provision for further raising the age of consent, which has remained at sixteen years, to which it was increased from thirteen, as a direct result of my father's Maiden Tribute campaign in 1885. Ere long, though the efforts of those who are endeavouring to protect the womanhood of Britain promises to be successful, and when a Bill dealing with this matter is

finally introduced, it will become law, despite the efforts of Sir Frederick Banbury and his ilk to shelve any such reform for all time.

#### **South African Crisis.**

General Botha, finding it impossible to continue in office any longer with General Hertzog, resigned in December. It is an open secret that the two men never spoke to one another, so bitter was the feeling between them. Lord Gladstone asked Botha to form another Government, which he succeeded in doing, but General Hertzog immediately began a campaign against the policy of his former colleagues. He was joined by General de Wet and other leaders of the back-block Boers. I found a general anticipation in Capetown that Botha's stop-gap Government would manage to hold together till the elections, but would not survive the poll. None of the three parties would have a clear majority, and a coalition would have to be formed under the leadership of General Botha. The chief difference between the Premier and his quondam colleague is that, whilst Botha is all for Imperial unity and the welding of Dutch and English into one nation, Hertzog desires the Taal preserved, taught in schools and used in the Law Courts, and generally is in favour of emphasising rather than extinguishing racial differences. He has a solid following amongst the farming Boers.

#### **The Federal Elections.**

It has been at last arranged that the Federal Elections are to take place on May 31st. The Liberals have a programme, but guard it very jealously and do not propose to discover it to the expectant electors until a couple of months before the poll takes place. This seems a short-sighted policy, for to be merely negative and anti-every-

thing, is never a winning line to take, and causes electors to assume merely a desire for office on the part of the "outs." The fight will be in effect between Unification and the present Federation as provided for by the Constitution, and will rage chiefly over the

both sides, which differ so greatly as to add materially to the general confusion. I hope next month to publish an entirely impartial summary of the Federal financial situation, which will enable readers to get a true idea of the real position.



GENERAL BOTHA ON THE STEPS OF HIS HOUSE IN PRETORIA. *Topical.*

In front: General Louis Botha and Mrs. Botha. Behind: Mr. Gert Botha (brother of General) and Mrs. Steyne (sister of Mrs. Botha).

Referenda. The financial excursions of the present Government are sure to be fiercely attacked. It is difficult to grasp what present Federal commitments will ultimately involve, or to discover the actual state of affairs at the Exchequer to-day. Plenty of figures and statistics are being produced by

#### The New High Court Judges.

The latest appointments to the High Court Bench came as a surprise, but not as a sensation. Persistent rumours, some of them ugly ones, had prepared the public for more than a surprise, but as has often happened during the lifetime of the present Commonwealth Gov-

ernment, there came a pleasant disappointment. The Government are to be congratulated on both the method and character of the appointments. None of them is open to the charge of a political appointment, and in each case the distinction is deserved. Both Mr. Justice Powers and Mr. Justice Piddington are native-born Australians. Mr. Powers, who is 60 years of age, and ten years senior to Mr. Piddington, is a native of Queensland. Mr. Piddington is a native of Bathurst. There are other similarities of circumstance. Mr. Powers is an old Brisbane Grammar School boy, and Mr. Piddington an old Sydney Grammar School boy. Both were abroad when their appointments were announced. Mr. Powers was in London, engaged in the preparation of the case of the Commonwealth Government in the Coal Vend and Sugar Commission cases. Mr. Piddington was on holiday in Europe, but is understood to be on his way home. Apart from the three gentlemen appointed—viz., Messrs. Justices Duffy, Powers and Piddington—we have it on the authority of the Attorney-General that Sir John Gordon, of South Australia, was the only gentleman who was offered the honour.

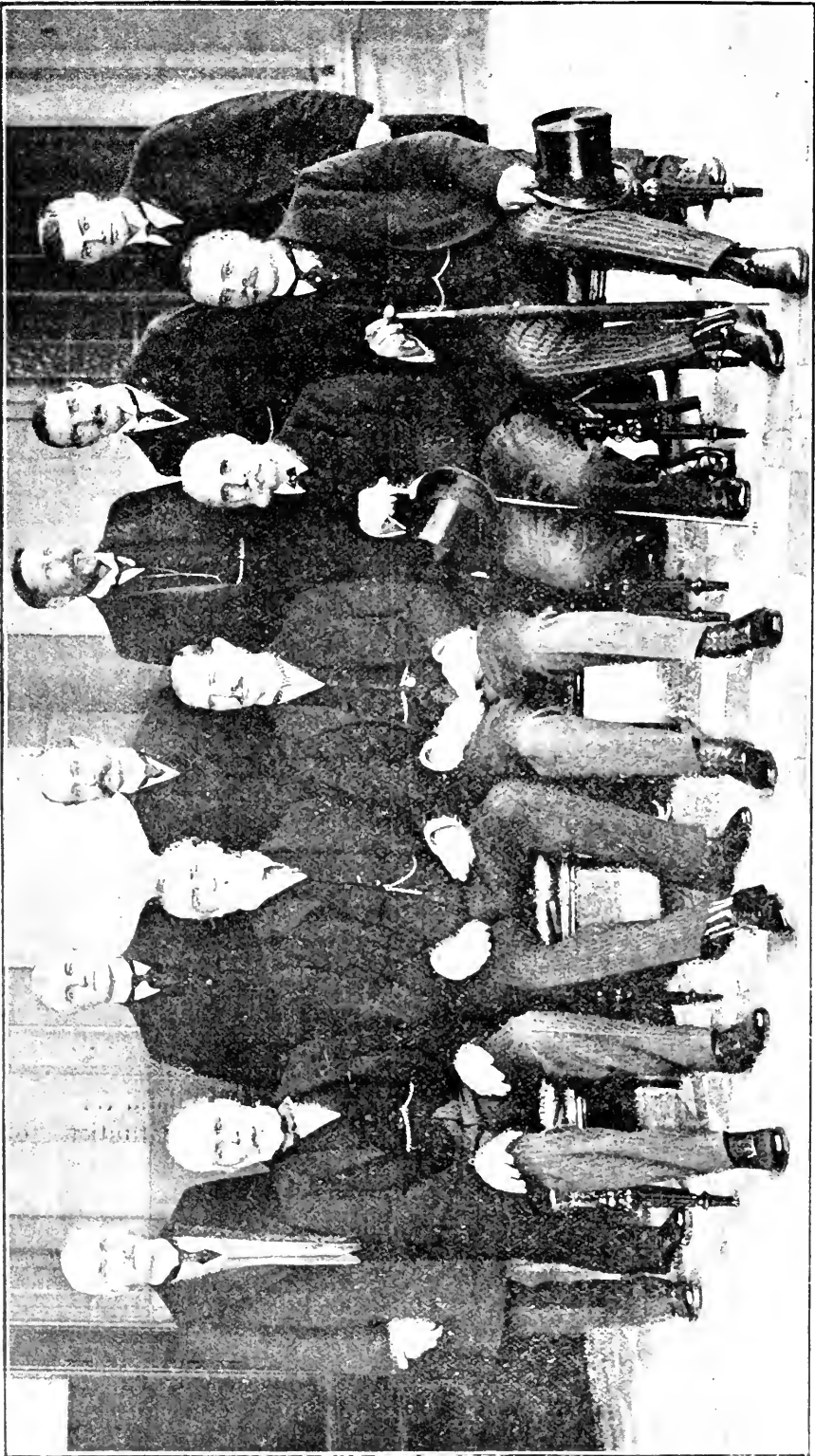
#### Which Gauge?

Mr. Fisher on February 12th turned the first sod at the Kalgoorlie end of the projected transcontinental railway which will ere long connect Western Australia with the Eastern States. The Prime Minister did not refer to what is really the most vital question, namely, the gauge to be used on the railway, no doubt considering it fully settled. Unless future generations use other methods of travel than railways, they will greatly censure those who decided on the English 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. No one who has journeyed from

Sydney to Melbourne—merely desiring to be as comfortable as possible, and unbiassed by State patriotism—but would vote every time for the wide 5 ft. 3 in. gauge which makes possible the roomy carriages of Victoria. Such a traveller, if he had been in America, would have heard the bitter lament of railway men, that the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge was universal there, and that its maximum load was now reached. Would have heard their comments, too, on a new country which might have profited by their experience, and adopted a wider gauge, but thinking rather of present expediency than of future generations, had thrown away the chance. Our traveller, ignorant of State jealousies, or mileage to be converted, and looking only to the convenience of posterity, would, without hesitation, advise the wider gauge for Australia, and answer the objections of whatever States have not got it by contending that alterations which were to benefit the whole Commonwealth should be paid for by all Australians, no matter in what State they lived. The question is one in which the development of this great country is largely bound up.

#### Sitting Tight.

The political winds in New South Wales may blow where they list, but the McGowen Government are evidently bent on sitting tight, and running the full length of their constitutional term until the Spring. No Government ever sat upon a more slender majority, and even Mr. Speaker Willis, whose acrobatic politics gave Mr. McGowen his first sense of security, is reported to have declared that the Government no longer represent a majority of the electors, and should, according to all the laws of precedence, resign. At present Parliament is enjoying a long recess,



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THE DOMINIONS' ROYAL COMMISSION

Left to Right: Mr. H. A. Bingham, Secretarial Staff; Mr. Thomas Garnett, Mr. Donald Campbell (Australian Representative), Sir Rider Haggard, Mr. J. J. Harding, Secretary to the Commission; Mr. Bruce Ross, Private Secretary to Sir Edgar Vincent; Mr. D. A. Hennessy, Sir Alfred Burtman, Mr. Joseph Tatlow, From Row, Mr. William Forster, Sir Edgar Vincent, Chairman, Lord Mayor of Melbourne; C. D. A. Hennessy, Sir Alfred Burtman, Mr. Joseph Tatlow.

that most soothing and convenient of all situations for harassed and perplexed Governments. It will be a comparatively easy task for Ministers, when Parliament reassembles in May or June, to keep things moving until the balance of their three years' term shall have expired. Meantime, the recess is being chiefly occupied by the Government in attempting to allay party dissension. The Political Labour Leagues have taken up a most aggressive attitude towards their Parliamentary representatives, and the air is thick with dust. As, however, Ministers have hitherto lived on conferences and conciliations, it should not be difficult for them to weather the storm, and the chances are that in the rush and tumble of a general election, all differences will be forgotten. So far as the general body of electors is concerned everybody seems to be ingloriously occupied in making the most they can for themselves out of the prevailing commercial prosperity, that such trifling questions as constitutional or unconstitutional Government utterly fail to stir their blood.

#### **The Dominions' Commission.**

The members of this important Commission arrived in Melbourne on February 17, and were accorded a civic welcome. Their report upon what they learn in Australasia may be of great and permanent benefit to us here. The objects for which it was created are best told in the words of Sir Edgar Vincent (the chairman), himself. He said: Our mission is to visit the territory of all the autonomous governments, to consult there with the authorities of trade and commerce, and with the representatives of the Dominions, and then to lay before the next Imperial Conference the result of our deliberations. Our object is not to con-

tend in the arena, but to sit with you in the gate of Empire, and there to hold converse and high counsel with you. If, as the result of our mission, something is not achieved which brings Australia even closer to the mother country than she is to-day, something which contributes in a notable degree to the development of your splendid resources, and to the increase of your commerce, then, indeed, we shall have failed. But we look to the assistance, to the guidance, and to the wisdom of your statesmen to help us to avert any such catastrophe. Lay before us freely what facilities you require for the furthering of the commerce of the Empire, what assistance may be most of use in bringing your lands to bear fruit, and your mines to yield up their riches, and we, as far as in us lies, will endeavour to obtain for you that which you desire. Give us your ideas, set before us your problems, and suggest solutions. Whatever tends to the greatness of the Empire, and the advancement of your prosperity, will command our ready ear, and is assured of our most earnest consideration. We desire to increase, in an especial degree, inter-Imperial trade, and to devote our most strenuous efforts to the development of the commerce that binds you to the old country, to the self-governing Dominions, and to the rest of the Empire of our King.

#### **The New Naval College.**

Before a representative gathering on March 1st at North Geelong, Lord Denman declared Osborne House, the temporary Naval College, open. It was an interesting and most significant occasion. This is the first training college for boys destined to be officers in the King's Navy to be founded in Australasia, and the second in the Empire outside Britain, that at Halifax, in

Canada, having the honour of being the first. From it officers will be graduated into the ships of the Australian Navy. As Captain Chambers, the Commandant of the College, pointed out, we can build a Dreadnought in twenty-four months, but it takes ten years of arduous training to produce an officer capable of commanding her. Australia is building the ships, she is now beginning to build the men. To judge from the twenty-eight cadet-midshipmen now studying at the College, she has splendid material at her command. It was gratifying to learn from Lord Denman that the Australian cadets being trained in England are doing so splendidly, and that New Zealand will probably send boys to the Australian College. The cost of training is borne by the Commonwealth, and the boys are carefully selected from a very large number of candidates. Command of the sea must become as vital to Australia as it now is to Britain, that secure, other defensive preparation sink into comparative insignificance. It is good to know that adequate provision will soon be made at Jervis Bay for training many more naval officers than Osborne House can accommodate. The ceremony, trivial in itself, was yet the visible sign of Australia's determination to manfully do her share in the defence of the Empire.

#### **The Bush Capital.**

The spot where the Federal Capital is to be created having been finally fixed upon, the name of the new city is now troubling our politicians and others throughout the Commonwealth. Yass is, of course, an impossibility, but Canberra is surely better than any other that could be invented, and it has the great advantage of being actually the true name of the spot. If a new name is to be found, why try and

get it from the limited vocabulary of the bushmen, a race no one delights to honour? If Canberra is to be abandoned it should only be in favour of a name which is in some way connected with the founding of the Commonwealth. No one took so prominent a part as to be regarded as its creator. We had no need of a Washington to bring our nation into being, so in naming our capital we have not the advantage of our American cousins. Melbourne was called after Lord Melbourne, who happened to be Prime Minister of Great Britain when the city was founded, just as Sydney had been named after Lord Sydney 49 years earlier. Why not follow these examples and perpetuate in the new city the name of the famous statesman who was at the head of the Imperial Government when Federation was consummated, and call it "Salisbury"? The city of Salisbury in the old country has played a prominent part in the history of the race, in some respects its renown was second only to that of Winchester in mediaeval history; whilst the men who have borne that name have always played a large part in Imperial affairs from the days of Elizabeth to those of Victoria. The man who first discovered Australia is not known. Those who left records of their visits, De Torres and Pelsart, were not British explorers, and neither Dampier nor Cook, Flinders nor Phillips was sufficiently outstanding to warrant his being sponsor to Australia's new capital. But Salisbury would be a good name if Canberra must be relinquished.

#### **A South Seas Novelist.**

The death of Louis Becke, whose books, more than any other novelist, have identified him with the poetry and romance of the South Seas, occurred in Sydney, on February 18th. He died

suddenly in a chair in his room at the hotel where latterly he had lived, with the manuscript of an unfinished short story lying on a table in front of him. Mr. Becke was a native of Port Macquarie, New South Wales, where he was born in 1855. The spirit of adventure was born in him, and when only fourteen years of age he went to sea with his brother in a schooner bound to San Francisco. It was on this trip that he got his first taste of the South Sea Islands, and though on his return from San Francisco he sought employment in a merchant's office, the call of the sea was too strong to resist, and he soon embarked on a trading venture to the Caroline and Pelew Islands. This adventurous experience ended, Becke tried his fortunes on the new goldfields in Queensland, but two years of this life sufficed, and returning to Sydney, he bought a little cutter, and sailed for Samoa to re-enter the trading business. Later he joined the notorious "Bully" Hayes on the brig "Leonora." He regarded those days with Hayes, as recruiter and supercargo, as the halcyon time of his life. They gave him his material for most of his books. No man knew the South Sea Islands better than Becke, and the success of the thirty odd books which he published, testifies to the good use he made of his knowledge and experiences, and to his ability as a writer.

#### The Primate.

The Anglican Primate, Archbishop Wright, is on his way to England, partly for a holiday, and partly to undertake important business for his Church. Dr. Wright's brief occupancy of the important See of Sydney, and the still more important position of Primate of Australia, has already revealed him as a strong man, and an able ecclesiastical statesman. He came to Sydney at a time when things were

considerably at sixes and sevens in the Sydney diocese, and when the Church badly wanted a bold, strong leader. He has more than fulfilled expectations. The prestige of the Church has been raised, new life and vigour have been imparted to the various activities of the Church, and the clergy and people alike are facing a fuller and brighter horizon. There is nothing spectacular about the Archbishop. He is a man of thoroughness, a man of initiative, and he believes in hard work. In administrative ability he stands high above his predecessors. He unites to perfection the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. But in everything he is the captain on the bridge—the general in command, and his yea is yea and nay, nay.

#### Uniting the Churches.

A very significant movement was inaugurated at a dinner given by Mr. H. E. Wooton to representative leaders of nonconformity in Victoria. His proposal is to hold a convention this year with the object of devising a practical scheme for the federation, or actual union, of the Churches. That the time is ripe for closer working arrangements between the religious sects is obvious. Regrettable overlapping can easily be avoided, but whether actual union can be brought about is another matter. Federation or affiliation avoids the questions of property, education and interchangeability of ministers, which are rocks a straight-out union would have difficulty in avoiding. The suggested convention would do much good, even if it does not quite attain all the objects and dreams of its earnest promoters. But it must have a strong lead from the Committee which has been formed to organise it. Federation is in the air throughout the English-speaking world. At home it is being discussed in a



practical way, but it is in America where the most remarkable results have been achieved. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has just held an important session in Chicago. Its 350 delegates came from thirty-two Protestant denominations, including the Episcopal, and represented no less than sixteen millions of people! This great gathering was preceded by an immense amount of preliminary work. The result was that it did things. It created a system which enables overlapping to be avoided, came to an arrangement of reciprocal exchange by which two denominations agree to substitute for two weak churches of each kind one strong church of each kind. By

this means one denomination yields a church in one place for the sake of strengthening another church of another denomination; and in return the other denomination yields a church in another place for the sake of strengthening a church of the first denomination. It did much else, and no one interested in the great question of federating the Churches can afford to ignore the practical methods by which so much has been achieved in America. A fine summary of this "Combination in Religion" is given by Ernest Hamilton Abbott in the "Outlook." I will be glad to send copies of his article to those who are really prepared to push on the federation movement.

## OUR NEXT NUMBER—READY MARCH 31st.

W. T. STEAD: BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.—FEDERAL FINANCE.—WAR IN THE AIR.

The Leading Articles, History of the Month in Caricature, Books of the Month and Character Sketch will be preserved in future issues, and the Topics of the Month, under which heading I shall publish articles upon live subjects, will be revived.

I have hitherto absolutely refused to write a line about my father. Our relations were so close, I was the only member of his family in the business, and went with him everywhere, that I shrank from writing of him. So many people, though, have a quite wrong impression of his real character that I feel it incumbent upon me as far as possible to give a true picture of him to my readers. Our next issue will appear just about a year after the fatal voyage of the *Titanic*, and although I do not propose in any way to make it a memorial number, I shall publish in it the first of a short series of papers telling of his intimate life as I knew it.

During the next few months several hitherto unpublished articles by my father will appear in the magazine. In the April issue there will be an account that he wrote of his famous interview with the present Sultan shortly after he had succeeded to the throne of Abdul Hamid. This interview has peculiar interest just now, when the Turkish Empire in Europe is tottering to its fall.

I hope to continue publishing articles by Mr. Jobson, who is rapidly making a name for himself as a writer on financial matters in the Sydney *Sun* and other papers. Mr. Gardiner will contribute some of his wonderful pen pictures of notable men, and special articles upon topical subjects will be given each month. In April there will be an impartial article summing up the true position of Federal finance, a really vital question about which most people seem to be hopelessly befogged. Another interesting contribution will deal with the next war, and what the possession of air-craft will mean. Altogether it will be a number of commanding interest.

H.S.

# THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## THOMAS WOODROW WILSON.

BY ALFRED G. GARDINER.

It was on the eve of the Lynde debate, and all Princetown University was alive with anticipation. Not that there was any serious doubt as to who would win the coveted prize, for young Woodrow Wilson had established his reputation as the first debater of the University, and his victory was assured. But the event was new, and the interest in it had something of the attraction of the ring or of a baseball match. Each of the two halls furnished representatives for the competition, the choice being determined by preliminary debate. The subject of this preliminary debate in Whig Hall was "Free Trade v. Protection," and the competitors were given their parts by lot. The hat went round, and Wilson took out a slip. It bore the word "Protection." He tore up the paper and declined to debate. He was a keen Free Trader, and not even as a mere dialectical exercise would he consent to advance arguments in which he did not believe. Robert Bridges therefore became Whig Hall's representative, and in the debate he was beaten by Halsey, the Clio's representative, who attributed his victory to the fact

that the man who would have vanquished him was too scrupulous to argue a case against his own convictions.

The incident is typical of the man, whose dramatic emergence from a learned obscurity to the most powerful position in the world of affairs is

not merely an event, but a portent. Dr. Wilson's earliest memory is of two men meeting on that great day, fifty-two years ago, on which Abraham Lincoln was elected President, and hearing one say to the other, "This means war." Since that day there has been no Presidential election so charged with significance as that of November last. It means that America is "finding itself"—that it is emerging from the squalor into which its politics have fallen. There is hope for a people

when it can distinguish true metal from false. Dr. Wilson is the first great coin struck in the mint of American politics for half a century.

A MASTERFUL MAN.

It is one of the ironies of nature—against which he humorously protests—that he should in feature so closely



HON. WOODROW WILSON.

Inaugurated President of the United States  
on March 4, 1913.

resemble Joseph Chamberlain. Whether in full face or in profile, the suggestion is irresistible. There is the same low, broad brow, the same deep fold of the upper eyelid that gives so penetrating an effect to the glance, the same challenging nose—that type of nose on which, as Hazlitt said, the younger Pitt “suspended the House of Commons”—the same full lips of the rhetorician. Only about the mouth is there a difference. Mr. Chamberlain’s mouth is relentless. It gives no relief to the combative character of the face. But around Dr. Wilson’s mouth there play the lines of gaiety and laughter—the insignia of one who loves a little nonsense now and then, delights in limericks and droll stories, is fond of play and a good song. “Even a reformer,” he says, “need not be a fool.” And even a professor need not be a dull dog. And the world is never dull when President Wilson bursts into it. For one thing, there is sure to be a glee club, for he loves singing as much as debating.

But in spite of many marked differences of temperament and outlook, that likeness to Mr. Chamberlain represents one fundamental affinity. The keynote of both is a certain hard masterfulness. There are many ways of being masterful. Gladstone was masterful with a sort of God-like authority. To oppose him was to break the tables of the law. He was clothed with the thunders of Sinai; the very heavens seemed aflame with sympathetic lightnings. You felt yourself a miserable worm squirming before high heaven. Mr. Lloyd George is the one masterful man in English politics to-day; but his masterfulness exhibits itself in an astonishing suppleness. He is like Cobbold used to be on the football field. He gets the ball at his toe, and threads his way amid the crowd of opponents, darting, dashing, turning, twisting, but never losing his mastery of the ball, or his vision of the goal—a miracle of coolness and agility. President Wilson’s masterfulness is like that of Mr. Chamberlain—hard, combative, direct; no compromise, no conceal-

ment, no finesse, but smashing, drives straight from the shoulder.

#### THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

Take that case which first revealed to America that a man was in its midst. He had just emerged defeated from his memorable struggle to convert Princeton University from “the best country club” in the United States into a great instrument of scholarship and democracy. He was defeated by the millionaires. What? Make a gentleman chum with a mucker? Break down the club system which divided the University into gentlemen and rankers? Degrade the old nobility of pork by association with penniless brains? Never, NEVER, NEVER! The millionaires charged in the sacred name of dollars—charged and won. “The country is looking to us as men who prefer ideas to money,” said Dr. Wilson, with bitter irony. “After all, we are mistaken; we prefer money to ideas.” It was a glorious defeat: its fruit is that to-day, four years later, the victim of the millionaires is President of the United States. They have beaten him in a skirmish only to find that they have made him their ruler with the legions of American democracy at his back. Life has great as well as little ironies, and the revenges of time are stranger than dreams.

#### EX-SENATOR SMITH.

But to return to the episode. The conflict had made him famous in the State, and now just when his career at Princeton seemed ended in failure he received an invitation to become the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New Jersey. Dr. Wilson was puzzled. Ex-Senator Smith was the boss of the Democratic machine, and the synonym of corrupt politics, and against him and all his works Dr. Wilson had waged unceasing war. What did this mean? Was ex-Senator Smith hoping to get back to the United States Senate under cover of Wilson’s high reputation? He would see. Yes, he said, he would stand on one condition—that Smith did not. “Were he to do so while I was Governor,” he said, “I should have to oppose him. He represents everything repugnant to my con-

victions." Oh, certainly not—nothing was further from the mind of the bosses. Moreover, Smith was too unwell to be a candidate. Dr. Wilson stood and captured the Governorship, which had been held for years by the Republicans. And on the same day James E. Martine was elected in the "primary" as Senator. The way was clear: enter to the Governor ex-Senator Smith, a gentleman of fine manners and great cunning. The simple professor would, he felt, be putty in his hands. He spoke discreetly of his past, and of the improvement in his health. He thought he was well enough to seek reelection to the Senate. Wilson was stiff. The primary had elected Martine, and there was nothing for the Legislature to do but ratify that election. "The primary was a joke," said Smith. "It was very far from a joke," said the Governor-elect. "But assume that it was. Then the way to save it from being a joke hereafter is to take it seriously now. It is going to be taken seriously, and there will be no more jokes. Unless I hear from you by the last mail delivery on Thursday that you abandon this intention, I shall announce my opposition to you on Friday morning."

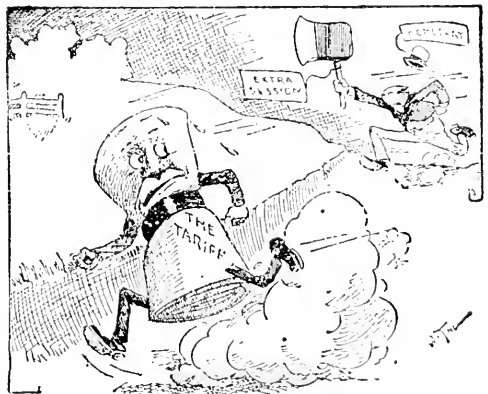
#### WILSON V. THE MACHINE.

The letter did not come; instead an appeal for delay. No delay: the denunciation appeared on Friday, and Wilson, not waiting for the meeting of the Legislature, went direct to the people and in a series of great meetings called on them to see that their representatives carried out the will of the people declared at the primary. It was the first great challenge to the machine of the bosses. The legislators were paralysed between the gay defiance of this political novice and the dread of the machine. "Do not allow yourselves to be dismayed," said the Governor. "You see where the machine is entrenched, and it looks like a real fortress. It looks as if real men were inside, as if they had real guns. Go and touch it. It is a house of cards. Those are imitation generals. Those are playthings that look like guns. Go and put

your shoulder against the thing and it collapses." They did put their shoulders against it and it did collapse. The Legislature elected Martine to the Senate by 40 votes to Smith's four. And now you know why "Boss" Croker, on being asked during a recent visit to America what he thought of Woodrow Wilson, said, "An ingrate is no good in politics." The machine had adopted the schoolmaster as a tool: it had found him its master.

#### HIS REAL PASSION.

But the mistake indeed was in supposing that Woodrow Wilson was an amateur politician. He is, indeed, the most fully-equipped politician in America. His whole career as student, as lawyer, and as professor had been governed by the deliberate purpose of qualifying for public life. And it was an English journalist who gave him his bent. It is true that his origins pointed to affairs. His grandfather Wilson had emigrated from Belfast, his grandfather Woodrow from Scotland. They and their families were all Presbyterians, and those who were not journalists were Presbyterian ministers. Scot—and Irish-Scot—Press and pulpit—is there any more natural or formidable combination for public life? But it was the discovery, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," when he was an undergraduate at Princeton in the seventies of a series of articles on English



#### HOT ON THE TRAIL

(The Democratic plan calls for an immediate beginning of the task of tariff revision)

From the *Tribune* (South Bend, Indiana)

Parliamentary life by the "Member for the Chiltern Hundreds," that determined his career. The writer of those articles that made an American President is still in the gallery of the House of Commons. He is a small man, with white hair that stands on end, as if in perpetual astonishment at an incredible world. In fact, he is Sir Henry Lucy in private life and "Toby, M.P.," to all the world.

