

Ο ΜΕΓΑΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ

ALEXANDRE LE GRAND

ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΟΓΡΑΦΗΜΕΝΗ

ΤΟΥ ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟΥ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΥ,
ΕΚΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΗ ΔΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΗΝΟΣ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΣΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΓΑΛΛΙΣΤΙ

"Εστὶ μὲν οὖν Ἑλλάς καὶ ἡ Μακεδονία.

(Στράβων).



JOURNAL ILLUSTRÉ

DE L'ASSOCIATION CENTRALE MACÉDONIENNE,
PARAISANT DEUX FOIS PAR MOIS
EN LANGUES GRECQUE ET FRANÇAISE

La Macédoine est donc aussi une contrée
Hellénique.

(Strabon).

«Ο Μέγας Ἀλέξανδρος» ἀποστέλλεται ἐν τῷ Ἐξωτερικῷ ΔΩΡΕΑΝ εἰς τοὺς διπλωμάτας, ἐξόχους πολιτικοὺς ἄνδρας, ἐθνολόγους, Γεωγραφικὰς Ἐταιρείας καὶ εἰς τὰ σπουδαιότατα τῶν ὁργάνων τῆς παγκοσμίου δημοσιογραφίας.

«Alexandre-le-Grand» est envoyé, à l'étranger à titre gratuit aux diplomates, aux hommes politiques éminents, aux ethnologues, aux sociétés de géographie, ainsi qu'aux principaux organes de la presse du monde entier.

PANTHÉON DES HÉROS MACÉDONIENS

ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΗΡΩΩΝ

Une nouvelle victime vient de tomber encore sur le sol macédonien pour attester l'Idée Nationale. Sarantis Agapinos, sous-lieutenant de l'armée hellénique, était sorti de l'École des Evelpides en 1902. Fils de feu André Agapinos, alors conseiller à la Cour d'appel de Nauplie, il avait vu le jour à Pyrgos, en Elide, mais avait été inscrit par son père au dème de Platomodis.

Cœur noble et généreux il apprenait, en frémissant, les crimes inouis, commis par les Bulgares sur nos frères de race. C'est pourquoi, au mépris de ses intérêts personnels, ils s'empressa de courir à leur aide et on vit l'intrépide Agras apparaître en Macédoine.

Il est le plus jeune de tous ces héros qui ont jusqu'aujourd'hui, arrosé de leur sang la terre sacrée de la glorieuse patrie d'Alexandre et d'Aristote. En effet, il comptait à peine 26 ans. C'était une figure à la fois redoutable et sympathique; il défit, en plus de vingt rencontres, les bandes de comitadjis bulgares et jamais il ne fut vaincu par elles, car ce n'est pas dans un conflit à main armée qu'est tombé le jeune Sarantis Agapinos, populaire dans toute la Macédoine sous le nom de capitaine Tellos Agras.

Dans son enthousiasme généreux il a succombé victime de l'idée vraiment satanique qu'on s'efforce de répandre depuis quelque temps, au sujet d'une entente avec les Bulgares, en vue de mettre un terme aux luttes sauvages qui ensanglantent la Macédoine.

Les adeptes de cette idée ignorent assurément que la seule pensée d'un accord avec les Bulgares, ces irréconciliables ennemis de l'Hellénisme, serait un crime de la part de la Grèce vis-à-vis de cette infortunée Macédoine qui supporte des souffrances de toutes sortes pour la défense de la cause hellénique. Oui, ce serait un crime, parce qu'une entente ne pourrait s'établir sans reconnaître préalablement des droits aux Bulgares sur les contrées macédoniennes. Or ces droits, les Macédoniens qui ont conscience de leur glorieuse origine, ne les ont jamais reconnus et ne consentiront jamais à les reconnaître.

Le vaillant capitaine Agras a donc péri dans une entrevue avec les Bulgares. Alors qu'il leur tendait une main conciliatrice, ces bandits se sont emparés de lui par



Ο ΓΕΝΝΑΙΟΣ ΑΡΧΗΓΟΣ ΣΑΡΑΝΤΗΣ ΑΓΑΠΗΝΟΣ ἢ ΚΑΠΕΤΑΝ ΤΕΛΛΟΣ ΑΓΡΑΣ

Ὁ μαρτυρῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Ἰδέας ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους Βεργίου τῆ 3 Ἰουνίου 1907.

trahison et l'ont atrocement égorgé. Lardé de plus de cent coups, ce brave soldat fut d'abord empaillé, puis pendu à un arbre.

Agras aurait été, paraît-il, engagé à faire une tentative de conciliation, pour ne pas dire, ainsi qu'on le répète ici, qu'il en aurait reçu la mission formelle. En effet dans ce cas, les instigateurs responsables de cette démarche auraient commis un acte vraiment criminel. Pourtant le capitaine Agras savait un peu la prudence à la vaillance. Maintes fois on le vit éventer les pièges des Bulgares et on comprend difficilement qu'il se fut embarqué dans une pareille tentative sous un ordre spécial. D'après des renseignements dignes de foi, il aurait déjà tenté une démarche analogue au lac de Yanitsa.

Jusqu'à présent nous pensions que les chefs de l'œuvre de défense en Macédoine n'avoient d'autres devoirs que de protéger

nos frères macédoniens contre les bandits Bulgares qui les massacrent. Nous ignorions qu'ils fussent, en même temps, revêtus de droits diplomatiques et chargés de missions dont nous pouvons mesurer les conséquences néfastes par l'entrevue de l'infortuné Agras. Ce dernier a certainement été influencé par la réponse du Comité Central d'Athènes au Comité Balcanique de Londres, au sujet d'une entente entre Macédoniens et Bulgares. C'est ce qui l'a décidé à se rendre courageusement et de bonne foi au rendez-vous que les Bulgares lui avaient indiqué, s'engageant à suspendre les hostilités et à assurer la sécurité de négociateurs.

Il oubliait donc, le malheureux et chavaleresque Agras, quela trahison et l'assassinat sont les moyens ordinaires de la race bulgare. Depuis leur apparition dans la péninsule hellénique ils n'ont jamais eu recours à d'autres pro-

Νέον καὶ πάλιν θῦμα, περὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ Ἐθνικῆς Ἰδέας, ὁ Σαράντης Ἀγαπηρός, τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ στρατιωτικοῦ ἀνθυπολοχαγὸς ἐξελεθὼν ἐκ τῆς στρατιωτικῆς Σχολῆς τῶν Ἐυέλπιδων ἐν ἔτει 1902, υἱὸς τοῦ μακαρίτου πρώην ἐφέτου ἐν Ναυπλίᾳ Ἀνδρέου Ἀγαπηροῦ, γεννηθέντος ἐν Γαργαλιάνοις, εἶδε τὸ φῶς ἐν Πύργῳ τῆς Ἠλίδος, ἐνεγράφη δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν τῷ δήμῳ Πλαταιμῶδους.

Βαρέως φέρων ὁ φιλόπατρις Ἀγρὰς τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν δολοφόνων Βουλγάρων διαπραττόμενα ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἀνήκουστα κακοεργήματα κατὰ τῶν ὁμοφύλων ἡμῶν ἀδελφῶν Μακεδόνων ἔσπευσε νὰ ὑπερασπίσῃ αὐτοὺς τὰ πάντα περιφρονήσας.

Ὁ νεαρότατος τῶν μέχρι τοῦδε ἡρώων τῶν ποτισάντων διὰ τοῦ πολυτίμου αὐτοῦ αἵματος τὴν ἰερὰν γῆν τῆς περιδόξου πατρίδος τοῦ Μεγάλου Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ Ἀριστοτέλους, ὁ εἰκοσι καὶ ἕξ μόνον ἔτη ἡλικίας ἀριθμῶν ἀτρόμητος καὶ συμπαθέστατος νέος, ὁ εἰκοσάκις νικήσας τοὺς ληστευδρομεῖς Βουλγάρους καὶ οὐδέποτε ἠττηθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν Σαράντης Ἀγαπηρός, ὁ γνωστὸς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ Καπετὰν Τέλλος Ἀγρὰς ἔπεσεν οὐχὶ ἐν συγκρούσει, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐνθους πατριώτης ἐγένετο θῦμα τῆς ὑφ' αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς τὸ μέσον σατανικῆς ἰδέας περὶ συνεννόησεως μετὰ τῶν Βουλγάρων πρὸς κατάπαυσιν τοῦ ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἀγρίου ἀλληλοσπαραγμοῦ, ἀγνοούντων τῶν διασωτῶν τῆς ἰδέας ταύτης, οὗ καὶ ἀπλή μόνον σκέψις πρὸς συνεννόησιν ἡμῶν μετὰ τῶν ἐχθίστων τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ πολεμίων Βουλγάρων περὶ τῆς τύχης τῆς Μακεδονίας, χώρας Ἑλληνικωτάτης, ἠθέληεν εἶναι κακοεργήμα ἐκ μέρους τῆς Ἑλλάδος πρὸς τὴν ὑφισταμένην τὰ πάνδενα χάρην τοῦ μεγαλείου τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ Μακεδονίαν, διότι οἰαδήποτε συνεννόησις προϋποτίθεισαν ἀναγνώρισιν δικαιωμάτων τῶν Βουλγάρων ἐν αὐτῇ, ἅτινα οἱ Μακεδόνες, ἔχοντες πλήρη συνείδησιν τῆς ἐνδόξου υἱότητος καταγωγῆς, οὐδέποτε ἀνεγνώρισαν, οὐδὲ θέλονσι ἀναγνώρισει, σπεύσας ὁ Ἀγρὰς νὰ τείνῃ χεῖρα συνδιαλλαγῆς πρὸς τοὺς Βουλγάρους συνελήφθη παρασπόνδως ὑπ' αὐτῶν καὶ κατεσπαράχθη θηριωδῶς, διατρηθεὶς ἑκατοντάκις, ἀνασκολοπισθεὶς καὶ ἀπαγχονισθεὶς ἐκ δένδρου.

Ὁ Ἀγρὰς ὑποστάς, φαίνεται, τὴν ἐπίδρασιν, ἵνα μὴ εἴπωμεν τὸ μετ' ἐπιτάσεως ἄδόμενον ὅτι ἐνετάλη πρὸς τοῦτο, ὅπερ ἀδυνατοῦμεν νὰ πιστεύσωμεν, διότι τοῦτο θὰ ἀπετέλει ἐγκληματικὴν πράξιν ἐκ μέρους τῶν ὑπευθύνων, καὶ διότι ὁ Ἀγρὰς, ὁ ἄλλος τε λιαν σνετὸς, ὁ τῶσάκις διαφυγὼν τὰς Βουλγαρικὰς πλεκτάνας οὐδέποτε ἠθέληεν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ προβῆ εἰς τοσοῦτον ἄφρον διάβημα ἄνευ ρητῆς ἐντολῆς, ἐπειδὴ τὸ αὐτὸ ἔπραξε, καθ' ὅς ἐχομεν θετικὰς πληροφορίες καὶ ἐν τῇ Λίμνῃ Γιαντισῶν, (μέχρι τοῦδε ἐγνωρίζομεν ὅτι οἱ Ἀρχηγοὶ τῆς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἀμύνης μόνον καθήκον εἶχον νὰ προστατεύωσι τοὺς ἀόπλους ἀδελφοὺς ἡμῶν Μακεδόνες δολοφονουμένους ὑπὸ τῶν ληστευδρομέων Βουλγάρων, οὐχὶ δὲ νὰ περιβάλλονται καὶ

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ΑΓΓΛΟΣ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗΣ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ

Οἱ «Καιροὶ» τοῦ Λονδίνου δημοσιεύουν εἰς ἓν ἐκ τῶν τελευταίων φύλλον των τὴν ἀκόλουθον ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ διαπρεποῦς Ἀγγλοῦ δημοσιογράφου καὶ βουλευτοῦ κ. Τ. Π. Ο'Κόννορ.

«Πρὸς τὸν Διευθυντὴν τῶν «Τάιμς».
Κύριε,

Τὸ ὑμέτερον φύλλον τοῦ παρελθόντος Σαββάτου περιέχει τὴν πληροφορίαν, ὅτι 25 Ἑλληνας εὐρέθησαν δολοφονημένοι μεταξὺ Νιβάσκας καὶ Φλωρίνης τὴν παρελθοῦσαν ἑβδομάδα. Τὰ πτώματά των εὐρέθησαν κρεμασμένα. Ἡ δολοφονία των διεπράχθη ὑπὸ Βουλγαρικῶν συμμοριῶν. Ἐξαιτούμαι παρὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας ἐφημερίδος καὶ τῆς κοινῆς γνώμης ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ νὰ ληθῆ ὑπὸ σημείωσιν τὸ γεγονός τοῦτο.

Ἀπὸ τινος γρόνου ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ ἐπεκράτησε γνώμη κοινὴ, ὅτι ἡ κυριώτερα αἰτία τῆς ἐξακολουθήσεως τῆς ἐξεγέρσεως καὶ τῶν συχῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ εἶνε ἡ ἐπιδρομὴ ἑλληνικῶν συμμοριῶν καὶ οἱ ἴδιοι, εἰς ἓν πρόσφατον κύριον ἄρθρον, ὑπὸ σφόδρα ἄλλως τε τόνον, ἐφαίνεσθε ὑποδεικνύοντες ὅτι ἡ ἑλληνικὴ Κυβέρνησις ὑπέχει εὐθύνην τινὰ διὰ τὴν κατάστασιν τῆς Μακεδονίας. Καὶ τινες τῶν ἀνταποκριτῶν σας ἐξέφρασαν ὁμοίως γνώμας καὶ ἤκουσα ἐκφερομένας τὰς γνώμας αὐτὰς καὶ εἰς τὴν Βουλὴν τῶν Κοινοτήτων.

Ἄλλὰ δὲν εἶνε τάχα ἐξ ἴσου ἀλήθεια, ὅτι αἱ ἑλληνικαὶ συμμορίαὶ ἐδημιουργήθησαν ὑπὸ ἀπροκλήτων καὶ φρικωδῶν δολοφονιῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁμοίων μὲ τὰς ἀναφερθείσας τὴν τελευταίαν ἑβδομάδα ;

Διακύρως ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ ἐκλείψουν ταχέως ὅλαι αἱ συμμορίαὶ ἐκ Μακεδονίας — Ἑλληνικαί, Βουλγαρικαὶ καὶ Σερβικαί. — ἀλλὰ ἐφ' ὅσον καὶ ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς πληθυσμὸς δικαιούται νὰ λάβῃ ἴσην προστασίαν ἐκ μέρους τῶν Δυνάμεων, ἐφόσον αὐταὶ αἱ Δυνάμεις δὲν παρακωλύσουν τὴν ἐπιδρομὴν Βουλγαρικῶν συμμοριῶν εἰς Μακεδονίαν πρὸς ἐξολόθρευσιν παντός Ἑλληνικοῦ, πῶς δυνάμεθα νὰ ἀναμένωμεν, ὅπως ἀπόσχουν οἱ Ἑλληνας ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ δώσουν εἰς τοὺς συμπατριώτας καὶ ὁμοθρήσκους των τὴν μόνην εἰς τὴν διάθεσίν των προστασίαν ;

Ἵμέτερος
T. P. O'CONNOR»

Η ΒΙΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΠΕΡΓΙΑ

ΜΕΣΟΛΑΒΗΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΩΝ

ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ

ΕΡΓΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΡΧΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΕΡΓΩΝ

Ουδεμία βεβαίως υπάρχει αμφιβολία, ότι ο σκοπός τῶν κ.κ. εργοστασιαρχῶν εἰς τὸ ζήτημα τῆς Ἀλληλασφαλείας τῶν εργατῶν εἶνε ἀγαθός, ἀποβλέπων εἰς τὴν ἄμεσον ἐξασφάλισιν τούτων ἢ τῶν οἰκογενειῶν τῶν εἰς περιπτώσεις ἀτυχημάτων.

Ὁ αὐταρχικὸς ὁμῶς τρόπος, καθ' ὃν ἐπεζήτησαν τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν αὐτοῦ, ἐπέφερεν ὅλως ἀντίθετα ἀποτελέσματα.

Ἐξ ἄλλου οἱ ἐργάται, διὰ τῆς σώφρονος μέχρι τοῦδε καὶ λογικῆς στάσεώς των, προσείλκυσαν ὄχι μόνον τῆς κοινωνίας ὀλοκλήρου τὰς συμπαθείας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἀρχῶν τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀπεφάσισαν νὰ μεσολαβήσουν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν ὑπόθεσιν των.

Οἱ εργοστασιάρχαι εἰς τὴν ἀστυνομίαν

Ὁὕτω συνεπείᾳ παραγγελίας τοῦ κ. ἐπὶ τῶν Ἑσωτερικῶν ὑπουργοῦ, ὅστις μελετήσας τὸ εἰς αὐτὸν ὑποβληθὲν προχθὲς ὑπόμνημα τῶν εργατῶν, ἐπέισθη περὶ τοῦ δικαίου τῶν ἀξιώσεών των, ὁ διευθύνων τὴν ἐν Πειραιεῖ ἀστυνομίαν ὑπομοίραρχος κ. Ζ. Σαραβέλλας προσεκάλεσε χθὲς εἰς τὴν ἀστυνομίαν τοὺς κ.κ. εργοστασιάρχας καὶ συνεζήτησε μετ' αὐτῶν περὶ τοῦ τρόπου καθ' ὃν δεῖον νὰ λυθῇ ἡ διαφορὰ καὶ λήξῃ ἡ ἀπεργία.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ οἱ κ. κ. εργοστασιάρχαι ἠθέλησαν νὰ ἐκφράσουν ἀπορίαν διὰ τὴν ἀνάμιξιν τῶν ἀρχῶν. Ὅταν ὁμῶς ἐξηγήθη εἰς αὐτοὺς ὅτι τὸ ζήτημα εἶνε δημοσίας τάξεως, ἐπέισθησαν καὶ ἤροχισαν συζητοῦντες ἐπ' αὐτοῦ μετὰ τοῦ κ. ἀστυνόμου.

Ὁ κ. Σαραβέλλας εἶπεν, ὅτι μόνον διὰ τῆς πειθοῦς καὶ ὄχι διὰ τῆς βίας πρέπει νὰ ἐπιδιωχθῇ ἡ συμμετοχὴ τῶν εργατῶν εἰς τὴν Ἀσφάλειαν, καὶ ὅτι ἕως οὐ ἐπιτευχθῇ τὸ τοιοῦτον, πρέπει νὰ ἀνασταλῇ ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ τοῦ καταστατικοῦ.

Οἱ κ. κ. εργοστασιάρχαι ὁμῶς ἀντέτειναν, ὅτι δὲν δύνανται νὰ πράξουν τὸ τοιοῦτον διότι ἔχουν συμβληθῇ μετὰ τῆς Ἀσφαλιστικῆς Ἑταιρίας, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν καὶ κατέβαλον προκαταβολικῶς διὰ τὴν προκαταρκτικὴν ἐργασίαν 15 000 δραχ. εἶνε δὲ ὑπόλο-

ΩΡΑ 5^Η ΠΡΩΙΝΗ

ΙΔΙΑΙΤΕΡΑ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ "ΝΕΟΥ ΑΣΤΕΩΣ"
(ΑΠ' ΕΥΘΕΙΑΣ ΕΚ ΒΕΡΟΛΙΝΟΥ)

ΤΟ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΖΗΤΗΜΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΝΕΝΤΕΥΞΙΝ ΤΟΥ ΙΣΛ

ΣΥΝΕΦΩΝΗΘΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟΣ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΣ

ΒΕΡΟΛΙΝΟΝ, μεσονύκτιον Παρασκευής. — Τηλεγραφοῦσιν ἐκ Βιέννης ὅτι τὸ Αὐστριακὸν τηλεγραφικὸν πρακτορεῖον ἐδημοσίευσεν ἡμιεπίσημον ἀνακοινωθὲν περὶ τῆς εἰς τὸ Ἴσλ συναντήσεως τοῦ Βασιλέως Ἐδουάρδου μετὰ τοῦ Καίσαροβασιλέως Φραγκίσκου Ἰωσήφ καὶ τῆς συνομιλίας ἣν ἔσχεν ὁ βαρὼνος Αἰρενταλ μετὰ τοῦ ὑφυπουργοῦ τῆς Ἀγγλίας Χάρδιγκ κατὰ τὸ ὅποσον βεβαιούται ὅτι ἐπῆλθε πλήρης συμφωνία περὶ τῆς διατηρήσεως τοῦ καθεστώτος ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ καὶ διεπιστώθη ἡ ὁμοφωνία τῶν Δυνάμεων διὰ τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τῶν μεταρρυθμίσεων.

Σχετικῶς μετὰ τὰ ἀνωτέρω ἡ «Λοκὰλ Ἀντζάιγγερ» πληροφορεῖται ἐκ Βιέννης ὅτι τὸ ἀνακοινωθὲν τοῦτο τὸ βεβαιούν καὶ τὴν ὁμοφωνίαν τῆς Ἀγγλίας προξένησε κατάπληξιν εἰς τοὺς ἐκεῖ κύκλους.

Ἡ «Ἐφημερίς τοῦ Φόρ» ἐξ ἄλλου δημοσιεύει τηλεγράφημα ἐκ Βιέννης κατὰ τὸ ὅποσον ἐπῆλθε διαφωνία μετὰ τοῦ κ. Χάρδιγκ καὶ τοῦ βαρὼνου Αἰρενταλ ὡς πρὸς τὰς δικαστικὰς μεταρρυθμίσεις. Ὁ κ. Χάρδιγκ ἐζήτησεν ὅπως ἀρχίσῃ ἀμέσως ἡ γενικὴ αὐτῶν ἐφαρμογὴ ἐνῶ ὁ ἀρχικαγκελλάριος τῆς Αὐστρίας ἐπέμενε, ὅτι ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ ἀνάγκη νὰ γένη βαθμηδὸν ὅπως μὴ γεννήσῃ δυσάρεσκίαν εἰς τὸν Σουλτάνον, ὅστις ὡς γνωστὸν ἀποκρούει ταύτας κατηγορηματικῶς.

Ἄλλαι τηλεγραφικαὶ πληροφορίαι ἀγγέλλουν, ὅτι ὁ κ. Χάρδιγκ ἐδήλωσεν ἐν συνεντεύξει ἀναφορικῶς μετὰ τὴν φήμην, ὅτι θὰ ζητηθῇ ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ εὐρυτέρων μεταρρυθμίσεων ἐκείνων τοῦ προγράμματος τῆς Μυρστεγγής, ὅτι ἡ ἀναθεώρησις τοῦ Μυρστεγγικοῦ προγράμματος εἶνε ἀδύνατος.

Προσέθεσε δὲ ὁ κ. Χάρδιγκ ὅτι εὐρέθη εἰς πλήρη συμφωνίαν μετὰ τοῦ βαρὼνου Αἰρενταλ ὅπως καθορισθῇ πραγματικὸς ἔλεγχος τῆς τουρκικῆς διοικήσεως ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ μὴ θέγων καθολικὴν ἐπιβολὴν τῆς κυριαρχικῆς τῆς Τουρκίας δικαιοῦματα καὶ ὅπως ἐφαρμοσθῶν αἱ δικαστικαὶ μεταρρυθμίσεις εἰς ἅς συμφωνοῦν ὅλαι αἱ Δυνάμεις. Αἱ λεπτομέρειαι ὡς πρὸς τὸν διακανονισμὸν καὶ τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τῶν μεταρρυθμίσεων τούτων θὰ συζητηθῶν ἐν καιρῷ.

