

THE **REVIEW**
OF **REVIEWS**
FOR AUSTRALASIA 9^d

NOV., 1912.

The
Death-Knell
of
British Railways.

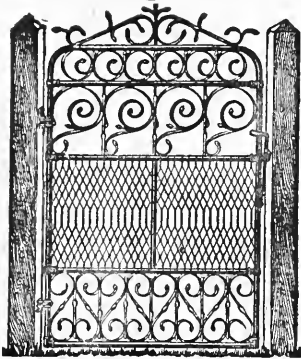
THE KEystone OF EMPIRE,
By Viscount Usher.
LORDS OF ISLAM.
THE DEATH OF CITIZENSHIP.

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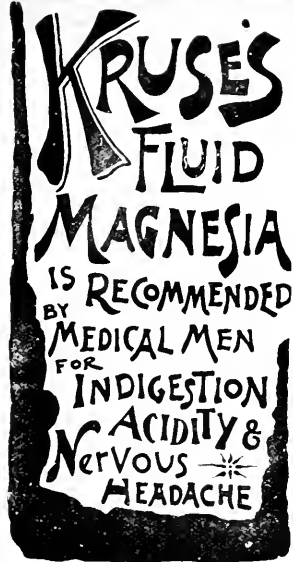
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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

(ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 8/6.)

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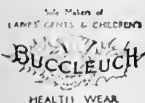
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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, October 30th, 1912.

Shabby Disloyalty.

Sydney's cup of indignation at the eviction of the Governor-General from Federal Government House is still running over. Nothing has stirred Sydney people so much for many a day. Outside of Parliament it has been difficult to find anyone anxious to excuse the McGowen Government for their shabby disloyalty, while from one end of the State to the other public disgust has been voiced in the press, in the street and on the platform. The pithy plea of expense has served only to fan the flame of public indignation, and if such an arrangement could have saved the situation numbers of private citizens would have cheerfully subscribed the money rather than experience the humiliation that is generally shared. Everybody is aware of the fact that there is a nondescript element in Australia which professes contempt for the links which bind this country to England and Empire. The action of the New South Wales Government is the first indication of the fact that there is a political party in any State strong enough to attempt to snap one of these links, and the country has been startled by the knowledge. Nobody will interpret this to mean that New South Wales as a State wishes to set the fashion in disloyalty. The magnificent send off to Lord and Lady Denman when they took their farewell of Government House, in Sydney, was cheering evidence to the contrary. It was indeed a triumphant vindication of the fact that the loyalty of the citizens of the mother State had been scandalously betrayed by a majority of their political representatives for party purposes. It was no less a warning to the McGowen Government that they would be called to account concerning this matter when the time came for the electors to give their verdict. Meanwhile the tide of indignation is rising,

and before the next State elections are over the McGowen Government may find that they have had to pay dearly for their foolish and niggardly disloyalty.

The King's Wishes.

A new and rather sensational development of the Sydney Government House trouble has served to further complicate matters for Premier McGowen. It has been authoritatively stated by the daily press that as soon as the first news of the New South Wales Government's intentions reached England, before Lord Denman's departure for Australia last year, his Majesty the King expressed a very definite view as to the desirability of retaining Government House, Sydney, as a residence for the Governor-General. His Majesty, it is recorded, further gave expression to his desire to visit Australia at an early opportunity, and to use Government House as a residence during his stay in New South Wales. These views, it is asserted, were communicated to the State Government. As the *Sydney Morning Herald* points out, the King rarely interferes in the domestic concerns of his over-seas Dominions:—"In this instance he has thought it right to record his opinion on a matter affecting his representative in the Commonwealth, and, contingently, himself. The unprecedented refusal of a British Government to accede to his desires in such a case becomes, therefore, an act of direct disloyalty. The campaign against the eviction of Lord Denman will now receive an added impetus, and a still more potent justification. It has been plain that the people of New South Wales were not willing to deny courtesy and hospitality to the chief representative of the King in the Commonwealth. They certainly do not desire to flout the wishes of his Majesty himself."

**Federal Business
and the
Referenda.**

The Prime Minister does not anticipate that the Federal Parliamentary session will close till within a fortnight of Christmas, and the Government are resolved to make the most of the intervening time to push through some of the important legislation on their programme. The Navigation Bill is one of the measures which it has been ordained shall pass before the session terminates. From recent speeches it is evident that the Ministers are laying their plans carefully for the next Referenda, which is to be made a party issue. The precise form of the Referenda is not to be announced till nearly the end of the session. "We want power to protect the people of Australia against aggression," says Mr. Fisher on this subject. "Why should not the High Court be a court of appeal in industrial matters? We go even further and say that the High Court should have original jurisdiction in matters of industrial dispute, even though confined to one State. Why should we wait until the dispute has extended to two or more States before the Commonwealth can interfere. Our contention is that there should be power to permit of the High Court being moved at any time. In the case of the New South Wales coal strike, two years ago, although industries all over Australia were affected, the Commonwealth could not intervene in any way because there was no actual strike in any other State. The same difficulty arose in regard to the Brisbane tramway strike. We are not making any attack upon the rights of the States. All we want to do is to protect the people from industrial warfare. If the proposals that we are about to submit are carried, the High Court will be able, if it thinks fit, to sit in any State at any time to deal with an industrial matter. At the present time disputes might arise that the State Courts could not very well deal with. The shearers, for instance, are now working peacefully under an award that had to take into consideration the varying standard of living in different parts of Australia. And the shearers have had two awards in ten years. There is another thing. We have been asked why we don't make our own rails for the transcontinental line. At present the Commonwealth's hands are tied with this matter because we could only manufacture for our own consumption. If we made one or two rails over we could not sell them, but should have to throw them away. We want to alter that sort of thing. There is no doubt as to what Mr. Fisher and his colleagues want. Whether the electors have

changed their minds or not on the subject of State rights since the last Referenda is quite another matter. The present indications are that they have not.

**The Goal
of Labour.**

The fluent and pervasive Mr. Holman is nothing if not optimistic, so that while people who closely study the signs in the political heavens are shaking their heads at the prospects of the Labour Party in New South Wales at the next elections, Mr. Holman is assuring his followers that though they are as yet only on the fringe of the promised land, full possession is near at hand. In an address at the Eight Hours' celebration at Cobar the New South Wales Attorney-General reminded his audience that the gaining of the eight hours principle by the miners was practically the first important step towards that general success of organised labour that they were celebrating that day. They had begun at one end of the scale by aiming at the simple boon of the limitation of the hours of labour, and they had gone from one goal to another till to-day labour aimed at what many would regard as the ambitious project of controlling the entire government of the country in which it found itself. Although it was too early yet to say that Labour principles were in any permanent way inculcated or established, he thought it was not too early to say, "We shall not be defeated." No one who had seen the advance that had been made could doubt that Australia was destined to be governed by the workers. That was the goal towards which Australia was going, and he exhorted them to celebrate Eight Hour Day in a spirit of hopeful looking forward, and as a foretaste of hundreds of other victories they were to celebrate in the near future.

**The First and
the Last.**

Australia is not old enough yet to reckon its history by centuries. She is moving toward the centuries rather than along them. In any case there is one man in Australia who has established a proud record. He is an old railway servant in whom practically the railway history of the Commonwealth is represented. Mr. T. R. Herald joined the railway service in Sydney at its inception 55 years ago. He was the first stationmaster at Newtown, and is the last of the traffic staff living who joined the service at the opening of the railways. The total staff in the service in those days, under a score, comprised the traffic manager and two clerks, two terminal stationmasters, four intermediate



[Sydney "Daily Telegraph."]

ANOTHER DYED CHESTNUT.

"I look to the Attorney-General to prepare the issues in such a way as you will accept and agree with them as citizens of Australia."—Mr. Fisher.

ANDY: "What about it, Billy? D'you think we'll be able to ring him in?"

BILLY: "I think I'll give him another couple of coats to make sure."

stationmasters, two guards, three policemen and some four porters. The terminal stations were Sydney and Parramatta, and the intermediate stations, Ashfield, Burwood and Homebush. Mr. Herald recalls that the salary paid to the intermediate stationmasters was £120 a year, though everything was dear, "excepting, meat and watermelons." Beer was sixpence a glass, without a counter lunch thrown in. The total wages sheet for the traffic department in 1855 was £480. Mr. Herald was born in England in 1831, and on entering the railway service joined the Eastern Counties' Railways. Coming to New South Wales in 1855, he was appointed to the local railway service, and before he resigned in 1891 he had risen to the rank of superintendent.

The Federal Bank.

The Governor of the Commonwealth Bank has been busy during the month, and his activities have included a visit to South and West Australia. Central offices have now been established in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Townsville, and Mr. Miller is even prepared to commence banking operations in the Federal capital territory if the prospects of success are sufficiently alluring. Queensland has been treated differently to the other States by being portioned into three

divisions—northern, central and southern. Special arrangements are being made for the convenience of the goldfields settlers in West Australia. Savings Bank facilities are to be provided for men employed in the construction of the transcontinental railway line, including a travelling office on a car specially fitted up, and which will be kept at the head of the works both at the Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie end. The initial arrangements for the Northern Territory include a central office at Darwin, with branches at Brock's Creek, Pine Creek and Katherine River, where there are post offices with money order department. Mr. Miller concludes that the establishment of a bank in the Northern Territory will be a great convenience to settlers, who have previously been compelled to do their business with Adelaide.

A Choice of Professions.

"The Boy, what will he become?" is the problem of every generation. There are indications that the mind of the Australian boy is, for the most part, turned in the right direction, and that he has worthy ambitions. In his annual report, the Minister for Education in New South Wales regards it as a happy augury that during 1911 no less than 1932 boys left the public schools of his State to engage in agricultural pursuits. Of these 1784 hailed from country schools. The first stage of commercial life, including clerkships, attracted 1011 boys, of whom 574 came from city schools. The teaching profession attracted 61 country lads, but only 15 city boys, while for the other branches of the public service the numbers were—country 287, and city 141. The number of boys who entered the University in 1911 was double that of the previous year. Of the professions, engineering appeared to be the most popular, and journalism the least seductive, as only one recruit was announced for the ranks of the Fourth Estate. It is not surprising that farming should attract more boys than journalism. Farming in Australia has much to offer in the way of inducements; journalism very little. Life on the land is wholesome, and the prospects are substantial. Most men of average ability, who go on the land accumulate a comfortable nest egg at the bank, if they do not die in affluent circumstances. The journalist, who must be a man above the average in intelligence, is happy if he escapes burial by the parish. The prizes of journalism are limited, and few there be that find them. The profession has its literary and social fascinations, but the cash nexus is poor indeed.

**League of
Bird-Lovers.**

That Bird Day should have been so widely observed on October 9 was a good sign. The idea appeals to the best side of the child nature, and it is pleasing to find that already the Gould League of Bird Lovers has hundreds of branches all over the Commonwealth, with many thousands of members, who have promised to protect all birds, except those that are noxious, and to refrain from the unnecessary collection of wild birds' eggs. Apart from developing the attributes of mercy and kindness towards dumb animals and birds, and the value of promoting in children the fascinating study of natural history, there is a crying need that something should be done to prevent the ruthless destruction of the beautiful bird life of Australia. There is a small army of boys and youths obsessed by the idea that pea-rifles and Winchesters were only intended to kill birds. These spend their holidays and often their Sundays in tramping through the country and shooting anything that can fly, and without any regard to utility or wanton destruction. In this way the bush and mountainous country is being rapidly depleted of its bird life. Bird Day has not come any too soon if it can help to educate these marauders of the countryside, and check them in their thoughtless acts of mischief and devastation.

**Passing of a
Veteran.**

Another of the pioneers who, in their particular way, have helped to make history, has passed away in the person of Mr. William South, who held the distinction of being the oldest fireman in Australia. His long span of years covered an interesting career. He came to Australia from the motherland with Sir William a'Beckett, afterwards Chief Justice of Victoria, and was for some years in his employ. It was as a lad of 14 years that South had his first baptism of fire. The occasion was the burning of the Royal Hotel and Theatre in Sydney, and South took part in the salvage operations. Ten years later he gave up his calling as a saddler, and became a fireman. He joined the Sydney Fire Brigade in 1850, when it was first formed. At that time the brigade was maintained by the insurance companies. It was a very primitive affair. There was only one fire engine. This was popularly known as "The Squirr." It was housed in a shop, from which the front had been removed. South continued in service after the con-

trol of the brigade had passed from the insurance companies to a board, but in 1884 he was relieved from the arduous work of fire-fighting and appointed as messenger to the Fire Brigades' Board. His services were recognised by Sir John See when Premier of New South Wales, and the veteran fire-fighter was presented with a medal of honour. Two years ago South was retired from active service. He died on October 15 in his 89th year.

**Evangelical
Reunion.**

The curtain has been rung down on the proposals for the reunion of the Evangelical Churches in Australia, and the negotiations are declared to be virtually at an end. An authority on the subject, in the person of the Rev. J. E. Carruthers, a leading minister of the Methodist Church, has been reviewing the position in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and his information is to the effect that the fairly general consensus of opinion in sympathetic quarters inclines to the view that the cause of union "will eventually be best served by the termination of negotiations that, up to the present, have proved absolutely futile, leaving an open pathway for wiser and more statesmanlike proposals when the man and the hour arrive to make them." Mr. Carruthers, who has followed the movement closely from the commencement of the negotiations, which have been practically confined to the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches, affirms that the reunion cause has failed through lack of leadership, and what is even more essential, lack of authority. "It is no reflection for anyone," he claims, "to say that there has been no outstanding leadership, nor was there either at the beginning or at any stage of the movement, anything like a general desire on the part of the churches concerned for the success of the effort to sink their denominational separateness. . . . If it has failed, it has not failed because of a lack of merit in its intrinsic principle. It has rather been by reason of its having been started without any sufficient warrant. . . . The leadership has been academical and ecclesiastical, and has contented itself with the gathering of a few chosen representatives around a table, threshing out schemes that have not satisfied those who produced them and have utterly failed to awaken interest, much less to enkindle enthusiasm in the rank and file of those whom they were supposed to represent."

The Lion and the Lamb.

That appears to be a fair and accurate summing up of the situation. Resolutions recently carried by Congregationalists and Presbyterians have made it quite clear that the negotiations have failed and could not be continued with any hope of success. The result of the ten years' negotiations is disappointing, if natural. From the beginning the prospects of success were speculative. It is, of course, generally recognised that, theoretically, the reunion of the Evangelical Churches is possible and desirable; but the difference between theory and practice is one of surrender and the trouble is to find not the altar, but the willing sacrifice. The idea of a composite Church in which each denomination shall be able to clearly recognise itself without undue disfigurement seems impossible of attainment. Success carries until some scheme shall have been evolved whereby the lamb may lie down with the lion without feeling that it is inside. Of the differences which would have to be reconciled in any scheme for evangelical reunion, doctrine and polity are popularly supposed to be the most awkward. There is also the difference of atmosphere, and of these three—doctrine, polity and atmosphere—the greatest, probably, in the mind of the rank and file, is atmosphere.

Mount Lyell Disaster.

The month has been saddened by an appalling mining disaster in Tasmania. On Saturday, October 12, a fire broke out at the 700 ft. level of the North Mount Lyell mine, in which a day shift of about 150 men was working. It is believed that the motor-pump blew out, and caused the firing of the chamber-house, a structure of particularly inflammable wood. The flames set fire to the mine timber, and the burning timber in turn set fire to the ore. The fire quickly spread with alarming prospects. The mine workings became filled with smoke, and it soon became apparent that nothing but a miracle could save many of the miners from death by suffocation. As soon as the disaster was reported, rescue parties set to work, but the work was difficult and dangerous, on account of the deadly fumes to be encountered. Nothing deterred the brave rescuers, however, and at the risk of their own lives there were plenty of volunteers. The work of rescue continued for a full week, and many rescues were effected. The latest figures up to time of writing showed that of the 95 men believed to have been in the mine after the fire on the Saturday, 54 were rescued, leaving 41 either dead or missing.

The rescue work which resulted in fifty of the miners imprisoned at the 1000 ft. level being saved reflected the highest credit on those who planned and carried it through so successfully. The chief problem was how to get the survivors out of the mine, as the shaft was out of order, owing to the effects of the fire, and repairs were impracticable. The men had to climb part of the way, and be hauled the rest. From the 1000 ft. level to the 700 ft. level they were hoisted by the engine winze. Between the 700 ft. and the 500 ft. level they had to climb a 150 ft. ladder. It was an exhausting experience for all concerned, and occupied six and a-half hours. The saving of so many lives was, however, sufficient reward.

Splendid Heroism.

The disaster furnishes a story of splendid heroism, which everybody has been ready to recognise. The accounts furnished in the press day by day of the nobility and unselfishness of character displayed alike by the rescue parties for their comrades in peril, and by the entombed men for each other, has stirred everybody's heart with pride. "Out of the gloom of the surroundings," as Mr. Joseph Cook voiced the sentiment in the House of Representatives, "we have been glad to see bright gleams of heroism, and to note the efforts made to rescue the entombed. It makes one feel glad and proud of his race when he sees men braving dangers, even to the sacrifice of their own lives, if haply they may rescue some of the lives of those below." Some of the deeds of valour deserve to be recognised, and it is gratifying to find that the Prime Minister's thoughts are turned toward instituting some national form for the recognition of heroes of the first class. Interrogated in Parliament as to what form of recognition he favoured, Mr. Fisher replied, "Some token which alone is valued by the brave."

Incidences of Taxation.

The incidences of taxation are always puzzling and vexatious to the man who has to pay. This is more particularly the case in regard to the income tax than any other form of taxation. The Victorian Full Court has given its decision in an appeal as to the right or otherwise to deduct the amounts paid with respect to the Federal land tax from the taxable income for the purpose of the State income tax. On the face of it the lay mind would conclude that the deduction is reasonable. The Victorian Full Court, in effect, argued that the deduction was reasonable, but ruled it out because

the State Act does not provide for such an allowance. Mr. Justice A'Beckett said that, in regard to the general effect of the Act, the provision made for deductions from gross income showed that it was intended to tax only that part of the gross income which was available for the taxpayer, and which was the surplus over and above the necessary outgoings. The land tax might, in some cases, exceed the income produced by the land, and unless its deduction was permitted the landowner might, in such a case, have to pay tax on an income which, to him, was virtually non-existent. But land tax was not payable by reason of land being used in business. It was payable without any regard to the use to which the land was put. The Court had to consider not what were the profits of the business, but what was the income derivable from personal exertion in carrying on the business. The gross amount of this income could only be diminished by deductions authorised by statute. If the deduction of Commonwealth land tax was not authorised it could not be allowed, though its exclusion might result in the taxable amount of the income failing to be an accurate representation of the profits of the business. The decision in the present case did not exclude the deduction of the Federal land tax, where the income of a company had to be ascertained by determining its profits. The Court decided that the sum in question could not be deducted from the gross income of the taxpayer. The appealing taxpayer was a Victorian grazier, who last year owned 17,970 acres of land, which was assessed for Commonwealth land tax purposes at £44,924. The tax levied upon it by the Commonwealth was £387. To a grazier who owns land valued at £50,000, the amount of £378, which he sought leave to deduct from his income for the purposes of the income tax is a mere trifle; but the principle involved in his appeal is an important one.

A Naval Motto.

The Prime Minister has recently publicly expressed the thanks of his Government to Admiral Sir George King Hall for his official services to the Commonwealth, and for his assistance and advice in defence matters. There is another sense in which the Australian people are indebted to Sir George King Hall. He is a man of high Christian character and ideals, who has given the weight of his prestige and influence for the promotion of the highest type of citizenship. Speaking at a Brotherhood meeting the other day, Sir George gave an interesting account of the origin of the Naval



["Evening News," Sydney.

IN THE CITY OF DUST AND CONGESTED TRAFFIC.

Mr. Murray, the Victorian Chief Secretary, finds the Sydney a happy and prosperous-looking person.

Temperance Society, whose motto, he mentioned, was "For the glory of God and the good of the State." Some years ago the captain of the "Russel" had a terribly drunken lot under him; but he had come to see that something should be done. He called the men up and told them how all the crime in the world arose from drink. He said, "I will tell you what I will do. I'll stop my wine for three months if you will stop your grog." Forty of the men stood out and said they would agree to that. At the end of three months the captain called the crew up again, and found that every man of the forty had kept his promise, for they all loved the captain, and not only that, but a number more had joined them. Some years afterwards, the former captain of the "Russel" was an admiral. The captain Sir George referred to was his own father.

"Do as I do!"

From that happy inception the Naval Temperance Society has spread among all grades of blue jackets. Some prominent men in the navy, as Sir George stated, are now teetotallers, including four admirals, and amongst them Lord Charles Bessford. It was saying a good deal for the service, he thought, that there were now 25,000

navy men in the society. Sir George related that he had met Commodore Goodenough in the China war, and he had become a total abstainer on the advice of Sir George's father. The Admiral did not hesitate to speak of the advantages of total abstinence to himself, mentally and physically. Sir George strongly urges moderate drinkers to knock off liquor altogether, so that they may be able to say to "weaker brethren," "Don't do this because I tell you, but do as I do!" The Admiral's example in this respect probably explains the conduct of the men on the Australian squadron, which is recognised to be exemplary, ashore and afloat. A member of his audience asked Sir George whether it was possible to "knock off grog in the navy?" His reply was that they were moving that way, and seeking to have a penny a day added to the pay instead of grog. The reform would do good, and he hoped to see it. "Australia is before the Imperial navy," he added; "no grog is given out in the Australian navy."

The High Commissioner.

It can hardly be doubted that Sir George Reid is Australia's best advertisement in England. During the month he has been extending his sphere of influence in Canada and the United States, and the cordiality of his reception must be accepted as a tribute to the High Commissioner as well as to the growing importance of the Commonwealth. In his annual report to the Commonwealth Government, Sir George shows that he is keenly alive to the practical interests of Australia. He complains that British newspapers do not keep in touch with Australian affairs, and explains that the reason is an embarrassment of sensational news from every quarter of the globe. He gets about 90,000 words about Australia into the British press mostly free of cost, and says the papers would take any number of good photographs if they could be secured. Sir George is distributing sets of eighteen postcards among school children, and a hundred thousand

copies of a children's book on Australia. Other forms of publicity include exhibits on railway stations, a biograph motor-car, cinematograph theatres, omnibus advertising, window spaces and lectures. The High Commissioner has induced British ambassadors and Consuls throughout Europe to act as Australian trade agents. On the subject of emigration Sir George says that shipping companies require an assurance that emigration will be encouraged and assisted for the next four or five years at least before they will build the necessary passenger steamers to relieve the present congestion of passenger traffic.

Joining Naval Forces.

The most interesting bit of news relating to defence matters has come from the Prime Minister, and been reiterated by the Minister of Defence. It is to the effect that there is reasonable probability of New Zealand at no very distant date joining in an Australasian naval defence scheme. Senator Pearce admits that "the thing is still in the air," but he has been encouraged by a recent speech made by the New Zealand Minister for Defence to believe that the Dominion and the Commonwealth will come to common understanding on the matters of defence. It is satisfactory to know that the Commonwealth Government has not been behind in making friendly overtures, and though twice an offer to take a certain number of New Zealand cadets and train them has been declined, the Minister is sanguine that it will yet be accepted. Senator Pearce sees no reason why there should not also be a common understanding regarding military matters. If the one, why not the other? Surely Australia and New Zealand are near enough and closely enough related, with identical interests, to make both desirable. Meanwhile the programme of Australian defence is being pushed forward. The Australian unit, so far as ships are concerned, is said to be nearing completion. The work of establishing the three naval bases is proceeding.





Kladderotsch.

[Berlin.]

The New Cæsar.

“Let none but fat men be about me!”



Der Wahre Jacob.

[Stuttgart.]

The Prince's Education.

“What is the Latin for white?”

“Niger black.”

“It used to be called by another name, but now we will call it so.”



Dispatch.

Starting Something for Effect.

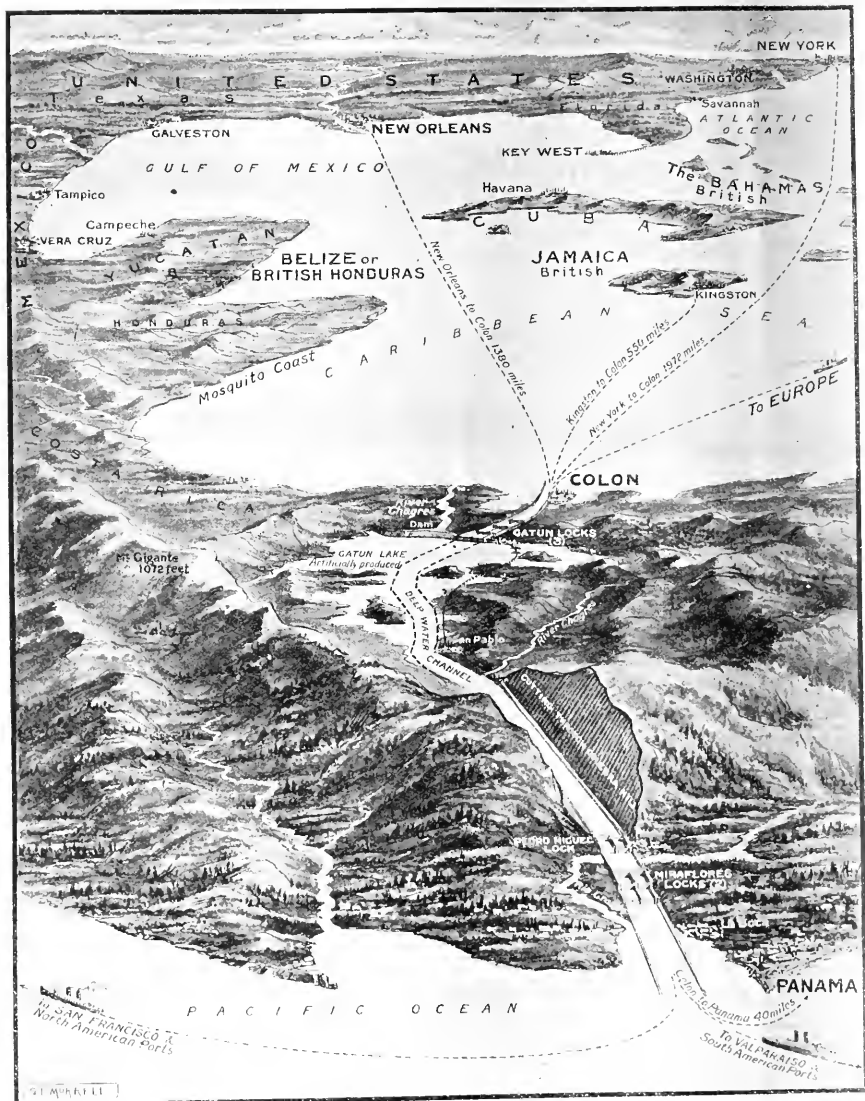
[Columbus.]



National Review.

The Expert to the Rescue of China.

[Shanghai.]



BRITAIN, THE GUARDIAN OF THE OUTER GATE: THE PANAMA CANAL AND NEIGHBOURING BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Jamaica and British Honduras lie closer to the entrance of the Canal than any part of the United States or any other European Dependency.



Common Sense
about
Panama.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1912. The action of the United States Senate and of President Taft in tearing up the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty governing the Panama Canal has evoked a chorus of surprised disapprobation throughout the world. And nowhere has the disapproval been more outspoken than in the United States. The world realises less accurately than does the sane American citizen how this situation has come about, and regards it only as a deliberate violation of a solemn business compact, followed by a refusal to submit the question to any independent tribunal for arbitration. The fact of the matter is that President Taft is a desperate man, who sees before him the probability of defeat in the Presidential campaign. Roosevelt's organisation is doing wonders and should ensure that Taft will not enjoy another term, if it does not land Roosevelt at the White House. And behind Taft are all those who know that if he is out of office they are also out of jobs. At Presidential election time in the United States moral fibre becomes very slack, and the fervour of the contest eliminates too often any consideration of the justice or iniquity of methods. This

being so, actions on the part of a Presidential candidate, actuated by the insidious suggestion of his political spongeholders, cannot and must not be regarded seriously. It is certain that if a candidate thought that by advocating the wholesale annexation of Europe he could secure re-election, he would cry aloud in favour of it; and his opponent would probably reply by asking, "What about Asia?" Taft at the moment is temporarily suffering from electionitis, and is not responsible for his actions. It is all very terrible, no doubt, this talk of tearing up treaties and refusing arbitration, but it is all talk, and there is little real chance of it being ever anything else.

The Awakening
of a
National
Conscience.

For the Panama Canal will not be open for traffic before two years, and long before then Taft and his political manœuvres will have passed out of practical politics. And it is only after the Presidential election is over and the United States is sane again that we can judge of the American attitude towards the Panama Canal tolls. Already the electioneering repudiation of treaties has achieved much good; it has awakened the national conscience. The great drawback in American public life has always been that the think-

ing men, the sane citizens and the real business men have kept out of politics, regarding them as wasteful, if not worse. Thus the political game has fallen into the hands of the less worthy, with the inevitable results. But Taft's rude jarring of the national belief that in matters of international probity the United States

leads the way has effectually awakened the more serious elements of the population. The newspapers of importance, almost without exception, have united to denounce the denunciation or ignoring of treaty rights; professors at the great universities have inveighed to their students against this sully of the Stars and Stripes, whilst a very active



The Shrinking of the World.

The Panama Canal brings New York nearer to the Western States of America, and shortens the journey to East China and Japan. The Suez route will still be the shorter route from Britain to Australia and the East, but New Zealand will be brought 1,000 miles nearer and British Columbia 6,000 miles nearer the Home Country. Pitcairn Island, that lonely and almost forgotten possession of this country, will now be placed direct in the highway between Panama and Australia.

sense of shame has permeated the thinking sections of the community. All this is excellent, and may result in permanent good. Once the election is over the reaction will gain strength from this solid desire to vindicate the international good name of the United States, and we shall be astonished if in the end the present mad action of President Taft does not result in a permanent drawing together of the two great English-speaking races in a joint endeavour to make the best out of the Panama Canal. The guardians of the inner and the outer gates of this international waterway together can ensure fair play for the world's commerce and prosperity for what is one of the world's greatest engineering feats.

**Anglo-German
Relations.**

The reports of the serious illness of the Emperor of Germany brought anxiety as to Anglo-German relations. We know the German Emperor and the German people do not want war, but if death should remove the Kaiser a new and comparatively unknown factor would come into play. And the German Crown Prince has always been presented to the world as rather more warlike than his father. Happily the danger of change is not a real one at the moment, but the hint has been salutary, in that it warns us that changes may come, and unexpectedly. We do not believe that a war will come if the forces of peace are adequate, but we must acknowledge that the longer there is no certainty that there will be peace, the greater grows the danger of war. If Eve had not continued to look at the apple she would never have taken it. And so if two nations are continually looking for war they become accustomed to the idea, and the descent is easy. That there is

danger about may be judged from the effect of knowledge of its nature upon the Canadian Ministers and also from the very exhaustive naval preparations recently completed. It is no consolation to learn that Holland, abandoning coast defence warships, is going to build Dreadnoughts. For every new Dreadnought belonging to a minor Power may seriously affect the balance of naval power in time of war. Meanwhile we can only go on preparing for peace by making greater and greater the margin of security in the British navy. We need more of the spirit of Richard Cobden, who, no Jingo, said in 1861, "I would vote £100,000,000 rather than allow the French navy to be increased to a level with ours, because I should say that any attempt of that sort, without any legitimate grounds, would argue some sinister designs upon this country."

**The Navy
not
a Party Question.**

For the British Empire there is one question which should never be made a party question, and that is the maintenance of the Navy. For without the Navy there is no Empire. Here Party politics still play some part in naval matters, but less than in any other. Gradually we believe that the Navy will be regarded as much outside of politics as is the monarchy. In Canada an excellent lead has been given by the proposal that both parties should unite in voting the share of the Dominion for the Imperial Navy. It is probable that even Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not be able to prevent this unanimity of the expression of an Imperial appreciation of Imperial needs. Meanwhile Australia is proceeding apace with the creation of a local navy of cruisers and smaller vessels, and is endeavouring to achieve her ideal of relieving the Imperial Navy of the duty of policing and defend-

ing Australian waters. Of all the Dominions it is probably Australia which has realised most adequately the need for national defence. The annual tax for defence has now passed £1 per head of population.

The
Canalisation
of
Germany.

The magnificent industrial expansion of Germany finds its network of railways quite inadequate to cope with the increasing traffic. The British Consul-General at Düsseldorf reports on the systematic development of the German inland waterways. The Government proposes to deepen the bed of the Rhine as far as Cologne, so as to enable larger sea-going steamers to reach the city of the great Cathedral. This bringing of the ocean to Cologne is a project on which the Netherlands will, naturally have something to say. It would, of course, do away with the necessity of transshipment at the Dutch ports, and the consequent profit to Dutch pockets. This, however, is only one of the many projects of the German Government, which means to build canals and waterways wherever feasible, in order to cheapen freights. The Consul proceeds:—

It is further proposed to build a transcontinental canal due east beyond Dortmund. All the rivers running from south to north into the Baltic and North Sea are to be joined together by a large canal running from east to west, thus bringing the east and south-east in direct communication with the North Sea via the Rhine-Elbe-Dortmund-Emden Canal. The construction of the Rhine-Weser Canal and the enlargement of the Berlin-Stettin Canal have already been taken in hand. The River Ruhr, at Essen, in Westphalia, is to be deepened and widened. At Bingen, on the Rhine, the dangerous Bingen Lock is to be made more easily navigable. The Rhine itself, which so far is only navigable for large ships as far as Strasburg, is to be made navigable as far as Basel. The Mosel and Saar, tributary rivers of the Rhine, are to be deepened and canalised as well. By this means the industrial districts of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg will gain immensely; all three provinces have been developing their industries by leaps and bounds during the last ten years, and will get a fresh impetus by getting cheaper canal freights.

Germany deserves our ungrudging congratulations on this resolute policy of internal development. We might even

go so far as to offer her the sincere flattery of prompt imitation.

Is War
Worth While?

The German Blue-book upon the new German colonies in the Congo, which resulted from the menace of war consequent on the visit of the *Panther* to Agadir, must have come as a disagreeable surprise to those enthusiastic Germans who in their desire to secure a place in the sun for Germany risked plunging the entire civilised world into war. And this risk was run for what the German Government, who are not likely to be unduly pessimistic, call a dismal, uninhabitable swamp. Surely such results from menace of war will in time bring the peoples to realise how utterly unprofitable war generally is when compared with more commercial but less spectacular methods. Nobody will ever know what the Agadir scare cost in military and naval expenditure, not only to Germany, but to all European countries, and the result is that from now on the German flag will fly over an uninhabitable swamp! Nor have the financial effects finished even at this day, since we find that the British Government is continuing to purchase some 15,000 tons of explosives monthly, an amount which is far more than they have bought since the South African War, and considerably more than the monthly purchase of explosives during the war. The other side of the picture is shown by the recent figures published about Alaska, which was purchased in 1867 by the United States from the Russian Government at a price of under one and a half millions, for which the United States has since received a return of something over 80 millions sterling. Facts such as these do much to prevent wars and remove

even the possibility of wars being taken into serious consideration by peoples. Every day the world grows more commercial, and every day's progress in this direction must make it more and more impossible to think of spending money on wars of aggression or conquest when judicious purchases of territory yield so abundant a result.

Playing
at
Soldiers.

Foreign countries are pleased to regard Great Britain as the land in which militarism is most rampant. And this because, in lieu of universal service, she prefers to maintain a professional army, paid to fight, and leaves the mass of the population without eventual risks of having to fight, irresponsible, and dangerously addicted to Jingoism. A man is frequently more courageous when shouting for war means sending someone else to fight. We do not wish to discuss

this Continental point of view, but we cannot help wondering how our critics will regard the way in which we train our army for war. This in view of the very elaborate regulations issued by the War Office for the guidance of the troops during the coming manoeuvres. Were such restrictions and regulations incorporated in the libretto of a comic opera, we might all laugh with a good conscience, but when it has to do with national defence, and incidentally with the wasting of hundreds of thousands of pounds, it is no laughing matter. And instead of such manoeuvres being of use, it would seem inevitable that they can only result in giving to the troops so hopelessly incorrect an idea of actual war conditions as to militate largely against any good resulting. It is all very well to let old ladies, old ruins, golfers, pheasants and racehorses prevent the effective training of troops: but can the country be sure that an invading enemy will be as anxious not to be a nuisance? Suppose a hostile battery dared to gallop across a golf course, or foreign riflemen to fire upon British troops near a galloping ground for racehorses! What could the British army be expected to do? Is it any wonder that our soldiers struggle on, hoping for better treatment, but without much encouragement? It would be better far to drop such expensive emasculated manoeuvres, buy more ammunition, and save money for more necessary sides of national defence.

The Duty
of
Citizenship.

We do not suggest that it is the fault of the War Office that the manoeuvres are thus rendered valueless since they are under the domination of the Cabinet, and all government nowadays is singularly susceptible to the wishes of potential voters. There may to



The late Emperor of Japan.

An interesting snapshot taken at the manoeuvres.

some people be a certain humour in this vision of a Liberal Government, one of whose members is supposed to be anxious to tax vested interests in land out of existence, going out of its way to prevent even temporary interference with the luxuries of the few during the manœuvres. The real fault lies with the citizens of this country and their very complete lack of appreciation that they owe duties to the nation, even if these duties occasionally are inconvenient or unpleasant. It is, of course, much pleasanter to enjoy privileges and to insist upon rights than to carry out duties, but it is questionable whether any nation can hope to retain her position in the world whose citizens do not even realise that they have duties. In primitive communities duties are apparent and privileges only rewards. We have left that far behind and take our privileges first, generally expecting additional rewards should we perform any duties. In this country we have no conscription, which is a privilege not enjoyed by any other European people, but so far from valuing this distinction, and being prepared to do our best as civilians for the defence of our country, we write to the authorities to complain beforehand of possible inconvenience, and being voters, successfully impede the military training of our army of national defence. Surely the health of a pheasant or the nerves of a race-horse should not prevent the citizens of a country from doing their duty. As the Canadian Minister of Militia truly said, "I consider the loyalists who are loyal only with their lips a more serious peril than the actually disloyal."

The Centenary
of the
Steamship.

A hundred years ago the steamship *Comet* steamed down the Clyde to the wonder of all beholders.

To-day, in celebrating the centenary of the steamship, we seem to be on the eve of another innovation which promises to end the reign of steam for ships. The internal combustion propulsion engine is arriving, and has so many advantages over steam that there can be no lasting competition. It is announced that Germany is to build a motor cruiser of 5,500 tons displacement, which will have a cruising radius of 12,000 miles. And already we have, in the submarine, the best sea-going vessels in the British Navy. These submarines, with their motor-engines, can keep the high seas for months at a time, and point the way which must be followed by other war-craft. Steam has done much for sea-traffic, and yet it must give way to oil—and, in its turn, oil will be supplanted by something of which mankind has not yet known, or not realised, the possibilities.

The Ferrets
of
the Sea.

The development of the submarine and the various flying craft leads us seriously to question whether the future warfare at sea will not depend rather upon these new factors than upon the gigantic line-of-battle vessel. The possibilities of the submarine are not yet fully realised, but in the recent naval manœuvres it was shown how a submarine could enter a defended harbour and work havoc to the shipping riding at anchor in supposed safety. There is no question that these ferrets of the sea are of greater advantage to an attacking navy than to one forced to remain on the defensive. There will no longer be need for long and tedious blockades, since the sea ferrets can enter harbours and drive out the sheltering warships to combat in the open, just as a rabbit is driven out of its hole to fall to the waiting guns. How things have changed since Nelson's time—

to-day the establishment of a submarine station at Alexandria means more to us in the Mediterranean than did the blockade of Toulon then. The submarine, with its great range of action and despite its relatively slow speed, is the real commerce destroyer, and the knowledge that one is cruising in any of the narrow seas will immediately stop all commerce.

The Progress
of
Aviation.

The results of the Army aeroplane trials have resulted in a triumph for Mr. Cody, the ex-United States citizen, who was placed first in every class of the competition. This demonstration of the superiority for practical purposes of a large aeroplane over the lighter and more fashionable French models may be taken as a sign that in aviation this country is not so hopelessly outdistanced as has seemed to be the case up to the present. What will be exactly the rôle of aeroplanes and dirigibles in a future war it is impossible to predict, but there is no question that they must inevitably play a very considerable part, and it may be an epoch-making part. Mr. Cody's success, coming as it does after years of personal endeavour, will encourage those who are prepared to devote their time and risk their lives in the advancement of aviation in this country. For the first time aeroplanes are to take a considerable part in British manœuvres, although on a very small scale compared to the French and German manœuvres. In the latter country a comprehensive scheme for the subsidising of the private owners of aeroplanes and airships is being elaborated, with the object of increasing the reserves at the disposal of the German Government in time of war. Those who have thought fit to laugh at the idea of danger from German dirigibles would do

well to note that one of the leading German papers has set down as the minimum requirement of a German dirigible that it shall be able to make the voyage from Germany to this country and back.

Hypothetical
Rebels
and
the Crown.

Mr. Asquith has not followed up the charge of "open incitement to violence" which he made in the House of Commons against the leaders of the Opposition, by instituting proceedings in a court of law. In place of this more dignified but certainly more dangerous course there has been a very trenchant letter published by Mr. Winston Churchill insisting that "the doctrines of Mr. Bonar Law at Blenheim are the doctrines of Mr. Ben Tillett on Tower Hill." They are, he urged, doctrines that are subversive of the peaceful evolution of the British Empire, which is engaged in the mighty task of reconciliation and consolidation amongst the many races which compose it. Mr. Churchill concluded by a reference to the time when the direction of national policy might pass to others. But, he added, with an authoritative tone, which only a much higher source could warrant:

The transference of power will not be effected by violent means. It will not come until our work is done. It will not come until the leader of the Conservative Party divests himself of doctrines which disqualify him and those who back him from the discharge of official responsibilities, by which every lawless or disreputable movement in any part of the Empire can be justified.

Mr. Bonar Law replied *more suo*, with rejoinder from Mr. Churchill, and other inciters to civil war joined in the wordy fray. But the unmistakable hint conveyed in Mr. Churchill's letter has not been without its effect. There has been a perceptible improvement in the language of the leaders of the Opposition. The prospect of perpetual exclusion from office under the Crown if they continue their

wild career as hypothetical rebels has had a cooling influence. They are finding, too, that they have raised a Frankenstein which they cannot lay. Their cue has been to incite Ulster to rebellion if Home Rule is passed without another General Election. Were another General Election to return a majority in favour of Home Rule the leaders of the Opposition would have no consistent course open to them but to counsel submission. But the irreconcilables of Ulster have no intention of allowing their destiny to be decided by another General Election, or any number of General Elections. On the forthcoming Ulster Day, the 28th inst., they propose to take a solemn covenant pledging themselves, "if a Home Rule Bill becomes law, not to acknowledge the Parliament in Dublin, not to obey its laws, and to pay no taxes to it." This is unconditional refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The
By-elections.

The Unionist capture of North-West Manchester with a Liberal vote decreased by 1,188 and a Unionist vote increased by 459 was largely obtained by keeping Tariff Reform in the background—Sir John Randles, though a Tariff Reformer, says he has "all along refused to acknowledge it as the issue"—and by dilating on the inconveniences caused by the Insurance Act. The electors on both sides seemed to be very tepid about Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment. The East Carmarthen contest shows a majority of 3,817 votes against the Unionist candidate. There was an increase in the Liberal vote of 257, and in the Unionist vote of 1,039. The Labour vote sank by 87. The friends of Church defence profess themselves satisfied with

the result; but in the return of a Non-conformist minister and champion of Disestablishment with nearly three thousand majority the nation at large will not see anything but an endorsement of the Government Welsh policy. The fact remains that out of thirty-eight electoral contests since the last General Election, the Unionists have only gained seven seats. And this after all the revolutionary horrors proposed by the present Government have been completely unmasked!

Curious Exit
of the
Liberal Whip.

The retirement of the Master of Elibank from the position of the Liberal Chief Whip is accompanied with unusual circumstances. He not merely receives a peerage, but also withdraws from political life. His health, it is said, cannot stand the long and late hours of Parliament. He will devote his energies to the management of his father's estates, and will become a director of a noted engineering firm with large interests in oil. The choice of a commercial in preference to a political career in the case of a man who has advanced so far on the high road to political power is unusual. Still more unusual is the line he has taken in respect of the seat which he has just vacated. Hearing that the Midlothian miners might desire to nominate their agent, Mr. Robert Brown, Provost of Dalkeith, as Labour candidate, the new Viscount wrote to the Midlothian Liberals stating that in this case he would ask the prospective Liberal candidate to hold himself in reserve for another Scottish constituency, and would earnestly advise his own Liberal supporters to "concentrate on the Provost of Dalkeith" as a thoroughly experienced politician, of wide sympathies, sound common sense, and strong

progressive views, deservedly held in high popularity and respect, and possessing the confidence of all sections of the community. The Liberal Association did not, however, act on the advice of their late member, but have nominated Mr. Alexander Shaw. The Labour Party naturally nominated Provost Brown. The Unionist candidate is correspondingly hopeful. So we have the somewhat humorous spectacle of a Labour candidate who is trying to capture the historic Liberal seat of Midlothian coming before the electors with the strong recommendation of the late Chief Liberal Whip! Of course, the new Viscount has later expressed his hope that Mr. Shaw will be returned. This peculiar triangular situation suggests once more the need of a clearer understanding between the Liberal and Labour Parties. When the retiring Liberal Whip so blurs the border line, what can the average elector be expected to do?

The
Insurance Act
and
the Public.

The much advertised Insurance Act is now in full operation as far as concerns the licking of stamps and the collection of contributions. The country at large has accepted the innovation, and it would be a bold man who would say that any change of Government would mean its repeal. Meanwhile, since no benefits are to be given for six months, the Government is enjoying to the full its immediate benefit of some quarter of a million of free revenue weekly. The interest on this sum alone during the six months' interval will be considerable. And by the time the State has to find its share of the benefits there will be an accumulation of money—nobody can quite tell how much, but it must be between ten and twenty millions. But the general public is more interested in the inconvenience of stamp-licking

than in the destination of the money. It is perhaps this financial aspect of the Insurance Act which brought it into being—it is in any case the only great social measure which has been originated within recent years without any public demand. And when the benefits begin for those insured, the State will be in the happy position of not only having a large reserve fund, but also the usual weekly income from the stamps. It is undoubtedly this view of the Act which will cause many employers to protest and some to resist. During the six months' period of payment without benefits it is probable that a general election would reveal irritation rather than enthusiasm on the part of the electors.

The Case
for
the Doctors.

The only organised opposition to the Insurance Bill has come from the medical profession, and it must be confessed that the doctors have a good case. They speak as those who have to spend considerable sums of money in order to practise, who suffer under many disadvantages, and yet who are an essential element of the nation. Without doctors where would we all be? And yet the strongest argument used by the doctors against the Insurance Act is that, by making it still more impossible to make a living, the State is going to hasten on the serious diminution in the number of doctors. When we learn that in 1911 there were only 176 new doctors admitted to practise as against 564 in 1910, and that the entries of medical students at medical schools is seriously declining, we are bound to admit that it is an argument which cannot be ignored without serious national consequences. Some time ago a play was produced which showed the home of a striker who had arranged that all the electric lights in a city should be cut off. A doctor was engaged

in a life and death operation on the striker's child when the light was cut off. The child died. Is the Insurance Act to bring about a state of things which will mean that while there will be light there will be no doctor? And the nation's children will die! This is what the doctors' arguments and facts must mean.

The Chivalry
of
"Honourable"
Members.