#### RUNNING NEW JERSEY.

Starting from these pictures of Westminster, Woodrow Wilson saturated himself in English political history. He wrote on Burke and Cobden and Bright. He went out into the woods to declaim the great music of Burke. He lost no opportunity of debating and directed all his college life to the mastery of politics. One of the numerous debating clubs he formed was fashioned on the lines of the British Parliament, for he had come to the conclusion that the swiftly responsive English system was right and that the divorce of the United States Executive from the people's Chamber was a grave mistake. From all this it followed that when once in the saddle Woodrow Wilson swept through the lists like a tornado. Never had New Jersey or any other State seen such a Governor. He passed the Geran Bill and other measures, which broke the power of the bosses, restored election to the people, stopped corrupt practices, betting on elections, and treating by candidates, set up a public utilities commission to control all monopolies, provided automatic compensation to injured workmen, reorganised the school system, the penal system, and the control of the food supply.

The bosses were awed; the Legislature stampeded. On the eve of the passing of the Geran Bill, James Nugent, ex-Senator Smith's lieutenant, made one more attempt at parley. He called to talk things over with the terrible Governor, and, finding Wilson adamant, lost his temper. "I know you think you've got the votes," he exclaimed; "I don't know how you got them." "What do you mean?" "I mean it's the talk of the State House that you got them

by patronage." "Good afternoon, Mr. Nugent," and the Governor pointed to the door. "You're no gentleman," cried Nugent. "You're no judge," replied Dr. Wilson, still pointing to the door.

#### THE FUTURE.

And now, having fleshed his sword on the field of New Jersey politics, Woodrow Wilson faces the greatest problem of statesmanship that the world has to offer—the problem of how to rescue government from the tyranny of the machine, which is controlled by the Trusts which in turn express ultimately the will of Pierpont Morgan, Rockefeller, J. J. Hill, and a few other gigantic financiers, who are the "invisible power" that controls America. That power is an incident of an outgrown Constitution—one of those Constitutions that, as Woodrow Wilson says, "If you button them over the belly they split up the back." Or rather, it doesn't split: it strangles and suffocates. That Constitution has placed the legislature at the mercy of the Courts and both at the mercy of wealth—hence high tariffs and the triumphant rule of the millionaire. Can Woodrow Wilson break the giants as he broke ex-Senator Smith? Is he the Perseus of this Western Andromedia? He knows the problem and has stated it with that lucidity which he shares with Mr. Chamberlain.

"We have been calling our Government a Republic, and we have been living under the delusion that it is a representative Government. That is the theory. But the fact is that we are not living under a representative Government: we are living under a Government of party bosses, who in secret conference determine what we shall have and what we shall not have. The first, the immediate, thing is to restore representative government."

In a word, he starts to break the machine, to secure the direct representation of the people as the first step to reform. It is an heroic declaration of war against the greatest money power on earth.

#### A PRACTICAL VISIONARY.

It is not an idle declaration, for he is no demagogue. Mr. Roosevelt raises

clouds of dust ; but it is the dust of the circus. It is the dust of a real battle-field that Woodrow Wilson will raise. Like Rupert, he never rides but to conquer or to fall. He is that rare combination, a thinker who loves action, a scholar and a man of affairs, one who reads Greek and writes shorthand, who combines a luminous idealism with the practicality of a plumber and a sunny smile with a ruthless purpose. The glove is velvet, but the hand is iron. His courage mounts to any task ; but he has a scrupulous tidiness in small things. When he has finished writing he wipes his pen and puts the cloth back in the drawer. He has great energy ; but it is not the tumultuous energy of Mr. Roosevelt. It is disciplined. "After all," he says, "life doesn't consist in eternally running to a fire."

He has, what Mr. Chamberlain never had, what Mr. Lloyd George, with all his fine intuitions and democratic sympathies has not—a considered philosophy of politics. It is a philosophy warmed with a generous humanity and a sincere vision—

"I am accused of being a Radical. If to seek to go to the root is to be a

Radical, a Radical I am. After all, everything that flowers in beauty in the air of heaven draws its fairness, its vigour from its roots ; nothing living can blossom into fruitage unless through nourishing stalks deep-planted in the common soil. Up from that soil, up from the silent bosom of the earth rise the currents of life and energy. Up from the common soil, up from the great heart of the people, rise joyously to-day streams of hope and determination that are bound to renew the face of the earth in glory. I tell you that the so-called Radicalism of our time is simply the effort of nature to release the generous energies of our people. This great American people is at the bottom just, virtuous and hopeful ; the roots of its being are in the soil of what is lovely, pure and of good report ; and the need of the hour is just that Radicalism that will clear a way for the realisation of the aspirations of a sturdy race."

That is true eloquence and true vision. Mr. Chamberlain once had that note without the poetry. He lost it and lost himself. Perhaps that is why President Wilson dislikes to be reminded of his likeness to the lost leader.



*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"I'M NOT SUPERSTITIOUS."

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

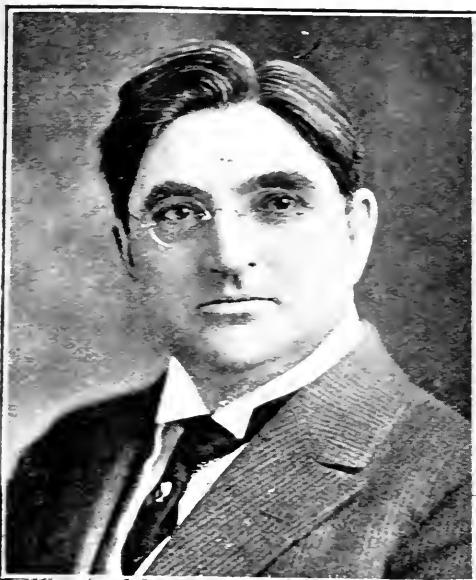
### I.—THE MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT

We will shortly have amongst us two of the most remarkable men in the civic and religious life of America. They are Fred B. Smith and Raymond Robins, who come as a deputation in connection with the wonderful Men and Religion Forward Movement, which has so gripped the men of the United States. This movement is the most symmetrical expression of evangelism in the history of the Church. It began with boyhood, and reached all phases of human life and experience, took the Gospel to workmen in shop and factory, and uses modern business methods to win business men to God. But, unlike many religious missions, it creates no new organisation; it galvanises those already existing into quicker life, introducing new methods and ideas, which have great results, when manfully applied.

#### W. T. STEAD'S DESCRIPTION.

My father's last journey in April, 1912, was undertaken solely with the object of addressing the Convention, which was the culmination of the Forward Campaign throughout the States. Just before he sailed he wrote of it as follows:—"A very remarkable religious movement has been in progress during the winter in America, which has attracted much too little attention in this country. For some time past it has been noted in the United States that the Churches are falling more and more into the hands of women. They say that, on an average, there are three women church members to one male. To arrest this tendency, and to restore the requisite masculine element to popu-

lar religion in the States, a syndicate was formed, for the purpose of uniting evangelical churches in America, and of combining efforts to bring men and boys into the Church. Women, apparently, are left out of the movement altogether. It began last summer, with a representative conference at Silver Bay, in the State of New York, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the Union. It was decided to hold a series of eight-day missions, having as their objective the reviving of the interest of men and boys in the work of the Church. The dominant idea of the promoters was to bring business methods into religion, and to work for the attainment of moral ends with the same energy, concentration, and common sense that are used in the making of a great fortune. Selected teams of speakers were sent to the various cities, with the object of getting the Churches into line in the first case, and in the second case for the getting of the men and boys into the Churches. The objects of the Men and Religion Forward Movement are divided under seven different heads:—(1) Membership; (2) boys' work; (3) Bible-study; (4) evangelism; (5) social service; (6) home and foreign missions; (7) inter-church work. . . . The department of social service naturally appeals most to the world at large. The Social Institute programme is very comprehensive. It appeals to all our readers, because it is an attempt to realise on a national scale the ideals of our old civic Church, plus a distinctly evangelical element, which the civic Church movement lacked. I am



FRED. B. SMITH.

interested and surprised to find an almost entire absence of any allusion, direct or indirect, to the fact of existence after death. The committee has been kind enough to ask me to address a convention, held under their auspices, on the 'World's Peace,' in Carnegie Hall, New York, on April 21. I expect to leave by the 'Titanic' on April 10, and hope I shall be back in London in May."

This is not Mr. Fred. B. Smith's first visit to Australia. He was here in 1904, in which year we crossed the Pacific together. He was easily the most popular man on board. The life of the ship speedily seemed to centre round him. At his first talk in the saloon on Sunday, the usual slack attendance on shipboard was only too evident, but on following Sundays it was impossible to accommodate those who wanted to hear his outspoken words. It was he who stopped gambling in the smoking room, but was ere long beloved by the very men he reprov'd. A splendid raconteur his hearers always felt that here was a man whose every experience was turned to account to help others. A man's man is Fred B. Smith, whose influence over men is quite extraordinary.

Raymond Robins has had a more picturesque career. His boyhood was venturesome in the extreme. He earned the money for his own education, became a successful business man, was admitted to the Bar when only 22, travelled to Klondyke goldfields, and almost lost his life on a hazardous Arctic journey. It was whilst at Nome that he abandoned his agnosticism, and began missionary work. When nursing typhoid fever cases he caught the disease, and hovered for weeks between life and death. On his recovery he came back to civilisation, and since then has become one of the world's most widely known and influential Christian workers.

These are the two men now on a world tour as a deputation from the Men and Religion Forward Movement in America. They have already had marvellous meetings in Hawaii, are now in China, and reach Brisbane early in April. They spend seven days in Sydney, and six days in Melbourne, in both cities civic receptions await them. Then they proceed to South Africa, and reached England in July. Wherever these two men have gone they have had wonderful receptions, and Australian business men have now a chance of showing that warmth of welcome they know so well how to extend.



RAYMOND ROBINS



## II.—HOW PRESIDENT WILSON'S ELECTION MAY AFFECT US.

We are won't here to take but little interest in the internal politics of our cousins in the United States. But the arrival to power of the Democrats, after sixteen years sojourn in the cold shades of opposition, may soon have results which will force themselves upon our attention. We realise more and more each day that the balance of power in the Pacific is a matter of vital concern to us. At present the Americans occupy the Philippines, and consequently form a barrier between Australia and that Yellow Peril which so haunts the imagination of our politicians. What if they withdrew from those islands? It is estimated that the occupation costs every man, woman and child in the States over 10s. a head per annum to maintain. One of the foremost planks in the Democratic platform is the granting of independence to the Filipinos, as soon as a stable Government can be established. Such independence to be guaranteed by American until the neutralisation of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. Although President Wilson, and, still more, Chief Secretary Bryan, are pledged to evacuation, they may find it almost impossible to reverse the Republican policy of the last ten years, which has been for permanent retention. Still they will try hard to follow the mandate of their party in this and other respects.

### IF AMERICA LEAVES THE PHILIPPINES.

Our chief concern is how the disappearance of America from our side of the Pacific affects us. Obviously it would be followed by an entire alteration in her attitude to China. She now takes her place with the other great powers who have vital interests in or near the Celestial Republic. Once out of the Philippines, the main reason for her desire to influence Oriental politics will have gone. Her interest will no longer be personal. It will mean the disappearance of an important influence on the side of peace from Oriental

councils. As long, however, as the Philippines are protected by the powers, it will be impossible for Japan, for instance, to discover that the Filipinos needed assistance in governing themselves, but the moment a European war broke out the Philippines would be at the mercy of the strongest fleet, guarantee or no guarantee. At present to annex the smallest island in the group would mean war with the United States. To annex the whole Archipelago if independent would mean war with the whole world—or with nobody; and a temporary occupation of harbours and ports during a general war would be almost inevitable. If we really do believe in the Yellow Peril, anything which makes it easier for the Orientals to reach Australia is bound to affect us. We cannot, therefore, but hope that President Wilson will be unable to realise the Democratic desire in this case.

### WILL THE MONROE DOCTRINE BE ABANDONED?

Another plank of the Democratic Party is the abandonment of the advanced application of the Monroe doctrine, now recognised by the Republican Government? Logically, this means that America should no longer stand behind any Government or faction in South and Central America, but allow the people of those States to settle their own disputes in their own way; that the United States should no longer take charge of the Customs houses and revenues of these Latin Republics to settle claims on them made by European Powers. If President Wilson does carry out the Democratic Party's expressed wishes in this matter, two things seem inevitable. The first is that there will at once be a recrudescence of revolutions in the smaller States. Control of the finances is the aim of every revolutionary leader—at present the United States denies him this, and the chief cause and object of insurrection in a Latin Republic has thus disappeared. The second is that if the United States no

longer assumes responsibility for the financial probity of these Latin States, she cannot object when European Powers use force to obtain satisfaction from defaulting Republics. This means the seizure of ports and capitals by foreign forces until debts are paid. Any slackening of the Monroe doctrine leaves the door open to temporary occupation of territory in Central and South America by one or other of the Great Powers, and temporary occupation has before now become permanent as, witness, Egypt and Tunis, Morocco and Tripoli. It is unthinkable that the United States would ever tolerate the definite establishment of a great power on the American Continent, but the abandonment of the wider application of the Monroe doctrine would inevitably make it more difficult for her to prevent this.

The whole foreign policy of the United States may be reversed, but Australia would not be much affected except by the two radical changes mentioned above. But a party in opposition often pledges itself to definite action along lines which, when it comes to power, it finds quite impossible to follow. Thus it will doubtless be with the Philippines, and the Monroe doctrine. President Wilson will, however, carry out the downward revision of the tariff, which the increasing cost of living in the States makes imperative. His efforts will be watched with interest here, as in many ways the fiscal conditions of the States are similar to those obtaining in Australia.

### III.—SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

The comparative gunnery trials between the "Thunderer" and the "Orion," the former fitted with Sir Percy Scott's fire director, resulted in a complete triumph for the former, says Gerard Fiennes, naval expert in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. All the information obtainable leads to this conclusion. Both ships fired under absolutely equal conditions as to weather and light; there was a heavy sea running, and the "Thunderer" put just six times as many shots on the target as

#### WHAT IS THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

American statesmen have always carefully avoided giving a definite declaration of what the Monroe doctrine really means. It is used when needed to suit any situation arising on the American Continent. It was originally promulgated by President Monroe to keep Spain from seeking to reassert sovereignty over her revolted colonies. It set forth that no power should be allowed to alter from outside the *status quo* then existing on the American Continent. Internal upheavals might take place, but no foreign power was allowed to acquire any new territory in the Western Hemisphere. The doctrine has been extended and expounded until it may now mean protectorates over and regulation of such Latin American States as seem unable to continue their own affairs. It can be interpreted to mean that the United States has taken the whole of the Western Hemisphere under her control, and says "Hands off" to the rest of the world. The Latin Republics do not like their foster-mother at all. They had rather manage—or mismanage—their own affairs. That this might lead to their ultimate annexation by a great power leaves them cold. It is generally assumed, by the way, in South America, that the German fleet, which looms so large a bogie before British eyes, is intended for the inevitable war with the United States when Germany makes her great effort to obtain a "place in the sun" on the American Continent.

the opposing ship. An eye-witness says that nothing like it could be conceived. The salvoes of five shots from the 13.5 inch guns—in some rounds there may have been ten shots—fell absolutely as one, elevation and direction being identical for all. Think what this means. If the ten guns of the broadside are fired together, it means plumping five and a half tons of metal filled with high explosive on a few feet of the enemy's hull. Could any ship in the world survive it? The range was, roughly, ten

thousand yards, or about five miles. Obviously, if all that is claimed for director-firing is borne out by experience, naval battles are going to be the affair of a few minutes. The fleet which first gets into battle-formation and brings its broadside to bear, is going to knock its enemy out without a chance of reply.

#### WHAT THE SYSTEM IS.

The details are, properly, kept a secret. It can only be said here that the principle is, first, the levelling of all guns on a common denominator, so to speak. It is calibrating carried out *ad hoc* instead of at three or six months' intervals. Secondly, it must be remembered that, naturally, the fore and after guns of a ship, if trained parallel, will place their projectiles about 100 yards apart. But, with the director, let the distance between the fore and after guns be the base of a triangle, and the direct line of fire of the amidships guns, at a given range, be its apex, the fore and after guns are so adjusted that, at the said range the course of their shot will intersect at the apex of the triangle. If a broadside be now fired with the guns dead abeam, the whole group of shot will fall in the same place. Now all the turrets can be trained from the director position on the same object, and the shot will fall in a bunch. The range, the "error of the day"—temperature, humidity, wind, etc., are calculated in the central position, and the speed of the opposing fleets plotted from there. If there is any fault, it can be corrected when the shot fall all together, as it cannot be when they are widely dispersed. The guns can be laid and fired from the director position.

#### FURTHER TESTS.

Such, without going indiscreetly into detail is the great advantage with which the inventive genius of Sir Percy Scott has endowed the British Navy. It is not new. The director was installed in the Neptune, and gave remarkable results while Sir Percy supervised it. But afterwards the gunnery experts adopted methods of their own, and the system was discredited. Now there have been fresh trials, and it is reported that a

further test of a very searching and important character is to be undertaken. If this succeeds, the system will be adopted throughout the Navy.

No mechanical apparatus, however perfect and however thoroughly the chances of breakdown have been provided against, can in itself give efficiency to a fighting Navy. It is perfectly right for the authorities to adopt the best apparatus which science can devise. It is perfectly right to bend every endeavour to knock the enemy out before he gets near enough to do harm. But if the men get to believe themselves beaten, if the apparatus is out of gear, or if they lose their readiness to take punishment, the loss of moral will outweigh the gain in material. "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just, but four times he who gets his blow in fust," is a sound maxim for naval or any other warfare.

But if the first blow fails, we shall part with the capacity of our seamen for half-arm fighting at our peril. The blow at the shorter range will be the more deadly; but the chance of the apparatus being shot away will be the greater, and, should this happen, gunlayers who can fight their guns without being demoralised by the failure of the machine will be indispensable. I say this, not to minimise the undoubted value of Sir Percy Scott's invention, which will give us an untold advantage until it is imitated by our rivals, but to put in a plea for the continuation of competitions like the gunlayers' test, which ignore mechanism and prove the human element. If you knock out the enemy before he can hurt you, well and good. That is an end to aim at. But if you fail, then comes a time when nerves are going to be highly tried, and will only be kept steady if the men have something to do. To await in idleness the crash of the enemy's shell; not to know when your own guns are going to fire; not to be able to note the effect you are producing on the enemy, is an ordeal which it may well be doubted if the human organism will stand. In adopting, as we should, the very latest scientific appliances, the human factor in the equation must not be left out of account.

# CANADA'S PLANS FOR HER NAVY.

By P. T. McGRATH.

The Canadian Parliament met on November 21, 1912, for the express purpose of deciding upon a naval policy; and, interesting and important as this problem is to the Canadian people, it is almost of equal interest and importance to the people of the United States, because it introduces a new, and what must inevitably prove a disturbing, factor with reference to the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine in the future.

During recent years citizens of the British Empire, in the motherland and overseas, have had to consider seriously the question of naval defence, compelled thereto by the growing armaments of European powers and the menace to the world's peace which Germany in the Atlantic and Japan in the Pacific are considered by many to represent. At successive gatherings of the British Cabinet and the oversea premiers, the subject was debated and finally a Defence Conference was convened at London in 1909, to formulate plans for protecting the self-governing dominions.

## A NAVAL POLICY UPHELD BY ALL PARTIES.

When the invitation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend this conference was tabled in the Dominion Parliament, the question of Canada's share in the naval defence of the Empire was fully discussed, and this resolution was unanimously adopted, all parties agreeing to it in its amended form after the language of the original draft had been modified by suggestions from various quarters:—

(1) The duty of the people of Canada to assume in larger measure the responsibility of national defence is fully recognised;

(2) Under the existing constitutional relations between the mother country and the autonomous dominions, the payment of regular and periodical contributions to the imperial treasury for naval and military purposes will not, so far as Canada is concerned, be the most satisfactory solution of the question of defence;

(3) Cordial approval is pledged to any necessary expenditure designed to promote the speedy or-

ganisation of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and close relation to the imperial navy, along the lines suggested by the Admiralty, and in full supremacy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, the safety of the Empire, and the peace of the world, and

(4) The firm conviction is expressed that whenever the need arises the Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice required to give to the imperial authorities the most loyal and hearty co-operation in every movement in the maintenance of the integrity and the honour of the Empire.

## POLICIES OF OTHER BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Resolutions equally loyal were adopted by Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and at the Defence Conference the Admiralty experts represented that the really vital issue was the defence of the Pacific Ocean, and that, since the Mother Country had undertaken the protection of Canada's Atlantic seaboard, the Dominions should unitedly create a Pacific fleet of four battleship-cruisers of the *Indomitable* type, twelve smaller cruisers of the *Bristol* type, twenty-four destroyers, and twelve submarines, each Dominion providing a unit—one battleship-cruiser, three smaller cruisers, six destroyers, and three submarines. Australia accepted this proposal, and began at once the creation of her fleet unit. New Zealand presented a battleship to the Imperial Navy, while taking time to consider further action, and has lately formulated military and naval defence policies, including provision for compulsory service, and the addition of three destroyers to her naval quota. South Africa, being in the throes of creating a union out of the four Provinces—"Capeland," Natal, "Orangea," and Transvaal—could do nothing, and Canada decided upon a somewhat different scheme from a "fleet unit."

How these undertakings have been partly translated into actualities may next be stated. New Zealand has her

battleship and three destroyers in active service with the British fleet. Australia has afloat and in commission three destroyers; under construction or completed in Britain, a battle-cruiser, two *Bristols*, and three submarines; and under construction in her home ports, another *Bristol* and three destroyers. Moreover, in 1910, the Commonwealth, stimulated to special activity by the fear of Japan, a fear which caused the Australians to give the American battleship fleet in its voyage round the world, the greatest welcome it got anywhere, resolved upon much larger naval schemes, embracing eight *Dreadnought* cruisers, ten protected cruisers, eighteen destroyers, and twelve submarines, the whole to cost £23,000,000, spread over twenty-two years; the outlay rising annually from £1,700,000 in 1912 to £5,000,000 in 1932-33, with the annual cost of maintenance increasing proportionately, the basis being that an annual Australian naval vote of £5,000,000 is relatively equal, on the present population basis, to a British naval budget of £45,000,000. The creation of a naval force of 15,000 men, and the fortifying of ports on the east and west coasts are also included.

#### WHY CANADA LAGGED BEHIND.

Canada, though the most populous, wealthy, and vulnerable of the Dominions, did little to fulfil her promises—so little, indeed, that she has been frequently twitted for boasting so much and doing so little. In justice to her, though, it should be stated that her apparent failure is not due to any lack of loyalty on the part of her people. Canadians proved their devotion to the British flag on the blood-stained African veldt in the most critical stages of the Boer War. Why she has lagged behind in naval matters is due to other causes, partly to the problem of the French-Canadians. An element in Quebec province is anti-navyite; and it has been said, perhaps truly, that no public man but Laurier could have got a naval service measure on the Statute Book with as little trouble as attended its enactment. It provided, not for a

naval unit like Australia's, but for two *Bristols* and six destroyers for the Atlantic, and for the Pacific two *Bristols* alone, with the requisite subsidiary essentials—docks, arsenals, barracks, etc.

The ships were to be built in Canada if possible; and the 2000 officers and men required were to be trained there. A naval college for midshipmen was established at Halifax; and two "disclassified" cruisers of the British Navy were purchased for training ships—the *Niobe* for the Atlantic and the *Rainbow* for the Pacific. But up to the time of the defeat of the Laurier Ministry (September 21, 1911), no contracts had been awarded for the building of Canada's *Bristols* or destroyers, and as, under the proposals submitted to tenderers for the work, they need not all be completed till 1917, the Borden Government, after assuming office and studying the situation, decided to confer again with the Admiralty as to the whole naval project and base its policy on the conclusions reached then. Accordingly, Premier Borden and some of his colleagues visited London last August, discussed this subject very fully with the Imperial authorities, and after his return to Canada in September, the Premier, at a banquet in Montreal, announced that Parliament would be convened in November, to consider proposals in regard to the Navy.

#### THE DOMINION'S PART IN IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Canada's ground for an immediate contribution of *Dreadnoughts* or other substantial aid to the motherland is that a "grave naval emergency" exists, and it is important to remember that under the latest dispensations the British fleet is destined for offence and not for defence, since a fleet capable of meeting and crushing a hostile naval force is the best defence that any coast can have. Hence, in the "Memorandum on Sea Power" prepared by the British Admiralty for the Council Conference of 1902, it was emphasised that the word "defence" did not appear; it being explained that "it is omitted because the primary object of the British Navy is not to defend anything, but to

attack the fleets of the enemy, and by defeating them, to afford protection to British Dominions, shipping, and commerce."

Mr. Churchill, in a speech on naval matters in Parliament on March 18 last, declared that "it is necessary for us to have a sufficient (battleship) margin to be able to meet, at our average moment, the naval force of any attacking power at its selected moment"; and, aided, doubtless, by the experts of the Admiralty, calculated that to arrive at Britain's strength at the average moment, 25 to 30 per cent. should be subtracted from her available fighting force; and as Britain has some fifty-nine battleships and battleship-cruisers, 25 per cent. subtracted from that, or, say fifteen ships, would leave her strength at the average moment at forty-four such ships against Germany's thirty-five; but in order to secure this margin of nine, the Mediterranean had to be robbed of the whole fleet formerly located there, so that if these nine war craft had been left in the Mediterranean, Britain would have only the same number of fighting ships in the North Sea as Germany has.

Accepting, then, the principle embodied in these quotations, it is obvious that an "emergency" does exist which warrants special action by Canada, to increase Britain's naval strength and enlarge her margin of security. Facts proving the gravity of the "menace" that besets Britain, are the imminence of war all the time of the Agadir affair in 1911, the public warning to Germany by Lloyd-George at a Mansion House luncheon in London then, the pledge, by Bonar Law for the Unionists, and Ramsay Macdonald for the Labourites, of their unequivocal support in any measures necessary in the Empire's interests; the presentation to the British Parliament of two sets of naval estimates in the past year, the second avowedly to offset the latest German naval programme and frankly stated by Winston Churchill to be so; and, finally, the withdrawal of the British battleships from the Mediterranean and the leaving of the policing of the route to the East to France as a friend and ally.

#### THE BORDEN NAVAL POLICY.

These facts put it beyond question that Premier Borden's proposals for an emergency contribution will be accepted by the Canadian Parliament, probably without much objection by the Liberals under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, because already resolutions have been adopted in some Canadian cities advocating a Round Table Conference between the parties and for taking the navy issue out of politics. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has recently reaffirmed his attitude and that of his party thus:—

In the meantime, and while we continue to wait and wait, and wait, we stand where we have stood right along. Our policy is a Canadian navy, built in Canada, equipped in Canada, manned in Canada, under the control of the Canadian Parliament, and the Canadian people, and ready, if Britain should ever be in danger—I will not say that—if Britain should ever be on trial—to do its part, a worthy part, as a loyal daughter of the Old Motherland.

The Borden navy policy as summarised from the address of the Canadian Premier, made to the Ottawa House of Commons, on December 5, is as follows:—

Canada is to make a contribution of three *Dreadnoughts* to cost seven million pounds, and to be the most powerful warships in the world.

The ships are to be built in the United Kingdom under the supervision of the Admiralty, and will become part of the battle lines of the British navy.

They will bear distinctive Canadian names.

These ships are to be under the control and upkeep of the British Admiralty, but may be returned to Canada at some future time if the nucleus of a Canadian navy is decided upon.

The ships are not to be built in Canada for lack of facilities, and in view of an extra cost of probably £1,250,000.

The Admiralty is ready, however, to order for construction in Canada a number of smaller ships, and in this way the Canadian shipbuilding industry will be fostered, the Canadian Government giving a measure of assistance.