ΝΕΑ ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΙΚΗ ΣΥΜΜΟΡΙΑ

ΒΕΡΟΛΙΝΟΝ, μεσονύκτιον Παρασκευής. — Σήμερινὰ τηλεγράφημα ἐκ Κωνσταντινουπόλεως ἀγγέλλουσιν, ὅτι νέα βουλγαρικὴ συμμορία ἀποτελουμένη ἐκ 30 κομιτατζήδων ἐνεφνίσθη ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ εἰς τὴν Καζάν τοῦ Μελενίκου, μόλις εἰσελθοῦσα ἐκ τῶν τουρκοβουλγαρικῶν συνόρων.

Περὶ τῆς εἰσβολῆς τῆς νέας βουλγαρικῆς συμμορίας εἰδοποιήθη ὁ τουρκικὸς στρατός, ὅστις ἔσπευσε πρὸς καταδίωξίν τῆς.

ΕΜΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΑΠΕΣΤΑΛΜΕΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΟΥΛΤΑΝΟΥ

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ κ. ΚΛΕΜΑΝΣΩ

ΒΕΡΟΛΙΝΟΝ, μεσονύκτιον Παρασκευής. — Σήμερινὰ τηλεγράφημα ἐκ Σόφιας μεταδίδουσι τὴν εἰδήσιν ὅτι ὁ Σουλτάνος θὰ ἀποστείλῃ λίαν προσεχῶς εἰς Κάρλοβατ τὸν Μιχαμέ πασᾶν, ἕνα συναντήσῃ τὸν ἐκεῖ διατρίβοντα πρωθυπουργὸν τῆς Γαλλίας κ. Κλεμανσώ.

Βεβαιούται ὅτι ὁ Μιχαμέ πασᾶς εἶνε κομιστῆς ἐμπίστου ἐντολῆς ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Σουλτάνου διὰ τὸν κ. Κλεμανσώ.

ΕΠΑΝΟΔΟΣ ΣΕΡΒΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΜΟΡΙΑΣ

ΒΕΡΟΛΙΝΟΝ, μεσονύκτιον Παρασκευής. — Καθὰ τηλεγραφοῦσιν ἐκ Βελιγραδίου, κατόπιν τῆς καταστροφῆς, ἣν ὑπέστησαν αἱ βουλγαρικαὶ συμμορίαι ὑπὸ τοῦ τουρκικοῦ στρατοῦ ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, αἱ ἐκεῖ δρῶσαι σερβικαὶ συμμορίαι καὶ ὁ γενικὸς ἀρχηγὸς αὐτῶν Σόκολβιτς ἐγκατέλειψαν τὴν Μακεδονίαν, ἐπανελθεῖν εἰς τὸ σερβικὸν ἔδαφος.

NEON ASTY

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ 4 Αὐγούστου.—Σελ. 9 ἡμε-
ρῶν.—Ἀν. ἡλίου ὥρα 5 λ. 19—Δύσει ὥρα 6
λ. 48.—Τῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ 7 παιδῶν.

ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΘΕΑΜΑΤΑ

ΝΕΑΠΟΛΕΩΣ.—«Οἱ Βασιλεῖς ἐν ἐξορίᾳ»
Τὸ «Χαρέμιον τοῦ Βοεβόδα».—Προστοι-
μάζεται ὅπως δοθῇ προσεχῶς ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ
Νεαπόλεως τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνωτέρω τίτλων νέον
ἔργον τοῦ ἀριστείουχου δραματικοῦ συγγραφέως
κ. Π. Δ. Ζάννου, δράμα εἰς πράξεις τέσσαρας,
ὑποθέσεως Ἀθηναϊκῆς, ἐνδιαφερούσης καὶ δρα-
ματικωτάτης. Τὸ ἔργον, γεγραμμένον ἐπὶ τῆ
βάσει ἱστορικῶν παραδόσεων, μετὰ χάριτος ποι-
ητικῆς καὶ ἐν ἐπιγνώσει τῶν κανόνων τῆς τέ-
χνης, θέλει παρουσιάσει εἰς ἡμᾶς ζωντανὴν εἰ-
κόνα τῆς ἐποχῆς εἰς ἣν ἀναφέρεται, ἦτοι τοῦ
ἔτους 1795, ὅτε Βοεβόδα, ἦτοι Διοικητῆς τῶν
Ἀθηνῶν, ἦτο ὁ διαβόητος Τούρκος Χασεκῆς,
ἐν τῷ σεραγίῳ τοῦ ὁποίου καὶ διεξάγεται. Ση-
μειωτέον δὲ ὅτι καὶ ὁ πλοῦσιος κατὰ τὸν ἀνα-
τολικὸν ρυθμὸν διάκοσμος τῆς σκηνῆς καὶ αἱ
σύμφωνοι πρὸς τὴν ἐποχὴν τοῦ δράματος ἐνδυ-
μασίαι, κατασκευαζόμενα ἐπιτήδες ὑπὸ τοῦ
φιλοτίμου θεάτρου, θέλουσι συντελέσει ὄχι ὀλί-
γον εἰς πληρετέραν ἐπιτυχίαν τοῦ ἔργου.

ΘΕΑΤΡΟΝ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΑΤΟΣ.—Ἡ «Κασ-
σιανή».

ΝΕΑΣΚΗΝΗ.—Διὰ δευτέραν φοράν «Ἡ Ἀ-
δελφὴ τῆς».

ΒΑΡΙΒΤΕ.—Νέος μέγας θίασος ποικιλιῶν
ΚΗΠΟΣ ΑΡΝΙΩΤΗ.—«Ὁ Κουρεὺς τῆς
Σεβίλλης» ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἑλλήν. μελοδράματος. Τὴν
δευτέραν διὰ πρώτην φοράν ἡ «Μπόεμ».

ΘΕΑΤΡΟΝ ΦΑΛΗΡΟΥ.—Ἡ «Ζαζῶ».

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΝ.—«Τὰ ὄρφανα τῆς Βενετίας».
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΑΔΟΥ (Πετραϊκῶς).—Τιμητικὴ
παράστασις ὑπὲρ τοῦ κ. Κ. Βέλλου μετὰ τὸν
«Ἀρχισιδηουργὸν» καὶ τὸ «Κοκκαλάκι τῆς
Νυχτερίδας».

Ο ΚΑΙΡΟΣ

3 Αὐγούστου

Αἱ χαμηλαὶ πῆσεις αἱ κατέχουσαι χθὲς τὴν
Β. Εὐρώπην ἐχώρησαν σήμερον πρὸς Ν καὶ κα-
τέλαβαν ὀλόκληρον ταύτην. Βαροόμετρον τὴν 8
π. μ. ἐν Ἀθῆναις 757,6.—Θερμοκρασίαι τὴν
8 π. μ. ἐν Ἀθῆναις 26,6, ἡ αὐτὴ περίπου μετὰ
τὴν κανονικὴν (26,8), Κερκύρα 26,0, Ζακύνθος
29,0, Ἀργοστολίω 27,3, Τρικκάλοις 23,0, Λα-
ρίσση 24,3, Βόλω 29,2, Λαμία 26,2, Χαλκίδι
28,6, Μεσολογγίω 28,0, Ἀνδρῶν 24,3, Σύρω
25,0, Νάξω 23,1, Πάτραις 24,4, Καλάμαις 27,
3, Σπάρτη 28,0, Τριπόλει 27,2, Αἰγίω 29,5.
—Ἡ μέγιστή ἐν Ἀθῆναις 33,4, κατὰ 1,0 ὑ-
πὲρ τὴν κανονικὴν (32,4) καὶ ἡ ἐλαχίστη 22,
5, ἡ αὐτὴ περίπου μετὰ τὴν κανονικὴν (22,3).
—Θάλασσα ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ τρικυμιώδης, μετὰ
νέμους Β σφοδρούς ἐν τῷ Ἰονίῳ καὶ τῇ λοιπῇ
Μεσογείῳ ὀλίγον κυματώδης μετὰ ἀνέμους Β με-
τρίους ἄσθενεῖς.
(Ἐθν. Ἀστεροσκοπεῖον Ἀθηνῶν)

ΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΟΝ ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ

(Ἐκ τοῦ γραφείου τοῦ Ἰω. Φωτίου)

3 Αὐγούστου

1881 8810,000,000 5 ο)ο Δρ.	278.—
1884 120,000,000 5 ο)ο »	278.—
1887 1375,000,000 4 ο)ο »	284.—
1889 125,000,000 4 ο)ο »	216.—
1890 Σιδ. Περ. Δαρ. Συν. 5 ο)ο »	282.—
1895 30,000,000 Δάν. Πατριωτ. »	3.—
1896 170,000,000 Φρ. χρ. ἡγγ. 2.50»	
1898 76,340,005 Ἐθν. Δάν. 5 ο)ο »	106.25
Ὀμολογιαὶ	
Νεία Δαχιστοφόροι 2 1)2 ο)ο Δρ.	100.50
Δαχ. Δάν. Ἐθν. Τρ. λαχ. 3 ο)ο »	455.—
Ὀμ. Δάν. Ἐταιρ. Σ.Π.Α.Π. 5 ο)ο »	426.—
» » Ἀθηνῶν-Πετραϊκῶς 3 1)2 »	428.—
» Προεκτάσεως Πετραϊκῶς 5 ο)ο »	199.—
» » » 5 ο)ο »	193.—
» Σιδηρόδρ. Θεσσαλίας 5 ο)ο »	485.—
» » » 5 ο)ο »	195.—
» » Π. Α. Πελοπον. 5 ο)ο »	160.—
» » Ἀθ.-Πετραϊκῶς 4 ο)ο »	428.—
Μετοχαὶ Τραπεζῶν	
Ἐθν. Τραπεζὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος Δρ.	8715.—

(Συνέχεια ἐκ τοῦ χθεσίου)
Ἡ ράβδος τοῦ μπαμποῦ καὶ τὸ
φυλακτόν.—Ἕνας μαγγανευ-
τῆς θερόμενος ἀπὸ μακρῶν

Η ΘΕΛΗΣΙΣ

«Ἐπὶ δέκα περίπου ἡμέρας κατέγιναι
εἰς τὸ νὰ συνεθίσω τὸν μαγγανευθέντα νὰ
θ ἔ λ η ὥστε ὁ μαῦρος γάττος νὰ μὴ κινή-
ται πλέον. Καὶ τοῦτο ὅπως κατορθώσω νὰ
ἐξαναγκάσω, τουλάχιστον προσωρινῶς, τὸ
ἀστρικόν σῶμα τοῦ ὑπνώττοντος μαγγανευ-
στοῦ νὰ ὑπακούῃ εἰς τὴν θέλησιν τοῦ θύμα-
τος.

«Διὰ νὰ τοῦ ἐμπνεύσω δὲ περισσοτέραν
πίσιν εἰς τὴν ἀποτελεσματικότητά των χρη-
σιμοποιουμένων μέσων τοῦ εἶπον νὰ κόψῃ
μαγικῶς (;) πολλὰς ἡμέρας πρὶν ἕνα ἰσχυ-
ρὸν κάλαμον μπαμποῦ μήκους 2 50 μέτρων
περίπου, μεταχειρίζομενος πρὸς τοῦτο ἕνα
καιουργὸς μαχαίριον καὶ ἐνεργῶν μόλις ἦ-
θελε σημάει μεσονύκτιον.

«Μ' ὄλην ὁμῶς τὴν ἐνέργειαν τῆς ὑπο-
βολῆς αὐτῆς, ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἐκεῖνος ἄνθρωπος
ἐδίσταζεν ἀκόμη. Ἐβλεπον καθαρὰ ὅτι ἦ-
θελε κατὰ ἄλλο· ἀλλὰ τί ;

«Ἐπὶ τέλος ἐξαναγκασθεὶς ἀπὸ τὰς ἐ-
ρωτήσεις μου ἐξήτησε τὸ φ υ λ α κ τ ὶ ν'
ἐγνώριζε τὴν περίπτωσιν τοῦ ζυλοφυλοῦ.
Ἐννοεῖται ὅτι ἐσπευσα νὰ τὸν ἐφοδιάσω ἀμέ-
σως μετὰ αὐτό. Τότε τελείως θαρρῶν εἰς ἑαυ-
τὸν διότι ἐνόμιζε πλέον ὅτι ἐπροστατεύετο
ἐπαρκῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ φυλακτοῦ, εὐρέθην ἔτοιμος
νὰ στρώσῃ τὸν γάττον εἰς τὸ ξύλον.

«Ἀφοῦ πλέον ἐπέισθη ὅτι ἡ θέλησίς του
εἶχεν ἄρκετὰ ἐνδυναμωθῆ, τὸν ἐσυμβούλευσα
νὰ μεταβῇ τὸ βράδυ, ὅσον τὸ δυνατόν ἀρ-
γότερα εἰς τὸ μαῦρον—ὁ ὅποιος εἶνε μπα-
κάλης—διὰ νὰ τοῦ ἀφήσῃ κατὰ τὸν ὑπνοντο
μίαν ἰσχυρὰν ἐντύπωσιν μίσους, ἐπανα-
βλέπων αὐτόν.

«Ἔτσι καὶ ἔγινε. Ὁ μιστὸς τοῦ ἐπρό-
τεινε καὶ πάλιν ν' ἀγοράσῃ τὴν οἰκίαν του
καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἔλαβεν ἀρνητικὴν ἀπάντησιν ἀπὸ
τὸν πρῶτον, τὸν ἠπέλιψε καὶ πάλιν.

ΦΑΝΤΑΣΜΑ ΘΕΡΟΜΕΝΟΝ

«Ὁ μικροκτηματίας μας ἀναχωρῆσας ἀπὸ
τὸ κατάστημα τοῦ μαῦρου μετέβη εἰς τὴν
οἰκίαν του καὶ ἔκασεν εἰς ὅλα τὰ δωμάτια
ἀρώματα. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπίστευε πολὺ εἰς τὸν
πνευματισμὸν, τὸν εἶχον συμβουλευσεὶ ν' ἀ-
πυθῆν πρῶτον μίαν θερμὴν προσευχὴν εἰς
τὰ κατὰ πνεύματα. Μόλις δὲ ἐνεφανίσθη
ὁ γάττος ὥφειλε νὰ πάρῃ εἰς τὴν μίαν χεῖρα
μίαν λαμπάδα ἀνημμένην ἐκ τῶν προτέρων,
καὶ ὀπλισμένον μετὰ τὸν μα γ ε υ μ ἔ ν ο ν
κάλαμον νὰ ἐξαναγκάσῃ τὸν γάττον νὰ ὑπα-
κούσῃ εἰς τὴν θέλησιν του καὶ νὰ τὸν γοη-
τεύσῃ δι' ὑποσχέσεων ὅτι θὰ τοῦ πωλήσῃ τὴν
οἰκίαν του, διὰ ν' ἀποκομίσῃ τὴν φρόνη-
σίν του. Τέλος δὲ ὅταν θὰ κατώρθωνε διὰ
τοῦ τρόπου αὐτοῦ νὰ πλησιάσῃ τὸν γάττον,
ἔπρεπε νὰ τὸν ἀρχίσῃ εἰς τὸ ξύλον μετὰ τὴν
ἐκ μπαμποῦ ράβδον, χωρὶς πάντοτε ν' ἀ-
φήσῃ ἀπὸ τὰς χεῖράς του τὴν λαμπάδα,
χρήσιμον μόνον εἰς τὸ νὰ κρατῇ ἀνησυχολη-
μένην τὴν μίαν χεῖρά του, διότι ἐφοβούμην
μήπως παραφερόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς ἢ τῆς
ἐπιτυχίας τὸν ἀπετελείωνε.

«Τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα ὑπῆρξεν ὅποιον τὸ ἐπε-
ρίμενα. Τὸ ἀστρικόν σῶμα τοῦ μαγγανευτοῦ
ἐνεφανίσθη ἀσυνειδήτως. Τὴν ἐπομένην ὁ
ἀγαθὸς προστατευόμενός μου ἦλθε νὰ μοῦ
διηγηθῇ τὰ συμβάντα τῆς νυκτός, λυπούμε-
νος ὅτι ἦτο ἠναγκασμένος νὰ κρατῇ τὴν
λαμπάδα, διότι ἄλλως θὰ ἐτελείωνε μιά καὶ

ΑΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΝ ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΕΩΣ ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ

ΜΕΓΑ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΜΥΘΙΣΤΟΡΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΟΧΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΝΑΠΟΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ ΥΠΟ ΜΑΣ ΠΕΜΠΕΡΤΩΝ

(Συνέχεια της προηγούμενης)

Πολλοί αξιωματικοί του Ναπολέοντος, εκπαιδευμένοι από τον διοικητή του Βατερλό, είχαν έλθει εις αυτός και οι άλλοι...

(Ακολουθεί)

ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΥΣΑ ΕΙΔΟΤΟΙΧΙΣ

ΤΟ ΓΝΩΣΤΟΝ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟΠΟΡΕΙΟΝ ΣΠ. Δ. ΒΟΡΣΑ (Πρώην Ν. Σκλίπα)

Μεταφέρθη εις το έναντι του γο- νίως αυτού οδού κτήμα του κ. Βορσα...

ΙΟΝΙΚΗ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΣΕΙΜΕΝΟ

Είδικοι, ότι ο τόκος των εδράμας καταβάσει πρηνή...

Η ΕΛΛΗΝ. ΑΤΜΟΣΦ. Τ.Α. ΤΖΩΝ ΜΑΚ ΔΟΥΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΡΒΟΥ

Γνωστοποιεί, ότι προστίθει νέα γραμμή εκστέρων...

Ο ΦΩΓΗΤΗΣ

της 'Οφθαλμολογίας εν τω Έθνικώ Πανεπιστημίω ΣΠ. ΧΑΡΑΜΗΣ

ΤΡΑΧΟΜΑΤΑ, ΚΑΤΑΡΡΑΧΤΗ, ΤΡΕΞΙΜΑΤΑ, ΑΚΡΟΡΡΟΔΙΑ, ΤΩΝ ΣΤΡΑΒΙΣΜΩΝ

Εν τή τελεία οφθαλμολογική του κλινική, εφαρμόζων τās τελευταίους των θεραπειών.

ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΚΥΘΝΟΥ

Συγκοινωνία τετρακίς της εδομάδος Δευτέρας και Τετάρτης...

ΑΠΟ ΧΘΕΣ ΕΩΣ ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ

Ο 'Αρβανίτης, ο διάσημος χρονογράφος της παροικίας 'Ηραίας, — ο μεν τον δάσαντο του Δεληλάου...

ΙΑΤΡΟΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΝ

Υπό του υπουργείου των Ναυτικών προκηρύχθη διαγωνισμός περί κατατάξεως των ιατρών...

ΣΥΛΛΗΨΙΣ ΔΟΛΟΦΟΝΟΥ

Τηλεγραφήσιν εν Πατρώ, ότι ο εσπερός και άπειρος δολοφόνος Γ. Παληροβόρας, Ζακύνθους...

ΜΕΤΡΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΛΗΣΤΕΙΑΣ

Εις το υπουργείον της Δικαιοσύνης καταρτίζονται διατάγματα διαρρηξών δύο ανακρίτου εις...

ΕΚ ΤΗΣ 'ΕΦΗΜ. ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ

Υπουργείον Έσωτερικών. Οί κάτωθι έργοι ύπ' ετοιμοθρήσαν ως έξής: Κ. Σιλιγέρης...

ΤΟ 'NEON ASTY, ΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΕΠΑΡΧΙΣ

Ήρωας της θοείας ΒΟΛΟΣ, 4 Αυγούστου. — Είς τήν μόνου είναι ο πταστής...

ΑΛΛΗΛΟΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΤΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΩΝ ΠΡΟΣΚΑΛΗΣΙΣ

Επειδή συμφωνώ τώ έθρη 51 του Κανονισμού...

Παρακολουθούσαντες τή Γυνή του ανεκάλωσαν...

Ή το στιγμή καθ' ην επιβιβάστηκε του τροχοφόρου...

ΟΙ ΤΕΛΕΙ ΟΙ ΤΟΥ

Ο 'Αρμένιος ούτος δέν νομαζέται 'Α'τζουάν...

ΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΛΛΕΥΤΙΚΑΙ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑΝ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΝ

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ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΤΑΧΡΑΣΤΗΝ

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LA POLITIQUE

Les énergiques représentations de la Porte, soutenue par les puissances, au sujet des bandes gréco-macédoniennes, n'ont pas tardé à produire leurs fruits. Par déférence envers la volonté de l'Europe la Grèce a tenté une dernière démarche auprès des défenseurs de l'Hellénisme macédonien. Par déférence pour la Grèce les Antartes ont abaissé les fusils qui tenaient en respect les bandes bulgares. Aussitôt, libres de tout frein, les comitadjis ont repris leur atroce besogne. Les assassinats d'Hellènes se sont multipliés et, l'audace croissant avec l'impunité, les attaques contre les villages ont suivi les attentats contre les personnes.

Négovani ouvrit l'épouvantable série, au lendemain de la note austro-russe qui dissipa les dernières craintes des Bulgares sur un retour possible de l'esprit de justice chez les mandataires de l'Europe. Rakovo en est le couronnement, Rakovo, village grec de cent vingt feux qui n'est plus qu'un grand monceau de cendres.

L'expédition avait été projetée plusieurs jours à l'avance. La bande bulgare qui mena l'assaut avait recruté des auxiliaires dans les villages bulgares du voisinage. Le détachement turc de la région,

au courant de l'entreprise et effrayé par le nombre des agresseurs, estima remplir son devoir, en prévenant les Hellènes avant de se retirer en lieu sûr. Ce fut toujours quelque chose. Grâce à cet avertissement la population du village réussit, par la fuite, à se sauver de l'incendie qui avait été calculé et allumé de manière à surprendre tous les paysans dans leurs maisons.

Ce nouveau crime qui apparaît plus horrible à mesure que les détails se précisent, cause, disent les dépêches, une vive émotion à Vienne. Mais est-ce la première fois que les atrocités bulgares soulèvent la réprobation unanime? M. Balfour après le comte Goluchowski, M. Delcassé après le comte Lamsdorf ont flétri avec la dernière énergie les actes des Comités bulgares. Autant en emporte le vent! Toute cette indignation n'a abouti qu'à des démarches contre les bandes grecques.

C'est ailleurs qu'il faut frapper, la Grèce et l'Hellénisme ne se laisseront pas de le redire avec l'indomptable ténacité que donne la conscience du vrai. C'est à Sophia et rien qu'à Sophia qu'il faut adresser les conseils et les menaces et, au besoin, les coups. Tant que la Bulgarie ne sera pas mise hors d'état, garrottée par l'Europe, de vider ses bagnes sur la Macédoine, le retrait des bandes grecques aggravera la condition pitoyable des populations macédoniennes. Le bûcher de Rakovo en vaincra-t-il enfin l'Europe?