Miss Ethel Henley does well to call the attention of the public, through the columns of the *Standard*,

to the way our legislators are proceeding with the White Slave Traffic Bill. On passing its second reading, the Bill, it will be remembered, was entrusted to a Standing Committee of finally 82 members. Miss Henley remarks on the fact that at its seven meetings the attendances were 35, 42, 44, 41, 38, 36, 21. More serious than the lack of attendance is the disposition shown to increase the risks of innocent women being entrapped into a worse than living death, in order to diminish the risks of some chance man suffering inconvenience from a false charge being made against him. We are left to infer that if any Honourable Member who approves this course were given the option of himself being apprehended on a false but odious charge, or his sister being decoyed, violated, and imprisoned in a den of loathsome shame and suffering for the rest of her life, he would prefer that his sister should be sacrificed. Happily, chivalry is not entirely dead even in the male electorate of England, and the constituencies may be trusted to deal with men who thus reveal their standard of honour. A similar measure is now being introduced into India. According to the Hon. W. C. Madge, in the *Indian Times*—

If the reasonable severities introduced into the English Bill had

been anticipated, the proceeding proposed under the Indian Bill might well have been made more stringent.

Any person reasonably suspected of making money over the degradation of an imported woman may be arrested without warrant, but bailed out, and, on production before the magistrate having jurisdiction, be heard on his defence, and, if convicted, deported; and on repetition of the offence, or even for reappearing in India, be imprisoned with hard labour.

The remark suggests the vast influence for good or evil which the standard set by the Home Parliament exerts abroad. Mr. Madge expresses the hope that "when the Bill is on the anvil, its penalties will be made severer and more deterrent." He says it is undeniable that European victims are still imported into India, while the trade in Japanese girls has grown apace. He rightly adds that the importation of a white woman into India aims a more deadly blow at British prestige than any sedition.

Many suggestions have been advanced for a fitting memorial of our late Chief. Several are already

in process of realisation. The largest scheme, which has the approval of a considerable number of influential and representative men and women, is now being made public. It is based on the fact that in many towns in England, and also in other countries, there is no properly supervised safe and sanitary hostel for women and girls. For men there are the Rowton Houses and Workmen's Homes. This sad omission lay heavy on the heart of our late Chief. He summoned a conference on the subject at his own home, and his interest in it sustained the pioneers of the movement which has now taken the form of the National Association for Women's Lodging Homes. The promoters proceed:—

The international character of Mr. Stead's work is well known, and therefore it is proposed to raise an international memorial fund which will be available for founding lodging homes for women to be called the "Stead Hostels."

Often the initial cost of starting a hostel is the greatest obstacle to be overcome, as local interest can be obtained if this cost is

net. In this country those in charge of labour exchanges find it difficult to find suitable lodgings for women and girls for whom work is waiting. By co-operation with the labour exchanges local need could be ascertained.

It is intended that the funds raised in each country should be available, if desired, for establishing there the most suitable kind of home, which would be placed under the supervision of some existing organisation.

In the autumn it is proposed to call a meeting and appoint a committee before issuing a public appeal. Friends desiring to co-operate will kindly communicate with Miss Josephine Marshall, Salvé, Willifield Way, Hendon.

The Future of the Salvation Army.

The passing of General Booth has given rise to many speculations concerning the future of the Salvation Army. There is the usual tendency to expect that the departure of a great personality will be followed by the decay and final disappearance of his work. Such estimates seem to be based on an insufficient recollection of the tenacity of great religious movements. St. Francis of Assisi died in 1226. The resemblance between the Salvationist and the Franciscan methods of evangelism has often impressed Church historians. During the saint's lifetime the Order that bears his name had extended into many lands, but had attained dimensions in no way comparable to those of the Salvation Army at the present time. Yet the Franciscan Order is still alive and active. The autocracy of the Army need not be considered more fatal to continuance than the autocracy which rules the Jesuit Order. In a purely voluntary organisation autocracy can only be by consent of the governed, and is therefore, to use General Booth's own words, a Mosaic democracy. It may be answered that the life of the General, or even the life of Catherine Booth, cannot compel the devotion of succeeding genera-

tions with the charm of the Saint of Assisi. But the red-hot passion for saving souls which filled the founders of the Salvation Army is a precedent and an inspiration not less potent than the emotion or purpose from which Orders have sprung that have lasted for centuries. The progress of social reform will doubtless tend to dry up the sources of the social morass and render the social wing of the Army less and less necessary. But so long as there is to be found a "submerged" fraction of humanity anywhere in the world, so long is there need for perfervid Salvationism of the earliest type. And Mr. Begbie's "Broken Earthenware" attests that at the present time, as in the earliest days of the movement, conversions are taking place, by means of the Army, of the most startling and seismic character. Yet in the earliest days of the Army General Booth confessed that his great difficulty was to "keep his people down in the gutter. No sooner had they been saved than they tried to become respectable. But he meant, by the help of God, to keep the Army down in the gutter." The General clearly foresaw the chief peril. Forewarned is forearmed.

The Floods.

The British Isles are usually so fortunate in their exemption from great catastrophes of Nature as to make us, as a people, more impatient when they actually arrive. Last year the country was burnt up with an exceptional drought. This year it has been devastated with cold and flood. The month of holiday and harvest has been in temperature and in moisture more suggestive of February than of August. The spoilt holiday is a minor matter compared with the spoilt harvest, but is none the less a disaster. The holiday of the brainworkers in especial



Photograph by

[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]

England's Summer, 1912.

is a national asset of no small magnitude, and the lack of life in the open air during their chief annual holiday must react in serious detriment to their subsequent health and efficiency. The damage to the crops up to the present is enormous. Further loss may be obviated by a fine September; but already the value of the national harvest has been impaired, it is reckoned by experts, to the extent of several shillings a quarter. As the decrease of one shilling a quarter represents a national loss of a million and a half sterling, the diminution in the national income in consequence of these August rains is something formidable. The climax of the downpour was reached on August 26th. On that and the following day the rainfall in the Eastern counties, which are normally the driest portion of these islands, reached the portentous total for twenty-nine hours of more than seven and a third inches. This amounts to a quarter of the average annual rainfall; that is, as much rain fell in twenty-nine hours as usually falls in three whole months. This is said to be a downpour unprecedented in our hydrometric annals. Widespread de-

struction resulted. In East Anglia eighty bridges were destroyed. Railway embankments were washed away. Railway communication was interrupted over a wide area. The city of Norwich was cut off from the rest of the country. The highest watermark of previous floods was surpassed by eighteen inches. A square mile of the lower streets of the city were under water; 10,000 of its town-folk were rendered homeless and are being housed and

fed in schools and other public buildings. The electric light and power station was paralysed. For several nights the city was in darkness. Happily, only two or three



Photograph by

[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]

Norwich Streets, August, 1912.

lives were lost, but damage to the extent of £100,000 is already reported. The injury to health that will follow from the deluge remains to be seen.

The Perils
of
the Deep.

In the various British reports and inquiries arising from the loss of the *Titanic* much was made of the fact that it was an exceptional occurrence, and this was made the reason for no new regulations being framed. Now, however, in the *Corsican* we have another case, which would have had similarly disastrous results had the steamer not been running dead slow at the time of the collision. After this we trust that active steps will be taken to bring life-saving equipment up to date and generally to give the passengers and crew a chance of life. It is interesting to note that Senator Smith is to ask the United States Senate to circulate Lord Mersey's Report as a State paper. It would certainly not suit the Board of Trade here, after its whitewashing commission of inquiry, to print the American Senate's Inquiry Report as a Blue-book. And now that the whitewashing of the White Star Line and the Board of Trade is completed, it is of interest to the taxpayer to know on whom will fall the cost of Lord Mersey's inquiry, which in the words of Captain Hampson "has left us just where we were before the *Titanic* Disaster." Since Lord Mersey was compelled to find that the accident was due to the excessive speed of the White Star boat, it would seem natural that the White Star Company should bear the cost. If, however, it is decided that

the taxpayer shall foot the bill, then we think that some very pertinent questions should be asked with regard to the special fees paid to the various counsel and the retainers, which undoubtedly did not make them less adverse to dragging out the Inquiry. Since no benefit accrued to the public, and since Lord Mersey expressly declared his lack of interest in what the public thought or desired, it seems unjust to spend the public money without rendering any account.

Unrest in
the
Near East.

The change of Government in Turkey has produced much telegraphic effervescence, centring in Vienna, as is usual in such cases. Throughout the Near East it is a matter of common knowledge that the majority of telegrams emanating from the Austrian capital and dealing with Balkan affairs are unreliable when not deliberately intended to deceive. Things are not as they should be in Turkey—far from it—and, as Cherif Pasha says, the good fruit trees of Europe must be grafted upon the wild trees of Turkey before the internal situation materially improves. Be that as it may, the deposition of the Committee of Union and Progress from



Photograph by

Ice on the fore-castle of the Allan Liner "Corsican," after striking an iceberg on a recent trip from Montreal.

Illustrations Bureau.

supreme power is a step in the right direction. The merits of this organisation were rather in the direction of the destruction of the old *régime* than the construction of a new Turkey. To-day the policy of construction must begin, and to no country does Turkey look as she does to us. Were those who are sincerely anxious for the creation of a new Turkey to be assured that the British Empire, which is also the greatest Mohammedan Empire, were behind them, the present stop-gap Cabinet would make way for one composed of the most progressive elements. To expect drastic changes at Constantinople while the Turks cannot know who are their friends and who their enemies is expecting too much. We must give them a friendly lead. Although the actual Government does not pretend to be a permanent one it nevertheless contains many elements of good. It means to maintain the Chamber and to insist that the Elections shall be free. It excuses itself for the amnesty of the old exiles by the fact that it is strictly constitutional, since these officials of the time of Abdul Hamid were exiled without any legal trial. The surest guarantee that no unconstitutional methods will be followed is that Turkey to-day looks towards Great Britain, and knows that by following constitutional methods she at least avoids any danger of meriting a rebuff.

Albania,
Montenegro,
and
Bulgaria.

The Albanian disturbance was more smoke than fire, and the prompt measures taken by the authorities in the way of an expression of readiness to treat with the rebels, and at the same time showing preparation for the employment of military force, had a very salutary effect. The Albanians not only returned home, but, having obtained rifles, went towards the Montenegrin frontier with the avowed inten-

tion of repelling any attack from the subjects of King Nicholas. The Albanian situation is one which will have to be dealt with in due course, but it is very complicated indeed, there being little national cohesion and a very decidedly developed system of clan vendetta to be taken into account. For the moment Albanian unrest must mean Servian and Bulgarian anxiety, since in Macedonia and Old Servia the bulk of the population is related to the people of one or other State. But it is extremely improbable that either King Ferdinand or King Peter desires to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Austria or Russia, and they know quite well that by precipitating war they are creating a situation very well calculated to swallow them up as well as to extinguish any future hopes. We may take it then that there will be no movement on the part of Bulgaria or of Servia, and that these nations will aid, as far as is possible with the sentiments of their populations, in Turkey's work of regeneration. But it must not be forgotten that in Bulgaria especially the voice of the people may in the end override the will of the King and the Government. We do not, however, believe that the wiser course will be abandoned, and with a mutually tolerant appreciation of inevitable frontier incidents, peace will be preserved. And internal peace will thus synchronise with the coming peace with Italy.

The Progress
of
Bulgaria.

We are too apt to regard the smaller European States—especially those in the proximity of Turkey—as mere ephemeral creations, living from hand to mouth, and revelling in battle, murder, and sudden death. It is therefore a pleasant corrective to this erroneous view of things to record the twenty-fifth anniversary of the

reign of King Ferdinand. It would be difficult to overestimate the progress which the country has made under his rule, and it will ever remain, together with Roumania, as a proof of the wisdom of calling in as ruler in a new, inexperienced land one who by right of birth and tradition understands kingcraft. And the Bulgarian ruler is exceptionally gifted in ability to steer a way through troubled European waters. It is no exaggeration to say that he has built the Bulgaria of to-day with diplomatic bricks made without straw. That the democratic peasants love their autocratic and aristocratic ruler is doubtful, that they realise all he has done for them is uncertain, but that they know well that the country cannot do without him is inevitable. The anniversary should call the attention of this country to the remarkable progress made by Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania within a comparatively short time. The wonder is that whereas the financiers of Europe regard these States as offering the best possible field for investment, the British public will have nothing to do with them. And yet British capital would be preferred to any other, since it is the freest from the taint of political intrigue.

Journalism in Great Britain, although its power is dreaded and even respected, is, governmentally considered, a prophet without honour in his own country. With the eminent exception of Lord Morley, a journalistic career has been regarded as a bar to high office in the State. China, however, in making her world over again, gives official recognition to the actual dynamic position of the journalist by appointing as her political adviser the *Times* correspondent at Peking. The hearty congratulations of pressmen all round the world go to Dr.

**Regnant
Journalism.**



Photograph by

[Wolfe, Sofia.]

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria

at the celebration of his twenty-fifth anniversary as ruler.

Morrison on attaining this momentous share in the direction of the destinies of well-nigh one-fourth of the human race. Dr. Morrison has graduated with honours in the school of world-wide experience. He must also be congratulated on having, with similar disregard of tradition and eye for reality, married the lady who, as his secretary, has been a true partner in his great career. Meantime, at home, the *Times* has changed its editors. The late editor, Mr. Buckle, takes with him into his retirement the respect of the world for his scholarly, judicial, and unobtrusive conduct of the great newspaper. His successor, Mr. Geoffrey Robinson, is a pupil of Lord Milner, but will, it is hoped, have a more reverent regard for consequences than his former chief.

Under his sway the *Times* may be expected to develop a policy of more avowed and thorough-going Imperialism. Meantime it is interesting to note that measures carefully restricting the licence of the Press are being contemplated or enacted, at once by the Turks in Constantinople and the Labour Government in Australia. Journalism is a force with which the Governments of the world have not yet completely reckoned. In the interests of peace and order it is to be hoped that the responsibilities attaching to this enormous social force will be duly safeguarded and enforced by law, that journalism may be a good servant of the community and not the bad master it often threatens to become. Some day, perhaps, the journalist that lies a nation into an unjust war will be given a fair trial and—hanged.

The
Diminishing Life-cost
of War.

In the meantime, while we are all too largely at the mercy of the bellicose editor, it is gratifying to note that gradually progress is making for reduction in human sacrifice. A naval battle, even the most destructive, cannot mean a death-bill approaching a great land battle, and to-day the destiny of the world is decided by sea power. It is true that this has come to pass because the British Navy has command of the sea and because the sea-borne provisions, gathered from all corners of the earth, are essential to all countries—but it is none the less the case. And now we see the submarine and the dirigible or the aeroplane coming to displace the Dreadnought. And again there is a great shrinkage of the human element brought into play and offered on the altar of the God of War. Even the motor Dreadnought will be manned by

fewer sailors than the battleships of to-day. Also in land warfare the toll of victims will tend to be less—the Russo-Japanese War was no real criterion. Ammunition, provisions, great distances, all these are going to play a rôle in land war of the future, and all tend to diminish the slaughter.

Out of the
Sugar Convention.

The Government's announcement at the beginning of last month, that twelve months hence it will withdraw from the Sugar Convention, has been attributed to a desire to influence the North-West Manchester election. In that purpose it failed. It had, of course, far wider ends. The Convention was an agreement to hinder the importation of bounty-fed sugar. When this attempt is relinquished, the hope is that the people of this country will have the benefit of cheaper sugar; the fear is that the cane-sugar trade of our Colonies will be seriously injured. On the other hand, it is perfectly possible, as Mr. Asquith pointed out, for this country to give a preference to Colonial sugar, though he did not propose to adopt that policy. A serious consideration is the menace involved to the sugar beet industry just introduced into this country. Over three thousand acres in the Eastern Counties have been planted with sugar beet, and factories are being erected. But, as Mr. Asquith pointed out, there is no reason why this nascent industry should not receive assistance from the development fund. The country is now free to adopt such measures as seem desirable. So far forth the advantages seem to be on our side. Italy is apparently of the same way of thinking, for she also has given notice of withdrawal from the Convention.

The Death-Knell of British Railways.

WHY THE MOTOR MUST SUPPLANT THEM.

THERE can now be no disguising the fact that the railways of this country are no longer good business. It is not only that they do not earn high dividends, or that every year sees more railway ordinary capital receiving no dividend at all, but they do not any longer seem able to fulfil their national work. There are many very obvious reasons, some of which it will be instructive to glance at. To begin with, the railway

network of this country has not been created recently; it has grown without any system or without any ordered business idea back of it. This was perhaps inevitable in the first place, but there was no need why matters should have been left thus without any real attempt at bringing things into line with the most ordinary business ideas. To begin with, the railways are burdened with a tremendous load of capital and dead money which makes it practically impossible for them to hope to pay their way save at the expense of the public.

While the chief railway companies are great and complex businesses, we do not hesitate to say that they are not really run on business lines. There is too little joint action, too much hide-bound tradition for real progress to be possible. And, therefore, the nation suffers. Railways have been so vital a part of national life for decades now that anything unhealthy in them must affect the whole national structure. What is needed is a very drastic stocktaking and a ruthless writing down of capital if ever the public are to obtain reasonably cheap rates on the railways. And then come business organisation and a real business idea,

including all the parts of the system, must be inaugurated. It is appalling to think that to-day in the United Kingdom there are some 250 distinct railway companies and that the 1,300 directors receive in fees something like £650,000 a year! And these directors, or the great majority of them, are no more competent to decide questions affecting modern railways than is any man in the street. Their special qualifications seem to be extreme respectability and

extreme age. On the board of one railway company there are six gentlemen whose average age is over seventy-seven. Since the capital value created by these hundreds of directors is not in excess of their fees they must be considered as an uneconomic factor. Then, again, there are the 250 general managers of the 250 railway companies, all in receipt of handsome salaries, and yet many of them indisputably uneconomic factors and of little commercial value in the railway business. It is astounding to find so immense an organisation being run by those possessing so little real training and scientific preparation for their work

—a work upon which much of the welfare of the nation depends. Surely all these boards and all these general managers are not needed to manage the 23,117 miles of railway in the United Kingdom. It would work out at a little over ninety miles of road for each separate organisation! If the present apparently unbusiness-like and wasteful method of running our railways made for efficiency, the expense might be excused. But it does not make for efficiency in time of peace or in time of war. The freight rates on British railways are far higher than those in Continental

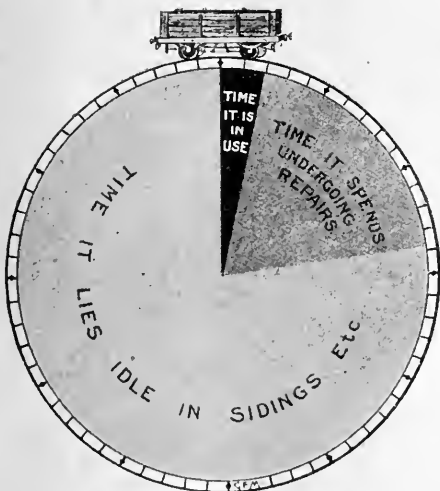


Diagram showing the life work of a goods wagon. It is in use only two minutes per hour, and in all for six months during seventeen years.

countries. In many instances they are more than double the German rates. Surely this cannot be to the advantage of the British manufacturer or the agriculturist?

Freight rates in the United Kingdom average 1.123d. per ton mile.

Freight rates in France average 0.726d. per ton mile.

Freight rates in Germany average 0.637d. per ton mile.

Freight rates in Holland average 0.590d. per ton mile.

The passenger traffic is in a better state than the freight, although the lack of thought-out business idea

life. It is equivalent to saying that in every hour the goods wagon is only used for two minutes. It is undergoing repairs for twelve minutes each hour, and lying idle for the rest of the time.

Putting the price of these wagons at from £70 to £80 apiece, it is seen that the capital sunk in the 1,400,000 amounts to about £100,000,000. This is a very large amount to sink every twenty years or less, especially when the wagons representing these millions are not in use for the vast majority of their years of life. But this is not all. The repairs necessary owing to exposure to the weather and violence in shunting amount to between £3 and £4 per wagon per annum, or an annual outlay of about £5,000,000. And this for



Photograph by

[Topic.]

The Sidings at Willesden Junction, showing hundreds on hundreds of goods wagons standing idle.

in the whole system must have some considerable effect. Turning to the question of goods traffic, however, we have forced upon our notice a most incredible state of chaos, and one which is quite sufficient to account for high rates and no dividends. There are in existence to-day some 1,400,000 goods wagons, some belonging to the railway companies, and some to private individuals. These wagons are mounted on wheels and placed on the rails; but then it would appear that their object had been attained. Because they are seldom employed to carry goods! The life of a goods wagon is about seventeen years, and statistics prove that it is mobile on an average, laden and unladen, for six months out of its seventeen years'

the pleasure of seeing the wagons stand idle, while tons of merchandise are not moved owing to prohibitive freight rates! Some wagons naturally are more mobile than others, but there is no return made to shareholders giving the numbers of wagons bought and never used at all.

But the baneful effects of this method of not organising business do not end there. We must also consider the space factor. It is quite clear that if a wagon is standing still or being shunted for sixteen and a half years of its existence, it must be standing somewhere; and unfortunately that "somewhere" is usually a valuable piece of land. The standing room of a goods wagon sometimes costs as much as £4 per

square foot. A wagon requires a standing space of about 200 square feet, and, thus, £800 worth of land to accommodate it. Detention of a goods wagon is accounted for in loading, unloading, shunting, marshalling, repairing, and waiting. Is it to be wondered at that there are 14,353 miles of sidings in the United Kingdom (as compared with 23,117 miles of open line) costing about £2,727,000 per annum for maintenance?

In London alone the rateable value of the railway property, mostly goods yards, is £2,357,514, and the capital value at thirty years' purchase is £70,000,000. At 7s. 6d. in the £ the rates amount to about £800,000 annually.

There are seventy-four goods stations in London joined by 500 miles of line, and interchanging goods by 700 trains per day running between them, whilst only about 300 arrive from the country. In a Board of Trade Blue-book of 1909 we find the following figures as to railway capital and dividends:—

Between 1880 and 1906 gross earnings increased by ... 79 per cent.

Working expenses increased by 116·6 per cent.

In 1908 over £97,000,000 ordinary stock paid no dividend.

In 1908 over £1,000,000,000 ordinary stock paid less than 4 per cent.

Only about £3,000,000 ordinary stock paid more than 6 per cent.

From 1921 to 1928 the stock paying 80 dividend grew by £18,000,000.

Let us now look at the effect of this hopelessly unpractical freight system of the railways upon the country at large. It is disastrous and is the direct cause of much of the agricultural depression. The fertile soil of England can produce foodstuffs, but those who produce them cannot market them. And this not only because of the cost of carriage, but because of the delay and difficulty in getting them on the train and off the wagons when they finally arrive at their destination. Nor must we forget that should the goods not be saleable they are returned, but only after so long a delay as to be worse than useless if they happen to be perishable articles. And so to-day

this country only produces 25 per cent. of the food it consumes, the remainder, to the tune of £200,000,000, coming from abroad. The railways of this country as at present constituted cannot hope to come to the aid of the agriculturist or the small manufacturer. Even with the present high rates of carriage, we have seen how small are the dividends.

The dimensions of the business have entirely outgrown such organisation as it possesses, and a very simple job is frequently done five times over, four of which times are obviously unnecessary. If we examine a railway goods station, we find that there is nothing about it which, from an engineering point of view, can be called design. It is usually a wilderness of sidings, sometimes nearly a mile in length, and perhaps a quarter of a mile broad or more. It is furnished with a loosely congregated jumble of sheds, which are dotted over it higgledy-piggledy from one end to the other. It has absolutely no design, and it is too unwieldy and scattered to admit of the rapid inter-communication of parts which is essential to a building intended for a place of exchange.

While the average speed of a goods train may be taken at twenty miles an hour, the actual time spent in covering distances from point to point is so small a portion of the period which must elapse before the agriculturist's goods reach their destination as to be



[Photograph]

Chaos where Order should Reign; How produce is unloaded from goods wagons on arrival at terminus. [Topical.]

almost negligible. First, the wagon containing his goods has to wait until it can be shunted on to a train, which train again must wait its turn to get right of way. These processes of shunting and marshalling occupy an enormous time as well as an enormous space. If the wagon has to pass from one railway system to another, hours or days may elapse before it continues on its journey. The intricacies of the process are too great to be dealt with here, but as a shunting yard may have as much as thirty miles of sidings, it is evident that there is scope for vast delay.

Even if the wagon is going over one system direct to its destination, further delay must be expected when the time comes to unload the goods. If anything could be less admirable than the shunting yard it is the goods yard of a great railway. Without system, struggling with each other, the vans and carts seek to approach the wagon or the shed. The handling, the cost of labour, and the appalling waste of time all make railway carriage a particularly impossible method of sending goods to market. And meanwhile the small producer is unable to reap the full benefit of his labour, being often forced to feed the pigs with produce which might materially help to swell his revenue were he able to market it.

We have seen that the railways are hopelessly and, it may well be, irretrievably handicapped in the direction of fulfilling their national function. But something must be done, even if railway directors are content to draw their fees and shareholders to forgo their dividends. Happily, there is an easy and a simply achieved way out of the present state of affairs.

The railways may be good or they may be bad as regards their permanent way, but there is no question that the roads, high roads, and secondary roads of the kingdom are excellent and well kept up. They should be the natural arteries along which the produce of the countryside should flow towards the centres of consumption. The railways have developed an extraordinary centralisation upon London, and the producer has come to think that there is no real market save the metropolis. And yet there are only some five millions of people there as compared with forty millions in other centres. Once the roads are accepted as the natural channels for carriage of goods, then inevitably local centralisation will take the place of the present undue rush to London. When we say the roads must be used, we do not wish to multiply the slow-moving market gardeners' carts, drawn by intelligent horses and in charge of sleepy and unintelligent humans, which wend their way every night from Essex and Kent to Covent Garden.

Just as the road is the natural channel, so the light motor-van or lorry is the ideal vehicle for the development of this country. It will enable produce to be transported with a minimum of handling from the home of the producer to the centre of consumption. The rate of actual running will be approximately that given for goods trains—twenty miles an hour—but there will be no waste in shunting, marshalling in trains and discharging. The accompanying map shows clearly how completely the country could be covered by a series of circles of collection around the great centres of consumption. A twenty-five miles maximum run, or, say, ninety minutes on the road, and the produce would be on sale, fresh and commanding better prices. The same motors could easily do two or more journeys a day, especially those well within the outer radius. Where goods had to go to London, they could be saved all the delay and expense of branch railway lines and be motored direct to the nearest station in connection with the terminus. Railways cannot hope to compete with organised motor traction locally centralised.

That is all very well, it may be said; but how are you going to induce your producer to buy his motor-lorry, and how is he going to afford it? The British War Office has answered these questions by the recent issue of a scheme for the subsidising of private motor lorries capable of carrying a load of either 30 cwt. or 3 tons. This step has been taken because the military authorities have recognised that for mobilisation purposes, as well as for transport of troops and stores, the roads and the motor can easily beat the railways. The scheme of subsidy is well thought out and comprehensive. The lorries shall be of makes and types approved by the War Office. They must accomplish a trial of up to eighty miles satisfactorily before acceptance and enrolment:—

The general conditions provide that each motor-lorry will be subsidised for a period of three years from the date of acceptance, and the owner will receive in respect thereof a purchase minimum, and an annual subsidy at the following rates:

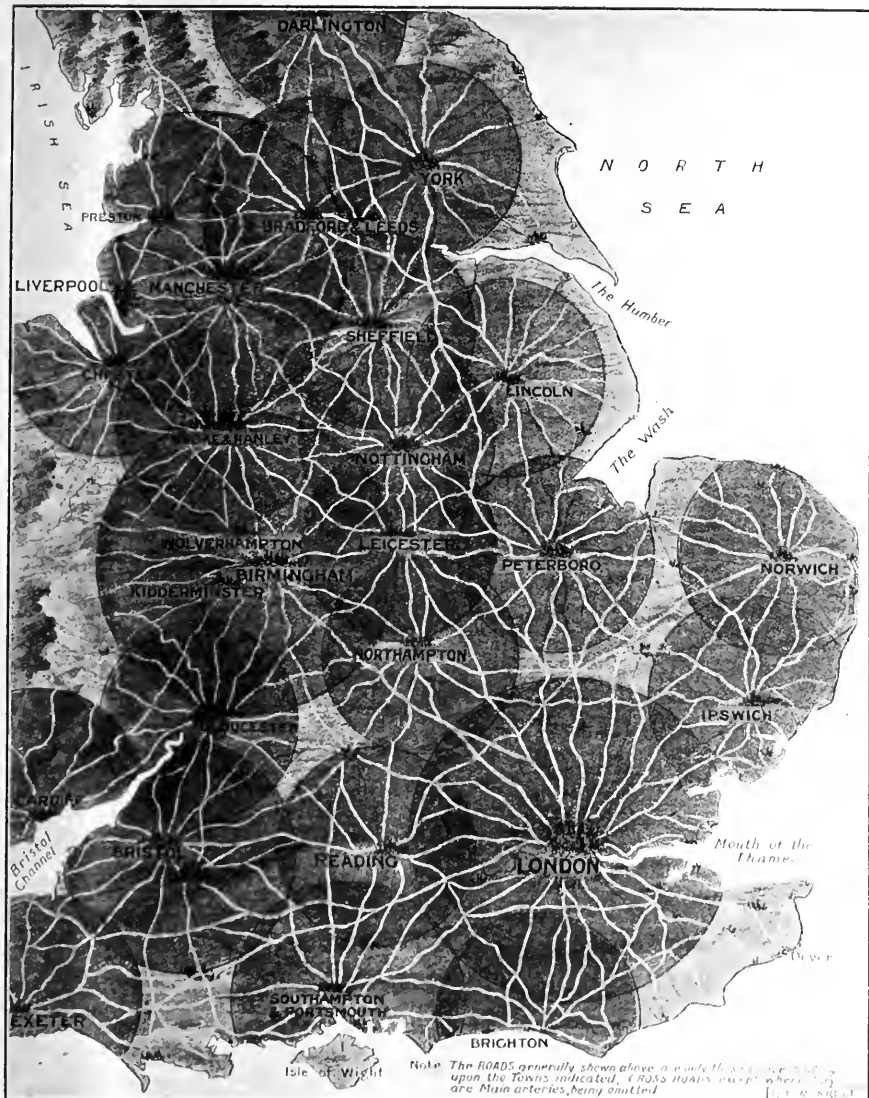
A purchase premium of £50 will be paid in six half-yearly instalments of £8 6s. 8d. each, in arrear. The first instalment to be paid in six months from date of acceptance.

A further purchase premium of £10 will be paid in respect of each of the said motor-lorries which is provided with a body of an approved type for the carriage of meat slung from the roof, payable in six half-yearly instalments of £1 13s. 4d. each, in arrear, payable at the same times as the instalments of the purchaser premium of £50.

An annual subsidy of £20 per motor-lorry will be paid half-yearly, in arrear, the first instalment to be paid in six months from the date of acceptance.

The owner of a subsidised motor-lorry without a special body will thus receive the sum of £110, spread over a period of three years, provided he conforms to the conditions.

The owner will not be entitled to any payment, whether on account of purchase premium or annual subsidy, unless the



HOW MOTORS WILL SAVE AGRICULTURAL ENGLAND.

Each shaded disc indicates generally the district that would supply the centre or centre named. Of course, for clearness only a few of the largest centres could be indicated here, but the principle would apply to all cities and market towns. The discs indicate the following radius distances:—London, 40 miles; Manchester, etc., Birmingham, etc., 30 to 40 miles; Bradford and Leeds, Bristol and Bath, Southampton and Portsmouth, 30 miles; all the rest, 25 miles.

following conditions are complied with at the time of payment: (a) The motor-lorry must continue to be enrolled; (b) the lorry must remain the property of the owner; (c) the lorry must be in the United Kingdom; (d) a certificate has been signed by the War Department inspecting officer that the lorry has been inspected by him and found to be maintained in a thoroughly serviceable condition and in a satisfactory state of repair.

With regard to the right to purchase, the conditions set forth that if and whenever the Army Reserve or any portion shall be called out on permanent service the War Department shall be entitled to purchase any motor-lorry enrolled. The price to be paid for any motor-lorry shall be the then value at the date of taking over by the War Department, plus 25 per cent., provided that the sum to be paid shall in no case be greater than the original actual purchase-price, and never less than 30 per cent. of such purchase-price. Every motor-lorry is to be kept in a suitably covered-in building where the necessary protection from frost will be ensured. Motor-lorries shall be at all times driven by *properly qualified drivers*.

The average price of such a three-ton lorry would be between £500 and £600, so that the Government subsidy means a very considerable saving. It might also be arranged with the makers that the payment should be spread over a period so as to enable a wider class of producer to purchase. In case of war the lorry has to be delivered to the authorities within a period of seventy-two hours.

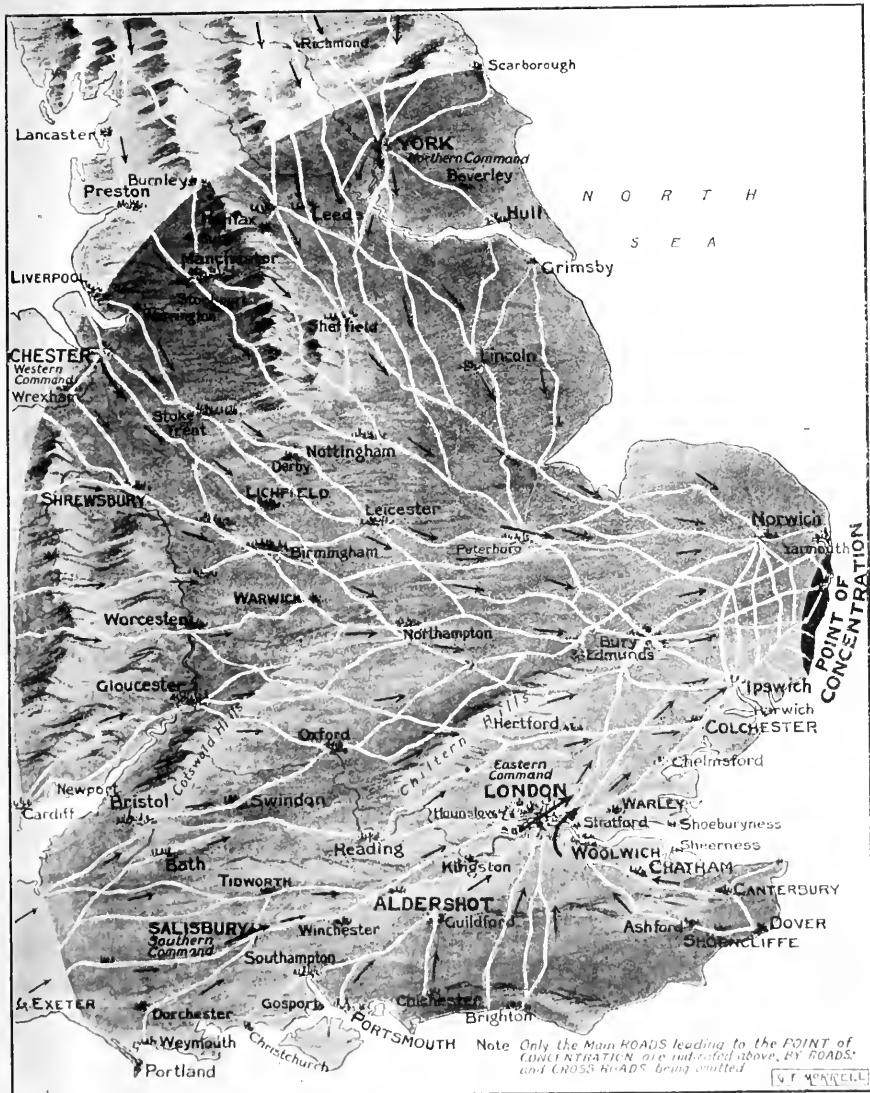
If the War Office scheme meets with the success it deserves, a great step forward will have been made, towards the freeing of the country from the strangling hold of the railways. The producer or the co-operative society will be able to sell his or its produce and live on the land, paying a reasonable carriage rate instead of the present impossible charges. The sale of produce will be locally centralised to the benefit of the centre and of the neighbourhood. As drivers of the lorries it would be an excellent idea to encourage in a practical way retired soldiers or reservists to take service.

So much for peaceful times. In time of war or sudden raid—and we have been told that a raid, such as was proved to be possible in this year's naval manoeuvres, is the chief danger this country has to fear—the possibility of doing without the railways is an immense boon. Even assuming that the military authorities have evolved a plan for working the railway system in time of war, and that they have so informed the various general managers, it would take a miracle to secure smooth or even possible working of all the various companies' lines if taken over suddenly. And if it is a raid that has to be met, there will be no days in which to get things straightened out. Besides which there is no railway line in this country readily equipped at any point for the rapid concentration of

troops; there are plenty of sidings, but not where they are wanted. A lesser Balkan State has railways better prepared for war than are ours. Then a line of railway is always liable to be cut by an enterprising enemy; and we are now considering the case of a sudden attack upon East Anglia, of which the first notification would be the arrival of the transports. Railways would be worse than useless, but the motor-lorries could enable a sufficient concentration to be rapidly carried out to more than hold the attacking forces. Concentration by motor-lorry would be more rapid than disembarkation from transports. On the announcement of the war or raid all the lorries would concentrate at their local centre, carrying up the local reservists instead of cabbages. Thence they would proceed by the chosen roads towards East Anglia, duly ordered and systematically dispatched. The various types might follow different roads, all converging on the point of concentration. In a few hours literally the entire garrisons of England could be drained into East Anglia, and twenty-four hours see the first battle of defence well under way. There would be no congestion, no delay, since the emptied motors would return by different roads; and it would be an energetic enemy indeed who would undertake to destroy all the roads leading into East Anglia.

No less an authority than Prince Henry of Prussia has advocated recently the building of a great motor highway from the camp of Döberitz, near Berlin, right across country to the French frontier at the fortress of Metz. He declares the highway in times of peace will be a boon to motorists and of inestimable value for quick transfer of troops, ammunition, and artillery in war time.

The adoption of the roads of England in place of the railroads, which would still have their functions to fulfil, and the substitution to an ever-increasing extent of the independent motor-lorry, free to choose its road, for the locomotive, tied and hampered by its inability to do other than follow the rails, seem not only inevitable, but highly advisable in the true interests of the country in times of peace or war. A striking parallel may be found in the relative success of the motor-bus and the electric tram. But its adoption must be tantamount to sounding the death-knell of the present railway system, and the loss of many millions to railway shareholders. But—who knows?—it may be the needed shock to force the railways to put their houses in order, and by the adoption of sane business methods fit themselves to work harmoniously with the motors for the good of their country.



HOW THE ROADS LEAD THEMSELVES TO RAPID MOTOR CONCENTRATION IN TIME OF WAR.

This is taken as an example to show how far more efficiently roads would lead from places where troops are stationed to any point of concentration than would be the case with railways. The sketch area represents a radius of two hundred miles from the hypothetical point of concentration.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



Minneapolis Journal.

Uncle Sam throws his hat in the ring.

(But in the Panama Canal di-pu-te there is really no question of the Monroë Doctrine, simply one of Presidential electioneering intrigue.)



Mucha.

Warsaw.

Uncle Sam's long arm stretches through an open canal at Panama, menacing Japan.



Le Cri de Paris.

Pay, and you may pass through!

A French view of the attitude of the United States.



Minneapolis Journal.

Putting His Foot in It.

An American view of the action of the Senate with regard to the Panama Canal dues.



Justice Blätter. [Berlin.]
The "Three" American Flycatchers.
 Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson all out to catch the voters.
 (A German view of the American Presidential struggle.)



The Coming Nation.
Can Labour vote for such a strange-looking thing as this?

he "Brave" Rough Rider President!



WHAT A DIFFERENCE!
 THE CARTOON ABOVE, INVENTED BY ONE PHASE OF HIS, COULDN'T MEN BE SEEMED TO BE THE "IT" HE SAYS HE WAS THE COURAGE TO DO THIS AGAIN.

the Guardian. [Boston.]
 an historical illustration of that Roosevelt "courage to do things."
 A bitter negro view of Roosevelt.



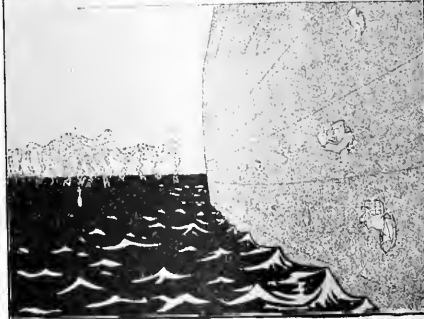
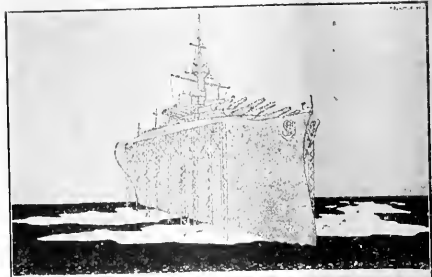
Appeared in Kenyon. [Kansas.]
Can the Leopard change his spots?
 An extreme Labour view of Roosevelt as Presidential candidate.



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

Little John and Little Lieschen.
A clever German view of Anglo-German naval rivalry.



[Uk.]

England's Suicide.

[Berlin.]

Report from an Englishman in the year 3000: "The launch went off successfully, but the displacement of water was so great that our beloved country was swamped!"

THE TURK: "Allah Akbar!"



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

Either Way Up.
THE ITALIAN: "Sempit Savoia!"



[Mucha.]

Count Berchthold's Proposal.
The Powers and Turkey.

[Warsaw.]



Le Cri de Paris.

True Friends!

[Paris.]

THE TSAR (to M. Poincaré): "Do you think for a moment that we would leave you for others who would not lend us a penny?"

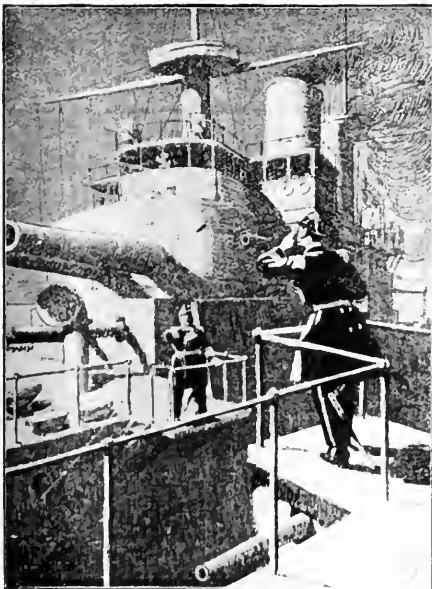


Le Cri de Paris.

John Bull and France.

[Paris.]

JOHN BULL: "Do you not wish to regularise our union?"
 MARIANNE: "When your sons do their military service."



L'U.

The Franco-Russian Naval Convention.

[L. in.]

RUSSIA: "Understood then; but we would like to be sure that your powder is good."
 FRANCE: "And we are relying that your Naval Budget does not exceed your private means."

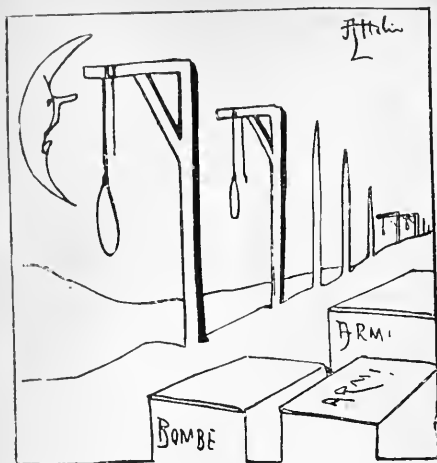


L'U.

The Jugglers of the Baltic.

[Berlin.]

Europe may be happy, if the Tsar and John Bull met.



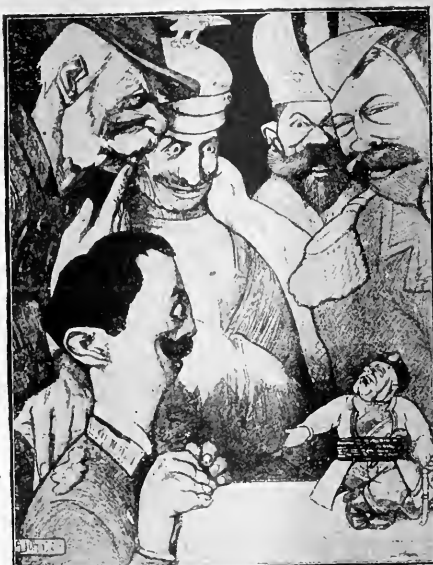
[Fischetto.]
[Turin.]
Union and Progress; or, the Regeneration of Turkey.
A CONTRAST.



[Kladderadtsch.]
[Berlin.]
In Constitutional Europe.
"Down with the rebellious starving mob!"



[G. G.]
[Vienna.]
In Despotic Turkey.
"We will grant you all your wishes, liberty-loving rebels,
and we are glad to treat with you."



[Pascuino.]
[Berlin.]
A Chapter from "Gulliver": King Nicholas of Montenegro amongst the Great Powers.



[Pascuino.]
[Turin.]
Patching up the Crescent.
An Italian view of the situation in Turkey.



[Wahr Jacob.] [Stuttgart.]

RITTSHER: "Is that the whole German fleet?"
 No, only a quarter."
 Goddam! Where is the rest?"
 In Fleitenheim, near to Cape Bankruptcy!"
 Really. I will also go there!"



[Uk.] [Berlin.]

Dr. Morrison in China.
 Teaching China to write in England's favour.



[Adlerk. Lub.] [Berlin.]

Alpine Notes: the Fall of State Securities.



[Uk.] [Berlin.]

Peaceful John Bull!
 "England desires no further territory!" MR. ASQUITH.

Bulgaria and the Macedonian Problem.

By HIS EXCELLENCY MONSIEUR IVAN GUECHOFF,
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria.

NO account of the development of the present situation in Macedonia would be intelligible without a brief retrospect of the glaring contradictions of European diplomacy in 1877 and 1878, of the fatal blunder perpetrated by the Congress of Berlin. I do not intend to put an unfair construction upon the Peace-with-Honour policy of the British plenipotentiaries at that Congress, the chief authors of that blunder, or to place them in an unenviable attitude before the English public. The facts, however, are that that policy was neither consistent nor humane; that it was wanting in logic and foresight; and that it sowed the seeds of the present appalling harvest of frightful bloodshed and harassing unrest.

But let the facts speak for themselves.

At the Constantinople Conference of 1876-77 the late Lord Salisbury, with Lord Beaconsfield's approval, not only acquiesced in the opinion that an autonomous government ought to be given to Bulgaria, but agreed to this, Bulgaria being almost as big as that of San Stefano. It comprised, as it will be remembered, two provinces or *vilayets*:—(1) the Eastern, with Tirnovo as capital, composed of the *sandjaks* of Rustchuk, Tirnovo, Toultcha, Varna, Shvno, Philippopolis (with the exception of the *casas* of Sultan-yeri and Achir-Tchelebi), and the *casas* of Kirk-Klissi, Mou-talapasha and Kizil-agatch; and (2) the Western, having Sofia as capital, and comprising the *sandjaks* of Sofia, Vidin, Nisch, Uskub, Bitolia (with the exception of the two Southern *casas*), a portion of the *sandjak* of Seres (three Northern *casas*), and the *casas* of Stronmtsa, Tikvech, Velessa, and Ka-toria.

Writing on January 4th, 1877, to the then Foreign Minister, Lord Derby, in favour of this great Bulgaria, Lord Salisbury said:

"The proposed limitation and division of the territory known inaccurately as Bulgaria is the only other matter which requires some notice before I conclude.

"The idea of confining guarantees against mal-administration to the country north of the Balkans is negatived by the fact that by far the worst excesses were committed in the *sandjaks* of Philippopolis and Sliвно, which were to the south of that range. A similar reason made it necessary to include the *sandjaks*

of Uskub, to the west, as well as some *casas* from other adjoining *sandjaks*.

"The extent to which this was done could not be made a matter of serious controversy, as the happiness of the inhabitants would be materially advanced, and the authority of the Sultan would not be injuriously diminished by the inclusion of a larger territory.