Mr. Borden announced that the British Government was willing to welcome a Canadian Minister to the deliberations of the Imperial Defence Committee.

How these propositions are to be reconciled it will be for the Canadian Parliament, and perhaps for the Canadian people, to determine in the near future.

Apart, altogether, though, from the

larger issue of a naval policy, are subsidiary issues equally contentious as to ships, men, and maintenance. To build a *Dreadnought*, even in England, with workmen and equipment unexcelled, takes two and a-quarter years, and costs over £2,200,000. To build warships in Canada will require the establishment of dockyards; the installation of machinery; the training of workers, and it is inevitable that the cost in all these respects will be much greater than in the Mother Country. Then as to the location of such dockyards, Montreal, Quebec, Sydney, Halifax, and St. John may be regarded as competitors, though the first two are inaccessible for five months of the year, because of the ice blockades, and Sydney for perhaps three months, while Halifax enjoys the advantage of being fortified and St. John boasts of vast new harbour works now being created there.

#### THE QUESTION OF SEAMEN.

In manning the ships, difficulty will be felt. So far Canada has been able to enlist not more than 350 bluejackets. Her people do not take kindly to disciplinary pursuits. The latest report of the North-West Mounted Police shows that 85 per cent. of that force are composed of Britishers. The Admiralty fourteen years ago, when organising naval reserves in the Oversea Dominions, declined to locate one on the Canadian seaboard because of poor "raw material," the high rate of wages that would have to be paid, and the virtual certainty that as men were trained they would drift into the American Navy, though such a force was organised in Newfoundland, and is now in operation with a training ship at St. John's, through which hundreds of young fishermen have passed. Not the least difficulty affecting this whole question for Canada is that of manning new ships. Even in England to-day it is one of the most serious problems before the Admiralty.

As to maintenance in the Dominion,

many criticise the wisdom of trying to operate a naval arm as a part of the Canadian Civil Service. They predict graft and incompetence, and cite the case of the *Niobe*, the training ship for the Atlantic, which was ordered to Yarmouth (N.S.) more than a year ago to join in some local celebration, because interested parties had sufficient political influence to do this, despite the protests of the ship's officers and the naval Bureau at Ottawa, with the result that her anchors dragged, she went aground, tore out her bottom, and has been the past twelve months in Halifax undergoing repairs which will cost over £40,000. These critics favour Canadian battleships being built in British shipyards under Admiralty direction to secure uniformity and efficiency; and to be stationed, when completed, where the Admiralty judges they are most needed; while Canadian recruits are to have preference on Canadian battleships, which ships are to bear Canadian names and be distinctively Canadian, and to be over and above the margin of security required for the British Navy.

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A CANADIAN NAVY TO AMERICANS.

Finally, this question of Canada's navy has its interest for the United States, because while heretofore Canada may be said to have relied for her defence by land on the Monroe Doctrine and by sea on the British fleet, in the event of any war between Britain and another power after this naval project is launched, Canada will not be immune from the danger of invasion, and therefore the whole question of the efficiency of the Monroe Doctrine will at once arise. Any such power at war with Britain will claim, and with justice, the right to ravage Canada's coasts, and otherwise visit upon her the penalties that attach to such a condition, and what bearing such will have on the Monroe Doctrine is a question that may before many years actively confront the United States.

# Leading Articles in the Reviews.

## HOW THE WAR AFFECTS EUROPE. THE DIVERSE VIEWS OF "EXPERTS" IN THE MAGAZINES.

The British and foreign reviews are crowded with articles forecasting probable alterations in the grouping of European nations, and the changes in the balance of power which may follow the Balkan war. Doctors often disagree, but political experts nearly always do. It is rather remarkable therefore that almost all assume the imminent break up of the dual monarchy. Threatened men live long—as instance the Turk during the last century—and the Austro-Hungary Empire may hang together long after the death of Franz Joseph, an event dreaded by the whole of Europe. The following extracts give a good idea of the situation European diplomatists are discussing.

### AUSTRIA IN LIQUIDATION.

Mr. J. Ellis Barker, discussing the balance of power in Europe in the *Fortnightly*, regards London as now the political centre of Europe, as Berlin was at the zenith of Bismarck, and Paris was before 1870. He thinks that the Austrian Empire may some day go into liquidation, like Turkey. She is interested in preventing the formation of a powerful Slavonic federation, and will do all in her power to make war between the Allies, a war that will be favourable not only to the Germanic Powers, but to Turkey also. We must reckon, he says, with the possibilities of war between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Turkey, and possibly, Italy, on the one side, and Russia, France and the Balkan States on the other. Between these possible combatants Great Britain holds the balance of power. A European war, he

reckons, would at first be extremely profitable to Great Britain, but for her to foster it on that account would be a crime against humanity. He declares the present grouping of the European Powers to be an ideal one from the British point of view.

### A FRENCH VIEW.

Austria, says M. Albert Danzai, in *La Revue*, is, after Turkey, the greatest loser in the war. She is most dissatisfied, but the truth is, the Austrian Government does not know its own mind. It hesitates between three different currents, which it is Count Berchtold's mission to reconcile—the influence of the aged Emperor, whose wisdom, happily, has so far prevailed; Hungarian hostility, which is very irritable since the question of universal suffrage has been raised, and which is opposed to annexation and the impulsive imperialism of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The heir to the throne, we are assured, still dreams of Venetia, and cherishes the firm hope of restoring Rome to the Pope. Meanwhile, Austria, who will not accept an established fact, is trying to embroil the coalition instead; she should conciliate the Balkan Allies, in particular the Serbs, devote herself to economic expansion, and calm Slav irredentism by seeking to attach to the Austro-Hungarian *régime*, by reforms and serious guarantees, the various nationalities which make up her Empire.

Meanwhile, her ill considered policy is preparing the way for the admission of the Balkan Federation into the

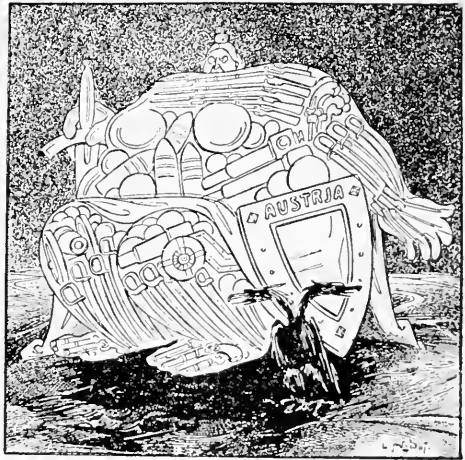




Der Wahre Jacob. [Stuttgart.]

What is Austria ?

" Now, Lieutenant, the Fatherland will soon call upon you." LIEUTENANT: " What do you mean by that? My father was a Hungarian, my mother was a Pole, and I was born in the Tyrol." " You must take a larger view of the Fatherland: it is the House of Hapsburg."



Marcholt. [Warsaw.]

Peaceful Austria To-day.



Marcholt. [Warsaw.]

The Achilles Heel of Austria.

Austria goes to the Conference of the Powers fully armed save for one heel (her Slav population), which renders all her armaments useless.



Marcholt. [Warsaw.]

The Austrian Heir Apparent hurrying Austria into war while the Old Emperor hangs back.



Marcholt. [Warsaw.]

Austria's Position; uncomfortable although in the arms of Germany.



Minneapolis Journal.

The Bone of Contention.

THE BREAK-UP OF AUSTRIA.

Triple Entente, a union which may be equally capable at some future day of attracting Italy into its orbit. For it may be that the Triple Alliance will not long survive the advent to the throne of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

#### AUSTRIA V. ITALY.

Raqueni, writing in the *Nouvelle Revue*, states that the Italian Press and public opinion in Italy sympathise with the Balkan States, and that any agreement Italy and Austria make against Servia would be unacceptable in Italy.

The Italian Press is indeed unanimous in raising its voice against the unjust pretensions of Austria. Passages are quoted from a remarkable article by the Deputy Signor Caetani, published in the *Messagero*. The whole of Italy, says the Deputy, is with Servia against Austria. He expressed the opinion that Albania would be happier under Servia and Greece than under an autonomous régime.

At Berlin and at Vienna note is taken of the popular feeling in Italy, and that is the surest guarantee of the maintenance of European peace.

#### WHERE AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN INTERESTS CLASH.

Italy, like England, has rallied to the formula of the Balkan States for the Balkan peoples. This formula coincides with the economic interests and liberal aspirations of Italy, who desires the free development of the different Balkan nationalities. But between Italy and Austria there is antagonism of interests and divergence of views. Italy will never permit Austria to acquire a great preponderance in Albania. Nor would Italy admit an economic Customs union of Austria and the Balkan States.

#### ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

In Italy nothing would be more popular than an alliance with the Balkan Confederation and the Triple Entente—that is to say, with France, England and Russia—continues Raqueni. Unfortunately, from love of peace, Italy is obliged to remain in the Triplice. War with Austria, it is generally believed, would be inevitable the moment Italy

left the Triplice. Raqueni is not of that opinion.

A curious fact is the change of Italian opinion in favour of Russia. Under the government of Crispi the relations between Italy and Russia were most strained. To-day even the Socialists in Italy recognise the necessity of an Italian *entente cordiale* with Russia.

#### RUSSIA V. AUSTRIA.

In *Cornhill*, Mr. B. Austin purports to give sidelights on the Balkan war, but they are tinged with a lurid hatred of Russia. He says:—

A continual war, all the more bitter and dangerous because it has to be waged in secret, is going on between Austria and Russia. The victor will gain paramount influence. In the course of this struggle Holy Russia has never hesitated to employ the traitor or the assassin. It was owing to Russian influence that Milosh Obrenovitch, who had won autonomy for Servia by the sword, was driven into exile; Russian agents were responsible for the murder of Michael Obrenovitch in the Deerpark; Russia instigated two attempts on Milan, and prompted his mistress, a Russian spy, to urge him on in his desire of abdication. Holy Russia, again, encouraged the ill-fated Alexander in his passion for Draga, while the Russian Minister was cognisant of the military conspiracy which culminated in the bloody tragedy of June 10, 1903. Such were the methods employed by Pan-Slavism to annihilate the Obrenovitch dynasty, which had always shown a tendency to coquet with Austria.

#### A PEASANT'S STRANGE PROPHECIES.

The writer mentions in a note the prophecies of the peasant Meta of Kremna, whose utterances are carefully included in secret State papers:—

Meta not only in 1868 foretold the advent of the telephone, but he had a clairvoyant vision of Michael Obrenovitch's murder, he prophesied the main details of Milan's and of Alexander's reigns, Peter Karageorgevitch's succession, his disappearance, the occupation of Servia by a foreign army and the rise of a hero, who was in some way connected with the Obrenovitch dynasty "as if an oak tree which had been felled had thrown out a shoot close by."

#### BULGARIA TOP DOG.

He says that any determination of Servia to hold the Sandjak or to seize Salonika must infallibly bring her into collision with Austria, who could, from Semlin, destroy Belgrade within two hours. The writer is confident that Bulgaria, and not Servia, would be the top

dog in the dissensions he anticipates. He says:—

The whole history of the comitadjis in Macedonia has shown that the Bulgarian, who is not a natural Slay but a Slavified Aryan, is the most robust and virile race in the Peninsula to-day, and since the success of this campaign has awakened the slumbering ambitions in both Serb and Bulgar of a revival of their ancient empires, it is obvious that there is not room for both to be realised. As to which will go to the wall there can be little doubt. If Serbia is allowed to take possession of what was known as the Kossovo vilayet or Old Serbia she may find out that there is some truth in the old Greek proverb, "The gifts of enemies are no gifts."

By skilful diplomacy Serbia has obtained in the anticipatory division a larger share of the spoils than is warranted by her racial pretensions or by her military assistance. Bulgaria has not forgotten this diplomatic victory, and has no intention of waiving her ambition.

#### A FABLE FOR THE BALKANS.

Mr. Austin concludes with:—

An Oriental fable relates that a lion once engaged a fox, a hyaena, and a jackal to hunt down a fat stag. The three animals did so and brought the carcass to the lion, who at once cut it in four sections. The Lion said, "Four of us have agreed to kill this stag, and before us are four portions of the spoil. The first bit I will take as being the senior partner in the alliance; the second I will take as I gave you the idea; the third I will take as being the strongest; and if you want to fight for the fourth I'm ready to take you on." The philosopher who wrote that fable must have foreseen the Balkan Confederation.

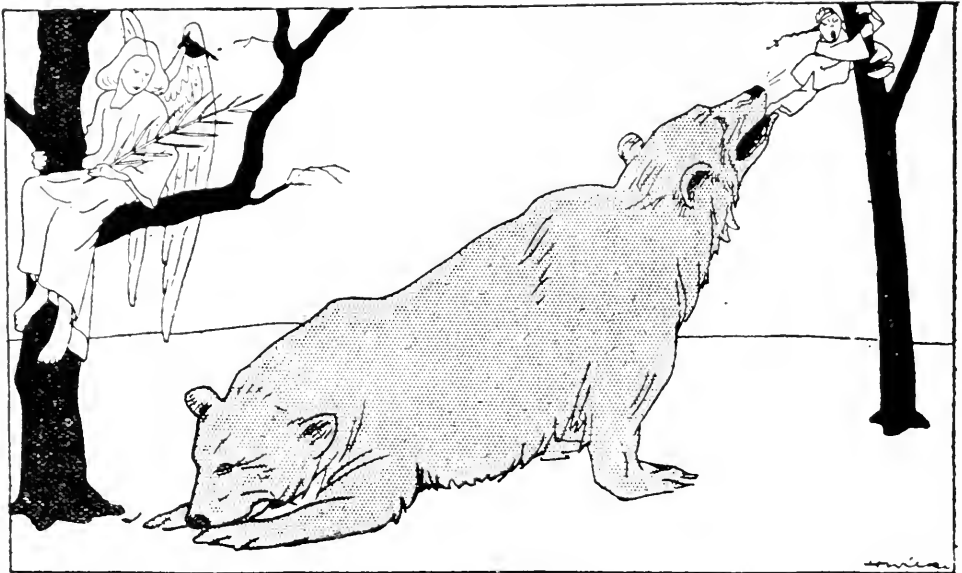
#### WHY BULGARIA WON.

The *British Review* contains an interesting article on "Secrets of the Bulgarian Victories" from the pen of Philip Gibbs, who served *The Graphic* as special war correspondent. The whole nation responded as one man to the call to arms; in the words of the writer:—

As I have said, King Ferdinand and his war ministers called out not an army but a nation. They were cruel in their clean sweep of the nation's manhood. In the last reserve were boys of sixteen and men past sixty years of age. No one was spared from the roll-call. Professors and painters, journalists, merchants, shopkeepers, their shop assistants, schoolmasters and school-boys, every kind and condition of Bulgarian, were summoned in that general "mop-up" of the national strength. It was cruel, but it was also magnificent. For the call was answered with a tremendous enthusiasm, and there were no evasions, no deserters.

Mr. Gibbs makes an interesting comparison which gives the reader a realistic idea of the disturbance caused by war:—

Time and time again, when I sat among Bulgarian officers, in the filthy little houses of Turkish villages, in the valley of the Maritza, or on the hills above Adrianople, and got into conversation with unshaven, dirty, mud-stained men, who had lain in the trenches, or led convoys through the quagmires, who were living on army bread and army soup, who were enduring all the hardships and horrors of war, I was startled



[U.S.]

THE TWO-HEADED RUSSIAN BEAR.

[Berlin.]

At this end he fawns.

At that he swallows.

when they spoke of their past life—before this strange nightmare had begun, changing their habits, making all the things that previously mattered to them of no importance—and when I found that one of these savage-looking ruffians was a Professor of Literature, and another a Professor of Chemistry, and a third an actor who had no more use for grease paint, and a fourth a poet who was learning new mysteries of life and death, and so on through the whole range of social life.

It was strange to me, because I could not realise similar conditions in England. I could not imagine John Galsworthy in a mud-stained uniform in charge of a bread-wagon, or Anthony Hope drinking soup out of an iron pot near a camp fire by a frontier bridge, or G. K. Chesterton, with a four weeks' beard on his chin, commanding a troop of mounted infantry, or Cyril Maude up to his top-boots in mud, with one shoulder to the right wheel of a gun-carriage.

Rather effective discipline for our supermen!

It is clear from this article how entirely Bulgaria staked all on one throw. She has no reserves to bring against the swelling armies of the Sultan.

## THE CRISIS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

In the *Forum* for December Roland G. Usher records his belief that a great crisis in international affairs is approaching. England and her allies, among whom is the United States, are facing a situation as grave as when the first ships of the Spanish Armada entered the Channel, or when Napoleon's fleet had swept the Mediterranean, eluded Nelson, and landed the French army in Egypt.

### ENGLAND OUTWITTED.

The Tripolitan war has turned out to be a boomerang. It was meant to bind Italy tightly to England and France by allowing her to realise her cherished ambition and take possession of the fertile fields of the wealthiest province of ancient Rome, instead of which it has driven Italy into the arms of Germany and Austria. Italy found herself committed to an expensive war, and when England and France were expected to put diplomatic pressure on Turkey, they promptly declined to do so. England had become aware of a serious ferment among the thronging Moslems in India, and at once realised the paramount im-

portance of avoiding further ill-feeling by refraining at all costs from a direct attack upon the Sultan himself, the head of the Mohammedan religion. So Italy was left in the lurch. Under these circumstances, with such calamities, unexpected and such hopes unfulfilled, the Italians were in a mood to listen to whispered counsels from the Wilhelmstrasse. Germany was in a position to promise her not only Tripoli, but Tunis, and even more if Italy would return to the old Triple Alliance.

The Italians were quick to appreciate the magnitude of the opportunity and promptly embraced it. The results have more than fulfilled even the sanguine expectations of the Allies. The Italian Navy bombarded a few forts and sank a Turkish vessel or two, purely to maintain the appearance of a war, and then seized island after island in the Ægean-Rhodes, long considered the key to the eastern Mediterranean, Lemnos, Chios, and others. So confident of success were the Italians that they everywhere assured the inhabitants that the occupation was no mere military measure, but would be permanent. From Crete, if it obtains the autonomy the Cretans desire, the Allies will undoubtedly demand possession of its harbours as naval bases. Their development, the fortification of the Tripolitan coast, and the use of both as field bases for an Austro-Italian fleet operating from the Adriatic will surely rob Malta of all practical importance, and might even make necessary its abandonment. The loss of Malta's strategic significance robs England's defence of its keystone, and compels a complete re-arrangement of her naval dispositions.

### WHY MORE SHIPS ARE WANTED.

The English and French, alarmed beyond measure by this unexpected turn of affairs, have been straining every nerve to meet it with preparations which shall be more than adequate for any emergency; but both have felt that openly to avow the truth about the situation would not only expose them to the danger of attack at a moment when they are more likely to suffer reverses than at any time since the Franco-Prussian war ended, but also would have an unfavourable effect on English and French public opinion, either sapping the popular confidence in the national strength, or, more probably, causing a demand for instant war which would be difficult to resist.

### ITALY'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

With a view to strengthening both the navy and the mercantile service, the *Rassegna Nazionale* pleads for a thorough reform of the naval schools and institutes that exist in various of the Italian ports, and suggests that they should be transferred from the control of the Education Department to that of the Ministry of Marine.

## TO CONTROL THE INLAND SEA.

In an article on the "Naval Situation in the Mediterranean," in the *Deutsche Revue*, M. Maxime Laubeuf explains the enormous importance of this sea. From the earliest times the Mediterranean, he says, has witnessed terrible conflicts, many of which have completely changed the position of the civilised world, and in the nineteenth century events have taken place which have raised it to the very highest rank in importance.

## THE CENTRE OF INTEREST.

Among the events which have contributed to make the Mediterranean the centre of interest at the present time the writer names Italian unity and the independence of Greece, Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria; the making of the Suez Canal; and the colonisation of North Africa by Europeans, so that the Mediterranean has become almost a European sea entirely, and is more than ever an object of concern to the European nations. From the standpoint of naval warfare, consequently, it occupies the foremost place in present combinations. The interests of France in maintaining free access to Algeria and Tunis, of England in guarding the route to India, of Italy in regard to Tripoli, of Spain in regard to Morocco, and of Germany as a result of her alliances, have brought in their train developments which have greatly changed the naval balance of power in the Mediterranean. These are extensions of the naval programmes of Italy and Austria since 1908, the new Spanish Navy, the French naval programme of 1910, the concentration of the French squadrons in the Mediterranean towards the end of 1912, and the proposed increase of the naval forces of Great Britain in the Mediterranean in 1913.

## THE NAVAL RACE.

The writer then argues that the increase of the German Navy by the naval law of 1900 compelled Great Britain to undertake a great new building programme, and that until the execution of this programme was sufficiently ad-

vanced Great Britain had to withdraw her fleet from the Mediterranean to protect her shores at home against the German danger—an opinion not shared by the editor of the *Deutsche Revue*. Meanwhile the other nations have felt under obligation to follow the example of Germany and Great Britain. Since 1908 Italy has been busy increasing her navy, and in 1910 Austria began the execution of a naval programme drawn up to be completed in 1920. Spain also has been drawn into the movement, and, after considerable hesitation, has been building new ships since 1908. France could not remain indifferent to the activity of Italy and Austria. The strengthening of the Italian and Austrian navies on the one hand, and the weakness of the Russian fleet after the war with Japan on the other, had greatly disturbed the balance of power in the existing groups. In 1910, therefore, a new naval programme was drawn up, and France is expected to complete it by 1919.

## THE POSITION, JULY, 1913.—

In conclusion, the writer has instituted a comparison of the naval forces of the Great Powers which by the middle of 1913 will be in the Mediterranean. In his reckoning he includes only the ships built within the last sixteen years and possessing guns with a calibre of at least 9 inches or 234 millimetres a method unfavourable to France, since it excludes all the French ironclads armed with 194-millimetre guns. The naval strength of the Great Powers in 1913 is anticipated to be as follows:—

Great Britain.—4 armed cruisers and 3 small cruisers, with 32 305-millimetre guns and 18 234-millimetre guns.

France.—18 battleships with 86 305-millimetre guns, 2 274-millimetre guns, and 72 240-millimetre guns.

Italy.—12 battleships and 7 armed cruisers, with 67 305-millimetre guns and 27 254-millimetre guns.

Austria.—11 battleships and 2 armed cruisers, with 36 305-millimetre guns and 49 240-millimetre guns.

In addition, France would have a flotilla of smaller ships, including 36 destroyers and 16 submarines.

## —AND AFTERWARDS.

At the same period, July, 1913, there should be building, or nearing completion, the following in three of the countries already named:—

France.—2 battleships of 23,500 tonnage, armed with 12 305-millimetre guns, and 3 battleships of 25,000 tonnage, armed with 12 340-millimetre guns.

Italy.—2 battleships of 26,000 tonnage, armed with 12 344-millimetre guns.

Austria.—2 battleships of 21,000 tonnage, with 12 305-millimetre guns.

Thus France, without reckoning the support of England, may, says M. Loubet, view with unconcern the naval position in the Mediterranean during the years 1913-15. But what will be the position in a few years? It is well to remember that the present alliances may give place to antagonism, and that the friends of to-day may indeed become the enemies of to-morrow.

## THE TURKS ON THE WAR.

The daily press of the Ottoman capital is very bitter in its comments on European charges against Turkey and the Turkish military forces of cruelty and barbarism. In a vigorous leader entitled "Calumnies! Calumnies!!" the *Jeune Turc* says:—

They [the allies] apparently believe that, since Europe is Christian and Turkey Moslem, the present is an excellent occasion for making the masses of the continent believe that the Turks are constantly massacring Christians. . . . They inform their readers that Christians are being slaughtered in the streets of Constantinople. This is falsehood to the limit. We invite the ambassadors of the great powers to investigate thoroughly, and then say if a hair of a Bulgar head has been harmed.

In another article which has been headed "The Right to Live" the same journal says:—

The allies oppress and exterminate in their own countries all other nationalities, and pretend to be the liberators of their countrymen under the Ottoman flag. If the principle of "the Balkans for the Balkan peoples" is to be observed, will Europe permit the Turks, Albanians, and Kutzo-Valachs who, combined, are in a majority in Macedonia, to be oppressed by the so-called civilising allies? European officials and newspaper correspondents attest that the Servians are "civilising" the country which they have overrun by murder, incendiarism, and attacks on women. . . . The "civilising" work of the Bulgars has been so much appreciated by the peasants of Thrace that they have, one and all, fled to escape from their "liberators." Is it necessary to remind the world of the



*New York Journal.*]

THE TRK to the Balkan Allies: "Let's call it a draw?"

atrocities committed by the Hellenic army against the Turks and Valachs in Epirus and the Jews in Salonica?

The *Jeune Turc* discusses at length the questions of an armistice and a final treaty of peace. It reminds the allies that the Turk is not at the end of his resources, and that to inflict a humiliating peace upon him would be unwise as well as unchristian. Advising the allies, and particularly Bulgaria, to be reasonable, and referring to the identity of interests between Turkey and the Balkan States, the *Jeune Turc* advocates the entry of Turkey into the Balkan federation. It says:—

A serious entente between all the European, Oriental nations is possible. It will then be an Oriental power, as opposed to the Occident. . . . The only condition is an honourable peace. . . . Let our adversaries think this well over. Such a union will become very strong if Turkey participates in it. . . . This is our desire, we want sincerely a peace forever, because we want to start seriously and without interruption to work toward our ultimate happiness and prosperity. . . . The Bulgars are reputed to be sane and practical and not to believe in utopias. . . . Let them show that they are really so. . . . If we were forced to fight to the end, we will do so because our resources are endless and our military situation is improving, while our enemy's is weakening, as proven at Tchatalja; but our interest and our position in the Balkans must be somewhat maintained—otherwise we shall not enter the Balkan Confederation—which we consider as a barrier against European encroachment in the Levant. Bulgaria knows where her interests are; she is reasonable and we can agree with her.

## THE GERMANS—AN INTIMATE SKETCH.

### PARTIES AND PRESS IN GERMANY.

Mr. Price Collier is contributing a series of articles on Germany and the Germans from an American point of view to *Scribner*.

#### A PRESS WITHOUT INFLUENCE.

The first contribution deals with German Political Parties and the Press. During Bismarck's reign, 1862-1890, the German Press was kept well in hand by those who reigned; it is only lately that caricature, criticism and opposition have had freer play. Herr Maximilian Harden's journalistic work alone shows how the German Press has escaped from certain leading strings. There are, we are told, some 4000 dailies and more than 3000 weeklies in Germany, but the German Press as a whole does not exert the influence on society or politics which the Press in America and the British Empire does. That a correspondent or editor of a newspaper should find his way into Cabinet circles, or into high office, is impossible in Germany. Several of the more popular newspapers are owned and controlled by Jews, and the American finds it difficult to understand the German suspicion and dislike of the Jews.

#### A NATION OF DREAMERS.

At heart the Germans are anything but business men. There are more eyes with dreams in them in Germany than in all the world besides, asserts Mr. Collier. The Germans, not being traders at heart, fall an easy prey to the Jew. They are philosophers, musicians, dreamers, and only industrial and commercial by force of circumstances. They have given the world lyric poetry, music, philosophy, and these are still their souls' darlings. They are easily governed, because their ideals are spiritual, not material. The American seeks wealth, the Briton power, the Frenchman notoriety, but the German is satisfied with the peaceful enjoyment of the arts and friendly intercourse with his fellows. He is, therefore, jealous or contemptuous of the cosmopolitan ex-

changer of the world, the Jew, and sees no patriotism or originality in him. So far, therefore, as the Press is Jew-controlled, it is apt to be suspected as being not German. All the same, the writer points out, Germany would not be in the foremost place she occupies to-day had she not had the backing of her better-class Jewish citizens. As the Germans are not yet political animals, their newspapers reflect only artificial political enthusiasm. The parties themselves are not real, and the Press betrays in its political writing that it is dealing with shadows rather than realities.

#### THE PEOPLE FOR THE NATION.

The German people, Mr. Collier continues, have not developed into a nation, they have been squeezed into the mould of a nation. The nation is not for the people, the people are for the nation, as he puts it. What people can call itself free to whom its rulers are not responsible? he asks. The Social Democrats have 110 seats in the Reichstag, but the war estimates are beyond their reach, and a Constitution is a dream. Nothing will come of the present Radical Reichstag. In addition to the four important parties — Conservative, Liberal, Clerical and Socialist—there are many sub-divisions of these, and various groups acknowledging no party. The Social Democrats are not all Socialists or Democrats. As a body of voters they are united in the expression of their discontent with a Government of officials, chosen and kept in power over their heads.