Malgré les bruits contradictoires qui ont circulé, il est certain que la Chambre sera convoquée dans les délais réglementaires. Mais il n'est pas improbable qu'elle soit prorogée, pour permettre aux ministres d'achever l'élaboration des projets de loi qui doivent être soumis à la rentrée.

Mais cette prorogation est-elle vraiment nécessaire? Avec les habitudes de travail qu'on lui connaît, la Chambre ne sera pas en nombre à l'ouverture de la session. En effet, un des moindres défauts de nos honorables est de prendre le chemin des écoliers pour venir à Athènes. Et, d'ordinaire, plusieurs jours s'écoulent entre la séance d'ouverture et la constitution du bureau.

On prétend que le ministère redoute la présence de la Chambre, autant pour l'attitude de ses amis que pour l'irréductibilité de ses adversaires. De plus en plus nombreux, les ministrables deviennent plus impatients à mesure que les jours s'écoulent sans amener le remaniement ministériel qu'ils appellent de tous leurs vœux. Mais M. Théotokis, qui s'est révélé tacticien parlementaire consommé, trouvera certainement encore le moyen de contenir les impatiences des uns et de refréner les ambitions des autres. Ce n'est donc pas là qu'est le danger. Au besoin, quelques ministres pourraient se retirer pour dégager la situation. Et, de plus, le ministère a conservé jusqu'ici une majorité assez compacte pour pouvoir se passer du concours de l'opposition même dans la formation du quorum.

Le danger viendrait-il de l'opposition? Unie, elle serait sans doute redoutable. Mais morcelée comme elle est, elle peut tout au plus prétendre à un contrôle sérieux sur les actes du gouvernement, sans que ce contrôle puisse déplacer des voix au détriment de la majorité ministérielle. Aucun signe ne vient indiquer un rapprochement des fractions de l'opposition. Tout montre au contraire qu'une entente sur le terrain des principes est sinon impossible, du moins difficile entre rhallystes, mavromichalistes et « japonais ».

Il n'y a donc pas apparence d'une crise ministérielle qui, étant donné le morcellement de la Chambre serait suivie d'une crise parlementaire.

UN MINISTRE ANGLAIS EN CHYPRE

M. Winston Churchill, qui fut journaliste avant de devenir sous-secrétaire d'Etat aux affaires étrangères, vient d'éprouver en Chypre une des sensations les plus remarquables de sa vie. Le ministre de Sa Majesté britannique a eu certainement fort à faire pour retenir une grimace. Mais l'ancien nouvelliste n'a pas dû déployer moins d'efforts pour retenir sa joie devant le spec-

tacle original offert au représentant du roi Edouard par de fidèles sujets.

Jamais réception ne s'éloigna davantage de la banalité coutumière. Il y eut des drapeaux aux fenêtres et ce furent des drapeaux grecs. Il y eut des arcs de triomphe et ces arcs se pavoièrent de drapeaux grecs. Il y eut des écoliers et des écolières pour faire la haie ; et cette foule enfantine tenait de petits drapeaux grecs. Il y eut des milliers de citadins et de payans qui entourèrent la voiture de M. Churchill ; et cette troupe exubérante s'aligna derrière le drapeau grec. Les harangues exprimèrent le vœu d'une prompte union avec la Grèce. Les adresses, mémoires, pétitions du Synode de Chypre, des municipalités, des corps constitués, du moindre groupement ayant qualité à prendre la parole n'eurent qu'un sujet, l'union. Les acclamations qui se levaient, vagues bruyantes, sur le passage de M. Churchill, de Famagouste à Lémassol et de Larnaka à Leucosie ne discontinuèrent pas et ne varièrent pas. Ce fut un cri unique : Vive l'union !

M. Churchill laissa les Chypriotes parler et crier à leur aise. C'est la politique de l'Angleterre en Chypre. Puis il leur affirma que leurs vœux, éminemment respectables, ne seront pas pris en considération. C'est encore la politique de l'Angleterre en Chypre. Et lorsque M. Churchill eût fini de déclarer que « les questions politiques ne se décident pas sur les plate-formes des wagons », qu'il « ne se laissera pas influencer par l'enthousiasme ni les manifestations populaires », qu'il est « impossible au gouvernement de prendre en considération des propositions sur l'évacuation de l'île ou la modification du *statu quo* », le peuple de Chypre recommença, avec la même vigueur, à acclamer l'union.

A entêtement britannique, entêtement chypriote. Depuis vingt-cinq ans ces deux volontés se heurtent, sans acrimonie apparente, mais avec un infatigable acharnement. C'est le choc de deux barres de fer habillées de velours. Et, il faut le reconnaître, l'avantage, jusqu'ici appartient aux compatriotes de Zénon. Avantage négatif sans doute. Mais conserver leur âme intacte est un point capital pour les nations asservies.

Toutes les tentatives des Anglais pour dénationaliser Chypre ont échoué devant la tenacité des insulaires. Faibles et petits, ils ont eu l'esprit de comprendre l'inutilité des protestations violentes ; ils ont pris pour exemple la sagesse du hérisson. Roulé en boule à chaque mouvement offensif de l'Angleterre, le peuple de Chypre montre de toutes parts des piquants acérés. Sans remuer, il arrête ses maîtres. Il a ramené au second rang la langue anglaise qui prétendait s'installer au premier. Il a renvoyé à la métropole l'avant-garde de cette armée de Juifs, de miséreux, de gens sans feu ni lieu expulsés du Royaume-uni par la loi sur les *alien paupers*, que destinait l'imagination féconde des ministres anglais à remplir auprès des Chypriotes le rôle des serpents de Laokoon.

La réception faite à M. Winston Churchill est un épisode de la guerre pacifique qui cessera avec l'union de Chypre à la Grèce ou avec l'anéantissement des Hellènes de Chypre.

L'HELLÉNISME INDESTRUCTIBLE

A propos de la note austro-russe M. Stéphane Dragoumis vient de publier sous ce titre un article dans la Néo Himeria de Trieste. Avec sa grande autorité l'ancien ministre des affaires étrangères, qui est l'homme politique hellène connaissant le mieux la question macédonienne, examine la situation faite aux Grecs par la note. Il la juge satisfaisante.

Le vilayet d'Andrinople, dit-il en substance, a été exclu de la sphère des réformes. C'est un point de gagné contre la boulimie bulgare. Le projet d'autonomie est abandonné, ce projet qui fut la source de tous les malheurs des populations macédoniennes. Il n'est plus question de réduire les effectifs qu'entretient l'empire en Macédoine. Enfin le concert européen, après avoir fait un crime aux Hellènes de souhaiter le maintien de l'intégrité de l'empire ottoman, s'écrie d'une voix de stentor « Vive l'intégrité ! »

Honneur donc aux lutteurs qui ont versé leur sang pour l'Hellénisme, conclut M. Dragoumis :

« On avait entrepris de détruire la continuité de l'empire ottoman, mutilant la Turquie mais frappant en même temps l'Hellénisme. La défense macédonienne qui commença en 1904, à la fin de l'été, n'avait d'autre but que de détourner ce coup mortel.

Vers ce même but, de la nouvelle étape fixée par la politique européenne, l'action reprend aujourd'hui pleine d'ardeur, quelle que soit la forme qu'elle sera obligée de revêtir demain, sur quelque territoire national qu'elle soit forcée de s'étendre, quelques sacrifices qu'elle nous réclame. En tout temps, pour le soutenir, le courage grec eut la conscience qu'à la race hellène s'applique le dicton : Ἀσπὸς βαπτίζετ', δύναι δὲ οὐ θέμις, l'outre plonge dans l'eau, mais elle ne s'enfonce pas.

Dernièrement, un savant historien de Hollande, après avoir de façon merveilleuse scruté les longues périodes du moyen âge grec et analysé l'âme hellène jusqu'à la révolution de 1821, ratifiait cette prédiction dans une conclusion brève

L'Hellénisme est indestructible.

C'est par une foi inébranlable, en luttant avec courage, en se relevant après les chûtes que l'« Hellénisme est devenu indestructible ».

LA RENTRÉE DE LA RUSSIE

Extrait d'un article du *Temps* de Paris au sujet de la note officielle déclarant apocryphe le traité russo-bulgare :

« Notez d'ailleurs la surabondance extraordinaire de ces manifestations russo-bulgares. Il semblait que l'on ne pût se rassasier de fraternité militaire... Et c'est seulement après sept jours de représentation continue que le grand duc cessa d'être l'hôte de la nation bulgare, pour devenir à Euxinograd celui du prince Ferdinand. Nul ne s'étonnera de cet enthousiasme : les souvenirs militaires de 1877 sont en effet pour les Bulgares l'*alpha* et l'*oméga* du patriotisme. Cependant, le rappel de ces gloires communes, succédant aux échecs de la guerre russo-japonaise, ne ne pouvait passer inaperçu. Et c'est à bon droit qu'on est tenté d'y voir l'indice d'une nouvelle orientation politique.

« Cette orientation — qu'elle ait abouti ou qu'elle doive aboutir à des accords tels que celui dont la *Correspondance politique* s'est trop pressée, semble-t-il, d'annoncer

la conclusion — se précise lorsqu'on la rapproche de l'accord russo-japonais et de l'accord anglo-russe. Sans doute il ne s'agit que d'une politique purement pacifique : la note austro-russe du 28 septembre en fait foi. Mais il s'agit d'une politique qui affirme la « rentrée » de la Russie en Europe, dans cet « Orient proche » comme on dit à St-Petersbourg, qui est le théâtre naturel de l'expansion russe, et dont la proximité même décuple la valeur — surtout après la faillite des aventures lointaines. La *Correspondance politique* a péché — puisqu'on l'affirme — par excès d'imagination. Mais son intuition ne manquait ni de justesse ni d'opportunité ».

Notez surtout, dirons-nous, que ce langage est tenu pour la première fois par une feuille occidentale. Il y a longtemps que nous avons constaté, avec tous ceux qui en Orient observent les mouvements du panslavisme, la « rentrée » de la Russie en Europe suivant les défaites en Asie. Nous avons plus d'une fois demandé avec angoisse si l'Europe, fascinée par un lointain péril jaune, resterait aveugle jusqu'au bout devant le « péril slave » plus proche et plus menaçant.

Avec traité ou sans traité les Bulgares sont l'avant-garde de l'armée slave, les avant-postes comme disait lord Salisbury au Congrès de Berlin. Avec ou sans traité, les Bulgares dévalant les pentes du Rhodope, c'est la Russie descendant en Macédoine. Et la Russie installée sur les rives de l'Égée, c'est la Russie maîtresse de Constantinople, maîtresse de l'Archipel, nid de marins valeureux aux traditions quatre fois millénaires, c'est la rupture de l'équilibre, c'est l'écrasement de l'Europe sous l'énorme poids de l'empire slave.

Pourtant quelles sympathies n'ont pas saluée cette « rentrée » ! M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, pour ne citer qu'un nom parmi les plus connus, fait éclater son attendrissement. « Les amis de la Russie, écrit-il dans le *Courrier Européen*, ne sauraient nier qu'il lui reste en Europe des tâches plus nobles et de plus urgentes et de non moins glorieuses.

« La paix assurée en Asie, c'est la Russie ramenée en Europe ; et dans notre Europe toujours hérissée de bayonnettes, en dépit hélas ! de la Conférence de la Haye, le retour de la Russie peut servir à la fois, non seulement la paix par l'équilibre des forces, mais la liberté même des peuples... Sous quelle forme se manifestera cette activité nouvelle ou mieux ce retour à la politique traditionnelle de l'aigle noire, héritier des Paléologues ? »

Oh ! puissance des illusions ! M. Leroy-Beaulieu n'est pourtant pas de ceux qui ont appris par ouï-dire où mena la France une manie noble et sottise d'attribuer aux autres ses pensées généreuses, de placer les théories humanitaires avant les intérêts nationaux. Le *Temps* lui-même trouve très légitime que l'expansion russe, battue sur le Pacifique, se tourne vers le Bosphore.

Mais n'exigeons pas trop à la fois. On examine, ce qu'on n'avait pas encore fait, les projets de la Russie sur l'Orient proche. C'est quelque chose d'acquis. Car, lorsqu'on aura bien examiné et pesé, la

méfiance viendra d'elle-même pour le mandataire auquel si étourdiment l'Europe a confié la direction des affaires orientales.

LA LANGUE GRECQUE A L'ÉTRANGER

On lit dans *Athinaï* :

La lettre de Melle Stéphanopoli, qui revient avec tant d'esprit sur la question de l'enseignement du grec à Paris, donne de nouveau naissance à des réflexions sérieuses sur le sort des études grecques à l'étranger et particulièrement en France. Le mal fait à la langue grecque et par conséquent à toute la Grèce par le nouvel idiome on ne saurait le nier. On ne saurait nier non plus que la cause de ce mal fut M. J. Psichari, entraînant les ignorants et quelques naïfs éblouis par la perspective de voir leur nom écrit en français, et quelques imbéciles prêts à accepter toute invention, même linguistique, bonne à ravalier au même niveau toutes les facultés intellectuelles... Maintenant M. Psichari continue son œuvre en se présentant comme professeur de grec moderne dans une école supérieure et officielle de la République. Et il ne s'est pas trouvé un ministre de l'instruction publique pour montrer au gouvernement français que M. Psichari trompe la France en se faisant appointer pour enseigner une langue de sa propre invention et de sa propre fabrication.

Si la République, par reconnaissance pour le nom de Renan, voulait donner un emploi honorifique au gendre du grand Français, elle n'aurait eu qu'à fonder pour lui une chaire de patois grecs. Mais elle n'aurait dû lui confier la chaire de grec... Les ministres de la République, argueront peut-être, non sans raison, que jamais la Grèce officielle n'a fait la moindre allusion au sujet de la tromperie commise par M. Psichari sur la qualité du grec qu'il enseigne. Et l'argument sera juste bien que très-peu flatteur pour la surveillance exercée par la République sur son enseignement supérieur. Mais il est temps que l'Etat grec donne cette indication. Nous ne sommes pas seulement sûrs qu'il en résultera un grand bénéfice pour la Grèce et pour l'enseignement du grec à l'étranger. Nous avons encore la conviction que le gouvernement français manifesterait sa joie d'être délivré d'une erreur, dont la responsabilité, malheureusement, retombe non-seulement sur l'irrévérence d'un homme pour sa mission, mais aussi sur l'insouciance de l'Etat grec.

LA MARINE MARCHANDE GRECQUE

Certaines constatations n'ont de valeur que si elles reviennent souvent, invariables, monotones. Il ne s'agit plus d'un accident isolé, d'une coïncidence fortuite. C'est désormais un fait constant, une vérité indéniable. Aussi ne nous lasserons-nous pas de reproduire les chiffres relatifs à la marine marchande grecque. Ils sont éloquentes parce que leurs conclusions ne changent pas. Ils sont de vrais bulletins de victoire.

On a prétendu que l'attitude hostile de l'Angleterre contre l'Hellénisme dans la question macédonienne doit être en grande partie attribuée au prodigieux développement de la marine marchande grecque. Ce n'est évidemment qu'une boutade. Mais souvent les boutades s'approchent plus de la vérité que certaines affirmations aux apparences graves. Et celle-ci semble du nombre.

Ainsi, dans la mer Noire, la marine grecque se pose en rivale sérieuse de la marine anglaise. L'attention avec laquelle les consuls d'Angleterre surveillent les mouvements de la flotille hellène suffirait à le prouver à défaut de chiffres officiels.

Il y a trente ans les vapeurs grecs, quel-

ques dizaines de batelets formant tous ensemble à peine le tonnage d'un navire ordinaire, se bornaient à assurer les communications entre les ports du royaume. En 1906, d'après les tableaux récemment publiés par le Foreign office, 2,206 vapeurs grecs d'une contenance de 2,357,855 tonnes ont traversé le Bosphore, allant vers l'Euxin ou la Méditerranée. Le pavillon anglais fut représenté par 3,648 navires et 7,099,469 tonnes, chiffre deux fois plus important mais qui perd toute son importance comparé à ceux des années précédentes. Les autres pavillons suivent de très-loin, à une distance qui exclut toute intervention de tiers dans le duel entre la marine grecque et la marine anglaise. Le pavillon italien, qui tient la tête, compte 386 vapeurs et 500,940 t. Viennent ensuite le pavillon autrichien avec 367 vapeurs et 702,425 t., le pavillon allemand avec 352 nav. et 606,024 t. Tous les autres pays réunis arrivent à peine à un total de 1,367 navires et de 1,675,803 t.

Dans le port de Constantinople, toujours d'après les rapports des agents anglais, le pavillon grec tient le premier rang pour le nombre des entrées. Pour le tonnage il vient quatrième, après les pavillons français, autrichien, italien mais avant le pavillon anglais. Du reste voici le détail pour 1906. Grèce 1027 vapeurs 404,580 ton.; Turquie 808 v. 347,880 t.; Russie 547 v., 463,044 t.; Autriche 332 v. 476,448 t.; France 234 v., 510,015 t.; Allemagne 252 v., 347,880 t.; Angleterre 251 v., 387,101 t.; Italie 227 v., 382,648 t.; Roumanie 170 v., 156,275 t. etc.

Les chiffres deviennent encore plus instructifs si l'on remonte aux années précédentes. En 1905 le pavillon grec comptait 909 navires et 378,986 ton. et le pavillon anglais 271 navires et 410,020 ton. En 1901 le pavillon ottoman tenait le premier rang avec 693 vapeurs et 289,502 tonnes, le pavillon grec se classant deuxième avec 472 v. et 205,744 t. La prédominance du pavillon ottoman se maintient jusqu'en 1905 pendant que le pavillon grec passe successivement à 634 v. et 293,254 t. en 1902, à 652 v. et 286,096 t. en 1903, à 721 v. et 360,464 t. en 1904. D'ailleurs il ne faut pas oublier que la plupart des navires naviguant sous pavillon turc appartiennent à des armateurs grecs et recrutent leurs équipages parmi les Hellènes de Turquie.

LA RÉSURRECTION DE MÉNANDRE

Du « *Temps* » de Paris :

Ménandre est un grand poète comique : le plus grand peut-être.

C'est ce que les anciens, depuis Plutarque jusqu'à Quintilien, en passant par Suidas, nous ont dit ; et nous le répétons docilement. Nous avons même fait au poète grec un tel crédit, que connaissant Térence presque en entier et le comparant à Ménandre, dont il subsiste peu de choses, nous avons donné au poète latin la seconde place dans la hiérarchie des gloires antiques.

Mais notre admiration est quelque peu dépitée de constater que des cent huit pièces que Ménandre a écrites et qui forment

le répertoire essentiel de cette période du théâtre grec appelée « Comédie nouvelle » il ne nous reste que des fragments informes, des lambeaux de scènes, des morceaux de dialogue, tout à fait insuffisants pour justifier nos louanges.

Ces fragments, pour la plupart, n'ont été sauvés que par l'abondance des jugements brefs, aux allures de proverbe, qu'ils renferment. Un helléniste du seizième siècle, Henri Estienne, a pu en composer un recueil de sentences, où se rencontrent tant de celles qui nous sont devenues familières, entre autres celle-ci, immortalisée par un autre poète : « Celui qui meurt jeune est aimé des dieux ».

Seuls nous ont été gardés les titres de ses pièces et quelques-uns des sommaires qui les précédaient, brève analyse de l'intrigue, qui nous laissent aussi impuissants à juger de son talent qu'à apprécier le coloris d'une fleur conservée entre les feuilles d'un herbier.

En ce qui touche l'homme, ami d'Épictète, disciple de Théophraste, nous en savons davantage. L'histoire de sa vie, qui fut courte, — il se noya à cinquante-deux ans en se baignant au Pirée, — nous est connue. Ses traits mêmes nous sont familiers. On s'accorde à reconnaître Ménandre dans une statue du Vatican qui représente un homme louchant d'une manière assez prononcée, la figure ronde, le nez fort, le front sillonné de rides, les joues pleines.

Voici qu'une découverte récente et inattendue vient de nous apporter un élément d'appréciation plus complet que ceux dont nous disposions. Cette sorte de résurrection de Ménandre est le grand événement littéraire du moment.

Il y a un an, des fouilles opérées par M. Gustave Lefebvre amenèrent la découverte dans un obscur village des bords du Nil, Ichgaou (l'ancienne Aphroditopolis la Petite), parmi un fatras de papiers de comptes et de contrats, de rouleaux de papyrus sur lesquels apparaissaient des caractères grecs. Lorsqu'on les déplia, un nom apparut, flamboyant : Ménandre ! Le nom disait vrai. C'étaient bien quatre grands fragments de comédies de Ménandre, les plus importants qu'on ait eus jusqu'ici.

Minutieusement transcrits, soigneusement photographiés, les précieux restes furent communiqués à M. Maurice Croiset, le savant professeur de langue et de littérature grecques au Collège de France. Il en établit le texte, l'identifia de façon irrécusable, en combla les lacunes, lui fit subir en un mot cette toilette scientifique que seul un délicat helléniste peut donner à des documents de cette importance et de cette valeur. Puis il communiqua à l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, dont il est membre, tant en son nom qu'au nom de M. Gustave Lefebvre, les résultats auxquels ils étaient arrivés.

Sa communication eut un grand retentissement. Avec cette clarté et cette élégance qui font la force et le charme de son enseignement, M. Maurice Croiset a bien voulu nous donner sur cette découverte les renseignements suivants :

— Ce ne sont pas des fragments de peu d'importance qui ont été trouvés en Égypte : c'est la valeur de trente-quatre pa-

ges de texte appartenant à quatre comédies différentes de Ménandre.

Le premier, le moins copieux de tous, porte en tête, après le titre effacé d'une pièce, le nom de Ménandre; il contient la liste des personnages, le sommaire de la comédie et quelques vers de la première scène; c'est ainsi que nous avons pu savoir qu'il s'agissait du *Héros*, œuvre du poète dont nous connaissions le titre.

Quant au second, il est d'une autre valeur littéraire. C'est presque un ensemble, tout au moins les principales scènes, dans tout leur développement, d'une comédie caractéristique de Ménandre: les *Épître-pontès* ou l'*Arbitrage*.

En voici l'affabulation.

Pamphilé, fille de Smikrinès, jeune fille de bonne famille, a été violée, au cours d'une de ces fêtes religieuses où toute liberté est laissée à la jeunesse, par un jeune homme inconnu dont elle possède cependant l'anneau. L'enfant qu'elle eut, elle l'a exposé avec cet anneau et d'autres bijoux propres à le faire reconnaître. Un berger l'a recueilli, et Pamphilé, désormais tranquille, a épousé Charisios.

Le berger, las de garder l'enfant trouvé, le cède à un charbonnier, mais garde les bijoux; ce dernier les réclame; l'autre les refuse. Une discussion s'élève, et les deux hommes ne pouvant s'entendre s'en remettent à l'arbitrage d'un passant qui se trouve être Smikrinès, le propre père de Pamphilé. Celui-ci tranche en faveur du charbonnier, et le berger est obligé de s'exécuter. La transmission des bijoux ne se fait pas sans aventures. Onésimos, esclave de Charisios s'est saisi de l'anneau, et comme il l'a vu à Pamphilé, il en profite pour l'accuser auprès de son mari et la perdre à ses yeux.