"A far more serious question arose as to the division of the territory which was to be so dealt with. It was in the first instance proposed that one province of Bulgaria should be constituted, extending from the Danube almost to Salonica. To this proposal there appeared to me to be insuperable objections. Under a system of self-government the province would have been in the hands of a Slav majority; they would have held the most important strategic positions of the country, and the extent of their population and territory and the magnitude of their resources would have made their position, in regard to the Sultan, one of practical independence. I pressed, therefore, for a subdivision of the district into two, and the dividing line which I proposed was so drawn as to leave the eastern district in the hands of a non-Slav population. The Mohammedans alone would have been very powerful, and, combined with the Greeks, who, in any question of political aggregation, could have been trusted to act with them, they would have commanded a clear majority. The traditional supremacy of the Mussulmans and the superior intellectual resources of the Greeks would have given to the predominance of the non-Slav population a decisive character. The Eastern Province so formed would have included the sea-coast, of course, the passes of the Balkans, the approaches to Constantinople, and a large portion of the Lower Danube, which an invade: could not afford to leave in hostile hands. I therefore thought that in the interests of Turkey the arrangement was of some importance."—(Turkey, No. 2, 1877.)

And so, according to Lord Salisbury, it was the western half of this Bulgaria which would have been Slav, while the Eastern province would have contained more Turks and Greeks than Bulgarians. And yet, by a strange transition, it was the Western province, with nearly the whole of Macedonia which, at the Congress

of Berlin, was thrust back under the Turkish rule. The same Lord Salisbury who, in the despatch of January 4th, 1877, wrote that there was no ground in history for a belief that a grant of practical self-government to the Bulgarian provinces would develop "in the population the desire for the incorporation into the Russian Empire," changed opinion as soon as he saw the same great Bulgaria emerge from the Russo-Turkish War and the San Stefano negotiations, and, contradicting every word he had written in the beginning of 1878, insisted upon the "material reduction" of a State likely to fall under the influence of Russia." (General Instructions to Lord Odo Russell, Turkey, No. 30, 1878.)

History would, perhaps, have condoned this apostasy of Lord Salisbury from principles he had so warmly defended at Constantinople had he at least insisted upon such a system of government for Macedonia as that which Lord Dufferin, with the aid of a French army of occupation, had established in the Turkish province of Lebanon. Unfortunately, he not only contented himself with Art. 23 of the Berlin Treaty, but went so far in his hostility to Russia that he refused his agreement to Count Schouvaloff's proposal for its execution, a proposal which had found the support of Germany and Austria. The first plenipotentiary of the latter Power, Count Andrassy, had proposed the following reading:—"The High Contracting Powers look upon the totality of the Articles of the present Act as forming a collection of stipulations of which they undertake to control and to superintend the execution." Lord Salisbury could not comprehend the object of this proposal. "His Excellency," says the eighteenth Protocol of the Congress of Berlin, "knows of no sanction more solemn and more binding than the signature of his Government, and prefers not to accept an engagement which appears to him either to be useless, as it is evident that Great Britain holds to the execution of the Treaty; or to have a signification of too undefined a bearing." And thanks to this loyal pleading the Congress rejected the proposal.

The result of this rejection is what might have been expected. Turkey declined to carry out the law for its European provinces elaborated in 1880 by the International Commission appointed under Art. 23 of the Berlin Treaty; and, no one undertaking to superintend and control its execution, that law remained, as one of its commentators, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, predicted, "in the state of great expectations."

For fifteen long years the deceived inhabitants of Macedonia and the *vilayet* of Adrianople hoped against hope and believed against history that the "solemn

and binding sanction" given to the Berlin Treaty by the Great Powers would put an end to their sufferings.

At last their patience was exhausted; in 1895 the first insurrection broke out, and was followed since, especially in 1902 and 1903, by the general uprising in the very districts which had been assigned by Lord Salisbury to the Bulgaria of 1877 on account of the revolutionary spirit they had shown and the sufferings they had endured: in the *casas* of Kirk-Klissi and Moustafa-pasha; in the *vilayets* of Uskub and Bitola; in the three northern *casas* of Seres; and in some parts of the *casas* of Stronmitsa, Tikvech, and Kastoria.

If the atrocities committed during the terrible suppression of the revolution—the 215 destroyed villages, the 19,410 burnt-down houses, and the 25,000 killed and wounded inhabitants*—have come to an impartial observer like Dr. E. J. Dillon "like deadly visions out the plague-polluted mist of hell," one can easily imagine the profound emotion they produced among the 15,000 Macedonian and Adrianople natives established in Bulgaria, and among the Bulgarians of the principality themselves.

The impression made by such excesses upon a population akin to the sufferers, and the social and economical crisis they produce, were described at the Congress of Berlin, with the evident approval of the high Assembly, by the Greek plenipotentiary, Mr. Delyannis. Speaking of the effect produced upon Greek public opinion by the news of outrages and atrocities perpetrated across the frontier, he said:—

"The natives of the Greek provinces of the Ottoman Empire are counted by thousands; a great number occupy high positions in all branches of the Administration, in the Navy and in the Army; others, no less numerous, are distinguished by their commercial and industrial activity. The echo which the news of an Hellenic insurrection in Turkey produces in their hearts is too powerful not to move them. Some it drives to cross the frontiers to join the combatants; others, to empty their purses for the common cause. This excitement is rapidly communicated to all the inhabitants of the country, although not natives of the fighting provinces, and the whole population of the kingdom, which cannot forget what it owes to the former struggles of these disinherited brethren, nor remain impassive in view of their struggle for deliverance, rushes to join their ranks in order to assist them in reconquering their liberty."

* "La Question Macédonienne et les Réformes en Turquie," par J. V. Voinov, Paris, 1905. Pp. 112-127. This book, the newest on the Macedonian problem, gives details about the numerical strength of the Macedonian nationalities in all the *casas* of its three *vilayets*. According to these figures, out of a total population of 2,258,225 (including Jews, Armenians, gipsies, and foreigners) Macedonia numbers 181,336 Bulgarians.

"Such a state of affairs gives rise each time to serious crises in the Hellenic kingdom, which render the position of its Government very difficult: unable to refuse its sympathies to the Greeks of the provinces in question, united by the bonds of history, race, and common misfortunes to free Greece; unable to proclaim an indifference which would deprive it of the confidence of Hellenism, and would smother the just hopes which the Greeks of Turkey have always founded on free Greece; every Greek Government would be powerless to struggle against the stream.

"Should it even believe it its duty to do so at the sacrifice of the most precious interests of the kingdom, it would be overturned by the current, which would carry away the whole country into the struggle of the insurgent provinces. Even if the Government had the power of opposing a barrier to the national current, all these efforts would be without effect, by reason of the extent and conformation of the frontier line of the kingdom, which an army of 100,000 men would not be sufficient to guard so as to be able to prevent the clandestine departure of volunteers.

"The situation created for the Hellenic Government by these insurrectional movements is not less difficult and untenable from a financial point of view. The Budget of the kingdom has often experienced, and is even now experiencing, the influence of like events. The pecuniary assistance granted each time to refugees from the insurgent provinces and to the repatriated combatants, and the armaments caused by this abnormal situation and by the somewhat strained relations with the neighbouring State which have always resulted therefrom, have often swallowed up several millions, increased the public debt, and appropriated in fruitless outlay the greater part of the public revenues, which if employed in the material development of the country would have greatly increased the resources and well-being.

"If great and rich nations with which little Greece could never compete have always, under analogous circumstances, felt the onerous effects of expenditure of a like nature, it is very natural that the poor Hellenic kingdom, which more than once has found itself obliged to confront like obligations, which at the present time has on its territory 30,000 refugees, and to make preparations beyond its strength it is very natural that it should not only feel the ill-effects of all the burden of such expenditure, but should be crushed by it."

I have quoted *in extenso* Mr. Delyannis' declaration because it gives a very accurate idea of the deplorable situation created in Bulgaria by the Macedonian imbroglio. The uncertainty of the political future, the precariousness of the existing peace between suzerain and vassal, is another reason why Bulgaria should desire to free herself from the continuous and oppressive nightmare of that imbroglio. Everybody expecting war with Turkey, nobody cares to invest

money and help to develop the natural resources of the country. Its mines cannot be sold; its produce cannot be utilised; its streams lack mills; its mills lack men and capital. Bulgaria cannot be quiet and prosperous so long as Macedonia is disturbed and distracted. Add to all this the systematic extermination of the Bulgarian element in the Macedonian and the Adrianople *vilayets*, and you will understand the paramount interest Bulgaria has in a prompt and satisfactory solution of the Macedonian problem.

This interest has very often been misrepresented; very often has Bulgaria been accused of aspiring to annex Macedonia, of being the disturber of the peace and joy—*Friedens und Freudestörer*—of the Balkan peninsula. And these accusations have not been without influence upon our relations with our neighbours and upon the settlement of the Macedonian question itself. But both of these two accusations are baseless. Bulgaria does not desire to annex Macedonia. Bulgaria is not troubling the peace of the East. Here and there Bulgarian journalists may have spoken of certain reversionary interests of their country in the event of the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, and here and there Bulgarian youths may have joined the Macedonian revolutionary bands. But there is no ground in history, as Lord Salisbury would have said, for the belief that Bulgaria, as a nation, is blind to the dangers of an annexation policy, and that by fomenting Macedonian insurrection she has lightly brought upon herself the troubles under which she is now labouring. It is not Bulgaria that has disturbed the peace of the Balkan peninsula since the Congress of Berlin. Prince Alexander entered, it is true, East Roumelia after the Philippopolis revolt of September, 1885, which Bulgaria had not encouraged, but he was obliged to act so in order to save that province from anarchy. But when the then Bulgarian Government saw that Europe did not approve the union, they decided to restore in East Roumelia the *status quo*, and would have done so had not King Milan of Servia declared war on them. Bulgaria has not stirred since 1885, in spite of the great temptation offered to her by the war between Greece and Turkey in 1897 and of the enormous excitement produced among her population by the Macedonian uprising of 1903. Neither Greece nor Servia acted so prudently in 1854, 1885 and 1897. The United States themselves could not resist in 1898 the strain laid upon their patience and the emotion produced among their population by Senator Proctor's report upon the sufferings of the Cuban *reconcentrados* and by the imprisonment and escape of Miss Cisneros. The causes of Macedonian discontent are so manifest and so manifold that no Bulgarian ambitious views need be suspected in accounting for it. The solemn and binding promise given at Berlin, the autonomy granted

to the island of Crete by the guaranteeing Powers, in spite of the unsuccessful war of Greece in 1897; the conviction that freedom will be obtained only after heavy sacrifices; the growth of public instruction; the progress of the neighbouring Christian countries; the spread of Western notions and ideals, consequent upon the amelioration of the means of communication; the incapacity of the Turkish administration to mend itself, to conform its system of government to the modified conditions of life of the Turks themselves; and, last but not least, the continued excesses which render life an intolerable burden—are these reasons not enough to explain the Macedonian troubles? Our neighbours pretend that we have encouraged these troubles in order to East Roumelianise Macedonia, and then repeat the Philippopolis *coup d'état* of 1885. I repeat that this encouragement cannot be proved. I affirm that what we want is not to East Roumelianise, but to Lebanonise Macedonia. And the example of Lebanon, as well as that of the island of Samos, proves that Turkish provinces with Christian governors can exist for long years without developing in their population "the desire for incorporation" into a neighbouring Christian State. Three-quarters of the East Roumelian population were Bulgarian. She had no Turkish troops, no Ottoman garrisons. The conditions not only of the political constitutions, but of the ethnic elements and of the frontier defences of Lebanonise Macedonia, will be so different from those of East Roumelia that no new edition of the Philippopolis experiment of 1888 will be possible. No fear, therefore, of a new disturbance of the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula and no distrust of Bulgaria's designs should inspire the policy of our neighbours. It may sound like a paradox, but it is true in fact, that with respect to Macedonia, Bulgaria is the most conservative and the least subversive of all the Christian States south of the Danube. She is against the partition of Macedonia, against any change in the present political map of the Balkan peninsula. Had she lent a willing ear to the hints thrown out to her, especially during the Græco-Turkish War of 1897, that map would probably have been changed. All she wants is the entire execution of the Treaty of Berlin, which established this map, the application of the 25th Article, and the repetition in Europe of an experiment which, having succeeded in Asia, is sure to succeed in our part of the world also. And I do not see any reason why this policy should be suspected by our neighbours. It is a policy which should commend itself to all of them, as all suffer from some at least of the difficulties due to the Macedonian danger. They all should unite to put an end to the latest and worst curse of Macedonia—the mutual slaughter of its different Christian nationalities—a curse which recalls the saddest pages of the mutual extermination of Druses and Maronites in the province of Lebanon forty-five years ago. They all should join their efforts to apply the Lebanon remedy to Macedonia also, to obtain for her such reforms as will guarantee

to her different ethnic groups—Bulgarian, Greek, Servian, Roumanian and Mussulman—equal security of life, honour and property, and equal chances for progress and prosperity.

I have insisted so much upon the necessity of introducing into Macedonia an organisation similar to that of Lebanon, that very little remains to be said about the reforms themselves. In those reforms, whatever be the means proposed for their attainment, all Bulgarians concur. Macedonia for the Macedonians; the control of the Powers; an efficacious self-government extended to the *sandjaks, kazas* and communes; equality for all languages, freedom for all creeds; the financial and other reforms in favour of which, according to one of Lord Lansdowne's speeches, there is now a consensus of the Powers—those are the unanimous demands of the Bulgarians. A European Lebanon under European control—that is the solution which the Powers ought to obtain by moral pressure.

Should the simple application of moral pressure fail to produce the expected result, the European concert ought to reserve to itself the right to take such other or further action as may be made necessary by future events. "The independence of the Ottoman Porte," wrote Lord Salisbury in the above-mentioned dispatch of January 4th, 1877, "is a phrase which is, of course, capable of different interpretations. At the present time it must be interpreted so as to be consistent with the conjoint military and diplomatic action taken in recent years by the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris. If the Porte had been independent in the sense in which the guaranteeing Powers are independent, it would not have stood in need of a guarantee. The military sacrifice made by the two Western Powers twenty years ago to save it from destruction and the conference which is now being held to avert an analogous danger would have been an unnecessary interference if Turkey had been a Power which did not depend on the protection of others for its existence."

Acting on the principle so categorically affirmed by Lord Salisbury and so consistently applied by Europe since the Crimean War, the Powers found the means to pacify the province of Lebanon and the island of Crete. In the fifth sitting of the Congress of Berlin Lord Beaconsfield declared that he was authorised by his Government to accept the Austro-Hungarian amendment, which he regarded as a wise and prudent one, concerning the formation of a foreign auxiliary army for Bulgaria, and added that England was ready to furnish its quota of the contingent. Having this readiness in view, and encouraged by the success of the experiments in Lebanon and Crete, one may be permitted to hope that the pacification of Macedonia will not be beyond the statecraft of the Powers, provided they are determined, to quote Lord Lansdowne's words, "to urge their claims in the great cause of humanity," and to put an end to that "standing menace to the peace of Europe" which is called the Macedonian question.

The Lords of Islam.

WHY AN ANGLO-TURKISH ENTENTE MUST COME.

"GREAT BRITAIN being the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world, all Mohammedan countries, and in particular Turkey, which is at the same time an independent Power and the seat of the Caliphate, cannot fail to attach the highest importance to British opinion and policy."—PRINCE SABAH-ED-DIN.

WHILE we read alarmist telegrams and reports as to change and strife in Constantinople, or rebellion and civil war in the Turkish provinces, how few of us realise how vital a question it is to ourselves! For good or for ill the destinies of the British Empire are closely bound up with the rise or fall of the Turkish Empire. It is no exaggeration to say that we should be as anxious for the welfare of the Sultanate as any Turk or any Mohammedan, wherever he may be. The Sultan of Turkey is not only a temporal ruler, good or bad as may be, but he is the Caliph of the Mohammedan world, the keystone of the whole structure of Islam throughout the world. As a temporal monarch we could pretend to ignore his well-being, we might even aid in his destruction, but it is in no way possible for us to differentiate between the Sultan of Turkey and the Caliph of the Faithful. Of the whole known Mohammedan population of the world the British Empire contains over 100,000,000. We are the greatest Mohammedan Power, and in our Indian and African possessions we have given hostages by the million to the Caliph. For these British followers of Islam form the most positive portion of the inhabitants of the various territories of the Empire. Islam is a religion which breeds positive followers, and therefore we may assume that the hundred millions of Mohammedans under the British flag represent a real force, and one which must be reckoned with. At present, however, the common denominator of these millions of British subjects is Islam, and the key and control of Islam lies in Constantinople, not in London or Delhi. To quote the words of Kader Effendi-el-Dana, of Beyrout: "The millions of Mohammedan subjects have borne faithful allegiance, and, indeed, a true love to the British Empire, because it has always stood as the friend of the Sultan of Turkey, whose Caliphate is acknowledged by Muslims throughout the world. And these 100,000,000 Mohammedans are scattered far and wide in India, Aden, Cyprus, Egypt, and the Sudan, a formidable and vast force to hold together."

"It is, therefore, to be hoped that the wiser among British statesmen will revert to their old policy of friendliness with the Ottoman Government, and work hand in hand with the Caliph of Islam, the Sultan of Beni Oman."

This Turk did not lay any too much stress upon the situation in Africa or in India. It is not only that Egypt has over 10,000,000 Mohammedans, among her population of 11,000,000, or that in India the Mohammedan population form the greatest bulwark of British power; but in all parts of savage Africa

Islam is the great, the growing force. North Africa, Morocco, Tripoli, and Algeria—all these are avowedly and clearly followers of Mohammed, and look to the Caliph. But still more vital is the spread of Islam amongst the negroes and other races of Central, Eastern, and Western Africa. The teachings of Mohammed have been spread in Africa for nearly thirteen hundred years, while Christianity has not been active for a tenth part of that. Islam in Africa is a permanent faith, attracting and elevating the negro. There is no question that as Europeans conquer new territories in savage Africa, Mohammedanism spreads more and more rapidly. All those who have possessions, therefore, in Africa must necessarily take a great interest in the fate of the Caliph and of Turkey. For the position of Turkey and of the Ottoman Empire is unique among the Mohammedan countries of the world. For centuries it has stood before the world as the one great temporal power of Islam, with its laws and usages built upon the tenets and traditions of the Prophet. Here is the residence of the Caliph, the Imam-el-Muslimin, the supreme pontiff of the church-state called Islam. The Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph of the Mohammedan world is the custodian, not only of the sacred cities, but of the sacred relics of Islam. In the hall of the Holy Garment on the Bosphorus are kept the mantle of the Prophet Mohammed, his staff, his sabre, and his standard, and although all Mohammedans pray towards Mecca, the vast majority of the Mohammedan world pray for the Caliph who resides at Stamboul.

It is recognised in Germany that the most vital problem before her colonies is the negro question. Since the bulk of the Kaiser's place in the sun lies in Africa, and since Islam is the dominating common denominator of the African population, the control of the Caliph must mean much to Berlin, and if Berlin takes the Caliphate seriously, why should not we do so in London, since the British Empire stands to lose far more and to risk more serious troubles, if Islam turns against her? It is not only in Africa, but also in India, that the followers of the Prophet are of vital importance to us.

We, as the greatest of Mohammedan Powers, should be as anxious for the safety of the sacred places of Islam as the Turk. Mecca and Medina, shrines as they are in the heart of millions of British subjects, should be defended and guarded with all the power of the British Empire. And we must not forget that next to the sacred city of Islam all our Mohammedan citizens cherish the thought of the Caliph, and the belief

that England desires to be on the friendliest terms with the Caliph spurs them on in their loyalty and work for the Emperor-King.

At the present moment, however, it would seem as if the British Government, occupied with Cabinet differences and local affairs, had completely forgotten that we are a Mohammedan Empire, or that it behoves us to stand well with the centre and direct control of Islam. They remain still under the hypnotism of Mr. Gladstone, who led the nation to think of the unspeakable Turk, and whose ideas have caused a generation to grow up holding as a fixed tradition that the Turks are models of iniquity. What suited Mr. Gladstone in his time is, however, far from being the best policy to-day, and no time should be lost in changing the British policy of indifference towards Turkey into a warm friendship and *rapprochement*. No two nations have more cause for joint action, and it would be untrue to say that British friendship for Turkey would be only to the advantage of the latter.

Lasting alliances are based upon common interests, and not upon parchments. The common interest between the Empire possessing more Mohammedan subjects than any other, and the land where is all that is sacred and revered by these Mohammedans, is sufficiently defined. If this country is hall-marked throughout the world of Islam as friend and defender of the Caliph, many of the sources of possible danger will have become innocuous, even if they have not been turned into forces for good. To allow any other country, especially Germany, to usurp in the world of Islam the place which is ours by right, would not only be reprehensible, it might easily be almost suicidal. Nor must it be forgotten that besides the very real advantages which are to be gained by friendly alliance with the head of Islam, there are sufficiently good reasons for friendship with the Sultan of Turkey as temporal monarch. An *entente* with Turkey means much in the Mediterranean question, more still for the Suez Canal, while it opens up a safe land route to India.

Whoever holds Constantinople or is friendly with those who hold it dominates the Eastern Mediterranean. The Black Sea becomes a negligible question if an Anglo-Turkish *entente* controls the Dardanelles. The Suez Canal is saved from danger within and without and the two Mohammedan Powers command one of the world's great natural highways, and reach unbroken to India and beyond.

What then should be done? Turkey is threatened from within and menaced from without, so that whatever is to be done must be done quickly. First and foremost, there should be an immediate change of British representation at Constantinople. The present Ambassador is not able to adequately safeguard the country's interests, much less take an active and moulding part in Turkish affairs. To leave Sir Gerard Lowther at Constantinople, because of influential support, or for any other reason, is to betray vital Imperial interests and to risk the losing for ever of

an opportunity to bring together in harmonious co-operation the two great forces of Islam. But we should not rest content with merely replacing an incompetent Ambassador by one more fitted to British dignity and more able to take advantage of occasions such as the present. We should recognise boldly and openly that in the Sultan we have to deal with two distinct factors—the spiritual head of Islam and the temporal ruler of Turkey. The Vatican and the Quirinal are not more distinct—the difference at Constantinople being that the Caliph has far more direct and actual power for good or evil than has the Pope in Rome. What greater recognition of this difference and of the power of Islam and British interests in its welfare could we give than by sending a Mohammedan Ambassador to the Caliph as well as our regular Ambassador to the Sultan? Such an action would ring throughout the whole world of Islam and win the whole-hearted gratitude and friendship of every follower of Mohammed, down to the negro of savage Africa. And what an insight the British Government would gain into the thoughts and ideas of the world of Islam, knowledge precious to the governing of countless parts of the British Empire!

We hold not only the future of Turkey and of Islam in our hands, but also the present. Prompt and decided action on our part will not only checkmate possible schemes of dismemberment by other Powers, but will be welcomed by the neighbouring small States who are now straining at the leash because of the manifest impossibility of adequate reform in the Turkish provinces. If we are with Turkey, the day of reform will soon come, and with reform will come closer friendships and alliances with those neighbouring States which have been carved from Turkey's territory, but which would find more stable safety in common action and common policy with an Anglo-Turkish *entente* than with ever-hungry Austria or Russia. In this way the menace of Near Eastern unrest would pass for ever and Europe arrive at another stage nearer certainty of peace. Disinterested as we are towards Turkish territory, interested as we are vitally in the maintenance of the Caliphate, this country can best come to the aid of Turkey and, recognising frankly the claims of Islam to respect, reorganise the administration of the country. British administrators trained amongst Mohammedan or mixed peoples are easily to be found, and by their aid marvellous changes would be wrought. Turkey would become a serious and progressive nation living at peace within its frontiers, and no longer would Europe look towards Constantinople, awaiting the tearing asunder of the dominion of the Sultan. Let "the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world" join friendly hands with the highest Mohammedan force, and together, doubly strong and in no wise weakened, Great Britain and Turkey will become the "lords of Islam," and the hundreds of millions of Mohammedans will have been transformed into a further force for universal peace.

The Army and the Rural Problem.

BY COLONEL HENRY PILKINGTON.

THE beating of the sword into a ploughshare, though now a merely metaphorical expression, as well as the converse process, was probably an actual and frequent practice as long ago as the Iron Age. Yet the proposal to turn the modern British soldier into an agriculturist comes with something of what stands for novelty in days when another proverbial phrase tells us that new ideas have vanished from under the sun.

The Soldiers' Land Settlement Association, lately formed under the presidency of Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, seeks by an ancient expedient to remedy a serious and admitted evil of our military system, and at the same time to contribute substantially to the solution of what is, perhaps, the most pressing problem of national and imperial economy. The programme of the Association provides for giving training in agriculture and allied industries to soldiers, preferably during the period of service in the Reserve. Afterwards openings are to be found for the men thus trained as working farmers or employés, either in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions. The evil to be remedied is the deplorable condition into which, often through no fault of their own, many old soldiers drift after their return to civil life. The economic need which will be incidentally, to some extent, dealt with is the need for skilled agriculturists to restore vitality to the rural industry of these islands, and to open up the illimitable agricultural resources of the oversea Empire. The movement thus initiated has the support, not only of distinguished soldiers, but of many leading statesmen, philanthropists, and experts in rural development. It has before it almost boundless possibilities. In normal times the Army dismisses annually from its ranks between 30,000 and 40,000 men, all in their prime, for the most part in first-class physical condition, accustomed to active life in the open, and with the inestimable advantage of disciplined habits. Even if all this constant and considerable stream of vigorous humanity could be turned on to the land—and this is, of course, much more than can be accomplished—the vacant spaces of the Empire which await the plough and offer desirable homes and fruitful careers to men of European race could absorb the whole for many years to come.

The rural problem of the British Empire is a four-fold one. A full solution of it must provide in the first place for the revival of agriculture at home, where the countryside might contribute much more than it does to the supply of our own markets, and should act as a central school of rural development for the whole Empire. Then it is desirable to expedite the settlement of the enormous areas over which our flag flies in the temperate zones. And one of the oversea Dominions possesses vast tracts of rich soil lying within the

tropics. Australia will not lightly surrender her ambition to remain entirely a white man's country. And tropical South Africa, not yet technically included in a "Dominion," demands a considerable population of European race. Lastly, agriculture must remain the chief economic resource of the Dependencies, in which the welfare and progress of coloured peoples are the first objects of our policy, but where the leadership of white men is essential. Any well-devised system of agricultural training may advance the solution of all four departments of the problem; but there is one department of it—the settlement of white men in the tropics—with regard to which the military scheme is peculiarly qualified to give help. There is unquestionably among the inhabitants of this country a certain small proportion to whom life and work in hot climates is neither distasteful nor detrimental. But it is impossible to discover those who possess this qualification for tropical settlement until they have been tested by experience. The Army life is the only one which provides the test for any considerable number. It seems to follow that the enthusiasts for a white Australia and the organisers of Rhodesian development may look to the new movement and to the Army for the first essentials of their purposes more hopefully than to any other source. This consideration, however, though interesting, is a matter of only secondary importance. The first aim of the Association will be settlement on the land at home; the second, emigration to the temperate regions of Australasia, South Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland. But, of course, each individual must be left free to choose his destination for himself.

With all its possibilities the lack of training men for settlement and settling them on the land is not likely to prove an easy one. It is, however, clearly possible, because the economic basis is sound, and because the human material to be dealt with should be found, on the whole, of admirable quality for the object in view. Agriculture, as the chief productive industry and the source of almost all the prime necessities of human existence, is the most essential of all activities. It can never cease to be profitable on the whole. It is capable of unlimited expansion. Some may be inclined to question the fitness of the average soldier as a recruit to country life. It is, unfortunately, true that the Army contributes a large proportion of failures to the employment market. But the circumstances should be carefully considered before the blame for this state of things is charged entirely against the character of the soldier. We are compelled by conditions which cannot be changed, by the need for finding garrisons in many distant parts of the world, and at the same time maintaining adequate reserves, to adopt a period of service with the colours which is neither "short," as the

word is understood in conscript armies, nor "long," as it used to be in our own service when every man was free to serve till he had earned a pension.

Our system may best be described as one of "medium" service. Normally the soldier serves seven years with his regiment and subsequently five in the Reserve. He joins the Army when little more than a boy, and when he returns to civil life on his transfer to the Reserve seven years later he finds his connection with any civil employment he may have had before enlisting completely broken. He has to make a fresh start among men who have been acquiring skill in their avocations while he has been serving his country. He enters a severe competition handicapped by the fact that his competitors have had seven years' start. It is small wonder that he often fails to make up the lost ground. And failure is a cumulative force. It drives its victims, unless they have the rare power of resisting it, with ever-increasing rapidity towards the condition of hopelessness and inefficiency from which recovery is almost impossible. It is comparatively seldom that the soldier is devoid of average resolution or incapable of reasonable effort at the outset of his civil career. It is the hopeless quest for settled means of living which gradually unfits him for steady work.

It comes within the experience of most officers to meet men whom they can remember high-spirited, confident, and thoroughly capable, reduced to destitution and almost past benefiting permanently by any help. But even if we take the average character of the soldier to be as low as many who do not know him put it, there are undoubtedly among the men who leave the Army every year a considerable number of excellent quality who nevertheless often fail to establish themselves. There must be thousands of such men in each year's output, and some time must elapse before the Association finds itself in a position to deal with more than a few hundreds at a time. It would therefore be unreasonable to deery the scheme on the ground that suitable human material is not at hand. Experience alone can show how many old soldiers can be fitted for land settlement. There can be no doubt that more suitable men are available than it will be possible to provide for till the scheme develops.

And the time is propitious. Public opinion and the tendency of legislation favour an increase in the number of those engaged in agriculture. The small holdings movement is sure sooner or later to result in greater success than has hitherto attended it. The Dominions are eagerly competing for settlers to develop their vacant spaces, and offer liberal inducements in the way of free or cheap land, assisted passages, ready-made homesteads, and generous credit to men of the right kind. Above all, the forms of organisation which agriculture needs to enable it to hold its own among organised industries, and the methods by which organisation can be applied, have been reduced to a science by the genius of Sir Horace Plunkett and the

labours of the increasing number who have realised the value of his work and joined in it.

It may be well to consider an objection to the proposals of the Association which has been raised in more than one quarter. It has been suggested that the scheme overlooks the important fact that agriculture is an industry which requires much varied knowledge and technical skill, that it contemplates the impossible in looking to unskilled labour to make farming profitable. It would be nearer the truth to say that the Association starts with recognition of the skilled character of agricultural work as the very basis and foundation of its programme. The men to be trained will no doubt in many cases come to the work with little or no previous experience. But all men necessarily approach their calling in the first instance without experience. Working farmers, like other workers, have to learn their business, and moreover have usually to earn their living during the process. The training will, therefore, extend over as long a time as may be found necessary to produce efficiency. If need be it will cover the five years of Reserve service. It will follow the course by which the ordinary farmer attains proficiency, but a carefully-thought-out system will be applied with a view to expediting the acquisition of knowledge and skill. The system is an adaptation of that applied by Herr Otto Kellerhalls with such marked success at the *colonie pénitentiaire* at Witzwil in Switzerland. It consists in employing along with those to be instructed a large proportion of highly skilled workers who labour themselves and teach mainly by example. It is found that by this method unskilled labour can be rapidly rendered efficient, so that there is no reason why the unskilled soldier-agriculturist should not be worthy of his hire during by far the greater part of his term of instruction. Indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge that farmers find it well worth their while to take on unskilled but willing workmen and pay them living wages while they gradually improve in efficiency.

Naturally the first step will be the establishment of training farms at home. The work and instruction will cover as wide a field, agricultural and horticultural, as possible. The men will be encouraged to specialise gradually as their capabilities reveal themselves and they decide on their future careers. It is hoped that other training farms may shortly be established in the Dominions, where those who decide to emigrate may pass an intermediate stage in learning local conditions. The constant aim will be to make the scheme self-supporting; but, of course, there is an experimental stage to be passed, and it is seldom possible to make experiments pay.

The terms of Army service, prejudicial as they are to the interests of the men who return to urban industry, lend themselves with peculiar aptness to the land settlement scheme. When transferred to the Reserve the soldier is usually in the fullest vigour, and when finally discharged is not beyond the age at which average men are best fitted to embark on independent careers.

The Duty of Citizenship.

A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE FROM JAPAN.

WE feel profoundly that in this country there is a distinct and ever-increasing tendency amongst those who enjoy the privileges of citizenship in the British Empire to demand more and more rights, and to ignore more and more completely that there exist duties as well as advantages. No nation can remain truly great whose citizens consistently not only ignore their duties, but largely ignore the fact that duties exist. An inhabitant of any country, enjoying rights and privileges for which others have worked, is the absolute negation of a citizen if he does not also recognise his duties and endeavour to fulfil them. We give below a striking example of a nation where the duties of citizenship are real and really fulfilled. In a future number we will endeavour to vindicate the broad lines of duty which even the less ardent British citizen should follow from his cradle to his grave.

A SPIRIT of fervent patriotism has always been one of the most highly prized treasures of the Japanese nation. In Japan patriotism is the corner-stone of the national existence, it is the flame illuminating every heart from palace to farmer's hut, and providing the motive power for all national action. It is by no means our intention to compare the national efficiency of Japan with that of other nations; our object is simply to give examples from various sides of national life in that country which demonstrate the advantageous effect of a *universal* and practical patriotism. Whether a nation which invariably places the State before the individual is superior to one in which the individual takes precedence of the State, it is not our intention to discuss, but certainly the causes which have enabled that obscure country of some forty years ago to become one of the first Powers of the world to-day are worthy of every consideration. It is of value to deal with those causes, with that living thread which has bound together in closest union the whole national policy of that realm, and make tangible the working of its methods which have resulted in such proficiency. This thread is to be found in the earnest, thinking, and eminently practical patriotism of the people of Japan, for the love of the Japanese for their country is a real, active force, which is shown in every action, and which colours all the national development. Ask a Japanese whether he would be prepared to sacrifice himself and his career for his country's good, and without hesitation he will answer in the affirmative. It does not need consideration, it is instinctive in every Japanese, for to the Japanese patriotism is part of their life, not, as with us, a thing apart. The Japanese patriotism, with its resulting pride of country, demands national efficiency in every department of the nation, and since this demand is backed by the whole and united force of the entire population, national efficiency is no mere formula, empty save of theories. National efficiency can never be achieved without national solidarity. Where every citizen, however humble, is determined, not only to be efficient for his country's sake, but to sacrifice himself if necessary to ensure that national efficiency, and where no one Atlas is left to bear up the skies, but

every man, woman, and child is ready and proud to share the task, it is not to be wondered at that remarkable results are achieved.

NOT THE INDIVIDUAL, BUT THE NATION.

Self-sacrifice for the good of the State, without any hope for self-advancement, is the dominant note of the people. Keenly and profoundly as they look toward their future and their prosperity—the future of their family and their nation—they cling still more keenly and more delicately to their past—the tradition of their forefathers and their nation. They always look ahead in search for something higher than their present condition for their descendants. Their present welfare and happiness is nothing to them when compared with an illustrious past and a great future for their family and their nation.

Thus looking forward to their future, they constantly strive to mark out "the grand policy for a century to come." This is a rather high-sounding phrase, but when we examine their history we always find it underlying their national movements—social, religious, and political—because the Japanese from time immemorial have shown the peculiar characteristic of marking out what they will do for the future. In order to establish this grand policy they always study the problem with a far-reaching foresight. This trend of mind is the characteristic of the race. When they contemplate a great problem for national affairs they never think of themselves, but always look forward through the labyrinths of the future to find out the surest way to attain their ultimate aim and goal. According to Japanese notions, compared to this successful policy for the future, the present welfare and happiness of themselves dwindles into nothingness.

A LIVING AND SENTIENT REALITY.

In Japan there is no mere chance collection of individuals speaking the same language; the Japanese nation is a living and sentient reality, throbbing with all the life and vigour of the millions of human beings within the island shores, and directed in one common direction. In Japan there exists no distinction between the individual and the State; whoever attacks the State attacks each and every Japanese subject. The

individual interest always gives way to the national. The Japanese recognise to the full the *duties* of patriotism as well as the rights and advantages of citizenship.

Dr. Nitobe says, "Our patriotism is fed by two streams of sentiment—namely, that of personal love to the monarch, and of our common love for the soil which gave us birth and provides us with hearth and home. Nay, there is another source from which our patriotism is fed: it is that the land guards in its bosom the bones of our fathers." And do not the bones of Britain's ancestors lie in British soil?

WESTERNISATION TO SAVE THE NATION.

Japan has never known schism and division in time of crisis. Even during the feudal times, with constant internecine struggles, it needed but a national peril to consolidate the whole nation around the Emperor. "Why," it may be asked, "did so national a people wish ever to adopt the civilisation of the West?" The Japanese never wished, nor do they wish now, to replace their own civilisation by Western ideas. They adopted many of the ideas of the West in order to enable Japan to remain Japanese and not the playground of all foreigners. Exclusion and resistance alike had failed, and the intense patriotic nationalism of the Japanese, which taught them that they must meet the foreigners on an equality, led them to take this step. It was an affirmation of nationalism, *not* a negation, and in it the Japanese scored their greatest success as a nation. The old fundamental ideas remain as a rock upon which is builded the house of modern Japan. Being a nation in reality, and not merely a collection of individuals, Japan has caught up, in forty odd years, the start of centuries possessed by the Western world. Japanese subjects are the elements that make up the Japanese Empire, and this sentiment is held to-day as much as it ever was hundreds of years ago. Its effects may be seen in the granting to the people of Japan, by the free will of the Emperor, since the Restoration, of the Constitution according full private and public liberty. It must not be overlooked that these concessions, these limitations of the powers of the Emperor, were not forced from the sovereign by wars or rebellions, but were the natural outcome of the relations between governing and governed.

THE RESULTS OF NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

Where has this practical patriotism, this intense national solidarity, led Japan, and what proofs are there that such national impulse is superior to the isolated action of several millions of people? The war with Russia has demonstrated, beyond the powers of argument, the fallacy of the artificial barriers between races and between continents. No longer can the white races of Europe sit above the salt while the nations of Asia sit below. Japan, a brown race, a nation of Asia, has demonstrated her right to sit above the salt, and as she has done so by the force of arms, Western civilisation acknowledges her right. She is an example of the fact that a nation does not become great because

of the colour of its population or because of its geographical position, but because of the power within it. It is due to the unceasing labour, the unwearying effort of the Japanese people to make Japan great and themselves worthy of a great Japan. Unless the people of a nation—the *people*, mind you, not a class—are prepared to do this, they have no hope of permanent greatness. If Japan's triumph demonstrates one thing more than any other, it is the absolute necessity for national efficiency, achieved by the unanimous effort of all the people. Japan teaches the world the lesson that thoroughness and efficiency, broad-mindedness, and a readiness to learn are possessions which far outweigh any artificial superiorities raised up by an arrogant cluster of differing nations as a standard whereby they may judge others.

THE WIDER MEANING OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Such is but *one* result of Japanese national solidarity, and the Japanese do not exercise their national impulses save after due thought and along the most practical lines, for regulated patriotism is a force, unregulated it would be chaos.

"With regard to matters of national defence, a single day's neglect may involve a century's regret." In this short sentence the Emperor of Japan sums up the national policy and feeling of his country. By national defences in Japan, however, is not meant the mere naval and military bulwarks with which European nations have been content to fortify themselves, and which, in their point of view, constitutes the only interpretation of national defence. In Japan the term has a much wider and, it must be confessed, a much truer meaning; it is taken to include the preservation to the country of everything that might be threatened by foreign influences. The safeguarding of Japanese trade by an efficient Consular service, or of Japanese maritime enterprise by a navigation bounty, is just as much a part of the national defences as the prevention of invasion by a foreign foe.

PATRIOTISM AND LOYALTY.

Patriotism alone is an immense national force, both because of its universal character and because of its practical nature; but when it is allied with loyalty to the Emperor and religious veneration, it becomes almost omnipotent in mundane affairs. The country they love and the Emperor they revere have both existed when the ancestors of the present generation loved and revered the ancestors of their ruler, and the influence and the spirits of the ancestors will always be an enormous factor in maintaining the close union between patriotism and loyalty.

The result of this feeling of religious patriotism has been that there is no weak link in the national chain. The military authorities can count with certainty on the bravery and devotion of the armies on the field of battle; the central Government can lay aside all care as to any disaffection or disloyalty at home.

NATIONAL UNANIMITY ON ESSENTIALS.

Naturally there are, and have been, differences among the various sections of the Japanese nation, but they are ineffective when exposed to the binding force of patriotism. The nation is not rent by schisms and divisions, but is always unanimous on essentials, though they may differ on details. All the leaders are inspired by the same moral ideas, by the same fervent aspirations for the national well-being. What is true of the nation at large is true also of the political element which under the constitution assists in the guiding of the national destinies. Matters of vital importance are never made the sport of party politics; matters of foreign policy are not made the chance playthings of changing governments. The foreign policy is a stable thing, continuous and far-reaching, and does not change with the administration. The Ministers of the army and the navy continue. There has been a very serious discussion as to the advisability of continuing the Foreign Minister from one cabinet to another, and though this has not yet been done, foreign policy is already a matter quite outside party influence or wrangling; and matters domestic are not mingled or allowed to influence national affairs. In naval and military matters continuity of Ministers has practically been arrived at.

THE DUTIES OF A POLITICAL PARTY.

Prince Ito, Japan's greatest statesman, never ceased from impressing on his countrymen the supreme necessity of unity.

"In view of the duties it owes to the State," he says, "a political party ought to make its primary object to devote its whole energies to the public weal. In order to improve and infuse life and vigour into the administrative machinery of the country, so as to enable it to keep up with the general progress of the nation, it is necessary that administrative officials should be recruited, under a system of definite qualifications, from among capable men of proper attainments and experience, irrespective of whether they belong to a political party or *not*. It is absolutely necessary that caution should be taken to avoid falling into the fatal mistake of giving official posts to men of doubtful qualifications, simply because they belong to a particular political party. In considering the questions affecting the interests of local or other corporate bodies, the decision must always be guided by considerations of the general good of the public, and of the relative importance of these questions. In no case should the support of a political party be given for the promotion of any partial interests, in response to considerations of local connections or under the corrupt influences of interested persons.

"If a political party aims, as it should aim, at being a guide to the people, it must first commence with maintaining strict discipline and order in its own ranks, and, above all, with shaping its own conduct with an absolute and sincere devotion to the public interest of the country. . . .

"They should further try to avoid all unnecessary friction amongst themselves, or in their dealings with others, all such friction being likely to endanger the social fabric of the country. Above all they must always place the national interests before the transient interests of a political party."

THE NEED OF AN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION.

This sentiment of patriotism might not be so fundamental a part of the Japanese character were it not developed in every Japanese from earliest infancy, and now finds its greatest support in the educational system. In nothing is the patriotic spirit of the Japanese shown to such advantage as in this intense desire for education, which permeates the whole nation, without distinction of class. It has been recognised that no nation can be truly and permanently great without a serious educational foundation, that ignorance is but as shifting sand whereon to build a house, and it is a national duty to be educated. Therefore the Japanese have acquired an educational system second to none in the world. The moral instruction taught from the Emperor's speech on education is intensely patriotic—and the teachers and pupils alike realise the value of the school in making for progress. Physical training is made much of, in order that the future physical condition of the Japanese race may be efficient and able to support the nation in the ever-increasing physical struggle for existence. It is this which has led to the prohibition by law of tobacco smoking under the age of twenty, and the imposition of penalties, not alone upon the boy, but upon the tobacco dealer and the parent. Desire to avoid stunted physique in future generations is the patriotic motive in such restrictive legislation.

MORAL, NOT RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

The school system of Japan contains no religious education, as the term is generally understood. In fact, it is the most valuable example of the possibility of teaching moral conduct and right living without dogma. The Japanese recognise the value of religious, not necessarily Christian, teaching, but say that it should be taught elsewhere than in the schools. They take the ground that, since religion to be of value must be the result of conviction, it is impossible that children of the tender age of six could reason out the mysteries and difficulties of religious dogmas. Confusion in the mind of the child is bound to result, and the development of the intelligence suffers by introduction of abstract and incomprehensible subtleties. That a child in the primary schools can understand, for instance, the idea of the atonement for sin clearly enough to do him good, and not merely to mystify him, is incomprehensible to the Japanese mind. In as far as religious education is made the vehicle of moral instruction, and for the development of character, the Japanese quite recognise its value; but they do not complicate these moral teachings, which may be made intelligible to the child by abstract and sectarian dogmas and creeds. Moral teaching forms a part of the

school curriculum, and some hours each week are devoted solely to this purpose for each class. "The essential point of moral teaching should be to nourish and develop the virtuous instincts of the children, and to lead them to the actual practice of morality," runs an ordinance relating to education.

CITIZENS OBLIGED TO BE OFFICIALS.

In the local government of the country, also, patriotism is taught and the duties of citizenship encouraged.

The citizens of Japanese cities, towns, or villages are obliged to fill any honorary office to which they may be elected or appointed. In this way there is no possibility of the best citizens keeping out of politics, a state of things which is so very prejudicial in America. The punishment of declining public or official service is not a mere fine, such as, for instance, that imposed under certain conditions at the election of sheriffs in the City of London—it is a very serious matter indeed. Those who decline to serve are "subjected to suspension of citizenship for from three to six years, together with an additional levy, during the same period, of from one-eighth to one-fourth more of their ordinary share of contribution to the city expenditure."

The war with Russia naturally afforded many examples of the practical patriotism of Japan. The calls for the reserve were responded to without any defection, the men left their work cheerfully and went to the depots, encouraged by the approval of their families. The spirit of self-sacrifice was universal, the highest and lowest classes alike shouldered their national responsibilities, imperial princes fought in the field with their countrymen of all classes. When a soldier or sailor was sent to the front, his family was taken care of by his neighbours or by his village community. Landlords made it a rule not to collect the rent from his family, and doctors volunteered to treat the sick in his family without charge.

SELF-SACRIFICE NOT SELF-ADVANCEMENT.

The soldiers and sailors of Japan have given example after example of patriotism and devotion to their country. That there is no thoughtless determination to die, however, such as is demonstrated by uneducated fanatics, is shown by the address given by Lieutenant-Commander Yuasa to his men before leading an attack. It contains the essence of the practical devotion and patriotism of the Japanese soldiers and sailors. He said: "Let every man set aside all thought of making a name for himself, but let us all work together for the attainment of our object. . . . It is a mistaken idea of valour to court death unnecessarily. Death is not our object, but success, and we die in vain if we do not attain success."

Self-sacrifice for the good of the State, not hope for self-advancement, is the dominant note of the nation. This sentiment has been fostered by every ethical conviction of the race, especially by *Bushido* and ancestor worship. *Bushido*, besides establishing a delicate code of honour, had one point in its teaching

for which no sacrifice was held too dear, no life too precious. This was the duty of loyalty, which was the keystone of the arch of feudal virtues. As *Bushido* holds that the interests of the family and of its members are one and the same, so it should be with the entire nation. There should be no interests separately for the subjects or the rulers; all should work for the whole, and merge his or her personal interests in those of the whole nation. Thus has *Bushido* made of the Japanese the most patriotic race in the world.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP.

Ancestor worship accentuates this point of loyalty, and is an influence still more far-reaching and fundamental.

It may be said without exaggeration that every Japanese man, every Japanese woman, and every Japanese child is an ancestor worshipper. This applies to the Christian convert equally with the Buddhist devotee.

The effect upon the living of their duties to the dead and of their duties to future generations is enormous. All through their life the Japanese have the responsibility not only of living up to the reputation of their own ancestors, but of being good ancestors in their turn. In Japan death begins responsibilities on this earth rather than diminishing and ending them. The action of the Japanese Emperor in ennobling worthy subjects or granting them other marks of honour on their death-bed or after death intensifies this idea.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

With all this intensity of belief in worship of ancestors, one of the striking features of Japan is the fact that there exists absolute religious freedom and the fullest tolerance among religions. Not only is there no State Church, but from the national standpoint there is an absolute equality where the various religions are concerned. The Japanese consider that a State Church does not tend towards the advancement or the well-being of the nation. The idea is too narrow for a people which finds in every religion, in every creed, some elements of the same fundamental truth. From each they draw something which helps them towards that right living which they regard as one of the essential duties of the patriotic individual, of the community, and of the nation.

To sum up, then, in religious matters generally, the Western World may learn from Japan the dangers of a State Church, the elimination of politics from religion, tolerance, and a desire to seek out and help on the best in all creeds, and an insistence on practical and philosophical religion.

THE INSPIRATION OF NATURE.