#### POLITICAL EMANCIPATION NOT YET WON.

In 1912 the population of Germany was over 65 millions; the qualified voters numbered 14 millions, and of these over 12 millions voted. The Reichstag has 397 members, or one representative to every 156,000 inhabitants; the American House of Representatives has 433 members, or one for every 212,000 inhabitants; England 670 members, or one for every 62,000; France 584, or one for every 67,000;

Italy 508, or one for every 64,000; and Austria 516, or one for every 51,000. While the Germans, concludes Mr. Collier, are in many ways the most cultivated nation in the world, they have not yet real representative government. Their political writing is without definite aims, and in the field of foreign politics it is less informed than their educational and literary expositions, which, generally speaking, are very good indeed.

### “THE LAND OF D—D PROFESSORS.”

Lord Palmerston's epithet supplies Mr. Price Collier with a title for his second paper.

#### THIRTY-FOUR SEATS OF LEARNING.

He gives a very comprehensive survey of the system of education, from the elementary school to the University. He says:—

There are twenty-one universities in Germany, with another already provided for this year in Frankfurt, and practically the equivalent of a university in Hamburg. The total number of students is 66,358, an increase since 1895 of 37,791.

Besides these, there are eleven technical high schools, which rank now with the University, and their 17,000 students may fairly be added. Add also 4000 unmatriculated students, and you have 87,000 students:—

While the population of Germany has increased 2.4 per cent. in the last year, the number of students has increased 4.6 per cent., and of the total number 4.4 per cent. are women. Since the founding of the empire the population has increased from 40,000,000 to 65,000,000, but the number of students has increased from 18,000 to 60,000.

The amount spent in the German Empire in the year 1910 on instruction was twenty million sterling. Mr. Collier declares that the teaching throughout Germany is unreservedly good, often superlatively good. The result of the regimentation of education is that there are no sham teachers, no sham professors, no sham degrees. No one can teach, even as a private governess, without a certificate from the State.

#### MISGIVINGS AS TO RESULTS.

But with all its excellencies, it is not enough:—

There is not only nothing like it, there is nothing comparable to it in the world. If training the minds of a population were the solution of the problems of civilisation, they are on the way to such solution in Germany. Unfortunately there is no such easy way out of our troubles for Germany or for any other nation. Some of us will live to see this fetich of regimental instruction of everybody disappear as astrology has disappeared. According to the army standard both the German peasant and the urban dweller are steadily deteriorating. In ten years the percentage of physically efficient men in the rural districts decreased from 60.5 to 58.2 per cent.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said only last year:—

The fear that we may not be working along the right lines in the education of our youth is a cause of great anxiety to many people in Germany.

In German education practically the whole enthusiasm is laid upon drilling the mind. Moral and physical matters are left to the home. Mr. Collier objects to the pounding in of patriotism on every side. He finds it distinctly nauseating. There goes on in the schools also Socialist propaganda.

#### THE MOST IMMORAL CAPITAL IN EUROPE.

The boys who come up to the University, specially in the large cities and towns, are somewhat lax in their moral standards:—

In Berlin particularly, where there are some thirty-five hundred registered and nearly fifty thousand unregistered women devoting themselves to the seemingly incompatible ends of rapidly accumulating gold while frantically pursuing pleasure, there is an amount of immorality unequalled in any capital in Europe. In the whole German Empire the average of illegitimacy is ten per cent., but in Berlin the average for the last few years is twenty per cent. Out of every five children born in Berlin each year one is illegitimate! It is questionable whether the increasing demands of the Army and Navy require such laxity of moral methods in providing therefor.

In the endeavour to compete with the gaieties elsewhere a laxity has been encouraged and permitted that has won for Berlin in the last ten years an unrivalled position as a purveyor of after-dark pleasures.

#### LACK OF INITIATIVE.

Nevertheless:—

German life as a whole is so disciplined, so fitted together, so impossible to break into except



through the recognised channels, that few men have the optimistic elasticity of mind and spirits, the demonic confidence in themselves, that overrides such considerations.

The duelling at the German Universities Mr. Collier does not himself like, but doubts whether there are not more men injured by too much beer than by

too much swordplay. These vigorous sports show the soul is making a slave of the body, and courage is mastering cowardice!—

"The land of damned professors" has learned its lessons from those same professors so well that it is now ready to take a post-graduate course in world politics.

## IF GERMANY AND ENGLAND FOUGHT.

### WHAT WOULD THE UNITED STATES DO?

In the *National Review* for January a writer signing himself "Washington" discusses the relation of the United States to Anglo-German rivalry. He strongly opposes the antiquated idea that the United States has nothing to do with the balance of power in Europe. He says the danger lies in the disposition of German and British peoples rather than in commercial or colonial antagonism. He says that the risk to the German monarchy of a war is very great. France is no longer the hostage for England.

#### A PILL FOR LORD ROBERTS.

It is interesting to have this testimony from an American observer:—

In the eyes of experienced observers, the German Army has deteriorated in recent years, and the French has commensurately improved. Now that the latter is no longer honey-combed by disension its still-existing superiority in artillery and its new development of aviation give it certain advantages over the greater numerical strength of Germany. For the first time also since Waterloo England is able to throw a military force of consequence on Continental soil. The six British divisions of professional soldiers equipped for foreign service and ready for early mobilisation are to-day a fact which Germany cannot fail to consider, and which should contribute toward remedying any inferiority in men from which France would suffer.

This paragraph may be recommended to Lord Roberts and his troupe of panic-mongers. "Washington" discusses the three possible results of Anglo-German war. (1) British victory would least affect the existing status, so far as America was concerned. (2) A German victory would be fatal to the British Empire. Canada, if attacked by victorious Germans, would appeal for American protection—an appeal which

could hardly fail to awaken generous response. (3) A protracted war without definite result would create much difficulty for the United States. "It is questionable if any American Government could long tolerate the embarrassment caused by the extended continuance of hostilities in near waters." Otherwise a great impetus would be given to American trade, if only America had a merchant marine. "Washington" suggests that the question of neutrality of the Caribbean might even be broached by diplomatists in time of peace.

#### WHY NOT DEFINE U.S. POLICY NOW?

"Washington" grows more positive as he advances. He says it would hardly be wise statesmanship for the United States to remain passive if England should be by any series of disasters crushed:—

Even though the immediate consequence would be to throw Canada and the British Antilles into the lap of the United States, it would leave the latter confronted by an Empire supreme on land and sea, and would force it to pursue a preparation of armaments which for its own preservation could not be inferior to what it might be called upon to face. Great Britain, by upholding the European balance of power, has contributed toward American development. If misfortune in arms await her it would be as politically unwise as it would be ungenerous to allow her to suffer unduly. A disastrous defeat inflicted by an opponent unwilling to use moderation in his victory should invite on the part of America a friendly mediation which in the last extremity might have to be converted into more effective measures.

The reader may be pardoned for thinking that the more reasonable and effective course would be to make the certainty of this eventual intervention clear before hostilities began. A definite announcement of that kind might even prevent hostilities breaking out at all.

## THE ROMANCE OF PETROL.

J. Earl Clauson tells the story of petrol—called gasoline in America, essence in France—in the *Outing Magazine*. Chemists used to argue that petroleum was the child of instantaneous chemical reaction between hydrogen and carbon brought into contact underground. Geologists have demonstrated, however, that the oil is the product of the slow decomposition of organic remains, animal or vegetable, or both. Says Mr. Clauson:—

### THE ORIGINATION OF PETROLEUM.

Some hundreds of thousands of years ago a dinosaur (*Stegosaurus Ungulatus*), bored by the inanities of Mesozoic existence, crawled into a quiet corner, curled up its pretty pink toes, yawned capaciously and—gave up the ghost. There was no funeral. Mourning bands had not been invented. Life was simpler in those days; so was death: the dinosaur just died. And that, say you, was the last of old Colonel *Stegosaurus Ungulatus*.

Not at all. For yesterday you poured the remains of the dinosaur from a measuring-can—which, let us hope, held five gallons, full measure—into your gasoline tank, and thereby gained power to drive a heavy motor-car twenty miles an hour faster than the legal rate. In the flesh the dinosaur was a clumsy, slow-moving, le-hargic beast, with no desire to move out of a placid walk; transmogrified, he rivals the swiftness of the birds and aids in emulating their flight. Beyond all that, as illustrating the irony of fate, there were no speed laws in the Mesozoic era.

We may, therefore, regard crude petroleum as of somewhat similar origin to coal, the deposits of which must in time become exhausted, and are justified in allowing our imagination to play leap-frog in that fascinating era when the tread of the megatherium caused the earth to tremble.

### FIRST DISCOVERIES.

It may be that the Sicilians were the first to discover that crude petroleum was valuable for heating and lighting

—of that we cannot be certain. Possibly the Chinese were ahead of them, for the ancient volumes of the Celestial Empire contain many references to its employment for the ends named.

Passing hastily down the ages, we note the slowly increasing popularity of this great gift of the gods. We find Japan using it in the seventh century of the Christian era, Marco Polo referring to the oil springs of Baku near the end of the thirteenth, and then with a jump of four hundred years we arrive at the first scientific attempt, so far as is known, to free this "earth oil" from its less profitable qualities.

### LETTING LOOSE THE GENIE.

It was not until 1735, however, that Johann Lerche arrived at the conclusion that distillation was necessary to make crude petroleum a satisfactory combustible. For, although the crude oil burned, as the Sicilians had learned long before Christ, it emitted odours so offensive, smoke so dense, and gave so poor a light, that it was not very much better than nothing at all.

Lerche obtained a bright yellow oil, resembling a spirit, which ignited readily, and a dark viscous mass of no very obvious value. It is, however, the latter which is now the most valuable, and from which petrol and naphtha are produced. Immense progress in the process of refining and distilling have been made in recent years. Crude petroleum produces petrol, which constitutes 1½ per cent. of the bulk of the crude, naphtha C. 10 per cent., naphtha B. 2½ per cent., and naphtha A. 2 per cent., lubricating oil 15 per cent., and a residuum mainly of carbon and impurities generally, called coke. Kerosene, the illuminating and burning oil of to-day, and possibly the motive power of tomorrow, makes up by volume 50 per cent. of the whole bulk of petroleum, and in consequence is the cheapest of the distillates.

### THE ARRIVAL OF PETROL.

Petrol was, until 1886, a great nuisance to the oil distiller; there was no

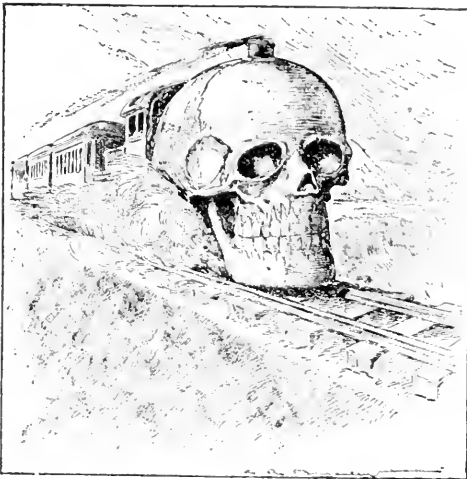
market for it; it was a waste product. In that year, though, one Johannes Spiel patented the first explosive gas engine. Then, at a single leap, the genie petrol came into his own. From being the most despised of petroleum products, petrol became the most important. It fattened the earnings of the oil companies, it stimulated the quest of petroleum. In 1895, ten years approximately after the introduction of the motor-car, the annual sales had reached a total of fourteen million gallons. In 1900 they were twenty-two millions, in 1905 thirty-one millions, in 1910 fifty millions—enough, it has been figured, to drive a touring car for forty-five thousand times the distance between the earth and the moon.

The demand is increasing rapidly. Half a million motor-cars in the United States alone, to say nothing of thousands of explosion engines harnessed to other employment, from cleaving the empyrean blue to pumping water from the bowels of the earth, are existent solely by grace of this fuel. Peace has its revolutionists, and among them the name of Johannes Spiel deserves to be linked with those of James Watt and Robert Fulton.

Fortunately thus far the supply of petroleum has been able, with the aid of the inventors, to keep step with the demand for gasoline. The 1910 production showed an increase over that of 1909 in all oil-producing countries except Galicia, the Dutch East Indies, British India and Canada. There was in the latter year a grand total increase of 29,146,183 barrels of forty-two gallons each. The United States, which supplies nearly three times as much as her nearest competitor, Russia, pumped during 1910 all of 209,556,048 barrels, as against 183,170,874 in 1909.

#### KEROSENE THE MOTIVE POWER OF THE FUTURE.

As petrol is gradually approaching to kerosene standards, there is every probability that the motor-car of to-morrow will derive its power from kerosene alone, or from a mixture of kerosene and petrol. The moment a carburettor is perfected to handle it, the cost of running internal combustion engines will be greatly reduced, and the disappearance of the steam engine will be brought appreciably nearer.



[New York World.]  
A WALL STREET RAILROAD.



[Post Dispatch.] [St. Louis.]  
THE RIGHT POST.

TWO CLEVER AMERICAN CARTOONS.

## THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE.

### CANCER UNDER THE LENS.

The most striking article in the magazine this month is undoubtedly one by Barton J. Hendrick in *McClure's*. The article is entitled "On the Trail of Immortality," and gives a thrilling account of the discoveries of Dr. Alexis Carrel, who has received the Nobel Prize in recognition of his painstaking experiments.

Earlier research had revealed the fact that animal tissue taken from its parent organism can be kept in a state of suspended animation, and, following on this, Dr. Ross T. Harrison demonstrated that animal tissue could be grown outside the body. Dr. Carrel has carried this suggestion to the point of inducing growth in sections of almost every organ. The writer records the rapid progress of the experiments:—

In a short time Dr. Carrel had practically all parts of the body growing independently on microscopic slides. He was able to observe that marvellous phenomenon which is constantly taking place in the human body and without which life itself would be impossible—the birth and growth of body cells. Protoplasm, so to speak, was here caught upon the fly. On one slide a piece of bone was manufacturing new bone; on another, cartilage was rapidly producing new cartilage; a section of the liver was giving birth to new liver tissue; kidney was growing kidney; and a small piece of heart was manufacturing new heart. From a theoretical standpoint, at least, it might almost be said that the experimenter was constructing an artificial body in minute sections; at least, he was growing in the laboratory all the tissues which are essential to the animal organism.

It was but a step to apply this wonderful discovery to a close examination of the conditions of diseased cells:—

The new cells would start precipitately from the main tissue; they would become spherical in shape, then oval, and then oblong. One end would shoot out, like a microscopic comet, and form a tail; just as quickly, this tail would separate itself from the main body, and perhaps ultimately give birth to new cells of its own.

A careful watch, throughout several weeks, demonstrated several points which may have a marked bearing upon the cancer problem. In the main, cancer tissue, when placed in this artificial medium, grows much more rapidly than in a normal environment. It started more quickly, and, once started, grew faster. Normal tissue began growing in from twelve to forty-eight hours after transplantation; cancerous tissue, in most cases,

was revived within a couple of hours. Does this indicate that there may be substance that stimulates growth in the cancer cell—perhaps a parasite or a microbe—which, when discovered, will yield the secret of the disease?

Dr. Carrel has pursued his studies for six years, and it would be difficult to exaggerate their importance or to suggest a limit to the advantages which this added knowledge must secure in the future usefulnesses of the medical profession.

### DISEASE AFLOAT.

To the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, Fleet-Surgeon C. Marsh Beadnell contributes a paper packed with facts regarding the accommodation, clothing, food, work, recreation, and sanitation of all those who go down to the sea in ships. There is no occupation so fraught with monotonous routine, yet withal so teeming with variety, as that of the average sailor.

Jack's rum and tobacco come in for mild condemnation:—

Speaking purely as a doctor—and I think the majority of medical men will agree with me—I should like to see the ration of rum served out in the evening hours, after the day's work is over, rather than in the middle of the day. The Service tobacco is notoriously good, but notoriously strong, and we cannot hoodwink the fact that a certain amount of defective vision in the Navy is due to excessive smoking and chewing of strong tobacco, aided and augmented no doubt by cheap cigarettes. Eyes demand special care in the Navy, since the visual acuteness of gun crews may have a considerable influence in determining the results of a battle.

Hammocks are responsible it would appear, for decreasing the stature of our seamen:—

Vertical growth in the seaman class ceases abruptly about the age of 19, although horizontal growth and increase in weight continue until the age of 25. I attribute this cessation of vertical growth and continuance of lateral growth to the custom of sleeping in hammocks at that early period of life when growth should be most active. The position of the sleeper is such that the long axis of his body forms a curve lying in a vertical plane, hence the bones of the lower extremities and vertebral column are in a constant though slight condition of longitudinal compression, which prevents in the parts compressed that free

circulation of the blood and lymph from which the growing tissues extract the bricks and mortar wherewith to add to their bulk. It is well known that increased stature follows a prolonged confinement upon a flat bed, and that a 6 ft. man at breakfast is by no means a 6 ft. man at dinner; a would-be recruit who is dangerously near the border line can, by taking thought, add

an inch to his stature if he lies perfectly flat for some hours previous to the examination. Again, it is significant that the marine, though lowest in chest girth, is highest in stature of all Service ratings; now, the marine does not adopt hammock life until a much later stage than the other branches, moreover, he has long interregna in barracks, when he sleeps on an ordinary bed.

## SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

### EUGENICS.

According to Professor Karl Pearson, "national eugenics is the study of agencies under social control, that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally."

In the *Woman at Home* some opinions from prominent people on this interesting science are given. The study of eugenics opens out a vast problem, which must be faced sooner or later. As a matter of fact, the "Mental Deficiency" Bill, which has called forth such strong criticism, on the ground that it interferes most dangerously with personal liberty, and equally strong support from those who believe it is a national step in the right direction to check the multiplication of the unfit, may be rightly regarded as a kind of first fruits of the labour of these quiet, scientific, unwearied men and women in the eugenics' laboratory.

### WHAT THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S THINKS.

Dr. Inge believes that without some such restriction as the Eugenics Society proposes, our national prosperity will be endangered. Criticising Mr. H. G. Wells's suggestion for dealing with the industrial unrest, he writes:—"We need an aristocracy, not of money, but of character, who should exemplify the modern and Western equivalents of mediæval chivalry and Japanese Bushido. But, I must add, in my opinion the cause of tension is the excessive increase in the population of an overcrowded country. The figures for 1909 are: Births, 1,148,118; deaths, 667,765. And the unfortunate fact is that we are breeding chiefly from inferior stocks. As long as our social reformers and agitators shirk these problems, I find it

difficult to have much confidence in their intelligence and honesty."

### MR. H. G. WELLS SEES TYRANNOUS POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. H. G. Wells is so prominent a contributor to sociological science, that his words carry weight. He, however, refers to his former essay on the subject in "Anticipations." In that work he says:—"At present the abyss is a hotbed, breeding undesirable, and too often fearfully miserable, children. That is something more than a sentimental horror. Under the really very horrible morality of to-day the spectacle of a mean-spirited, undersized, diseased little man, quite incapable of earning even a decent living for himself, married to some ignorant, underfed, ill-shaped, plain and diseased little woman, and guilty of the lives of ten or twelve ugly, ailing little children, is regarded as an extremely edifying spectacle, and the two parents consider their reproductive excesses as giving them a distinct claim upon less reckless and more prosperous people. Benevolent persons throw themselves into a case of this sort with peculiar ardour. . . . Yet so powerful is the suggestion of current opinion that few people seem to see to-day what a horrible and criminal thing this sort of family, seen from the point of view of social physiology, appears. . . . Consider what it will mean to have perhaps half the population of the world, in every generation, restrained from or tempted to evade reproduction? This thing, the euthanasia of the weak and sensual, is possible. On the principle that will probably animate the predominant classes of the new time, it will be permissible, and I have little doubt that in the future it will be planned and

achieved." In reply to a direct question, Mr. Wells wrote:—"I quite agree with you about its tyrannous possibilities."

WOULD JOHN KEATS HAVE BEEN BORN?

Race-culture is also the subject of an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Into the mouth of his anti-Mendelian, its author, Simeon Strunsky, puts the following argument:—"Suppose you have your Mendelian peas all straightened out so that you know in advance which are coming out from where. Which peas would you permit to be brought

forth, and which would you suppress?" And he went on to show that if Harding had been alive toward the end of the eighteenth century, and had been allowed to have his own way, he might have prevented a tuberculous child named John Keats from being born. But who would have written the lines on a Grecian Urn? Or Robert Louis Stevenson: Harding might have choked off the disease-laden chromosome that became R.L.S.; but would he have dared to do so if he had known what the future had in store?

## A GREAT VICTORIAN.

It was the good fortune of J. P. Collins to have twice had long conversations with George Meredith. Both occasions were visits to Box Hill, and the notes resulting appear in *The North American Review*.

Meredith's attitude toward these little receptions of his has often been described. He made one think of Prometheus bound. His lower limbs were concealed by a rug, as if he were a traveller by some train that had caught the secret of perpetual motion. They had not supported him for many years. As he said himself, he was like the prince in the "Arabian Nights," endowed with abundant strength of body and head, but cursed with legs of marble. He laid a bundle of letters down as Mr. Collins entered, half rose with an effort, and sank back into his easy-chair. It was in the forenoon before his daily ride. Sandy, the Aberdeen terrier, was ferreting about his heavy arm-chair, and the tiny table at his elbow carried a litter of boxes of matches and cigars, letters, and books—most of them in yellow covers. Newspapers were altogether absent. Beyond, in the corner, was a turntable bookcase; around the walls and mantel were prints and photographs. In its ordered informality and the absence of anything superfluous the room was supremely old-fashioned, comfortable, homely.

Speaking of journalism Meredith said:—

I do not find to-day the fearlessness of journal-

ism at its best, the journalism of Douglas Cook and Morley and Frederick Greenwood. Do you know Greenwood? A splendid fellow. He had the power of projecting his mind into the maze of foreign politics several days ahead of the event or anyone else, and certainly in this I have never known his equal. That method seems to be lost in Fleet Street now—the tradition even. But if only someone would show the way to a higher level than commercialism, and set his paper on a platform of authority where it could speak without favour or fear of the results, I am sure the public would value it and follow it, and the result would be well worth the experiment.

### HIS MESSAGE.

When asked what was the best compensation in drudgery he replied:—

If you mean keeping your soul alive, I would say—make for yourself a quiet, unassuming, cultivated, but comfortable domestic atmosphere. Marriage, where there is true love on both sides and a right choice, is the greatest happiness on earth; there is no other state to equal it. I asked a physician the other day—an admirable fellow—how old he was and why he had never married. He said he had never met the occasion or the woman, and I answered that perhaps he had never really looked for her. By all means, I would say, marry, but marry carefully and rightly. It solves many problems both for the man and the woman; and how are women to develop their best faculties and virtues if you leave them to dwindle into spinsterhood?

Then, secondly, I would say, find out your tastes and refine them; they are the best soil for your ambitions. And when your ambitions stand out clear don't let them perish or be crushed or crowded out of you by excess of tax-work. This is important for all young men to remember, especially when opportunity seems remote. The gods are slow, but they surely work their way in time. And never be put down or deterred by a failure. You will come to see that failure, after all, is a better and sounder adviser than success. Think of Dickens and the way that premature success turned his head until he came to regard himself almost as a sacred person.

## MUSIC AND ART.

## A WIZARD OF TONE.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF RUBINSTEIN.

An interesting picture of Rubinstein is presented to us by Lillian Nichia in the December number of *Harper*.

## TOLSTOY AND BEETHOVEN.

Her recollections of the pianist take us back to the 'eighties, when Rubinstein gave a recital at Dublin. The writer was then a very young girl, but she was enthralled by his playing, and then and there a fixed determination to leave her home took possession of her. It was not till she was fifteen, however, that she was allowed to study music at Frankfurt, and after a little time under Bülow she started for St. Petersburg to take lessons from Rubinstein. During her sojourn there she gathered the materials for her life of Rubinstein, the first biography of him to be published. Among the people who gathered round Rubinstein, were not only distinguished musicians, but painters, sculptors, writers, poets, etc. On one occasion Count Tolstoy graced the dinner-table, and Rubinstein told him he had altogether missed the meaning of Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," around which he had woven his tale. Tolstoy's reply was, "No matter; one piece of music or another, I have written a romance." "True," retorted Rubinstein hotly, "but no matter how great you may be in your own line, it doesn't give you the right to distort the work of another artist."

## TEACHER AND PIANIST.

Rubinstein was Director of the Conservatoire, and as teacher he was a martinet. The writer has seen him in rages that were absolutely diabolical. He had a horror of "canned" pianists, or "machines." The great axiom of his teaching was, "Play as you feel; but feel right." "Do not imitate anyone," he would say; "play as you understand provided you do no violence thereby to the conception of the composer." Speaking of his playing, the writer says:—

No one who has ever heard Rubinstein can forget the magic beauty of that wonderful touch.

He could draw from the pianoforte the inmost soul of its sweetness and poetry, summoning at will powers either celestial or demoniac, for in the whole gamut of human emotions there was none over which, as a performer, he had not absolute and infinite control. Truly a wizard of tone; all the wild abandon of grief and joy, the fierce utterances of hate and scorn, the groans of despair, the exaltation of love, the airy whisper of romance, the charm and witchery of coquetry—all these he could mirror in exquisite perfection.

## OPERA—PAST AND FUTURE.

Marvellous are the things we suffer on the operatic stage, writes Mr. Gerald Cumberland in the *Musical Times* for December. His article is a plea for the treatment of modern subjects in place of the intricate love affairs of a group of Italian villagers, or of the Queen of Sheba, or of some mad women of ancient Greece.

## PLEA FOR MODERN SUBJECTS.

Why is the atmosphere of the opera house largely the atmosphere of the halfpenny novelette? The explanation is, in the writer's opinion, that most music-lovers regard opera either with genial tolerance, or with half-conscious contempt. At any rate, they do not look upon it as a serious form of art. But why is opera not taken seriously? Because it is not serious; it trifles with the public. Our contemporary stage recognises that fine and stimulating drama may be made out of other material than love, hate, and jealousy. A host of playwrights have given us plays which touch life at many points, and why should not the same thing be done on the stage of the opera house? Mr. Cumberland pleads for the selection of modern heroic subjects for operatic treatment. Men without imagination may see no beauty or chivalry in contemporary life, but to the man with the seeing eye there is romance in a thousand things. The imagination of the true man is fed not only by the contemplation of the scroll of history, but by every event of his own time. He is stimulated into action by the deeds of those who are living and most of all by the generous emotions within his own

breast. The reason why opera has so slender a hold upon the affections of the English people is that it is largely a pretence. If we had an opera founded on a modern subject of deep and general interest, Mr. Cumberland is sure it would command the respect denied to the opera of passion. But in this country opera, he concludes, will remain an exotic growth until we have a composer absorbed in and obsessed by the problems of his own time.

#### A FORERUNNER OF WAGNER.

In the same magazine, Mr. Ernest Newman has an article on Ignaz Franz Mosel (1772-1844), whom he describes as a forerunner of Wagner. Mosel's idol, we are told, was Gluck, and in a book he expounded the principles on which Gluck's reforms were founded, and added suggestions prompted by a generation of further experience. Over and

over again he anticipated Wagner. To him the ideal opera was a combination, on practically equal terms, of poetry, music, acting, singing, and the art of the stage. He regarded the drama as the basis of opera. He advocated the use of the German language in place of Italian, and as to subjects, he thought mythological subjects the most suitable, adding that if a poet could give his subject a national interest, he would make of an opera something as moving as an ancient Greek tragedy. Speaking of the music, the composer's aim should be to intensify the poet's emotion. Music, he said, was not the end of opera, but merely the means to the end. The first necessity of opera, he declared, was the complete intelligibility of the words. The composer must express the poet's idea as a whole, not in detail. Good music will carry away a singer and make an actor of him unknown to himself.