Sa machination réussit. Charisios, pour qui les conditions dans lesquelles Pamphilé a été mise à mal constituent des circonstances atténuantes et qui aime sa femme ne la répudie point. Pour se venger, il installe chez lui une joueuse de luth, Habrotonon, et mène joyeuse vie. Toutefois il est triste et regrette Pamphilé. Habrotonon, qui s'en aperçoit et n'est point une mauvaise fille, s'entremet pour réconcilier le mari avec la femme.

Elle se fait passer pour la mère de l'enfant abandonné, et tandis que Charisios se lamente à part soi d'être tenu à des obligations vis-à-vis d'une courtisane, Habrotonon, qui a soustrait l'anneau à l'esclave Onésimos, le met sous les yeux de Charisios, et au moment où il s'appête à se rendre à cette preuve convaincante, elle lui révèle que cet anneau — l'anneau de Charisios — n'est point à elle, mais à Pamphilé. Il se trouve avoir été avant l'heure le mari de sa femme et tout le monde s'embrasse.

Le troisième fragment, poursuit M. Croiset, est malheureusement très incomplet. Il ne se compose que du prologue, débité par la Méprise, — une déesse dont Ménandre s'est beaucoup servi, — et de quelques scènes. Mais d'autres fragments avaient été découverts antérieurement par Grenfell et Hunt et nous pouvons reconstituer l'affabulation de la pièce, qui porte pour titre: *Perikeiroménè* ou la *Femme tondue*.

C'est encore une histoire d'enfants trou-

vés. Ils sont deux: une fille, Glycère, et un garçon. Glycère vit avec un soldat, Polémon; non loin, — les hasards de la vie ont de ces coups, — le frère habite près de la sœur. Glycère connaît les liens qui l'unissent à son voisin; celui-ci les ignore à tel point qu'il fait la cour à Glycère. Un jour qu'il la serrait de près, Polémon survient, fait une scène épouvantable à Glycère, la rudoie, et comme punition lui coupe les cheveux (de là le titre de la pièce).

Le frère, guéri de son amour pour Glycère, tourne les yeux d'un autre côté et courtise Philinos qui ne veut pas de lui. Glycère a quitté la maison de Polémon, et celui-ci est plein de remords et de regrets. Un bon vieillard, Patœkos, va tout arranger; il réconciliera Glycère avec Polémon; il mariera son frère avec Philinos, et du coup retrouve ses enfants, car il apprend, au dénouement, qu'il est le père de Glycère et du mari de Philinos.

Le quatrième fragment est le plus complet de tous ceux qui ont été mis au jour. Nous en avons les trois premiers actes, et ce sont ceux de la *Samienne*.

Ici, l'action est plus compliquée, et pour ainsi dire double. Un Athénien, Déméas, vit à la campagne avec Chrysis, la Samienne, loin de sa femme dont il est séparé et qui habite la ville. Chrysis dirige avec beaucoup de vigilance et de soins la maison de Déméas, qui est si content d'elle qu'il adopte l'enfant que Chrysis lui présente comme le sien. C'est une supercherie, car son enfant est mort et elle a pris celui du fils de son maître Déméas, Moschion, et de Plangon, fille du voisin Nikeratos.

Moschion et Plangon ont été très heureux de trouver Chrysis pour les aider à cacher le fruit de leurs amours. Ils ne se doutaient pas que l'idée de Déméas était de les marier. On fait les préparatifs de la noce pendant lesquels une vieille femme, une esclave, fait rebondir la pièce par une simple remarque. Chrysis, fort occupée à recevoir les hôtes de son maître, a quelque peu négligé l'enfant. Il pleure; l'esclave, se croyant seule, s'efforce à le consoler en grommelant: «C'est vraiment honteux de laisser cet enfant à l'abandon, le jour où son père se marie!» Déméas l'a entendue. Un grand trouble s'empare de lui. Si Moschion en est le père, Chrysis, qui l'élève avec tant de soin, en est certainement la mère: elle l'a donc trompé. Et avec qui? Avec son fils! Pris de fureur, Déméas chasse Chrysis, dans une scène très vive et très émouvante.

Chrysis est recueillie par Nikeratos, qui plus fin que Déméas ou mieux instruit que lui, s'aperçoit que la Samienne est la complice de sa fille et que c'est Plangon qui a commis la faute. Il la chasse à son tour.

Déméas a appris la vérité; il arrive au moment où Chrysis est mise à la porte de son dernier asile par Nikeratos en colère. Et entre les deux hommes, qui croient également avoir eu à se plaindre de Chrysis, mais dont l'un est de sang-froid et l'autre hors de lui, s'engage un dialogue charmant de finesse.

A ce moment se greffe une seconde action. Chrysis est rentrée chez Déméas. Il semble que tout soit fini. Pas du tout.

Moschion n'a pas épousé Plangon et il se lamente; son désespoir est tel qu'il va sur-le-champ se vendre comme mercenaire; tout au moins fera-t-il semblant.

On devine sans peine, bien que nous n'ayons pas la fin de la pièce, que Moschion épousera celle qu'il aime et que Déméas, apaisé, vivra heureux avec Chrysis et en excellents termes avec Nikeratos.

M. Maurice Croiset avait fini de parler. Je le questionnai alors sur la portée littéraire de la découverte.

— Elle est énorme, me répondit-il. Le jugement d'Otfried Müller, assis sur des bases encore fragiles, se trouve amplement justifié, à savoir que la séduction, accomplie dans l'ivresse et l'entraînement, dans ces veilles de fêtes tolérées par la religion formait le nœud de l'action des comédies de Ménandre. La séduction et la reconnaissance sont, vous venez de le voir, ses moyens d'action ordinaires.

Enfin elles nous permet de juger du talent de cet auteur. N'ayant pas de scènes entières, nous ignorions jusqu'où il poussait l'art du dialogue et nous savons maintenant avec quel art il les nuance et les conduit. Dans maints passages des textes retrouvés se marque cette maîtrise à rendre la délicatesse et la variété des sentiments.

Nous y voyons aussi la justification de cet éloge de Quintilien, admirant Ménandre de donner à chacun de ses personnages le ton qui conviens à son état social.

Il met en scène des paysans, des bourgeois, des soldats, des esclaves; et en lisant les répliques que le poète a mises dans leur bouche, nous nous inclinons en connaissance de cause devant le jugement du rhéteur latin. — Maurice Dumoulin.

PORTRAITS D'OISEAUX GRECS

LA GRUE

I

Dans leurs migrations du nord au midi de l'Europe et inversement, les Grues volent par bandes et se rangent avec ordre en triangle isocèle, le sommet en avant. Celles qui occupent le sommet passent, après un certain parcours, à l'extrémité opposée, à la base du triangle, pour se reposer de leur rôle d'entraîneurs et le céder aux autres. A terre, leurs allures sont calmes et majestueuses: elles établissent toujours — car elles vivent presque toujours en troupes — une garde de nuit qu'elles relèvent de deux en deux heures environ, et alors elles dorment tranquillement la tête cachée sous l'aile. Aussi la circonspection de cet oiseau a-t-elle été consacrée dans les hiéroglyphes comme le symbole de la vigilance.

Les Grecs tenaient aussi la Grue dans la plus haute estime et racontaient sur elle des histoires merveilleuses où l'invention tient encore plus de place que la réalité. La célébrité de cet oiseau remonte d'ailleurs aux âges les plus reculés. L'antiquité est pleine du bruit de ses exploits. Les grands écrivains de Rome et de la Grèce, d'Homère à Plutarque et de Virgile à Plinie en ont fait la mention la plus honorable. Les livres sacrés des Persans et des Hin-

dous, plus anciens que l'Iliade et même que la Bible, en parlent et son nom figure aussi dans les Saintes Ecritures. On sait comment elles servirent de témoins pour faire découvrir les meurtriers du poète Ibycos.

Il n'est donc pas étonnant qu'un oiseau, dont on avait de bonne heure remarqué les mouvements réguliers ait donné naissance à tant de légendes tenaces.

II

Les Grues — nous ne parlons que de la Grue cendrée — ont dévoilé à Palamède, qui a complété, à ce que l'on prétend, l'alphabet grec au siège de Troie, quatre lettres de cet alphabet. Elles ont en outre, indiqué aux grands capitaines de l'antiquité des formations de combat. Les Hellènes leur devraient encore les évolutions d'une de leurs danses favorites, qui est restée longtemps en honneur chez eux et dont les principaux mouvements se seraient conservés dans le « Syrtos », que l'on danse encore dans tous les pays grecs. Hérodote assure que les Egyptiens les avaient enrégimentées pour les envoyer combattre les Pygmées aux sources du Nil. Cette légende s'était tellement accréditée que Buffon n'a pas osé la démolir. Il est vrai que l'illustre naturaliste français se basait sur le témoignage de Pline. Et celui-ci plus crédule encore que le Père de l'histoire, affirmait que les Grues, victorieuses dans cent combats, avaient fini par exterminer jusqu'au dernier le peuple nain qui avait inquiété les compagnons de Sésostris. Michelet voit dans ces légendes un vague souvenir des guerres de l'Homme contre les Oiseaux, dans lesquelles ceux-ci, moins heureux que dans leurs luttes contre les monstres primitifs dont ils avaient purgé la terre, eurent le dessous. « C'est ce qu'Homère, dit-il, appelle la guerre des Pygmées et des Grues ».

III

La Grue cendrée, la seule qui traverse les pays grecs pendant ses migrations, a le bec droit, plus long que la tête, qui est petite à l'extrémité du cou allongé. Tout son plumage est d'un gris cendré, avec la gorge, le devant du cou et l'occiput noirâtre; le sommet de la tête est uni, revêtu d'une peau tirant sur le rouge et garnie de poils noirs clair-semés. Le corps ovoïde, recouvert de plumes couchées, est porté par deux hautes pattes, qui ne lui ôtent rien de son élégance et de sa grâce. Un panache de plumes à barbes décomposées orne la queue. Le port est noble, plein de majesté, la démarche grave, mesurée et cadencée.

Les Grues vivent, à l'exception du temps des nids, en société. On a cru longtemps qu'elles se donnaient un chef qui les gouvernait à terre et les guidait, en prenant la tête de la colonne, pendant leurs migrations. Cette croyance, détruite par les observations des naturalistes modernes, a encore beaucoup de partisans. On a remarqué d'ailleurs que les « petites cités » de Grues n'ont pas de penchant vers l'anarchie et que tous leurs membres se prêtent mutuellement protection et assistance. Il serait humiliant pour l'Homme de leur emprunter des formes et des procédés de gouvernement, qui, basés sur d'antiques et vénérables traditions, ont fait le bon-

heur de la tribu des Grues et lui ont assuré de nombreux siècles de paix et de prospérité.

Les anciens Grecs, qui avaient fait à la Grue une situation exceptionnelle dans le monde des Oiseaux, nous ont laissé de ses jeux et de ses ébats des descriptions que nous aurions certainement rangées au nombre des fables si des expériences récentes n'étaient venues en confirmer la réalité. Voici ce que nous raconte à ce propos M. Z. Gerbe :

« C'est surtout le matin et le soir qu'elles s'y livrent de préférence. Placées en cercles ou rangées en plusieurs lignes, quelquefois groupées confusément, elles gambadent, dansent les unes autour des autres, tournent sur elles-mêmes, s'avancent en sautant l'une sur l'autre, s'arrêtent brusquement, convulsivement, tendent le cou, le relèvent, le baissent, déploient les ailes, font des sortes de salutations, se livrent en un mot à la mimique la plus burlesque qu'il soit possible d'imaginer. Enfin, ces divertissements extraordinaires sont presque toujours suivis d'autres ébats pris dans les airs. »

IV

On peut apprivoiser aisément la Grue dont l'entretien n'est ni coûteux ni difficile. En captivité elle s'accommode de tout et n'est ni moins vorace, ni moins omnivore que les oiseaux de basse-cour, avec cette différence qu'elle chasse beaucoup plus les vers et les autres insectes. On ne recherche plus, comme dans l'antiquité, la chair de la Grue qui a perdu, avec ses vertus médicinales, la saveur que lui trouvaient les anciens. Plutarque nous indique même les procédés qu'ils employaient pour les engraisser, à peine différents de ceux encore aujourd'hui en usage pour engraisser quelques oiseaux de basse-cour. Ils les enfermaient dans un lieu obscur, plus souvent encore ils leur crevaient les yeux ou leur cousaient les paupières, puis les gavaient d'une pâte composée expressément pour elles. La pharmacopée moderne n'emploie plus la chair de la Grue comme un remède presque souverain contre les maladies nerveuses ou contre la surdité. Mais beaucoup pensent encore que sa graisse pénétrante et résolutive est bonne en frictions contre la paralysie et les rhumatismes.

La Grue cendrée n'habite plus les contrées méridionales de l'Europe, qu'elle ne fait que traverser et où elle était très répandue dans l'antiquité. Elle semble confinée dans les contrées les plus septentrionales où elle s'arrête pour nicher. Elle a presque entièrement disparu de la Grande-Bretagne, malgré les lois qui la protégeaient. Cependant une autre espèce de Grue, que les anciens connaissaient aussi, la Grue de Lybie ou de Numidie, que l'on trouve en grand nombre dans les régions septentrionales de l'Afrique où elle est fort respectée, s'établit dans les steppes qui avoisinent la Crimée, sur les bords de la mer Noire et sur les bords de la mer Caspienne. On la voit aussi en Anatolie et dans d'autres régions de l'Asie occidentale.

V

La Grue établit presque toujours son nid sur une petite éminence dans les endroits marécageux peu accessibles aux car-

nassiers de terre et à l'Homme dont elle se défie beaucoup. Le nid est grossièrement construit avec les premiers matériaux venus. Mais la négligence qu'elles apportent dans la construction du nid les Grues la réparent par l'attachement qu'elles montrent à leurs petits dès qu'ils sont éclos. Elles ne les quittent pas avant la première migration qu'elles font avec eux. Elles les défendent avec ardeur contre leurs agresseurs, contre l'Homme même, et se font bravement tuer plutôt que de les abandonner.

Comme les Hirondelles, mais en s'y prenant longtemps d'avance, les Grues s'entraînent, s'exercent l'aile afin de se préparer pour leurs voyages en pays lointains. Les préparatifs terminés, les retardataires arrivées au lieu du rendez-vous, elles attendent la chute du jour pour prendre, toutes ensemble, leur essor. Le départ ne se fait pas sans désordre, mais, après quelques envolées, chacune a pris son poste dans la formation de la marche, qui se fait, comme on l'a dit, avec ordre et méthode. Cette formation, qui avait été remarquée, étudiée et commentée par les anciens, dénote l'intelligence de cet admirable oiseau. Elle permet de fendre l'air avec moins de fatigue pour toute la troupe, à l'exception des têtes de colonne qui, en se sentant lasses, prennent la queue pour se reposer, laissant à leur place celles qui viennent immédiatement après.

Les Grues voyagent surtout la nuit, par groupes de cent à trois cents individus. Au contraire de presque tous les autres oiseaux, elles peuvent rester un temps relativement long sans manger, ce qui leur permet de faire de longues étapes. Quand elles ont faim, elles s'abattent sur les plaines où elles causent de sérieux dégâts. D'après M. Z. Gerbe, la nuit leur vol est plus bas; mais elles se relèvent pendant le jour et disparaissent même dans les profondeurs du ciel. Mais toujours elles annoncent leur passage par des cris d'appel qu'elles poussent et que l'on entend, quand elles volent haut, à plusieurs kilomètres de distance.

On attribue aussi aux Grues de sérieuses connaissances météorologiques. Leur cri, le jour, serait un présage de pluie; s'il est tumultueux, ce serait un signe de tempête; si elles s'élèvent paisiblement dans l'air, on peut être sûr que le temps sera calme et serein. Cela n'a pas empêché les Français de leur faire une réputation de niaiserie, qu'elles sont loin d'avoir méritée.

Les Grues sont considérées comme des oiseaux nuisibles à l'agriculture. Elles piétinent les champs labourés et les semis pour en faire sortir les vers et fouillent les champs nouvellement ensemencés pour en tirer les graines. En l'absence de la nourriture animale qu'elles préfèrent, elles se rabattent sur les graines. Cependant, elles détruisent des masses énormes de vers, de colimaçons, de reptiles, de serpents surtout et de vipères qui avaient échappé aux coups meurtriers de la Cigogne, de rats et de campagnols auxquels elles joignent des poissons et des batraciens. Il se peut donc que le jugement que l'on a porté sur elles soit au moins précipité. Il serait peut-être juste d'en demander la révision.

ANTOINE ET JEANNE Z. STÉPHANOPOLI.

BULLETIN

Le Patriarche et le roi Carol. — D'après les journaux viennois, au cours de sa récente entrevue avec le baron d'Aehrenthal, le roi de Roumanie a dit entre autres choses qu'il appartient désormais aux puissances de combattre l'attitude intransigeante du Patriarcat. L'*Eklissastiki Alithia*, organe du Patriarcat œcuménique, répond à cette prétention en déclarant que le Patriarcat n'a jamais reconnu l'existence d'une question roumaine. Dans l'exercice de son ministère spirituel il rencontre quelques Hellénovaques, vulgairement appelés Koutzovaques, séduits et entretenus par la propagande roumaine. Ce petit groupe, qui est le dixième à peine de la population Hellénovaque, ce produit monstrueux d'intrigues politiques, qui se désagrègera dès que cesseront les subsides de la propagande aux éléments peu honorables dont il se compose, ne peut être considéré comme la sincère manifestation des opinions et des sentiments de la population hellénovaque.

Cette fraction de la nation hellène, une centaine de mille âmes d'après les calculs les plus exats, est depuis des siècles indissolublement liée à l'Hellénisme. Depuis des centaines d'années il conserve et conservera. Dieu aidant, dans l'avenir les signes distinctifs de sa nationalité et de sa religion, ne cherchant nullement à modifier un état de choses séculaire. Cet état de choses le siège œcuménique le défend et le défendra avec une inébranlable fermeté.

Représentatious de la Grèce. — Les dernières atrocités des Bulgares, venant en réponse à la note austro-russe, ne pouvaient passer sans protestation de la part de la Grèce. Chaque Hellène assassiné c'est, en effet, une nouvelle charge contre ces puissances dont toute l'activité s'épuise à paralyser la défense de l'Hellénisme en Macédoine.

Les représentants de la Grèce à l'étranger ont reçu télégraphiquement l'ordre de procéder à des démarches pressantes auprès des puissances. Le gouvernement hellénique insiste particulièrement sur l'attitude réservée des populations grecques qui se sont empressées d'obéir aux injonctions des puissances. Il exprime la crainte que, poussées par le désespoir, elle ne se départent de la grande réserve qu'elles observent envers leurs massacreurs. Le gouvernement hellénique sollicite l'intervention des puissances à l'effet de faire définitivement cesser l'action des bandes bulgares.

Les mêmes observations ont été faites par M. Scouzes, ministre des affaires étrangères, aux ministres étrangers lors de la réception hebdomadaire du corps diplomatique.

La note turque sur la Crète. — La Porte a adressé aux puissances une note pour protester contre l'envoi des officiers grecs en Crète, qui seraient, d'après elle, une menace contre la sécurité des populations musulmanes de l'île. Ainsi le veut la tradition. Chaque fois qu'une réforme est sur le point d'être introduite en Crète, le Sultan exprime à l'Europe ses inquiétudes au sujet des musulmans crétois. En vertu de la même tradition, l'Europe s'empresse de rassurer Sa Hautesse en lui affirmant que ses droits de suzerain subsistent dans toute leur intégralité. Ce rite accompli, les puissances continuent tranquillement à détruire les derniers restes d'un passé abhorré, et tranquillement le Sultan les laisse faire. Les apparences sont sauves. On n'en demande pas plus.

La protestation contre l'organisation des milices a eu le sort de toutes les notes précédentes. Les puissances ont répondu que le *statu quo* n'est modifié en rien par la descente des officiers grecs en Crète.

Les réformes judiciaires en Macédoine. — D'après les nouvelles de Constantinople des divergences se seraient produites entre les ambassadeurs des puissances au sujet des réformes judiciaires en Macédoine. A la dernière réunion, l'ambassadeur d'Autriche aurait proposé que les réformes judiciaires soient placées sous le contrôle d'une com-

mission permanente, composée de délégués des puissances et dépendant hiérarchiquement de Hilmi-pacha et des agents civils. L'ambassadeur d'Angleterre aurait riposté en proposant que le contrôle judiciaire soit exercé par les délégués financiers dont les pouvoirs seraient étendus et auxquels il serait accordé le droit de nommer et de révoquer les juges. Mais d'autres ambassadeurs estimeraient préférable d'abandonner pour le moment l'idée d'un contrôle européen et d'attendre le résultat des réformes introduites par la Turquie.

Cette opinion, la plus raisonnable de toutes, a des chances de prévaloir. Il est juste de faire crédit à la Porte dont le plan de réformes judiciaires n'est pas plus mauvais que celui des puissances. D'ailleurs, la Turquie, appuyée, dit-on, par l'Allemagne qui lui aurait suggéré le moyen de mettre en échec le nouveau projet des puissances en prenant les devants, repoussé avec la dernière énergie l'immixtion de l'Europe dans le domaine judiciaire. Elle y voit, avec raison, une diminution capitale de ses droits régalien.

Defaillance de mémoire. — Disons ainsi pour ne pas employer l'expression vraiment juste. Ce tissu... d'inexactitudes qui s'appelle la note austro-russe avait attribué les violences dont la Macédoine est le théâtre à une interprétation erronée de l'art. 3 du programme de Muerzsteg. L'argument vaut ce que vaut le reste de la note.

Car si les Hellènes n'ont jamais songé à faire l'exégèse d'un accord forgé surtout contre eux, il n'en fut pas de même des Bulgares. Et ceux-là ne firent que suivre à la lettre l'interprétation officielle du gouvernement autrichien. En janvier 1904, le chancelier de l'empire comte Goluchowski déclarait aux Délégations :

«La division en sandjaks des différentes nationalités a pour but d'empêcher les pressions que celles-ci s'infligent mutuellement. La carte ethnographique de ces régions nous montre que si leur population est composée d'éléments divers, certaines parties sont néanmoins habitées par des races homogènes et compactes. La division administrative du pays se fera de façon à faire dominer dans chaque sandjak la nationalité constituant les 80 o/o de la population totale».

Est-ce assez clair ? Que la diplomatie austro-russe s'épouvante des crimes dont sa parole a jeté la semence, rien de plus naturel. Mais aussi rien de moins équitable que de jeter sur les autres les responsabilités de son imprévoyance.

Nouveaux impôts ? — Du moins le bruit en court. Et, par malheur, jamais pareils bruits n'ont été mis en circulation sans être bientôt suivis d'un projet de loi qui ne tarde pas non plus à devenir une loi. Du reste on connaît les théories de M. Simopoulo. Quand il y a plus value dans le rendement des impôts c'est signe que le contribuable est taxé au-dessous de ses forces. Donc nouveaux impôts. Mais la plus-value est peut-être accidentelle ? Elle est due à des raisons fort naturelles, telles que l'accroissement régulier de la population du royaume ? Cela ne compte pas. Nouveaux impôts. Nouveaux impôts est la tarte à la crème de M. le ministre des finances. Et, de la conception à l'exécution il lui faut, on le sait, moins d'un pas.