Without doubt, however, the inspiration of nature has had as great an effect upon this national development of patriotism as any system of beliefs handed down by tradition and studied in books. For it would be difficult to exaggerate the influence of climate and

country on character, and in no country in the world, at the present stage of civilisation, does a whole people live so close to nature and spend so much time in communing with it. The Japanese people love nature, and they have a love and sense of beauty about all things founded upon this closeness to nature. It would be idle to argue that centuries of intelligent study and admiration of the beauties of nature could fail to affect the character of the people. The sensitive fabric of the mind, of the soul, could not fail to have been deeply influenced by the constant contemplation of nature which has been going on for centuries. It is indispensable to realise this influence upon the national force, which is apparent everywhere. This love of nature and all that nature gives so bountifully has developed the Japanese along lines of true simplicity and naturalness. Artificiality is not respected and revered as in other countries. Japanese art is simple, with the simplicity of perfection; the Japanese national characteristic may be said to be a true, a simple love of nature. To them nature means, or, rather, has meant in the past, Japan, and undoubtedly this fact has to be taken into consideration in judging of Japanese patriotism.

So much for the nature of patriotism, its principal causes, and the methods by which patriotism is taught and preserved.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

But what has this patriotism of the Japanese done in the way of national improvement, and in what ways has it shown that it is a practical force and not a theoretical fancy? Time will only allow of a few instances being given from the many which present themselves to the student of Japanese progress.

The Restoration found Japan practically an agricultural country—there were few, if any, industries of importance. Even the taxes were paid in rice, and agriculturists were ranked far higher than merchants. History showed the Japanese, however, that it was very difficult to maintain a high standard of national greatness when the revenue of the land and the prosperity of the people depended absolutely upon the fall of rain or the hours of sunshine. For a small State such a condition is possible, although not enviable. For a State such as the Japanese were determined to make Japan, such a foundation was altogether too unstable. Besides this the rapid increase of the population, together with the increased luxury of living, showed the Japanese in a very unmistakable fashion that some adjustment was imperative. The soil of Japan is cultivated intensively, and although it was possible to augment to a certain extent the production, that would only result in a postponement of the settlement of the problem. And so the patriotic Japanese, in their intense love for their country and pride in its future, took the bull by the horns and proceeded to build up an industrial fabric to supplement the agricultural one. In England is to be seen the object-lesson which taught Japan both what to

copy and what to avoid. In England the development of industries came almost insensibly, on no organised plan, and with the industrial growth came agricultural decay. England became an industrial power of hitherto unheard-of importance, but she ceased to be in any degree self-supporting—the produce of the world has to feed her millions. The Japanese realised that the decay of agriculture was by no means the inevitable corollary of industrial growth—in fact, properly organised, the industries should assist agriculture, and *vice versa*.

DEVELOPING INDUSTRIES.

Besides the necessity, there was an additional reason to be found in the knowledge that industrial growth would add enormously to the power of the nation, not only in the Far East, but among European nations. It was recognised that industrial and commercial development was a much more sure guarantee of greatness than military power, and that the conquest of markets was more efficacious than the destruction of armies and navies. A difficult thing this, for the Restoration not only found Japan an agricultural country, but also under a feudal system. Such a system, wherever it exists, elevates the military classes and abases the merchant and trader. Now, in Japan, there is only one gauge—the extent of benefit which any individual, in whatever profession he may find himself, can bestow upon his country and his nation. The people of Japan plunged into the national and patriotic duty of developing the industries so successfully that to-day Japan stands as the greatest industrial nation of Asia. And the Japanese take the same pride in this as they used to take in their military achievements, and as they do in everything which advances the national progress, for Japan seeks the substance not the shadow of empire.

One of the results of this policy of encouraging industries was to add enormously to Japan's financial strength in the late war, since of the enormous sums spent in *matériel de guerre* at least 75 per cent. remained in the country, and, enriching the people, provided them with money available for reinvestment in the public bonds. Without the industrial backbone so thoroughly developed Japan's resources would have been far less efficiently organised. Thus patriotism in this instance brought an immediate and substantial reward.

The Japanese people have succeeded in establishing a sound industrial basis to their country, and have provided, within a remarkably few years, a solution for the problem of rapidly-increasing population.

CREATING A MERCANTILE MARINE.

To the Japanese it seemed the most natural and logical corollary to the growth of their industrial development that they should also provide the merchant vessels to carry the goods. Warned by the example of the United States, they avoided the mistake made by the Americans of developing their industries and export trade without having any

mercantile marine available. In this way an enormous amount of American money left, and still goes out of the country, in the shape of freight charges to foreign-owned vessels. Nothing shows the Japanese thoroughness to better advantage than the way in which they prepared their merchant service preparatory to acquiring the goods to load the vessels with. Visitors to Japan at the end of the nineteenth century must have seen the number of Japanese vessels lying in the harbours waiting for employment. Then it seemed to be a waste and a miscalculation, but time has shown that it was only foresight. Slowly, year by year, the proportion of the Japanese foreign trade carried by Japanese vessels grows larger, and a corresponding proportion of money stays in the country.

BUILDING JAPANESE SHIPS IN JAPAN.

And the Japanese thoroughness did not stop at the mere creation of the fleet. It developed the means of building the vessels, so that yet again Japanese capital might remain in Japanese hands rather than pass into those of the shipbuilders of the Clyde or the Thames. Whereas formerly the whole supply of new vessels of the great Japanese shipping companies was bought abroad, it is now doubtful whether there will be any so purchased. The shipbuilding yards of Japan have been developed up to the point where they can supply the needs of the Japanese merchants, and henceforth Japanese ships will be built in Japanese yards. This proficiency is not confined to the merchant vessels, for the same is true of the Government navy yards, where first-class warships are being constructed where but a short half-century ago sampans and small junks were the only craft thought of.

MAINTAINING AGRICULTURE.

In developing the country into an industrial manufacturing nation, both in order to set the national finances upon a stable basis and that Japan might play the great rôle which is her destiny among the nations of the world, agriculture was not neglected. Rather it was nurtured the more, forming as it does a valuable national asset. It would have been illogical for Japan if, while developing the great ideal of Japan for the Japanese, she had neglected her agriculture and ceased to be able to feed her own population. The national idea demanded that, however important the manufactures became, the food supply of the country should be able to cope with the increasing population. Not only could the agricultural output not go backward, it had to move forward with the nation's development.

The cultivated area of Japan is comparatively small, and owing to the natural conditions of the islands large increase is not possible. Therefore the Japanese turned their attention to the improvement of farming methods, to improved irrigation and fertilisation in order to secure an increased output. One great advantage which Japan possesses, besides a beneficent climate, is the fact that the farms are worked in small sections by the small farmers and their families. This enables greater

care to be paid to the crops, though, of course, it has also the disadvantage of the impossibility of using labour-saving machinery. Sixty per cent. of the whole population is employed in farming pursuits, and the farms being worked largely by manual labour, there is every opportunity for national impulse to inspire individual effort.

MAKING A COUNTRY SELF-SUPPORTING.

"Imagine," says one writer, "all the tillable acres of Japan as merged into one field. The centre perimeter of such a field could be skirted by a man in an automobile, travelling fifty miles an hour, in the period of eleven hours!" Small wonder, then, that the agriculturists of Japan are entitled to rank amongst the best patriots of that patriotic people! In one of the Emperor's poems occurs a verse in which he declares the tiller of his field in Japan is achieving for his nation equal glory with the soldier on the battlefield. Japanese patriotism, aided by the latest scientific methods, is a force which is able even to overcome all obstacles and produce on 19,000 square miles food for 45,000,000. It is in the spreading of the scientific methods and the latest methods of agriculture that the Japanese Government has been so successful, the farmers never lacking in enthusiasm. In the old times the farmers had as their duty the feeding of the military classes; now they have the larger duty of feeding an entire nation, which has increased by over ten million persons since the Restoration.

The House of Representatives, the elected representatives of the people, passed a law outlining a reform, a change in the very appearance of Japan, which was welcomed by the country. This was nothing less than a law for the adjustment of farm lands, and providing for the change of farm lots so as to allow of the more regular arrangement of holdings. The irregular boundaries and pathways between the various properties were to be simplified, and in this way the amount of land under cultivation was to be increased.

NATIONAL DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

In a country where patriotism and universal sacrifice for the welfare of the fatherland play the predominant part, it is inevitable that the question of national defence should be treated in a competent manner. Theoretically the army system of Japan is based upon conscription, but truly this is a case where the voice is the voice of voluntary service although the hand be the hands of conscription. From the age of seventeen until that of forty all male subjects are placed on the military rolls, and are liable for service. Concerning this Marquis Ito writes:—"Japanese subjects are of the elements that make up the Japanese Empire. They are to protect the existence, the independence, and the glory of the country. . . . Every male adult in the whole country shall be compelled, without distinction of class or family, to fulfil, in accordance with the provisions of law, his duty of serving in the army, that he may be incited to valour while his body undergoes

physical training, and that in this way the martial spirit of the country shall be maintained and secured from decline."

All subjects must also pay taxes, these being considered as "the contributive share of each subject to the public expenditure of the State. It is neither benevolence paid in response to exaction, nor a remuneration for certain favours which have been received upon a mutual understanding."

THE QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION.

Conscription is, in the minds of the British and Americans, indissolubly bound up with constraint, an impression strengthened by the disinclination of the conscripts on the European continent to serve their country in the ranks. In Japan there is none of that side of conscription. The Japanese look upon it as a privilege to be allowed to receive such training as will enable them to adequately defend Japan in all emergencies. Japanese conscription is rather a means of the selection of the fittest than a system to compel citizens to serve. Every Japanese knows it to be his duty as well as a highly prized privilege to serve his time in the army or the navy. There are none of the hundred and one drawbacks which too often mar the system of compulsory service. In Japan the duty of service would be felt more compulsory were there no conscription law and no regulations for calling up year by year those available for military service. And in this fact lies one of the greatest of all lessons for countries owning free institutions, and anxious to maintain their right of independent progress.

THE RIGHT TO BE AN EFFICIENT DEFENDER.

There is a duty which every citizen owes to his State which should lead him to desire the chance of fitting himself to defend his native soil. In conscription such as this there is no disgrace—no ignominy. Were the British Empire filled by such a recognition of the duty and privilege of citizenship, there would be small need of polemic discussions as to whether the country could or could not be invaded—there would be no doubt as to the security of the heart of the Empire. There is no doubt that it is the duty of all who see into the future clear-sightedly to urge the development of this patriotic spirit which lies latent in the breast of every citizen. Who would doubt that, in the case of invasion, all the manhood of the country would spring to arms to repel the menace? But surely the offer of amateur, untrained devotion is a much less thing than the readiness to become to the highest degree efficient whenever the call to service may come. Physically, the benefit would be enormous; morally, it would be no less, and the nation would reach its true level of complete self-confidence and strength. It is no alien idea which is suggested by the example of Japan; it is an instinct which requires to be called forth and developed along lines of practical patriotism. For in Japan

may be seen the ideal form of national service, a nation in arms, and educated to make the best use of those arms. It is not necessary to dwell upon technical details, intelligible only to the military or naval student; these follow of themselves provided the central idea, the national impulse, be right. When Great Britain shall have reached the point that every citizen feels it his duty and privilege to be trained for the defence, social and economic or military, of the Motherland, and is educated to understand the real significance of this service, the British nation will become a greater, saner, and more efficient people.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE SYSTEMATISED BY CONSCRIPTION.

The national army of Japan is an educated force, and each year sees the percentage of illiteracy sinking lower. National pride demands education, and thus the national privilege of conscription feels the benefit of a unanimous progressive force. The defence of Japan is the work of the nation, and it matters not whether the individual atom works for his country in the field or on the water—the same driving force is at the back of him and there can be no retrogressions. Japan's idea of the best means to secure the defence of the country is no new thing, but the growth of hundreds of years. Japan's military and naval greatness is the result of the nation's determination to be fitted to defend the country and to be able to secure its best interests. It is no sentiment of part of the people only, it is the whole nation undertaking a task which affects every unit of it, and of which each one is proud to bear his or her share. Universal service by all the people, systematised by conscription, is the foundation, with education, of Japan's army and navy.

THE FORCE OF A NATION OF CITIZENS.

Step by step the national development has led the Japanese nation to a point where it is quite justifiable for them to look with pride upon the progress their practical patriotism has enabled them to accomplish. Not only has Japan become one of the eight great Powers of the world, but she has successfully demonstrated that she is the one great Power which dominates Eastern Asia. The wonderful force lying in Japan's hands is not even yet properly realised, and there are unknown potentialities of which the other nations have not even a suspicion. But before very long, this nation, which is able to think out problems as thoroughly as any Oriental, and act upon the result of the thought as energetically as any Western race, will receive its full recognition in every branch of national life. The force which is possessed by a people efficient in every department of national life, and possessing the unique impulse of a sentient, practical patriotism and an undivided public opinion, is so unknown, so enormous, as to defy its measurement by any standards possessed by the Western world.

The Life-Blood of the Empire.

DAY by day the interest of every class in the adequate peopling of the Empire grows and becomes more insistent for real organisation. The Government does not share the general conviction that something must be done, and Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, in whose province the question of State-aid and help lies, does not apparently intend to take any real step towards securing a systematic flow of Imperial life-blood. This is regrettable, but the apathy or indifference of a Minister or of a Government cannot prevent the inevitable development of emigration to our overseas Dominions on lines which will become more and more systematised and more and more calculated to ensure that the right emigrants go to the right places. We hope and expect that there will soon be a serious movement on the part of all those who place Imperial matters before party politics to organise the existing bodies in conjunction with the Dominion Governments on a practical basis. If there is one thing certain in the whole question of Imperial emigration, it is that the Dominions are determined to have the flow of life-blood organised so that the greatest possible good shall result. We confess that we fail utterly to realise why the British Government does not desire this equally, and prefers to continue to spend millions on perpetuating poverty, rather than thousands to make life livable for hundreds of thousands.

COLONEL LAMB, Salvation Army Emigration Department.

DURING the past ten years the Salvation Army has become the largest and probably the best organised emigration agency in the world. The Army's form of government—highly centralised at its International Headquarters in London, and yet giving to its local territories the largest possible measure of self-government and responsibility—made its work in the emigration field almost a necessity, for it had at hand nearly all the machinery for a very pressing need.

During his giant scheme of investigation of conditions in these islands, which resulted in his book, "Darkest England and the Way Out," General Booth was led to the conviction upwards of twenty years ago that a scheme of organised emigration on a large scale was one of this country's most crying needs. He re-echoed Carlyle's call for "a free ferry" and the organisation of the unemployed. In those days emigration was a more haphazard thing even than now; and the people flocking unguided from these islands were settling in only in lands outside the Empire. Those who proposed settling in the Colonies were arriving un welcomed and unaided, even through those doors whose Governments, to a certain extent, encouraged immigration. The birth of his emigration department was the result. And it is interesting to note that this was amongst the first of the Army's movements into a sphere of social activities outside the range of labour that could be classed as "rescue" work. The General at that time had clearly in his mind two schemes—one for planting overseas Colonies on lines which to-day will bear the closest possible examination; the other for giving guidance to the worthy and industrious members of the working class, who by pressure at home were being drawn towards the emigration outlet. His intention was to inspire them with courage, to prepare their minds for conditions overseas, to guide them across the

ocean, and in the new land to meet, direct, cheer, and assist them.

NOT ONE PER CENT. DISAPPOINTED.

The Army, with its organisation all round the world, its workers in the home departments who have a personal knowledge of conditions overseas, and whose aim is not to paint glowing pictures, but to give a true account of light and shadow (with emphasis, if possible, upon the shadow), is working upon the right lines. The fact that not 1 per cent. of its 75,000 emigrants has proved disappointing or been disappointed as a settler speaks for itself.

All classes have flocked to the Army's emigration banner. Ships flying the Army flag at their mastheads have crossed the Atlantic; 75 per cent. of the passengers have paid their own fare; 60 per cent. have recorded themselves as belonging to the Church of England; 15 per cent. have been Salvationists; while all the other bodies have contributed to the balance. On those ships the saloon bar has been closed, while a labour bureau has taken its place, every worker going out under Army auspices having a guarantee of work. No anxious forebodings have added to the trials of the voyage, for every man has gone with a spring "from the ship's side to the job waiting for him."

Latterly weekly conducted parties to Canada have taken the place of occasional ship-loads, but the guarantee of work has ever been to the front.

INSURING AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

And the Army has faith in its own right hand, for during the past three years it has actually insured its passengers against unemployment and against the risks of their being sent to situations already filled.

The Army has had a varied experience in the recovery of its loans. In some instances it secures as

high as 85 per cent.; in others it falls as low as 10 per cent. But this very experience will be invaluable for future developments, and it may be that what cannot be got direct can be secured indirectly.

The problem before the Army is plain but immense. An outlet must be found for forty thousand widows, nearly all able-bodied, with 120,000 children, in receipt of outdoor relief, generally admitted to be quite inadequate. Thousands of those are ready to escape the bondage of crushing poverty and assured of being welcomed abroad. There is also a standing army of at least 500,000 workers suffering continually from under-employment, at least half of them ready and willing to emigrate; work and opportunities waiting for them across the seas; 1,500,000 single women in excess of the male population. Average earnings of working women about 7s. per week. In our Colonies the male population is in excess of the female by nearly 1,000,000. There are three hundred and fifty thousand unwanted children in Britain; half of them are at least eligible for emigration, while their present cost of maintenance is £10,000,000 per annum. I approve of the suggestion that the Council schools should train children for future emigration, and think that school-teachers, having presumably some knowledge of their pupils and their homes, could with advantage be used to pass boys of fourteen who are orphans, or who live in undesirable homes, into the proper emigration channels. These boys—the unwanted here and the needed in the Colonies—through lack of knowledge and lack of somebody to press their claims, would be likely to miss their opportunities and drift into channels of “blind alley” labour in this country.

MISUSE OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN'S ACT.

The Unemployed Workmen's Act could easily have been used to further the emigration of those who wanted to go. But it has simply been made to add to the congestion of towns, for the countryman, no matter how hard he is pressed, cannot hope to obtain emigration help till he has come into a city to add to the miserable congestion, and he himself and his family to serve an apprenticeship of at least twelve months' semi-starvation, for all the Local Government Board orders have applied to the larger towns.

No doubt the Liberal Party honestly believe that these islands can be so organised that they can support

in decent comfort at least double the population they now carry. The Unionist Party are at least theoretically more favourable to emigration, although presumably Tariff Reform would give more work at home. But both parties are now truly Imperial, and so we may reasonably expect them to agree to the treatment of this question outside the sphere of party politics. The State can best do this work by finding the money and leaving responsibility. A proposal put forward by General Booth some time ago has in it the right idea. “Set aside,” said the General, “ten millions of pounds—appoint a small commission whose business it would be to consider schemes put forward, and let the work be done, and grants and loans, free of interest, be made according to the scheme approved.”

JOHN BURNS AND EMIGRATION.

John Burns probably thinks the Army should be content to prepare people for Heaven and not for better conditions on earth. That is because Burns does not understand the Army, and fails to see that better conditions mean better *service*, and to the Salvationist that is nearly everything. Furthermore, the cheery optimism of the President of the Local Government Board is apt at times to lead him astray. Again, Burns is afraid of the Labour Party, and the Labour Party afraid of themselves in the Old Country, because it does not appear to be their policy to recognise the necessity or utility of emigration, and, perhaps, because their colleagues in the Colonies are not yet educated up to an immigration policy.

Courage is wanted at the offices of the Local Government Board. At a conservative estimate, thousands of Poor Law children could have been emigrated where only hundreds have gone abroad during the past three years. It is not that the officials are opposed to emigration; I believe a great change has come over the Local Government Board in recent years, and that the permanent official is really sympathetic to the idea of emigration. What is wanted now is encouragement. Let the Local Board of Guardians be *pushed* a little. A contribution of, say, one-third of the cost from the Central Funds would work wonders, for the average Board of Guardians is very susceptible on this score. Never was such waste of lands, opportunities, and human life. Surely the problem confronting the British race to-day is the UTILISATION OF THIS WASTE.

HAND-PICKED EMIGRANTS: T. W. SHEFFIELD.*

THE necessity for some system of selecting immigrants becomes more apparent every year. Many theories have been advanced and much said on this vital question, but so far no method has been adopted that will render any striking benefits to Canadian or British authorities. The difficulty of assimilating the relatively huge influx becomes appallingly apparent

when the numbers, as compared with the number of Canadians, is considered. During the last eleven years Canada has received nearly 2,110,000 immigrants, of whom approximately 820,000 were from the United Kingdom and 750,000 from the United States. Up to the close of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, the total was 1,714,326 for the decade. Since then nearly 400,000 more have arrived, divided equally between British and American immigrants. About

* Mr. Sheffield is Acting Commissioner in this country for British Saskatchewan.

65 per cent. of the immigrants arriving from the United States have been farmers, who, for the most part, have settled in the prairie provinces. Thirty-eight per cent. of the total number from the United States made entries for homesteads in the West. About 30 per cent. of the European arrivals were farmers or farm-labourers; while 25 per cent. were classed as general labourers, and nearly the same percentage as mechanics. The influx of negroes has totalled a little over 400, while 5,200 Hindus have come to Canada. Of the British immigrants approximately 500,000 have been English and Welsh, 150,000 Scotch, and about 45,000 Irish. Figures for other nationalities include Austro-Hungarian, 121,000; Italian, 63,817; Russian, 39,950; Swedish, 19,349; German, 21,146; French, 16,236; Norwegian, 13,798; Syrian, 5,223. Western Canada received some 300,000 more immigrants than the Eastern section; Saskatchewan and Alberta received more than half a million; Saskatchewan is taking 15 per cent. more than the latter province.

In some parts of the West the Canadian-born must be outnumbered two to one, and without any fixed policy for educating the new-comers.

OBJECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

The object and aim of any immigration scheme should be to give Canada the very best of the Old Country's surplus population, promoting amongst those of British birth a true sense of Canadian nationality, the main reason for this being that the newly-arrived Britisher on landing in Canada becomes endowed with the full rights of Canadian citizenship. He secures his vote by residing in any one province one year, and three months in one constituency, this being a special privilege accorded to all Britishers by the Canadian Government over all other nationalities entering Canada.

The selection and distribution of British new-comers (immigrants) throughout the Dominion calls for more careful consideration. The system, or policy, adopted involves a host of consequences—strategically, socially, and morally—which are vital to everyone throughout Canada. Many and varied are the schemes put forward from time to time dealing with immigration. Some are certainly theoretically excellent; others the work of unpractical people. Those who have made a study of the question know only too well the difficulties which exist in any scheme. The whole question is purely a business one after all, and must be conducted on commercial lines. A large industrial concern has its different heads of departments, all directly responsible to the general manager, who, in turn, is responsible to the president and directors; in the same manner it seems reasonable to expect that a similar organisation could be developed in each province, whereby the Commissioner of Immigration would control the different departments. This would, in turn, necessitate a simple classification system dealing with the specific requirements of each city, town, and village throughout the province. The classi-

fication should cover every opportunity for farm-labourers, dairymen, fishermen, skilled mechanics in all trades, small investors, openings for women, professions, and all branches of trade for British subjects.

The particular requirements of each city, town, village, or locality could be supplied by the Boards of Trade or other representative bodies, thus preventing any overlapping.

DUMPING PROCESS MUST STOP.

During 1909-10 £8,000 was paid in bonuses for agricultural and domestic servants, covering 9,813 men, 6,015 women, and 2,840 children. This sum was paid to 3,000 booking agents in the British Isles, a sum sufficient to pay several duly-appointed officials knowing Canadian conditions, and the class required to fill these conditions. The agent gets his bonus, the transaction is finished, he has no further interest in the person emigrating. With an efficient official the case is quite different; he is directly responsible to the Dominion, Provincial, and British Immigrating Departments as to the welfare of each immigrant. How is it to be expected that an agent in Leeds, England, should be in a position to give the slightest real advice when he has never even been educated to the different requirements of each province, let alone general conditions of the Dominion? It is, no doubt, a good business for an agent to hand a profusely-illustrated pamphlet to the intending emigrant, draw a rosy picture, say wages are £2 a day, get a commission on the railway and shipping fare, say "It's a glorious country—good-bye!" This is no imaginary conception of what takes place; it is done, more or less, hundreds of times a day by a not altogether intelligent class of booking agent.

THE EFFECT OF THIS SYSTEM.

Of course, there are exceptions, but they are in the minority. The first shock comes if, on landing, the new-comer finds there is no immediate opening for his particular training; he feels the loneliness, and instead of going into the smaller cities or rural districts which invariably require him, for some job or other, if he is at all adaptable, he seeks the larger cities, where competition is practically as keen as the city he came from in the Homeland.

The practice of allowing the class of agent alluded to to solicit immigration is, I believe, attributed to want of thought rather than want of heart on the part of those responsible, for there still exists a widespread belief in the Old Country that those who are unemployable at home will, as soon as their feet touch Canadian soil, become the wage-earners of any sum double what is paid at home. Now, this is where the objection to the agents' beautiful theory comes in. The unemployable at home is unemployable here. None has recognised more clearly than the King himself the evil of such misconducted immigration. "Let us take care," he said in his famous "Wake up, England!" speech, "that we give the overseas dominions only of the best." Words of sound advice

that should be printed in letters of gold on all literature sent to the general class of immigration agent alluded to, and every immigration society not having studied the question of their fellow-countrymen and Canada alike. The question is too complicated for any one commissioner to handle for this great Dominion, and it is reasonable to expect the Dominion Government will eventually appoint a Royal Commission of Immigration, with representatives from each provincial parliament, to confer and draw up a definite plan with the British authorities and trade interests for a more comprehensive scheme than the bonus system at present largely in vogue in Great Britain.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MUST AID THE WORK.

It would seem that the British Government has only just begun to understand the importance of the question of immigration; at the same time, it must be admitted, in spite of the lack of correct methods, there has been a great influx from Great Britain into Western Canada, which is a credit to the Canadian immigration authorities, especially when one considers that few, if any, are really acquainted with British as well as Canadian conditions. The time has come when the British authorities must give their best co-operation to the Canadian authorities, and not consider the question as one of simply getting rid of misfits and surplus population. It seems expedient that the British Government had much better spend money in assisting men who are willing to work, but find employment hard to get in Great Britain, to emigrate, rather than pay millions for the maintenance of poor-houses.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN.

The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the great timber and mineral lands of British Columbia, require the selecting process alluded to far more, perhaps, than the Eastern provinces; here the rules of the game of life are harder than in the Motherland or the East, and the man or woman who accepts the hardy climates, or allows the lure of the new provinces to tempt them, needs real British grit. There is the strenuous atmosphere of new-born cities, requiring brawn and muscle; they are not the places for the "corner man" nor the weak-hearted; there are new worlds here for a million of the most desirable of the middle classes to-day, and though they will find the West a fierce adversary, it will recognise the real Britisher, and although it means hard work, it means quicker and more generous rewards than anywhere else in the world. These are a few of the real truths that should be plainly set forth in immigration literature; it would bring out the best, and it is this class that can build up a strong Canada.

It is important that new-comers should be perfectly clear regarding where they are going, and the conditions of life, labour or business to which they propose to commit themselves before coming to Canada. Where they are educated more than at present in this respect

there will be no fear of glutting the labour market in excess of the prospective demand.

RURAL IMMIGRATION NEGLECTED.

A greater advance could be made if more particular prominence were given to the smaller growing cities and rural districts of the provinces in the literature sent out to the British Isles; at the same time more attention should be given to the country towns and rural districts of Great Britain. When this is done we shall get the sturdy classes of fifty years ago, and not until, for they seldom, if ever, come from the large cities. Immigration must keep pace with progress; one must not be allowed to overlap the other, otherwise it will lead to congestion, which is to be avoided at all costs. The most approved system will never quite eliminate the "misfits," but it will be reasonably admitted that a systematised method of selection will be instrumental in preventing hundreds from coming to this country belonging to the category of those who "won't fit in."

For those following agriculture the position is different, there being thousands of farmers in the Eastern and prairie provinces who cannot obtain sufficient labourers, and domestics are badly needed from coast to coast. It is well to bear in mind, population is not by any means the most accurate barometer of the prosperity of a country nor of a community; rather should it be gauged by a high standard of good citizenship. Canada is a new country, and as development proceeds will be ready for a million of the real, sturdy middle classes of Great Britain annually, but they must be told Canada is a rough and unpolished country for the tenderfoot and weak-hearted. Home living conditions and social life are quite different. This is a matter of cold fact, and people who have not a taste for hard work should not come. Canada takes into her arms men and women of many nations, but naturally prefers all the Britishers she can get. Ministers responsible realise that a gain of 85,000 to even 100,000 new-comers a year will take a long time to make a nation.

Australia is spending over £200,000 on immigration. Canada, through the Dominion and Provincial Governments, railways and public authorities, is spending even more. The Dominion Government expenditure for 1911-12 alone was £270,940—a sum totally inadequate to efficiently control the question of immigration, but the obligation also rests upon the Ministers of Great Britain; will they think out how best they can co-operate?

It is quite time the British Government faced the facts, abolishing the short-sighted policy of leaving the entire control of immigration to societies ever begging for funds, or leaving the question to incompetent agencies. A department should be organised by the Government for the better control of immigration, taking under its control every immigration society, enlisting their help, but at the same time directing their endeavours by well-thought-out rules, with

financial support lifting them beyond charitable management.

An immigration policy is something that has to be decided upon practical considerations. The most urgent need is to get the matter out of the theoretical stage to a definite system based upon the solid foundation of facts. It is greatly to be desired that the Dominion and Provincial Governments should reach common ground of action whereby Canada should be

peopled by desirable settlers from Great Britain. The question is a vital and severely practical one, and must be so regarded if it is to be dealt with successfully.

The system adopted calls for more careful selection and distribution of British new-comers (immigrants) throughout Canada; the question involves a host of consequences, strategically, socially and morally, all of which are vital in developing a strong and mighty Canada.

A SCHEME FOR CHILD EMIGRATION.

THE special Sub-Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, appointed on December 7th, 1911, to draw up details of a scheme of co-operation for submission to the Home Government and the Australian States, in order to further child emigration, has presented the following report:—The matter of child emigration is one containing issues of national and Imperial importance, and an experience extending now over many years enables the societies interested in emigration to state their opinions with much confidence. An intelligent and comprehensive scheme of child emigration can only be the outcome of co-operation between the Imperial Government, the Colonial Governments, and the emigration societies interested; and the time is now favourable for urging the Home Government and the Governments of New Zealand and the Australian States to seriously consider what is the best system by which a steady flow of child emigrants of both sexes can be ensured year by year, with due regard to the future welfare of the Empire.

To assist in formulating such a scheme of co-operation this Sub-Committee, after consulting the societies engaged for some years in the emigration of children, suggests the consideration of the following principles:—

1. Extended recognition by the Home Government of the Overseas Dominions as fields for the emigration of children of both sexes.

2. Extended provisions by the Governments of New Zealand and the Australian States for the reception, supervision, and after-care of approved child emigrants.

3. The establishment of receiving homes, and of farm homes or farm schools, with organised machinery for securing the welfare of the children from first selection in this country to final settlement in the Colony.

SUGGESTED DETAILS.

A.—Home Government to undertake—

1. To facilitate the emigration of suitable orphan, deserted and adopted children of both sexes now under the control of Poor Law Guardians, through approved emigration societies, by enabling the Guardians—

(a) To spend, where necessary, a larger sum per head than at present in and about emigration. In the metropolis this might rightly be made a charge on the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund;

(b) To pay a subsidy to the societies in proportion to the age of the child, which shall bear a

relation to the expense that would be incurred if the child were kept in this country till the age of fourteen, chargeable to the rates.

2. To modify the existing statutory requirements whereby the consent of the child has to be obtained in every case prior to emigration.

3. In the case of adopted children, where no appeal by parents has been lodged for twelve months subsequent to adoption, to extend to Poor Law Guardians as full powers over such children as they have at present over orphan and deserted children.

4. Through the officials of the Local Government Board to encourage throughout the Kingdom the emigration of Poor Law children as one of the best means of providing for their future.

B.—Australasian Governments to undertake—

1. To co-operate with the approved emigrating societies by giving free or assisted passages to children nominated by the homes or farm schools established in the States, or by their representatives in this country, and to provide free railway passes in the States.

2. To facilitate the provision of and staffing of suitable receiving homes at the ports of entry for the temporary reception of the children on arrival.

3. To provide land and give a money grant *per capita* towards maintenance and technical training where the emigrating society bears the capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, and stock, and the cost of paying the staff of teachers at farm schools or farm homes. Such a money grant to bear some relation to the cost of maintaining orphans when boarded out or in State orphanages.

4. To arrange for the periodical inspection of all homes and farm schools established for children up to the age of fourteen; to furnish reports thereon to the Home Government; and to secure that the education and training are such as have been authorised by the Home and Colonial Governments.

The Sub-Committee further suggests that when the draft scheme shall have been agreed to by the Committee, it should be forwarded to the High Commissioner for New Zealand and to the Agents-General of the Australian States for their remarks. The Sub-Committee has reason to believe that such a course would be welcomed, and that it would lead in some cases to the scheme being forwarded to their Governments with a strong request for its favourable consideration.

The Voice of Their Masters.

THE UNMASKING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

"THE time has arrived when all these matters should form the subject of a searching Inquiry before a Commission or Committee composed of members **independent in every way of the shipping interest**, but at which the various representatives of the different sections of shipping should be invited to submit their respective views."—CAPTAIN HAMPTON'S *Reservation to Report of Advisory Committee.*

IN recent issues we have pointed out that the Board of Trade Marine Department might as well have been at the bottom of the sea for any good it does or can do, and we have shown that the whole of the business of the department is in the hands of shipowners or those dependent upon them. The Advisory Committee, of which Mr. Buxton says that it "has done very good service indeed to the Board of Trade and the country at large, and has shown how well qualified it was to deal with these questions," is to all intents and purposes a close corporation of shipowners. The secret meetings do not allow of any real chance to the honest minority, even although these minority members are the nearest approach to public opinion and guardians of public interests. We can quite well understand that the Rt. Hon. A. M. Carlisle signed a report he did not approve of. The overwhelming weight of the majority was too much for him. And so matters have gone on, the shipowning majority imposing its will upon the Board of Trade and drawing up its regulations for shipping,

A BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC INTERESTS.

We do not hesitate to say that no more scandalous betrayal of public interests has ever come to light. Gradually the Government Department ostensibly entrusted with the control of British shipping has handed this control over to the most interested parties—financially and commercially interested. And yet the greatness of the British Empire has been built up by the mercantile marine, and much of her wealth is due to it to-day. Are we to remain quiescent when we see this glorious source of greatness bound and prostituted to the wishes or good pleasure of a coterie of shipowners? The various concessions which the Board of Trade has made from time to time to the Shipping Federation, which are too long to deal with here, indicate clearly enough the trend of affairs. But the Advisory Committee was the masterpiece, since it gave absolute control with a semblance of technical representation. With its advent the Board of Trade Marine Department ceased to be of any importance

whatever, even in theory. They had sold the pass to the enemy, and to-day they dare not do anything save exert every effort to whitewash everybody concerned.

HELPLESS BEFORE THE SHIPOWNERS.

To blame the shipowners would only be to prepare a rod for their own backs; to confess that they were doing nothing to safeguard the real interests of British shipping would be to lay themselves open to impeachment. Therefore, Lord Mersey's Court of Inquiry whitewashed all and sundry, save only Captain Lord, who, however, is still at large, although ironically, no doubt, the Board of Trade has notified those concerned that those guilty of a crime such as his are punishable by two years' imprisonment! But it was not thought that Lord Mersey's decision and report went far enough to give the shipowner security from reform or improvements tending to safety at sea, but costing money. And so the Advisory Committee, that packed jury of shipowning interests, was supposed to bring out its report, leaving matters just as they were before. The Bulkhead Committee and the Lifeboat Committee were to follow suit, and then, public interest having waned, nothing would have been done.

INDEPENDENT CONDEMNATION FROM WITHIN.

But for once the Board of Trade's masters reckoned without their host, and the very act of publication showed how worthless the report really was. All the independent members, the usually inarticulate minority, signed with reservations, and Captain Hampton, Ex-Chairman of the Merchant Service Guild, a seaman of fifty years' experience, penned a reservation which disposed once and for all of any possible pretence on the part of the Board of Trade as to who were their masters and what value a practical seaman put upon the disinterestedness of the Advisory Committee. Before quoting the most striking points of Captain Hampton's reservation, we would point out that the only shipowning member who inserted a

reservation was one who was evidently anxious lest increased boats should interfere with the necessary "facilities for coaling and handling cargo." It would thus seem that even the most apparently humane actions of these masters of British shipping cannot be free from the trail of the serpent.

CAPTAIN HAMPSON'S RESERVATIONS.

The more important parts of Captain Hampson's report are given herewith:—

"I have signed the Report subject to the reservation that I do not by any means approve of the whole of its contents, and I am of opinion that it is sadly lacking in practical value as regards safety of life at sea. I do not think that the Report in any way covers the ground, and I am strongly of opinion, after attending the whole of the proceedings of the Committee and its sub-committees, that the time has arrived when all these matters should form the subject of a searching inquiry before a Commission or Committee composed of members independent in every way of the shipping interest, but at which the various representatives of the different sections of shipping should be invited to submit their respective views.

AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL COMMISSION.

"Whilst I most heartily approve of international negotiations which, I understand, are now proceeding, I trust that the President of the Board of Trade will now advise that a Committee or Commission of Inquiry of a national character be at once formed for adequate consideration, not only of the Reports of the Court of Inquiry and of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, but of other matters which are not contained in these Reports, but which, nevertheless, may have a direct bearing on the subject. From the manner in which the Report is drawn I fear that it will be very difficult to act upon it in taking any really effective steps in bringing about those reforms in connection with safety of life at sea which are urgently demanded.

BOAT ACCOMMODATION AND FIRE.

"It has been urged as against carrying sufficient boat capacity for the whole of those on board a ship, both crew and passengers, that it would be impossible to provide this in the case of vessels carrying a great number of passengers. But I do not think the difficulties are so great as could not be surmounted. In connection with this point it is an essential feature that the danger of fire has only been casually mentioned and not considered. It is not referred to in any way in the Report. There is not a shadow of doubt that the present regulations and appliances for extinguishing fires on merchant ships are miserably inadequate and inefficient. It is in a case of fire that boating capacity for every soul on board would be necessary, and this is a matter which requires urgent consideration.

SHIPS NOW GO TO SEA WITHOUT INSPECTION.

"It is even more imperative that there should be efficient and periodical inspection and supervision by

officials of the Board of Trade who have had long practical experience at sea, and thereby possess that knowledge of such matters without which any form of inspection or supervision of the kind would be valueless. At the present time, in most cases, merchant ships proceed to sea without any inspection of the kind whatever, and it has been proved before the Committee that where the life-saving appliances of passenger vessels have been inspected, the inspection has been carried on by officials who have had no practical experience in these matters.

RESPONSIBILITY NOT TO BE SHIRKED.

"Further, it is obvious that, in all cases, in addition to her various life-saving appliances, the navigational equipment of a ship in the way of charts, compasses, ship's logs, lead-line, and the like should be carefully inspected by a Board of Trade surveyor whose seafaring experience has been such as to give him expert knowledge of these essentials to the safety of a ship and her passengers and crew. At present no such inspections are carried on, and naturally passengers and crews are constantly exposed to the gravest dangers. There is no reason whatever why such inspections cannot be carried out, except on the ground that the nautical staff of the Board of Trade is hopelessly inadequate. This is a serious and dangerous admission, which could most easily and effectually be remedied. It is urged by the Board of Trade that responsibility for safety of life at sea does not rest so much upon them as upon shipowners and shipmasters; but the time has arrived when they should most certainly take over the first responsibility in this direction, and the provision of a proper supply of nautical surveyors would then be a great protection to merchant shipmasters, who, in so many cases, are helpless simply because every item of the expense which they may suggest is brought under the close and, oftentimes, unreasonably criticism of their employers.

IF ONE LIFE IS LOST, LEGISLATION IS JUSTIFIED.

"Undue importance has been given to the case of passenger-carrying vessels. The safety of ordinary cargo ships and the lives of their crews is just as important, and the time has arrived when, as I cannot too strongly assert, all ships should be properly surveyed and inspected by the Board of Trade for the protection of life as far as possible. Passenger and cargo vessels alike should be subjected to compulsory surveys periodically, not at the hands of classification or other societies, but by Board of Trade officials, who should be given the fullest powers in this way. Surveys carried out by classification societies are in no sense adequate, for usually they mean that life-saving appliances and such-like are never surveyed at all. If only one life at sea is lost through a preventable cause, then it is quite sufficient to justify legislation, which would most certainly ensue if similar loss of life arose ashore.

AS WE WERE BEFORE THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

"The Report is to the effect that the existing scale in regard to the stability and sea-going qualities of the ship it elf and to the carriage of the boats required which has been in vogue for the last twenty years are 'adequate for all ordinary emergencies.' Therefore from this we are left exactly as we were before the *Titanic* disaster. Such an opinion is indicative of the worthlessness of the trouble, time, and labour expended in the deliberations of the Committee.

THE REPORT ROPELESSLY INADEQUATE.

"Under the law as it stands, it is open for a similar ship to the *Titanic* to proceed to sea with a certificated master and one certificated officer only. In the interests of safety and efficient manning, it is high time that a proper and adequate scale was framed and laid down by the Legislature. No matter how big the tonnage of a merchant ship may be, there is nothing incumbent upon her as regards her carrying a proper supply of certificated and responsible officers. According to Recommendation 30 of the Report of the Manning of Merchant Ships Committee (1896), 'a ship is in an unseaworthy state when she leaves port without certificated officers or with her responsible officers unfitted for their duty by reason of prolonged overwork.' The Manning of Merchant Ships Committee therefore recommend that vessels of 500 tons gross and over should have two mates, and of 2,000 tons and over three mates. No steps whatever have been taken by the Board of Trade in enforcing these recommendations, although the Manning of Merchant Ships Committee stated that they 'urgently demanded legislation.' The present Report as it stands is, in my opinion, hopelessly inadequate in this respect.

THEORY, NOT PRACTICE.

"Many of the troubles which now exist in the service are due to the fact that it is dealt with in a theoretical instead of a thoroughly practical way. It is essential that those familiar with active seafaring in all its branches, whether on the quarter-deck, in the engine room, or in the fore-castle, should be invited to serve and should figure far stronger, numerically speaking, than is usually permitted by the Board of Trade."

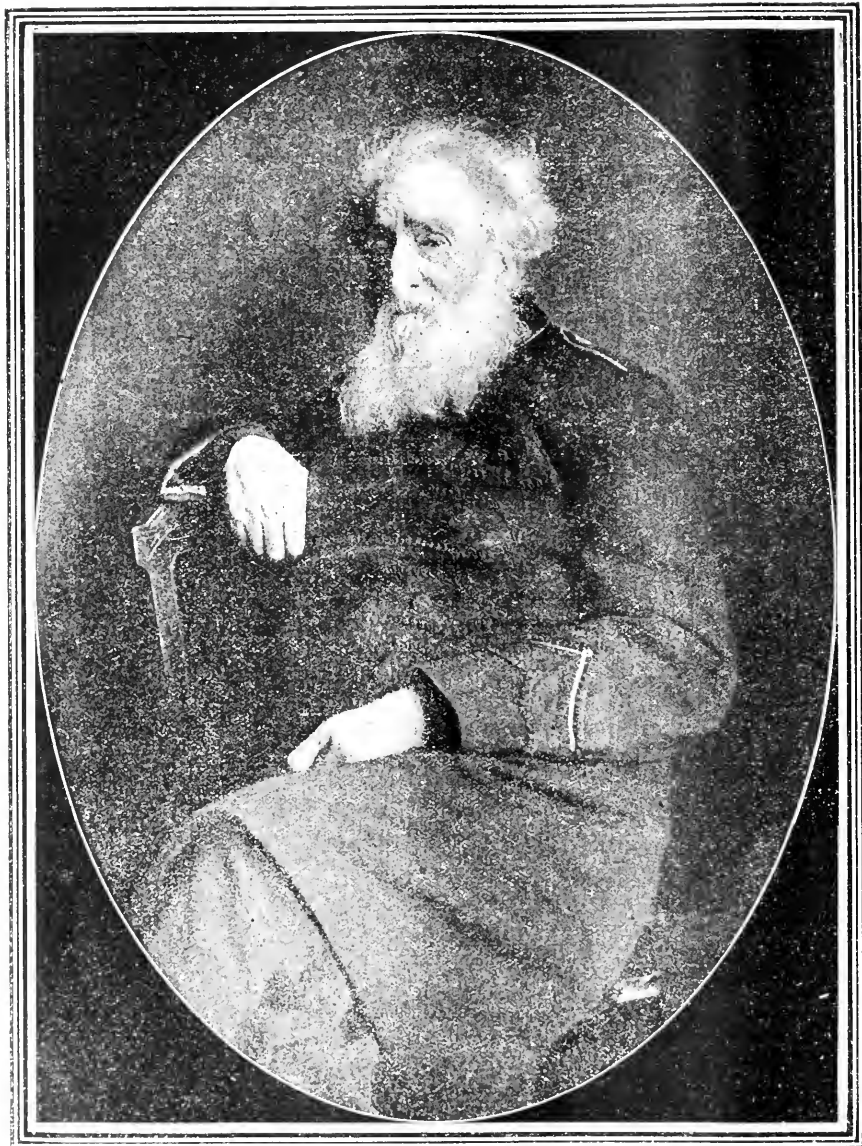
SWEEP AWAY THIS NATIONAL DISGRACE!

It would be most difficult to imagine a more damning criticism of the Board of Trade and the Advisory Committee, and it gains most decidedly from the fact that it comes from one who is a member of the

Advisory Committee, who speaks what he knows. Surely no more is needed? The existing state of things must be swept away and the country saved from a national disgrace. Too long we have allowed this special branch of national life to be dominated by those who are specially interested in its material side. The foundation of British liberties is the jury system, which ensures that a man shall not be condemned save on the verdict of twelve citizens specially selected as having no interest in the case. We may not condemn a man to death without an impartial jury, but the Board of Trade can condemn thousands to death by handing the mercantile marine over to a packed jury of men who care more for cargo than lives, and would rather risk lives of crews and passengers than risk dividends. Such a state of affairs is not only disgraceful, it also strikes at the root of Britain's greatness.

LET THE NATION SPEAK.

Let us have done with pretence. "There is in practice no such thing as a Board of Trade . . . nothing remains but a Minister, whose principal functions are executive, and who in no sense represents a board. That being so, it can hardly be expected that the opinions of the Department as a Consultative Department should carry the same weight as they originally did." This is no new opinion, since it was expressed in 1864 by Mr. J. Booth, then Chief Secretary to the Board of Trade. And who will dare say that things have altered for the better to-day? A glance at the evidence of the Board of Trade officials at the *Titanic* Inquiry can leave no doubt on that point. And yet these officials are not only intrusted with the carrying out of such laws as the Merchant Shipping Act (1906), but are, under one of its clauses, empowered at any time to suspend the operation of every section of the Merchant Shipping Acts, as well as of every regulation made in accordance with these Acts. In other words, to-day, if the shipowning interests desire it, and instruct the Marine Department of the Board of Trade to that effect, all the shipping laws are so much waste paper. And upon this solid basis is the mercantile marine of the Empire, those arteries of Empire, founded. No thinking man or woman can fail to realise that something must be done and that no half measures are possible. The betrayal of the Empire is too great, too bare-faced, to brook delay or palliation. Let the nation speak on a national question and sweep away the jumble of vested interests and bureaucratic anachronism which to-day masquerades as the Board of Trade Marine Department.



THE LATE GENERAL BOOTH.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS,

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

WOMAN'S "MISSION."

MR. A. MAURICE LOW contributes to the August issue of the *North American Review* an article on the "Mission" of Woman.

A PASSIONATE DEMAND.

"Let woman remain in her proper sphere!" That is the crushing answer of the opponent of woman suffrage, writes Mr. Low. "Woman's sphere is the home and family. A woman fulfils her highest mission when she is wife and mother," and further argument is closed. The fact is, replies Mr. Low, the demand of women is new, and to the ignorant everything that is new is dangerous. There are only two relations which woman can occupy to man. She can be his wife and the mother of his children, as in primitive times; and she can be his intellectual equal. There is no middle ground. The intimate relation between man and woman makes it impossible for man morally or intellectually to advance and woman to stand still. Man has brought woman to his own level. Women have now reached that stage when they no longer regard motherhood as their only function. There is no revolt against sex, but there is a passionate demand on the part of woman to be recognised, within her own limitations, as man's equal, and not as his inferior based solely upon the fact of sex.