## THE THEOSOPHIC AND OCCULT.

G. S. Arundle, M.A., LL.B., Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, writing in the *Theosophist* for December, gives a vivid word picture of the Theosophical College he would like to see founded. The article is intensely interesting, and many of the suggestions might well be followed by colleges already in existence. The same writer gives an account of a beautiful astral experience. For a moment the veil was lifted; he was with Alcyone, and in the presence of one of the great Masters. They talk of the future. Suddenly the scene changes, and they are in India. Alcyone is standing on a hill; below him stretches a vast concourse of people listening as he tells them of the oneness of all life, of the brotherhood of man and of the Fatherhood of God. "Everything I see around me radiates the unity, the stillness, and the peace, and I watch, as it were, how Alcyone—is it One greater than he?—calls to his aid all the forces of Nature, so that every creature, every tree, every plant,

every flower, every stone, every blade of grass, seems to sing with him his great Song of Love." So he describes his vision, showing how truly the love of the Divine Father is shown in all things all around. Other articles of interest are "Reason and Faith," by C. Shudde-magen, Ph.D., and "The Force of the Master," by C. W. Leadbeater.

The Christmas Number of the *Occult Review* contains several good articles. Elliott O'Donnell, writing on "Cats and the Unknown," maintains that the cat has the psychic faculty of scent. He says: "I believe in this psychic faculty of smell lies wholly, or in greater part, the solution to the riddle—Why is the cat uncanny?" Geraldine de Robeck contributes a very interesting article on "Abnormal Phenomena in the Lives of the Saints." Nina H. Scott tells of the beliefs and superstitions of the inhabitants of the Isle of Islay, where the "evil eye," is a terror and the presence of the "little people" an acknowledged fact. Harry J. Strutton writes on "The Mystical Mary."



## GENERAL ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## THE QUEEN OF NORWAY.

Mr. William Armstrong, in the *Girl's Own Paper*, gives a very pleasing sketch of the Queen of Norway. He says:—

To-day, rain or shine, no matter how keen the wind or weather, she rides on horseback for two hours daily in the beautiful country surrounding Christiania. This love of fresh air and exercise is no new thing with the Queen. When she was but seven years old someone said to her, "You should have been a boy, you run so fast."

"I wish I were," was her retort, "for then my name might have been Harry." She had heard somewhere that that name meant swift and sure. So "Harry" she became from then on to members of her family.

Here is a pretty and pathetic incident:—

Children had ever a claim to her tenderness. A cottager's tiny daughter, who lived in the neighbourhood of Sandringham, where the Royal Family was frequently in residence, grew to be a special favourite with her. The affection was returned tenfold. The little one falling very ill, the Princess hurried to her. That night the child's case took a serious turn, aggravated by constant crying for her good nurse of the morning. The mother in despair went to the palace, where a dinner party was in progress, and had word sent to the Princess. Finding the woman weeping in the hall, she threw a wrap over her evening gown, accompanying her at once to the cottage, nor did the Princess leave until the crisis was past, and the pacified baby, nestling in her arms, had sobbed itself to sleep.

Her husband and she adapt themselves to the Republican simplicities of the Norwegian people. At the banquet to welcome him in Christiania uniforms were, at his request, abandoned, and all men present, himself included, appeared in plain evening clothes. The Queen herself is a practical woman of the home:—

The early training of the Queen has made her resourceful, and with small need to find the hours drag heavily. She can sew, trim her own hats, knit warm garments for the poor, and cook; she carves wood, binds books, typewrites and plays the piano. She is fond of driving; dances, swims, can row a boat and manage a yacht. Her private correspondence is alone an undertaking. A close reader, she is in touch with the thought of the day.

Prince Olaf is also being brought up on practical lines. Though only eight years of age:—

In summer-time, when the family is in residence at the villa of King's Court, near Chris-

tiania, Prince Olaf is up and out by six o'clock, and from then on till early bedtime he is indoors only for his meals. He can ride, swim, dive, shoot, skate, and ski, and this last is among his greatest joys.

## A GREAT KING OF A SMALL PEOPLE.

Roy Trevor, in the *Fortnightly Review*, gives a sketch of the history and people of Montenegro. He says that a miraculous change has been brought about during the last thirty years by the present King:—

If ever there were a man it is the King. His valour upon the field of battle is proved by a hundred notable deeds, sung to-day to the tuneless strumming of the melancholy "Gushla." He is still a crack shot with gun and pistol, and has been described as "one of the handomest men in Europe." He inherits his family's talent for verse, and is universally acknowledged to be the first living Serb poet. Possessed of keen foresight, King Nikolas is admittedly one of the ablest diplomats in Europe, and practically controls his little kingdom's whole finances. Once a certain syndicate approached the King with a fabulous offer of ready money if he would grant them the right to erect a casino at Pretan similar to the one at Monte Carlo. King Nikolas's answer was typical of the man who made it: "I am a leader of *men!* Lot the keeper of a gambling-hell," were his words.

His people are worthy of him. To-day a woman's person is sacred, prostitution unknown, adultery so rare as to involve banishment. Poverty is no disgrace, for the whole nation is poor, from the King downward. "Honour is their watchword, their motto, and the primary aim of their lives." Lying and thieving are almost unknown, and rank with cowardice, a cardinal sin. But a Montenegrin gambles recklessly, drinks prodigiously. He despises all manner of manual labour, and hands it over to the woman. The curious art of long-distance talking is practised. "At the remarkable space of five miles men can communicate with one another." It is, in fact, a kind of wireless national telephone, gift rather than art, for no stranger can acquire it.

## HOW THE PRESIDENT-ELECT DECIDED.

The *Sunday at Home* tells the story of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, "Professor, Presbyterian elder, and President-elect":—

When he was invited to become a candidate for the Presidency, his house was full of reporters waiting for his decision and ready to flash it to the ends of the earth. It was a great moment in a man's life. To the surprise of everybody he went away with his wife, and for twenty minutes the army of pressmen had to wait more or less patiently for his decision. At last a door opened, and he appeared with Mrs. Wilson, and in few words gave the reporters the necessary information. His reticence left them keenly dissatisfied, but not another word could they get out of him.

One reporter, with almost daring impertinence, asked Mrs. Wilson what had occupied her and her husband so long.

"Well," she said, shyly, "you know we are religious people."

It was easy to guess the secret of the delay. They had sought in prayer the guidance and help of their Heavenly Father. It is indeed well known that the Presbyterian elder, who is now President-elect, is a man of simple religious faith and earnest Christian spirit. In a recent speech he declared that true progress could never be divorced from religion. "There can never be any other platform for reformers," he said, "than the platform written in the utterances of our Lord and Saviour."

## THE CANADIAN CAVALIERS.

"The most wonderful body of mounted men in the world," that is the description which Miss A. D. Cameron gives of the Royal North-West Mounted Police. She says it is a combination of all sorts of men drawn together by the winds of heaven:—

Five years ago the roll-call of one division disclosed an ex-midshipman; a son of the Governor of a British Colony; a medical student from Dublin; a grandson of a Captain of the line; a Cambridge B.A.; three ex-troopers of the Scots Greys; the brother of a Yorkshire Baronet, and a godly sprinkling of the ubiquitous Scots. For years a son of Charles Dickens did valiant service with this force, and has left behind him a book (as yet unpublished), "Seven Years Without Beer!"

In Regina serves a corporal who bears a name famous among the famous names of the old nobility of Denmark. When Lord Aberdeen was Governor-General of Canada, he paid an official visit to the Prairie Provinces, making a temporary stay at Fort Macleod in Alberta. When His Excellency asked for his despatches and the accumulated mail, the trooper who rode up and handed them to him at the salute, was his own nephew, a full private of the R.N.W.M.P. In this force it is service and not ancient lineage which counts, and many a constable, if transferred to a State function in London, would have to take precedence of every officer in the detachment.

## THE REFORMATION OF KOREA.

It is impossible in a brief space to give anything like an idea of the numerous improvements that Japan is endeavouring to accomplish in Korea. In the *Japan Magazine* F. Kazan notes a few of the activities of his countrymen, and from them we can gather something of the stupendous task in front of the Japanese. The reforms in tax-collecting methods, notwithstanding that over 5 per cent. of taxes were remitted on account of hard times, have resulted in 7,815,871 yen being collected in 1911, which was 818,757 yen more than the year before. In 1910 the value of the exports and imports was 6,798,941 yen more than the previous year. The vast outlays of the Government on railways, roads, and other public works has naturally increased the volume of money in circulation and done much to improve the purchasing power of the people. A marked increase has also been noticeable in imports, especially in cottons, to the extent of some 3,250,000 yen. The present tendency of exports to overbalance imports points to a promising economic future for the peninsula. Before annexation little more than 400 miles of new railway had been planned and laid, but since that time the Government has promoted a plan to extend the new tracks by 1400 miles in five years, representing some 23 new branches, opening up hitherto remote regions. Harbour improvements and customs facilities have also been pushed to a degree consistent with the growth of trade, nearly five million yen being already spent on this work.

Various schools have been established in addition to those found in operation at the time of annexation, the number now being 173, with about 22,000 pupils. But what are these among a population of nearly 14,000,000, all in need of education? In addition, there are some 50 institutions of a higher grade with about 1000 students. The Government has also established agricultural and industrial schools to the number of 25, with 1000 students in attendance. There are also a considerable number of private schools, about 780 in all, mostly

under the auspices of foreign missionary societies, and these are doing something towards the education of the masses.

### WILL CONSTANTINOPLE VANISH?

This is the announcement contained in the *Lady's Realm*, on the testimony of the geologists. Investigations since the great earthquake of August 9th have made it certain that Constantinople is sinking:—

"It is only a question of time," says Hedemeyer. "If an earthquake does not destroy the city, then subsidence will. It may take a thousand years; it may take a day. But it is certain that a thousand years hence all the present lower levels of Constantinople, including the Bosphorus palaces, will have sunk beneath the sea."

So it is all the same to-day whether Turk or Slav wins. Neither will keep for ever the New Rome. And it appears that the Dorion colonists who built Byzantium two thousand five hundred years ago were told truly by their augur, that "All the peoples will strive for this city; but it is destined to belong to none." The north coast of the sea of Marmora, of the Dardanelles, and of the Bosphorus, lies directly over the earthquake centre which in prehistoric times here rent Europe and Asia in twain.

### COMMERCIAL MORALITY IN JAPAN.

The *Japan Magazine* prints a particularly strong article by Baron Shibusawa on the charges brought against Japanese merchants. He is heartily sick and tired of the expression, "Japanese commercial morality," and repays the Western critics in their own coin. He asks, without venturing into the preserves of the preacher, what is morality?

There is no doubt it is a universal spirit that all are expected to honour and rise to. It is the very life of the body politic, and the body social. It is a power for righteousness working for the good of the whole body of humanity. Morality does, therefore, enter into commerce as a department of human activity; and its imperative demand there is that commerce must be made to work for the good of the world. The wealth of a few must be made consistent with the good of all, or not be at all. Consequently some of our great merchant princes have been great benefactors to their nations, and people without specially aiming to be so, simply because they were controlled by a highly moral spirit in all their transactions. I have no desire to make the question more difficult than it is. Generally speaking, there should be no difficulty. A man offers his goods or products for sale, and his customers are at liberty to examine them and decide for themselves whether it is to their advantage to

buy or not. Each must be left to stand upon his own responsibility. No premium will be conferred upon ignorance revealing itself on either side. It is every man's duty to look out for his own interests, and it is not the merchant's duty to consider the interests of his patron more than the latter considers the interests of the merchant.

The Baron concludes by saying that:—

Aiming to be perfectly moral, the merchant should go on with this ideal, carrying it into practice as far as lies within him, selling as good goods as he can get, making as fair profits as he can, gaining the confidence and satisfaction of his customers. Such is the path he should tread, and if he cannot do it he had better not be a merchant. A merchant must be a man as well as a trader; and if a man cannot prosecute the profession of buying and selling without losing his manhood, the fault probably lies more in his personality than in his trade. The idea that a man cannot be a true gentleman, bound by the dictates of righteousness, and be a merchant, is absurd. The man who does not follow the same rule of morality in business that he observes in the ordinary walks of life will be run out of business as surely and as rightly as he would be in any other sphere, social or otherwise.

### PHILATELIC AUCTIONEERING.

When, in 1872, the first stamp auction was held in London, at Sotheby's, with such dubious success that a long interval was allowed to elapse ere the experiment was again repeated, it scarcely seemed possible that within thirty years there would be such specialised development in philately as to call into existence a Philatelic Auction Rooms. Yet such was the case, and the firm of Martin, Ray & Co, founded in 1901, has to-day an internationally famous successor in the firm of Harmer, Rooke & Co., a catalogue of whose 539th sale, with its 410 distinct lots, now lies before us. The rapid development of the magnitude of these public transactions may be seen from the increase of a total of 16,398 lots offered in 1906 to 28,296 lots offered in 1912. The scope of the business carried on seems worthy of the interest of every philatelist. Collections, single rarities and miscellaneous lots are offered for auction, and the philatelist who wishes to keep in touch with prices realised can be supplied with priced catalogues of every sale by payment of an annual subscription. It is stated that nearly 4000 catalogues announcing coming sales are distributed each month by the firm among the prin-

cial philatelists at home and abroad, and that there is frequently an attendance of as many as fifty buyers and their agents at the periodical auctions.

#### "FAMINE WAGES."

The December number of the *Revue Générale* contains an article by M. de Villermont, on Home Industries and Sweating. He writes chiefly of conditions in Belgium, but these are much the same the world over. He thinks too little is known about the question; but that can hardly be the cause of the indifference with which it is treated at the present time. Already so much has been written on the subject, and quite recently an International Congress on Home Labour was held at Zurich. The majority of home-workers in Belgium, as elsewhere, are women, who are compelled by fear of losing their work to make every concession to the demands of those who exploit them. Already much has been done for the protection of factory workers; their rights have been drawn up, and assistance of all kinds has been given them, while the lamentable condition of the home workers is totally overlooked.

A writer in the *Englishman* for January draws attention to the case of the outworkers in the Irish linen trade in Belfast. A committee of inquiry reports that the payment works out at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for embroidery, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for thread-drawing. One firm, however, pays between 5d. and 6d. for thread-drawing, though 12 out of 125 pay only 1d. The committee are of opinion that this state of affairs can only be remedied by the application of the Trade Boards Act to some of the processes of the making-up trades.

#### PROFIT SHARING.

One of the articles in *Social Service* is devoted to the Board of Trade report on Profit-Sharing and Labour Co-partnership. From it we learn that since 1829—or, rather, since 1865, for only one scheme existed before that—229 profit-sharing schemes have been brought into existence. Of these, 166 have since ceased to exist and 133 still remain. These give employment to

106,189 workpeople. This is not a large number, compared with the total industrial population. But it is satisfactory to note that the rate of increase is progressing: 55 per cent. of the whole number existing having been started within the last ten years. The report points out that the number of cases where profit-sharing was abandoned, on the ground that the system had failed in producing the results hoped for, was about two-fifths of the whole. The average bonus paid under these schemes in 1911 was 5.5 per cent. of wages, which happens to be the exact average for the years 1901-11.

The best profit-sharing plan seems to be the one introduced by the late Sir George Livesey in 1889 at the works of the South Metropolitan Gas Company. The net results have been that in 1911 5800 employees of the company were entitled to a share in the profits. They held £301,490 of the company's stock, and they obtain an average annual bonus of 6.9 per cent. on their wages. Out of the ten directors of the company three are elected by its employees. The answer of the company to the queries of the Board of Trade is:—

The system has proved satisfactory.

It has called forth extra zeal.

It has tended to promote harmonious relations and the avoidance of strikes and disputes.

#### INTER-MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

The Eurasian question crops up in many ways in the magazines.

Dr. Ferguson-Davie contributes a very reasonable article to *The East and The West*, and his position as Bishop of Singapore should give weight to his counsels, even though they suggest the counsel of perfection in advocating a binding marriage ceremony as a mitigation of the evil. He concludes:—

Until we can so raise the tone of Europeans of all races as to minimise this, it seems rather absurd to protest, on the ground of the weakness of the progeny, against that which can alone be the foundation of a strong Eurasian race—namely, the lawful marriage of those who are to be the fathers and mothers of the members of the "mixed" races. Perhaps if marriage were generally regarded as the duty of everyone who entered into these irregular unions, there would be fewer of such unions, and consequently fewer Eurasians of the less desirable type would be born.

## RANDOM NOTES.

## A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S ADVENTURE.

Mr. Angus Hamilton tells his experience as a captured war correspondent, in the *Fortnightly*. Riding from the Turkish lines, he was seized by Bulgarian troops. After being promised courteous treatment he was declared by another company of officers to be a Turkish spy, and condemned to be shot next morning. His statements were declared to be lies and his credentials forgeries. Happily he was identified in time and eventually liberated, with apologies for his maltreatment.

## THREE VIEWS OF HOME RULE.

Mr. Maurice Woods, in the *Nineteenth Century*, laments the lack of attention that has been paid to the industrial aspect of Home Rule, and is especially indignant with the English Labour Party for having refused to include factory legislation as imperially binding equally on Ireland and Great Britain. Mr. J. H. Morgan, Professor of Constitutional Law, warmly commends the Home Rule Bill, and especially applauds its distinguishing feature of flexibility. Nowhere are there any hard and fast lines of demarcation. The Earl of Dunraven pleads again for settlement by consent, and urges that, as the Radical Party have adopted the agrarian policy of the Unionist Party as expressed in Mr. Wyndham's Act of 1903, there would be great future gain to them if the Unionist Party would adopt the Radical political policy. He insists that settlement by consent is the only way of securing a permanent solution.

## NO YELLOW PERIL.

The future of Japan exercises Mr. E. Bruce Mitford, in the *Fortnightly*. The old order, monarchical and religious, is giving way to irreligion, material ends, and even Socialism. But he anticipates no danger of aggression, either from Japan or from China. The union, if not the fusion, of these two races is regarded by him as inevitable, but unless the West is unpardonably aggressive, there is no Yellow Peril for the world.

## WERE WATT'S PORTRAITS POT-BOILERS?

Mr. M. H. Spielmann, while glorifying in the *Nineteenth Century* the portraiture of Mr. G. F. Watts, says that Watts frankly disliked portrait-painting. He regarded it simply as his "base of supply." His art and genius lay in the painting of ethical compositions:—

Had Watts painted nothing but his portraits they would have constituted him, both as to merit, importance, and the sheer output of labour they represent, one of the greatest masters of the English school; a few of them set him very nearly, if not quite, among the highest of any school and of any period. And yet he accounted them of relatively far less account than his works in other directions, and doubtless they occupied infinitely less of time and thought.

## THE DRAIN OF GOLD IN INDIA.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, in the same magazine, holds out the following cheerful prospect. He says:—

When the tale is told in the completed Government Returns next April, it will be found that India has drained us in two years of fully 70 millions sterling of gold. Next the banking world will awaken to the sinister significance of these figures, and will discover that the foundations for its huge paper emissions have been undermined. We shall then have a 10 per cent. bank rate; credit contraction; and a huge subsidence of the whole plane of prices shown by the fall in the "index numbers."

His remarks suggest that the old problem of the silver standard may be revived by the silver contract with the Montagus.

## THE DUTCH ARMY.

*Vragen des Tijds* has an article on the deficiencies of the Dutch Army; too much stress is laid on what is commonly termed discipline, but the idea of discipline varies considerably, with unfavourable results from a military point of view, while the junior officers do not have a good chance of proper training. In short, the Dutch are grumbling about their army as we are about ours. "The Philosophy of History" is an essay on the possibility of constructing a science of the causes of certain events; having regard to the different psychological factors (compare the people of Western Europe with those of China, for instance), the task would be a very difficult one.

## FROM SOME EUROPEAN MAGAZINES.

### THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

The death, in his eighty-ninth year, of Cardinal Capecepatro, Archbishop of Capua, the one-time friend of Newman and one of the grand old men of Italy, venerated throughout the country, has called forth regrets from all parties. Through all the troubles between Church and State, Cardinal Capecepatro combined perfect loyalty to Pope and King. As a result many hoped to see him Pope on the death of Leo XIII.; he was the favourite candidate both of the Italian Government and of the German Emperor, but his great age stood in his way. Both the *Rassegna Nazionale* and the *Nuova Antologia* publish laudatory articles, the latter one of special interest by the Senator R. de Cesare.

#### IS THE TAJ MAHAL ITALIAN?

F. de Mattei, also in the *Antologia*, discusses an old theory that the Taj Mahal at Agra was designed, not by a Mohammedan, but by an Italian architect, a certain Geronimo Veroneo, who died at Lahore in 1640, and whose tomb, with the inscription, is still to be seen at Agra. The main evidence for the story is derived from the contemporary narrative of a Portuguese missionary. De Mattei admits that at present the contention is not wholly proven, but he trusts the day will come when Italians may talk of Veroneo's Taj with as much proud assurance as they now speak of Giotto's Campanile.

#### THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

The reviews continue to be full of the international situation, and, in spite of much latent hostility towards Austria, they support their ally in demanding an autonomous Albania, and no Servian outlet on the Adriatic. The *Vita Internazionale*, the Pacifist organ edited by Dr. Moneta, welcomes the renewal of the Triple Alliance, as offering, with all its drawbacks, the best guarantee of European peace. Writing in the *Rassegna Contemporanea* on the Peace of Lausanne, the deputy, F. Nunziante, declares it to have been a satisfactory peace, if scarcely as glorious as Italy had the

right to hope for. Another deputy, A. Torre, describes the outcome of the Balkan alliance as most pleasing to Italy, and satisfactory to all Europe save only to Austria, who sees her road to the Ægean blocked. The author remarks incidentally that Italy might have had Tripoli with Austrian consent as early as 1908 had she chosen. The number also contains a striking one-act play by De Roberti, "Il Rosario," which has enjoyed a marked success at the Manzoni Theatre at Milan.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* attacks the Italian Government for refusing the Exequator to the new Archbishop of Genoa on the ground of its being an infringement of Papal rights under the Law of Guarantees. Another article urges the Centre Party in Germany to agitate for the re-admission of the Jesuits.

### THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

"The Defence of the Dutch Indies" is the title of a very interesting contribution to *De Gids*. The best kind of defence for island possession is a naval one, and the Dutch Indian colonies are well grouped for defensive purposes; where the island is large, as with Java, and well populated, military strength may be sufficient, or almost so, but with smaller and sparsely inhabited places a strong navy is necessary. So Holland must increase her naval power, and must have the best of ships and armaments, super-Dreadnoughts, and all. In Java it would be possible, and advisable, to have a native army.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL A BOON TO HOLLAND.

In another article the position of Curacao, in the Dutch Antilles, is discussed with respect to its future, when traffic through the Panama Canal shall be in full swing; it should be a harbour of call for vessels leaving for the canal from such widely different parts of the globe as North and Central Europe, the Mediterranean, South Africa and North, East and South America. Some of the

ships would have to make a deviation from the regular line, but the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages of such a small deviation. All Dutch steamers would naturally use the harbour, for coal and water could be obtained. The harbour at present is not ready for such a large increase as may be expected, but it can be enlarged. "The Earliest History of the Jews" gives some readable details concerning the Israelites in Holland, where they do not *appear* to have taken up their abode until the fourteenth century, although they had settled in surrounding countries much earlier, and Holland was a trading nation that would attract such shrewd merchants. The writer supplies what seems to be good evidence that the Jews were there long prior to the fourteenth century and that there were Jewish persecutions in Holland in 1146 and 1171.

tempt to construct a theory of the true measurement (or the value) of words; the writer gives tables showing how a word first strikes us as we see the thing it represents (as a tree) and the poetisation of the word and its general elevation into something almost divine. The Balkan war forms the peg on which to hang an account of the Balkan States (the number of their inhabitants, their respective areas and trade), the history of the different nations and the ambitions of the people. Another contribution consists of a somewhat poetical description of the mountains in the neighbourhood of the River Manzanares, concerning which river a writer said long ago that the proper time to see Madrid was when there was "not a drop of water in the Manzanares." The scenery and the river, as described by the author of this article, are magnificent.

#### THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

*España Moderna* contains an article on the "Incapacity of the Spaniards," in which the writer explains the present conditions in his country. It is often said, and very glibly, that Spaniards are behind in science, industry, art, and what not, and that they are incapable nowadays of anything great; by all this is meant that Spaniards are decadent. As a matter of fact, the Spanish people are as capable as most others, but there is a rise and fall, a time when talent is seen everywhere and a time when there is little or none. Spain is now in the trough of the sea, while Germany (with whom she is frequently compared in an unfavourable manner) is on the crest of the wave. Spain will have her time again. In the essays on "Modern America" we have some facts about South American Imperialism; it is not at all like the European variety, and is in reality an instinctive consolidation for protection against North American and European dangers. The A B C of South America is the *rapprochement* of Argentina, Brazil and Chili.

In *La Lectura* we have the continuation of the article on Logometry, an at-

#### THE BRITISH REVIEW.

We welcome the first number of the *British Review*, which absorbs the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*, and bids fair to rival the established reviews in its breadth of view and attainment of a human level of sympathy and usefulness.

The editor, Mr. Richard Johnson Walker, is to be congratulated upon his team, and the writers upon their ordered restraint, for the workaday reader soon tires of the false values of inflated style and topsy-turvy strictures on men and things which are merely clever.

We notice the articles by Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Litchfield Woods in another column, but these by no means exhaust the good things. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch touches a pleasing chord with his "If Every Face were Friendly," from which we cannot forbear to quote the closing paragraph:—

The shortest way to this would seem to be by living bravely, loving where we can, dealing courteously, endeavouring to give our adversaries credit for good intentions. No one—if men were frank—can give us sixpennyworth of information concerning any other world we may inhabit; but there's a pleasure in leaving a name to call up, when men happen to remember it, a certain light in the eyes and the impulsive words, "I wish you had known him!"

## POETRY IN THE REVIEWS.

## JAPANESE POETRY.

The December number of the *Japan Magazine* is remarkable for the many exquisite examples of poetry which it contains. The gift of writing good verse does not appear to be an accomplishment confined to any one class in Japan. It is the possession of both high and low. Here is a beautiful lyric written by the Empress Dowager:—

Flowers have their smiling time  
And then their time of wilding;  
Girls should keep their smiling time,  
And never reach their wilding.

Her Majesty is also the authoress of the following ode to Humility. Of it Dr. J. Ingram Bryan says: "Seldom in the whole range of literature does one find a more perfect gem of poetic imagery":—

The lowliest stream 'mid mountain vales  
Reflects the highest summit,  
Yet wanders down still lowlier dales,  
Unspoiled by pride consummate;  
The true man's mind should ever be  
Thus clothed with Humility.

The death ode of General Count Negi is reproduced:—

Thou art no more, O sovereign Lord,  
Thou hast ascended high;  
Enthroned for ever, and adored  
By all below the sky.

To follow Thee, my august Lord,  
Long loved and worshipped here,  
I now set forth Thy realm toward,  
Beyond this mundane sphere.

## THE SWORD OF ENGLAND.

BY ALFRED NOYES.

The following verses, from the *London Mail*, are characteristically high in thought and vigorous in expression. The second and third stanzas are splendidly conceived:—

Not as one muttering in a spellbound sleep  
Shall England speak the word;  
Not idly bid the embattled lightnings leap,  
Nor lightly draw the sword!

Let statesmen grope by night in a blind dream;  
The cold clear morning star  
Should like a trophy in her helmet gleam  
When England sweeps to war!

Not like a derelict, drunk with surf and spray,  
And drifting down to doom;  
But like the Sun-god calling up the day  
Should England rend that gloom.

Not as in trance, at some hypnotic call,  
Nor with a doubtful cry;  
But a clear faith, like a banner above us all,  
Rolling from sky to sky.

She sheds no blood to that vain god of strife  
Whom striplings call "renown";  
She knows that only they who reverence life  
Can nobly lay it down.

And these will ride from child and home and love,  
Through death and hell that day;  
But oh, her faith, her flag, must burn above,  
Her soul must lead the way!

W. H. Davies, known as the Tramp Poet, contributes some remarkable lines to the *London Spectator*. His technic is perhaps sometimes at fault, but his work has always a wonderful lyric quality. The following verses are full of Elizabethan quaintness:—

## A GREETING.

BY W. H. DAVIES.