L'annonce des nouveaux impôts a été faite lors du récent voyage de M. Simopoulo en Thessalie ; des députés l'auraient reçu du ministre, causant avec lui. Puis la nouvelle fut démentie pour être rééditée quelques jours plus tard, cette fois avec des détails circonstanciés fournis par les députés qui en avaient eu la primeur.

Pendant le séjour de M. Simopoulo à Volo, les députés et des notables de la ville insistèrent sur la nécessité de continuer régulièrement les manœuvres de l'armée et l'instruction des réserves. M. Simopoulo aurait répondu que tel est l'avis du gouvernement. Il aurait ensuite ajouté : «Malheureusement des événements imprévus ont grévé le budget de 8,900,000 dr. de dépenses extraordinaires. Il faut compter 2,600,000 dr. pour l'entretien des réfugiés, 2,000,000 pour l'achat de propriétés afin de les installer, 500,000 dr. pour les sinistrés de Trik-

kala 800,000 dr. pour l'exemption d'impôts par suite d'intempéries et 3,000,000 pour crédits supplémentaires du ministère des affaires étrangères. Par conséquent nous sommes forcés de chercher de nouvelles ressources pour les besoins de l'armée.»

Ce petit discours nous promet sans doute de nouveaux impôts et, sûrement, une nouvelle disparition de ce fantôme insaisissable qui s'appelle un excédent.

La reine Victoria et la Grèce. — Le public anglais s'arrache depuis quelques jours trois volumes de lettres de la reine Victoria, extraites d'une correspondance immense. La reine aimait beaucoup écrire. Curieuse, avide de s'instruire, elle demandait à tous des renseignements et des impressions afin de mieux former son opinion personnelle. Et, précisément, les lettres publiées ont été choisies pour montrer au peuple anglais ce côté de son caractère, en même temps que la bonté d'âme et la puissance d'affection qui firent de Victoria une reine profondément aimée et une femme vraiment heureuse.

Mais quelle singulières idées lui donnaient parfois ses informateurs, surtout au temps de sa grande jeunesse ! Lorsque la couronne de Grèce fut offerte à son oncle Léopold, Victoria n'eut rien de plus pressé que d'aller aux nouvelles sur ce royaume éclos à l'extrême bout de l'Europe. Elle en obtint de belles :

«J'ai entendu dire, à différentes personnes ayant résidé en Grèce qu'elles étaient arrivées très-rapidement à préférer les Turcs aux Grecs qui sont très-menteurs et tout à fait pareils à des bandits. D'autre part la contrée, bien que jolie par endroits, est rocailleuse et stérile ; elle est sujette à la peste, le plus affreux de tous les maux».

Ainsi écrivait la reine Victoria. Et les reines passent et les idées restent. La question macédonienne nous a montré dans l'Angleterre actuelle des opinions sur les Grecs aussi sérieuses que celles qui trottaient par la tête d'une petite princesse du siècle dernier. Mais la petite princesse de quinze ans avait sa bonne foi pour excuse !

Le legs Dombolis. — La question de la seconde université qui doit être créée à Athènes conformément aux dispositions testamentaires de Dombolis a été de nouveau discutée par le Sénat de l'Université et le ministre des finances. M. Simopoulo a déclaré que le montant du legs est de 8,000,000 de francs. Mais cette valeur est nominale, le gouvernement russe auquel le legs avait été confié par le testateur pour cinquante ans, l'ayant placé en valeurs russes qui sont fortement dépréciées depuis la guerre avec le Japon. Aussi le gouvernement hellénique est-il décidé à ne retirer la somme déposée en son nom à la Banque de St-Petersbourg, que lorsque une amélioration des cours lui permettra d'effectuer cette opération sans pertes. Alors seulement on s'occupera de l'organisation de la nouvelle université qui sera une école de sciences pratiques.

Nos lecteurs n'ont pas oublié sans doute que cette solution fut préconisée par le *Messenger d'Athènes* au moment de la livraison du legs par le gouvernement russe, à la suite d'un intéressant débat auquel avaient pris des amis de la Grèce à l'étranger. La question de créer en Grèce une seconde institution du type de l'Université d'Athènes étant formellement écartée par le bon sens le plus élémentaire, il s'agissait de trouver un accommodement avec les volontés du testateur dont la précision n'excluait pas, dans l'exécution, une grande latitude. Le type le plus heureux parut une Ecole des beaux-arts rayonnant sur tout l'Orient et attirant devant les chefs-d'œuvre de l'antiquité classique des élèves de tous les pays. Ou bien encore une Ecole de sciences consacrée à toutes les branches de la science pratique dont l'enseignement est nul en Orient et absolument défectueux en Grèce.

Les Grecs à Madagascar. — La *Revue des Deux Mondes* publie une série d'études sur Madagascar de MM. Marius et Ary Leblond. La dernière, parue dans la livraison du 15 octobre, est

consacrée à la mise en valeur du sol, la colonisation et l'immigration étrangère.

Dans cette immigration les Grecs tiennent une place importante, moins par le nombre — d'après nos renseignements ils ne sont pas plus d'une centaine — mais par leur activité et leur habileté. MM. Leblond parlent ainsi des Grecs :

Peu d'Européens mettent autant d'activité dans la colonie. L'administrateur de Fianarantsoa nous a cité un Grec qui acheta une propriété où un colon avait échoué, creusa lui-même un très-long canal pour l'irriguer et y fit prospérer plusieurs cultures. Par un exemple d'un tout autre ordre ressort la diversité des ressources qu'ils offrent à la colonisation : à Tamatave un Grec seul a su créer la librairie, et, ce qui est plus ardu, une clientèle de lecteurs. Vite au courant des goûts d'un public aussi composite et fuyant et des productions françaises, il écrit à toutes les adresses et il vend Musset et Maupassant aux cultivateurs perdus dans la brousse. A Diégo-Suarez et à Majunga comme à Djibouti et à Port-Saïd, les Hellènes se multiplient. A Tananarive où les Chinois ont échoué ils savent seuls tenir contre les Hovas. Ils épousent des indigènes et ne songent point à partir, sans inquiétude de leur métropole, attendant patiemment que, gain à gain, le temps leur fasse une nouvelle patrie où leurs fils dirigeront les conseils municipaux.

Cela n'est pas absolument vrai. Les Hellènes «se naturalisent très-facilement». Mais ils n'en perdent pas leur sentiment national. Elles ne se comptent pas les petites donations — plus éloquentes que les grandes — aux institutions charitables de la Grèce et aux Caisses de la défense nationale, qui viennent des pays lointains affirmer le patriotisme inébranlable des expatriés. Ce libraire de Tamatave, pour reprendre le même exemple, ne songe pas seulement à fournir des lectures agréables aux colons des autres nationalités. Il songe aussi aux Grecs qui ne doivent pas perdre le contact avec la métropole, aux enfants de ces Grecs qui doivent grandir et s'instruire dans la tradition hellénique. Et il fait venir des livres grecs d'Athènes, de la librairie Anestis Constantinidis, pour préciser.

NOUVELLES

Atrocités bulgares. — Nouvelle série, venant après la note austro-russe.

Le moukhtar grec de Longouza, caza de Guevguéli, revenant au village en compagnie d'autres payans hellènes est tombé dans une embuscade dressée par une bande bulgare à Kiossel-Tchesmé; deux Grecs tués, un blessé.

Le prêtre grec de Tekhovo, avec le moukhtar grec, le garde champêtre et un groupe de villageois, accompagnés par un détachement turc qui allait rejoindre son bataillon à Vodéna, ont été attaqués entre Vodéna et Vladovo par la bande bulgare de Vane Hadji. Blessés : le prêtre, le moukhtar, le garde champêtre. Tués : un sergent et un clairon du détachement turc ; le chef de la bande bulgare et un de ses acolytes, musulman contumace.

A Ostrovo les Bulgares ont blessé sept Hellènes gravement. A Litovoï et Kochinovo deux Hellènes ont été tués par les comitadjis.

Une bande bulgare a attaqué six Hellénovlaques portant du raisin à Mélénik. Elle en a tué deux et blessé les quatre autres.

Dans le village de Lassani à Kirtchovo une bande bulgare a tué deux paysans bulgares condamnés à mort par les Comités pour trahison.

Un bande bulgare de 100 comitadjis aidée par des payans bulgares de Boughi a attaqué le 8)21 octobre le village grec de Rakovo près de Monastir. L'attaque commença par une violente fusillade jetant la panique parmi les villageois désarmés qui prirent la fuite. A cette circonstance la plupart des habitants durent d'échapper à la mort dans les flammes. En effet, selon leur habitude, après avoir quelque temps tirillé, les comitadjis mirent le feu sur plusieurs points. Dix maisons à peine sur les 131 du village échappèrent à l'incendie. On a relevé jusqu'à présent 2 cadavres de femmes et 5 cadavres d'hommes. M. Dimaras, consul de Grèce à

Monastir, est parti dès la première annonce pour les lieux du crime, emportant des secours pour les victimes.

Les comitadjis ont encore assassiné deux Hellénovlaques à Tchernaréka et un Hellénovlaque à Govantchovo ainsi que son domestique bulgare.

D'après des renseignements de source officielle ont été assassinés dans le sandjak de Serrès depuis le 11 août 18 Hellènes et 2 Bulgares.

Nouvelles fournitures militaires. — D'accord avec le Comité de la défense nationale le ministère de la guerre procédera incessamment à la mise en adjudication des fournitures nécessaires à l'équipement complet d'une armée de 60,000 hommes sur le pied de guerre.

4,400,000 dr. seront affectées aux munitions de l'infanterie; 12,500,000 dr. à l'habillement et au matériel de campement; 1,000,000 à l'équipement; 200,000 dr. au matériel des ambulances; 2,500,000 dr. à la remise et 2,500,000 au matériel du génie. En ajoutant les 13 millions que nécessitera l'achat des 36 nouvelles batteries d'artillerie et 15 millions pour les casernes et les dépôts dont la construction a été décidée par le ministère de la guerre on arrive à un total de 49 millions. La somme sera payée en deux ans sur le produit de l'emprunt de 20,000,000 conclu dans ce but et sur les ressources ordinaires de la Caisse de la défense.

Les enchères seront ouvertes à des concurrents de tous les pays. Un délai de deux ans sera accordé pour la livraison des canons; de sept mois pour les munitions de l'infanterie, de un mois pour les chevaux, de huit à dix mois pour les autres fournitures.

Choses de Crète. — Le recrutement de la milice a commencé au milieu d'un réel enthousiasme. Les Crétois accourent avec un tel empressement que les autorités ont fort à faire pour opérer un triage, pour renvoyer ceux qui, pouvant invoquer un cas d'exemption, refusent de le faire valoir et pour vérifier l'état civil de tout jeunes gens qui affirment avoir vingt-et-un ans. D'autre part, le Haut-commissaire a reçu une dépêche du roi des Hellènes lui exprimant sa grande joie pour l'accueil fait par le peuple de Crète aux officiers et sous-officiers de l'armée grecque chargés d'organiser les milices crétoises.

La Chambre crétoise a été saisie d'un projet de loi modifiant la loi en vigueur sur la présidence du conseil. Le conseil sera présidé par un des conseillers, que nommera le Haut-commissaire. Le président aura dans ses attributions la publication du Journal officiel. Ses appointements sont fixés à 600 drachmes crétoises.

Un prince allemand au Mont-Athos. — Le prince Max de Saxe, frère du roi de Saxe, accompagné de son secrétaire particulier, visite dans le plus grand incognito, les couvents du Mont-Athos.

De nombreux savants, allemands, hollandais, danois, se trouvent en ce moment sur la Montagne-Sainte, explorant en détail le riche trésor de documents sur le moyen âge byzantin que recèlent ses monastères.

Les bandes roumaines. — Le gouvernement roumain a démenti, fait démentir et continuera à démentir l'existence de bandes roumaines en Macédoine. Hilmi-pacha et les agents civils ont démenti, font démentir et continueront à démentir le démenti du gouvernement roumain.

Les agents civils ont vérifié que les bandes roumaines sont placées sous les ordres directs de Hadjigogo, ancien chef de brigands, grâcié sur les démarches de la propagande roumaine et nommé, par les mêmes influences, membre du conseil régional à Verria. Ils ont demandé et obtenu de Hilmi-pacha l'exil de l'ex-bandit dans le district de Drama.

D'après un rapport de Hilmi-pacha, le nombre des Hellènes assassinés par les bandes roumaines dans le seul district de Verria (Karaféria) s'élève à 26 pour le mois d'août. Le caïmakam de Verria, convaincu de complicité dans ces crimes, a été ré-

voqué. Pour les mêmes raisons, l'officier commandant le détachement de Xirolivado sera traduit devant une cour martiale.

Le ministre de Grèce à Washington. —

M. Lambros Coromilas, dont nous avons annoncé la nomination comme ministre plénipotentiaire à Washington, part dans quelques jours pour rejoindre son poste. Il a été reçu en audience par S. A. le Diadoque et a longuement conféré avec les ministres des affaires étrangères et de l'intérieur.

Un petit crédit sera affecté à établir une statistique détaillée sur l'émigration grecque et les Hellènes établis en Amérique.

Une mission abyssine à Athènes. —

Les envoyés du roi Ménélik ont été reçus en audience solennelle par S. A. le Diadoque. Revêtus de leurs costumes de gala, aux broderies d'or et de pierres précieuses, la tête ornée de longues plumes d'autruche et de touffes de poils de bêtes, ils présentèrent au Régent une lettre du Négus en langue abyssine adressée au «Roi des Ioniens». Pour les Abyssins en effet, les Hellènes sont toujours des Ioniens des temps classiques. La lettre était accompagnée d'une décoration et d'un curieux collier en ivoire et en or.

Le ministre des affaires étrangères a donné un déjeuner en l'honneur de la mission abyssine.

Un toast. — Traduit d'Athinai. —

Qu'a dit M. le ministre des affaires étrangères au déjeuner en l'honneur des Abyssins? Car il a porté un toast. Et il serait infiniment triste que ce grand événement fût omis dans l'histoire de la littérature des toasts. Donc M. Scouzès a livré à la publicité son toast et il a prononcé entre autres choses, cette phrase d'une beauté et d'une profondeur incomparables :

«Je vous remercie pour les sentiments philhelléniques de l'Abyssinie auxquels nous nous associons».

Nous transcrivons à la lettre le texte authentique qui fut confié à un de nos confrères dont on connaît l'amitié pour M. le ministre des affaires étrangères.

Ainsi nous comptons maintenant parmi les Philhellènes feu Lenormand, M. Clemenceau, Mme Buttet-Busset, maîtresse de français et poétesse à Athènes, et le ministre grec des affaires étrangères qui doit désormais s'appeler un ministre de la Philhellade. . .

La douane du Pirée. — Du compte-rendu

de la Commission financière internationale pour l'année 1906 sur la douane du Pirée :

Evaluation légale	Dr. 10,700,000.00
Rendement en 1901	» 18,512,300.00
» » 1902	» 18,760,800.00
» » 1903	» 19,074,101.00
» » 1904	» 20,319,078.48
» » 1905	» 21,892,607.00
» » 1906.	

drs. 23,806,000 et frs. or 2,391,000 aux cours moyens du change

drs. 2,626,767.50 » 26,432,767.50

Le rendement de l'année 1906 accuse ainsi une augmentation de drs. 4,540,160.50 sur l'année précédente, de drs. 15,732,767.50 sur l'évaluation légale et de drs. 6,720,990.20 sur la moyenne de cinq années précédentes. Cette augmentation doit être attribuée en première ligne à l'élévation des droits d'importation sur certains articles établis par le projet de loi déposé à la Chambre le 4 juillet 1906. De même nous devons noter que la Loi du 17 Juillet 1905, concernant l'augmentation du droit sur le blé n'avait été appliquée que sur le second semestre 1905, tandis qu'elle a régi la totalité des importations de cet article en 1906.

D'un autre côté cette augmentation a été aussi produite par l'importation des céréales, qui a considérablement dépassé celle de l'année précédente, par suite de l'insuffisance de la production indigène. En effet, d'après les tableaux de la Douane du Pirée, l'importation en 1906 du froment et

météil en grains a atteint le chiffre de 109,031,706 ocques, contre ocques 83,357,375 en 1905, révélant de la sorte une augmentation de 25,674,333 ocques.

De même il y a eu augmentation dans l'importation de certains autres articles, tels que poissons salés et fumés (ocques 480,560 en 1906, contre 809,854 en 1905) morue et stock-fish (ocques 1,184,446 en 1906, contre 941,599 en 1905) étoffes, en demi-laine (ocques 209,209 en 1906, contre 184,861 en 1905) etc.

La production minière en Grèce. — Pour achever l'instruction de nos lecteurs, c'est-à-dire pour mettre le comble à la confusion, nous donnons les chiffres du service des mines sur la production minière de la Grèce en 1906. Ils viennent de paraître dans l'*Officiel* et diffèrent notablement de ceux du service des douanes. Dans notre numéro du 25 7bre (8 8bre, nous avons expliqué les causes pour lesquelles les deux services se trouvent en état de perpétuelle contradiction. Nos lecteurs voudront bien s'y reporter avant de fixer leur choix entre les mines et les douanes, qui sont pourtant d'accord sur un point : sur l'augmentation croissante de la production minière. Voici le tableau du service des mines :

Fer 680,620 t., 4,910,217 fr. Fer manganésifère 96,382 t., 1,161,792 fr. Calamine 26,268 t., 2,698,840 fr. Manganèse 10,040 t., 108,672 fr. Chrome 11,530 t., 432,375 fr. Magnésium 64,424 t., 4,455,528 fr. Lignite 11,582 t., 168,883 fr. Emeri 7,565 t., 805,702 fr. Plâtre 70 t., 4,900 fr. Sel 25,167 t., 1,761,693 fr. Plomb argentifère 12,308 t., 7,125,565 fr. Marbres 2,972 m. cubes, 273,278 fr. Meules 12, 732 pièces, 12,520 fr. L'ensemble représente une valeur de 24 millions.

On évalue à 11,003 en moyenne le nombre des ouvriers employés dans les diverses exploitations : 4,890 dans les travaux souterrains, 4,041 dont 426 femmes aux mines à ciel ouvert et 2,072 dont 70 femmes dans les usines.

Le nouveau conseil de la Banque d'Athènes. — Le conseil d'administration de la Banque d'Athènes s'est réuni mercredi pour procéder au remplacement de son président M. Iordanopoulou, décédé. M. St. Franghiadis, vice-président, a été élu président. M. Jean Botassis a été nommé vice-président à la place de M. Franghiadis. MM. Dém. Eugénidis et Dém. Eliopoulou, directeur de la Banque d'Athènes ont été nommés aux fonctions vacantes de conseillers.

M. Iordanopoulou était en même temps que président du conseil d'administration, directeur de la Banque d'Athènes. Son successeur ne sera désigné qu'ultérieurement. M. S. Xouris, inspecteur général de la Banque a été promu aux fonctions de sous-directeur.

Le Conseil a décidé en outre du convoquer pour le 12 novembre (v. s.) une assemblée générale des actionnaires à l'effet de lui soumettre certaines modifications aux statuts. Ces modifications auront pour effet de permettre au conseil d'administration d'augmenter le nombre des directeurs et sous-directeurs selon les besoins du service et le développement des opérations. Sous réserve que les modifications proposées seront adoptées par l'assemblée générale des actionnaires le conseil a décidé la nomination de deux nouveaux sous-directeurs qui seront MM. Catzélidis et Bébis. Ils entrèrent en fonctions dès que l'assemblée générale aura voté les modifications aux statuts.

L'affaire Bolle et Compagnie. — Bolle, on s'en souvient peut-être, après avoir escroqué quelques centaines de mille francs à une banque française était venu s'établir à Corfou, attiré par la vieille réputation de l'île. Le royaume d'Alkimoos était en effet, il n'y a pas longtemps, la terre privilégiée d'où les criminels de toute taille pouvaient faire la nique à toutes les polices du monde, protégés par l'absence de traités d'extradition. Mais pour son malheur, Bolle arriva à Corfou juste au moment où la France et la Grèce signaient un

traité de ce genre. Et, nouveau malheur, il fit la connaissance de deux plus malins que lui, de l'avocat Temponera et du commissaire de police Dalianis. Ces deux personnages affirmèrent à Bolle qu'il pouvait par leur entremise acheter la protection du nomarque de Corfou, des députés, voire celle du premier ministre et ils le plumèrent en conséquence.

Finalement Bolle, poursuivi par la police à la demande de la légation de France à Athènes, fut arrêté, extradé, jugé à Paris et condamné. Au cours de son procès il parla de ses deux protecteurs confiates. Le gouvernement grec ouvrit aussitôt une enquête qui démontra la culpabilité de Temponera et de Dalianis. Un arrêt de la chambre des mises en accusation vient de renvoyer devant la Cour d'assises les deux filous qui avaient été arrêtés dès le début de l'enquête.

A l'ami du premier ministre. — Ou, pourrait-on ajouter comme sous-titre, de l'insondable bêtise humaine. L'amitié de l'ami du premier ministre, consistait tout juste à attendre M. Théotokis à sa porte, à l'escorter jusqu'à sa voiture, à lui ouvrir la portière et à s'entendre dire l'aimable merci accompagné d'un sourire que les hommes politiques tiennent à la disposition de tout le monde. Mais ce merci banal adressé à un inconnu rapportait gros.

Georges Maniakis—l'ami—jeune, mince, distingué, élégant amenait de bonnes gens pour assister à la scène qui se terminait par les remerciements du président du conseil. Après cela les bonnes gens ne doutaient plus de l'étroite amitié qui liait Maniakis et le chef du gouvernement. Ils s'empresaient d'offrir cinq cents, mille voire deux mille drachmes pour obtenir l'intervention du jeune gentleman auprès de M. Théotokis pour une affaire, pour une fourniture, pour une faveur. Maniakis d'ailleurs promettait tout aux postulants généreux. Aux uns la fourniture de l'orge, du foin, de l'habillement de l'armée; à ceux-là des emplois de juges, de procureurs, de conseillers à la Cour. Et le plus drôle c'est, qu'usant de subterfuges analogues, il obtenait souvent des faveurs de différents fonctionnaires qui pensaient obliger un intime de M. Théotokis.

Enfin le président du conseil fut informé des manœuvres de son ami. M. Théotokis fit ap-

peler le procureur général lequel ordonna sans délai l'arrestation de l'escroc. Maniakis que l'on trouva sans peine, avait empoché 25,000 drachmes en deux mois.

La morale de l'histoire, aurait dit M. Prud'homme, est que les hommes occupant de hautes situations doivent toujours observer une extrême réserve. Malheureusement les hommes politiques hellènes s'inspirent rarement ou ne s'inspirent jamais de cette sage maxime. Leur entourage devient trop souvent pour eux une source de grands et de petits ennuis. M. Théotokis, en particulier, a connu l'épreuve des «amis» de toute espèce. Et pourtant M. Théotokis est de tous les hommes d'Etat grecs celui qui tient le plus à distance le *vulgum pecus!*

La peste en Asie-mineure. — Un nouveau cas de peste vient d'être signalé à Mitylène et un autre à Dékéli sur la côte de l'Asie-mineure. Sur l'avis du Conseil d'hygiène réuni en séance extraordinaire, une quarantaine de trois jours a été imposée sur les provenances des côtes asiatiques, de Cydonies (Aivali) jusqu'à Smyrne, cette dernière ville non comprise. Sont exemptés les navires ayant subi une quarantaine dans les lazarets de Turquie ou d'ailleurs.