WHAT MAN OWES TO WOMAN.

The demand for the ballot, Mr. Low explains, is only incidental to the breaking down of the artificial relation existing between the two sexes. As a result of women's intellectual emancipation the birth-rate may possibly fall, because women will marry later and more rationally. The children will then be more virile and more intellectual, and quality is more desirable than quantity:—

Is not the character of a race determined by the intellectuality of the mother? Is not the higher level of civilisation, in a large measure at least, the result of the partial emancipation of woman, and the modification of the old relation between the sexes? . . . Equality will not destroy woman's capacity for child-bearing, nor prevent her performing her part as a mother; it will, however, make her a better and more intelligent wife and mother. . . . It will not make man the weaker sex. It will place man and woman on a level.

Mr. Low concludes:—

Battle as we may against progress, we cannot delay it. Progress demands that woman be regarded, not as man's toy or chattel or inferior, or simply the female of the race, but as his equal and companion in the largest and truest sense. That companionship will come only when the tradition of inferiority is broken down, and men and women meet on common ground—despite the accident of sex.

EQUALITY IN MARRIAGE.

THE August number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* contains an article, by M. G. Chastand, on Women and Marriage in Switzerland and in France, from the civil, the moral, and the religious point of view.

A FAMILY REPUBLIC.

The writer explains how Switzerland has revised and modified the chapters of the civil code concerning marriage. In the new code, which came into force in January of the present year, the word "obedience" has been deleted, and the writer hopes France will soon follow the example of Switzerland in this important particular. The new chapter on the Rights of the Family and treating of marriage rests upon a really democratic conception. Conjugal union, represented by the wife and her husband, is no longer an absolute monarchy under the government or, rather, under the despotism of the husband, but a family republic, a mutual association founded on common agreement. In this union the wife owes her husband, according to her strength, aid and counsel in view of the common prosperity of the *ménage* which she directs. Thus the law now recognises the right of the wife to give counsel to her former lord and master—a remarkable innovation. She has now an equal share in paternal power. Husband and wife henceforth share equally the direction of the education and religious instruction of their children, and a child has the right at the age of sixteen to choose the religious confession which he or she prefers to adopt.



Voter for Women.]

A Three-Headed Monster.

The women's enemy is not merely the Government, but a coalition monster whose three heads are those of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Lloyd George.

[London.]

CHRIST *v.* PAUL AND PETER.

The liturgy, too, has been revised in harmony with the Christian conscience of the twentieth century. Pasteur Paul Vallotton, of Lausanne, who has prepared a new marriage liturgy, points out how Christ, in speaking of marriage, never says a word about the subordination of the wife. He is always full of respect and deference, and even indulgence towards women. The liturgies which proclaim the duty of the wife's submission to her husband merely corroborate the doctrines of the apostles Paul and Peter, and not the teaching of Christ.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE most important article in the *Windsor Magazine* for September is that by Miss Alice Stronach on Woman's Work in Social Settlements.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK.

Miss Stronach quotes Canon Barnett's saying that "a settlement's distinguishing feature is the absence of programme, and the presence of men and women who recognise the obligations of citizenship." An American settlement offers as a definition of such colonies "a group of men and women who choose to live in the less favoured districts of our cities, that they and their neighbours may share what is best in their lives." One feature seems essential, adds Miss Stronach—"the settlers should be founders of a home in the midst of those whom they desire to befriend—a home in the back blocks of our great cities." While the settlement idea was originated by men, it is largely to women that it owes its later development. The care of children and the nursing of the sick form a large part of the work, and in all ages the greater share in the training of children and sick-nursing has been done by women. Other work includes the institution or management of benefit societies, savings-banks, juvenile labour exchanges, school clubs, health societies, district nurses, dispensaries, play centres, holiday schools, clubs for girls, etc.

HOW THE IDEA HAS SPREAD.

To enumerate all the settlements founded and run entirely by women in London and in our provincial cities would be no easy task. The article deals with women's settlements in London only. The pioneer is the Women's University Settlement in Nelson Square, Southwark, founded about twenty-five years ago. The students of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, have a settlement at Lambeth, the Cheltenham College students and the Oxford House ladies work in Bethnal Green, the Presbyterians are in the East India Dock Road, the Congregationalists are at Canning Town, the Wesleyans are at Bermondsey, and the Catholics are in several districts in East London. Another important settlement where men and women work side by side is Browning Hall, Walworth. In addition, there are settlements provided by girls of high schools. Of settlements which are really modernised sisterhoods,

the College of Grey Ladies, with whom the Brown Ladies recently joined forces, is the best known. At Highbury another group of Church women have formed a settlement.

About fourteen years ago Miss Honor Morten started a centre for social work in the Nile Street district, but the little settlement is now only a memory. Here, however, the pioneer school nurse began the work, which has resulted in the school nurse becoming a permanent institution in poorer schools. Of the other London settlements mention may be made of the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Tavistock Place, inspired by the imagination of Mrs. Humphry Ward. In the luxurious hostel of this settlement residence is only permitted to men, although it has been stated that the greater share of the work is done by women. Almost everywhere in London the woman's settlement exists, and from London the movement has spread to the provinces—Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNIONS IN FRANCE.

In the August number of the *Revue Générale* A. Pawlowski has an article, "Women's Trade Unions in France."

In 1908, according to statistics, 116,652 women had joined professional syndicates or trade unions. Of this number only a very small proportion belonged to unions for women alone. Since the number of women earning their living in 1906 amounted to nearly five millions, the proportion of women who have joined trade unions is remarkably small. The French working women, says the writer, are still very ignorant as to their rights and their interests.

THE SOUL OF THE MOVEMENT.

Under the law of 1884, Père Du Lac founded in 1892 a mixed women's trade union, composed of workers and employers. But the soul of the movement has been Mme. L. Rochebillard. She repudiated the mixed union of workers and employers, except the small employers with less than five workers, realising that the interests of the small employers were not very different from those of their girl-workers, whereas the interests of the large employers are naturally very different from those of their employées. At Lyons she founded trade unions of needlewomen and of women silk-workers, with happy results. Other provincial cities followed her example, and in Paris various unions were created. They were mostly of the Catholic denomination, only a few being undenominational, but the aims of all of them are professional, economic, and social and moral. Those connected with the Confederation of Labour believe in a class struggle which will bring about the emancipation of the workers; the free associations desire to establish an understanding between capital and labour.

COUNTERACTING SWEATING.

All action of the women's unions being strictly professional, courses of training, educational and

technical, are organised by them. At the present moment the women's unions of Lyons have seventy-eight teachers, who give instruction in commercial and industrial subjects. All the unions have employment bureaux, and the free unions give legal advice to members. To counteract sweating, co-operative institutions of production have been created. In 1908 the Syndicat Blondelu, the first co-operative institution of production in Paris organised by women, was founded. So far it has answered pretty well. At Grenoble the glove-workers have adopted a similar plan; and elsewhere the same method has been taken up. The co-operative idea has even been extended to the purchase of materials. The trade union buys needles, thread, etc., wholesale, and retails them to the workers at cost price.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

But the women's trade unions have not lost sight of the fact that all their institutions merely constitute palliatives. Suitable legislation alone can improve their condition, especially that of the home-workers. While the unions belonging to the Confederation of Labour reject Parliamentary intervention, those grouped under the Catholic banner approve of State intervention to aid by social laws the efforts of the unions. Three bills are before Parliament to establish a minimum wage. The unions all agree with the principle, but they complain that home-workers are not sufficiently taken into account. Coupled with the question of the minimum wage is that of the hours of labour. Twelve to fourteen hours a day is quite a usual thing. Some groups have tried to get the week limited to sixty hours; others demand the English week (the Saturday half-holiday), arguing that their Sunday is practically devoted to household duties, which is not the case with men.

Mutual aid is much more encouraged in women's unions than in those composed of men. Père Du Lac introduced the system, and Mlle. Rochebillard developed it. In the matter of maternity benefit, however, France is very much behindhand. Parliament ought to take up the question of helping and protecting the mother, and the friendly societies should include maternity benefit in their schemes. *Crèches*, too, are badly needed.

WOMEN'S RESTAURANTS IN PARIS.

Writing in the *Correspondant* of August 10, Abbé J. de Maistre describes the Women's Restaurants of Paris.

THE RÉCHAUD.

Thousands and thousands of working people invade Paris every day to go to their work, a very large number of them being young girls employed in shops, offices, or factories. The Abbé, who is full of sympathy for the poor girls whose wages do not permit them to enter an ordinary restaurant, tells how he has seen them partaking of their miserable lunch, seated on a bench

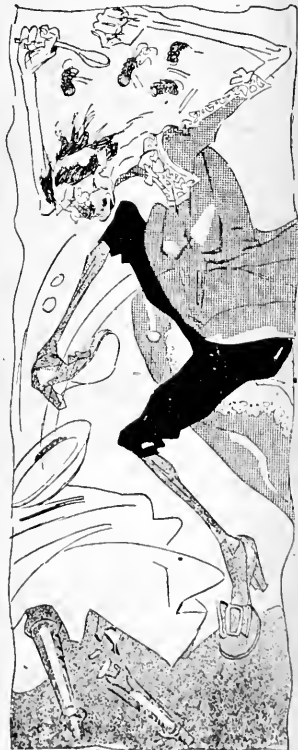
in a public garden or sheltering in a doorway, and he realises with others how these girls are thus exposed to all sorts of dangers. Christian charity has made an effort to supply the wants of these people by founding *réchauds* and restaurants for women only.

The *réchaud* consists of a room furnished with tables and seats, utensils, gas-warmers, and water. The customer pays ten centimes, for which she has the use of the gas and the utensils to warm her food, and before leaving she must wash what utensils she has used.

A few *réchauds* sell vegetables and sweets, and even tea or coffee, but on no condition may they sell wine.

MEALS À LA CARTE.

The tired girl who patronises the *réchaud* has to prepare her food and clear everything away, while her meal is often insufficient and unappetising, and these are serious drawbacks to workers with long hours. The Abbé, therefore, recommends restaurants. Some of those established for women serve meals at fixed



[Kladneratsch.]

[Berlin.]

THE STARVING SUFFRAGETTE: "I will not eat my soup—no, I will not eat my soup!"

prices, but here the choice of dishes is apt to be limited. He therefore advocates such restaurants as that founded by Père Du Lac, the first restaurant for young girls established in Paris. He also names the restaurant Stanislas at the Palais-Royal founded in honour of Père Du Lac. Opened two years ago, in the first year it served 40,000 meals, and in the second

60,000. It requires capital and is probably more costly to run than the *réchaud*. But both the restaurant and the *réchaud* pay their way when they are well managed. Four restaurants for women now exist, and in them 2,500 to 2,800 meals a day can be served. In choosing a locality it is necessary to select one where a large number of customers is likely to be found—young girls whose homes are at some distance away; to avoid starting a restaurant near another of the same type; and to see that the place is light and easy to clean, and that the installation is simple, and such as will make perfect cleanliness easily possible. Cleanliness should be the only luxury permitted. Adjoining the dining-room there must always be a waiting-room, provided with good papers and interesting periodicals, books, and convenience for writing.

AN ORTHODOX MOTHER SPEAKS OUT AT LAST.

MUCH significance attaches to the paper contributed by Mrs. Huth Jackson to the *National Review* on "Modern Science and Eternal Truths." She speaks from the standpoint of the Incarnation, and of one who venerates the Mother of Our Lord. She scorns the "extremely ugly and rather futile development" known as feminism, but she says: "The time has now come when women, and the best of them, must say what they have come to think on marriage, child-birth, and the regularisation of the family." She says that on the whole the position of women till the Christian era was a fairly comfortable one, but the Apostle Paul inaugurated an entirely different status for the female sex. The Catholic Church did, however, take Our Lady as the model of all human perfection. Protestantism made matters worse. A lower ideal of women than that possessed by men like John Knox and Martin Luther can scarcely be imagined. Mrs. Jackson admits that the feminist movement has the excuse that the better class of women have been cowardly. The best women in Europe, she says, think that women are the links between man and God, physically to be more sheltered, more tended than they ever have been, and not merely kept under lock and key. In the course of her wide experience, Mrs. Jackson says she has not met more than two dozen women who, when happily married, did not want to have children. The rare exceptions were all neurotic, useless types, and for the sake of the rare one was thankful they did not have children. The writer does not hesitate to go on to say:

Chastity is not merely a matter of marriage. Human beings can live just as degraded and revolting lives with their legitimate mates as were ever lived in any house of ill-fame.

But to return to my question: What do the best women think about bearing children? They think that it is a matter to be settled between each couple of parents for themselves; that they must deliberately think out whether they want few children or several, and at what periods; and that they must so live as to give those children the best chance of coming into the world under the most satisfactory conditions. Whenever I am in Germany it always strikes me as the happiest country in Europe

—and I believe one of the reasons is because this point of view is more or less universally accepted in all classes, and children are so loved and wanted.

MARRIED COLLABORATORS.

IN the August number of the *Book Monthly* there is an article on Married Collaborators by Mr. C. E. Lawrence.

Among the wedded in life and letters are included



[Mucha.]

[Warsaw.]

A Polish View of the British Suffragettes.

Coralie Stanton and Heath Hosken, Mr. and Mrs. Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, all writers of fiction. A man's world and a woman's are quite distinct and different, and nothing can alter it, according to Mr. Lawrence. Some of the finest heroines, he maintains, have been created by men, but he is not so sure that women have, generally speaking, been so successful with their masculine characters. Taking the rank and file of novelists to-day, he thinks it is safe to say that a man's woman and a woman's man are not so living and real as a man's man and a woman's woman. What man—in a book—could dress a woman properly? Is not this one instance of the limitations of unassisted man in his novel-writing? Woman, however, is, as a general rule, less adequate than man in depicting her heroes.

The fact is that in the multitude of cases a man's or a woman's view of the world is only partial—which suggests that what is lacking can be supplied by the complementary opposite. This, it is shown, is a complete justification of the collaboration of literary married people. Together they can build the plot, settle the characters, plan the situations, etc., but when they come to the particular it is *she* who must look after the women and *he* who must look after the men. Since everyone cannot join in such a partnership, the writer thinks it would be well if more revision and criticism of a man's work by a woman, and *vice versa*, were practised. Nevertheless, literary union is not necessarily everything. Many novels written under these conditions have considerable defects.

OUR CHIEF ORATORS.

MR. F. E. SMITH UPON HIS COMPEERS.

IN the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., discusses the Parliamentary oratory of to-day. He dissents from the current talk about the decay of Parliamentary eloquence. He thinks there are a certain number of Members now who could have conformed with striking and even brilliant success to the Parliamentary standards of fifty years ago.

MR. BALFOUR.

Nothing would persuade Mr. Smith that there has ever been a time in the history of the House of Commons in which Mr. Balfour would not have reached his present ascendancy:—

Many people can speak better. I have never heard any one who can think aloud so brilliantly, so spontaneously, and so conclusively. I have heard him rise to speak on vital occasions where it was certain that every word, reported exactly as he uttered it, would be read and re-read by hundreds of thousands, with no notes except such as he had hurriedly scribbled on an envelope during the progress of the debate. Often his speech as delivered has produced a great impression, sometimes an extraordinary impression, but I have never heard Mr. Balfour speak without reading his speech with a wonder infinitely greater; for its structure, its logical evolution, and its penetrating subtlety of thought always supply elements which help him very little at the moment just because it is not possible instantly to appreciate, while listening to him, their amazing excellence.

MR. ASQUITH.

Of the present Prime Minister Mr. F. E. Smith says:—

He can confine his remarks within reasonable compass simply because he possesses the gift of never saying a word too much; he always has at his command not merely the appropriate but the inevitable word; and it is therefore never necessary for him to use two words where one would express his meaning. Whether he has prepared his speech or whether he is speaking extempore, the one word is always swiftly available. He produces, wherever and whenever he wants them, an endless succession of perfectly coined sentences conceived with unmatched felicity, and delivered without hesitation in a parliamentary style which is at once the envy and the despair of imitators. He never perhaps takes a point very subtle, very recondit, very obviously out of the reach of the ordinary member of the House of Commons.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Smith's tribute to his present chief is certainly not lacking in generosity:—

Mr. Bonar Law employs methods of preparation which are, so far as I know, unique. In his most carefully prepared speeches he makes no notes, but formulates in his mind the sequence of his argument in the very words in which it is to be expressed, and then by a series of mental rehearsals makes himself as much master of the whole speech as if he read it from a manuscript on the table. It might have been supposed that such a method of preparation would have imposed an almost intolerable mental strain, but it appears to cause Mr. Bonar Law neither trouble nor anxiety. Mr. Bonar Law's style as a speaker is peculiar to himself. He is simple, perspicuous, and extremely cogent. Very few Latin words overload his sentences. Indeed, his style and diction resemble those of the late Mr. Bright. He possesses a pungency and a degree of combative brilliancy.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Smith speaks with more reserve. Mr. Lloyd George, he says, is undoubtedly a speaker of extraordinary variety, flair, and plausibility. He has three wholly distinct styles of speech. The first is that of Limehouse, the second that of the House of Commons in an excited debate, the third that of the House of Commons when he is concerned in forwarding business and conciliating critics:—

His cleverness and address in the third method are beyond all praise. He thanks his opponents for their assistance, he compliments them upon their public spirit, he accepts their co-operation with gratitude, and the whole proceeding is conducted with an ingratiating *bonhomie* which, at its best, is extraordinarily clever, if at its worst it recalls the emollient properties of highly-scented soap. His second style, that employed in the combative Party speech in a full-dress debate, does not impress me equally. He is, indeed, a very adroit controversialist on these occasions, but the methods employed are a little crude. His speeches are wholly lacking in that literary quality which marks all the best House of Commons oratory, and when he trusts, as he sometimes does, to the eloquence of the moment, it is usually more that of the platform or the pulpit than of the House of Commons.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Of the First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. Smith says that he could not have made so great a reputation as a speaker without extraordinary ability, or if his perseverance and tenacity had been less dogged, for he hardly belongs to the class of orators who are sometimes called "natural":—

He bestows upon his important speeches a degree of almost meticulous preparation: he elaborates and sometimes over-elaborates. Laterally an excessive dependence upon his manuscript has a little impaired the parliamentary success of some of his most important speeches, but his hearers enjoy the compensating qualities of these defects. His speeches are marked by an arresting literary quality.

Mr. Smith concludes with a reference to Lord Hugh Cecil. Eight years ago Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil were intimates, confederates, and, in a sense, rivals. Lord Hugh is a far more spontaneous speaker than Mr. Churchill, and has other qualities which no one in the House of Commons but himself possesses. He unites to the most tenacious combativeness an idealism of view which even those who are most affronted by his controversial bitterness admit in their hearts.

"MONEY-MAD FISHING."

In the *British Columbia Magazine* for July Mr. Martin Monk draws attention to "money-mad fishing" in that province. He says that under present circumstances the "sockeye" salmon, the most valuable fish, will become extinct in ten years. The depletion of the "sockeye" run is due to excessive fishing and lack of protection from predatory fish during the spawning season. British Columbia needs a Fisheries Board on the spot. The young salmon returning to the sea are devoured by enormous swarms of trout and chub.

PEACE OR WAR?

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

SECRET DIPLOMACY TO GO.

AFTER the great symposium in *Nord und Süd* on the relations between Germany and England, the symposium by English M.P.'s on the same subject in the August number of the *Deutsche Revue* seems insignificant.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby contributes an introduction, and he is followed by Mr. Noel Buxton, who states the diplomatic side of the question. At the present time the people in each country, conscious of their own sincerity, do not, he says, recognise the dangers and apprehensions which justify the attitude of each nation to the other. If the two nations understood each other they would take steps to assure each other of their peaceful intentions, and would make their naval expenditure as light as possible. The trouble is not that the people lack understanding, but that they are not told the facts. Mr. Buxton cites as causes of irritation or suspicion to the Germans the Jameson Raid, the Boer War, the Moroccan Affair of 1904, the debate on the Navy in 1909, and our intervention in the Franco-German business of last year. On the other side, the Germans are asked to remember that the British have

cause to complain of their methods; for instance, the telegram to President Krüger and the Agadir Affair. In both nations, in fact, the people blame their official representatives. But it does not follow, according to Mr. Buxton, that individual official personalities deserve reproach. They are the victims of a system, and the State is to blame which allows the system to continue. The nations must show that the time has come for the people's views to be heard, and for diplomacy to be as representative as other State departments.

WANTED—MORE LIGHT.

It is left to Mr. F. W. Jowett to give Labour's point of view. The working classes in this country, he repeats, do not believe there is any antagonism between England and Germany to cause either to arm against the other. They are quite convinced that all the misunderstandings between European nations are brought about by the secret character of diplomacy. The people may desire peace, but secret diplomacy, inspired no one knows how, intriguing no one knows how, and often working in close contact with interested financial magnates, weaves its net of intrigues, and keeps the nations in mortal fear of one another. While millions are now being spent on battleships and deadly weapons of destruction at the behest of permanent officials, whose advice is followed blindly by Ministers and Parliament, Members of Parliament are denied access to authentic sources of information. Is it, then, to be wondered at that there is so much difference between the attitude of the nations to one another and that of the Governments to one another? It is absurd to think that Germany and England would attack each other's colonial possessions. What the peoples of Great Britain and Germany need is more light and less secrecy in regard to international relations. They have no quarrel with each other, and there is no reason which, when it has been discussed openly and truly, could cause a war.

OTHER VIEWS.

Mr. A. G. C. Harvey's contribution deals with the naval question. He is still of opinion that it was England which set the pace of shipbuilding a few years ago. So far as the protection of commerce at sea is concerned, there is plenty of room for an understanding, he says. One thing is evident. For the sake of the peace of the world, for economic reasons, for the sake of human development, there must exist between England and Germany the most complete mutual understanding. He believes the peoples of both countries are inclined to such a course, and that statesmen can accomplish it if they will avoid every appearance of aggressive ambition, conduct their foreign policy openly, and encourage moderation and mutual esteem.

The economic side is voiced by Mr. W. H. Dickinson. The more one thinks of the consequences of a war between England and Germany, he writes, the clearer



Nebelpalter. Anglo-German Friendship. [Zwich.]
LORD HALDANE: "Walk up, walk up! Here is the greatest man of the century, the quintessence of German spirit!"

it is that it would be a frightful mistake to imagine that thereby the commerce of either nation would gain an advantage. When we can liberate public opinion from this madness we shall have taken at least one step forward to a better understanding between the two nations, whose industrial, social, and moral interests all lie on the side of peace.

PEOPLES v. GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., in the *Contemporary Review*, distinguishes between the attitude of the peoples and of the Government. The peoples are cherishing a growing conviction of the futility of war and increasingly insist on pacific international relations, and desire international co-operation in grappling with social problems. Governments maintain continual suspicion and apprehension, a superstitious belief in force, a fatalistic mistrust of diplomacy, and a complete confidence in the powers of the Press to rouse the combative spirit of the nation at the appointed time. Mr. Ponsonby proceeds to deal with the arguments usually advanced in support of increased expenditure on armaments. He declares that "there is no ground whatever for us to declare that Germany has aggressive designs, any more than there is for them to bring the same accusation against us." The alleged failure of diplomacy to improve relations between Germany and England simply means that a means has not yet been found of ascertaining and expressing the true national opinion, free from the exercises of syndicated journalism and ignorant jingoism. For that true national opinion is in favour of friendship and co-operation. The belief that a certain numerical preponderance of ships means security is one on which Mr. Ponsonby throws great doubt. The most experienced experts are in doubt, he says, not only as to type of ships, but as to what a modern naval engagement means. He argues further: "In both Great Britain and Germany an attempt has been made on the part of the naval authorities to usurp the functions of the Foreign Office. But there is reason to believe that in Germany, anyhow, the Foreign Office is recovering its proper control." Mr. Ponsonby also questions the belief that a victory of Great Britain over Germany would be an unqualified gain for us. He rightly maintains that damage to both countries would be immeasurable. In crippling Germany, we should be dealing a fatal blow at our own commercial ascendancy.

THE BIGGER THE NAVY, THE SMALLER THE SECURITY.

"War settles nothing; it only sows the seed of future discord." He adds:

Surely it is worth a great sacrifice to avoid the possibility of such a disaster. But heavy payment for excessive preparation only drives us nearer to the edge of the precipice. If a quarter of the money spent on armament, a quarter of the energy, ingenuity, and labour devoted to warlike preparations were given up to the organised, concerted, and deliberate furtherance of a policy of peace, the storm clouds which now hang over the horizon would assuredly lift and pass away. This policy has not been tried.

This remark reminds us that we have not heard much of late of the use to which our Government is putting the small sum set apart for promoting peaceful relations.

WAR A VESTED INTEREST.

Mr. Ponsonby concentrates in the following paragraph his view of the situation:—

Unfortunately there is no selfish gain to be derived from peace. War is a vested interest. To some considerable number it is a paying concern. Millions are invested in the construction of munitions of war. It is the interest of a large number of influential people to support and encourage any policy which makes for the increase of armaments. Financiers, indeed, are the tyrants who rule us to-day. A section of the Press is readily at their service, and the still unfortunately large mass of



Der Wahre Jacob.

[Stuttgart.]

John Bull applies more Naval leeches because his Cousin Michel has just done so, and—because his means allow him to.

undiluted opinion, whose patriotism takes the form of arrogant pride in superior strength, and whose conception of Imperialism is an ever-expanding Empire based on force, is always ready, when called upon, to make the necessary clamour.

Sir George Tomlin, M.P., follows in the same *Review* with a thorough-going defence of the naval expenditure approved by the Liberal Party. He says that the Liberal Party, "with courage but with profound sadness—not for ourselves alone, but for all Europe—accepts the heavy burden as absolutely necessary; and looks forward to the time when the friends of peace in every land shall be so strong that

all appeals will be made to another and juster tribunal than that of force."

"WE CANNOT KEEP IT UP."

Dr. Dillon in the *Contemporary* thus sounds the alarm. He says:—

Germany can build warships and even compete successfully with Great Britain for foreign orders. But what is of much greater consequence, she can man without an effort all the vessels she cares to build. That is the crucial point on which the outcome of the race will ultimately depend. Our rival is gaining ground on us rapidly in spite of our efforts to keep well ahead of her. And the longer the competition lasts the more formidable the difficulties with which we have to contend.

Another equally disadvantageous to us is the necessity we are in of constructing two ships for every one built by our rival. And the manning of each of these vessels costs us twice as much as it costs the Germans, so that for every million sterling laid out by Germany on her navy we are obliged to spend four millions. That is why we cannot keep it up.

Dr. Dillon quotes M. Menchikoff in the *Novoye Vremya*, who says, "I personally believe that what really conquers is not so much the means of fighting as the desire to fight." England has lost the desire to fight. She has lost the warlike instinct.

THE TRIUMPH OF GERMANY'S POLICY.

Under this provocative heading Mr. Archibald Hurd,



Kirk, 1881.]

[Vienna.

The Question of the Dardanelles.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA (to Italy):

"Shut up! You disturb us."

in the *Fortnightly*, shows how German policy has resulted in British triumph. He says:—

The last thing that Admiral von Tirpitz desired to achieve when he initiated, under the inspiration of the German Emperor, the movement for the creation of a great German Fleet, was the strengthening of British sea-power and the tightening of the bonds which unite the Mother Country to the Dominions. He certainly had no thought that he would thereby assist in weaving strands which in years to come would bind Russia to France in a firm alliance, France to England in the closest friendship, and England to the United States in cordial amity; nor did he realise that the policy of *wacht politik*, supported by increasing naval power, would throw Japan into the arms of England in defence of equality of commercial opportunity and "the open door."

All these wonders—any one of which would have confirmed the title of any statesman, not of German birth, to a high place—Admiral von Tirpitz, with the assistance of the other Ministers of the German Empire, has worked not as the main end of his policy, but merely as incidental trifles. What a triumph of blind zeal!

Mr. Hurd goes on to insist that two keels to one in armoured ships are essential to British admirals fighting with the certainty of victory, but nothing less than three keels to one in cruisers against Germany will be adequate to our future needs. This standard corresponds closely to the actual output of ships during the last five years. The two-to-one standard in men is, Mr. Hurd opines, not needed in the British Fleet, for our system obtains far more efficient crews than the German navy. British naval officers hold that it takes from five to six years to train an expert naval rating. The German fleet is manned by men who serve at sea for only three years, without preliminary training ashore.

NEED OF A FIVE YEARS' NAVAL LAW.

Mr. Hurd remarks upon the unfortunate effect of annual discussions of naval policy and recommends a quinquennial Act as in Germany. He says:—

By means of a British law the nation through its representatives could make an effective demonstration of its resolve to maintain its supremacy on the seas at all costs, and then for five peaceful years questions of relative naval strength and the motives and actions of rival Powers might be completely buried as far as Parliament is concerned. Each spring the Admiralty would bring forward its Estimates based upon the provisions of the Navy Law; the speeches of Ministers and private members would be confined entirely to administrative details, and there would be no occasion to brandish in the face of the world a British trident or to give expression to suspicions as to the actions of other countries which now periodically serve to excite inevitable and very natural irritation in all the Chancelleries of Europe.

A GERMAN ON GERMAN POLICY.

Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary*, shows how even moderate German newspapers represent England as the marplot of the world. As an offset to this he quotes from Maximilian Harden a severe censure on the German policy:—

This howling over the mote in our neighbour's eye does not free ours from the beam which is bigger. Not a day passes without course, wanton insults being offered to the foreigner. Our behaviour is base, even when it appears to be determined by the authority of office. To strive to thwart a transaction where you are foredoomed to fail, to sow mistrust where the seed must remain fruitless, is insensate and despicable.

THE NEXT WAR.

ECONOMIC CAUSES.

An article on the Economic Causes of the Next War appears in the mid-August number of *La Revue*.

DANGERS OF OVER-POPULATION.

Sociologists view with some alarm the enormous increase of population in different countries, says M. L. Raymond, the writer. The most prolific countries, Germany among the number, are fast becoming a common danger for the peace of the world. In the last century Germany's population has trebled, yet her emigration has always been considerable. In a century she provided the United States with over six million immigrants, and, in addition, a goodly number of Germans have settled in other distant lands. At the same time her economic prosperity has been extraordinary—another source of danger for the peace of the world. Not only is Germany obliged to allow large numbers of her population to emigrate, but under pain of ruin she is compelled at all costs to find markets for her surplus production. Having delayed too long the acquisition of colonies, she made the further mistake of exchanging Heligoland for Zanzibar, the former being an important strategic point and the latter of little value as a market.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

France, on the other hand, has considerably extended and developed her colonies, yet in the last ten years of the previous century there was a marked set-back. In those years her commerce was stationary, while that of Germany, Holland, and the United States made remarkable progress. But the population of France is almost at a standstill, while that of England and Germany continues to increase. As regards excess of population, therefore, France cannot be a menace to the world's peace. In the last decade, however, the economic condition of France has improved; but while her wealth is assuredly a reality, it must be remembered that in other nations, too, wealth has sensibly increased. In fact, the rivals of France have progressed at a more rapid rate, so that France is no longer the only great reservoir of monetary wealth.

Even in the United States the plethora of people is being felt. Hitherto the steppes of the Far West seemed to offer indefinitely work to the pioneers of civilisation, but there are now indications that the space available for the ever-increasing tide of humanity is giving out. Only this year 100,000 farmers of the West emigrated to Canada, where there is still room and to spare. Comparing the density of population per square mile of various countries, we see that in Canada there are only two inhabitants to the square mile; in South America there are 7; in the United States, 30; in the Philippine Islands, 69; in Germany, 303, and in Japan, 315. It is due to the increase in the population that the United States has been compelled to increase its military and naval expenditure,

and become a Great Power, with all the burden and risks this entails. In ten years the American expenditure on armaments has more than trebled itself.

THE CHAMPION OF ARMED PEACE.

England having found markets across the seas for her manufactures, it is always Germany who, with her surplus population and over-production, her ambitions, and a susceptible foreign policy, remains the great factor of international *malaise*. The only country systematically opposed to any initiative for the limitation of armaments, Germany's attitude discourages the best endeavours of the pacifists. She



[L.R.]

[R. chin.]

The Open Air Theatre of the Powers.

But, after all, an operetta should not continue ten months.

is always proclaiming in every possible way that force is and will be the only safeguard of her rights and the guarantee of the peace of the world.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS AND POPULATION

On land and on sea the race for death goes on, but all this war expenditure is only an armed peace. Germany has made the greatest effort in this sense. Everywhere the numerical growth of peoples is making inevitably for war. Even Japan feels herself congested, notwithstanding her outlets in Korea and Manchuria.

It is the surplus population which is always to be feared. Yet war is not altogether inevitable. Already some nations are animated by a sincere spirit of peace. The progress of aviation is another element of peace. A moment's consideration of the dangers which it may offer to future belligerents will make people recoil from their realisation. Still, while proclaiming peace, the writer warns us that war is standing at our doors, and is, perhaps, only waiting for an opportune moment to break out. Finally, we are asked to remember that at the present time all that pacifism can ask for is a simultaneous limitation of armaments — to which the writer should surely have added a limitation of population.

THE CONCERT OF EUROPE :

IS IT REACTIONARY ?

MR. H. J. DARNTON-FRASER describes in the *Westminster Review* the genesis of the Russo-Turkish War, with the help of Turkish documents made accessible since the deposition of the late Sultan. His narrative tends to show that had the progressive Powers supported Midhat Pasha against the secret opposition of the Sultan and the designs of Russia and Austria, war might have been averted. He concludes by saying :—

The genesis of the war of 1877-78 affords a conspicuous example of the dangers of the Concert policy and the advantages — from the Liberal standpoint at least — of a policy of *entente* between powers of liberal and pacific tendencies. Just as the speed of a squadron is that of its slowest ship, so the beneficial influence of the European Concert is that of its most reactionary unit.

As the Gladstonian policy was to support the Concert of Europe, the significance of Mr. Darnton-Fraser's conclusion is obvious.

UNIONIST PROSPECTS.

IN the *Round Table* for September the writer assumes the rôle of impartial observer, and declares that the country has come to the conclusion that disorder is

the enemy. Ordinarily this would have furnished ground for a Conservative reaction. But the Party that would ordinarily have profited by Conservative reaction appears to the country to have struck order out of its programme as it had struck out the Constitution three years ago :—

The discredit which at present seems to attach to the Unionist policy is due to a suspicion of opportunism, of recklessness, of emotionalism, and of a number of other qualities which are usually regarded as the antithesis of Conservatism. Change, too, is no longer inscribed solely upon the banners of the Liberals. If the Unionists return to power there are to be changes as vast as any which have been proposed by their adversaries.

MALTA FOR ERYTHREA.

THE *Rassegna Contemporanea* publishes a somewhat sensational article from the pen of a well-known Maltese Nationalist, Enrico Mizzi, on the present situation in the Mediterranean. For what he regards as England's dilemma he brings forward a solution that has at least the merit of novelty. Briefly, the proposal is that we should cede Malta to Italy in exchange for Erythrea. The writer begins by emphasising the importance of the recent conference at Malta between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill and Lord Kitchener, and the significance of the changes in our Mediterranean fleet. He believes the days of our naval supremacy all the world over to be past, and pictures us as seeking support from Continental allies. He does not believe the time ripe for an effective alliance between this country and France, mainly owing to our lack of a Continental army. He notes the immensely superior strategic position which Italy occupies in the Mediterranean since her invasion of Tripoli, so that the balance of power as between her and France has been considerably modified. Moreover, Italy and Austria are rapidly increasing their fleets, a fact which must cause concern both to France and England. In Signor Mizzi's opinion the present moment for England is "terrible," and the one favourable solution lies in

"the invaluable friendship of Italy, which hitherto she has not sufficiently appreciated." This friendship can be sealed by the cession of Malta. Once the ally of Italy, England need have no fear of seeing the route to India barred. Italy to-day sits astride the Mediterranean, and in the words of a Signor Colucci, quoted in the article, "between an European Italy and an African Italy it is inadmissible that Malta, the pylon of the bridge that unites the two shores, should remain in foreign hands." Were Malta ceded to Italy, it is argued, the island would become a self-governing colony, and we might be allowed to retain our right to use it both as a coaling-station and as a base for our fleet. It is suggested that if we held Erythrea we should greatly strengthen our position on the Red Sea and might some day conquer Abyssinia.



[Lif.]

[New York.]

Why not settle thus international conflicts ?

IN THE TWO BIGGEST REPUBLICS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

ELECTIONEERING in the United States is hardly the dull thing which we know in this country, for it must be admitted that we take our political privileges as sadly as our pleasures. This contrast is the subject of an article in this month's *Pall Mall Magazine* by Mr. William H. Rideing. Under the impartial title of "A President, an Ex-President and a Candidate," we read much of Roosevelt, something of Taft and Bryan, and are introduced to a new portrait of Governor Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Rideing cheerfully tells a story against himself:—

When I was managing editor of the *North American Review*, Theodore Roosevelt called at our offices one day to



Kludera tatech.

The Bull Moose.
The wild hunter on the elk.

[Berlin.]

stocked our pigeon-holes on the best of terms with as many more manuscripts as he chose to offer.

We are reminded that it was Mr. Roosevelt himself who placed Mr. Taft in the presidential chair. The following scant sketch does the President, bare justice:—

Meanwhile his favourite pupil, well-intentioned and diligent, gave satisfaction in the job he had inherited. Doing his very best, he failed. Mr. Taft is one of the simplest and most honourable of politicians; hardly a politician at all, not brilliant or epigrammatic or subtle, but judicial by training, and naturally a peaceful gentleman. He is almost as ponderous as he looks. I recall only one epigram of his. It agreeably surprised the guests at a dinner given in New York to Mr. W. D. Howells on the seventy-fifth birthday of that delightful author. Mr. Taft said that when he was delivering an address at Yale University in his college days, he had Lecombe doubly conscious of his inadequacy as soon as he discovered Mr. Howells in the audience, and nevertheless Mr. Howells had praised him at the close. "And compliments," he added, "are one of the few things in the world which do not wear out."

No one extolled him as Mr. Roosevelt did in those happy days when he was merely Secretary of State or Secretary for War. No friends were closer than the quondam schoolmaster and the quondam scholar, each pinning his faith to the other and emblazoning it. Mutual admiration could not have gone further, no bonds could have been stronger, no apotheosis more edifying. And now, O land of contrasts! The former schoolmaster wants to recover the school, and the scholar to keep it. They revile each other in dead earnest, and throw mud, like two hooligans. It is the saddest battle ever waged, a strife which all the better elements of the country deplore and blush at. No doubt Mr. Roosevelt enjoys it; one feels that Mr. Taft is ashamed of it.

ROOSEVELT AS IDEALIST.

COUNT OKUMA's eulogy of Theodore Roosevelt appears in the *Oriental Review*, and is interesting as an outside and impartial estimate of the great electoral protagonist. The Count admonishes those thoughtless persons who fail to admire the impetuous ex-President:—

My opinion of Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to win a third term as President differs from that of those Americans who indulge in adverse criticism of his action. It seems to me a pity that they do not appreciate the value of this great man who lives among them. These critics who attribute Mr. Roosevelt's action to his insatiable desire for fame show their inability to grasp the viewpoint of such a man. So far as fame is concerned, it is doubtful whether his present purpose will add to his fame or not. His name ranks equally with those of Washington and Lincoln, and Fame has little left to give to induce him to further risks. Now he is venturing where even Washington himself dared not to venture. He would not do this merely for the sake of fame; it is a passionate effort on his part to carry out his political creeds, for the sake of which he is determined, as it seems, to ignore the criticism of the world.

His primary purpose is to purify the political atmosphere of America, particularly in reference to the Republican party. He hopes to apply to the political world that standard of right and wrong which holds among individuals in everyday life. His efforts as Governor of New York and as President of the United States were devoted to the realisation of this ideal. He has done everything he could to wreck that system which is the outgrowth of the abuse of wealth, of power, and of special privileges. He made the political and social tyrants tremble

sell a manuscript, just as any other contributor might do, with a modest deference to editorial opinion and all the urbanity which smooths him in social intercourse. All he wanted was an immediate decision, and as we could not give that he took the manuscript back without a murmur of protest or a touch of annoyance. He was at the time Commissioner of the Police of New York, and doing very good work in that difficult position. Of course, we recognised his intelligence, his moral force and his ambition, but we did not foresee in him one who very soon would be President. I will confess that had our prescience gone that far we probably would have taken the proffered manuscript at once and unread, and

by restraining illegal corporations and monopolies and by punishing dishonest public officials. His every past act testifies to the nature of his ideal and to his passionate desire to materialise that ideal.

We can only trust that Mr. Roosevelt will be enabled to live up to his picture, but one cannot help remembering other politicians' discovery of their country's wrongs, before election and after—well, the reformer vanishes, and we are face to face with our old friend the apologist. There is little but praise in Count Okuma's appreciation, which is sufficiently tempered with wisdom to avoid prophecy, for he concludes with the naïve admission:—"Of course it is impossible to predict who will win the election, but to my mind Mr. Roosevelt does not care whether he is defeated or not so long as he is doing what he thinks right for his country. Apart from the question whether his election be beneficial to the United States or to other countries, recognition must be given him as the manliest man in the world."

AMERICA'S TASK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Hon. W. Morgan Shuster was at one time a member of the Philippine Commission, and his eight years' experience in the archipelago gives weight to the friendly criticism of American policy which he contributes to the *African Times and Orient Review*. The average American citizen is not much concerned about his duties in the Far East, but he has undertaken a portion of the "white man's burden" and must accordingly accept the gratuitous advice of his friends. Mr. Shuster writes more in sorrow than anger when he reflects:—

We have so many big and important things on hand in America at the present time that it is perhaps useless to expect that our people will, as a whole, devote the care and serious attention to the Philippine problem that it merits. We adopt an attitude something like that of the highly-paid carpenter who has no time to pick up the nails which he drops.

But whether we choose to face them now or not, there are some very serious difficulties about our leap into the colonial sea, in so far as pertains to the Philippines, and as time passes they will become more pressing and patent to all.

Mr. Shuster then proceeds to regret the lack of experienced colonial administrators, the tendency to melange Philippine policy in the realm of party politics, and further deploras a system of administration which is too costly for a poor nation. He completes his category of complaint by a few home troubles:—

We have constantly preached to the Filipinos about the corrupt and tyrannical Spanish officials from whom we rescued them, and about the chaos and dishonesty which would result if we should turn the government over to them, the Filipinos. We, in other words, are the honest people, divinely commissioned to look after their finances. Yet in the first few years of our civil government there so many American officials were guilty of defalcation and embezzlement that the matter became a serious topic for discussion and semi-official apology, and the exaggerated moral effect on the Filipinos will not be lived down for many years.

Mr. Shuster is certainly the candid friend, and thus admonishes his old colleagues:—

At all events, we must guard against permitting our officials



[Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

Teddy Roosevelt's New Party as Italy sees it.

to view their career in the Islands as a mere holiday spectacle, or a mere stage on which petty princes may strut and roar only as real kings can do in the larger theatre of our country. One can see government there in embryo and in the making. Let us, then, see no embryonic dictators, however agreeable the rôle to those who may be temporarily performing it.

It is not all "blame, blame—praise never," for the critic pays tribute to the success already achieved:—

We seem to have realised the necessity of the firm and permanent planting of certain cardinal principles, to which general assent has apparently been given. Such are the doctrine of complete separation of Church and State, of the independence of the judiciary (though there is still some room for improvement), of free public schools, of the purity of the ballot-box wherever suffrage is granted, and of the construction of permanent highways and public buildings.

ONE of the latest things in sky-scrapers is described in *Cassier's*. The Bankers' Trust Company building is said to embody the highest achievements in sky-scraper construction. Counting basements, the building is forty-three stories high. It is based on the rock seventy-five or a hundred feet below the surface, and the foundation is laid of a heavy pillar of concrete resting on the rock. A coffer dam of concrete six or seven feet thick was formed around the central foundation.

SIX MONTHS AFTER.

CHINA'S PREDICAMENT.

UNDER the heading, "Six Months After the Drama," Comte Albert de Pourville contributes to *La Revue* of August 1st an article on the present condition of affairs in China.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO—

Explaining China's predicament, he says here is a country with the richest of soils, without money, financial institutions, or credit, and the people have not the ghost of a notion of economic or fiscal matters. Inevitably, then, the country was bound to become dependent on Foreign Powers. But we can understand and sympathise with the leaders of the triumphant revolution. Undertaken for the liberation of China from foreign yoke and outside obligations, the net result of its success is a probable increase of the previous burden and the creation of new obligations. The revolution, like all other revolutions, cost a great deal, and it at once became necessary to find money, and that quickly. That, indeed, was the first duty of Yuan Shi Kai and the Government, and it brought them face to face with a Europe, at first hesitating and suspicious, and afterwards acquiescent in principle, authoritative, punctilious, and draconian.

BOND SLAVES OF EUROPE.

Public opinion in China, as was to be expected, found the requirements of the Powers inexplicable, and there has been much discontent in consequence. The Chinese vented their wrath on Yuan Shi Kai, who had to negotiate the loan under most difficult circumstances, and overlooked the fact that their country was at the end of its resources, and was overwhelmed with debts, and that money must be procured on whatever conditions possible.

Immediately the universal cry went forth, "What

was the good of overthrowing the dynasty if the succeeding régime was going to overwhelm them with crushing charges and a humiliating tutelage by foreigners? The revolution was made to restore China to the Chinese, and yet the new régime is introducing the foreign element more than ever was done by the Imperial dynasty. We cannot endure it. Let us begin, even if we have to suffer for it, by refusing this money—which we need, but which we will not accept along with such shameful suspicions of slavery." The animosity of the yellow race was further aroused. The Chinese Republic, which Europe was going to control, was considered valid enough by European judges to guarantee a loan of sixty millions, yet this same Europe, while recognising China as a valid debtor and financial client, refuses to recognise her as a Government and as a political entity. From the point of view of international diplomacy the Republic has ceased to exist. She is not worthy to be a national figure—but she is considered responsible enough to pay!

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH.

The truth is, adds the writer, that since the disappearance of the dynasty popular passion has had no outlet for its ardour and enthusiasm. Disenchanted by the accomplishment of the revolution, the people are now suffering from a sort of lassitude. It is pointed out how divergent is public opinion in the North and in the South. The Northerners hate all foreigners, and yet are willing to resign themselves to the financial control of Europe, which must bring other control in its train. In the South and in the Centre, the people, imbued with the political teachings of Taoism and Confucianism, care little whether they live under a republican or a monarchial government, but they do take a direct interest in public affairs. They demand that China, empire or republic, shall continue to be a confederation of autonomous provinces—autonomous as to taxation, military service, and internal administration. But not even the Chinese of the South can dispense with a budget or an army or a navy; and it is folly to say that these things should have disappeared with the sovereigns. A firm hand is needed to prevent a recurrence of the rupture patched up for the moment between the North and South. Has Yuan Shi Kai the hand and the head? Though he is only fifty-four, his life of work and ambitious activity is telling on his physique. Moreover, his moral position is less brilliant than it was. His retirement is even foreshadowed in certain circles. Nevertheless, those who wish to be rid of him have the least idea how to replace him.



[Czech.]

[Shanghai.]

"Help!"

YOUNG CHINA: "I can manage him perfectly well by myself, thank you. Unfortunately, at the present moment he appears to be helplessly stuck in the mud."

A WARNING FROM JAPAN.