Good morning, Life—and all  
Things glad and beautiful,  
My pockets nothing hold,  
But he that owns the gold,  
The Sun, is my great friend—  
His spending has no end.

Hail to the morning sky,  
Which bright clouds measure high;  
Hail to you birds whose throats  
Would number leaves by notes;  
Hail to you shady bowers,  
And you green fields of flowers.

Hail to you woman fair,  
That make a show so rare  
In cloth as white as milk—  
Be it calico or silk:  
Good morning, Life—and all  
Things glad and beautiful.

Wilfrid Thorley gives picturesque expression to a common mood in these



lines, which recently appeared in the London *Academy*:—

### SONG OF A GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

BY WILFRID THORLEY.

Were I a hearty husbandman it's happy I would  
be  
With a loaf of rye and honey, twelve brown eggs,  
and apples three,  
To make my daily faring for the bonny wife and  
me.

And had I half the wisdom that I've read about  
in books,  
I'd leave the world of wranglers, and I'd love  
the world of brooks  
And willow-shaded shepherd lads a-leaning on  
their crooks;

There with my lass my life I'd pass, and dream  
no more of towns;  
There'd be crow's-foot and crane's-bill a-growing  
on the downs  
For careless girls o' holidays to fasten in their  
gowns.

I'd toil for life, I'd toil for wife, and then when  
I'd be old,  
I'd like to keep a toll-bar and gather in the gold  
To give to ragged wayfarers to clothe them from  
the cold.

I'll never keep, save in my sleep, a toll-bar nor a  
farm;  
I'll live with strangers all my life, and some will  
do me harm,  
If only I'd a strong will and a strong right arm!

### A LAY OF A TIMBER CAMP.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, in a sketch which he contributes to the *National Review* of the late Senator Jones, of Nevada, says that he might have been a delightful writer of vernacular doggerel, and publishes some charming verses on "Silver Jack's Religion." It is a lay of a timber camp in California. There was a sceptic amongst them who used to "sit and weave highfalutin' words together, saying what he didn't believe":—

As for miracles and such like  
"Twas more than he could stan',  
And for him they called the Saviour,  
He was just a common man.  
"You're a liar," shouted some one,  
"And you've got to take that back"  
Then everybody started,  
"Twas the voice of Silver Jack.

Jack clicked his fists together  
And he slucked his coat and cried:  
"Twas by that thar religion  
My mother lived and died.

And though I haven't always  
Used the Lord exactly right,  
When I hear a chump abuse Him,  
He must eat his words or fight."

Bob preferred to fight, and "they f'it  
for forty minutes":—

At last Jack got Bob under,  
An' he slugged him wunst or twyst;  
When Bob finally admitted  
The Divinity of C . . . . .  
Still Jack kept reasoning with him,  
Till the cuss began to yell,  
And allowed he'd been mistaken  
In his views concerning Hell.

So the controversy was ended and the  
bottle was kindly passed round:—

And we drank to Jack's Religion,  
In a quiet sort of way.  
So the spread of infidelity  
Was checked in camp that day.

### THE RIDERLESS HORSE.

BY HAROLD TROWBRIDGE PULSFER.

From the *Outlook*.)

Close ranks and ride on!  
Though his saddle be bare,  
The bullet is sped.  
Now the dead  
Cannot care.  
Close ranks and ride on!  
Let the pitiless stride  
Of the host that he led,  
Though his saddle be red  
Sweep on like the tide.  
Close ranks and ride on!  
The banner he bore  
For God and the right  
Never faltered before.  
Quick, up with it, then!  
For the right! For the Light!  
Lest legions of men  
Be lost in the night!

### MY FAITH.

BY E. CRAWSHAY-WILLIAMS.

In the *Westminster Gazette*.)

We in this weary world,  
Beset with littleness and steeped in strife,  
Tortured with doubt and dreamings unfulfilled,  
Never at one with longing and with life—  
How can we help, in such black darkness hurled,  
But ask to what sad end that world was willed?

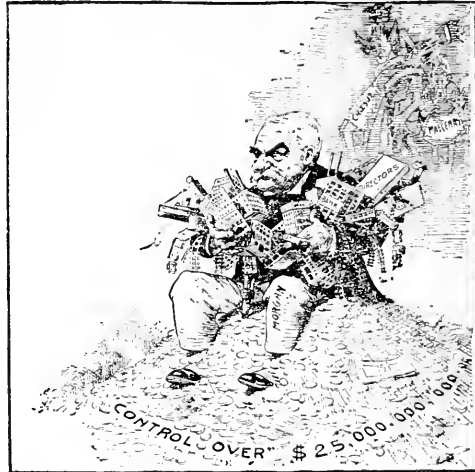
Yet, turn we from the sorry-seeming show,  
Face the blue seas and the glad hills and sky,  
Look inward and confront our naked soul  
Poor soul, that from its heaven sinks so low!  
Great soul, that from the gutter looks so high!  
And asks what all this mystery can tell,  
Star calls to star and pole to sundered pole,  
"All's well!"

# HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

Oh, wad some Power the gittie gie us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us. —Burns.

The nimble pencils of the cartoonists of the world have been chiefly occupied with the Balkan War, or rather, with the complications in Europe which result from it. *Jugend*, a clever paper published in the Bavarian capital, neatly hits off the reason why Serbia must have a free port for her pigs, which are her chief product, and about which trouble with Austria—called the pig wars—is everlasting. The fact that neither Turks nor Allies are really free to conclude peace as they like is indicated by the *Times* in New York in "The Turk Bargains," and by the *Ridendo* of Turin, which shows how the Peace Conference was really controlled by the Ambassadorial meeting in London.

The evident dissension amongst the Allies, especially between Bulgaria and Greece, over the possession of captured territory is brought out by the *Daily*



[Public Ledger.]

[Philadelphia.]

POWERLESS!

(Pierpont Morgan stated before the Investigation Committee that no matter how much money a man controlled, he was powerless to influence prices.)



[New York Sun.]

UNCLE SAM TO ORGANISED LABOUR: "You are all right, my friend, but who is that behind your back?"

*Citizen*, the Labour daily in London. The clever artist of the *Journal*, of Minneapolis emphasises the impotence of the Powers, and the determination of the Allies to keep what they have won. He also shows how the danger of a general European war is ever present, in "On the Anxious Seat." The Polish journal *Marcholt* has recently been publishing some of the cleverest cartoons on the situation. The artist emphasises—as is natural in a Pole—the way in which Austria is torn this way and that by the medley of races which go to make up her Empire. He also pays tribute to the Kaiser as the real controller of Europe to-day. Curiously, many caricaturists have seized upon Æsop's fable of the wolf and the lamb to illustrate the attitude of Austria to the Balkan League. I publish one from the French *Le Rire*.



[The Times]

[New York.]

The Turk Bargains.



[Daily Citizen.]

PEACEFUL PATERFAMILIAS (distributing the Turkey):  
"Now then, have you all got what you like?"  
DISCONTENTED CHILD: "Here, I'm not going to put up with this lot."



[Minneapolis Journal.]

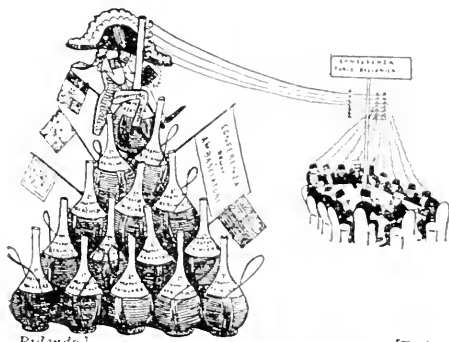
"There ain't going to be no core!"



[Daily Herald.]

[London.]

Europe, bound hand and foot by Militarism, sees the awful possibility of the Balkan Blaze spreading until the whole Continent is one conflagration.



[Ridendo.]

[Turin.]

The Two Conferences in London.  
The Ambassadors of the Great Powers directing the work of the Balkan delegates.



[Minneapolis Journal.]

Who'll start it?

The Brooklyn Eagle gives the first cartoon I have seen upon a very great question Colossal armaments being

piled up by the European nations against a possible war, become useless if soldiers refuse to fight. The majority

of these men are workers who belong to great unions which are becoming more and more fraternally allied to each other throughout Europe, irrespective of frontiers and national limitations. These unions have again and again declared their abhorrence of war, and deplored the ever increasing preparation for it. The time may come when the workers of Europe will refuse absolutely to take up arms for the purpose of slaughtering one another in other people's quarrels, of which they have no knowledge, and about which they have never been consulted. It becomes more and more evident that the permanent peace of the world is more likely to be brought about by those who work for their daily bread than by all the efforts of the greatest diplomatists.

The *New York Sun* depicts the general feeling, not only in America, but throughout the world, about the recent outrages which have discredited organised labour in the States. Mr. Pierpont Morgan has created quite a stir by his evidence before the Investigation Committee in New York. It was published in detail in the newspapers, headed "A Sermon by Pierpont Morgan." The *Daily Herald* is hardly happy in its cartoon dealing with the long overdue increase in pay Mr. Churchill recently introduced in the Navy. No award was made last year of the Nobel Peace Prize. The Committee state that no one could be found whose efforts in the cause of Peace warranted its presentation. It is now well-known that my father had been selected as its recipient in 1912. He would have had it before, but candidates for the Prize had formerly to nominate themselves, which he always refused to do.

The *National Review*, published in Hong Kong, gives some idea of the real progress that is being made in China. Bribery, corruption and graft are shown as having short shrift since the new President is firmly in office.

The redoubtable William Jennings Bryan, who ran thrice for President of the United States, and entirely controlled the Convention which nominated Mr. Wilson, is the delight of the car-

toonist. Sir George Reid's departure must be a severe blow to "Hop" and



[Brooklyn Eagle.]

SUPPOSE HE WON'T GO.

A possible European military problem.



[Jugend.]

[Munich.]

THE LITTLE WINDOW ON THE ADRIATIC.

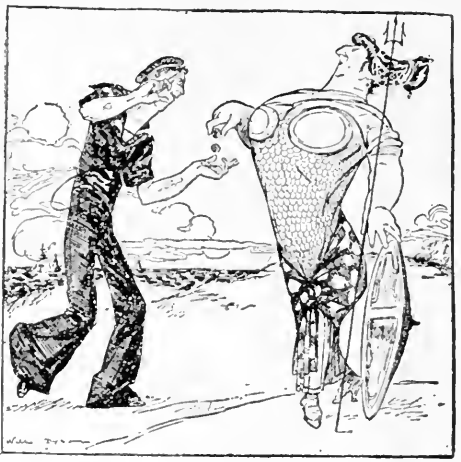
Servia simply wants the power to put her merchandise upon the markets of the world.



Marchall.] [Warsaw.  
The Kaiser: Peace Organist of Europe.



Minneapolis Journal.]  
On the Anxious Seat.



Daily Herald.] [London.  
Hang the Expense.

[The British Navy has been granted lavish increases in pay all round, and there is a very excusable fear in many quarters that this pampering may weaken the high moral fibre of the Service.]

MADAM BRITANNIA: "There, my good man, tuppence for yourself, and promise me you will not be reckless with it!"

THE NAVY: "Well, mum, yer knows what we sailors, are—I don't know what we mightn't do if this 'ere lavish generosity goes on. Keepin' wives in every port, as we already do, it might tempt us to go in for Harms!"



Marchall.] [Warsaw.  
Austria being forced into action by her Subject Races.

his confreres in this country, Bryan's disappearance would be a disaster almost as great as that of Mr. Roosevelt's to American cartoonists. The sketches I reproduce deal with Bryan's alliance with Wilson. His appointment as Chief Secretary has been violently criticised.

It will, in some ways, increase Mr. Wilson's difficulties, but must strengthen the determination of the Democrats to march on towards free trade, and to extricate their country from international entanglements—the Philippines, Cuba, the Monroe Doctrine, etc.



Minneapolis Journal.]

Have the Peace-makers become extinct?



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

No Nobel Peace Prize in 1912.

The Great Powers of Europe are not yet able to say Peace.



Le Rire.]

On the Danube.

[Paris.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: "How dare you dirty the water I am drinking!" said the Wolf to the Lamb.  
 (Curiously both Cartoonists have based their Sketches on the same Fable of Aesop.)



"AND THEY LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER, ETC.?"  
 From the Advertiser (Montgomery, Alabama)



VERY NEAR TO IT (THE PRESIDENCY) AT LAST  
 From the Journal (Boston)



"GO AWAY"  
 From the Call (San Francisco)

# FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS QUARTER.

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

## THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

The average policy-holder, when reading the latest report of the Life Office in which he is assured, is naturally prone to attach too much importance to the volume of new policies it records. That feature in a report, though interesting, is really worth much less notice than the movement of the expense ratio, whose fluctuations largely govern the bonuses the policyholder is likely to get. In the case of the National Mutual Life, for instance, many members have no doubt been much impressed with the increase of over £150,000 in the new business, to £3,593,000, in the September 1912 year. But that is not nearly so satisfactory as the reduction in the ratio of expenses to premium income by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 18.94 per cent. This means that, had the expenses in 1912 been at the 1911 ratio, the society would have spent £13,800 more than it did. The reduction, too, is gratifying, because in the face of it, the new premiums did not fall, but on the contrary, rose, by over £4300 to £120,500.

\* \* \*

This is now the second year in succession that the expense ratio has been lowered, but it will have to be reduced still further before the society can show as low a figure as that of either of the other two large Australian offices. The Directors are, no doubt, striving to attain to such an end. They will probably get it in time, but it will be a long time, unless the volume of new business gives pride of place to the question of expense. The new business, in such an event, would no doubt fall away, but only for a time, for, with a really low expense rate the society's profits would so increase, and bonuses

so materially improve, that the pursuit of new business at a reasonable cost would be a much less difficult matter.

\* \* \*

This point is important, for the power of the society to hold the business it gets, did not improve in 1912. In the previous period the renewal premium income increased by over 53 per cent. of the new premiums obtained in 1910, whereas last year the growth was barely 47 per cent. The latter increase is not at all a bad one, still, it is over 6 per cent. below that of 1911. This may be only a temporary set-back, yet its occurrence is not altogether satisfactory. A most encouraging feature is the rise (though only slight), of the interest earned on the funds, from £4 14s. 1d. per cent. to £4 14s. 7d. per cent. This rate is even better than it looks, for had the society computed it on the method adopted by most offices, it would have come out at over £4 17s. As it is, the rates and taxes, £9800, were deducted from the interest income, and the rate computed on the balance, which brings out a lower percentage, but is based on sound principles.

\* \* \*

Of more importance, however, is the conservative valuation of the policy liabilities, and of the assets. A satisfactory answer concerning the former was given by the last triennial investigation, in 1910. In regard to the assets, the position is not so clear, for no information is given as to the valuation of the assets. Their total is now £7,177,000 (a growth of nearly £600,000 for the year), made up chiefly of loans on mortgages, £4,527,000; freehold property, £813,000; loans on policies, £720,000;



Government, and other public securities, £460,000; cash, £277,000; other loans, £178,000; building society shares, £48,500; deferred instalments of premiums, £130,000; and properties acquired by foreclosure, £64,000.

\* \* \*

The amount in Government securities is small, compared with the mortgages and the freehold property, which, together bear the heavy proportion of over 70 per cent. of the total assets. Such a marked preference for real estate investment is somewhat disquieting when one remembers how the crash in real estate in 1893 crippled several life offices, and severely injured others. It is still more so, when one notes the large hold-

ing in building society shares, a holding suggesting very strongly the query as to how much of the mortgages of £4,527,000 is building society securities. The Directors have, however, no fears on the matter, for during 1912 over £510,000 of the increased funds, £589,000, was lent on mortgage. Moreover, the chairman stated that freehold property, "in your Directors' opinion, is the most stable and satisfactory form of investment for the funds of a life assurance company." Such a statement the history of the land boom does not support, and policyholders will do well to get some more definite statement in specific terms as to the value of the assets, especially in connection with the building society securities.

## COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY LTD.

The upward movement of about £8000 in this bank's December, 1912, profit, to £132,011, was not altogether unexpected. Early in 1912 a fresh issue of £250,000 of capital was made, and as most of this was paid up in June, 1912, it was considered extremely probable that practically the whole of it would be in at December 31, thus entailing a heavier dividend charge. As a matter of fact, there was only £11,500 of capital unpaid at the close of the period, and the 10 per cent. per annum half-yearly dividend charge was accordingly £86,300—about £11,000 above the June charge. Still the profit declared was ample to meet this, and in addition to permit of £40,000 being added to the reserve fund, raising it to £1,580,000, leaving £5700 to be carried forward in the profit and loss account—£60,200.

\* \* \*

During 1912 the New South Wales State Government expenditure was very heavy, and the Government balances with the banks shrunk accordingly. Fortunately for this bank, the ordinary customers' deposits, both current and fixed, rose, both in number and in volume, and so checked this drain. But they did not suffice to prevent the deposits falling in the year by almost £360,000, to less than £20,590,000. In addition to this,

the bills in circulation decreased by about £22,000, to £1,310,000, while the withdrawal of £42,000 of notes, reducing the circulation to £37,000, also increased the drain.

\* \* \*

The bank's lending power was, necessarily, weakened by this outgo, by over £423,000. Still, for all that, the customers' demands for loans did not suffer to any great extent. The advances instead of being reduced, were increased by about £330,000, to £14,091,000. For the extra funds required to meet the new loans, and the declining deposits, the bank drew on its liquid assets, and these dropped, by £435,000, to £10,772,000. The decrease would have been still greater, but fortunately the new capital paid up, and the current profits, provided about £340,000.

\* \* \*

Notwithstanding these adverse movements, the bank's strength was not weakened in any marked degree. A year ago the liquid assets represented just over 50 per cent. of the public liabilities, whereas they are now 49 per cent., which is still an excellent proportion.

\* \* \*

The introduction of the new paid-up capital, combined with the decrease

in liabilities, has materially improved the margin of assets over the bank's obligations to the public. That margin is a very satisfactory one, for there are now, for every £100 of liabilities, over £115 8s. in assets, where in December, 1911, there were only £113 12s.

For some time bank shares have been extremely low on the Sydney Stock Exchange, chiefly because of the dear money, and also, no doubt, because investors inclined to bank stocks have other more pressing uses for their money. Yet this bank's shares (£12

10s., paid with a reserve liability of £12 10s.), are decidedly attractive at the current price of £25 10s. For one thing, they are much below the average price of £29 for the past ten years. Moreover, the assets value per share, after allowing for the liabilities, is over £24 4s., and anyone buying at £25 10s. is accordingly only paying £1 6s. for inner reserves. The yield, too (£4 18s.), is a good one. At the same time, the shares are not likely to rise to any great extent until money becomes cheaper, while the uncertainty as to the actual effect the competition of the Commonwealth Bank will have on the bank's business weighs heavily with timid investors.

## NORTH COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

This steamship company, which is the chief one trading on the New South Wales coast, did very well in the December, 1912, half-year, for the net profits amounted to £14,185—about £800 more than they were in the previous June. The Directors did not admit more than £12,824 having been made, but one finds the insurance and suspense account was increased by £1361, to £55,649, which, of course, came out of the earnings. It has been the Directors' policy for years now not to admit any more profit than will just about meet the half-yearly dividend, which accounts for the small balance of £824 transferred to the dividend equalisation reserve, after paying the 8 per cent. per annum half-yearly dividend of £12,000.

The company, in common with other coastal steamship concerns, is having trouble over the question of wages. Several claims for altered conditions and increases of pay are now being considered, and though, of course, it is doubtful as to what the outcome will be, it is very probable that the companies will have bigger wages bills to pay in the near future. But this may not affect the North Coast Company materially, for it has a large dividend equalisation reserve of nearly £13,900 out of which to meet any deficiency in the profit in regard to the dividend.

During the half-year two new boats were placed in commission, while a third should arrive about the middle of 1913. The cost of these new steamers has had no apparent influence on the steamer asset, which, on the contrary, has fallen, by over £10,300, to £315,000. It may be that the June, 1912, period met most of the outlay of these boats, and that the depreciation written off in the past half-year has swamped the further payments on this account. The steamers are, the report states, all in good order, and fully insured. It omits, however, to state the amount of insurance, which in the June statement was set down at £309,500.

There was, in addition to the above decrease, a fall of £1600 in sundry debtors, to £41,800, but the bulk of this total reduction was made up by increases in the remaining assets, so that the decline for the half-year was only £1700, to £415,400. The rise of £3400 in the money invested, to £15,200, combined with the decrease of about £6000 in the liability of money held on deposit, to £10,500, was chiefly responsible for this. For, whereas in June there was a net liability of £7800, there is now an asset of £4500. The remaining assets are insurance suspense account, £11,100 (£7300 in June), freehold property and workshop, £20,000 (£25,000); and stores and coal on hand, £16,800

(£15,600). It is satisfactory to note that the company's liabilities have been reduced by about £5000 in the half-year, to £33,800. This was due to a reduction of £1000 on the overdraft to £3900, and to the decrease in deposits already mentioned. On the other hand, the sundry creditors rose, by about £4000, to £30,000.

\* \* \*

At the time of writing, this company's shares (300,000 fully paid to £1), are selling at 28s. The return on this price is just under  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., which is on the low side, for a concern such as this. Still, as regards the assets value, to which, however, the investor attaches much less importance, the shares are not really dear. The surplus assets amount to £369,542, securing paid-up capital of £300,000; insurance and repairs re-

serve, £55,649; dividend equalisation reserve, £13,893; and work out at 24s. 8d. per share. This, of course, assumes that the insurance and repairs reserve is a joint one, in which respect we have no good reason to think otherwise. In the above price of 28s. there is, accordingly, 3s. 4d. for goodwill, in the aggregate, £50,400, under  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years' purchase on the past five years' average profits.

\* \* \*

Notwithstanding this moderate estimate of the goodwill and inner reserves, the shares are, probably, not worth more than 28s., for there is no good ground to expect an increase in the dividend rate at present, while the earning power of the company is always liable to be seriously prejudiced by the bad harbour bars on the North Coast, and by the ever-increasing labour demands.



*National Review.*

[China.]

New Forces in Old China.



*National Review.*

[China.]

Russian Demands.

PRESIDENT YUAN SHIH-K'AI: "Are you quite sure this is all?"

# THE DIGNITY OF BUSINESS.

BY H. E. MORGAN, MANAGER OF THE GREAT BOOKSTALL AND  
DISTRIBUTING FIRM OF W. H. SMITH & SON, LONDON.

"At the time of the restoration, the industry and commerce of Japan was very low in public opinion and in the social scale, the military and political classes only being considered honourable. I began the new era with the same idea, and for five or six years pursued a political career, rising to the position of Vice-Minister of Finance. Then I realised that the real force of progress lay in the actual business, not in politics, and that the business elements were really most influential for the advancement of the country. So I gave up my political position and devoted my life to business."—Baron Shibusawa.

There is no more startling fact in the actual condition of Great Britain than that a people whose greatness was made by business, and whose position in this world depends solely upon business, should deliberately and traditionally teach boys and young men of those classes, from which we may expect higher intelligence and inherited ability, to despise business. Year by year the public schools and the universities receive those of the growing youth of England who start life with every advantage of surroundings and with every incentive to carry on worthily the traditions of their family and their class and of their country. Every year also the schools and the universities launch an equal number of educated products upon the world, who, in many cases, are then forced to seek a vocation which will enable them to support themselves and work out their destiny. In very many cases the sending of a boy to a public school and university practically exhausts the available resources of his parents, and they are not able to do much further in the way of supporting him later.

## A FATAL LURE.

Those who have passed through the public schools or universities emerge from these educational institutions more or less successfully educated; but nearly all, with a few brilliant exceptions, have thoroughly learned to look down upon business. Unconsciously, perhaps, this seems to be the common denominator of the modern education of the higher classes quite irrespective of whether they study classics or mathe-

atics. The material is of the best and much that is taught in the universities is excellent from a business standpoint; but the fact remains that instead of the average university graduate coming into the world fitted to help his country on to greatness, he becomes a free agent, only to despise what should be his pride—the business world. Having many talents, these young men, who should be of the greatest service to the nation as leaders in the world of business, too frequently find themselves condemned to the mechanical posts of Government Departments or financial houses. The fatal lure of so-called respectable callings has been, and is to-day, responsible for many dwarfed careers and broken hearts amongst men who have given the most brilliant promise in school and college. Minor Government posts with their monotony, counterbalanced with their safety and lack of adventure, attract many. To be paid to work and to be paid for stopping work sums up the ideal of many who enter Government service. But every good man who is absorbed into one or other of the mechanical sections of national machinery is a distinct loss to the future prosperity of the country, since, if he had embraced a business career, he would have participated possibly to a very large extent in the ever-growing trade and industry of this country.

## BUSINESS—SOCIAL SUICIDE.

What we need to realise is what the old Samurai Shibusawa did when Japan was still a military feudal country. Here we see a man descended from a

military family, proud of his family and of his rank, deliberately, because of his supreme recognition of the dignity of business, becoming a business man at a time when to do so was the equivalent of social suicide. The lack of recognition of the dignity of business in Great Britain comes in part from the feudal sentiment which still pertains in so much of our life, and which regards business men as little better than paid hucksters, and quite outside the pale. But surely those responsible for the education at public school or university realise fully that such a point of view is no longer tenable. To-day business has as much dignity as any of the much-lauded professions, and calls for as many qualities of brain. Young men should recognise that there is no sport so enduringly fascinating as that of matching their brains against all comers.

#### THE BEST NOW NEEDED.

This realisation should bring added zest to the study of higher mathematics or of the advanced classics, since such mental gymnastics must be as beneficial to the brain of the university man when he becomes a business man as are the various physical exercise systems to the body of the athlete. It would, however, be wrong to say that the business community is indifferent to or looks down upon the training of the university man. There are some, but not enough, notable successes in business from the 'varsity. The business community of the country needs the best men that the country has to give, and is awakening to a realisation of this need more and more every day. To-day the nation realises that the *personnel* of the business world is a question of national importance. Nor is this to be wondered at when we remember that the prosperity of our commercial undertakings is practically synonymous with the prosperity of the nation; and those, therefore, who are truly alive to the welfare of their country must admit that business efficiency and progress are matters of the greatest urgency. And greater business efficiency is impossible and not to be hoped for unless steps are taken to bring into commercial circles the best of the land.

#### WHAT GERMANY DOES.

If examples were wanted we need go no farther than Germany, where we find the business of the country largely directed by men who have been educated in universities, and who have grasped the fundamental fact that in being efficient business men they are fulfilling to the utmost their opportunities as citizens, and that their profession ranks second to none. The business man who seriously thinks about his business and its relation to the national welfare must surely be thrilled with pride, conscious and unconscious, at the knowledge that but for him and his predecessors there would be no British Empire, and that instead of British citizenship ranking as a British asset in the world, it would have been of no account. Business has made the dignity of the British Empire, and citizens of the centre of the Empire cannot do less to-day than realise the dignity of that force which has made them great. I do not hesitate to say that once clear reflection has impressed the fact of the dignity of business upon the minds of the rising generation there will be no holding back, and the business circles of this country will obtain more of those first-class, cultivated and able men who are naturally fitted for positions of leadership. Opportunities for the right men are to be found in every business; the difficulty has been to find the men. If a college education can make up a man's mind in one direction, there is no reason why it should not in another; and a developed self-confidence, added to the studied mental detachment which is one of the hall-marks of university education, can hardly fail to be of the greatest advantage to business enterprise.

#### BUSINESS—WHAT IT IS MADE.

Those who urge that in business they must mix with undesirable elements and undergo unpleasant experiences forget that business is largely what it is made by the individual, and that a man of real worth has absolute control of the treatment he receives. Through the lifting of the ideal of business and a fuller recognition of its dignity, an improving

process must set in in the business community itself, and it is obvious that when business comes to be regarded as an illustrious career, drawing its recruits from every class of the community, the whole commercial prosperity of the country must benefit. I am convinced that adoption of the true idea of the dignity of business with its unlimited possibilities, based not on keen internal competition, but rather on efforts to gain the markets of the world, should show to those who now shudder at the idea of trade that in business there is the greatest opportunity possible to play a part in maintaining the Empire. Business must not be regarded as the last resort.