Les provenances de Smyrne n'auront à subir que la visite sanitaire.

GRAND HOTEL D'ALGETERRE ATHENES

Hôtel de 1er rang. Tout le confort moderne. Lumière électrique. Ascenseur. Téléphone. Bureau Cook à l'hôtel.

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TROIS TIRAGES

26 octobre et 30 décembre 1907

LOTTERIE DE LA FLOTTE NATIONALE ET DES ANTIQUITÉS DE GRÈCE ANNÉE 1907

Chaque billet
participe
à tous les tirages

MONTANT DES LOTS
DES TROIS TIRAGES
dr. 675,000 dr.

une drachme : chaque
billet
valable pour un
tirage

Lots de chaque tirage

1 gros Lot de	100,000 Dr.
1 Lot de	25,000
1 Lot de	10,000
3 Lots de 5,000 dr.	15,000
5 Lots de 1,000 »	5,000
411 Lots de 100 »	41,100
578 Lots de 50 »	28,900

Au total 225,000

Lots de tous les tirages

3 Gros Lots de 100,000	300,000 Dr.
3 Lots de 25,000	75,000
3 Lots de 10,000	30,000
9 Lots de 5,000	45,000
15 Lots de 1,000	15,000
1233 Lots de 100	123,300
1734 Lots de 50	86,700

Au total 675,000

Les demandes de billets doivent être adressées : au Ministère des Finances (Bureau de la Lotterie de la Flotte) à Athènes, aux trésoriers et autres fonctionnaires publics de l'Etat grec, aux Banques et dans les Agences de journaux.

Athènes, le 31 Mars 1907

Le chef de section
G. N. Cofinas

ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ ΑΠΟΜΝΗΜΟΝΕΥΜΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΕΩΣ

ΦΩΣ Ο ΑΓΩΝ ΤΟΥ 1821 ΘΑΥΜΑΣΙΩΣ ΑΠΕΙΚΟΝΙΖΟΜΕΝΟΣ

ΟΙ ΗΡΩΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΘΝ. ΠΑΛΙΓΓΕΝΕΣΙΑΣ (Το ανέκδοτον Ημερολόγιον του φιλέλληνος άγωνιστού Χάνου, δημοσιευθέν μολίς πρό δύο μηνών από την θύγατέρα του άγγελιστή)

ΟΙ Τούρκοι πολιορκούν το Μεσολόγγιον... ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ, 5 Ιουνίου.— Επιστάθεται η εύραση της νύκτας την οποίαν εκέκτειν ο έλληνας στόλος...

Δεν ήτο δυνατόν να χρησιμοποιηθώ εις τον στόλον... ΤΡΙΤΗ, 14 Ιουνίου.— Η Ύδρα είναι ώρα ώτατον μέρος...

Ο Έλληνας στόλος κατά της Σούδας... Η παρούσα στιγμή ήνε ήσως η κρίσιμη της επανάστασης...

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ, 10 Ιουνίου.— Έβρασαν εις Ύδρα ο Ζήσεβ. Μεθ' άνακοίνωσαν εις ο έλληνας στόλος...

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ, 11 Ιουνίου.— Καθ' ήλυν την ημέραν ένεκα του άνατόνιου εκέλευσε πλοίαμα βρονδιστά...

ΜΕΤΑΡΤΗ, 15 Ιουνίου.— Ανακουριστική ήτις ήνε εκ Μεσολογγίου... ΤΙΤΗ, 20 Ιουνίου.— Ο έλληνας στόλος άπέλυσε πλιν ή ός πυροβοληθεί...

ΤΟ ΖΗΤΗΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΔΟΚΙΜΩΝ Χέλις το άπόγευμα συνήλθεν εις συνέδριον η έπιτροπή...

ΑΙ ΑΝΑΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑ ΤΑ ΕΚΛΟΓΙΚΑ Σήμερον θά συνέλθω το Συμβούλιον των Πλημμελοδικών...

ΜΙΚΡΑ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ Άναγγέλλομε εύχαριστώς, ότι χέλις την έσπέραν...

Ο ώτολόγος και λαρυγγολόγος Ιατρός κ. Μ. Μαντζάνης... Ο εδικός Ιατρός των νοσημάτων άτων, κνός...

Η ΜΟΝΗ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΣΟΚΛΕΤΑ... Η βραζιλία έφασατε άνατολικά...

ΤΑ ΔΕΙΧΝΟΝΤΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΝΥΚΤΟΣ ΩΣ ΑΠΕΚΛΗΡΩΣΑΝ ΤΟ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ... Ο βασιλεΰς Έδουάρδος δέχεταται ένταλμα...

ΑΠΟ ΧΘΕΣ ΕΩΣ ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΝ—ΑΘΗΝΑΙ

Ο άγιωτικός μου συνέδικος κ. Τσοκόπουλος γράφοι...

Η ΖΩΗ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Ο βασιλεΰς Έδουάρδος δέχεταται ένταλμα...

ΤΟ ΝΕΟΝ ΤΗΛΕΦΩΝΟΝ Εις την Άμερικην έπέφη ήδη εις χρείην και το άνευ σύρματος τηλεφώνον...

ΧΟΡΙΣ ΜΥΑΛΟΝ Νά γεννηθί κανείς με μυαλό και να χαράσσω...

ΤΕΛΕΙΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΣΥΡΜΑΤΟΥ Ο Μαρξίνος άνήγαγεν εις τελεσίποιηση τον άνευ σύρματος τηλεγράφον...

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Γράφοι από Έθνικόν Στόλον) Η εις Καθ' Έλληνας μεθόδια Μαρία Πιλα...

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Γράφοι από Τσεμισκιόν) Σήμερον άκούσαν εν τώ ουρανών των Νουτικόν ένδοπιον...

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Εναετός πυραυλός) Χέλις έρη την κηρυχθέντι έντετα ενάρξης πυραύλου...

ΓΝΩΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ Γνωστόν ποιούμεν τή πολυπληθή ήμων πελατείαν...

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Πειραγίει) Πειραγίει τον άνευ σύρματος τηλεφώνον...

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Πειραγίει) Πειραγίει τον άνευ σύρματος τηλεφώνον...

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ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Πειραγίει) Πειραγίει τον άνευ σύρματος τηλεφώνον...

ΝΥΚΤΕΡΙΝΑΙ ΣΚΗΝΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑΝ

Χέλις περί το μεσονύκτιον άναστατήθη η πλατεία της Όμονοίας...

Ο ΠΡΙΓΚΗΨ ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΘΥΕΛΜΗΣ

Το άπόγευμα χέλις καθήλυν δι' άυτόκνητον εις το Φάληρον ο πρίγκηΨ Άνδρέας...

ΑΙ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΑΙ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ Η ΠΡΟΣΕΛΥΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΦΕΔΡΩΝ

Από χέλις ήρχισαν προσερχόμενοι εις τώ σώματι των ο έφιαρσι...

Η είκοσι παρουσιάσαν εν τώ συνέδριό άντων και χρείαν άκούς...

Μέχρι τής χέλις, κατά τας πληροφους άνω άρμόδιων...

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Πειραγίει) Πειραγίει τον άνευ σύρματος τηλεφώνον...

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Πειραγίει) Πειραγίει τον άνευ σύρματος τηλεφώνον...

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ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Πειραγίει) Πειραγίει τον άνευ σύρματος τηλεφώνον...

Καλώς ήρθατε... Απρίλιος του 1906... Η κατάσταση εις το Μαρόκον...

Η κατάσταση εις το Μαρόκον... Οι Ισπανοί ζητούντες ειρήνην...

Αι Αγνωστοί Δυνάμεις της Φύσεως... Αι Επικοινωνία των Πνευμάτων...

Αι Επικοινωνία των Πνευμάτων... Τραπεζακι... Αι Μυστηριώδεις Δυναμότητες...

Αι Μυστηριώδεις Δυναμότητες... ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ 8 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ...

ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ 8 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ... Δύο γεγονότα έπλησαν διά να επιβεβαιωθούν...

Δύο γεγονότα έπλησαν... Αι Ανωμαλίες των Ηλικιών...

Αι Ανωμαλίες των Ηλικιών... ΑΝΤΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΑΜΜΟΣ...

ΑΝΤΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΑΜΜΟΣ... Η Άνευ Έπαφης Κίνηση...

Η Άνευ Έπαφης Κίνηση... ΑΝΤΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΑΜΜΟΣ...

ΑΝΤΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΑΜΜΟΣ... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

Η Μαντική Δύναμις... Αι Τραπεζακι Δέν Μαντερόυν...

Αι Τραπεζακι Δέν Μαντερόυν... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

Η Μαντική Δύναμις... ΑΙ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΙ ΔΕΝ ΜΑΝΤΕΡΟΥΝ...

ΑΙ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΙ ΔΕΝ ΜΑΝΤΕΡΟΥΝ... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

Η Μαντική Δύναμις... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

Η Μαντική Δύναμις... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

Η Μαντική Δύναμις... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

ΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΣΘΕΝΕΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΝΟΥ

Ο Γερμανός Ρόβερτος Κόχ... Αι Ανωμαλίες των Ηλικιών...

Αι Ανωμαλίες των Ηλικιών... ΑΝΤΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΑΜΜΟΣ...

ΑΝΤΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΑΜΜΟΣ... Η Άνευ Έπαφης Κίνηση...

Η Άνευ Έπαφης Κίνηση... ΑΝΤΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΑΜΜΟΣ...

ΑΝΤΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΑΜΜΟΣ... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

Η Μαντική Δύναμις... ΑΙ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΙ ΔΕΝ ΜΑΝΤΕΡΟΥΝ...

ΑΙ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΙ ΔΕΝ ΜΑΝΤΕΡΟΥΝ... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

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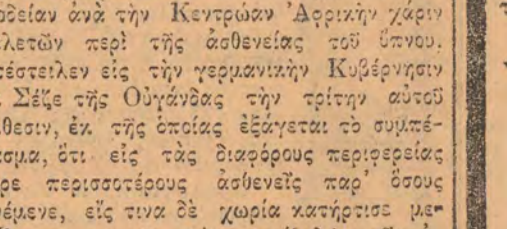
Η Μαντική Δύναμις... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

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Η Μαντική Δύναμις... Η Μαντική Δύναμις...

ΜΥΛΟΙ EXCELSIOR ΤΟΥ ΟΙΚΟΥ FRIED. KRUPP A-G. GRUSONWORK. MAGDEBURG-BUKAU



Αίον κατάλληλος διά άλεσιν... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

ΠΥΡΕΤΟΙ-ΘΕΡΜΕΣ ΒΑΚΤΑΛΙΝΗ

Είνα το μόνον φάρμακον... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑΒΕΒΛΗΜΕΝΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΜΕΤΟΧΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΔΡ. 50,000,000

Το κεφάλαιον και αι καταθέσεις εις χρήματα και χρεωγράφα εν νέει ανήρχοντο τον Αύγουστον 1906 εις δρχ. 260,000,000

Ο ΚΑΠΕΤΑΝ - ΔΙΑΒΟΛΟΣ

ΜΕΡΟΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ Κ. ΚΛΕΙΣΤΗ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ

Εκδόθη επί τινας σελίδων πληρών της θύρας... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

ΤΑΜΙΕΥΤΗΡΙΟΝ

Αι Διεύθυνσις της Τραπεζικής... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΚΑΤΑΘΕΣΕΩΝ

Η ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ δέχεται καταθέσεις εις χρυσόν... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΤΙΤΛΩΝ

Η Τράπεζα δέχεται καταθέσεις χρεωγράφων... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

ΕΝΟΙΚΙΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ

Ενοικιάζεται το άνω πάτωμα της επί της οδού...

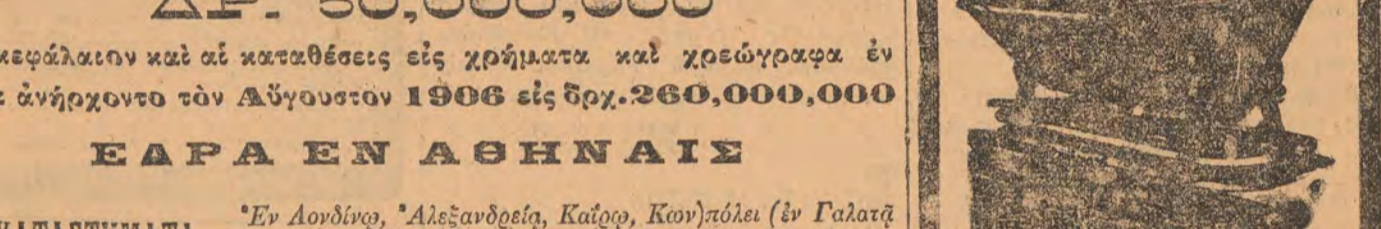
Ενοικιάζεται ή επί των οδών Πειραιώς και Βουλιαγμένης...

Ενοικιάζονται γραφεία επί της οδού Κηφισίας...

Ενοικιάζεται από 1 Σεπτεμβρίου εν Πειραιεί το κτίριον...

Ενοικιάζεται και παραδίδεται από σήμερα το άνω πάτωμα...

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL



Βραβονέτα (Lowries) εις σιδήρου και ξύλου...

Γ. ΡΕΒΕΛΛΑΚΗΣ

Φαρμακοποιός-Φαρμακeμπορος... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

ΠΕΙΡΑΙΕΥΣ-ΝΕΑ ΥΟΡΚΗ ΚΑΙ Τ' ΑΝΑΤΑΛΙΝ

ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΥΠΕΡΟΚΕΑΝΕΙΟΣ ΑΤΜΟΠΛΟΤ'ΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

ΠΡΕΝΣ-ΛΑΙΝ... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

ΣΙΤΣΙΛΙΑΝ-ΠΡΕΝΣ

Θέλει αναχωρήσει εκ Πειραιώς την 2 Σεπτεμβρίου...

ΑΠΑΝ το πλήρουν ελληνικόν... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

ΙΔΙΑΙΤΕΡΑΙ ΑΙΘΟΥΣΑΙ ΦΑΓΗΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΥΠΝΟΥ... Αι Μύλοι Κρόπφ είναι εφοδιασμένοι με τους καλύτερους δίσκους...

Bäckermeister Johann Schuberl, 20. Bezirk, Klosterneuburgerstraße 8, mangels Mehrheit von Gläubigern gemäß §§ 154 und 66 R.-O., und der am 1. Juli 1907 eröffnete über die Damenkonfektionärin Minna Deutsch, 1. Bezirk, Neuer Markt 10, durch Einverständnis der Gläubiger gemäß § 155 R.-O.

Vom Warenmarkt.

Berlin, 10. September. (Getreidemarkt.) Weizen per September 229.—, per Dezember 224.25, matt. Roggen per September 206.50, per Oktober 202.50, per Dezember 197.75, matt. Hafer per September 175.—, ruhig. Mais leblos. Rübsöl per Oktober 79.80, stetig, Schön.

Paris, 10. September. (Schluß.) Roggen pro laufenden Monat Frank 18.25, pro nächsten Monat Frank 18.40, pro November-Februar Frank 18.90, pro Jänner-April Frank 18.90, matt. — Weizen pro laufenden Monat Frank 23.40, pro nächsten Monat Frank 23.60, pro November-Februar Frank 24.—, pro Jänner-April Frank 24.20, matt. — Zwölf-Marken-Mehl pro laufenden Monat Frank 31.80, pro nächsten Monat Frank 31.40, pro November-Dezember Frank 35.50, pro Jänner-April Frank 34.75, stetig. — Spiritus per Hektoliter pro laufenden Monat Frank 52.50, pro nächsten Monat Frank 42.75, pro Jänner-April Frank 41.75, pro Mai-August Frank 42.75, matt. — Rohzucker 88% disponible Frank 25.25 bis Frank 25.50, ruhig, weißer Zucker pro laufenden Monat Frank 27.75, pro nächsten Monat Frank 28.25, pro Oktober-Jänner Frank 28.75, pro Jänner-April 29.75, matt. Raffinade disponible von Frank 59.50 bis Frank 60.—, Schön.

[Börse für landwirtschaftliche Produkte.] Wien, 10. September. (Orig.-Ver.) Die Börse war auch heute fast gar nicht besucht und ohne jeden geschäftlichen Verkehr.

[Spiritus.] Wien, 10. September. (Orig.-Ver.) Bei allseitiger Zurückhaltung ist keine Preisänderung eingetreten und für prompte Kontingente Ware wurde wieder R. 60.— bis R. 60.40 notiert.

[Vortrieb.] Wien (Zentralviehmarkt St. Marx), 10. September. [Bericht der Wiener Vieh- und Fleischmarkte.] Zum heutigen Markte waren 14.167 Stück angemeldet und hievon zu Beginn desselben 5775 Stück Jungschweine und 7112 Stück Ferkel, zusammen 12.887 Stück aufgetrieben. Die Tendenz war heute feiner als Vormoche; Ferkel erzielten trotz des gleichen Auftriebes 1 bis 2 Heller höhere Preise, Jungschweine notierten infolge des wesentlich kleineren Auftriebes 4 bis 6 Heller höher als Vormoche. — Bei Schluß des Berichtes um 1/12 Uhr notierten: Prima Ferkel von 1 R. 18 H. bis 1 R. 21 R., ausnahmsweise 1 R. 22 H., mittlere Schweine von 1 R. 12 H. bis 1 R. 17 H., alte Schweine von 1 R. 4 H. bis 1 R. 8 H., leichte Schweine von 98 H. bis 1 R. 4 H., Jungschweine von 78 H. bis 1 R. 18 H., ausnahmsweise 1 R. 20 H. per Kilo Lebendgewicht, inklusive Verzehrungssteuer.

[Täglicher Fleischmarkt.] Wien, 10. September. (Orig.-Ver.) Heute wurden folgende Fleischwaren zugeführt: 34.677 Kilo Rindfleisch, 224 Kilo Kalbfleisch, 5340 Kilo Schaffleisch, 9490 Kilo Schweinefleisch, 80 Stück Kalber, 30 Stück Schafe und 17 Stück Schweine. Man zahlte inklusive Verzehrungssteuer: Rindfleisch, vorderes R. — 72 bis R. 1.60, hinteres R. — 88 bis R. 1.72, englisches R. 1.40 bis R. 2.—, Kalbfleisch R. — 88 bis R. 1.60, Schaffleisch R. — 72 bis R. 1.20, Schweinefleisch R. 1.10 bis R. 1.64, Kalber R. 1.04 bis R. 1.48, Schafe R. — 80 bis R. 1.12, Schweine R. 1.14 bis R. 1.40 per Kilo. Verkehr belanglos.

Wiener Börse vom 10. September.

Die heutige Vorbörsen erhielt ihr Gepräge von der Bewegung in Alpinen Aktien, die eine weitere Kurssteigerung erzielten. Im übrigen wurde der Markt von den unvermindert fortbestehenden Ausgleichsdrängen beherrscht, unter deren Druck die freundlicheren Berichte von den ausländischen Plätzen und der bessere Stand der Oesterreichisch-ungarischen Bank nicht zur Wirkung gelangen konnten. Neben Alpine waren auch Prager Eisen-, Ungarische Hypothekbank-Aktien und Fellen- und Guilleaume-Aktien bei allerdings vereinzelten Umsätzen höher gehalten. An der Mittagsbörse empfing die Tendenz durch die aus Berlin gemeldete Stimmungsbesserung eine neue Anregung. Die Umsätze erreichten außer in Alpine Aktien, die ihre Steigerung fortsetzten, auch in Staatsbahn-Aktien größeren Umfang. Die Kaufkraft, die für die Aktien der Staatsbahn hervortrat, wurde mit der erhöhten Aktualität der Verkaufsforderungen motiviert. Die Börse schloß trotz der Unsicherheit der Ausgleichsfrage in allgemein freundlicher Stimmung. Kreditaktien lagen schwerfällig und wenig verändert; ungarische Hypothekbank-Aktien waren auf Budapestser Käufe erhöht. Von Transportwerten brachten es nur Staatsbahn-Aktien zu lebhaften

Umsätzen bei gebesserten Kursen. Alpine Aktien gingen mit einer namhaften Advance aus dem Verkehr. Weisacher Magnesit- und Fellen- und Guilleaume-Aktien erzielten größere Besserungen. Der Anlagemarkt blieb unverändert.

Auf dem Effektenmarkt war der Geldstand leichter. Die Sätze für erste Bankfazette stellten sich auf 4 1/16 — 5 Prozent.

In der Vorbörsen notierten: Oesterreichische Kreditaktien 633.— bis 632.—, Ungarische Kreditaktien 737.— bis 736.—, Wiener Bankvereins-Aktien 528.50 bis 527.25, Ungarische Hypothekbank-Aktien 445.50, Staatsbahn-Aktien 659.60 bis 660.25, Lombarden 156.25 bis 156.90, Alpine Montangesellschafts-Aktien 609.50, Lima-Muranger Kohlenbergwerks-Aktien 538.50 bis 537.50, Prager Eisenindustrie-Aktien 2648.—, Tabak-Aktien 423.—, Fellen u. Guilleaume-Aktien 1000.—, Leykam-Rosenthal-Aktien 567.50 bis 569.50, Holzhandelsgesellschafts-Aktien 290.— bis 290.50, Türken-Lose 182.25.

Um 11 Uhr blieben: Oesterreichische Kreditaktien 632.25, Ungarische Kreditaktien 737.—, Staatsbahn-Aktien 630.—, Lombarden 156.50, Alpine Montangesellschafts-Aktien 613.—, Lima-Muranger 537.—, Mai-Rente 96.20, Ungarische Kronenrente 92.25, Marknoten 117.65 per Ultimo.

An der Mittagsbörse variieren: Kreditaktien zwischen 631.25 und 633.25, Bankvereins-Aktien zwischen 529.75 und 530.—, Länderbank-Aktien zwischen 422.50 und 424.25, Alpine Montangesellschafts-Aktien zwischen 613.— und 615.—, Lima-Muranger Aktien zwischen 537.25 und 539.—, Es schlossen: Anglobank-Aktien zu 299.50.

Zur Erklärungszeit um 1 Uhr notierten: Kreditaktien 631.50, Ungarische Kreditaktien 736.—, Staatsbahn-Aktien 660.50, Lombarden 156.50, Mai-Rente 96.20, ungarische Goldrente 109.90, Alpine Montangesellschafts-Aktien 613.50.

Um 1/2 Uhr notierten: Gemeinsame Rente in Noten 96.20, österreichische Goldrente 115.30, österreichische Kronenrente 96.30, ungarische Goldrente 109.80, ungarische Kronenrente 92.25, Anglobank-Aktien 298.50, Kreditaktien 631.50, Ungarische Kreditaktien 736.—, Länderbank-Aktien 424.50, Unionbank-Aktien 538.—, Elbetalbahnen-Aktien —, Staatsbahn-Aktien 660.50, Südbahn-Aktien 156.50, Alpine Montangesellschafts-Aktien 615.—.