It is one thing to borrow money and another to call the tune, and Japan is apparently discovering this, if we read the signs of the times aright. Professor Kiroku Hayashi, who writes on "Racial Recognition and Economic Pressure" in the second number of the *African Times and Orient Review*, is alarmed at the prospect of endless indebtedness to European financiers. He says:—

To many of us out here in the East the new phase of the situation brings us face to face with a financial combination of Europe and America before which we may well hesitate and tremble. When it comes to fighting, we can fight and hold our own. But when the weapons are gold and silver we are at an immense disadvantage, as we have only just begun to practice the use of these, and our armament is the most meagre. So long as the money loaned us by the West was ostensibly for our commercial and industrial development, we could only be grateful, and regard the influence as for our good; but as we feel ourselves gradually being drawn into the coils of financial obligation to the Occident, and realise the disappearance of the right to call ourselves our own, we naturally begin to doubt whether after all our financial dependence on strangers will prove ultimately for our welfare. The only thing about which we have no doubt is the fact that the financial pressure of the West upon the East is increasing steadily with the months and years, and that the East will have to be more than wide awake if the ensuing difficulties are to be obviated. Things cannot be allowed to go on with the hope of some happy chance that they will right themselves. Pressure is bound to bring irritation, and this will lead to collision if not alleviated. We must, therefore, face the situation frankly, and call upon the West to consider with us the responsibility created by the circumstances.

He calls China in aid to give point to his argument:—

That country is to-day hopelessly in the hands of the West from a financial point of view. When a country loses its financial independence its sovereignty is little more than a name. The spectacle of the representatives of 400,000,000 of people wriggling in the hands of financial syndicates, such as we have been witnessing in China for some time past, is pathetic in the extreme. When a country is so wholly at the mercy of strangers, it is unnecessary to say that its future depends altogether on the altruism of its masters. So far we have escaped this humiliation in Japan; and if we are permitted to prosecute our policy we hope to be able to make ends meet without foreign interference.



Le Rire]

The Russo-Japanese Reconciliation.

JAPAN: "Let us forget the past. Shake hands!"

While hoping for the best, the writer suggests that so far as Japan is concerned there will be no acquiescence if the methods of Shylock are used to her abasement.

HAS THE PARTITION OF CHINA BEGUN?

UNDER the unexplained title, "Agree with Thine Adversary," Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, in the *Fortnightly*, seeks to throw light on the actual state of things in the Far East. On the surface it appears that the integrity and independence of China are amply secured by international agreements. But such agreements are only secondary to the Treaties entered into by China herself. These latter include the cession to Japan of Port Arthur, of the Manchurian railway and of the Autung-Mukden railway, as well as the abandonment of the Sin-ming-tun line. We are left in the dark as to how far the open door to all nations is possible under obligations assumed by China to Japan and Russia. Then the Convention of 1910 between Russia and Japan bound those Powers to respect each other's rights in Manchuria, and to assist each in maintaining the *status quo*; and the Convention of 1912, shortly to develop into an alliance, binds both to respect each other's "sphere of interest": Russia's being "Outer Mongolia and Northern Manchuria," Japan's "Inner Mongolia and Southern Manchuria."

Mr. Colquhoun ascribes "the initial impetus to the Russo-Japanese union for spoliation" to the "amazing indiscretion" of Mr. Knox, United States Secretary, in objecting to Japan's encroachments on China, and in proposing the abandonment of the Manchurian railways by Russia and Japan. Mr. Knox got no support for this futile suggestion, and "the chief result was at once to unite Russia and Japan in the determination to maintain Manchuria as their own special preserve."

The conclusion of the writer is that "our alliance with Japan and our friendship with Russia must not blind us to the fact that they are pursuing a joint policy of territorial expansion in Asia, and at the same time embarking on an unprecedented naval expenditure which cannot fail to affect us." He asks, what is our policy to be?

Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary*, points out that a formal alliance between Russia and Japan is superfluous, and he forewarns—

British politicians that it behoves them to familiarise themselves with the idea of Russo-Japanese guardianship over China, and virtual protectorate, resembling in character, but surpassing in results, Anglo-Russian tutelage in Persia.

East and West for August reports the sudden death of its founder and editor, Mr. B. M. Malabari. He was at Simla, talking on the telephone to a contributor to the magazine, when he was suddenly taken ill. He went into his room, called for tea, groaned twice, and was no more. Every effort will be made to conduct his magazine on the usual lines.

CHINA IN LEADING STRINGS.

THE Editor of the *Oriental Review* devotes many pages to a symposium on "The Future of China," which enables one to appreciate the many-sided problems awaiting solution, whether by internal adjustment or external action. The statement of case is thus presented:—

Recent developments in Chinese affairs seem to show that— (1) If money be not forthcoming at once the Chinese soldiers may mutiny at any moment; (2) The Six Powers will not lend money unless they obtain the right of financial supervision; (3) The Chinese provinces are against such supervision, and President Yuan Shih Kai does not dare ignore this opposition; (4) The Chinese are either not able or not willing to advance their own money for the operation of the government; (5) It is therefore necessary for the world to be prepared for a serious situation in China.

This being true—(1) Are the Chinese able to govern themselves? (2) Can the Chinese Republic be successful? (3) In case the Republic fails, what will become of China? (4) What is the best solution of the Chinese situation (a) from the Chinese standpoint, and (b) from the world's standpoint?

The most interesting papers are by Dr. Berthold Laufer, who states empirically that "China can take care of herself," and Professor Chester Lloyd Jones, who is equally emphatic in viewing the crisis as "a situation full of danger."

While occupying different camps, both writers are concerned that the integrity of China shall be maintained. Professor Jones admits the necessity of foreign loans, but Dr. Laufer strongly inveighs against interference of any kind, and uses strong language:—

The best solution of the Chinese situation will come from China herself, as long as the Powers keep their greedy hands off. Japan should not be hostile to the new republic, but welcome it heartily and enter with it into a close alliance and amity. The aggressive anti-Chinese policy followed by Japan in Manchuria for the last years was a gross blunder. Japan thus forgot her own historical rôle and incurred the animosity of all Asiatic peoples. Japan must stand up for the integrity of China, and join hands with her against the white man's deprecatory aggressiveness. Learn from the Panislamic Movement and the Arabs! The Powers rule the world not by means of the intellectual and moral superiority which they by no means possess, but because of the discord among the nations of Asia and Africa. The storm-centre, for the peace of the world is not China but Europe. The best means for the preservation of

universal peace must be sought in a counter-poise against the white peril, in a common understanding and federation of all native races of Asia and Africa against the insane encroachments of the infidels. Peoples of Asia and Africa, guard your most sacred ideals!

THE WORK OF THE THIRD DUMA.

THE *Russian Review* contains several interesting surveys of the work of the third Duma. It opens with a summary statement by M. Rodzyanko, President of the Imperial Duma. He says:—

The chief merit of the young National Assembly of Russia is, I think, that it has successfully accomplished these tasks, and, after tranquillising the country, has proved that without revolution and the excesses accompanying it, there is possible a forward movement, slow, it is true, but always advancing, with an evolution of the life of the country and practical reforms. We must not forget that after a ruinous war, after all the internal disorders, in five years the finances have all the same been regulated and brought into a brilliant condition, the strength of the army has been re-established, a beginning has been made with the renovation of the fleet, a land reform of the most enormous importance has been carried into execution, the local law-courts have been remodelled, a wide development of public instruction has been made possible, considerable improvements have been introduced in the mutual relations of employers and workmen, and order has been brought into the work of all the ministries and of the organs of local self-government.

The President concludes by hoping that the impending elections to the fourth Duma will return most of the members of the third.

EDUCATION UNIVERSAL AND FREE.

M. Evgrav Kovalevsky, Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee, reviews the educational work of the Duma. He says that the financial proposal of May 16th, 1908, to assign 6,900,000 roubles for educational needs settled the question of universal education in Russia. He reports that the third Duma always heartily supported the equality of women in education, and in all the Bills which it passed women obtained the place in this province which ought to belong to them. He further reports:—

The Imperial Duma was always disposed to support the wish of non-Russian nationalities to preserve their culture and languages, within limits which do not openly infringe the interest of the State.

An important factor in the legislative work of the Duma was its aim of decentralising the administration of schools, and associating unofficial bodies and private persons with the work of public education.

It is a great thing to have brought system into the extension of school work, and to have established the principles of universal and free education.

Very typical have been the efforts made to destroy in the school system all class barriers, and to democratise schools of all types.

FIVE YEARS AGAINST A CENTURY!

The writer adds:—

In five years the Budget of Public Education has reached 170 million roubles, while in 1907 it was only 85 million roubles. In other words, the Budget has doubled, and in five years of the representative régime we have assigned to education a sum as large as that which was spent on it in the preceding 105 years under the old régime (1802-1907).



Kiseritzl.]

[Vienna.]

China, a modern State, also practises the policy of the open hand.

HOLIDAY, SPORT, TRAVEL.

OUR SEA-FRONTS.

BEAUTIFUL AND OTHERWISE.

A TIMELY article on the "Architectural Treatment of Sea-Fronts" is that by Mr. Brook Kitchin, in the July number of the *Architectural Review*.



The Sea-Front at Ventnor.

By courtesy of the *Architectural Review* for July.

VENTNOR AND COWES.

One of the most depressing sensations to a person afflicted with a sense of beauty, he says, is the degradation of our beautiful seashores. We seem to have touched the lowest depths of architectural baseness in catering for the holiday-making public. Happily, however, there are exceptions, and it is also satisfactory to be able to record a great advance in recent years. In such towns as Cowes, Ryde, Ventnor, or Bournemouth, where some natural shelter exists, or where climatic influences are favourable, the presence of trees near the sea-front produces admirable results. Ventnor presents, perhaps, the maximum opportunity for a sea and south aspect in its buildings, and though advantage has been taken of it, it is not with the architectural effect which the opportunity offered. The actual effect produced

by the absence of any considered arrangement is confused and spasmodic. Brighton, with its fine sea-line, depends for effect on its single tier of high buildings and the lay-out of the area between these and the sea. Ventnor, with its natural advantages, depends on the groups of buildings scattered somewhat aimlessly on its steep contour lines.

Southport, Eastbourne, West Cowes, and many other towns have developed the garden lay-out greatly to the attraction of the fronts, though the character of the garden frequently leaves the impression of the engineer rather than of the artist gardener. The Green at Cowes is cited as an example of the effect of grass, trees, and sculpture on the sea-front.

THE TOWN PLANNING ACT.

The powers granted under the Town Planning Act will now enable councils to determine in advance the street-lines and the line of sea-frontage of newer sea-side places, and no council having at heart the prosperity of its town can afford to neglect the opportunity it possesses of laying out the sea-frontage to the best advantage. The careful preservation of natural features, and a sincere effort to secure a sense of harmony between buildings and the natural features, should always be aimed at.



The Green at Cowes.

By courtesy of the *Architectural Review* for July.

“THE LOVE OF PAIN.”

MISS CONSTANCE CLYDE writes in *East and West* on our reaching out for pain. She insists upon—

the fact that what we may frankly call the love of pain is more innate in us than is usually imagined. Generally speaking, it needs less encouragement than people think. The desire for what materialists call a rough time (what in religious people is felt as the need of penance) is part of human nature. It cannot be eradicated, it is as much part of that Nature as the opposite desire for ease and luxury, and it is more lasting than the opposite desire for ease and luxury. Pleasure has no such faithful disciples as has pain. Monte Carlo gaming tables attract adherents less fervent than Tibetan monasteries. St. Simeon Stylites stayed longer on his pillar than Nero in his palace. When the passion for penance seizes the human soul it holds it in firmer thrall than does any passion for pleasure; for pleasure is not a descent down a hill, as is so often pictured. Rather it is a sea wherein we plunge, only to return to the surface in spite of ourselves. The more we think of it the less seldom can we realise the embodiment of that simple oft-quoted phrase “the pleasure-lover.” The man who pursues pleasure from the cradle to the grave is practically non-existent; the man who pursues pain from the cradle to the grave is everywhere.

WHAT IS AN IDEAL HOLIDAY?

MR. STEPHEN PAGET, author of the “*Confessio Medici*,” contributes to the August number of the *Parents' Review* a charming essay on the subject of holidays.

LONDON FOR COUNTRY CHILDREN.

When we Londoners talk of holidays we are thinking of anywhere but London, he says; but many of us dream, now and again, of a holiday in London. London, however, has been so much with us these many years that we shall never see her with amazement. Mr. Paget has another dream, which runs thus. If he commanded sufficient wealth of money and time he would have up from the country, every June and every Christmas, two or three really nice children who have never been in London. They must be talkative, ambitious, imaginative, young people between fourteen and eighteen, from some dull place in the Midlands, and he would give them their unforgettable first sight of London. This not being realisable, he says that at some future day the Government may introduce a Country Children's London Holiday Bill to compel every Londoner rated at £100 or more to provide board and lodging for a fortnight each year for two children who have never seen London.

CHILDREN AND NATURE.

Leaving these fancies, Mr. Paget gives us his idea of the meaning of holidays. He compares holidays to music. We enjoy holidays as

we enjoy music, he says. In each of them there is the same form of experience—the quiet, happy recognition and appreciation of something beautiful addressed to oneself. A holiday is a performance which Nature arranges for us and addresses to us; but we cannot take it all in. We have a sort of turnstile inside us, which lets in one impression at a time and no more, and we count those impressions which get through, but, alas! we forget a large number left kicking their heels outside. Were we only keener, wiser, and better than we are, Nature would get more impressions into us. From some inquiries which Mr. Paget recently made it appears that on an average people are seventeen before they attain real admiration of scenery. It takes education, experience, and wisdom to admire scenery, and children cannot obtain these acquirements ready-made. Scenery, to impress children, must be sensational; they will attend to a storm, a cataclysm, a precipice. Those who are old enough will observe and admire Nature in their own erratic fashion without being urged.

SOME HOLIDAY REQUIREMENTS.

It is a real good family holiday which Mr. Paget has in mind, a magic time earned by work and ended by work. A holiday should neither be too long nor too short. More than eight weeks is not a holiday, but a house in the country. Among the many gains of a holiday this is set high: that it brings us nearer the children, and them to us. Besides sight-seeing and the pursuit of health, some books, which must not be rubbish, are necessary, and there must be added “the pleasant sense of leisure, freedom, elbow-room, time to turn round, and space to turn round in; and the sense of a simpler way of living, the riddance from the machinery of our life in London.”



Le Rire.

A FINE HOLIDAY CROWD.

BRITAIN'S LOST REPUTATION.

THE results of the Fifth Olympiad at Stockholm have caused much heart-burning, but in the *Badminton Magazine* Mr. Adolphe Abrahams suggests that we were beaten because we did not take trouble, and that there are excellent grounds for encouragement if we take pains, without which success is impossible. Among other things, Mr. Abrahams believes in the value of the professional trainer:—

I am sure that many who see the results of American training imagine that we have only to import a trainer from across the Atlantic to produce a team of world's record breakers. Let us have the trainer by all means. (His salary, by the way, would

THE EAR AS EYE.

The *English Mechanic* records the latest marvel of science, an instrument enabling the blind to see, or at least to locate light by means of the ear. The inventor is Mr. Fournier d'Albe, of Birmingham University, who has made use of the well-known property of selenium of changing its resistance under the action of light. The instrument is called the "Optophone," and consists of two parts, and is thus described:—

One of them is a pair of high-resistance telephones, as used for wireless telegraphy. The other is a long box, measuring 18 in. by 4 in. by 6 in., which contains the selenium bridge, the



By courtesy of the

The Stadium at Athens.

(*"Architectural Review"* for July).

be one which most professional men would envy if we paid him what he receives in America.) He would get the best out of our men, but if an athlete has been running or jumping wrongly for years he could not be sufficiently untaught to be taught. Our matured long-jumper of twenty-three feet could not be turned into a twenty-five feet man; but a boy capable of nineteen feet might be the ideal material from which to make a world's champion. America knows well the importance of getting at the malleable material whose nervous system has not yet become grooved in wrong paths. To educate absolutely the best possible out of our available material we ought to begin preparing now, not for the Games at Berlin in 1916, but for those in 1920.

The above illustration refers to the article on the Stadium at Athens, which appeared in our last issue on page 184. It represents the last restoration carried out under the supervision of Hansen of Vienna.

battery, the wire resistances, two adjustable carbon resistances and a clockwork interrupter. The last is there for the purpose of making the telephone current intermittent, as a continuous current is inaudible in the telephone.

The method of using the optophone is as follows: The telephones are attached to the head, and the optophone box is carried in the right hand, connected by flexible wires with the telephones. On turning on the current and starting the clockwork, a ticking or rasping sound is heard in the telephones. This can be reduced to silence by adjusting the sliding carbon resistance, and by an auxiliary resistance giving a fine adjustment. That silence will continue so long as the light shining into the box remains of the same intensity; but a very slight change of illumination, either a brightening or darkening, suffices to restore the sound in the telephone, and the loudness of the sound produced measures the extent of the brightening or darkening of the light.

In practice it is found best to adjust the resistances so that the brightest light available produces silence, and then the various shades of darkness produce sounds of corresponding intensity

A NEW GARDEN OF EDEN.

The August number of the *Geographical Journal* contains a full report of the lecture delivered before the Royal Geographical Society by Sir William Willcocks, and gives the results of his surveys in Mesopotamia on behalf of the Turkish Government. There are few themes possessing more interest than "The Garden of Eden and Its Restoration," and still fewer authorities who can vie with Sir William in the rarest combination of literary charm and technical skill. The exploration of the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris has been conducted with a full sense of the romance associated with the earliest settlements of mankind, and at the same time directed by the need of recovering the lost fertility of the land for the service of the present and future generations of the sons of men.

So charmingly does he discourse of the past that the reader is almost tempted to forget that Sir William is an official concerned with contracts. Of the actual site of Eden he says:—

In my first lecture I had stated that the Garden of Eden of the Semites must have been near an outcrop of hard rock as we see it at Anah upstream of Hit, where water could be led off from above a rapid and utilised for irrigating, with free flow, gardens situated a little down-stream and above the reach of the highest floods. Below Hit, no place could be found for a garden without lifting apparatus or protecting dykes; because, otherwise, any garden irrigated in the time of low supply would be inundated in flood, and if irrigated in flood would be left high and dry in the time of low supply. Since then I have studied on the spot the scriptures of Sumer and Akkad, and see that their earliest settlements were made inside the level plain perennially under water, where well-protected dykes kept out the floods which are there never more than three feet above ground-level; and where, free from wild beasts and desert Anals, they could build their cities and temples and cultivate their lands, which could be irrigated by free flow through openings in the dykes. It was in the marshes surrounding their settlements that they encountered the giant brood of Tiamat mentioned in the first tablet of creation. Sharks from the Persian Gulf travel up the Tigris to Samarra, north of Baghdad, and must have been then, as now, a terror to bathers. The boats described as raging hounds and rams in the translations may have been lions and wild boars, of which the former were common in Lower Babylonia before the Arabs possessed firearms, and the latter are still exceedingly numerous. It is no unreasoning tradition which places the Garden of Eden of Sumer and Akkad, the city of Eridu and its temple E-Sagil, at Kurna, the late point of junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; though I cannot but think that it will eventually be found just north of Ur at the ancient junction of the two rivers.

Sir William possesses the blessed gift of imagination, and his descriptions of what he sees are always picturesque and informed with historical reference; his theories are clothed with verisimilitude which may well be the truth itself.

In an interesting comparison he says:—

When human beings first appeared on the earth, and for many a generation afterwards, men could only have just held their own against wild animals, and, while their dwelling-places were surrounded by forests and jungles, the unending struggle must have left them but little time to make any real advance in civilisation. It was far different in the oases of Arabia and practical oases like Anah and Hit on the Upper Euphrates. Here it was possible for men to destroy the existing wild beasts, and as their numbers could not be recruited out of the deserts,

they were exterminated; and men had leisure to become gradually civilised. "Amalek was the first of the nations" was spoken, with knowledge, of the Arabs stretching from the delta of the Nile to the Upper Euphrates. Living in tents and using gourds for vessels, they have left no traces such as we see in Egypt and Babylonia; but Arabia has been able to pour forth from her parched loins her virile sons who began the subjugation of both the Nile valley and the valley of the Euphrates. Everything in Egypt was easy and to hand; the Nile was and is the most stately and majestic of rivers, and, carrying a moderate amount of deposit, creates no serious difficulties for the dwellers on its banks; the Garden of the Lord, the land of Egypt, is very fertile; and the climate is mild in winter and never parches in summer. Egypt, therefore, produced no world ideas. None of her sons were possessed of a fine frenzy, with eyes glancing from heaven to earth and earth to heaven. It was far different with Babylonia. The Tigris and Euphrates in flood are raging torrents, and their ungoverned and turbid waters need curbing with no ordinary bridle. Babylonia's soil is very fertile, but the winters are severe indeed and the summers savage and prolonged. The range of temperature is between 20 degrees and 120 degrees in the shade. Brought up in a hard school, they possessed virile intellects.

The article is accompanied by an excellent map, and the *Journal* should achieve a record sale, for its contents throughout maintain the highest level of interest.

ESCAPE TO THE WHITE MAN.

THAT the white man is a walking city of refuge in the dark places of the earth is a fact attested afresh by an incident mentioned by P. Amaury Talbot, in the *Journal of the African Society*. He describes his tour from the Gulf of Guinea to the Central Sudan. He says:—

Only a few months ago, as I sat at my writing-table, a boy of about sixteen staggered in, utterly exhausted. According to his story, two men had hired him at Calabar to accompany them to the interior. Whenever they neared a town they sent him through the bush, giving as an excuse that there was something in his load which must not be seen, but really lest questions should be asked on their return without him. When the town of Ojo was reached, he was taken to the house of the head chief, to whom they arranged to sell the boy for £20, and there left him. After a while an iron cage was brought out, such as is used for human sacrifice. The boy said: "The head chief tied his hunting knife about his waist, and stood by the main door. I was on the other side of the compound by his principal wife. She said, 'I am sorry for you, because they are going to kill you. If you could get away, perhaps you could reach white man.' I slipped behind her and ran out through the little door. It was night time, and people came with lanterns to seek for me. I dared not follow the roads lest other towns should be warned of my escape, but on the third day I saw Forest Guard Okore, who helped me."

Captives and poor have good cause to welcome white rule in Africa, however great lords like Garuounga may regret the restraint it imposes.

ASH ejectors, or means used for ridding the steamship of the mass of ash and clinkers which accumulate on all voyages, are described in *Cassier's* for August by G. F. Zimmer. The method adopted in the British Navy is to crush the clinkers, ashes, and other refuse, and then expel by pneumatic pressure through an opening in the bottom of the ship.

THE PUTUMAYO PROBLEM.

In the *American Review of Reviews* there is a paper on Peruvian rubber and international politics in which other motives than those of pure humanity are suggested for the recent outcry. The writer says:—

That the English Rubber Company was solely responsible for the atrocities committed in the rubber forest in the Putumayo district of Peru, and that the English Consul at Iquitos has been aiding the guilty parties in keeping from the Peruvian Government an exact knowledge of what was taking place, is the contention of Peru.

Mr. David Cazes, English Consul in Iquitos since 1903, would have been in a good position to find out about the management of the rubber plantation. Iquitos, a port on the Amazon, is the door to the rubber land. All the rubber gathered in the Putumayo is shipped from Iquitos. No one can enter the territory of the rubber company without the permission of the company's representative in Iquitos. And yet he never said that he knew nothing.

The twenty-one constables whom the Peruvian Government kept in the Putumayo in those days had been all bribed by the English traders, and shut their eyes to what was happening in the jungle.

The Judge Paredes, who was appointed by the Peruvian Government to inquire, and who confirmed the horrible reports of atrocities, was asked to what he attributed the recent exposures of wrongs committed several years ago. He replied:—

It may be that certain Englishmen are a little jealous of the cordial relations existing between Peru and the United States.

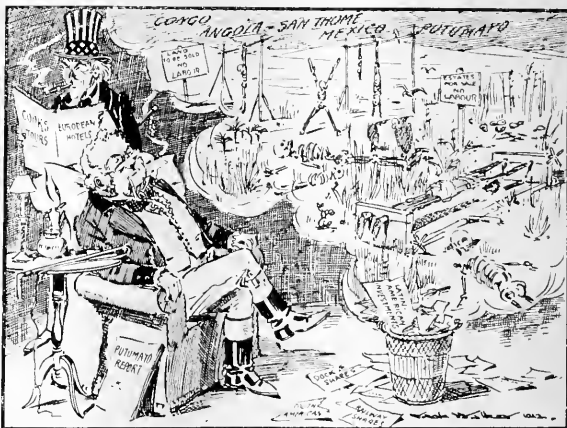
If certain schemers could only prevail upon the United States to intervene in Peru, some other nation would derive a positive benefit from the friction thus engendered, and the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine could be successfully defeated. You can see, therefore, how eagerly certain English merchants would welcome the seizure of the Putumayo lands by, say, an Anglo-American syndicate that would "guarantee order and peace" in the rubber region.

THE PUTUMAYO INDIANS.

In the *Contemporary Review* Sir Roger Casement gives a most interesting account of the Putumayo Indians. He opines that the tribes interned in the vast Amazon forests were of identical origin with the Aymaras and Quechuas of the Inca Empire. The music, songs, and dances of the forest Indians are not based on their life of to-day, but drawn from some far-off ancient fund of inspiration:—

They went, it might be said, almost quite naked—the men only wearing a strip of the bark of a tree, wound round the loins, while the women, entirely nude, stained their bodies with vegetable dyes, and, at dances, stuck fluff and feathers with an adhesive mixture to the calves of their legs and sometimes down the hips. The men, too, stained their bodies with varied native dyes that soon wash or wear off. Both sexes are chaste and exceedingly modest. Their minds are alert, quick, and per-

ceptive—although not, I think, receptive—and their dispositions cheerful and courteous. . . . Nothing became more clear the more these Indians were studied than that they were not children of the forest, but children of elsewhere lost in the forest—babes in the wood, grown up, it is true, and finding the forest their only heritage and shelter, but remembering always that it was not their home. They had accommodated themselves, as far as they might, to their surroundings, and made a shift at living there; but had never really accepted this environment. Thus while their bodies were strayed and lost in the trees, their minds, their memories, maybe, refused to accept these surroundings. They never gave the impression of being at home. They had refused to make the material best of circumstance. While their knowledge of the forest and everything it possessed was profound, one felt that these age-long denizens of the woods were not citizens of the forest, but strangers, come by chance amid surroundings they did not love. Most of the Indians I met had, I believe, a positive distaste for the forest.



Tropical Life.

Wake up! John Bull, and make Uncle Sam help you to stop these atrocities before your investments become mere waste paper.

This disposition partly explains their submissiveness. He says:—

Their submission is not alone that of the submissive, gentle Indian mind in front of its mental superior, but that of a mind that has known better things than anything the forest can offer, and has never ceased to hope for the means of re-contact with them. In this, too, I believe lies the secret of the Indian's ready acceptance of the guidance of religious instructors. Wherever the Jesuit or Franciscan fathers were able to reach the Indians, these followed them with one accord out of the forest, and built their houses around the "padre's" and delightedly submitted to his authority.

The August number of the *Architectural Review* has an interesting article, with specially taken photographs by Mr. C. Lovett Gill, on "Some Houses in St. Albans and its Environs."

SCIENCE, PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL.

A NEW SCIENCE.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY.

THE *Correspondant* of August 10th contains an article, by Professor Paul Girardin, on a most interesting subject—namely, Human Geography.

LABOURS OF M. BRUNHES.

About fifteen years ago M. Jean Brunhes gave a series of lectures at the Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales on such subjects as coal, irrigation, the dwelling, etc. He taught that wood and coal, water and stone, for instance, were an integral part of geography, and he showed how their presence or their absence affected the lives of the peoples of the world. The results of his studies seem to have been embodied in a book, "Human Geography," and recently a second edition, so enlarged and improved as to be almost a new book, has been published. The Geographical Society of Paris has awarded the work its gold medal, and the French Academy the Halphen prize. In addition the labours of M. Brunhes have been crowned by the creation of a new Chair of Human Geography at the Collège de France, and the author has been invited to be its first occupant.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY DEFINED.

While diplomatic or political geography finds nothing in maps but facts connected with frontiers or treaties, M. Brunhes says to his pupils:—"Close your books and open your eyes on the world, Nature, the fields, dwellings, railways, men. Observe for yourselves; make geography for yourselves." In order to be able to teach his system and organise his teaching in absolute independence, M. Brunhes went to a Swiss university. Human geography is a novelty of a subject, placing itself as it does between political and economic geography, and making appeal to such auxiliary sciences as history, statistics, etc. The doctrine of M. Brunhes is by no means the same as the anthropogeography of Friedrich Ratzel or the social geography of Camille Vallaux, though the efforts of these two scientists to make of geography something more than is usually understood by the term were laudable enough. M. Brunhes defines human geography as being much more the geography of human endeavour than the geography of races and human masses. This fixes the place of human geography among the sciences already constituted—ethnography, anthropology, and language—together with statistics, demography, and economic geography, all of which have in view human masses, and are concerned with the consideration of individuals and articles of commerce and the estimating of averages rather than the consideration of their distribution.

PICTORIAL MAPS.

Thus human geography absorbs political geography. M. Brunhes begins with the three essential facts of

shelter, food, and clothing. He considers the dwelling and the path which leads to it, and food in connection with the cultivated fields, cattle, cereals, meat, milk, etc. Thirdly, he speaks of man's pillage of Nature, without restitution, for his needs or caprices, or simply for the love of destruction. This destructive exploitation of Nature may embrace the cutting down of timber, the exhaustion of the quarry or the mine for stone, gold, silver, iron, lead, coal, oil, etc., without restoring anything to the earth. He deals with humanity as represented by some 1,500 millions of beings on our planet, and studies the reasons of their varying distribution over the surface of the globe, owing to greater or fewer facilities of life, climatic conditions, and other things. He says the facts of population, movements and density, emigration and colonisation should all be depicted on the map as important geographical facts. He would have the map picture to us a village with its houses and roads, and a city with its streets, avenues, wide roads, and houses built or to build. Rivers and other national routes, such as railways, should also be shown; in fact, there is a whole geography of circulation alone.

LEARNING BY OBSERVATION.

Having somewhat explained his subject, how does M. Brunhes propose to proceed? His method is that of observation with the open eye of the world, as the new philosophy of introspection is the eye of conscience opened on the inner phenomena. The tourist, the mountaineer, the traveller, all learn geography unconsciously. M. Brunhes would have everybody taught how to see the facts of terrestrial reality in all their vigour, in all their colour, as the first duty of geography.

EXTERMINATION CONDEMNED.

Professor Girardin discusses from the point of view of M. Brunhes a few subjects. Having applied the new method to the consideration of the dwelling and the migrations of population, he refers at some length to the destructive economy of extermination, when man destroys for the sake of destruction without thinking of others. By cutting down forests and exterminating animals, birds, and native races, man is exhausting Nature in many forms. Reference is also made to the extermination of native races by such methods as slavery and the introduction of alcohol. The geography of coal and gold shows how cities which have sprung up in the mining regions are ephemeral, and how they are doomed to be effaced when the mines are exhausted. But M. Brunhes is not the first to deal with the stupid destruction by the present generation of much natural wealth. It was necessary to prove that the geographical method is the most convenient to study these facts taken singly and together, and to group and classify them. M. Brunhes has endeavoured to do all this. Professor Girardin and other experts are of opinion that he has succeeded.

THE LAST OF THE GREAT VICTORIANS.

THAT excellent little monthly, *The Millgate*, contains an interesting interview with Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace by Mr. Frederick Rockell. For three hours the veteran scientist and reformer reviewed the many problems to the elucidation of which he has devoted so many long years of his useful life.

On the subject of world evolution Dr. Wallace naturally had much to say, believing as he does that "an orderly and purposive variety is the keynote of the universe." This variety "provides for the development of man in endless diversity, not of body, but of mind. So far as bodily structure is concerned man's evolution is finished. Man's physical structure stopped evolving when he began to use outside aids to express his individuality. When man discovered fire and its uses; when he made weapons and invented traps; when he began to use tools; when he developed speech; when he commenced to conquer Nature; then further evolution was shifted from the physical to the mental plane."

"Physical dissemblances between men are as nothing compared with their wide mental differences. In the various gradations between the ordinary man and the genius, what wonderful variety! And between men of genius these differences are even more striking."

As a scientist of the highest repute, Dr. Wallace's testimony to the truths of spiritualism possesses more than ordinary interest, and his interviewer records that—

whatever may be the grounds of his faith, it was impossible to hear Dr. Wallace talk on the subject for five minutes without perceiving that to him spiritualism was no mere working hypothesis, nor a question of speculation, but a conviction settled beyond cavil or dispute. I did not, therefore, question him as to the evidences of his belief. I was more interested to learn what that belief had taught him as to man's destiny—what was man's state after death?

"We gather from people who have passed over," said Dr. Wallace, "that man goes on developing in the spiritual world towards that infinite variety which is the object of life on earth."

"But," I asked, "if this development can go on in the spiritual world, why was it necessary for an earth life at all?"

"The earth life is necessary," said Dr. Wallace, "in order, as it were, to get a point of departure for the individual spirit." The inference I drew from his further remarks was that the purpose of material evolution was to establish conditions out of which man's individuality could come into being. Without such material conditions the individualisation of humanity out of the Godhead (this was not the exact word Dr. Wallace used) might not have been possible. But that individualisation once achieved, growth and development could go on in the spiritual world apart from, and independent of, material conditions.

Dr. Wallace retains his faith in the future of Democracy, and is a convinced Socialist, having been converted by Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Mr. Rockell explored a wide field in his interview, and gives the outlines of an interesting educational

suggestion, which shows that he is at least a generation in advance of his time. We are glad to see that Dr. Wallace repudiates the suggestion that he is a convert to the latest fad of Eugenics:—

"Wherever did I advocate any such preposterous theories?" he said in scorn. "No! a reference to any of my writings; not a word is quoted in justification of this scientific libel. Where can they put their finger on any statement of mine that as much as leads colour to such an assertion? Why, never by word or deed have I given the slightest countenance to eugenics. Segregation of the unfit, indeed! It is a mere excuse for establishing a medical tyranny. And we have enough of this kind of tyranny already."

A REFORMED ALMANACK.

In the *British Columbia Magazine* for July Mr. M. B. Cotsworth advocates his scheme for "a rational almanack." He recalls Julius Cæsar's reform, by which the odd-numbered months were given thirty-one days each, and the even ones thirty days each, with the exception of February, which then ended the year. This was altered by Augustus, jealous of Julius' fame, into the present extraordinary and arbitrary calendar. Mr. Cotsworth's scheme is set forth in the table below. Thirteen months each with twenty-eight days, each beginning with a Sunday, is his simple proposal:—

JAN.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sol
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY
MARCH	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	AUG.
APRIL	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	SEPT.
MAY	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	OCT.
JUNE								NOV.
								DEC.

He thinks that perhaps the Chinese Government may decide in its favour. The 365th day in the year should be made an international holiday, apart from both weekly dates and monthly dates. The last point was agreed on amongst leaders of calendar reform throughout the world. Easter should be held on a fixed date in April. The new month he would call Sol.

THAT French culture is in danger, that young Frenchmen, presumably educated, are losing their ability to use their native tongue with the old-time clearness and correctness, not to say elegance and distinction; that the scientific method, in imitation of Germany, is ousting the old French style, are tendencies discussed in the *North American Review* by Mr. Allan Ball, who writes on "the rescue of French culture." He traces the tendency back to the anti-classical propaganda in France, and its alliance with the political Radicalism that is sociological and utilitarian. The situation is described as "a crisis in French," and has led to the formation of a League for the Defence of French Culture.

MAX NORDAU ON DEGENERATION.

In the *Hibbert Journal* Dr. Max Nordau discusses his favourite theme. As against the proposal for the sterilisation of degenerates, he says "we need not interfere; the process accomplishes itself automatically." The advanced degenerate cannot beget or bear children. Weismann's theory finds no mercy. It is not a scientific hypothesis, but mysticism of the worst kind:—

Weismann has attempted to deny that the germ of life which is transmitted by parents to offspring can share in the change sustained by the parental organism. To future historians of science it will be a matter for astonishment that such a extravagant doctrine can have been conceived by a biologist and accepted, for a time, by serious scientists.

WHAT IS HERITABLE.

Only those acquired characteristics are heritable which influence the quality of the germ:—

A state of the nervous system which affects the innervation of the germ-glands and their physical and chemical function, a lessening of the organic liquids, through which the chemical composition of the glands, the nutrient drawn into them from the blood, and the germ-cells formed and secreted by them, is altered, do influence the germ-plasm to such an extent as to make it quite intelligible that it should form new individuals who resemble their parents, but are somewhat different, or very different, from their more distant ancestors.

"A GENERAL LOOSENING OF MORALITY."

These give thousands the courage to express and follow tendencies which they would otherwise have suppressed with shame. Not only so:—

We gradually observe a general loosening of morality, a disappearance of logic from thought and action, a morbid irritability and vacillation of public opinion, a relaxation of character.

A mean, cowardly egoism, which is pleasantly dubbed "sovereignty of the personality," smothers public spirit, the sense of national solidarity, energetic patriotism; self-sacrifice for the common weal is becoming a rarity, while anti-militarism, anti-patriotism, and twaddle about the theory of anarchism abound.

"INTOXICATION" THE CAUSE OF DEGENERACY.

Of remedy Dr. Nordau is chary. The degenerate himself is doomed; his heredity is his fate. The root of degeneracy is an intoxication of one or both progenitors. Intoxication from without is happily being combated, not without prospect of success, by the Gathenburg system, temperance legislation, by the new way of treating syphilis with Ehrlich's salvarsan, by sanitation, protection of people from adulterated food-stuffs. Auto-intoxication—organic wear and tear through fatigue consequent on over-exertion—is the more difficult and deadly:—

The dominant part played in production by the machine, in the ever-increasing division of labour, which condemns the worker to an eternal, automatic repetition of a small number of movements, and reduces the part taken in his work by the intellectual faculties to a minimum, wears him out one-sidedly, and therefore quicker and more completely than is the case with a varied, manifold activity, which calls in turn upon different groups of muscles and requires the continual inter-

vention of imagination, judgment, and will, he manufactures some complicated object of common use from the raw material up to the perfect article.

THE ILLUSION OF WEALTH.

Dr. Nordau lays his finger on the spot from which this evil arises:—

The whole end of civilisation seems to be economic.—All progress aims at facilitating and augmenting the production of goods. That in this process the individual is being worn out is not considered. The world-economy is not eudæmonistic. It does not ask whether it enhances the happiness of the single human being. It produces wealth, and sets this on a level with happiness—a manifest illusion.

SOCIALISM A REMEDY.

Socialism would be a remedy:—

Extreme State intervention in the sense of the Socialistic programme, while it would deprive the individual of all economic autonomy, would probably ensure to him better hygienic conditions, short hours of labour, a better style of living, freedom from care, and leisure to occupy himself in things that bring diversion and entertainment, and would rescue him from the over-exertion and fatigue that make him a progenitor of degenerates. Since, however, it seems chimerical to look for a realisation of the integral Socialistic programme at any date to which we can now look forward—modest tentative measures like Mr. Lloyd George's Old Age Insurance are of no efficiency—we must regard this theoretically conceivable remedy for degeneration as practically inapplicable.

THE DECISIVE CONTEST BETWEEN NATIONS.

Once, Dr. Nordau points out, degeneracy affected only the ruling class of the nations. Now, with a population more and more urban, it affects the people as a whole. Degeneration has its chief home in the large towns; the population of the large towns is condemned as a whole to degeneracy:—

One thing is certain: in the great historic contest of the nations the advantage will rest with those that know how to maintain a strong and tolerably prosperous and contented peasantry, and the first to go under will be those that most thoroughly transform themselves into peoples of large towns.



K'heriki.

Crime in Paris.

"This is what they are coming to in the Paris police!"

SYNDICALISM.

IN the *North American Review* Mr. Louis Levine describes the genesis and growth of Syndicalism. It is, he says, a synthesis of Socialism and Trade Unionism. The electoral success of Socialism in France, in Germany, and in other countries led to the invasion of the Socialist parties by members of the middle classes, representatives of the liberal professions, who swamped the Socialist working-men in all positions of authority and responsibility. The invading intellectuals introduced into the social movement the ideas of slow evolutionary changes, and of peaceful and diplomatic negotiations with capitalist parties.

DISTRUST OF PARLIAMENTARY SOCIALISM.

To the militant Socialist working-man, the success of political Socialism became in his opinion dangerous to the real success of the social revolution. He suspected the environment of Parliament, its methods and political trickery, and felt in his heart a growing antagonism to the form of action which led Socialists into the stifling embrace of capitalist Parliamentary institutions:—

Examining more closely the nature of the trade union in which he had always played some part, the militant Socialist working-man was struck by the idea that it offered the form of organisation he was so eagerly looking for and that it was capable of carrying on the social movement in which he placed his hopes. He therefore now changed his former attitude to the trade union; instead of merely suffering it, he now began actively to support it and to shape it in accordance with his views and aspirations.

"DIRECT ACTION."

So was developed the whole theory of Syndicalism:—

Direct action—which the Syndicalists so much insist upon—consists in exerting energetic pressure and coercion on the employers and the State in such a manner as to rally all the workers around one banner in direct opposition to existing institutions. Nation-wide strikes, vehement agitation, public demonstrations, and like procedures, which arouse passions and shake up the mass of the working-men, are in the view of the Syndicalists the only methods which can make the working-men clearly perceive the evils and contradictions of present-day society and which lead to material successes. Such methods alone drive home to the working-men the truth that the emancipation of the workers must and can be the work of the workers themselves, and free the latter from the illusion that anybody else—even their representatives in Parliament—can do the job for them.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The direct struggles of the Syndicats—argue they—increasing in scope and importance, must finally lead to a decisive collision in which the two antagonistic classes—the working-class and the employers—will be brought face to face. How that decisive struggle will be begun cannot be foretold. But it most probably will have its origin in a strike which, spreading from industry to industry and from locality to locality, will involve the whole country and affect the entire nation. This will be the General Strike, in which the issue will not be an increase of wages or any other minor matter, but the paramount social issue: who shall henceforth control industry and direct the economic activities of the nation?

THE AIM OF COMMON OWNERSHIP.

The Syndicalists will not wait for Parliament to decide that question, but will take matters into their own hands. When the "final hour of emancipation" strikes, the militant work-

men organised in the Syndicats will step in and assume control of all means of production, transportation, and exchange. They will proclaim the common ownership of all means of production, and will start production under the direction of the Syndicats. Every Syndicat will have the use of the means of production necessary for carrying on its work. All Syndicats of a locality will be organised in local federations which will have charge of all local industrial matters. These local Federations of Labour will collect all statistics pertaining to local production and consumption, will provide the raw material, and will act as intermediaries between a locality and the rest of the country. All Syndicats of the country in any one industry will be organised in a National Industrial Federation having charge of the special interests of the industry, while local federations and industrial federations will be organised in one great National Federation of Labour, which will take care of matters national in scope and importance.

SOCIALISM v. SYNDICALISM.

THE essential conservatism of the Socialist thinker has been demonstrated by his refusal to be tempted by the weapon of Syndicalism. Mr. J. L. Engdahl contributes an article to the *Twentieth Century Magazine* affording ample evidence that, as in England, so in America, the Syndicalist propaganda is doomed to failure. The recent convention held at Indianapolis resulted in a definite endorsement of the old Socialism as against the new lure of Syndicalism. The difference between the schools is well expressed by the writer:—

The Socialist cries to the worker, "Vote as you strike!" or "Strike at the ballot-box!" The Syndicalist changes this phrase to read "Strike at the ballot-box, but strike with an axe!"

The attention of the Syndicalist is centred entirely on economic action. He appears to believe that it is possible for the workers employed in every industry to walk into factory, workshop, mine, or warehouse some fine morning, to send for the employer or manager, and to inform him that they propose to conduct the business for their own benefit.

Syndicalism is the gospel of the bludgeon, and its anarchic appeal is its own sure condemnation and justification of the saner method of Socialism which seeks to "leaven the lump." "An argument put forth against Syndicalism is that it all the workers in any industry secured the absolute control of that industry they would then proceed to exploit the remainder of society for their own gain so far as that industry was concerned."



[*Sydney Bulletin.*]

Tom Mann assails the Temple.

Australia's old friend, Tom Mann, is going to devote himself to a war against society; but it is a long job, and Mann isn't so young as he used to be before he became as old as he is now.

THE PARIASHS OF TO-DAY.

RESULT OF CASTE IN INDIA.

IN the mid-July number of the *Revue de Paris* Marguerite Glotz takes up the pitiable case of the pariahs in India.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS.

We learn that the pariahs number over fifty millions—more than one-sixth of the population of India. Belonging to no caste, impure from birth, they are despised and hated and condemned to perform the lowest and most degrading labour. They are the untouchables; they live apart from other men, and are deprived of the solace of religion, for they may not enter the temples. They dwell in wretched hovels, and altogether their misery is terrible. Surely they have need of religion; yet it is a religious law which is the cause of all their suffering. But in their passive submission, their resignation to what has always been, and must continue to be, they bear no grudge against the gods. The same religious law which has brought about their moral misery is also the cause of their material destitution. The untouchables may not own land, which in India is the chief form of wealth. They may not earn a living by business of any kind. How, indeed, could they procure the money necessary? Moreover, no one would buy from them or touch the things soiled by contact with them. Their only resource is day-labour, such as agriculture. They are paid very little, and unemployment is frequent. Poverty, ignorance, bad feeding, insanitary surroundings, make the hygienic conditions of the untouchables deplorable. Cleanliness is impossible, and leprosy and ophthalmia are among the diseases which attack them.

INERTIA, MENTAL AND MORAL.

Children who adopt the paternal profession as in India rarely desire anything else. The system of hereditary specialisation opposed to all spontaneous choice of a vocation makes routine beings. In such a society every innovation, every attempt at progress seems a crime. For the untouchables the yoke of custom is equally rigid. Their position seems quite irremediable. Who is impure remains impure, and the hostility of the men of caste seems ineradicable. In India the system of caste is an invincible obstacle against union. No political power has yet been able to unify the country. Each caste seeks to safeguard its own particular independence, privileges, and dignity, and there is nothing in common between men pure and impure—neither interests, ideas, nor hopes. In consequence of the immobility imposed on individuals by the *régime* of caste, all emulation and personal desire to better one's position are lacking in Indian society. There seems absolutely nothing which can stimulate an untouchable; he is infinitely more degraded than any slave.

PHARISAISM OF CASTE.

Among other things, the *régime* of caste has developed vanity, envy, narrow judgment, and a taste for Eastern distinctions—Pharisaism, in short, with every-

thing that is poor, egotistical, and unintelligent. The people of caste know nothing of charity; pity and benevolence are extinguished by the exclusive consciousness of the duties of caste. But it is among the untouchables that the most disastrous moral consequences of caste are to be seen. Rejected by society, they are not aware that they have any social duties; exciting nothing but horror and contempt, they have no sense of human dignity or any notion of individual virtues.

WHAT IS ENGLAND DOING?

The disunited condition of the country which caste brings in its train is for England a pledge of peaceful rule. It delays economic progress, and the English do not desire the economic emancipation of India; they desire to exploit the resources of the colony for themselves. They care little for the emancipation of the untouchables or for the moral welfare of India. Their administration is directed to practical results. They are not even making primary education compulsory, and it is doubtful whether it will reach the children of the untouchables. Hitherto education has been largely in the hands of missionaries, who have also done much for women. To bring Brahmins and untouchables together both would have to be Christianised. No work could possibly require more patience and energy than that which proposes to combat hostile egoism and the enormous force of a religion of inertia caused by the common mode of feeling and acting of more than 200 millions of men.

"INDIA FOR THE INDIANS":

THE REAL PRINCIPLE OF BRITISH RULE.

THE *Round Table* for September contains a paper on India and the Empire worthy of the highest traditions of the British review. It contains a rapid survey of the history of India before as well as after it came under British control. Perhaps its most distinctive contention is given in this paragraph:—

The position of the British in India, indeed, cannot be understood until it is realised that in internal policy they represent India and not England. To speak of British rule is strictly a misnomer. It is nearer the truth to say that the government is conducted chiefly by Englishmen, representing in fact, if not in democratic theory, the people of India. It is literally the Government of India. More than this, since the British assumed responsibility for the government of India, not only has their policy in India been an essentially Indian policy, but Indian interests have profoundly influenced British policy. England has become a first-class Asiatic Power because her government represents India. Her policy in the East is mainly directed to protect the safety of her Indian subjects.

What is unique in India is the astounding moral ascendancy of the English. The writer maintains that the ideal goal is clear, that India acquire the status of a self-governing dominion, independent, in control of her own internal affairs, a loyal and willing partner with the other units of the Empire. To this end, the most essential thing in the meantime is to retain the good-will and respect of the people of India.