The class which believes that they are born to lead must lead in the vital affairs of the nation or else relinquish their claim to leadership—and who can deny that business is a vital affair? It must not be taken that I advocate that everyone leaving the university or public school should go into business. There must be soldiers and sailors, there must be clergy and barristers, and bankers and civil servants. I admit that the more enlightened have ceased to attack business as a career, but those who still do so and point out the drawbacks of undue competition and the lack of gentlemanly feelings in business relations would do well to realise that the blame lies with themselves rather than with the business community; they, being more highly gifted, have deliberately abstained from using their endowments to raise the level of business dealings to a refined and moral height approaching their ideal. The business community, on the other hand, will probably urge with a certain amount of truth that recruits from those classes who have not hitherto applied themselves to business will be of small value. This, of course, is true only so long as these regard business as a distasteful occupation, and in offering themselves as recruits do so with an air of exaggerated sacrifice.

#### ACTIVE BRAINS NEEDED.

Business is business, and those who wish for an opening must have some-

thing to offer to make themselves worth while. As a rule, the men who succeed in entering the business world are those who offer their services as an advantage to the business man, while those who fail are seeking employment on the ground of advantage to themselves. With training in the home, in the school, and in the college, these difficulties will disappear, but, as is natural, gradually. Meanwhile the business community needs fresh blood and active brains.

It is necessary, therefore, that steps should be taken to bring into organised touch the two worlds—the university and business. At present there is a lack of contact and a lack of appreciation either of needs or desires, while the haphazard application from university student to business man is only too apt to result in nothing. As for the business community seeking recruits from the university, this practically does not take place to-day. Experiments have been made, but principally amongst the waifs and strays from universities and public schools who are almost unemployable, except in the polite diversion of private secretaryships. Such as come from that class have drifted into commercial careers late in life without enthusiasm and with a perfectly honest but mistaken dislike for a business career, which is fatal to success.

#### AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

What is needed is some common meeting-ground which will co-ordinate the desires of the rising generation and the needs of the business community. This should take the form of a central bureau under the direction of an advisory committee, formed of business men and educational authorities, who would gradually work out by practice an ideal method of securing the best embryo ability in our great scholastic institutions, and enabling the various branches of the business community to use this new and available material to the best advantage. From amongst the business men on the advisory committee there would be several ready week by week to interview applicants for business openings, to advise them and to help them. The needs of employers and

the names of applicants would all be registered in this bureau, and the good effect mutually upon the educational institutions and the business community must be far-reaching. Such a bureau would cost but little to run, and should be self-supporting at a very early stage.

Apart from the direct benefit to varsity men and others of the joint committee of business men and the representatives of the educational authorities, these two bodies should do a great deal

of good to each other. It should certainly go a long way to proving to the scholastic authorities that they were producing an article which was unfitted for this particular phase of existence, and they should give much valuable information as to how to adjust their educational system to produce a more adaptable article, and it should also give the business community a certain insight into the uses which could be made of this material.

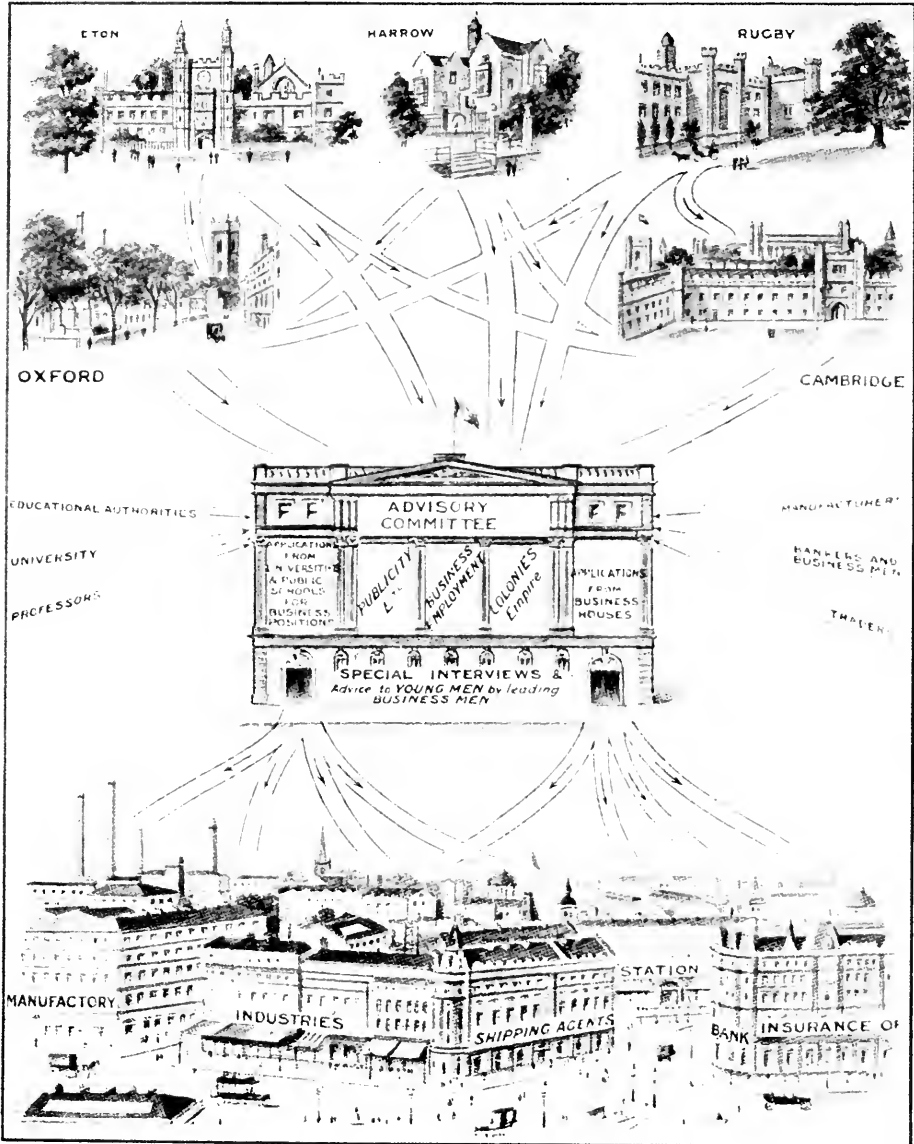


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING MR. MORGAN'S PROPOSAL.

# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## SATAN'S VISIBLE WORLD.\*

*Where are you going to. . . ?*

The criminal Law Amendment Bill has passed. . . . Scotland Yard has full power . . . but all who know anything of such matters realise that this is but one step forward.

But even now the many know of the underworld as a name only. Hence this vivid novel of Miss Robins. Usually the "novel with a purpose" is so overlaid with the "purpose" that "art" is nearly invisible. There is no need to fear that when the author of the *Open Question* uses her pen. Her artistic genius takes the dry bones of facts and clothes them with a humanity so intensely natural that when, as in this case, she has to put before us a tragedy that even to think of is agony no one will wonder if we say that *Where Are You Going?* is a book to be read only in the innermost sanctuary of the home, and when read to be kept in the memory as a never-dying incentive to action.

### MOTHER BUT NOT COMPANION.

The story can scarcely be said to have a plot; it is a simple narration of a terrible happening, during which we see right into the hearts of the actors. The opening scene shows us a widow, who is living in a quiet country place with her two little daughters. Of her circumstances we get but a hint or two. There is no extraneous word to blur the chief action, so even the family name is not mentioned, nor that of the elder girl. So as the heroine, for our purpose, needs a name, we will call her "Sister." Sister, after telling of the care taken of them both, and especially of Bettina, says: "There was nothing the least tragic about my mother's usual looks or moods. She was merely gentle and aloof. She played for us to dance.

And she played for us to sing. But after Bettina and I had gone through our gay little action songs, and after we had sung all together our glees and catches, we would be sent upstairs to do lessons in the morning-room—which was our schoolroom under the cheerfuller name.

"Then sitting alone, between daylight and dark, our mother would sing for herself songs of such sadness as youth could hardly bear. I think we were not expected to hear them."

In some way which is never explained to us a shadow hangs over the household. From a word occasionally dropped it would seem that the mother had had cause to fear the evil in a man. Yet, instead of explaining to her daughter the facts of life, her one thought seems to have been to wrap them up in cotton wool.

### "SISTER."

"Sister" is really the mainspring of the household. She acts as nurse to her delicate mother and as companion and guide to her pretty, wayward little sister, about whom her mother seems continually to fear, and Sister has to promise that she will never remit that care. The two girls have no relations, so far as they know, except a vague idea that their father had a step-sister, Mrs. Josephine Harborough, who had brought him up, but being much displeased at his marriage, she had hitherto taken no notice of them.

She has by chance met a doctor who, because of undermined health, has taken a cottage in their neighbourhood, where he has a laboratory. The mother's illness brings him in contact with the family, and Sister becomes so absorbed by the deep attraction he has for her

\* "Where are You Going?" By Elizabeth Robins. (Heinemann. 6s.)



that even the little sister is less carefully looked after.

So their life goes on, varied occasionally for Bettina by visits to the neighbour's family, that of the Earl of Helmstone. Then one mournful night the mother is taken ill, and heart disease is diagnosed. Sister tells of the agony:

"That was the day I came to know the steadying influence of a call to face great issues.

"I remembered that people were supposed to faint when they heard news like that. For myself, I had never felt so clear-headed; never felt the responsibility of life so great; never felt that for us to fail in bearing our share was so unthinkable.

"If this Majesty of Death were soon to clothe my mother, her children must not hide and weep. They must help her, help each other to meet the Great King at the gate."

Recovering somewhat, the mother tells Sister, after much pressing, that they have been living upon their capital, and that when she dies her tiny pension as an officer's widow will die with her. In their straits she tells Sister that she must write to the Aunt Josephine. Sister's own love story now comes in, but for that the reader must turn to the book itself. Hence a delay in writing to Mrs. Harborough. The letter is written at length, is immediately answered with an invitation to London, and a bountiful cheque to buy clothes.

#### THE CLOVEN HOOF.

The mother has the remains of a lovely wardrobe, but the village dressmaker is not equal to a London outfit. Bettina remembers the address of a woman whom Hermione Helmstone had employed, and sends for her. The mother instinctively dislikes her.

"Madame Aurore was little and wasted and shrill. She had deep scars in her neck, and dead-looking yellow hair.

"She was drenched in cheap scent.

"Her untidy, helter-skelter dress gave no hint of the admirable taste she lavished upon others.

"She saw at once what we ought to have, and she talked about our clothes

with an enthusiasm as great as Betty's own.

"Ah, but, Madame!" she remonstrated dramatically when my mother showed her the new white satin which was for me, and a creamy lace gown which was to be modernised for Bettina—'not bot of dem white!'

"My mother explained that my gown was to have rose-coloured garnishing.

"*Mais non! mais non!* Madame must pardon her for the liberty, but she, Madame Aurore, could not bring herself to see our chief advantage thrown away.

"What, then, was our chief advantage?" Betty demanded.

"What, indeed, but the contrast between us! The moment she laid eyes on the hair of Mademoiselle Bettine she had said to herself: the frock of Mademoiselle Bettine should be that tender green of *tilleul*—with just a note of *bleu de ciel*. Oh, a dress of spring-time—an April dress, a gay little dress, for all its tenderness! A dress to make happy the heart of all who look thereon."

The outfit is duly prepared, the little dressmaker being very friendly and talkative; so the photograph of Aunt Josephine is shown to her—and disappears.

#### THE SNARE.

The two girls start for London, but, her mother being ill, Sister decides that she will only take Bettina and stay one night. Bettina is the more ready to go, for she has supposed Ranny Dallas, whom she has met at Lord Helmstone's, is her lover, but they have quarrelled, and he has entangled himself with a girl he does not really love.

At Victoria the aunt comes forward to meet them—a glorious vision dressed as in the photograph, but younger looking and thinner than Sister had expected. The reader will not need to be told that the woman was infamous. Happily elated, and also tired, the girls do not know in what direction they are being taken; and are surprised at the magnificence of their aunt's house and at her many tall footmen. There is a fine dinner, many wines, but men with

queer manners. Bettina is happily excited, and is urged on to sing, and even to show the action dances her mother had taught her.

#### THE WARNING.

But the man who takes Sister in is moved to pity, perhaps for the only time of his life. Seating her on a lounge, he says:—

“‘There! Now can you sit quite still for a few minutes? As still as if I were taking your picture?’ I said I supposed I could. ‘And must I look pleasant?’ I laughed. He hesitated, and then: ‘How good are your nerves?’ he asked.

“‘Very good,’ I boasted.

“But he was grave.

“‘Have you ever fainted?’

“‘Never!’ I said, a little indignantly.

“‘Could you hear something very unexpected, even horrible, and not cry out?’

“‘You know something!’ I thought of an accident to mother. ‘You have news for me. . . .’

“‘Careful,’ he said in a sharp whisper. ‘You told me you could keep perfectly still. If you can’t, I won’t go on.’ I begged him to go on, and I kept my face a blank. He turned his head slightly and took in the group at the other end of the room. He sat so a moment, with his eyes still turned away, while he said: ‘Everything—more than life—depends on your self-control during the next few minutes.’

“I sat staring at him as still as stone.

“‘Have you any idea where you are?’—and still he looked not at me, but towards the others.”

Then the “sad-faced man” told Sister in what kind of a house she was, that the woman, so like a grey hawk, was not really her aunt, whose house was at least twenty minutes distant by taxi—how impossible it was for him to do anything, or for her to get Bettina away. He would get Sister out through the door, and she must rush for a taxi and go to the real aunt in Lowndes Square for help.

“He was doing all he could to calm and steady me, he said. And certainly he tried to make me feel that what to me was like a maniac’s nightmare, an

abysmal horror beggaring language and crucifying thought—it was all a commonplace to men and women of the world. ‘Human nature!’ ‘Human nature!’—like the tolling of a muffled bell. Bishops and old ladies imagined you could alter these things. Take India—‘I’ve been there. I knew an official who’d had charge of the chaklas.’

“‘Now! now!’ I hardly noticed that he took his blood-stained handkerchief out of my hand. For Bettina had come forward and stood poised, holding her green skirt with both hands, like a child about to curtsey. I stood up. All the room was dancing with my little sister. I got to the door.

‘Where are you going to . . .?’

Betty sang. But she was too amused and excited to notice me.

“My companion had crossed the room, and was bending over the Grey Hawk. She looked round at him surprised, mocking . . .

“Some power came to help me across the threshold. A footman started up out of the floor and stood before me. ‘Where are you going?’ he echoed Betty.

“‘I am waiting for—one of the gentlemen,’ I said, and I steadied myself against a chair. If Betty’s song stopped I should know we had failed.”

The rush is made. Sister takes a cab to Lowndes Square. Alas! in her agony she is not capable of consecutive thought.

“I stood ringing. I thundered at the knocker. I beat the door with my fist.

“An old man opened at last.

#### THE VAIN APPEAL.

“‘Mrs. Harborough! Where is she?’ The old man tried to keep me out. But he was gentle and frail. I forced my way past.

“At last! A room where a woman sat alone—reading by a shaded light.

“‘Who are you?’ I cried out. She laid her book in her lap. ‘Are you Mrs. Harborough? Then come—come quickly. . . . I’ll tell you on the way—’

"The old woman lifted the folds of her double chin and looked at me through spectacles.

"You must come and help me to get Bettina . . . I broke into distracted sobbing on the name. 'Bettina——! Bettina——!' I seized the lady's hand and tried to draw her out of her chair.

"But I was full of trembling. She sat there massive, calm, with a power of inert resistance that made me feel I could as easily drag her house out of the Square by its knocker as move the woman planted there in her chair.

"Neither haste nor perturbation in the voice that asked me: 'What has happened?'

"'Not yet!' I cried out. 'Nothing has happened yet! But we must be quick. Oh, God, let us be quick——!'"

#### LOST.

But these old people did not know what quickness was. There is a terrible scene later when Sister has rushed, in her slight evening dress, to a police station. After an inspector has written pages with a stubby, pointless pencil, he asks: "And where is this house?"

"It is—it is——"

"A pit of blackness opened. I felt myself falling headlong. I heard a cry that made my flesh writhe—as though the cry had been Bettina's, and not mine.

"A voice said: 'It is not possible you have forgotten the address!'

"I had never known it!"

Then Sister faints. . . .

A suggestion is made when she recovers that they should try the Alton Street station.

"There, shamefaced, I asked Mrs. Harborough if the inspector knew of 'any house where a woman takes young girls.'

"She and all the rest were one as silent as the other, till I steadied my voice to say again, this time to the man himself: 'You have no knowledge, then, of "such a place"?"

"I don't say that,' he answered.

"I looked at him bewildered. 'You mean you do know of a house—a house where——'

"He hesitated too. 'We know some,' he said. . . .

"'Don't wait to write it all again!' I prayed. 'Telephone for help.'

"But he, too, made little of the need for haste.

"He, too, made much of what I had noticed as we left Victoria—the homely woman and the policeman watching as we drove away.

"'You think,' Mrs. Harborough said, 'that the woman was suspicious?'

"'No doubt—and no doubt the policeman was suspicious too.' The inspector spoke with pride.

"'Oh, we get to know those people! They meet the trains. They're at the docks when ships come in.'

"It was then I saw that my aunt could be stirred too. 'If the policeman knew,' she said—'if he so much as suspected, why did he not stop the motor?'

"The inspector shook his head.

"'Why didn't he arrest the woman?'

"'He is not allowed,' said the inspector."

#### THE BROKEN TRAIL.

So passes a night of untold agony, aunt, policemen, Sister, all equally helpless. No wonder that as a result Sister is taken dangerously ill. No one is allowed to see her. At length she begs to see Bettina's lover. He comes, or rather she hears the step of an old man coming upstairs.

"Then Ranny lifted his eyes.

"Oh, poor eyes! Poor soul looking out of them!

"'Ranny,' I whispered, 'speak to me.'

"'I have failed,' he said. He leaned heavily against the chair.

"'I have heard,' I managed to say, 'how hard you have been trying.'

"'But I have failed!' he said once more, and I hope I may never again hear such an accent.

"I pointed to the chair; we could neither of us speak for a while. And then he cleared his throat.

"'They took her out of that house and hid her,' he said. 'And then they took her abroad. I traced her to their house in Paris. But she had gone. Always I have been too late!'"

## HOPELESS.

Sister refuses to see her own lover, who has been doing his utmost for her, raging that anyone should trouble about anything save Bettina. Meanwhile the mother has passed away absolutely ignorant of all that has happened.

Sister makes no effort to live, and, in spite of the care lavished upon her by her aunt, is getting weaker and weaker, when one night, or early morning rather, stands out clear.

"Vaguely I remembered a renewed struggle and a fresh defeat. Now, strangely unaccountably I had waked out of deep sleep with a feeling quite safe and sure at last that Betty was free."

Sister is sure that now at last Bettina is dead, and is thankful.

Lying in her bed—the sleeping nurse by the window—Sister sees Bettina's face outlined against a cloud.

"It seemed to me that a pale young face—not like the Bettina I had known, and still Bettina's face—was leaning down out of Heaven to bring me comfort.

"But as I looked I saw there was high purpose as well as a world of pity in the face, as though she would have

me know that not in vain her innocence had borne the burden of sin.

"And I was full of wondering. Till suddenly I realised that not to comfort me alone, nor mainly, was Betty leaning out of Heaven . . . she was come to do for others what no one had done for her.

"I knelt down by the window and thanked my sister.

"Others shall thank her too."

This is the bare outline of one part of this intensely moving tale, written to give reality to the horrors which no police reports, not even the *Pall Mall* accounts of '85, could make human enough for the present needed purpose, for reports are *en bloc*, and so unhuman. The story as I have given it here is necessarily incomplete, and must suffer from that. Bettina, oh, Bettina! I have not dared to picture her here in all her innocent loveliness and charm. Miss Robins has mercifully drawn a veil when the picture became too terrible to contemplate, and though the ending may seem to be left too much to the imagination of the reader, is not Miss Robins right in refusing the ordinary banal ending to a novel which deals with realities?

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## AN UNCOMPROMISING BISHOP.

Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford. (Macmillan and Co. 15s. net.)

There are some men whom to know is to love, but the difficulty is to get to know them. The one thing absolutely certain is that none could fail to respect the Bishop of Oxford, whilst those who knew him found it hard to analyse the secret of the spell he wielded in his personal intercourse. The Archbishop of Canterbury says of him: "Hardly ever among all the changes and chances of such days of work on Commissions and Committees, or days of leisure when travelling in the Italian Alps, did I see him either seriously ruffled in temper or lacking in gracious courtesy or in resourcefulness and buoyancy of thought and action. This, surely, may be claimed without

misgiving by those who have learned from him and loved him: that he never failed to make effort seem worth while." I suppose, however, to those who only met him occasionally the reserve of his demeanour and his extreme dignity would be the chief impression carried away.

Reading this story of his life by his brother and his son-in-law, the idea strongly impressed upon us is that his humility was so entire that it made him tower above all others, not because of anything in himself, but because of the power which worked through him.

Such a book as this, however, can scarcely be described. It must be read as a whole in order to get the true impression of a man whose nobility was so great and influence so far reaching.

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## AN INDIAN RULER IN EUROPE.

*Travel Pictures.* By Sir Bhawani Singh. (Longmans. 6s. net.)

The Raj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar, one of the Rajputani States, paid a visit to England in 1904, and kept a diary during that time, primarily for the benefit of his people, whose ideas of European civilisation are, of course, vague. The Raj Bahadur did not publish his diary until after the Coronation Durbar, when he submitted it to King George, who accepted the dedication of the volume.

### CARDS FOR HIGH AND LOW.

It is very amusing as well as interesting to travel through various places with this brilliant Indian ruler, for being a very observant man, numbers of little details which to us are commonplaces attracted his attention, and he carefully described them for the pleasure of his people. Thus, for instance, passing through Madrid, he visited the great public library there, and was very much pleased with the way it was arranged, and the fashion of filing the name-cards. When, however, later on he visited Sutton's, of Reading, and was taken through the seed-rooms, he noted that the Sutton files are kept exactly in the same way.

### PLOUGHS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Sitting at tea on the terrace of the House of Commons, he tells of a saying that one can never look at Westminster Bridge without seeing a white horse pass. Passing through Portugal, he remarked that the peasants use similar ploughs to those in use in India, and drawn by bullocks or mules in the same way. He attends a Drawing Room, shakes hands with Her Majesty, delights in the beautiful ladies, notices that there are twenty-one brilliant electric lights hanging from the ceiling, and that the arrangements for summoning carriages are excellent.

### A SHOCKED POTENTATE.

He is taken to a ladies' club, and in the smoking-room sees the ladies indulging in cigarettes. This does not seem to him at all proper, and must lessen their charm. A placard bearing the word "Silence" is in the writing-room, and he thinks it is a great pity if the fair sex should become as reserved as menfolk, because society will be dull and lifeless, whilst at present one sees ladies chatting all day without being tired. He solemnly asks whether the secretary is a lady, and finding a man holds the post, is able to have a little joke. In a similar way we go on through the whole volume, for naturally everyone is eager to show him everything possible and every sort of attention. While scientific lectures, the Whitechapel Hospital, theatres, all interest him, the crowning joy seems to have been the Crystal Palace, and the worst fatigue occurred when he ascended to the ball of St. Paul's.

### THROUGH EUROPE HOME.

So we can travel with the Bahadur through Scotland and the Emerald Isle, where he notices that the Dublin Tramcar Company delivers parcels for 2d. each. Back in England, he thinks Chatsworth is a splendid palace, and describes it for his people, frequently dwelling upon the necessity of education. Day after day is filled up during his stay, so that, as he says, he really only sees the bedroom in his hotel. Returning home, he visits Hamburg and Copenhagen, and notices in passing that Germany made a bad bargain when she exchanged Zanzibar for Heligoland, which will very soon be washed away. At Marienbad, he takes the water cure. From thence through Vienna, Budapest, Munich, retracing his steps for a stay in Paris, where he is much amused by a barber shaving a poodle. Italy, Turkey, Egypt, all bring their quota of amusement. The book is well and profusely illustrated.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT PRUSSIA.

*The Anglo-German Problem.* By Charles Sarolea. (Nelson. 2s. net.)

Professor Sarolea, a cosmopolitan of Flemish birth, and for many years Belgian Consul in Edinburgh and closely associated with the University, is a man who deserves to have attention paid to him when he takes up his pen. The argument of his book is that the present conflict between England and Germany is the old conflict between Liberalism and despotism, between industrialism and militarism, between progress and reaction, between the masses and the classes. He draws a strong line between the Germans and Prussians, contending that the Southern and Western German is an idealist, the Prussian a realist and materialist, and that it is to Prussia the present situation is due. His argument is that outspokenness is necessary, a free and frank discussion based on a thorough knowledge of facts, because two great peoples must not be afraid of facing realities such as they are.

## PARLIAMENT OR TALKING CLUB.

Mr. Sarolea brings us face to face with the difficult problems confronting Germany as well as Britain; in fact, he writes as much for Germans as for English, and hopes that the very fact that he is not an Englishman will induce the former to listen to him. He describes clearly and well the working of the various German institutions, such as the Reichstag and the Bundesrat. The Reichstag is a talking club, he says; it does not initiate legislation; it may censure, but its censure does not carry any sanction. On the other hand, the Bundesrat is an inner council of the rulers of the various German States, its power is autocratic—the Bundesrat can dissolve the Reichstag, but the Reichstag cannot dissolve the Bundesrat; it works in secret, and is, in fact, an indissoluble secret college. In the hands of the Bundesrat lies the decision as to war or peace. But in reality the Prussian Landtag holds the strings—that most mediæval assembly of modern Europe, says Professor Sarolea, and to illustrate this view he describes the voting for the nominally democratic Land-

tag electors. The voting power is in proportion to the taxes paid; thus, in division 99, circle III., of Berlin, there lives the family of Botzov, brewers and landowners. Two members of the family pay very high taxes, and consequently the two Messrs. Botzov elect twice the number of candidates the remaining 571 electors together have power to choose!

## THE VOLCANIC ZONE.

Very amusing is his description of the Koenigk affair; very interesting his remarks upon the Balkan States and Turkey, written, of course, some time before the outbreak of the war. His conviction is that England, aiming at a federation of her States, is becoming more and more pacific in temper, because her people have outgrown the bonds of a narrow nationalism, whilst Germany has become the storm centre, the volcanic zone in International Politics, because she is reactionary and increasingly narrow and parochial. Many other aspects of the question are treated in a book which is both informing and captivating.

## THE ANGEL OF THE LITTLE ONES.

*Life of Benjamin Waugh.* By Rosa Waugh. (T. F. Unwin. 5s. net.)

This rarely beautiful and touching biography of one of the men who not only was famous, but who will be famous for all time, is written by his youngest daughter, and the devoted love which is an equal honour to both is shown in every page.

## A GOD-LIKE MAN.

The delicate son of a saddler, a Non-conformist and a man of unswerving integrity; of a mother whose one desire was that "Souls might flock as doves to the Church of God," he was taught from babyhood to love and care for the poor. That Benjamin Waugh became so unusual a compound of mystic and practical was a heritage acquired from parents and forefathers, but that sense of humour which made him so loved and so effective seems to have come from the father, James Waugh. To

read about his early days is like walking with a delightful companion amidst the sweet-smelling flowers of a stiff, old-fashioned garden. To read the details of his after life is to walk with one of the most God-like men our earth has known.

#### ON THE WAUGH-PATH!

Lord Alverstone contributes the preface of the book, and scattered throughout are various letters of thanks or approval. Mr. Agnew, for instance, says: "At the time I knew Mr. Waugh best he was working far too hard. He was sometimes eighteen hours of the day at his office, and often he spent several nights of a week in the train—the wonder to me always was, not that he broke down at last, but that he lasted so long. Mr. Waugh's disposition did not make his work easier. He was distinctly combative. If he thought that injustice was being done to a child, or to children, he was even warlike; so much so that when he appeared in some official quarters, they would say, "He is on the Waugh-path."