Schluß um 2 Uhr 30 Minuten: Oesterreichische Kreditaktien 633.—, Ungarische Kreditaktien 736.50, Anglobank-Aktien 299.50, Bankvereins-Aktien 529.75, Unionbank-Aktien 538.—, Länderbank-Aktien 423.—, Staatsbahn-Aktien 662.50, Lombarden 157.50, Elbetalbahnen-Aktien 426.50, Alpine Montangesellschafts-Aktien 614.75, Lima-Muranger Aktien 538.50, Tabak-Aktien 423.—, Mai-Rente 96.20, ungarische Goldrente 109.90, österreichische Kronenrente 96.30, ungarische Kronenrente 92.15, Türken-Lose 182.50, Marknoten 117.65, Buchstichhaber B-Aktien 1062.—, Dampfschiff-Aktien 1003.50, Vodenkredit-Aktien 1011.—, Prager Kohlen-Aktien 737.75, Galizische Karpathen-Petroleum-Aktien 523.50, Hitenberger Patronenfabriks-Aktien 1009.—, Prager Eisenindustrie-Aktien 2650.—, Salgo-Kohlen-Aktien 575.—, Schodnica-Aktien 488.—, Waffenfabriks-Aktien 467.—, Wienerberger Ziegelfabriks-Aktien 715.—, Ruffen 83.50, Polshütte-Aktien 526.—.

Vezüglich der übrigen Details des Verkehrs verweisen wir auf das Kursblatt.

Nachbörsen: Kreditaktien 633.25 nach —, Ungarische Kreditaktien 736.50, Anglobank-Aktien 299.25, Bankvereins-Aktien 529.75, Unionbank-Aktien 537.—, Länderbank-Aktien 423.50, Staatsbahn-Aktien 662.50, Lombarden 158.—, Elbetalbahnen-Aktien 426.50, Nordwestbahn-Aktien —, Tabak-Aktien 423.—, Lima-Muranger Aktien 537.50, Alpine Montangesellschafts-Aktien 614.75, Mai-Rente 96.20, ungarische Kronenrente 92.15, Ruffen 83.50, Türken-Lose 182.25, Marknoten 117.55 per Kassa, 117.65 per Ultimo. Fest.

Schlüsse per Ultimo September.

Table with columns for London-Cheques, Paris, and other financial indicators.

Paritäten-Tabelle.

Table with columns for Berlin, Frankfurt, and other exchange rates.

Ämtliches Kursblatt der Wiener Börse

vom 10. September 1907.

Zeichenerklärung: * = Leistung mit den angegebenen fälligen Coupons; † = die notierten Dividenden verstehen sich für die Geschäftsjahre 1903/1904, rein 1904/1905; x = Rentenversicherung 2% per Coupon; v = Rentenversicherung 1 1/2% per Coupon

Main table of stock prices and exchange rates, including sections for Allgemeine Staatsschuld, Eisenbahn-Aktien, and other securities.

Advertisement for 'Wechselstuben-Aktiengesellschaft' and 'MERCUR' with details on capital and services.

Advertisement for 'MERCUR' and 'Spareinlagen auf Büchel' with details on interest rates and services.

Είσαυτο το φως... Η δεικνύουσα... Η δεικνύουσα...

ΑΙ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΝΑΥΠΑΙΟΝ... ΗΠΕΡΙΤΥΧΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩΝ...

ΛΟΥΔΟΒΙΚΟΥ ΕΝΩΛ... ΑΛΦΑ ΒΑ... (Συνέχεια εν τού γυναικί)

αίους γαμβρούς εις την πτωχὴν μας Βενετιαν...

νετή, εἶπεν ὁ Λάντσα με μετρία βεβαι...

πασκέρη τὴν ἀτυχὴ γῶραν κατατρομαγμένη...

ΤΑ ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΙΤΗΤΩΝ... Κατὰ τὴν ἐκδοθεῖσαν διαταγὴν τῆς Γενικῆς...

Η ΥΓΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΦΕΔΡΩΝ... Μέγας σήμερον παρατηρεῖται εὐτυχὴς ἀκρα...

ΤΑ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑ... Αἱ μέγας τῆς προχθὲς ἐκτελούμεναι ἀσκή...

ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΑΣ... ΤΑΞΕΙΔΙΟΝ ΜΑΡΟΚΗΝΟΥ ΠΡΙΓΚΗΠΟΣ... ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΙ, 12 3)βρίου...

ΔΟΛΟΦΟΝΙΑ ΤΟΥΡΚΟΥ ΒΑΛΗ... ΒΑΤΟΜ, 12 3)βρίου... ΔΙΑΦΥΞΙΣ ΤΟΥ Χ. ΣΤΟΥΡΤΖΑ...

Η ΠΑΝΩΛΗΣ... ΕΛΑΤΤΩΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΘΑΡΣΕΩΝ... Μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Κοινηπύλου ληφθέντα...

ΠΟΙΣΙ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ ΘΑ ΓΕΙΝΟΥΝ... Αἱ Μεγάλαι ἀσκήσεις ἄρχονται τὴν 17ην...

ΟΙ ΑΣΙΟΜΑΤΙΚΟΙ... Ὁ διοικητὴς τοῦ Συναγματοῦ συνταγματ...

ΕΠΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΗ ΥΠΕΡΤΙΜΗΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΤΟΥ... Κατόπιν τῶν σημαντικῶν ὑψώσεων...

ΕΝ ΤΗΑΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΤΕΩ... Αἱ Πληροφορίαι τοῦ ΣΤΕΦΟΥΛΑΧ...

ΤΟ ΥΔΡΑΓΩΓΕΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΥΡΓΟΥ... Ἐπανήλθεν ἐκ Πύργου ὁ νομομηχαν...

Ο ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΝΟΜΙΟΥΧΟΥ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑΣ... Ἡ Πρόνομιοχος Ἐταιρία πρὸς προστα...

ΤΟ ΣΥΛΟΚΟΠΗΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΦΕΔΡΩΝ... Ὡς καὶ γὰρ ἐγγράμμετον εἰς μαθητῆς...

Ο ΙΑΤΡΟΣ... ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΜΑΡΓΑΡΙΤΗΣ... Ἐν Παιδίσει καὶ Βιέννῃ εἰδικὸς...

ΤΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΕΛΕΥΣΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ Δ. ΑΝΔΡΥΤΟΥ... Κατὰ νεώτερας τηλεγραφικὰς πληροφο...

ΕΝ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ Χ. ΠΑΤΕΡΝΩΣΤΡΟ... Ὁ Χ. Α. Λάλια Πατερνώστρο ἐξακολού...

ΑΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΙΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΒΟΛΑΙ... Μεταθίθενται οἱ δημοδιδασκαλοὶ: Ἰωάν...

ΤΙ ΘΑ ΓΙΝΗ ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ... Σήμερον ἄρχονται αἱ ἀσκήσεις γύμνα...

ΕΚΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ... Σημεῖον τῆς καταπληκτικῆς διαφοράς...

Ο ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΤΣΟΥΤΣΟΣ... μετέφερε προσωρινῶς ἐν Βασιλείῳ τὸν...

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ΕΝ ΤΗΑΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΤΕΩ... Αἱ Πληροφορίαι τοῦ ΣΤΕΦΟΥΛΑΧ...

ΤΟ ΥΔΡΑΓΩΓΕΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΥΡΓΟΥ... Ἐπανήλθεν ἐκ Πύργου ὁ νομομηχαν...

Ο ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΝΟΜΙΟΥΧΟΥ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑΣ... Ἡ Πρόνομιοχος Ἐταιρία πρὸς προστα...

ΑΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΙΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΒΟΛΑΙ... Μεταθίθενται οἱ δημοδιδασκαλοὶ: Ἰωάν...

ΤΙ ΘΑ ΓΙΝΗ ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ... Σήμερον ἄρχονται αἱ ἀσκήσεις γύμνα...

ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ „ΕΜΠΡΟΣ“ ΕΝ ΠΑΣΗ ΩΡΑ

Διευθυντής: Κωνσταντίνος Κωνσταντινίδης. Τηλεφωνία: 111. Διεύθυνση: Πλατεία Αριστοτέλους 11.

ΤΟ ΖΗΤΗΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΤΗΛΕΒΟΥΛΩΝ ΜΕΡΙΚΑΙ ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ

Κύριε Διευθυντά του «Εμπρός»... Αρ' οι διόμοροι προασπιστί του σίκου Γρευσού...

Η ΔΙΚΟΣ ΦΥΛΑΚΙΣΜΟΣ ΕΝΟΣ ΟΠΛΑΡΧΗΓΟΥ

Κύριε Συντάκτη! Μετ' απορία μας παρατηρούμεν ότι παρ'...

ΣΠΟΥΔΑΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΑΙΔΙΩΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ

Λαβόντων την τιμήν να επιστήσω ιδιαιτέρως την προσοχήν των κ. κ. αξιωματικών πολιτικών μηχανικών...

ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑ ΩΡΑ Ο ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ ΔΡΑΜΑΣ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΕΙΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΤΑΙ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΟΝ ΤΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ (ΑΝΤΑΠΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ ΜΑΣ)

ΚΩΝ/ΠΟΛΙΣ. 11 Σεπτεμβρίου. Βαθυστάτην εντύπωσιν ενοποίησεν η άρχεισά εως εως...

ΤΟ ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ

Το γραφείον του Λαχείου του Έθνικού στόλου απέστειλεν εις διάφορα σχολεία του Κράτους...

ΑΝΗΣΥΧΙΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΝ Κ. ΔΕΣΠΟΖΙΤΟΝ

Καθ' άγνωστον ημεραν την νύκτα δ' δευτερότοκος υγιος του κ. Δεσποζιτού...

Η ΜΑΝΥΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΠΥΡΡΗ

Χθές οι άναρχοί επί της κινήσεως του κ. Πυρρή...

ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΤΕΤΟΝ

Χθές το άπτεγμα ο κ. και η κ. Δν. Μεταξά...

ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ ΦΙΛΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ

Γνωστοποιεί ότι. Αι άρξάμενοι άγγραφοί των μαθητῶν...

ΕΚ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑΣ

Επιπρόσθετον συνημμένον το προς εξέτασιν...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΝΟΣΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΑΘΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ

Ο Υγιεινός της Γενικής Παθολογίας κ. Π. Ροντοπούλος...

ΚΑΙ ΟΡΘΟΠΕΔΙΚΗ ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ

17α - όδός 'Αχαρνών - 17α. Πλατεία Μαυροκομίδων.

ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΝ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΗΤΑΣ ΜΑΣ

Αντιπροσώπος μας εν Αμερική είναι ο κ. Νικόλαος Μελωκόπουλος...

ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ ΦΙΛΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ

Γνωστοποιεί ότι. Αι άρξάμενοι άγγραφοί των μαθητῶν...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΘΕΑΤΡΑ

Ν. ΣΚΗΝΗΣ. «Η Στραγγίλα που έγινε δρόμος».

ΝΟΜΙΚΟΝ ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΥ Δ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΥΧΟΥ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΟΥ

ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ „ΕΜΠΡΟΣ“

Διευθυντής: Κωνσταντίνος Κωνσταντινίδης. Τηλεφωνία: 111.

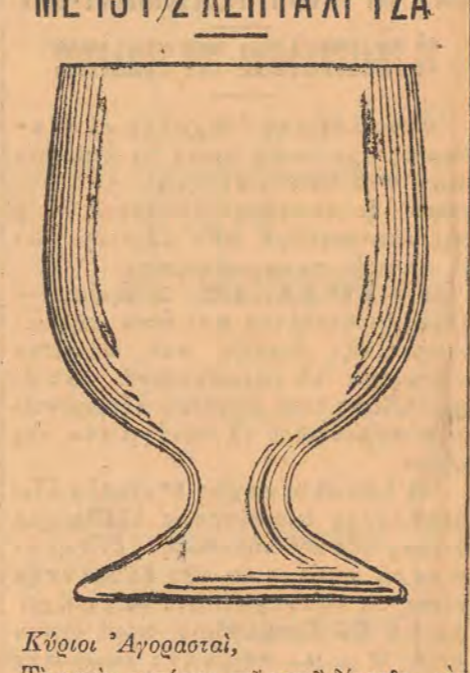
ΛΑΓΚΗ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ

Καταθέσεις χρηματίων επί τόκω ΝΕΑΙ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑΙ

ΝΟΜΙΚΟΝ ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΥ Δ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΥΧΟΥ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΟΥ

ΜΕ 131)2 ΛΕΠΤΑ ΧΡΥΣΑ



ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΤΟ ΣΠΛΕΝΤΙΤ Α ΛΑ ΚΑΡΤ

Είς νεωτερισμόν ο όποιος θα χρησιμοποιήσῃ...

ΜΗΝ ΣΥΓΧΕΕΤΕ!

Την μέθοδον του θεραπευτικού 'Ινστιτούτου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΤΙ ΕΙΝΕ Η ΑΛΛΗΛΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ ΤΟΥ

Περιφανής θέλει αποδειχθῆναι εν τῶν γραμμάτων μου πάντων...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

ΕΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο στρατηγός Βερντόν άρχηγός του Γενικού Έπιτελείου...

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ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Κ. ΔΕΣΠΡΕΑ

Η ΒΑΣΙΛΟΠΟΥΛΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΙΣΤΡΑ

ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΝ ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

ΜΕΡΟΣ Α'

(Συνέχεια εκ του χθεσίου)

Ο Βρούνιος είχε καταστήσει εμμέλι... Ο Βρούνιος είχε καταστήσει εμμέλι... Ο Βρούνιος είχε καταστήσει εμμέλι...

Φοροδοξία του παρθένου... αίσθημα του... αίσθημα του... αίσθημα του...

ΝΕΟΝ ΟΡΟΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΩΝ... Ένδεια του Μόρις... Τό δε της Βουλγαρίας...

ΦΑΡ-ΛΑ'Τ'Ν... ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΩΝ... Οι υποταγμένοι κάτω μεταναστές...

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΔΟΥ & ΔΗΜΟΥΛΗ... ΕΝΑΝΤΙ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ... Πολύτιμα τα Σινδονόματα...

ΥΠΟ ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΖΕΒΑΚΟ... Ο ΝΟΣΤΡΑΔΑΜΟΣ... ΜΕΓΑ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ...

ΚΑΙ ΕΝΘ' Ο ΒΡΟΥΝΙΟΣ ΕΞΗΡΧΑΝΤΟ... Ο Βρούνιος είχε καταστήσει εμμέλι...

ΕΠΙΣΤΑΣΙΣ Κ. ΝΕΣΙΩΤΟΥ... Κουταλοπόρουσα Άλμπακ... Κουτάλια ή δωδ. 15...

ΚΑΣΜΗΡΙΑ... ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ... ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΣΙΔΝΕ'Υ ΝΟΕΛ... Οδός Σταδίου...

ΟΙ ΕΠΙΘΑΤΑ Α' ΚΑΙ Β' ΘΕΣΕΩΣ... Δ. Σερβίτιος, Γ. Κυρίτης, Χαρίλ. Σαματιού...

Ο 'ΑΡΗΣ'... Α' Τμήματα ηλεκτροφόρων... 15 μίλιον της Αττικής...

Ο Βρούνιος Β' είχαν εξέλθει... Ο Βρούνιος Β' είχαν εξέλθει... Ο Βρούνιος Β' είχαν εξέλθει...

Επιθυμία προς στιγμήν... Η Λευκή Λουίζα δεν είχε καταλήξει... Η Λευκή Λουίζα δεν είχε καταλήξει...

Το μέταλλον Άλμπακ... Κουταλοπόρουσα Άλμπακ... Κουτάλια ή δωδ. 15...

ΟΙ ΔΙΑΜΕΡΧΟΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ... (Γ. Παρασκευοπούλου, Γεν. Γραμματέως του Δήμου Αθηναίων)...

ΟΝ demande pour la Turquie... ΟΝ demande pour la Turquie... ΟΝ demande pour la Turquie...

ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΑ... ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΑ... ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΑ... ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΑ...

Η Λευκή Λουίζα δεν είχε καταλήξει... Η Λευκή Λουίζα δεν είχε καταλήξει... Η Λευκή Λουίζα δεν είχε καταλήξει...

ΥΠΕΡΟΚΕΑΝΕΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΑΤΜΟΠΛΟΤ'Α

Το Έλληνικόν νεότερον υπερκεανέιον... ΜΕΣΣΟΚΑΛΑΜΩΝ ΠΑΤΡΩΝ... ΚΑΤ' ΕΥΘΕΙΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΝΕΑΝ ΥΟΡΚΗΝ...

Το Υπερκεανέιον... Τελείως ανακαινιζόμενον και πλουσιζόμενον με άριστη σύλλογην...

ΛΕΟΝΤΕΙΟΝ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΝ... ΟΔΟΣ ΣΙΝΑ 4 ΕΤΟΣ ΣΧΟΛΙΚΟΝ 1907-1908 ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ... Μαθητικά εξωτερικά εσωτερικά ημερήσια...

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΠΑΡΘΕΝΑΓΩΓΕΙΟΝ... ΑΣΠΑΣΙΑΣ ΒΛ. ΞΚΟΡΔΕΛΗ... ΟΔΟΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ 43... Αι έγγραφα γίνονται καθ' έκαστην 8-12 π.μ.

Νέα υπερκεανέιος Τεχνολογική ατμοπλοκή... ΝΕΑΠΟΛΕΩΣ-ΝΕΑΣ ΥΟΡΚΗΣ... Αι έγγραφα γίνονται καθ' έκαστην 8-12 π.μ.

ΙΩΑΝΝΗΝ ΑΝ. ΔΙΑΚΑΚΗΝ... Ζητούνται αντιπρόσωποι... Ζητούνται αντιπρόσωποι...

ξένου διὰ Κων)πόλεως ἐγράφοντο τὰ χαρακτηριστικά ταῦτα : «Κατὰ τὴν ἐν Μοναστηρίῳ διατριβὴν μου ὁ Ἴταλὸς πάρεδρος συνταγματάρχης Alberta εἰπέ μοι ὅτι ἡ ὄξυτης τοῦ μεταξὺ Ἑλλήνων καὶ Βουλγάρων ἀγῶνος τὰ μάλιστα ὠφείλετο εἰς τὸν ἀκαιρόν του χρόνον καθ' ὃν αἱ ἀπογραφικαὶ ἐργασίαι διεξήχθησαν. Οὐδὲν ἀκαιρότερον τοῦ ἐγχειρήματος τῆς ἀναθεωρήσεως τῶν ἐθνολογικῶν στατιστικῶν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἦτο δυνατόν νὰπραχθῆ διαρκούσης τῆς ἐνεστώσης κρίσεως» διότι ἀμφοτέρω τὰ μέρη ἡγωνίων ὅπως ἐμπεδώσωσι τὴν ἐπικράτησιν τοῦ ἰδίου ἐαυτῶν στοιχείου.... Ἡ αὐτὴ κατάκρισις ἐγένετο ὑπὸ ἄρμοδιον παρατηρητῶν καὶ ἐν τῷ Βιλαετιῷ Θεσσαλονίκης. Καὶ ὁ ὑποπρόξενος Ργαῆ τὴν ἐπαύξεισιν τοῦ ἐν τῷ Σαντζακίῳ Σκοπίων Σερβικοῦ κινήματος κλίνει ν' ἀποδώσῃ εἰς ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν.

»Χαίρω δυνάμενος ν' ἀναγγείλω δι ἡ ἀπόπειρα καταγραφῆς τῶν χριστιανῶν εἰς Βουλγάρους, Ἕλληνας, Βλάχους, Σέρβους κλπ. ἐγκατελείφθη καὶ ὅτι διαταγαὶ ἐξεδόθησαν πρὸς τὰς ἀπογραφικὰς ἐπιτροπὰς νὰ περιορισθῶσιν ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος εἰς τοὺς γενικοὺς ὁρισμοὺς Μουσουλμᾶνος, Χριστιανός, Ἑβραῖος. (1)».

Οὕτως ἐματαιώθη ἡ κατ' ἐπικλήσιν τῶν ὀρισμῶν τῶν ἐδαφίων 3 καὶ 4 τῆς Μυρστεγείου συμφωνίας προπετῆς κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας τῶν πραγμάτων ἀπόπειρα.

Ὁ Ἄγγλος ἐν τοῖς «Καιροῖς» ἐπικριτῆς τοῦ ἐν ἐδαφίῳ 3 ὅρου τῆς συμφωνίας ταύτης τὸ σφαλερὸν αὐτοῦ ἀνακαλύπτει, ὡς ἀνωτέρω εἶδομεν, ἐν τῷ ὅρῳ «εὐθὺς ὡς ἡ εἰρήνευσις ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἐμπειδωθῆ» διότι λέγει, οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι μακεδονικαὶ φυλαὶ ἐκ τούτου ἀρῶνται συμφέρον νὰ παρεμποδίσωσι τὴν κατεύνασιν τῆς ταραχῆς, ἀλλωμένοι τίς ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ νὰ κατακτήσῃ ὅσον οἶόν τε εὐρύτερον ἔδαφος.

Ἄλλ' ἀντὶ τῆς τοιαύτης κατακρίσεως ἤρμοξε μᾶλλον ἢ παρατήρησις, ὅτι, ἐνῶ ἡ

20

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ

ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ 19 ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ

Σελήνη 26 ἡμερῶν

Ἄνατ. ἡλ. ὥρα 5 λεπ. 59.—Δύσ. ὥρα 5 λεπ.

Τροφίμου Σαββατίου μῆρ.

ΜΕΣΑ εἰς τὴν ἀπειρίαν τῶν Σταυρῶν Σωτήρος, οἱ ὅποιοι βρέχουν ραγδαίως καιροῦ εἰς καιρὸν εἰς τὰ ἑλληνικὰ στήθη, ἔρσειν ἀποτελεῖ αὐτὸς ὁ Σταυρὸς, ὁ ὅστις ἐδόθη εἰς τὴν ἐνωμοτάρχην Φοντάναν Βασιλικὸν Διάταγμα, λέγει, ὅτι ὁ ὑπαξιωματικὸς αὐτὸς παρασημοφορεῖται διὰ τὴν ἰδίω κινδύνῳ διάσωσιν ναυαγῶν. Δὲν γνωρίζομεν ἢ δὲν ἐνθυμούμεθα πότε καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς περιστάσεως ἐγένετο αὐτῇ ἡ ἡρωϊκὴ πρᾶξις τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ ἐνωμοτάρχο υ Φοντάναν δὲν ἐνθυμίζει τίποτε. Ἡ ξηρὰ λακωνικότης ἐπισήμων ἐγγράφων μᾶς στερεῖ μιᾶς εὐχολογίας.