THE DOUKHOBORS AN IDEAL COMMUNITY.

IN *Chambers's Journal* Mr. J. T. Dealy describes the Doukhobors in British Columbia. They refused to supply the census authorities with information because they feared that the Canadian Government wanted to enrol them for military service. They object to bear arms for any purpose whatever. They refuse to eat the flesh of any animal which has been killed for that purpose, or to wear its skin or hair or wool. They own all property in common; there is no private property. They now own about eleven thousand acres in British Columbia, where they number about two thousand people. There are four thousand still in Saskatchewan, where they have seven flour-mills and six wheat warehouses. They engage principally in agriculture, and are said to be good farmers:—

One who lived five weeks amongst them quite recently says: "I watched during my visit to see if I could find a frown or a discontented face, and I was unable to discover one. In cleanliness they are superb. There is no liquor drunk among the Doukhobors, no tobacco used in any form, no profane language, while an exhibition of bad temper is impossible to find. And the morality of these good people is a world-beater. . . . The Doukhobors are an extremely honest people, good neighbours, and most law-abiding citizens. The progress they have made in Saskatchewan is marvellous."

There is, however, a tendency towards individual independence, members leaving their communities and setting up as individual owners.

THE NATIONS COMPARED: THREE STRIKING TABLES.

IN the *Open Court* for August Mr. Arthur MacDonald discusses the mentality of nations in connection with patho-social conditions. The paper is full of most interesting matter. Three of the tables presented may be cited here:—

MENTALITY.

COUNTRY, 1908.	EDUCATION.			INFORMATION.		
	Number of literates per 10,000 recruits.	Per cent. of population enrolled in schools.	Number of literate students per 10,000 population.	Number of News-papers per million population.	Number of books published per 100,000 population.	Smithsonian list: number of publications per million population (1904).
Belgium	833 ¹	12.9	68	27	28	48
Denmark	202 ²	13.0	..	84	135	42
France (1908)	3454	14.2	81	251	28	42
Germany	4 ¹	17.0	65	115	49	39
Great Britain and Ireland	100 ¹	17.0	56	98	22	45
Italy (1905)	3,072 ³	8.1	77	60	21	24
Netherlands	240	15.0	72	132	56	36
Russia	6,1104	4.9	16	8	6	3
Switzerland	9	18.6	178	275	116	90
United States	380 ²	10.7	20	260	10	..

¹ 1894. ² 1897. ³ 1903. ⁴ 1895. ⁵ 1907. ⁶ In 1907, 30 per cent. of males and 27 per cent. of all persons (nine years of age and more) were able to read. ⁷ In white male population twenty-one to twenty-four years of age in 1900.

SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

COUNTRY.	BASED UPON OFFICIAL REPORTS, 1908.							
	Number of births per 1,000 population.	Number of still births per 100 births.	Number of deaths per 1,000 population.	Number of deaths under age per 100 born.	Number of marriages per 1,000 population.	Per cent. of population actively engaged in some occupation in 1908.	Per cent. of population in Europe per 10,000 in-habitants.	Number of in-habitants per every 4 sq. m.
Belgium (1907).....	25	4.3	15.7	13.2	8.02	46	24	227
Denmark.....	29	2.4	14.7	10.8 ²	7.5	45	17	66
France (1905).....	21	4.5	20.6	14	8.1	51	..	73
Germany.....	33	3.0	19.0	17.0 ²	7.9	45 ²	4	112
England and Wales.....	26	..	14.7	12.1	14.3	44	74	215
Italy (1905).....	32	4.5	21.6 ⁴	15.6 ⁵	7.7	50	183	113
Netherlands.....	30	3.0	15.0	10.3	7.3	38 ²	..	154
Russia (1903).....	47	..	27.4	27.2	8.7	45 ²	..	6
Switzerland.....	27	3.2	16.2	10.8	7.8	47	10	80
United States.....	22	4.3	15.9	15.0	6.1	38	..	8

¹ 1900. ² 1907. ³ Per 100 births. ⁴ 1904. ⁵ 1907. ⁶ 18.99. ⁷ 1901. ⁸ 1807. ⁹ 1900. ¹⁰ 1910 Kingdom.

PATHO-SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

COUNTRY.	BASED UPON OFFICIAL REPORTS, 1908.								
	Crime in general.	Murder or homicide.	Thaif.	All offences and crimes.	Number of insane in institutions per 100,000 inhabitants.	Number of Paupers in institutions per 100,000 inhabitants.	Number of Suicides per 100,000 population.	Number of Illegitimate Births per 1,000 population.	Number of Divorces and Separations per 100,000 population.
Belgium.....	715	0.71	114	2,628	234	900	11	1.6	17
Denmark.....	218	0.39	76	..	..	..	20	..	25
France (1908).....	501	0.69	156	1,362	178	153	52	3.4	22
Germany.....	1,240	0.13	152	19,12	22	..	22	2.0	21
England and Wales.....	2,88	0.19	217	1,639	356	221	7.4	..	22
Italy (1905).....	1,350	7.81	413	2,562	..	3,070	11	6.0	6
Netherlands.....	2,701	0.12	..	..	187	2,350	18	0.6	32
Russia (1903).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland.....	211	..	..	528 ⁵	..	..	19	1.2	43
United States.....	..	..	..	..	25611	101	163	..	86

¹ All crimes known to police. ² Larcenies known to police. ³ Known to police. ⁴ Deaths from suicide. ⁵ Number sent to prison, gaol, or work-house. ⁶ Number on January 1st. ⁷ 1906. ⁸ 1903. ⁹ 1901. ¹⁰ 1907. ¹¹ Out-door relief included. ¹² 1907. ¹³ 1899.

The writer notices the following correspondences:— Those countries which have the greatest illiteracy, as Italy, Belgium and France, show the highest percentage of murder. They also have a high percentage of still births, death rate, and death rate under one year of age. Two of these countries, where the illiteracy is more pronounced, as in Italy and Belgium, show a low rate of suicide and divorce. On the other hand, the least illiterate countries, as Germany, Switzerland and Denmark, have a high rate of suicides.

DR. C. F. BURNEY, in the *Church Quarterly Review*, gives a translation of the Aramaic papyri found recently in the Island of Elephantine, in Egypt, which dates from B.C. 407, and shows that a Jewish garrison was established at Elephantine about B.C. 655, in the latter years of Manasseh's reign. It shows that there was a temple of Yahu, or Yahweh, at Elephantine, where sacrifices were regularly offered, in direct contra-vention of the later Deuteronomic law.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.

MR. C. J. R. HOWARTH writes on some recent census returns in the *Geographical Journal*, which are illustrated by luminous diagrams. France, with a population of 39,601,509, shows an increase of population in twenty-three departments, and a decrease in sixty-four. As to the urban population, out of eighty towns with populations exceeding 30,000, only six returned a decrease, and the net increase in those towns was 475,442, while the total increase for the country was only 449,264.

Prussia reports the highest absolute increase, but the percentage of increase is slightly diminished. The continued increase is the result less of an enhanced birth-rate than of decrease in the death-rate and emigration coupled with increased immigration. No province returns a decrease:—

Leaving out of account for the moment the *Stadtkreis* of Berlin, we find that East Prussia, with a total of 2,064,175, returns an increase of only 1.65 per cent., and Pomerania (1,716,921) one of 1.91, and that (Saxony), West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia return the next smallest proportional increases. It is pointed out in the notes accompanying the figures that this is the more noteworthy, as in the east the public Slav element is strong.

The principal increase in urban population has occurred in the environment of Berlin, and in the Rhine-Westphalian industrial region.

Switzerland shows the heaviest proportional increase in cantons containing large towns. "It is worthy of notice that only six cantons out of twenty-five contain more than three towns with a population of more than 5,000, and that Uri, Obwalden, and Nidwalden contain no such town." Females (1,917,467) outnumber males (1,853,535). Persons of other than the recognised confessions, or of no confession of faith, have increased in ten years from 7,358 to 46,597.

Austria shows the heaviest increase in *Küstenland* and in Lower Austria. The movement towards larger towns from the rural districts, which seems a feature of European civilisation, is shown also in Galicia.

Norway shows also a greater increase of urban than of rural population, though the rural population is nearly three times as numerous as the urban.

The Canadian census shows a decrease since 1901 in Prince Edward Island, in the north-west territories, and in Yukon, but an increase in all the other provinces, amounting over the Dominion to 34.13 per cent. Out of eighty-four districts in Ontario, no less than forty-four return a population that has decreased since 1901.

India, in consequence of a decade not marked by any very serious failure of the rains and by famines, shows a total increase of 7.1 per cent. The central province States, which returned a decrease in the previous decade of 4.8 per cent., now return an increase of no less than 29.8 per cent.

China has had an official enumeration of households, but only partial enumeration by heads. The total population of China is estimated at 329,617,750.

MUST WE ALWAYS MUDDLE?

A FEW months ago the British public was assured that it would reap a full harvest of safety from the fate of the *Titanic*; now it would appear that futility will mark the epitaph so laboriously inscribed by that legal orgy known as "The *Titanic* Inquiry." Little good can be derived from a reading of the report of the protracted proceedings which has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, that mausoleum of experience and reform, and the *Nautical Magazine* does good service in returning to the charge, and we hope it will keep worrying those serene "Departments" which protect Governments from criticism more effectively than the bulkhead prevents calamity in time of need.

The *Nautical Magazine* agrees with the strictures we have been forced to apply to the untoward conduct of "The Inquiry" which went blundering along every false scent instead of steering straight to the vital issue—the safety of the travelling public. The marvel is that the President thought it possible to conclude his deliberations within the year, for among much that was irrelevant the evidence that really mattered occupied but a small proportion of the time consumed.

It is only a wild thought, but perhaps the public might have been impressed if the notable array had given their services to the unravelling of that which concerns the nation so deeply, for what avails their forensic skill when a serious journal like the *Nautical Magazine* says:—"The speeches of counsel have nothing of value for us; they can be ignored"—and everyone endorses this judgment of a profession which has sacrificed too much to special pleading.

This might be only by the way, were it not typical of the whole inquiry in which the seaman and the public alike were made subordinate to legal methods which experience has shown to be equally devoid of imagination and practical wisdom.

As the editor of the *Nautical Magazine* well says:—"We deplore the necessity of all this legal machinery. When a *Camperdown* rams a *Victoria* a court-martial composed of nautical men judges the case. When a *Titanic* rams an iceberg the seaman is at the mercy of lawyers. A few of these have been at sea 'a dog-watch,' but they do not realise the intricacies of sea usage as an experienced seaman does. Hence all this waste of time and money, with little or nothing as the outcome."

Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes for August gives some quaint woodcuts from an old book of hunting, showing Queen Bess in the hunting-field.

"MRS. — presents her compliments to Lord Houghton. Her husband died on Tuesday, otherwise he would have been delighted to dine with Lord Houghton on Thursday next." Such, Sir Henry Lucy tells us, in *Cornhill* for August, was the reply Lord Houghton received to a dinner invitation.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER ON INDIA.

"INDIA Revisited" is the title of a paper by Sir Bampfylde Fuller, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, in the *Nineteenth Century and After*. He reports that the unrest of the past five years has to all appearances completely subsided. The extremist leaders have grown weary of their protracted struggle with the authorities. On the annulling of the partition of Bengal, the writer says that it involved serious discredit to the British officials of the province who had accepted Lord Morley's statement that the partition was to be taken as a settled fact. It also occasioned much irritation to the Mohammedans. Of Delhi as the seat of the new capital, the writer says that it is exceedingly unhealthy, notorious for its fever and the disfiguring complaint known as the Delhi sore. The available sites are either sodden with river inundations or on the stony margin of an arid plain.

REFORMS WELCOMED.

The expansion of the Indian Legislative Councils aroused apprehensions which so far have not been justified, "and the reform may be welcomed as exceedingly beneficial." He says the Indian members as a class are alert and often eloquent in debate, in intellect on a par with their British colleagues. But they represent only the educated and the well-to-do, and cannot be expected to welcome protective legislation for their poorer brethren. The high intellectual capacity of Indians is recognised in their appointment to high judicial office. At the same time the writer adds that we must remember that judicial honesty is an exotic, grown under British influence, and requiring an influential body of British judges and magistrates.

INDIA AWAKING FROM SLEEP.

India, he declares, is awaking from her sleep. Reform has been chiefly the outcome of residence in the West. Towards the most fruitful reform, which would be the emancipation of their wives and daughters, Indians are making progress, not merely in the Brahma Samaj, but also in the Arya Samaj, in postponing marriage and in allowing an increasing number of women to go about unveiled. Material relaxations can be noticed in the caste rules relating to food and drink. A Hindu gentleman at the Viceroy's Legislative Council has advocated a change in the law, enabling Hindus of different castes, and even a Hindu and a Mohammedan, to contract a civil marriage without abjuring their religion.

INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION.

The industrial development of India is advancing very slowly. Nor will the manufactures materially increase until the Indians are willing to spend more upon comfort and less upon the support of servants, relations, and dependants. Converts to Christianity, however, follow the habits of the missionaries, whence the remarkably low death-rate of the Indian Christian population. Conversion

to Christianity no longer arouses the old resentment. Missionaries are exceedingly popular, both with students and parents. To extend free education, however elementary, to all the boys of the country would, the writer says, entail an additional charge of at least four millions a year, which is about the sum lost by giving up the opium traffic with China. Yet the education budget has been more than doubled.

It is pleasant to receive so reassuring a report from one who had much reason to be severely critical.

NEW RAILROADS NEEDED IN AFRICA AND ASIA.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, in the *Nineteenth Century*, again gives outlet to his marvellous constructive imagination. Now it is in the development of great systems of railway in Africa and in Asia.

TANGIER TO TABLELAND.

This is Sir Harry's variant on the Cape to Cairo route. He says:—

The great desire of the traveller would be, not to travel to and from Capetown *via* Alexandria, or even Algiers, but by way of Tangier in the north of Morocco, within reach, through a steam ferry, of the Spanish railways. Consequently the great Trans-African railway must eventually start from Tangier, a place as to the political future of which Britain, France, and Spain are now negotiating. It would by means of a steam ferry be linked up with the Spanish railways and the whole railway system of Europe.

THE ROUTE TO INDIA.

Sir Harry deprecates the objections to a direct railway between India and Europe. He does not fear for the obliteration of Persia. Its past history, like the past history of Egypt, will, he thinks, prevent the effacement of its nationality:—

The railway best suited to considerations of strategy from the British point of view would be one which proceeded from Basra *via* Bushire to Shiraz and Bandar Abbas, and from Bandar Abbas followed closely the coastline of Southern Persia to Baluchistan until it was linked up with the Indian system at Karachi. This would enable the Trans-Persian railway, from the point where it entered the British sphere in Persia, to be easily reached, supervised, controlled, defended, or attacked from the sea coast of the Persian Gulf.

Sir Harry would square Austro-Germany by giving these Powers free expansion in Asia Minor. This would make Teutonia as peace-loving as Great Britain now is. The Baghdad Railway therefore should be welcomed. The best security for Great Britain on the Ganges and the Indus, as on the Nile, would be the growth of German commercial interests and investments in the lands watered by the Euphrates and Tigris.

FROM TANGIER-ISMAILIA TO KOWEIT.

Sir Harry's fertile mind suggests yet another route, which, he thinks, will certainly be developed in course of time—that from Spain to Tangier and all along the coast of Africa from Tangier to Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Ismailia, whence a British railway might run to join the Baghdad line at Koweit, and link on to the Trans-Persian railway at Muhamrah.

THE LAW OF THE AIR.

MR. H. BROUGHAM LEECH writes on the jurisprudence of the air, in the *Fortnightly* for August. His discussion of the private law leads to the conclusion that the airman is free to traverse the property of his neighbour, to hover over and inspect or even photograph the premises below. He is responsible, however, for damage that he may do, by falling or otherwise, to the property he traverses. As to public law, the State may provide for the collecting of custom dues, and for the prevention of smuggling, of landing of infectious patients, undesirable aliens, the inspection of forts, arsenals, etc., and the operations of Anarchists. In international law, in time of peace the air, as well as the sea, is what the Roman jurists call a matter common to all.

SHALL WAR IN THE AIR BE ALLOWED ?

In war, the question remains open, Is the air to be made a theatre of war ? At present the prohibition of aerial war was only signed by twenty-seven out of forty-four States at the Second Hague Conference. Among the non-signatory are all the great European Powers except Austria and Great Britain, six other European States, and Japan :—

The time is ripe for an uprising of public opinion to stay the progress of this impending scourge. There could be no fairer opportunity for a crusade, or holy war. Aerial warfare is inhuman, unnecessary, and hateful to all ; even to the rulers and statesmen, who, as trustees on behalf of others, to whom it is still more hateful, give it their support. The sands are running out ; the longer the delay the less the chances of success. Why should not a loud and general protest from civilised humanity be heard ? The question is still pending, and probably will not be decided until 1915, when the meeting of the Third Peace Conference is due. What of all the Churches of the civilised world ? What of all the Peace societies ? What of all the Associations, missionary and philanthropic, which are working zealously for the welfare of humanity, though often with incommensurate results ?

AIRCRAFT.

In the *Quarterly Review* for July Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman treats of airships and aeroplanes. The airship is eclipsed in interest by the aeroplane.

USES OF THE AIRSHIP AT SEA.

Nevertheless, he says :—

It is noteworthy that in twelve years of work no Zeppelin airship has sacrificed a single aeronaut ; nor have our small English ones, with thousands of miles to their credit. For sea-work the airship may yet perform useful duties, since it can come down to the waves with safety, and quit them with great ease. There does not appear to be any reason why a dozen or more of small non-rigid airships should not be packed in the hull of a suitable special ship in attendance on a fleet, and carrying with it the necessary plant for producing gas, as well as devices for mooring in the open ; for sufficient experience now exists for mooring devices to be considered practicable.

VARYING WIND VELOCITY THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY—

The chief difficulty of the aeroplane is the fact that the velocity of wind varies to an amazing degree. The

diagrams show some twenty-seven changes of wind-speed in the minute. As the craft rises higher into the air these wind-changes become less frequent, at any rate in England :—

The 300-yard level line roughly follows the profile of the earth's surface ; and the winds below that level behave generally in a similar way, save that winds attaining a certain degree of velocity—say 20 miles an hour—dash through and past aerial obstacles till they are raised vertically on the windward side of any long range of hills. The impression given is that such a range of hills causes a vertical deflection of a body of the air some 2,000 yards thick before the hill is reached ; and the vertical movement of a 20-mile wind extends to a height of 1,000 yards above the hills.

It is thought by Captain Ley, a serious experimenter on the subject, that there are certain dividing planes or levels or stages other than the 300-yard level where special irregularity may be met with in England, namely, somewhere about 700 yards up, 1,000 yards up, and 1,300 yards up. These divisions apparently occur at the top of the air-zone dominated by the plains, the hill-ranges, and the mountains respectively ; and at these dividing planes there are disturbances and sudden changes of wind-speed.

—VET OUR CHIEF FRIEND.

At present, wind-pulsations are the chief enemy that aeroplane workers have to vanquish ; but, as we progress, it will be borne in upon us that the only hope we have of deriving the energy of flight from the air itself depends upon utilising these very pulsations. It is safe to say that with the inception of long-distance soaring we shall find that wind-pulsations are, on the contrary, the friend to whom we must look for the commercial as distinct from the naval and military success of the flying machine ; and this further triumph is, by all the signs, not very far beyond us.

IN THE TWOPENNY TUBE.

The *Railway and Travel Monthly* gives an interesting sketch of the Central London Railway.

WHITEWASHING BY MOTOR.

Among the curious items of information given one or two may be quoted :—

The whole of the tunnels of the Central London Railway are periodically lime-whited ; a motor-car having been fitted up with an ingenious apparatus which effectively sprays with lime liquid the whole of the interior of the tunnel, as it journeys from end to end of the line.

A DANGER-SIGNAL THAT STOPS TRAINS.

A very ingenious method of automatically preventing a train passing danger-signals is thus described :—

On the side of the bogie there is a cock with a rubber hose attached. This cock is connected to the air-pressure pipe of the Westinghouse brake, with which the trains are fitted. The cock has a lever projecting downwards, and if from any cause a train were to run past a signal which is at "danger," this lever would strike against a trip treadle at the side of the rails, the cock being thus opened, thereby automatically applying the brakes on all wheels of the train, and bringing it to a standstill. At the same time, by means of a "control circuit governor," the current would be cut off the motors. When the signal is lowered, the treadle is lowered, so that the "trip cock," as it is called, passes without touching. The lever is fixed on the right side of the line, so as to work the trip cock on the leading car.

During the year 1911 over eighteen million passengers were carried on this line.

LITERATURE.

MEREDITHIANA.

Scribner's for September publishes a further series of letters by George Meredith.

SAVAGE ON TENNYSON.

Writing to John Morley, he said :—

I should have written to ask leave to review Tennyson's *Arthurian Cycles*; but I could not summon heart even to get the opening for speaking my mind on it.—I can hardly say I think he deserves well of us; he is a real singer, and he sings this mild fluency to this great length. Malory's *Morte Arthur* is preferable. Fancy one affecting the great poet and giving himself up (in our days!—he must have lost the key of them) to such dandiacal fluting.—Yet there was stuff here for a poet of genius to animate the figures and make them reflect us, and on us. I read the successive mannered lines with pain—yards of linen—drapery for the delight of ladies who would be in the fashion.—The praises of the book shut me away from my fellows. To be sure, there's the magnificent "Lucretius."

ON BIBLE, FAITH AND PRAYER.

Writing to his own son Arthur, he says :—

Don't think that the obscenities mentioned in the Bible do harm to children. The Bible is outspoken upon facts, and rightly. It is because the world is prudently and stupidly shamed that it cannot come in contact with the Bible without convulsions.

Look for the truth in everything and follow it, and you will then be living justly before God. Let nothing flout your sense of a Supreme Being, and be certain that your understanding wavers whenever you chance to doubt that he leads to good. We grow to good as surely as the plant grows to the light. The school has only to look through history for a scientific assurance of it. And do not lose the habit of praying to the unseen Divinity. Prayer for worldly goods is worse than fruitless, but prayer for strength of soul is that passion of the soul which catches the gift it seeks.

To R. L. Stevenson he wrote :—"Take my advice, defer ambition, and let all go easy with you until you count forty; then lash out from full stores. You are sure to keep imagination fresh, and will lose nothing by not goading it."

To Admiral Maxse he wrote :—"Saw Irving as Romeo. The Love Play ceases to present a sorrowful story, and becomes a pageant with a quaint figure ranting about."

NO CYNIC.

To W. Morton Fullerton he protests against the charge of cynicism :—

None of my writings can be said to show a want of faith in humanity, or of sympathy with the weaker, or that I do not read the right meaning of strength. And it is not only women of the flesh, but also women in the soul whom I esteem, believe in, and would aid to development. There has been a confounding of the tone of irony (or satire in despair) with cynicism.

ON GLADSTONE.

Of Gladstone he writes :—

On Tuesday night I was the guest of the Eighty Club, was introduced to Gladstone (who favoured me with the pleased grimace of the amiable public man in the greeting of an unknown), and heard a speech from him enough to make a cock robin droop his head despondently. We want a young leader. This valiant, prodigiously gifted, in many respects admirable, old man is, I fear me, very much an actor. His oratory has the

veteran rhetorician's artifices—to me painfully perceptible when I see him waiting for his effects, timing those to follow. Morley and Asquith are able lieutenants. The captain is nowhere.

STIMULANTS AND LITERATURE.

To Mr. W. G. Collings he wrote :—

I do not abjure wine, when it is old and of a good vintage. I take it rarely. I think that the notion of drinking any kind of alcohol as a stimulant for intellectual work can have entered the minds of those only who snatch at the former that they may conceive a fictitious execution of the latter. Stimulants may refresh, and may even temporarily comfort, the body after labour of brain; they do not help it—not even in the lighter kinds of labour. They unseat the judgment, pervert vision. Productions cast off by the aid of the use of them are but flashy, trashy stuff.

"OUR LITTLE INDIAN STEAD."

This is the title which a writer in the *Modern World* bestows upon the late Mr. B. M. Malabari. He says :—

The name of Mr. Malabari is a household word among Indians and those who knew him by report perhaps are more numerous and less unconcerned in the loss though are hardly cognisant of the real services of the Parsi journalist. The universal sympathy and regret felt towards the passing away of our little Indian Stead is so unanimous that Mr. Malabari really deserves all for his solid services towards the substantial improvement of Indian people.

The writer speaks of his developing English to such fine mastery of style and diction that in prose and poetry he was admired, congratulated and hailed by eminent men of letters like Lord Tennyson, Lord Shaftesbury, John Bright, and hosts of others. The writer further says :—

The fundamental basis for the construction of a nation, lay, in his opinion, in the removing of all social evils found in the society. With this strong belief he set on his mission of work and his name as a thorough but silent social reformer is sufficiently well-known. Mainly he concerned himself with the elevation of women. He endeavoured to set right the evil of early marriage. It is no praise if we say that he was instrumental in the passing of the Age of Consent Bill in 1871. He was also the originator of the Seva Sadhan Sabah which endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of Indian women.

A GREAT PHILOSOPHER.

Last month Germany celebrated the eightieth birthday of Professor Wilhelm Wundt, and the *Deutsche Rundschau* for August has marked the occasion by a paper, by Herr Ernst Meumann, on the famous philosopher and his work.

Professor Wundt began life as a student of medicine without any idea of eventually taking up philosophy. From 1851-56 he carried on his studies at Tübingen, Heidelberg, and Berlin, but his contributions to a medical journal between 1858 and 1862 show that he was gradually leaving pure medicine for research in connection with the intellectual life of man. From physiology he was led to psychology, and from psychology to philosophy was not a very long step. In 1864 he became Professor of Physiology at Heidelberg; and in 1875 he was called to Leipzig.

THE ORIGIN OF WRITING.

IN the first August number of the *Nouvelle Revue* is an article, by M. G. Courty, on the Origin of Writing.

THE ANCIENT TRADITION.

It has long been a tradition that the Phœnicians transmitted to us the art of writing which they had learnt from the Egyptians, but if the theory of M. Courty that writing had its origin in the neolithic petroglyphs of Seine-et-Oise is accepted, that ancient tradition must fall to the ground. The writer explains how even in prehistoric times man felt the instinctive need of picturing and recording events, and from the picture to the sign was but a short step. The early inscriptions from representing pictures advanced to the representation of ideas, and then of sounds or words. All this evolution was going on simultaneously all over the world, so that, in a sense, writing was born just as much in Chaldea, Egypt, China, America, as in Europe. At Tiahuanaco, in Bolivia, the writer made some archaeological researches in 1903-4, and discovered a number of lapidary inscriptions, such as are to be found in Yucatan and elsewhere. These inscriptions form the motives of ornament used in architecture, but the writing being of a conventional figurative character, it has not so far been possible to decipher it.

PICTURE-WRITING IN EUROPE.

IN 1901, however, the writer had made a more interesting discovery in Seine-et-Oise—the discovery of a written language dating back to the neolithic period. While he was in search of signs engraved on the rocks, he came across a number of cuneiform lines, arranged without any apparent order. Yet he was soon convinced that he had to do with a variety of petroglyphs not traced by accident. He realised that the lines had been made by long and patient rubbing, and that they had nothing in common with the fanciful inscriptions which might be executed by shepherds and others. He was not long in finding the instruments which had been used, small fragments of sandstone showing a bevelled polished surface caused by the action of tracing the inscriptions in the rock. Comparing these petroglyphs with others, he came to the conclusion that they were the work of a people or a tribe, and that the marks represented not symbols but figurative writing.

A NEW THEORY.

As to their interpretation, possibly there existed once an oral tradition in regard to them. Every sign, the writer felt sure, corresponded to some reality, a living being or an object, and by examining other recognisable petroglyphs he hoped to find some clue to the more enigmatic inscriptions of Seine-et-Oise. He has examined and compared a number of dolmens in Ireland, France, and elsewhere in Europe, the inscriptions of which are analogous to those of Seine-et-Oise, and has come to the conclusion that the cunei-

form petroglyphs of Great Britain and Seine-et-Oise constitute a transition between the paleolithic and the neolithic ages. The evolution of written language has been practically the same all over the globe, but if we can conceive that writing obeys the law of evolution and that conventional signs result from the transformation of pictures, we must admit that European pictography has given birth to our system of writing.

A NOVEL OF PHILADELPHIA.

MR. JAMES MILNE, who recently visited America, was fortunate enough to be able to spend a day with Mr. Owen Wister at Philadelphia. In the *Book Monthly* for August he records his impressions of the novelist.

Mr. Wister's family has been associated with Philadelphia almost since Philadelphia began, writes Mr. Milne. His next story is to be about the Philadelphia of to-day—its affairs, its administration, its people. Not only does he know the city historically, but he has done great service to its municipal reform movement. He and his band of reformers determined that the corrupt political gang in possession of the municipality should be turned out at whatever cost it might involve. After many arduous years it was accomplished, and in the book the story of how it was done will probably be told.

No man, no city, can go forward without self-reliance (says Mr. Wister), but when self-reliance degenerates into an ingrowing self-complacency, then you cease to go forward, and go backward; with closed eyes Philadelphia has been inveterately reciting the glories of her past, while Western cities that have no past have been attending to the present and the future. . . .

The case of the Quaker city is the case of Columbia's whole system of cities, States and Nation. To democracy are we committed. . . . Does the theory of democracy exact more from human nature than human nature has to give? Upon the virtue of ourselves and our children it depends whether Columbia has hitched her wagon to a fixed or falling star. . . . Let it be printed in italics that our political system of chopping responsibility until it is hashed so fine that nothing is any one person's whole business is the sure way to breed that inefficiency of which we have become a byword.

THE Report of the Fourth Congress of the International Musical Society, which was held in London last summer, has now been issued by Messrs. Novello, under the editorship of Mr. Charles Maclean. It contains an exhaustive account of the proceedings, including Mr. Balfour's Presidential Address, and a large number of papers, in English, French, German, or Italian, by the most eminent musicians of our day on all sorts of subjects connected with music, technical and scientific, historical, etc. There are valuable contributions on the folk-song of different nations, and papers on Church Music, Musical Instruments, Musical Bibliography, etc. The Congress is to be congratulated on its remarkable success in a country which is commonly supposed to be unmusical. (With Index. 428 pages.)

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE OPERA QUESTION.

WANTED—A NEW POLICY.

"WANTED—a policy!" With these words Mr. Hermann Klein begins a short article in the *Musical Times* for August on Mr. Hammerstein and the London Opera House.

WHAT DOES THE PUBLIC WANT?

According to Mr. Klein, the trouble with Mr. Hammerstein is that, while his intentions are excellent, he does not know his own mind. His fighting instincts are so strong that he cannot refrain from challenging Covent Garden on its own ground. That is to say, with or without the right artists or the right *répertoire*, he persists in putting forward "grand opera" in Italian or French at high prices, only to discover in the second, as in the first season, that the public do not want it. In June he thought he had had enough of it; on July 13 he decided to try again in November; and on July 22 he could not say whether he would go on. The question of real interest is, Will Mr. Hammerstein at last bow to the inevitable, and realise that his only chance of genuine and lasting success in the British metropolis is to give opera in the language understood of the people? Seriously, Mr. Klein considers opera in English not merely his best, but his *only* chance. The experiment of "The Children of Don" was not a true criterion of success.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

Mr. Klein then tells Mr. Hammerstein how to do it:—

The cause is not to be won by a hurried production of exotic compositions, interpreted without the smallest sense of *ensemble* by artists unknown to each other, trained by foreigners unacquainted with the laws of English diction, and uttering a text that could not be comprehended even if it could be heard.

If opera in English is to have a fair trial, it must be under conditions that are fair in every sense. The works, whether old or new, must be such as the public can listen to with pleasure. The same may be said of the singers' voices, and of the lines they are called upon to deliver either vocally or in spoken dialogue. The bad old translations must go by the board and the new ones must be first-rate. The enunciation of every word must be clear, refined, accurate, and free from dialect or provincialism.

In sum, the English must be as good as is the French at the *Opéra Comique* or the German at the *Hofoper*. With all this there must be conducting and artistic direction in complete sympathy with English-speaking artists and the English language. A representative *répertoire* and adequate time for stage and scenic rehearsals will do the rest.

A PRACTICAL SCHEME.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for August Mr. E. A. Baughan also discusses the Opera Question, and in the main bears out Mr. Klein in his views. No operatic enterprise, except that of Covent Garden, has been properly prepared or well managed, he writes. Though Covent Garden has practically a subsidy in its subscription list, great care has to be taken to give the subscribers and the public what they want. No

scheme that comes into competition with Covent Garden can hope to succeed. A popular opera house must give its performances in the autumn, winter, and early spring, that is from about mid-October to soon after Easter. As far as possible the performances should be in English, and the *répertoire* should be framed to attract the special Wagner and Strauss public as well as those who like melodious light music. Mr. Baughan believes there are rich men who would come forward to help a practical scheme. He considers Mr. Hammerstein's Opera House too big.

But the theatre itself is the least of the difficulties. An operatic company would have to be trained almost from the very first principles. Though there is plenty of dramatic talent among our singers, it requires the most drastic shaping. The artists would have to learn clear enunciation. As an adjunct to a Repertory Opera House a national school of opera must be established. There should be three distinct companies to run an opera house. All the translations of operas would have to be revised or completely re-written. After a year of preparation it might be possible to make a start. The permanent opera houses of the Continent are the result of years of practical work. Here we have to begin almost at the beginning. Unbending will and patient care could overcome all difficulties, but so far that will and that care have been absent, and this, rather than the indifference of the public, is responsible for our failures.

THE SECRET OF MUSIC.

In an article on Music's Revelation, which the Rev. F. W. Orde Ward has contributed to the August number of the *Westminster Review*, the writer refers to the dominant characteristic of music—namely, its elusiveness. He writes:—

The secret of music resides in its otherness, the indirection, the ineffable, the fugitive grace, the eternal, at once fixed and fleeting, which, ere we grasp it, is gone and yet remains—mystic, wonderful. To be acquainted with ourselves, according to Malebranche, we must be acquainted with God. And so, to understand music, we go outside and beyond it into the heavenlies and the everlastingnesses, where faith and sight, thought and feeling and will, are all one in the divine verities and certitudes, the innermost centralities of life. Music has most inadequately been called "thinking in sounds," though it belongs rather to the instincts and intuitions, and associates not unequally a sort of fatality and freedom. For, in the spaciousness of its authentic spontaneity, it lies above and beyond the very sounds by which it manifests itself in a spiritual world of its own. When we seem to have discovered its home with a view to definition, we have lost it, because it refuses to be defined and moves to a logic not of the schools. . . . We demand in vain the meaning of music, when its essence is, the indefinable, the unspeakable, the final mystery that perishes when we would subject it to our qualitative and quantitative analysis. The artist sees and feels and knows, and that he finds enough. We may, in considering music as a science, talk of the beginning and the end, but in a very real sense it can have neither, because it comes from, and runs out into, the eternal and the infinite.

PICTURE GALLERIES IN PICTURE.

In the *Connoisseur* for August there is an article by Mr. M. H. Spielmann on John Scarlett Davis, a painter of pictures of picture galleries.

Davis, who was born in 1804, studied at the Royal Academy, and then worked in the Louvre. At the age of eighteen he exhibited a landscape, his first picture, at the Royal Academy. Others followed a few years later. In 1830 he began his series of interiors—Interior of a Library, Interior of the British Gallery, Interior of the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital, Interior of St. Peter's at Rome, Interior of the Gallery at Florence, Interior of the Louvre, Interior of the Church of St. Baron at Ghent, Interior of the Cathedral at Amiens, and Interior of Rubens's Picture Gallery.

The exhibition of 1829, at the British Gallery, which Davis has celebrated in paint, included two portraits by Van Dyck, which now hang in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Berlin; a portrait of a woman by Rembrandt, now in the National Gallery; "The Holy Family," by Reynolds; "The Market Cart," by Gainsborough; and others. Of the five living figures in the "Interior of the British Gallery," the two in the foreground have been identified as James Northcote, contemplating Reynolds's portrait of himself, and Benjamin West; while the others represent John Scandrett Harford and his wife, and probably their daughter. There is also a piece of sculpture represented—a bust of the President of the Institution, the Marquess (afterwards Duke) of Sutherland, executed by Chantrey. A picture, entitled "Interior of a Picture Gallery," painted by Pieter C. Wonder, of Utrecht, in 1829, and exhibited at the British Institution in 1831, is an entirely different work from that of Davis.

Many of the exhibitions at the British Institution must have been very interesting. In 1813 143 of Reynolds's best works were exhibited; in 1830 there was an exhibition of works by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the proceeds, amounting to £3,000, were handed to Lawrence's ten nieces; and in 1842 the exhibition was devoted to the works (130) of Sir David Wilkie.

MAMMOTH MOVING PICTURES.

THE cinematograph is now a familiar novelty. The Americans have developed it to a colossal size, and for advertising purposes. In *Chambers's Journal* Mr. D. A. Willey describes the mammoth moving pictures made by electricity. The biggest of these is erected on an hotel:—

It represents a Roman chariot-race, done in white and coloured lights, in which the horses appear to be speeding around an arena at a mad gallop. The main theme of the display is represented by the words placed at the very top of the sign—namely, "Leaders of the World." One of the chariots, which appears in the immediate foreground, is represented as being well in the lead of the other two. The horses, while galloping at full speed, nevertheless seem to be holding their own without the frantic efforts shown by the other two teams. The spectator is supposed to be moving around the arena with the leading chariot, and for this reason the stadium, the arena wall, and the arena roadway appear to be travelling past the horses at high speed.

The sign has been made the leader of the world in point of size and number of electric bulbs. "It rises to a height of seventy-two feet above the hotel roof, and is ninety feet wide. Many seven-story structures are not more than seventy-two feet high. There are over sixty tons of steel-work to support the scene described." This moving picture is worked by the turning off and on of the light on the electric bulbs:—

The legs of the near horse are outlined in eight different positions, and these outlines are successively illuminated so rapidly that the eye fails to detect the change, making the legs appear to be moving as if in running. The mane and tail are provided with a series of lamps, which are successively lighted in such a way as to produce luminous waves representing the waving of the hair. Even the tassels on the harness of the horses are made to move in this way.

HOGARTH'S LITTLE COUNTRY-BOX.

THE *Architectural Review* for July has a note on the interesting oriel window of Hogarth's "Little Country-Box at Chiswick." By the generosity of Colonel Shipway, Hogarth's house at Chiswick has been handed over to the Middlesex County Council "in trust for the benefit of the public," and it may be visited at certain hours on payment of a small fee. A curious and unusual feature in this old brick house is the oriel window, entirely made of wood, and built on the projecting joists of the first floor. Mr. Bernard R. Penderel-Brodhurst has measured it and drawn a plan of it, which is reproduced in the *Review*. The window is subdivided into panes of beautiful shapes, and the brackets, the cornice, the base-moulding have all been made delightful to the eye. During the early part of the nineteenth century the house was occupied for some time by the Rev. H. F. Cary, the translator of Dante.

SHAKESPEARE'S LONDON.

AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

THE crowds that go to see Shakespeare's England Exhibition at Earl's Court will be interested in reading Wilson Benington's sketch in *Pall Mall* of Shakespeare's London as it is. The writer describes by pen and camera the places notable in Southwark and the City which are historically associated with Shakespeare. They present a gruesome contrast between ancient romance and modern reality. But the writer makes a suggestion which may be quoted:—

The new bridge from St. Paul's is to be built, and will cut right across Bankside, with a new road opening through that network of mean alleys which are the uglier for the beauty of their names. There have been many schemes for a Shakespeare Memorial, none of them universally approved. The new bridge affords an opportunity; it might well be "Shakespeare's Bridge." And if monumental sculpture may form a part of the memorial, it might be adorned with statue groups suggested by the plays. It has often been a matter of wonder to me that our sculptors do not seek their subjects in that splendid field. What nobler subject than old Lear and the dead Cordelia?—"Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little"—or than Lear again braving the storm, with the Fool crouching under his cloak? A score of subjects leap to the mind; there is no need to name them; but Shakespeare himself might be gloriously portrayed as Prospero in his hour of triumph, Ariel hovering at his shoulder, Caliban grovelling at his feet.

POPULAR DRAMAS.

EAST AND WEST.

Writing in the first August number of *La Revue*, M. Maurice Pottecher draws attention to the famous People's Theatre at Mézières, in Switzerland.

A PEOPLE'S THEATRE IN SWITZERLAND.

Known as the Théâtre du Jorat, this theatre is described as a model institution for the purpose it has in view—performances by the people for the people. The founder is M. René Morax. The latest performance was a piece written by M. Morax, entitled "La Nuit des Quatre-Temps," with music by M. Gustave Doret. A legend of Valais was the source of inspiration of the author. It is described as a very sombre drama, impregnated with the religious terror of an austere Catholicism, such as that of Brittany, and it is put on the stage before a Protestant public. The idea of sin and damnation dominates the story. Such a piece, in which the action is a good deal restrained, could not dispense with music, which is needed, not only to accompany the couplets and the dances, but to create the fantastic atmosphere of the legend. The interpretation was confined to actors drawn from the people, and seconded by two or three professionals. Two of the popular actresses in the recent play, according to the writer, were equal to professionals. The mounting of the piece, the decorations, the costumes, and the general organisation were worthy of all praise. The home of the theatre is a little village of five to six hundred inhabitants, not far from Lausanne. Last year Glück's "Orpheus" was given with great success. There are twelve to fifteen performances during the year, and it is stated they attract good audiences. The Swiss President, with the members of the Federal and Cantonal Councils, Members of the Diplomatic Corps at Berne, the French Ambassador, and M. Padrewski, the pianist, have all been present at one or other of the performances. At Geneva a committee has been formed to arrange representations of the works of M. Mathias Morhardt, another Swiss writer, on similar lines to those which have become world-famous at Mézières.

DRAMA FOR THE PEOPLE IN JAPAN.

The mid-August number of *La Revue* contains a translation into French of some scenes of a Japanese popular drama, entitled "Asago." The translator, M. A. de Banzemont, in a note says that in Japan, more than in any other country of the East or the West, the drama has always been a school of morals. To encourage the good and reprove evil has ever been its aim. Undoubtedly, however, the intrigue is often vulgar, the dialogue lacking in refinement, and the personages commit acts of ferocity repugnant to our feelings; but at the close virtue triumphs and vice is punished. Baron Suyematsu, in his book on the literature of Japan, emphasises this distinctive character of Japanese drama, and assures us that it has considerable influence on Japanese character. As

in Greek tragedy, the chorus or recitative plays an important part in the Japanese pieces, interrupting the action constantly to guide the attention of the spectator, and to explain to some extent the mental attitude and intentions of some of the personages. The dialogue, which alternates with the recitative, is spoken almost always by one voice, and is rhythmical in character.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS—
WAXWORKS!

How many Londoners know the collection of wax-works in Westminster Abbey? There is an amusing article on these royal effigies in the *Lady's Realm*, by Mr. Navillus Baldorch, who has rediscovered these antique oddities for himself, and is apparently distressed at the indifference of a generation which turns its back on good Queen Bess and her patient companions in dusty distress. Mr. Baldorch makes a really entertaining guide:—

Dust! Dust! Dust! Look up to where the vast ceiling seems a huge grey bird winging its way straight to eternity. More dust! Half unconsciously you are drawing in impressions as though they were wine—wine with centuries of dust on its bottle. Faded blue, tarnished gold, yellow weary with its own opulence, tired red, parchment-like faces in ivory wax, fringe, tassels, cracked pearls, and the dull glint of paste jewellery too faded to flash rainbow tints in answer to the sun. Over everything there's a giant spider spinning. The spider of dust. Does the Duke of Buckinghamshire lie at rest caped in ermine, crowned with crimson and gilt? The spider knows. It spins across his embroidery, dulling what once was vivid, modifying what once was bold. It touches his closed eyes and builds little streets and palaces between the cracked fingers of yellowing wax. It even mares his date, 1736. Queen Elizabeth, standing opposite him, defies the dust like the brave woman she was. She glares as though she scented an Armada in every grain. The purple and red of her stiff hooped gown isn't quite so sure. It droops and quivers away in faded patches and shadows. Her pearls, her crown are conquered, the dust has forced them into a grey convent. They have renounced their lustre and gleam, their red lights and their blue. They have taken the veil—of dust.

They manage these things better at Madame Tussaud's.

"THE SOUL'S NEW REFUGE."

Of music Mr. Francis Grierson speaks in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* as the soul's new refuge:—"It is the only art untrammelled by sects, opinions, parties, and geographical limits, with an adequate expression for all the varying moods of humanity and the most subtle intimations of a world lying beyond that of reason and will." He goes on to dare to say that it was not what Rousseau taught that influenced the world, but the way he taught—not the matter, but the manner. Others before him had said much the same things, but they were not endowed with the harmonic mysteries of speech.

ROBERT AND CLARA SCHUMANN.

IN the August number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* Anna D. d'Alheim tells once more the love-story of Robert Schumann and Clara Wieck. Her article is based on two volumes of letters by Schumann, which have recently been translated into French by Mathilde T. Crémieux.

THE WILL TO DO.

At the age of eighteen Schumann adopted the plan of keeping a copy of all his letters, and consequently the Berlin Library possesses a collection of 4,600 of these copies. Also as a young man he was always busy planning out the future. "When a man resolutely wills a thing, he can do anything." "A man can do anything if he really wants. Let us be determined and we shall succeed." He never had time to be bored. His various activities were marvellous. Having seriously injured a finger, he was obliged to abandon the idea of becoming a virtuoso, but he was not crushed by the disaster.

A FATEFUL PRESENTIMENT.

The writer finds the letters selected by Madame Crémieux both delightful and disconcerting, owing to the complex character of the personality of the artist. To her Schumann appears a most incoherent and heterogeneous compound. Undoubtedly he had a presentiment of the cruel fate which awaited him. In February, 1838, he wrote:—

In the night of October 17-18th, 1833, there suddenly came to me the most frightful thought which a human creature can conceive, the thought of the most terrible accident which Heaven can inflict—the fear of losing my reason! This horrible idea took possession of me with such violence that I repulsed all consolation.

Obsessed and tortured by such apprehension, Schumann consulted a physician, who reassured him and advised him to marry. He became engaged, living in the same house as the Wiecks, but after a few months the engagement was broken off.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

Music was not taken up as a serious profession till after he had spent some time at the University studying law to please his mother. But he had been a pupil of Friedrich Wieck, the father of Clara, and had made rapid progress. He had always admired the talent of Clara, who received her training from her father, but Wieck wished to keep his daughter. Having given her the musical education which was the admiration of all connoisseurs, he fought, not as a father, but as an artist against her marriage with Schumann, knowing full well that she would devote herself to the music of the young composer. He could not bear the idea of the glorification of his own personal work being lost to profit the work of another.

KNOWING NO FEAR.

When Clara was seventeen, however, she became secretly engaged to Schumann. A short time after

Schumann sent a letter to her father through Clara. It was to be presented to him on her eighteenth birthday. To herself Schumann wrote:—"I have said to myself a thousand times that what we wish will be if we really want it, and if we act. Write me a simple 'Yes.'" Clara's reply ran:—

You ask me for a simple *Yes*? How could a heart so full of an irrepressible love as mine not be able to pronounce so small a word?—so important, nevertheless!

From the depths of my soul, I do it, I say it. Your project seems adventurous, but a loving heart should know no fear. I answer again, "Yes!" . . .

I, too, feel that "it will be." Nothing in the world will make us go back, and I will show my father that a young heart can give proof of firmness.

HAPPINESS AND TRAGEDY.

For no adequate reason Wieck persisted in his opposition for two years, and finally Schumann had recourse to the law. The marriage took place in 1840; Clara was then twenty and Schumann twenty-nine. No marriage could have been happier. Clara's talents were strengthened, and Schumann composed the works which his wife interpreted. After about three years Schumann had a serious attack of nervous prostration; in 1849 the headaches reappeared, and finally he died in 1856 at Edenich, near Bonn, in the house of a doctor under whose care he was undergoing treatment for complete nervous prostration. His wife survived him till 1896.

A GREAT CARILLONNEUR.