#### CHILDREN SENTENCED TO DEATH!

During the passing of the Children's Bill through the two Houses, a journalist remarked: "There is no Bill in the world which Mr. Waugh could not get through if he set his mind on it." It is hardly possible for us at the present day to realise the need of such a champion for the children now that his work has culminated in the Children's Courts, but in a note appended to the letter from Queen Victoria in which she signified her intention to become the patron of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, it is stated: "Three years before the birth of Queen Victoria, *The Courier*, of April 8th, 1816, stated that at the termination of the Surrey Lent Assizes the learned judge had proceeded to pass sentence of death upon twenty-two capital convicts, among whom," observed the editor, "we were sorry to see *five more children*."—*Orthodox Journal*, vol. iv. (1816)."

That the friendship between Mr. Waugh and Mr. W. T. Stead was un-failing goes without saying. Mr. Stead

thought the Government ought to establish a special Children's Department, and make Benjamin Waugh Minister. When Mr. Stead was imprisoned in the cause of the White Slave Traffic, it was largely owing to Mr. Waugh that he was treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

#### THE FOUNDER OF PUTNAM'S.

*George Palmer Putnam*. By George Haven Putnam. (G. P. Putnam's, 10s. 6d. net.)

This valuable record of the Putnam Publishing House and its founder is most attractive, whether as showing something of life in the first half of the nineteenth century or how a lad with no capital beyond industry and perseverance built up a great business, or as a contribution to the history of international literary relations.

#### EARLY STRUGGLES.

Mr. Putnam was a man of whom it is recorded that his life was pure, patient, gentle and self-sacrificing; his photograph is singularly like that of Lincoln. He came of Puritan stock, Buckinghamshire on the one side and Essex on the other. His father, a lawyer and a delicate man, could not keep his family, so his mother put her shoulder to the wheel and started a girls' school, which from time to time outgrew the building in which it was held. The boy was sent to Boston in 1825, when only eleven years old, as an apprentice to an uncle who had a carpet business. Certainly the apprentices of those days had neither ease nor comfort. Even on Sunday, though thirsting for the chance of reading, which was denied him during the week, George Putnam was only allowed Scriptural books, though he once, by stealth, read one of Miss Edgeworth's stories. One other delinquency is recorded during that period, he went to the theatre, but in both cases was so full of remorse that he did not taste the forbidden fruit again.

#### FROM £5 A YEAR TO PARTNER.

After four years he resolved to strike out for himself and went to New York, securing a situation in a stationery store at £5 a year and board. Four years

later Putnam entered the employ of Messrs. Wiley & Long, publishers and booksellers, and seven years later became a partner. Thus was laid the foundation of the great publishing business and a most interesting career. After some few years Mr. Putnam considered it was necessary to come to London and start an agency for the development of his business. He had married, at the age of twenty-six, a charming girl of sixteen. One or two of the letters which he wrote to his betrothed are still preserved, and the respectful way in which they begin and end is most amusing.

#### KNICKERBOCKER COTTAGE.

In London they lived in the Mornington Road, and called their little house "Knickerbocker Cottage." It soon became a rallying place for a considerable number of individuals, staid and conservative Londoners, Continental exiles, and so on; among them was Mazzini, Carl Blind, and a quiet, ill-featured sallow-cheeked young man who was known a few years later as Napoleon III. Here Mr. Putnam was living on the day on which the great Petition for the Charter was presented to the House of Commons, when he met Louis Napoleon carrying a musket as a special constable on London Bridge. The constables were provided with muskets, which probably a considerable portion of the trusty butchers and grocers were handling for the first time in their lives. Indeed, during this seven years' residence in London, many remarkable movements were in the air, such as the Reform of the Corn Laws, Home Rule for Ireland, Puseyism, etc., and it is quaint to read "The Cretan Christians who are in revolt have already assumed the title of a Commonwealth. The excitement among the Christians on the frontier of Turkey is encouraged by the Powers that desire to see a Christian kingdom on this side the Balkans, and by the Hospodars, who hope to make Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, etc., into a kingdom."

#### ENGLAND TO U.S. IN FORTY DAYS!

Mr. Putnam's son prints a delightful MS. account of a record of the travel in Europe of his father and mother.

Travel in those days, when a journey to America took forty days, and to get on a steam packet was something exceptionally weird and dangerous, was not at all easy. Though keeping the expenditure down as much as possible the calculations of the pair had in some way been exceeded, and his father had to pledge his watch. He was unwilling to speak to his wife of the difficulty, but with unconscious perversity, she persisted in making repeated inquiries for the precise time! The watch, afterwards redeemed and later given over to the eldest son, was stolen by a burglar in 1883.

#### LOWELL'S FAMOUS RHYME.

Mr. Putnam soon afterwards had to return to America, and from this point the descriptions we get of the notable people with whom his business brought him in contact is historically valuable. The two Brownings, Longfellow, Tennyson, Hawthorne, the authoress of "The Wide, Wide World," and many another came to him to publish their works.

Lowell, then a very young writer, wrote to ask them to publish his Fable for the Critics, and the poem was promptly sent to New York, and we give here the famous rhymed title-page:—

Reader, walk up at once (it will soon be too late),  
And buy, at a perfectly ruinous rate,  
A Fable for Critics; or better  
I like, as a thing that the reader's first fancy  
may strike,  
An old-fashioned title-page, such as presents  
A tabular view of the volume's contents:  
A glance at a few of our literary progenies  
(Mrs. Malaprop's word) from the tub of Diogenes;  
A vocal and musical medley, that is  
A series of jokes by a wonderful quiz,  
Who accompanies himself with a rub-a-dub-dub,  
Full of spirit and grace, on the top of the tub.  
Set forth in October, the twenty-first day,  
In the year '48, G. P. Putnam, Broadway.

As will be seen, the Putnam name and address fitted in finely, but before the publication of the next edition the publishing office had been moved to 10 Park Lane, and through some oversight the printer was permitted without sending in a proof to place the new address at the bottom of the title-page. As will readily be seen, therefore, the last line failed to rhyme.

(Notices of other books will be found on page 101.)



## INSURANCE NOTES.

At a meeting of the St. Kilda Council on 3rd February, Councillor Hughes referred to the disastrous fire that recently occurred at Flatman's timber yard. While sympathising with the firm in their loss, Councillor Hughes questioned the desirability of allowing timber yards in thickly-populated areas. He said the Fire Brigades did wonderful work at the fire, and those who understood the difficulties they had to contend with could admire their work. He moved the matter of the location of timber yards be referred to the Municipal Association, which was agreed to. Messrs. Flatman and Sons being old ratepayers in the city of St. Kilda, it was decided to send a letter sympathising with them in the loss they had sustained.

An interim dividend of 2s. per share has been recommended by the directors of the Victoria Insurance Co. The interim statement of accounts for the half-year ended December 31st, 1912, shows net premiums £58,555, against £53,276 for the corresponding period a year previously, and losses £34,289, against £28,110. The balance at credit is £21,114, which includes £9035 brought forward.

Cable advices with regard to the business of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York for 1912, show that the assets exceed £123,023,000; total income, £17,750,000; payments to policyholders, £12,518,000; divisible surplus, £3,566,000; new insurance issued and paid for £32,252,000. The new insurance shows an increase of £3,298,000 over the previous year, assets an increase of £24,620,000; and the amount apportioned for cash bonuses an increase of £456,000.

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**“The World Is, After All,  
Not Going to the Devil.”**

A REMARKABLE LETTER SENT TO THE EDITOR OF  
“PUBLIC OPINION” BY THAT DISTINGUISHED ARTIST,  
SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER, RUNS IN THIS WAY:

Sir

**HUBERT VON HERKOMER  
AND  
PUBLIC OPINION**

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to tell you how your paper, PUBLIC OPINION, answers a purpose in my life. Although I read a great deal, I find it impossible to keep abreast of the trend of higher thought that is going on around me, which can only be gathered from various articles and letters in newspapers, and articles in magazines. But your paper gives me the assurance that I miss nothing which would be of use to me in the train of thought upon which I may just be engaged, and seldom does a weekly issue of PUBLIC OPINION appear from which I cannot cull some useful suggestion. As a lecturer on Art, I need all the suggestions on life that I can get into my hands, for I treat Art in all its phases popularly. From PUBLIC OPINION I get to know certain modern authors with whose methods of thinking I am in sympathy, and those I follow up further. Your paper does me the service to point to them.

Your selection of current thought is worthy of all praise, for it gives one the wholesome feeling that the world is, after all, not going to the devil, but contains thinkers and good men and women.

I wish you, with all my heart, continuous success with your paper. Yours very truly,  
(Signed) HUBERT VON HERKOMER.

TWO OTHER LETTERS WITH A SIMILAR SPIRIT ARE FROM

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## ENQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

*Subscribers to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS who are contemplating a trip for pleasure or business are invited to write to us for free information concerning Routes, Hotels, Shops, etc. Special arrangements have been made to supply the most up-to-date particulars about all matters pertaining to travel and education in Great Britain, and no reader should go "Home" without first communicating with us. All enquiries should be sent BY POST, and the coupon at the end of this section must be used to ensure prompt reply.*

### TIPS—ON LINERS.

The tyro in travel is often appalled at the end of his voyage when he discovers the number of stewards who consider that the services they have rendered him during the trip require adequate recognition. He probably has

comforted himself with the thought that there were only the table steward and his stateroom steward who would expect tips, but the bathroom steward, the deck steward, the library steward, the band, the smoking-room attendant and the boots convey to him in an unmistakable way that they should not be forgotten. The happy time may come when stewards receive such wages that passengers do not feel bound to supplement them with contributions which add very materially to the heavy expense of the passage money they have paid, but until that happens, the amount and number of tips to give will always remain an awkward pro-

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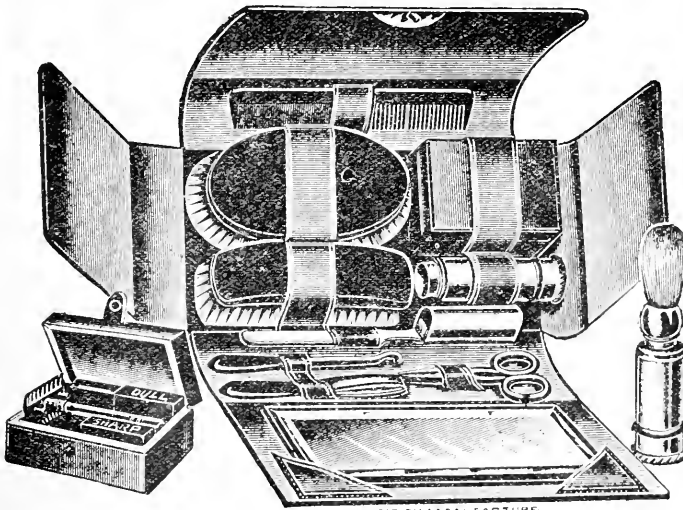
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blem, especially to those whose purse is not bottomless. Tips vary on different boats and on different lines, and on none is there what might be called a fixed tariff. Roughly, it may be taken that the tips need not exceed 5 per cent. of the fare paid, with a minimum of £3. The table and stateroom stewards will expect at least a pound each, although they often get as much as £5. The amount given the others will depend upon what services they rendered. The "remembering" of the chief steward, and still more of the purser who, by the way, would be much distressed if any ignoramus confounded him with the former, is a matter of considerable delicacy; but seasoned travellers who wish to have the greatest possible comfort during the voyage, generally contrive to do it adequately. Between England and America the tip "tariff" is now: Table steward, 10/-; stateroom steward, 10/-; bath steward, 5/-; deck steward, 2'6; smoking room attendant, 2'6; boots, 2'6

**IN HOTELS.**

Another source of petty worry to the inexperienced traveller is tipping in hotels at home. Many of the most popular in London and on the Continent have now requested their guests to abandon the practice, to the joy of their visitors and the prompt increase in their number. In Europe it is customary to give the waiter 10 per cent. of the bill in restaurants, in England a penny in the shilling suffices. In many of the smartest restaurants they expect more, but in most this meets the case. After staying a week at an hotel, about 10 per cent. of the bill should be divided in tips amongst the head waiter, who, even if he has done least, generally gets most, the waiter, the head porter, the lift boy, the boots and the chamber-maid. Sixpence a night is a fair tip for the last-named. She is not infrequently forgotten altogether though. If the stay is for more than a week a much lower percentage will suffice.

**LUGGAGE.**

England is still far behind the United States in methods of handling travellers'

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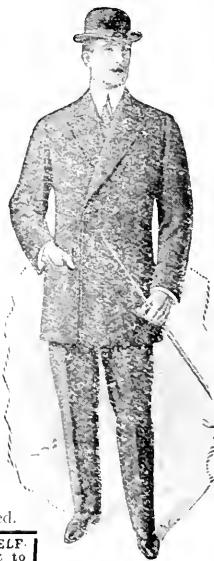
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luggage. The old country still believes in making the traveller himself responsible for his belongings; in the States the express companies take the trouble entirely off his shoulders. Within the last few years, however, a system of "Luggage in Advance" has been adopted in Great Britain, which has greatly facilitated movement of baggage, and has relieved the fearful congestion at the great termini in London and other cities. But this system must be called upon before the traveller sets out on his journey, and is therefore of no use to those arriving from abroad. Consequently many new arrivals pile all their belongings on cab or bus and accompany them to the hotel. There is no need, though, to so encumber themselves. Arrangements can be made at all the larger stations for having luggage delivered by carrier. This works all right, although there is much room for improvement, both in the method of giving instructions—the office where this can be done is usually hidden away in some out-of-the-way corner in the station—and in prompter delivery. The recent big amalgamation of the three largest carriers in England will no doubt be of benefit to the traveller. The most astonishing thing about travelling in England is the rarity of the loss of any box or piece of luggage. No check or receipt is ever given for his baggage, and the passenger must pick it out of the heterogeneous pile dumped on the platform, from the guard's van, at the end of the journey. Although this method obviously invites theft, passengers "muddle through" successfully without any loss. Americans introduced the sensible idea, far more useful in England than in the States, of having stripes painted round

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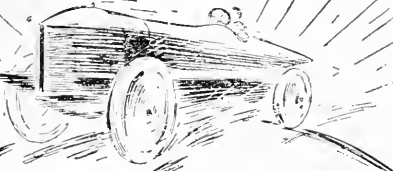
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much as it is in the ordinary  
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The comforts are all those of a  
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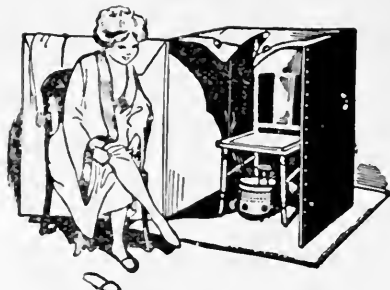
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# BOOKS IN BRIEF

## SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

*The Putumayo, The Devil's Paradise.* By W. E. Hardenburg. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

This story of Putumayo is not one to be enjoyed. The writers must have groaned over their task, and the reader will feel honest shame that such things can be as he reads of them. To many people the word Belgian had lost some of its savour because of the Congo atrocities; now we have to find that London has helped to engineer, and British money has helped to carry out, cruelties that are equally revolting. This volume contains the original account of W. E. Hardenburg, who, after unsuccessfully calling the attention of the Portuguese authorities to the horrors of which he had been a witness, was the cause of the sending of Consul Casement to report. As is well known, this report corroborated and even added to his statements. If the book had been simply a description of the wonders of the Amazon Valley, and the fineness and vigour of the natives who inhabit the country, the pleasure in reading would have been great; but we are compelled to think of those nine-year-old girls torn from their homes, ravished, and afterwards tortured or flogged to death; of suckling infants snatched from their mothers' arms and their heads smashed against a tree; of a wife having her legs cut off merely for refusing to become one of the concubines of these bandits; of men flogged until . . . Here follow words which cannot be printed; or of old fathers shot to death before their sons' eyes merely because they were old and could work no longer! This South American Inferno is a blot upon the nations permitting it, and the so-called civilisation which values rubber as being worth cruelties worse than those of the Inquisition. The Report of Sir Roger Casement is included in the book.

*Recent Events and Present Politics in China.* By J. O. P. Bland. (Heinemann, 16s. net.)

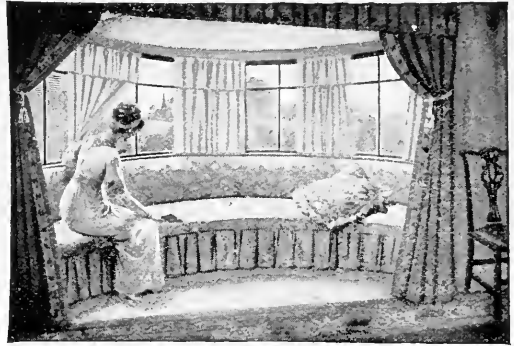
A volume full of interest and information written in a pleasant fashion, bountifully illustrated, and with a print it is a pleasure to read.

*The American Occupation of the Philippines.* By James H. Blount. (Putnam, 15s. net.)

This is a comprehensive survey of the entire Philippines question by a United States officer who volunteered in 1899, and was District Judge from 1901 to 1905. It is not, of course, an easy matter for Australians to judge of the pros and cons of the action of the United States with regard to the Philippines. Mr. Blount urges evacua-

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tion, and gives us a crowded picture of the American occupation from the beginning up to the time he had to leave in 1905.

*Peace Theories and the Balkan War.*  
By Norman Angell. (Horace Marshall. 1s.)

The author of "The Great Illusion" enters the lists once more to do battle for his well-known peace theories.

*Free Political Institutions.* Edited by Vita Yarros. (Daniel. 1s. net.)

An abridgment of Spooner's "Trial by Jury" adapted to the present times. Though referring chiefly to the United States of America, many of the statements are as applicable to ourselves as to them. There is a great deal of information logically and clearly put.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

*The Authoritative Life of General Booth.* By G. S. Railton. (Hodder and Stoughton. 2s. 6d. net.)

In a preface by the new General of the Army it is said that a complete history of his father will be given to the world before long. Meanwhile this record by his First Commissioner gives us a certain amount about the General himself and a great deal about his creation of the Salvation Army.

The first few chapters tell of his childhood, his poverty, his early salvation, and one very characteristic record. In a boyish trading affair he had made a tiny profit out of his companions while giving them to suppose that what he had done was from pure kindness, but the sin bore so terribly upon his soul that no peace could be found until he had made open confession, and the tender conscience he had as a boy remained with him during his life.

It is not possible to follow here the steps by which William Booth, whose crown certainly will contain countless jewels, passed through early manhood, a lay ministry, professional ministry, and then on to those meetings in a tent in the old burial ground in Whitechapel, which gave rise to the inception of the great evangelistic agency whose business it is to fight for the salvation of others and compel them to come in whether they will or no, and then to send them out to become evangelists to others. Nor can we explain here the great social work or the magnificent financial system by which the pennies of the poor have carried on the largest international work of our times. One thing is certain: the most prejudiced person could not read this book without realising that the motive which actuated the General was a whole-hearted love of God and his neighbour, and a firm faith in the power of the Divine Spirit to change the lives of the most degraded.

*Jane Austen.* By Lady Margaret Sackville. (Herbert and Daniel. 2s. 6d. net.)

In the splendid appreciation with which Lady Margaret commences the book she tells that she has written not only for those who love Jane Austen already, but also for those who by some strange chance have not discovered her. It is certain that the selection here given from six of her works must drive readers to the books themselves.

*Canute the Great.* By Laurence Marcellus Larson. (G. P. Putnam. 5s. net.)

This volume of the story of the Heroes of the Nations is a vivid biographical study of Canute, who is paired with Rolf of Normandy for undisputed pre-eminence. The historical and the legendary are carefully distinguished, and the illustrations are very helpful.

A companion volume is *Roger of Sicily*, by Edmund Curtis, M.A. Oxon. Roger was certainly a strange figure and his life well worth putting on record.

*Frances Willard; Her Life and Work.* By Ray Strachey. (Fisher Unwin. 5s. net.)

Starting with the idea that Miss Willard had been praised overmuch, the writer of this volume has been compelled to join in the chorus of praise. Small wonder! The rising generation, who know little about her, should read this capital account of a tomboy, who was shy and modest; a woman poor and of no account, who created a great movement which spread from the United States throughout the world, and who preferred semi-starvation to asking for money for her devoted labours.

*The Great Acceptance; The Life Story of F. N. Charrington.* By Guy Thorne. (Hodder and Stoughton. 3s. 6d.)

Practice and precept combined in the comment in a nutshell which this welcome book calls forth. Frederick Charrington has innumerable admirers, but there is a large public which knows only his name and has a vague idea that he renounced a fortune. Guy Thorne has taken away any excuse for our ignorance of the work of one of the remarkable men of our time.

*Further Reminiscences.* By Henry Mayers Hyndman. (Macmillan and Co. Ltd. 15s. net.)

Mr. Hyndman's breezy, vigorous writing cannot fail to concentrate attention on these, the reminiscences of a man who has already attained his three score years and ten and who yet, in many years, is still young.



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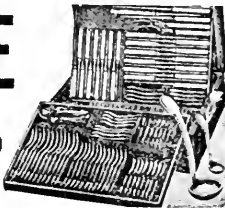
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Perhaps part of the enjoyment is because the man himself is a paradox; a social democrat, who counts that on occasion, when Mr. Hyndman thinks it right, even anarchism is defensible, and who yet can express his contempt for uneducated and undisciplined democracy. His views about the Suffrage movement and his descriptions of International Congresses will be read with interest—especially as one gets the average idea of the one clearly put, and the language difficulties of the other practically emphasised.

## FICTION.

*The Light-Bearers.* By M. Sylvestre.  
(John Long, 6s.)

Miss Robins's novel, "Where Are You Going To?" shows us a victim of the modern Minotaur. "The Light-Bearers" points out that it is possible for the soul of the victim to rise above the tormented body. In an impassioned flow of words there is laid before the reader the story of an Irish girl, who, left penniless by a father's folly, and sorrowful because of the betrayal of an innocent young girl, her sister, arises strong to fight for others, helped by the pure and true love of two strong men. Tara O'Neil has seen the "daughters of despair" at close quarters, and knows there are hearts of gold amongst them. She has also come into contact with young men ruined by depraved women, and so sees the two sides. The climax comes when her sister, seeing the awful ruin continually brought about by one vile man, calmly decides to shoot him and suffer the penalty. Tara's affianced husband is the defending barrister. His speech concludes thus: "Are there no heroes left—young, strong, chivalrous, to destroy this modern Minotaur demanding its yearly toll of womanhood? Are there no knights of the Graal, riding forth as of old on the quest of the Spirit, to lift the God-given creative gift of sex out of the swamp of evil, and to hold up a loftier standard of life by a higher chastity, a finer morality, than that demanded by the world? Such men will cleanse the Augean stable, they will bridge over the black morass." Much more might be said, but this will give the tone of a book which, while uncovering the muck-yard, shows that there are light-bearers on earth and a Star shining above.

*The Golden Rose.* By Fred. M. White.  
(Ward, Lock, 6s.)

A capital holiday story about the theft of a rare Persian rose, bringing in a detective, a couple of lovers, and some rapid adventures.

*Verissa.* By Maynard Dunning. (Lynwood. 6s.)

A pure romance, neither medieval nor modern, nor even quite a mixture of the two. The heroine is made a slave and returns to her high degree in a very original way.

*The Adventures of Turco Bullworthy.* (E. T. Washbourne, 2s. 6d.)

The adventures of two lads in a Northern seaside village, in which they emulate older heroes of fiction, and, like them, always come off victorious.

*The Love Story of Gaynor Dace.* By Kirke Brampton. (Washbourne, 5s.)

The sad life history of the young niece of a doctor, which ends with her marriage to a dying man. It will be keenly interesting to Roman Catholics, as she becomes one of them.

*Black Martinmas.* By Mrs. Disney Leith. (Lynwood and Co. 6s.)

Molly is the daughter of a North Country grievance who is wooed by a widowed gardener with four children, and finds in him the love of her life. The story is simply and naturally told, and indeed is much more like human life than such novels usually are.

*A Knight of Spain.* By Marjorie Bowen. (Methuen, 6s.)

Miss Bowen, as usual, unveils for us here a forgotten chapter of history. She is perhaps somewhat less happy than before in her choice of a hero. Don John of Austria, the conqueror of the Turks, who at Lepanto is said to have broken for ever the tradition of their invincibility at sea, had little brightness or happiness in his life, brilliant and lovable as he was. Son of Charles V. of Spain and a Dutch peasant, the sullen, spiteful Philip II. acknowledged him as a brother, but took keen delight in humiliating him, and finally sent him to the Netherlands to fight William of Orange. Miss Bowen skilfully paints for us picture after picture; we sympathise with the miserable wives of the tyrannous Philip, with Don John himself and those who loved him, yet all the time we have the conviction that he was more lovable than noble, partly because his surroundings were ignoble, partly because in his loyalty to Philip he drowned his conscience and fought in an unworthy cause.

*Aileen.* By Marjorie Cooper. (Lynwood. 6s.)

A merry story of a "divel" of a girl who always has a string of followers, but will not marry either, to the disgust of her guardian, who wants to get rid of her and marry himself.

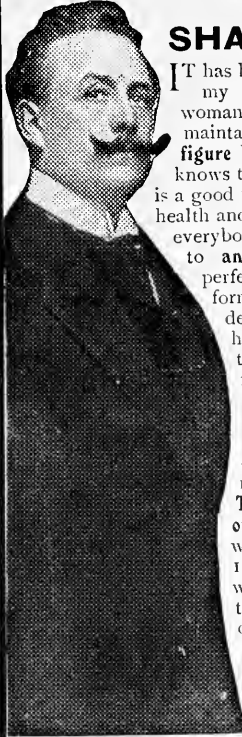
*The New Gulliver.* By Barry Pain. (Werner Laurie, 6s.)

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This book will be found of great help and very instructive. Those who are fit will learn how and why they should keep fit. In fact every man and woman who has the slightest regard for their personal appearance or health will read my latest book with interest. Please mention *Review of Reviews.*

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*In Search of Each Other.* By Sophie Cole. (Mills and Boon. 6s.)

An effective romance of Soho Square, in which dwelt several most interesting people—a piano tuner who had lost his memory, a doctor-woman, a woman journalist, a dentist, a small child who is mischief incarnate, and the daughter of the man who had lost his memory. Throughout the romance the search of these two, the father and daughter, each for the other, goes on consciously and unconsciously, as Thomas De Quincey looked for a poor outcast whom he had befriended, searching each for the other with a barrier no wider than a London street dividing them. We follow with keen interest the fortunes of the various characters until the happy solution.

**ART.**

*Art in Egypt.* By G. Maspero. (W. Heinemann. 6s. net.)

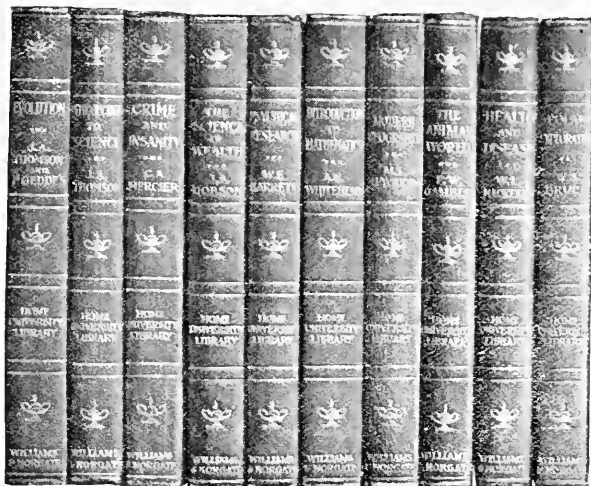
One of those small volumes which cannot be reckoned by quantity, but by quality, and the quality of this book will be realised at once by every scholar interested in early art.

*Fine Books.* By A. W. Pollard. (Methuen. 25s. net.)

This splendid volume is a book for the luxurious and leisurely. It opens with a chapter on Collectors and Collecting, is printed in big type on beautiful paper, dedicated to Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, Director of the British Museum, has taken ten years to prepare, and much of it has been written two or three times over.

*The Technique of Bernard Shaw's Plays.* (C. W. Daniel. 2s. net.)

M. Augusten Hamon having delivered lectures at the Sorbonne on Bernard Shaw, the third one has been translated by Frank Morris. This charming little book of 70 pages will probably be in the hands of all Shavians. The nineteen plays are diagnosed in general. The author's commentary, in brief, is that Shaw subordinates all things to the Life Force.



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