AT Mechlin, on July 1, there was a veritable feast of bell-music in celebration of the twenty-five years service of Josef Denyn as city carillonneur, says the *Musical Times* for August.

In the afternoon a recital was given by the best representative players of Belgium and Holland. Another item in the day's proceedings was the presentation to M. Denyn of a new bell to be placed in the famous carillon, with the dedication in Flemish: "To the great carillonneur, Jef Denyn, by an admiring public." In the evening M. Denyn, the greatest living exponent of his instrument, gave a recital to an audience numbering anything from 20,000 to 40,000 people, whom he held spell-bound with his remarkable performance. Finally, the King conferred upon him "La Croix de Chevalier de l'Ordre de Léopold," and the city of Mechlin presented him with a medal in honour of the occasion.

On July 22 M. Denyn paid a visit to England to give a recital on a carillon at Loughborough, composed of forty bells, recently completed by Messrs. Taylor, the well-known bell-founders, and placed in a tower specially erected for the purpose on their own premises. It is described as the first carillon with clavier made by an English founder, and is probably the most accurately tuned set of bells in existence.

RANDOM READINGS FROM THE REVIEWS.

A DEVOUT DIPLOMATIST.

Prince Reuss, the great Prussian diplomatist, who was sent after Sadowa on a special mission to Napoleon III., who, as German ambassador in Vienna, concluded the Austro-German alliance, and who knew the diplomatic history of Europe most intimately from 1866 till his death in 1906, is the subject of a sketch by Mr. Sidney Whitman in the *Fortnightly*. The writer quotes this testimony from one who knew him intimately:—

His political instinct, his tact, his delicacy of touch in the management of affairs were remarkable. For at certain critical junctures the alternative of peace and war may be said to have been balanced at the point of his pen.

It impressed me deeply to find him, at such a moment, sitting in prayer in front of his writing materials. "May God grant to me His grace to give correct expression to the right thoughts, so that bloodshed may be avoided," and God heard his prayer, so full of simple faith and trust. There was rarely his like, so absolutely exempt was he from everyday vanity and the pettiness of things. He combined rare modesty with a certain loftiness: the union of a chastened spirit with the wide range of a superior mind, and with it there was a delightful buoyancy and freshness about him. I fancy it was his love of art and nature that gave this mellowness to his mind. It enabled him to see so much of the beauty of things, so much of their deeper import. This again may have had something to do with his charming social qualities, his keen sense of humour, for he thus perceived many things unseen by his *entourage*.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE!

In a most amusing paper by a recent patient in appendicitis, "the confession of a reformed scoffer," which appears in the *American Magazine* for September, the writer says:—

"Appendicitis surgically treated might justly be compared to the eradication of a wart; and scoffers would be right in proclaiming: 'Aw, there's nothing to it.' No, and there's nothing to jumping off the Brooklyn bridge until you're in the water.

A surgeon proffered a statement for \$1,000 to a parent—or maybe a husband; more likely a husband. And the husband kicked, demanding an itemised account. This promptly came.

For operating \$ 1

For knowing how 999

So in appendicitis the patient's account should read:

Operation..... Nothing doing

Getting over it Wow!

The whole paper is one of the most humorous contributions to periodical literature for some time.

CROMWELL AT DROGHEDA.

Fresh light on Cromwell at Drogheda is offered in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. J. B. Williams. Thomas Carlyle had reversed the traditional judgment on Cromwell's action in that historic siege. Gardiner's greater authority had confirmed this change of opinion. Mr. Williams brings evidence from contemporary letters and newsbooks published without licence to prove that the whole garrison had first of all had their arms taken away from them before they were

slaughtered, that the refugees in St. Peter's Church, which included women and children, were all slain, neither women nor children were spared. So "to kill unarmed men, women, and children brands Cromwell as a savage, outside the pale of decent human beings." In trying to conceal the truth about Drogheda, Cromwell was but doing what he had done before. Mr. Williams quotes Baxter's remark of Cromwell:—"He thought Secrecy a virtue and Dissimulation no vice, and Simulation, that is, in plain English, a Lie, or Perfidiousness, to be a tolerable fault in case of necessity."

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE LOWER DECK.

"Ships *versus* Men in the Navy" is the title of a paper in the *English Review* by Mr. Stephen Reynolds, in which he deals very faithfully with the Admiralty for their neglect of the legitimate wants of the lower *personnel* of the Fleet. He tells a characteristic story:—

The outcome on the lower deck has been a growing sense of soreness, of grievance, of being "done down"; a smouldering discontent which might at any moment recently have burst into a blaze, and which has, in fact, thrown off more sparks than the public is aware of. A yarn that is being told of Mr. Churchill hits off very neatly the state of the lower deck and its feeling: if not authentic, as I understand the episode to be, it is exceedingly *ben trovato*.

The First Lord, to the great glee of the lower deck, has a habit of going straight to the men, with a disregard of ceremonial and official receptions very scandalous to the old school of officer. Aboard one of the ships he fell in with a stoker, asked him how long he had been in the Service, and was duly informed. Said Mr. Churchill, "Do you like your job?"

"I can't say I do, sir," replied the stoker.

"Well, what's wrong with it?" asked Mr. Churchill.

"What's wrong with it?" repeated the stoker, looking very frankly into his face. "Well, what's right with it?"

And Mr. Churchill was nonplussed. For once he had no answer ready. The wrongs so far outweigh the rights.

The truth is that the Navy has brought itself into ill-odour among the people from whom the pick of the lower deck is recruited; good men are going out of the Service as quickly as they can; recruiting is falling off, and would have fallen off still more did it not mostly operate among boys not old enough to know their own minds. Therefore, at last, something is to be done, very largely because, perforce, it has to be done.

Tuberculosis is well known to be increasing in the Fleet. What else can be expected?—

Fleet-Surgeon Beadnell stated at Berlin that whereas a healthy person on shore is estimated to require 800 cubic feet of air, a soldier in barracks is allowed 600 feet, a pauper 300 feet, and a training-ship boy 290 feet, the allowance for a man in a modern *Dreadnought* is sometimes no more than 86 feet. As a young seaman in one of the *Dreadnoughts* expressed it to me: "You can't turn in your hammock without disturbing the men each side of you, and when they cough—and there's any amount of coughing aboard ship—the spit comes right into your face. The old ships were a king to these new ones."

The writer gives in full "the loyal appeal from the lower deck," the naval Magna Charta for 1912, consisting of four pages of close print.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE September number is an excellent one. Most of its papers deal with current problems of politics.

WHAT TO DO WITH ALBANIA.

M. P. P. de Sokolovitch gives an extensive survey of the history of the Albanians, leading up to the present disturbances. He urges:—

The Turks should learn to realise that the Achilles heel of Empire in Europe is to be found in Northern Albania. They should with inflexible determination create real order in these parts and inspire the inhabitants with respect for the Constitution and the laws. This once accomplished, it would not be difficult to win over the Albanians to the new Government, which is as much to their advantage as to that of all the other subjects of the Empire. When they have advanced in the path of progress they will form an important factor in the future confederation of the Balkans without any renunciation of their language, their religion, or their loyalty to the Ottoman Empire. The peace of Europe at this moment largely depends upon the solution of the Albanian question.

FRANCE PERMANENTLY REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, writing on France and the Republic, dissipates the idea that frequent changes of Ministry indicate instability in France. He says both in France and the United States the people are superior to the politicians. The real life-work of the two countries proceeds uninterrupted by the fretful clamour of politics:—

The staff is constantly being changed, but the programme remains the same. To maintain peace abroad and order at home; to keep the Church in its proper place without persecution; to secularise education; to maintain the Army and the laws that insure respect for property; to build up a powerful Navy; to found Colonies, and to protect French agriculture and industries; and, in foreign affairs, to encourage the closest relations with Russia—this has been the programme which the country as a whole has willed and which every Ministry has done something to carry out.

If the permanent officials administer the country, it is the peasant who is its ultimate ruler. His thrift and tranquillity and devotion to the main chance are the determining factors in the policy of the State.

FIVE STAGES OF COLONIAL LIFE.

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott describes the evolution of Colonial self-government. He says:—"Those portions of the Colonial Empire which have now attained to the highest point of political development have passed through the following stages:—(1) Military Government; (2) Crown Colony administration; (3) representative government; (4) responsible government; (5) federation or union." The formal links which bind the great Dominions to the Motherland are, apart from the deeper ties—first, the King; second, the King in Parliament; third, the King in Council; fourth, the Executive control.

OUR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Mr. Edward Salmon writes with purple indignation against the policy of the Government. He reports

the opinion of the West Indies. Barbadoes anticipates acute financial distress, British Guiana an arrested development and commercial depression, Trinidad joins in the chorus of dismay. Mr. Salmon also says that since the Convention East Anglia has laid the foundation of a beet industry with the prospect of increasing employment.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Norman Bentwich discusses the Russian passport question, and the difficulties involved in greater freedom being given under treaties than the local law admits. Mr. Hilaire Belloc attempts to define the classical spirit in art. Mr. E. B. Chancellor describes the changes taking place in London, and grants that though much has been lost in picturesqueness and the outer semblance of historic tradition, much has been gained in dignity of daily life and architectural achievement. Mr. E. H. Moorhouse gives a charming paper on aspects of William Morris. Mrs. A. Harter recalls the escapades of Casanova, whom she styles "a prince of adventure." Mr. A. Beaumont surveys the life and work of the musician Massenet.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE September issue covers a wide range of interest, no fewer than six out of the seventeen articles dealing with India, China, and Japan.

"THE PASSING OF THE ENGLISH JEW."

Mr. L. Benjamin traces the steady advance of Anglicisation among the Jews of England, one of the most active elements being the advance of Jewish women. He asks:—

Have we outlived our destiny? Is our isolation a meaningless relief? Is the ancient race to be Anglicised out of its distinctive existence? These are the questions which every thoughtful Jew must ask himself. And the answer? Who can doubt that it is in the affirmative. The disintegration of the Jewish community has begun at the top, though the immigration of the foreign Jews, not yet emancipated from the trammels of the tribal laws, constantly recruits the orthodox section, and doubtless, for a very long time to come, will continue to do so. The end is not yet, but in this country at least it cannot be indefinitely postponed.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Captain A. Corbett-Smith offers some aspects of Chinese reform. He suggests that five-sixths of the Chinese people have no concern with the revolution or with reform of any kind. Yet in the eastern provinces there has been a breaking-up of old traditions and an influential progress in thought and action such as man, either east or west, has never conceived. At present 5,400 miles of railway are in course of operation, with plans for an additional 14,000 miles. Thirty-two and a half millions of foreign capital have been invested in these railways. In the sphere of education over 50,000 schools and a million and a half students are reported.

The study of English is compulsory, and English is the official medium in all scientific and technical branches. Books of science and technology are most in demand for translation. One of the most popular books is Carlyle's "French Revolution," with works by Darwin, Rousseau, and Huxley close behind. The writer urges on English visitors to China to show less arrogance and more sympathy.

PLEA FOR THE ANIMALS OF THE EMPIRE.

Animals in their relation to Empire is the subject of a most laudable paper by Mrs. Charlton, who has gone through the length and breadth of India with a view to promoting measures for the prevention of cruelty to animals. She reports the horrible practice of flaying goats alive, in order to obtain longer measurements, which being done within closed doors does not come under the control of the law. She grants that the Indian people as a whole are but little addicted to the commission of brutal acts, but the poor beasts still need protection. She recommends that there be a central council established for the supervision and further protection of the animals of the Empire.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. G. Snead-Cox explains the dispute as to the Papal decree *Ne Temere* and the Canadian marriage law, and urges that in Quebec province an exception similar to what prevails in Germany should be made in the Papal ordinance. Canon Moyes pronounces Père Hyacinthe's marriage to be against the laws of the Church, and so incapable of approval by the Church, and quotes the Roman Archbishop who was said to have blessed the marriage as witness against that statement. Professor Lindsay puts the case for and against Eugenics. Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock indicates a number of reforms intended to attract more recruits to the colours. Major Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., presses for redistribution and a General Election before Home Rule. Sir H. T. Prinsep pleads for the adoption of measures to make British judges in High Courts of India more respected by the native Bar.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

SCIPIO SIGHELE contributes to the *Nuova Antologia* an interesting appreciation of Francesco Crispi and his Imperialism, pointing out that his ideas were in advance of his time, and that the occupation of Tripoli, ten years after his death, is the realisation of one of his favourite schemes. In his own day Crispi's policy was held to be disproportionate to Italian potentiality; to-day Italy has risen to his level and is carrying out his ideas. E. Buonaiuti discusses sympathetically the Irish Home Rule Bill, and marvels at the opposition to it of English Catholic Conservatives. The Deputy G. Sannarelli writes in a very pessimistic vein of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the human race, and quotes many melancholy facts concerning its ravages. He notes especially the prevalence of phthisis in all the big European armies, and the fatal susceptibility

to it of persons coming from an uninfected to an infected district. Furthermore, it is civilised man who carries the disease to the uncivilised. On the other hand, the author states that the Jewish race continues to show itself singularly immune from tubercular disease, and he quotes the English as a striking example of what he calls "the inevitable biological process of collective immunisation," to which, far more than to hygienic progress, he attributes the fact that consumption has now been reduced among us to quite tolerable proportions. G. Posta describes the military preparedness respectively of Germany and of France, making a comparison very unfavourable to the latter, and sums up in favour of the probability of a European war in the not distant future, one reason given being that the Italian conquest of Tripoli has "brought Europe back to a more correct appreciation of realities," and has shown what a proud nation can accomplish.

The magazines, indeed, all continue to express complete equanimity as regards the progress of the war, and especially as to the moral results of the "raid" into the Dardanelles. The increasing internal troubles of Turkey are naturally regarded with satisfaction. Of articles dealing specifically with the campaign the most noteworthy is one in the *Rassegna Contemporanea*, describing, with the help of photographs, the town of Bengasi, the capital of Cyrenaica, and the transformations it is undergoing at the hands of the Italians. Water and electric light are being laid on, the Arabs have been induced to work, and plans are on hand for the construction of a large port, the most urgent need of all.

Cenobium, written partly in Italian and partly in French, continues to represent advanced religious and non-Catholic thought on the Continent. A discussion as to Bergson's conception of God by Marcel Hébert, a destructive examination of the miracles recorded in the Gospels, and a learned essay on the spiritual evolution of religion, form the principal topics of the current issue.

The *Rivista Internazionale* gives the history of the recent efforts to establish an international federation of Catholic Peace Societies. This now exists, thanks mainly to the initiative of M. Vanderpol, of Lyons, and some five or six nations are affiliated, England being represented by the Catholic Peace Association, of which Cardinal Bourne is president. It is now contemplated to found an institute for the study of Christian international law, the seat of which will be at Louvain. In an article on "Alcoholism among Women," Dr. Rinaudi gives appalling statistics concerning the results of the drink habit, which he sums up in the single phrase "destruction of family life." Although intemperance is far less common in Italy than in Northern countries—while the average annual consumption per person in the United Kingdom is two gallons of pure spirit, in Italy it is only half a litre—yet the evil is on the increase, and the writer is anxious to enlighten his countrymen as to the consequences they will incur.

PSYCHIC AND OCCULT
MAGAZINES.

THE *Theosophist* for August contains a lecture delivered by C. Jinarajadasa at Benares in 1911, on "The Vision of the Spirit," in which he describes the various stages of life evolution, from mineral to vegetable, from vegetable to animal, and from animal to man. This doctrine, he says, "shows Nature as not wasteful and only seemingly cruel, for nothing is lost, and every experience in every form that was destroyed in the process of natural selection is treasured by the life to-day." . . . "In each human being is seen this same principle of an imperishable evolving life." He describes the experiences of the soul as it passes through the various "Visions," to come at last to the "Vision of the Spirit." "Buddha, Krishna, and Christ have shown us in their lives something of what that vision is." . . . "Now for the soul who has come to the end of his climbing, each man is only 'the spirit he worked in, not what he did, but what he became.'" Interesting to read in connection with this lecture are two articles in the *Theosophical Path* for August—"The Antiquity of Man," by T. Henry; and "The Scattering of Races," by T. H. Both deal with the question of Evolution. In the former, T. Henry says that, according to the recent admissions with regard to the Galley Hill man, to whom Professor Keith assigns an antiquity of at least 170,000 years, if the accepted idea of evolution are to be maintained, the age of man must be put immensely far back, as there is no evidence that the man of that remote epoch was any more elementary than the man of to-day. Mrs. Besant writes on "Investigations into the Super-Physical." "A Russian" follows his last month's paper on "The Perception of Man and Animals" with one on "The Four-Dimensional World," and explains how it is possible to break through our illusory three-dimensional world and penetrate into the world of four dimensions. An article, written by an experienced Russian educationalist, and translated by Princess Galitzine, describes the condition of children and education in Russia. The writer maintains that it is the lack of religious consciousness in education that is responsible for the great rise in the number of suicides amongst the children of to-day. "The root of the diseases of our young generation lies in the absence of seriously defined problems of spiritual culture. This explains the lack of moral development in our children, as well as the absence of equilibrium, because where there are no restraining moral centres, all other centres are also weakened."

The *Theosophical Path* for August contains, besides the two articles named above, an account of Leonardo da Vinci and his works, by C. J. Ryan, who writes of him, not only as a painter, but as a great philosopher and scientist. Far ahead of his time, in one of his manuscripts preserved at Milan there is a note expressing the opinion that ships could be driven by steam. Leonardo studied the principles of aviation, and tried

many practical experiments with flying-machines. Other articles are "Theosophy, the Key to Ancient Symbolism," by H. T. Edge; "Some Practical Aspects of 'The Secret Doctrine,'" by "W. L. B.,"; "The Immensity of the Universe," by "T.,"; "Fear and the Warrior," by R. W. Machell, illustrated by photographs of Mr. Machell's two paintings on the subject; "Your Instinct of Greatness," by Lydia Ross, M.D. The writer finishes this interesting article by declaring that, "If you allow the greatness of your nature to act, it will show itself in your thought and feeling, in your face, in your walk, in your work. Your life, however hidden, will be a strong, silent challenge to the greatness in every fellow-man to come forth and claim its kin. The peace that men seek at any price will freely follow you everywhere. Try it!"

The *International Theosophical Chronicle* for August contains, amongst several interesting short papers, one of special interest by a student, entitled "Some Reflections on the Power of Thought." It is well worth reading and remembering. The following quotation gives the keynote to the paper:—"It may seem that what we do, and not what we think, is the more important, yet let us not forget that every action that is performed is preceded by a thought."

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE July number covers a great range of interest. Besides the papers separately noticed, the editor discusses Leo XIII.'s bull on Anglican orders. He grants that among Anglicans the Roman movement is checked, yet "if the time ever comes when the extreme High Church party finds its position in the Established Church so difficult that it is led to approach us with a strong wish for reunion, they are likely to be met halfway by general good-will." Mr. Stephen Harding discusses the three great strikes. He favours the cause of the railwaymen, but pronounces the miners' strike an unjustifiable and selfish "corner" in labour, and condemns the London dock strike as irrational and wrong. He advocates legislation to make agreements between employers and Trade Unions legal contracts, with damages as sanction. Canon Barry marks the centenary of "Ideal Ward" by candidly condemning the mistakes he made, while eulogising his vision of the Church and method of silencing the sceptic. Mrs. Belkany Storer writes a poem on the *Titanic*, in which she says that:—

The priests that prayed
The wife that stayed,
And sinners brave
Who died to save,
Thy dead shall arise,
Saved by sacrifice,

Through love of God and of man.

A. P. Graves contributes an interesting study of the preternatural in early Irish poetry, from which excerpts are given in English translation. M. Léon de Lantsheere exults in the recent Belgian elections as proof of popular support for Catholic policy.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

SEVERAL articles have been noticed elsewhere from the September issue.

NEW USES FOR OLD CATHEDRALS.

Canon Barnett thinks that our ancient cathedrals are specially designed to help in the spiritualising of modern life. He advises that they might be used for civic, county, and national functions, for intercession at times of crises, and for services in connection with conferences for scientific and trade and social reform purposes. He would have the newly-elected civic council gathered in the cathedral. The clergy attached to the cathedral should give classes or lectures in sociological, theological, and historical subjects, and regular teaching should be given in the relation of music to worship. The staff should also instruct visitors and their guides in the living significance of the sacred past. The last suggestion is a calendar of worthies, and a lecture every month on one such worthy.

A GREAT FIND IN ASIA MINOR.

Sir William Ramsay describes a discovery made by his party last year—one of the greatest theocratic centres in Asia Minor, the sanctuary of Men Askaënos at Antioch, the Phrygian city near Pisidia:—

It has been commonly understood that the god of Antioch had his seat in the city; but Strabo says clearly that the sanctuary was near, not in, Antioch. The actual position is on a steep mountain-peak on the opposite (left) side of the river Anthios (which flows close under the city walls) about two miles to the south of the city, and nearly 1,500 feet above the stream. A great altar, 66 feet by 41 feet, was the holy place. It stood on the summit of the mountain in a plot of ground, 230 feet by 137 feet, which was defined by high walls. The west wall is best preserved, and stands nearly 10 feet high, but must originally have been higher; its front was concealed in great part by fallen blocks of stone. The face of this wall, and all the buttresses which strengthen it, were covered with dedications to the god, a sufficiently abundant proof that the sanctuary was dedicated to Men Askaënos.

BACON AS IRISH REFORMER.

Mr. J. M. Robertson describes Bacon as politician, "the typical English political thinker of that time," if practically be the English characteristic. In 1602 Bacon submitted to his cousin Sir Robert Cecil considerations touching the Queen's service in Ireland. Bacon urged:—(1) The extinguishing of the relics of the war; (2) the recovery of the hearts of the people; (3) the removing of the root and occasions of new troubles; (4) plantations and buildings. Mr. Robertson also applauds Bacon's suggestion on the union between England and Scotland: he outlined such a union as might have averted the civil war and the Highland rebellion of the next century.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Canon Rawnsley calls attention to Charles Dickens's connection with the Lake District in his friendship with Mr. Angus Fletcher, a native of the Lake District, with whom Dickens travelled in Scotland and Italy. Mr. A. J. Philip suggests a central reference library for London, consisting of books purchased from its own funds at the rate of £30,000 per annum, and the use of the present reference stock of all the libraries of

London, anything from a million upwards. The Rev. Alexander Brown urges against certain eschatological fancies of Schweitzer and others that the programme of Jesus was simple, reasonable, and now almost fulfilled. The "end of the age" was the close of the Jewish dispensation. Mr. Herbert Burrows emphasises and commends the Montessori method of spontaneous education.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE September number is not all pitched in the shrill tone of its monthly chronicle. There is a quaint and eerie paper by Weyland Keene, entitled "In Search of Silence," descriptive of a pilgrim seeking, amid the Alpine snows, freedom from the sound of human voices, and returning with difficulty from the spell of the eternal solitudes cured of his misanthropic taste. There is also an outspoken paper on motherhood, quoted elsewhere, by a writer who purports to speak in the name of the best women of Europe.

A minor novelist tells of his experience with publishers—"thirteen years' hard labour, fourteen novels published, three novels unpublished, and £646," an average of about £50 per volume less the cost of typing and postage. Driving a taxi-cab, he says, is less risky and more remunerative.

Mr. Maurice Low says that if ever times were favourable for radical success in the United States, now is the time. For the people were never so discontented, though he finds it hard to explain this discontent. If all the Bills before Congress reducing the tariff were to pass, it would only reduce the cost of living per head 7d. a week. He mentions that after a Presidential election every chairman and treasurer immediately burn their books, but it is estimated that Mr. McKinley's first election cost eleven million dollars.

Two papers deal with the relations of England and Italy, both of which seem to be thus motivated: England and Italy need each other for mutual protection against the overweening power of Germany. Therefore it is well for us to say beautiful and complimentary things about Italy in the present war. Thus, Earl Percy applauds the policy, the patriotism, the efficiency, the strategy, the valour, and the humanity of Italy, and denounces English censure or coldness towards those Paladins of modern war. Gian Della Quercia is equally wroth with the criticism that "disgraced" the British Press. Italy is a nation worthy of England's respect. Let England cultivate Italy and not shrink from, in turn, making England herself worthy of veneration. — "Navalis," in the approved "new style," denounces Mr. Winston Churchill as a "treacherous windbag," who has betrayed the Navy. "We have not sufficient ships, we have not sufficient men, we have not sufficient docks, we have no well-protected bases in the North Sea." The writer imperiously demands a special squadron of battleships laid down for the Mediterranean, two ships this year, two ships next year, two ships in each following year till a total of eight is reached.

The Book of the Month.

THE KEystone OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Shall we not take counsel together, plan together, work together, and so build up for the future an Empire which in the past has done so much for civilisation, and which has so much left to do? Does any man here believe that the British Empire has fulfilled its mission—the mission of its own generations unborn, if you go no further—its mission to the world, for which it still has great things in trust? This work can only be carried on by the fullest co-operation, and by calling ultimately to the seats of council the best experience that the whole Empire grows beneath its wide sky and upon its broad fields.

—HON. GEO. E. FOSTER.

In this little book Viscount Esher performs a national duty and enables us to have a clearer idea of the Imperial Defence Committee. This body, although possessing none of the prestige and glamour of one of the old State departments, is actually perhaps the greatest of governing forces to-day. Freed from hampering traditions and remarkably elastic in its constitution, the Committee yet represents a Cabinet Council with the advantages of technical advice and without the drawbacks inevitably attendant upon a meeting of Ministers alone, the majority of whom are amateurs in their office and quite under the guiding influence of their permanent officials. To convince a Cabinet Council argument must be repeated for each individual member beforehand, with the glorious uncertainty as to the lasting effect of the conviction when the Minister is amongst his colleagues around the council table. In the Committee of Imperial Defence, however, those who know can talk to those who do not, but are in power in the Government *en bloc*, and see decisions taken without delay. While possessing no executive authority, and having been founded with no definite attributes, the Committee has already become all powerful, and offers possibilities in the future of becoming the centre-point of the whole Imperial structure. It therefore is of immense value to the world to have Viscount Esher's clear *exposé* of how it has developed and to read his views as to the Committee's future. For Viscount Esher is one of the most active members of the Committee, bringing to its work not only an exceptional experience, but also imparting to its deliberations an attitude of non-official independence leavening the official whole.

THE COMMITTEE, A "NUCLEUS" BODY.

The Committee of Imperial Defence has the advantage of being, as Lord Haldane described it in 1907, a "nucleus" body without any "fixed composition." It therefore lends itself excellently for development into a true Imperial Council, in which representatives of all parts of the Empire will meet and discuss with continuity the continuing needs of

the Empire. Viscount Esher has "never ceased publicly and privately to advocate the representation of the Dominions upon the Committee."

ARMAMENTS A MOST ODIOS NCESSITY.

The writer prefaces his remarks by stating "that no man who has regard for the individual or collective happiness and prosperity of his fellow-countrymen can look upon war otherwise than as the greatest of all curses, and naval and military preparation for war otherwise than as the most odious of all necessities."

He goes on to say that:—

"We are sometimes told that vast preparation for war, expansive and burdensome, crushing down the full expansive commercial activities of a nation, inflicting hardship upon every individual man or woman and child composing a nation, is unnecessary, and is economically unsound, because the economic results of defeat to the individual are not so heavy as the economic weight of preparation. This I honestly believe to be true, and, if men were governed by economic considerations alone, would furnish an unanswerable reason for abandoning preparations for war. Men, and nations of men, however, are the slaves of passion and of unreason, and the great drama of war often moves within a sphere from which man's imagination excludes all considerations of prudence. There is always the odd chance in reserve, and there is always the haunting possibility of the ancestral house and home in ruins. Given, then, that preparation for war is a high premium which every nation governed by wisdom and forethought is bound to pay for insurance against possibly tragic disaster, it surely follows that preparation, which is bound to be expensive in any case, should be as complete as it can be made by all the co-ordinated forces that can be concentrated at the critical moment upon the enemy.

HOW THE EMPIRE IS GOVERNED.

"Our country and our Empire are not ruled in a vacuum, but under conditions which some of us may deplore, but which in the main we are obliged to accept. These conditions impose upon statesmen, upon eminent civil servants, upon the Lords of the Admiralty, and upon the General Staff of the Army, limitations which many would be glad to be free

"The Committee of Imperial Defence: Its Functions and Potentialities." By Viscount Esher. (Murray. 6s. net.)

from, and which all would desire in some respects to modify. These limitations, however, are for the present so firmly fixed about us that it would be foolish to ignore them, and hopeless to contend against them.

"The limitations I refer to are these:—First, that our system of government is based upon the representation of the people's will, and carries with it, by tradition, the custom of explaining fully, and in public, the reasons justifying expenditure of money, and the necessity of obtaining thereto the assent of Parliament. Second, that the great Dominions oversea are not, except so far as sentiment is concerned, integral portions of the British Empire, but are in reality self-governing States, in alliance with Great Britain.

"And likewise, if any strategic plan is formulated by those whose duty it is to make preparation for war involving united Imperial effort, the first question they have to ask themselves is whether such a plan is likely to commend itself to the self-governing Dominions.

"These are the conditions and limitations which have to be borne in mind, and from the trammels of which we cannot at present escape.

WHAT IS, AND WHAT MIGHT BE.

"We shall, so far as we can see, for many years to come have to be content with a scheme of co-ordination that leaves financial control in peace subject to Ministerial responsibility, as devised under our Parliamentary system of government, and leaves to the Dominions a degree of freedom from naval and military control that is unquestionably incompatible with the highest naval and military efficiency.

"Decentralisation rather than the converse, spreading of responsibility, especially financial responsibility, rather than its concentration, have in modern times been the main characteristics of change in our institutions. The result has been a gradual increase in the number of public offices and public bodies.

THE EVOLUTION OF A PRIME MINISTER.

"Another consideration, impossible to disregard, is the evolution of the office of Prime Minister. He is now in a position resembling rather what on the Continent is called an Imperial Chancellor than a First Lord of the Treasury of the early Victorian type. I think it is obvious that every modern Prime Minister must perceive that he, and he alone, is the Minister whose function it is to co-ordinate and to prepare all the forces of the Empire in time of peace and to launch them at the enemy in time of war.

"No one who has read the reports of what occurred at the Imperial Conference, and has watched the attitude of the Dominion Parliaments, can be under any illusion about the nature of the ties between the mother country and the great self-governing communities that form part of the British Empire.

THE TIES OF EMPIRE.

"These ties are in the main sentimental, and, although quite recently there are indications that the Dominions are not unwilling to take part in defending the Empire against attack, any attempt to formulate strategic plans, based on common action, would be premature, and might not impossibly prove to be disastrous.

"There is no immediate prospect of the British Executive Government being able to impose its ideas of naval or military strategy upon the Defence Ministers of the Dominions, and still less of the British Parliament being able to control or even to influence the action of the Dominion Parliaments. For purposes of Imperial defence the Empire is not a federation, but an alliance between greater and lesser States upon terms not so clearly defined as those which subsist between some of the States of Europe.

"It is by no means a satisfactory state of things, but there is no help for it, until the Dominions realise more fully that their security from attack, during the long period which is bound to elapse before they attain to maturity in population and wealth, is inextricably bound up with the security of Great Britain.

THE DOMINIONS IN WAR TIME.

"That any of the Dominions would, in the event of a great war, leave the mother country in the lurch is highly improbable; but they are not prepared at the present time to bind themselves to any specific joint plan of action under circumstances over which they have no control, in spite of the obvious Imperial difficulty and danger of leaving the principles of common action to be determined at the last moment, on the eve of war.

"This is the second example I desire to give of the kind of difficulties which a statesman has to face who is anxious to perfect a system of war-preparation in a country like ours, governed under a constitution which places individual liberty, and its full expression, before all other considerations, and in an Empire like ours, of which the component parts are bound together by ties of sentiment and not by material guarantees.

MR. BALFOUR'S INITIATIVE.

"These matters only engage the attention of Parliament and of the country by fits and starts.

"Up to the year 1904, even statesmen shrank from applying their minds consistently to problems of defence. A distinct change for the better then occurred. Mr. Balfour's Administration must always be memorable in the history of national defence for two reforms pregnant of far-reaching results. Mr. Balfour created a General Staff for the Army, and he gave body and substance to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

THE GENESIS OF THE COMMITTEE.

"What is the Committee of Imperial Defence? It is often referred to, sometimes with a kind of

awe, sometimes with malice not untinged with contempt. It had its origin many years ago in the mind of Lord Salisbury, when, in a well-remembered phrase, he suggested to his fellow-countrymen that they should study large maps before discussing questions of Imperial strategy. Much later in life he crystallised this notion and drew together representatives of the Admiralty and the War Office in a small committee, under the presidency of the late Duke of Devonshire, for the purpose of studying large maps and strategical questions. There were no regular meetings, and no records were kept of its deliberations or decisions. Its existence was shadowy, but it contained the germs of the present Committee of Imperial Defence.

ITS DEVELOPMENT.

"After the War Office Reconstitution Committee had finally reported to Mr. Balfour, that Minister immediately gave effect to one of its most vital recommendations, and a permanent secretariat was instituted for the Committee of Imperial Defence. It was the first step in the evolution of that body. Mr. Balfour's object was to establish a permanent advisory committee on defence questions, and, by giving it a secretariat, to ensure that its deliberations and decisions should be carefully preserved, and a continuity of practice maintained. The theory enunciated by Mr. Balfour—and his theory coincided with his practice—was that the Committee should only meet when summoned by the Prime Minister, who was its only permanent member. He summoned the Committee when he chose, and he summoned to it whomsoever he pleased. This theory is still in vogue, and has been endorsed on several occasions by the present Prime Minister. In point of fact, Mr. Balfour himself destroyed his own conception of the Committee when he appointed to serve upon it two permanent members who were habitually summoned to attend its meetings.

THE INSTITUTION OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

"The late Prime Minister initiated a plan of appointing sub-committees to inquire into and report upon strategic and technical questions, with authority to call witnesses and to take shorthand notes of evidence. This changed at once the status of the Committee, and widened immediately its scope of operative labours. The discussions of the full Committee were precluded by what may be called scientific inquiry. Mr. Aspinth went a step further. He noted, after a very short experience, that in preparation for war every Department of State was concerned.

"He proceeded, therefore, to summon the heads or representatives of many of the public departments to attend these sub-committees, and more recently he established a Standing Sub-Committee, to be presided over alternately by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War, and composed of representatives of the Admiralty

and War Office, the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade, the Customs, and, indeed, all the great departments, for the purpose of co-ordinating in war the naval, military, and civil forces of the State. This Standing Sub-Committee was instructed to constantly review and revise its own recommendations.

THE SCOPE OF THE WORK DONE.

"I am permitted, in order to give you some idea of the subjects with which this Committee deals beyond the scope of the more obvious naval and military problems, to mention that its inquiries have ranged over such matters as aerial navigation, the strategical aspects of the Forth and Clyde Canal, oversea transport of reinforcements in time of war, the treatment of aliens in time of war, press censorship in war, postal censorship in war, trading with the enemy, wireless stations throughout the Empire, local transportation and distribution of food supplies in time of war, etc., etc.

"This is my final point. I mean that the co-ordination of the material forces of the country for war is not the sole concern of the Admiralty and the War Office, but includes in its active sphere almost every branch of civil administration; and, further, that the conditions under which all the forces of the Empire can be co-ordinated are constantly changing.

"It follows that, whether for purposes of war-preparation in time of peace, or whether for the purpose of taking those initial steps in war which decide its theatre and objectives, the supreme co-ordinating authority can only be the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, who are responsible to Parliament."

Viscount Esher concludes his survey of the development of the Committee with the following aspiration: "That we may live to see the great Dominions sending annually their representatives to sit upon the Committee of Imperial Defence, and that thus a long step may be taken towards that federation of the Empire which has been the dream of patriots here and oversea."

CALLING THE DOMINIONS TO OUR COUNCILS.

Those who read Viscount Esher's book, and they should include every thinking man and woman who has the interest of this country at heart, will turn with especial interest to those pages which deal with the admission of the Dominions to a share in the work of the Committee. For this is constructive work, the framework upon which the future of the Empire will be built. It is interesting here to recall that Mr. Deakin suggested to the Imperial Conference of 1907 that the rights of the Dominions in regard to the Committee should be extended. The upshot was the following resolution, known as No. 2 of 1907:—

"That the Colonies be authorised to refer to the Committee of Imperial Defence, through the

Secretary of State, for advice on any local questions in regard to which expert assistance is deemed desirable.

"That whenever so desired, a representative of the Colony which may wish for advice should be summoned to attend as a member of the Committee during the discussion of the questions raised."

"A long step was taken in this direction," writes Viscount Esher, "when, in 1911, the Prime Ministers of the Dominions were invited to attend a sitting of the Committee, and were addressed by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War.

CHOOSING FOREIGN ALLIANCES OR FEDERATION.

"The rise of a great sea power in competition with the British Navy—that force upon which, hitherto, the security of Great Britain and of the British Empire has rested—has rendered imperative the consideration of Imperial Defence as a problem which cannot be solved by Great Britain alone. Statesmanship has before it the choice between foreign alliances and a practical federation of the Empire for purposes of common defence. The matter is urgent, and a decision cannot be postponed.

"National safety and national dignity indicate the right path. Mutual help between the component parts of the Empire demands mutual confidence and a common responsibility for Foreign Affairs.

FUNCTIONS AND POTENTIALITIES.

"If the functions and potentialities of the Committee of Imperial Defence are clearly grasped the problem is not insoluble.

"Two conditions are essential—first, that there should be no concealment of policy or intentions between the Prime Minister of this country and the Prime Ministers of the Dominions.

"The second, that no new departure, in foreign policy, involving Imperial interests, should be taken without the approval of the Dominions.

"In order to achieve these results some modification of practice in the government of this country and of the Dominions would be necessary. Some concessions would have to be made; some sacrifice of the old-fashioned pride on the one hand, and some abandonment of exaggerated independence on the other.

"British Ministers should realise that they cannot be free and untrammelled in future to choose a foreign policy which may land the Empire in war, and expect material help from Canada; while Canadians should understand that, if they desire to fly

the Union Jack, they must face the fact that Great Britain is a European Power, and be ready to shoulder a share of the European burden.

DOMINION PRIME MINISTERS AS REPRESENTATIVES.

"Although the shrinkage of the world increases rapidly, I do not believe that time and distance would, at present, permit of constant and adequate representation of the Dominions upon the Committee of Imperial Defence, if by that is meant the attendance of Dominion representatives at every important meeting of the Committee. The only adequate representative of a great Dominion is its Prime Minister.

"For this reason I suggest, as the first step, complete confidence and free communication between the British and Canadian Prime Ministers upon all first-class questions of Foreign Policy. Annual visits, or biennial visits, to London in July, to be followed by a series of meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence, in order to ventilate and deal with technical questions, would be an admirable development and sufficient for our present needs. It would test the strength of our Imperial bonds.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AN ANACHRONISM.

"The day cannot now be far distant when the affairs of the Colonial Office should be relieved of the affairs of the Dominions.

"The Colonial Office, in that sphere, is an anachronism. Every consideration points to the Bureau of the Prime Minister, to the Secretariat of the Committee of Imperial Defence, as the suitable machinery for keeping Great Britain and the Dominions in touch, and as a means of establishing more intimate, more confidential, and more binding relations between the mother country and the Dominions, which very shortly will surpass her in population and wealth as they do already in area and extent."

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Viscount Esher concludes his survey of constructive Imperial policy thus:—"In order to federate more or less independent groups of men of the same race and speech, some menace is required to their pride and independence.

"First, the Chauvinism of the Napoleonic tradition; and, secondly, the French spirit of *Revanche*, federated and have kept together the German Empire.

"Bismarck, far-seeing, of *esprit positif*, found in Alsace-Lorraine the instrument he required to hold together the South and North German peoples.

"His successors have provided us with a weapon equally potent for our purposes. No British statesman could have federated the British Empire. That object is going to be accomplished by the menace of the German Fleet."

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"H.M.S. Cleopatra, S.E. Coast America."

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THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

THE THIRTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS Of

THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

To be Presented to the Shareholders at the Thirty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting, to be held at the Bank, 126 Elizabeth-street, at noon, on Tuesday, 29th October, 1912.

REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders their Thirty-ninth Report, with a Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss for the Half Year ended 30th September, 1912, duly audited.

After providing for Expenses of Management, Interest Accrued on Deposits, Rebate on Bills Current, Tax on Note Circulation, and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the net profit amounted to £28,932 3 1

Brought forward from 31st March, 1912 3,709 11 5

£32,641 14 6

Which the Directors propose to apportion as follows, viz.—

Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on preference shares £10,641 10 9

Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares 4,733 5 6

To reserve fund (making it £190,000) 10,000 0 0

To officers' provident fund 1,000 0 0

Balance carried forward 6,266 18 3

£32,641 14 6

The Dividend will be payable at the Head Office on and after the 30th October, and at the Branches, on receipt of advice.

The Thirty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 126 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, on Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1912, at noon.

By Order of the Board,
SELBY PAXTON,
General Manager.

Melbourne, 15th October, 1912.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

For the Half Year Ending 30th September, 1912.

(INCLUDING LONDON OFFICE TO 31st AUGUST, 1912.)

Dr.	Cr.
To Capital Paid Up, viz—	By Coin, Bullion, Australian
31,184 Preference Shares, paid	Notes and Cash at
in cash to £9 15/- per	Bankers, £800,629 14 2
share £304,044 0 0	British Consols, £70,668 15/2
77,278 Ordinary Shares paid	at 27½ per cent. £52,294
in cash to £1 15/- per	17/7; Victorian Government
share 135,236 10 0	Stock and Debentures,
£439,280 10 0	Metropolitan Board of
Reserve Fund 190,000 0 0	Works and municipal de-
Profit and Loss 22,641 14 6	betures, £146,741 14/-
£651,922 4 6	Bills and Remittances in
Notes in Circulation 23,696 0 0	transit and in London 395,871 3 6
Bills in Circulation 353,106 11 6	Notes and Bills of other
Balances due to other banks 35,629 10 11	banks 2,238 0 0
Government Deposits—	Balances due from other
Not bearing interest, £131-	banks 23,218 1 1
458 12/3; bearing interest,	Stamps 1,265 10 2
£375,201 5/8 £506,659 17 11	£1,422,259 0 0
Interest accrued—	Real State, consisting of—
Not bearing interest,	Bank premises 199,191 13 10
£1,310,661 10/10; bearing	Other real estate 8,811 10 0
interest, £1,976,991 4/3 3,287,652 15 1	Bills discounted and other advances ex-
£3,794,312 13 0	clusive of provision for bad or doubtful
£4,856,666 19 11	debts 3,226,404 10 7
Contingent Liabilities, as per	£4,856,666 19 11
contra £181,945 10 3	Liabilities of Customers and
	others in respect of con-
	tingent liabilities, as per
	contra £181,945 10 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To current expenses (including salaries, rents, repairs, stationery, note tax, etc.) £40,050 9 4	By Balance brought forward £3,709 11 5
Transfer to Reserve Fund 10,000 0 0	Gross profits for the half year, after allowing for interest accrued on deposits, rebate on bills current, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts 68,982 12 5
Balance 22,641 14 6	£72,692 3 10
£72,692 3 10	

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

To Balance £190,000 0 0	By Balance brought forward £190,000 0 0
	Transfer from Profit and Loss 10,000 0 0
£190,000 0 0	£190,000 0 0

NOTE.—The customary Auditors' Report and the Directors' Statement, to comply with the "Companies Act," appear on the official report.

INSURANCE NOTES.

A perusal of the balance-sheet of the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd., for the half year ended 30th September last, which appears in these columns, shows that the continued prosperity of the bank remains uninterrupted. The net profits for the half year were £28,932, compared with £25,625 for the same term in 1911, and £24,509 for 1910. The sum of £10,000 has been added to the reserve fund, making that fund now £130,000, and £1000 transferred to the Officers' Provident Fund, and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum is paid on both preference and ordinary shares. The principal items of the balance-sheet compared with the same term of the two previous years are as follows:—

	Sept., 1910. £	Sept., 1911. £	Sept., 1912. £
Capital	439,280	439,280	439,280
Reserve fund ...	150,000	170,000	190,000
Notes	117,352	39,799	23,696
Deposits	3,493,695	3,789,623	3,794,313
Liquid assets ...	1,302,433	1,334,630	1,422,250
Advances, etc. ...	2,928,323	3,145,502	3,226,404
Real estate	20,155	11,355	8,311
Bank premises...	203,164	203,938	199,152
Net profits	24,509	25,625	28,932

The solid strength of the bank's position is seen when it is noticed that the liquid assets consisting of coin, bullion, debentures, etc., amounting to £1,422,250, are over 97 per cent. of the note issue, and non-interest-bearing deposits.

As was anticipated, the Bill before the Victorian Legislative Assembly, based upon the petition to Parliament concerning the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., referred to in these notes last month, was not given effect to. Great opposition was shown to the Bill, which reflected the feeling in business circles generally. The No. 1 Bill, to amend the Society's Memorandum and Articles of Association, as requested by the Society, was passed with an amendment to provide for an inspection of the Society's affairs, as provided for in the Companies Act. The matter was thus dealt with in a manner satisfactory to the policy-holders.

The annual report of the State Savings Bank of Victoria shows that a further substantial increase has taken place in the magnitude of its transactions. The gross amount of funds in the Saving Banks Department and the advances department, together is £22,009,043, and, after allowing for bonds of one department held by the other, the net amount is £21,297,293, of which about 1½ millions has been lent in various forms to the Victorian Government, 4 millions is represented by mortgages, 3½ millions is on fixed deposit with the banks, and nearly ¼ millions is invested in Board of Works, City of Melbourne, and similar securities. The increase in deposits during the year (including interest credited), has been £2,358,042, which is considerably the largest in the history of the institution.

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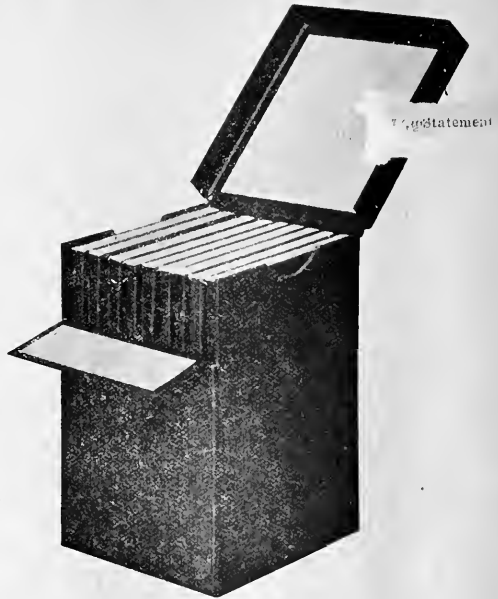
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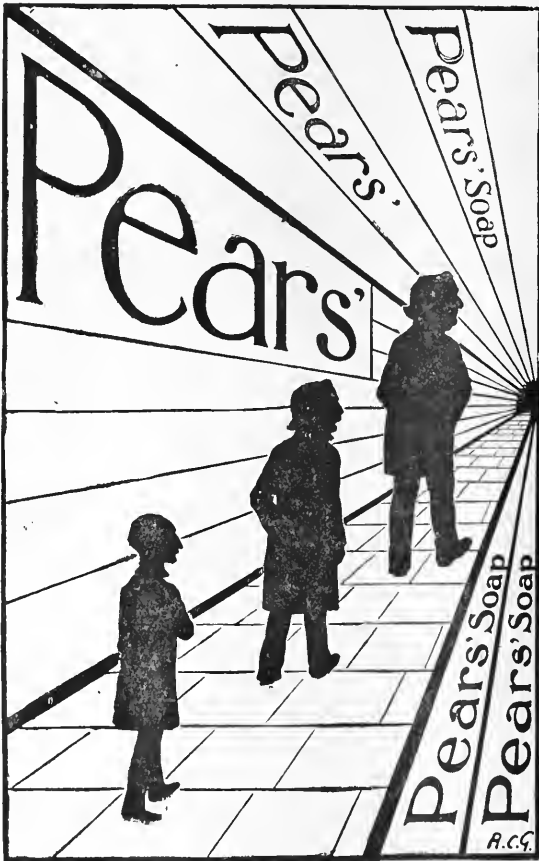
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