Μᾶς ἀφίνει ἄγνωστον τὸν κ. Φοντάναν. Τὸ σφάλμα ὅμως εἶνε τοῦ κ. Φοντάνου. Ἄντι νὰ κινδυνεύσῃ διὰ νὰ σώσῃ ναυαγὰ καὶ νὰ μὴ τὸν ἐνθυμῆται κανεὶς σήμερον ἢ το προτιμότερον νὰ κάμῃ ὅ,τι ἔκαμεν ὁ ροφύλαξ Παράς. Ὁ Παράς ὑπῆρξεν ἕνα λόδοξος. Ἦθελε φῆμιν καὶ αἶγλην καὶ νασίαν. Καὶ ἀντὶ νὰ βουτηχθῆ εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν διὰ νὰ σώσῃ πνιγμένους ἀνθρώπους, ἔδυνατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐνὸς παιδιοῦ. Εἰς τὸν λαὸν ἐκείνου τοῦ αὐτιοῦ ἐκρύπτετο ἡ δόξα. Ὁ Παράς τὴν συνέλαβε μετὰ τὰ δύο δάκτυλα.

Δὲν γνωρίζομεν πολλοὺς οἱ ὅποιοι ὄπισθεν κ. Φοντάναν θὰ ἐδέχοντο νὰ κινδυνεύσουν νὰ σώσουν ἄλλους. Εἰς τοὺς τοκοὺς ὅπου ἀνθρώπων δὲν γκρινιάζουν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ θουσιάζονται καὶ ἐπαينوῦν, σήμερον ὁλόκληρος κόσμος θὰ ἐγνώριζε τὰς λεπτομερείας τῆς

ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ, 19 Σεπτεμβρίου 1907

ΤΙΜΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΕΩΝ

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ΓΡΑΦΕΙΑ :

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ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΤΗΛΕΦΩΝΟΥ 20.

Η ΔΙΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΩΝ

ΠΟΙΑ ΑΡΜΟΖΕΙ

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ

Η ΓΝΩΜΗ ΔΙΑΠΡΕΠΟΥΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΥΤΟΥ

[Εἶνε γνωστὸν ποῖος διακεκριμένος πολιτευτῆς, ἀφιερῶσας ὅλην τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ τὴν διάνοιαν αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν Μακεδονικὸν ἀγῶνα, κρύπτεται ὑπὸ τὸ ψευδώνυμον «Γνάσιος Μακεδνός». Ὁ συγγραφεὺς τόσων περὶ Μακεδονίας ἀρθρῶν καὶ μονογραφιῶν, γράφει νέαν αὐτοῦ μελέτην περὶ τῆς «Μακεδονικῆς κρίσεως», εἰς ἀπάντησιν δὲ λόγων ἐξ Αὐστρίας πρὸς τοὺς «Καιροὺς» τοῦ Δονδίνου ἔγραψε καὶ τὸ κατωτέρω μέρος ἀπὸ τῆς 6ης Αὐγούστου ε. ἔ. μῆτις δημοσιευθέν. Εὐγενῶς παρεχωρήθη ἡμῖν τὸ μέρος τοῦτο τοῦ β' κεφαλαίου τῆς ἀνεκδότου εἰσέτι μελέτης τοῦ «Γνασίον Μακεδνοῦ», εἶνε δ' ἀληθῶς ἄξιοι προσοχῆς οἱ λόγοι οἱ προκαλέσαντες τὴν ἀπάντησιν ταύτην, εἶνε τόσον ὅμοιοι ἢ μᾶλλον τελείως ταυτίζονται τῇ γενομένῃ Αὐστριοορρωσσικῇ ἀνακοινώσει πρὸς τὸν ἡμέτερον ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν ὑπουργόν. Τὸ ἐπικαιρότατον τοῦτο μέρος τῆς ἀνεκδότου μελέτης τοῦ διαπρεποῦς πολιτευτοῦ ἔχει οὕτω :]

(C. 26 - 32.)

The Nation

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[The Editor will be pleased to consider manuscripts if accompanied by stamped and addressed envelopes. He accepts no responsibility, however, for manuscripts submitted to him.]

Diary of the Week.

THE outlook in Morocco has become unexpectedly brighter this week. General Drude has submitted his terms to the heads of the tribes, and it is expected that their submission will follow. The pity of it is that the surrender of the murderers of Casa Blanca, the payment of an indemnity, and the deliverance of hostages could probably have been attained without a bombardment, if the hasty action of the French captain had not destroyed the only native authority that was capable of securing order and negotiating terms. It is even better news that the French Government has abandoned the idea of landing an undisguisedly French military "police" in certain of the ports. Such a step, as we argued last week, must have involved France irretrievably in a great military adventure, forced her to secure her position at home by making terms on a costly basis with Germany, and surely brought about a period of confusion and reaction in domestic politics. From this danger she has happily withdrawn betimes. The situation in the interior is, however, as confused and troubled as ever. The legitimate Sultan, Abdul Aziz, is marching on Rabat, where he will be much nearer to the Pretender, Mulai Hafid, who, however, remains inactive in Marrakesh. Raisuli's terms for the release of Kaid Maclean have been rejected by the British Government. The after-effect of French intervention will, no doubt, be for some time to come a period of more than the wonted anarchy. Happily, however, there is now a disposition to view it with patience, and even with indifference. A report that Germany has again claimed a special "sphere of influence" on the Atlantic coast, unauthentic, and even baseless though it seems to be, may perhaps indicate the order of considerations which have induced M. Clemenceau's Government to fall back on a more conservative policy.

THE "Retch" published on Thursday a rather full summary of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which on the whole agrees with the expectations current in England. The provisions for the complete isolation of

Thibet, and for the recognition of British supremacy in Afghanistan, are satisfactory. But even the full text of the treaty is hardly likely to tell us what is meant by the delimitation of commercial spheres of influence in Persia. Only a study of the actual policy of the Ministers of the two Powers on the spot is likely to show how far such an arrangement is meant to be consistent with the political independence and integrity of Persia. A piece of news which the "Times" published last Saturday authorises the gravest misgivings. The Russian Minister, taking as his pretext certain minor disorders in North Persia, has sent a direct message to the Persian Parliament, threatening a military occupation. Such a message suggests the conduct rather of a Viceroy than of a diplomatist. Even if these disorders are graver than we suppose, they are in no way comparable to the anarchy which reigned for nearly two years in the neighbouring Russian Caucasus. The "Slavo" doubts whether the Russian Minister had the authority of M. Isvolsky for this step. If so, his conduct only serves to remind us of one of the circumstances which render any co-operation with Russia dangerous and difficult. The Russian Government is not homogeneous, and even if M. Isvolsky sincerely wishes to respect Persian independence, we have no security that his agents will obey him, if the Court and reactionary leagues take a contrary view. It must be remembered that M. Isvolsky is one of the relatively Liberal Ministers, whom the League of Russian Men has sworn to destroy. The League in such a context means, of course, certain of the Grand Dukes—the elements, in other words, which overruled Count Lamsdorff and precipitated the Russo-Japanese War.

It will soon be possible to sum up the work which the Hague Conference has accomplished. The scheme for the establishment of a Prize Court, in which Great Britain and Germany so happily co-operated, is now beyond the reach of accidents and disagreements. On the other hand the rather too ambitious British proposal for abolishing the idea of contraband, and substituting for it the much more difficult conception of "auxiliary ships" has been definitely abandoned. The work of codifying laws of naval warfare has been disappointing, and largely negative, for the reports presented from the sub-committee on Wednesday revealed an immense range of disagreement on really vital points—floating mines, private property at sea, the conversion of merchantmen into cruisers at sea, and the allowance of days of grace to merchantmen present in hostile waters at the outbreak of a war. Much more serious, however, is the collapse of a scheme for a Permanent Tribunal, to preside over the working of obligatory arbitration. The Conference, after discussing a large number of plans, has hopelessly failed to come to an agreement about the constitution of the Court, mainly owing to the difficulty of meeting the claims of the smaller Powers. Sir Edward Fry has proposed a resolution noting results achieved, and "recommending that the Court should be constituted whenever agreement could be reached." These hopeful phrases in reality bury the project. The work of bringing all the Powers of the civilised world into line can hardly be undertaken after the Conference has closed. A Court without judges will doubtless remain an inspiring ideal, but it cannot greatly further the work of arbitration.

THE Opposition in Cape Colony has at last succeeded in forcing Dr. Jameson's Ministry into a

dissolution. It has accomplished this by using its strength in the Legislative Council, where the Government has a majority of only one, to thwart the business of Supply. Its action was dictated by its fear of a second Redistribution Bill, which would reduce the power of the country and farming districts below the point assigned to it in the Act of 1904. No one who knows South Africa could fairly propose to base Parliamentary representation purely on population, for the few towns would then keep the great agricultural interest, spread over vast tracts of country, in complete subordination. The tactics of the Opposition in using the Upper House to stop Supply are less appreciable by Home politicians. The elections for the Legislative Council will take place in November, and for the House of Assembly in February. They will almost certainly result in the replacing of Dr. Jameson by a Ministry resting on the combination of Dutch and English politicians in whom the government of all South Africa will soon reside. Mr. Merriman, Mr. Sauer, Mr. Malan, the editor of "Ons Land," and one of the most enlightened politicians of South Africa, will probably be the chief figures in the coming new Ministry, and Mr. Merriman will doubtless be Prime Minister. The return of such a government is ensured by the restoration to the franchise of 7,000 Dutch voters, who were deprived of electoral rights after the war. Beyond this the Dutch-English Party has of late strengthened its hold on the towns, and it is a great mistake to represent it as a mere creature of the reconstituted Bond.

* * *

DURING the past week the strained relations between the railway companies and their trade-union workers have reached a further and acute stage. On Saturday last Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, speaking at Manchester, announced that the executive had decided to refer the question of a strike to a ballot of the men, the primary issue being the recognition or non-recognition of their Union by the companies. This is the crux of the situation, the other demands being capable of settlement at a conference. These include:—

1. An advance of 2s. to all grades not receiving eight hours day.
2. All grades in London to receive 3s. minimum above country wages.
3. An eight hours day for all engaged in the movement of vehicles.
4. All others, except platelayers, ten hours day.
5. The question of pay for overtime.

The ballot-papers are being sent out, to be returned before October 28th. The precise form in which the question of striking to secure recognition is embodied has not been published.

* * *

On Tuesday, Mr. Bell addressed a letter to the Railway Companies' Association, suggesting the lines on which a Conference between the representatives of the companies and the men might take place. This step is in keeping with the policy adopted throughout by the Amalgamated Society. The patience of the men, and their reluctance to strike, are marked, but the companies seem resolved to yield nothing. The dispute dates from last November, and as far back as January the formulated demands of the men were conveyed to the directors. Nor should it be forgotten that Mr. Bell refrained from dislocating the holiday traffic by forcing the issue at, for the men, the most telling time of the year. Up to the present no reply to Mr. Bell's letter has been received from the Railway Companies' Association, nor has a meeting of the Association been convened, though informal conferences of the directors are being held. But the companies continue to insist that "recognition" spells "interference," a charge which receives no real

support from the experience of the North Eastern Railway Company. But as the "Westminster Gazette" said, if Mr. Bell's "interference" with the North Eastern Company is responsible for the excellence of that line, the sooner he "interferes" with the South Eastern the better. We note, by the way, that the London Carmen's Union, including 4,000 men, has virtually promised Mr. Bell to strike in sympathy with the railway workers; while Mr. Shackleton has pledged the support of the whole trade-union movement.

* * *

A GREAT railway strike is not the only threatening labour trouble. The ship-building industry, in which there have been serious differences between employers and employed, is again disturbed. The present dispute began a couple of months ago by the caulkers in one Tyneside yard leaving the yards as a protest against work being given to apprentices—one of the weakest of grounds for a strike. They refused to return, although a full discussion of the question at issue was promised if they would. Thereupon the Ship-building Employers' Federation, who contend that there have been many of these irregular stoppages, posted up lock-out notices. Before the notices expired an agreement between the masters and the Boilermakers' Society was reached. This agreement had to be confirmed by the members of the Society and a majority of those voting—although a considerable minority of the total membership—voted against its ratification. The Masters' Federation have now declared that unless the men accept the Edinburgh agreement before October 5th, there will be a general lock-out. It is to be hoped that the second ballot which has been decided on by the Boilermakers' Executive will have a favourable issue. Rejection of the agreement by the men would strike a serious blow against the whole principle of collective bargaining, and in the present position of the ship-building industry on the Tyne a conflict would almost certainly result in a defeat for the employees and acute suffering for their families.

* * *

Pius X. has followed up the Syllabus condemning the specific errors of the new Liberal Catholic movement throughout Europe, by an Encyclical which provides a scheme of action for repressing and curing the evil. The new Encyclical thus carries on and confirms the work of Leo XIII., whose "Little Syllabus," as it was familiarly called, did for the "Americanist" movement what its famous predecessor did against the general cause of liberalism in religion. The new Encyclical orders the teaching of philosophy, that is to say, medieval philosophy, and theology in Church schools and Universities; provides for the removal of Modernists from professorial and teaching work; puts publications of the clergy under the strict supervision of their Bishops; prohibits ecclesiastical Congresses, except on rare occasions, and calls for diocesan councils directed against the Modernist development. Thus a complete machinery of inquisition and suppression is set up all over the Catholic world. It will be seen therefore that the work, indeed the Catholicism, of men like Monsieur Loisy and Father Tyrrell can barely subsist where, under the new regulations, their books and action will be subject to a ban both by the central and the local authorities. The Encyclical increases the power of the Bishops, who, it must be remembered, under ultramontane and Imperialised rule, are more directly subject to Rome than ever.

* * *

THE primary stage of the elections for the Third Duma began in Moscow province on Sunday. The Government claims a reactionary victory, as it did last year, but there is no reason to suppose that its reports are more accurate than is their wont. In any event the elections in the popular constituencies are of little importance, since the *coup d'état* has given the decisive voice in the constitution of the Duma to the large land-

owners and the priests. The Cadets are apparently quite apathetic; the extreme revolutionaries boycott the elections, and only the Social Democrats are displaying any measure of energy and hopefulness. Despite their efforts, however, only a small proportion of the electors have taken the trouble to register. Their feeling is very natural. Of what use is it, they ask, to work for a progressive Duma against the tremendous odds of such a franchise, since a progressive Duma, if by a miracle it were to be elected, would quite certainly be dissolved? Meanwhile, the Union of Russian Men, which still enjoys the patronage of the Court and, in particular, of the Grand Duke Cyril, has been holding a public meeting in the Capital to celebrate the pogrom which its members in Odessa have carried out. It passed a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of Odessa for his "services" on this great occasion.

* * *

THE text of the *modus vivendi* between the United States on the one hand, and the British Government, Canada, and Newfoundland on the other, was published on Wednesday. Its substance was already known, and we noted Sir Robert Bond's outrageous commentary upon it last week. It is really more favourable to the Colony than the arrangement of last year, since it includes a "waiver" by the States of the "right" of their fishermen to use purse-seines. The best to be said of it is that it is a temporary working agreement for one year only, pending the settlement by arbitration of the disputed question of American rights under the Treaty of 1818. The whole dispute arose out of Sir Robert Bond's policy of putting pressure on the States, in order to secure for the Colony reciprocity in the trade in the products of fishing. This reciprocity had been granted in the Bond-Hay Treaty, which the American Senate rejected. Happily it is not expected that the Senate will follow its unfortunate precedents by rejecting the treaty in which the whole dispute will be referred to the judgment of the Hague.

* * *

MUSTAPHA KAMEL PASHA'S letter to the Prime Minister on the anniversary of the English Occupation, recalling his phrase to the effect that good government can never be a substitute for self-government, has moved the "Temps" to a notable and significant commentary. It recognises that the *entente* precludes Frenchmen from criticising the duration of the English occupation, but it goes on to appeal to English Liberalism to justify its principles. It refers to Lord Cromer as "an eminent organiser," who "lacked political tact," and allowed a certain "bias of contempt to distort his judgment." Of some of his subordinates, and in particular Mr. Dunlop, of the Education Department, it complains that they have taken no pains to spare the Egyptians whatever "painful aspect" there was in their mission. The strength of Great Britain, the "Temps" continues, lies in her power to evolve and develop the autonomy of the peoples she governs. It wants the Egyptians not to pose as rebels, but seconds their claim for self-government.

* * *

AN interesting ceremony which has been taking place at Sofia this week has attracted less attention than it deserved. Following on Prince Ferdinand's jubilee and the erection of a memorial to the Tsar Liberator, the presence of the Grand Duke Vladimir has been made the occasion of a significant demonstration. He received a throng of 10,000 Bulgarians of Macedonian origin, who came to him to express their aspiration for "a Great Bulgaria, whose frontiers should be those which Russia traced for it in the Treaty of San Stefano." A similar royal Russo-Bulgarian demonstration took place just before the forward move of the Macedonian organisations at the close of 1902. The sympathetic attitude of the Grand Duke tallies with other information which

comes from St. Petersburg, and suggests that Russian policy is again turning its attention to Macedonia. Though this tendency has its origin in the Court, its line of action is happily marked out for it by a tradition of generosity and chivalry. Meanwhile, the time is at hand when the Austro-Russian scheme for judicial reform in Macedonia must be presented to the Porte. Its details are not yet known, but its main principle—the subordination of the administration of justice to the supervision of the International Financial Commission—is sound, and follows the lines laid down by Lord Lansdowne.

* * *

DURING the past week a fresh illustration of the feeling for unity among the Free Churches has been given by the welding into one of three of the minor Methodist denominations, namely, the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christian, and the United Methodist Free Churches, which will henceforth be known as the United Methodist Church. Just as the splitting of the Church founded by John Wesley into various sections was in every case a protest against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical temper, and a plea for return to the simplicity of the primitive Church, alike in doctrine and in ritual, so the consummation fittingly celebrated in the historic Wesley Chapel on Tuesday was a proof of the triumph of those principles, and of an added catholicity of spirit. The United Methodist Church embraces all that was vital to each denomination, in doctrine and faith, and the only points surrendered are details of government and administration. The right of the people to have a voice in the government of the Church, the principle for which the minor Methodist denominations stood, and to maintain which they broke away from the parent Church, is embodied in the new constitution.

* * *

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, always a suggestive speaker, delivered on Wednesday a striking address as President of the Association of Sanitary Inspectors, on the food question. Sir James made himself the champion of what we may call healthy philistinism. He repudiated vegetarianism, declared himself a firm believer in mutton chops, and ridiculed the tendency of doctors to cry down common foods. "If," he said, we listened to all the twaddle that is talked about food, we should be in the position of the man who was driven by the comments of passers-by to carry his donkey." We believe this advice to be thoroughly sound, and a reaction against the excessive timidity and want of self-reliance which the doctors bring about. It is true to say that within bounds a man is the best judge of what he can eat. But if Sir James was an optimist as to the choice of food, he was a strong pessimist on its corruption. He declared that women and children were in the habit of eating sweets and lozenges which were dosed with chloroform, that butter was badly adulterated, that meat was inadequately inspected, so much so that private slaughter-houses should be abolished, and that many common foods, such as jams, were largely mixed with chemical substances.

* * *

EVERY lover of high-mindedness in public life, and of scholarship and sense of style in critical journalism, will welcome the appointment of Mr. J. L. Hammond, formerly the editor of "The Speaker," to be Secretary and Registrar of the Civil Service Commission. It is one of the misfortunes of English public life that the public service is so much divorced from literature, and that our State publications suffer from the want of charm and feeling for life which appear in French documents of the kind. This persuasive quality has practically disappeared from English official publications since the death of Matthew Arnold. Men of the type of Mr. Hammond are well qualified to revive the literary Blue Book.

Politics and Affairs.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

WE cannot but hope that the directors of the English railway companies will yield a ready assent to Mr. Bell's proposal for a conference between them and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Such a conference, we imagine, would be chiefly concerned with the question of collective bargaining, that is to say, with discussing and explaining the claim of trade-unionist railway servants, in disputes with their employers on their hours, rates, and conditions of labour, to call in the same type of skilled workmen and bargainers as are employed in the cotton trades, the iron trades, the coal trades, and, indeed, in all our staple industries. If the railway directors assent to this request, they do not compromise themselves; they are simply called on to argue the point in a closer and more intelligent manner than they have hitherto employed. On this matter we believe there is one prevailing opinion in the country. If we may judge by the newspapers, the mass even of middle-class observers are puzzled by the attitude of the directors, and do not understand their objection to conceding what is now a well-established, traditional right of English workers. Trade-unionism springs from England; its status was re-affirmed in the Act of last year; its existence and recognition by the State are the basis of much industrial law in our Colonies. Moreover, the public owes much to the railway servants, who are still conveying hundreds of thousands of citizens in a closely-packed country and under great pressure, between their homes and their holiday resorts. On the skill, and nerve, and good temper of these men, the conduct of the business and pleasure of the community largely depends. They suffer heavily in life and in limb for their labours. Last year one shunter in every sixteen was injured, and one goods guard and brakesman in eighteen. "Why," asks the man in the street, "should this class of workers be put under a special disability when they seek to maintain or improve their economic position?" If, therefore, the directors were to refuse to consider not only the men's case for higher wages, shorter hours, easier conditions of toil, not only their plea for a recognition of their Union, but also their request to have these two points argued out round a table, the public would strongly incline to the view that a case so conducted could not be a good one.

Let us see what that case really is. It consists of two pleas, first, that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants only represents a minority of the men, and, secondly, that the railway companies are under so many obligations to the State that they must retain the management of their lines in their own hands, and especially their responsibility for the safety of the public. The first argument would have weight if the demand of the Union were that it should represent the whole body of railway servants, Unionists and non-Unionists alike. But we do not understand that any such demand has been formulated by Mr. Bell. In the excellent charter of representation which Mr. Sydney Buxton granted the Post Office employees, he provided both for unionist and non-unionist deputations, and also for the right of single employees to see him on matters of purely individual interest. No one can say that some such system is inapplicable to railway employees. The Amal-

gamated Society stands for nearly 100,000 railway workers, including a majority of the men in many of the great centres, and the great mass of the engineers and skilled and responsible operatives. Why should not these men be able to choose their spokesmen and advocates from among the general body of railway workers, just as miners and cotton spinners choose theirs? The railway system is practically one industry. Fares and rates are arranged between different companies; the conditions of service are unified and strikingly similar. It is all very well to set up the argument that the servants can see the employers if they please. We know how timid the individual workman is in these cases—how overmatched he feels himself to be by the great force of capital, and how he fears that complaints do not help him in his career. Surely the railway situation points to a concession of the railway workers' most moderate plea that at least Unionists should be represented in disputes by Unionist leaders.

Nor are we impressed by the directors' argument as to their connection with the State, and their responsibility for the safety of the public. We should have been more attracted by it if it had come from a successful railway company like the North Eastern—which has conceded the Union's claim for recognition—rather than from an unsuccessful one, like the South Eastern, which refuses it. When Mr. Cosmo Bonsor can show results like those achieved by Sir George Gibb—when, indeed, he can make the lines he has governed other than a bye-word in the travelling world—he can plead with more effect for the unrestricted rights of the railway director to do what he likes "with his own." In fact, Mr. Bell repudiates the desire to interfere in management, and as far as we can observe, no point in the workers' programme raises any such claim. Moreover, if Mr. Buxton, whose employees are wholly identified with the State, can cede the right of combination and representation, why should the railway companies, whose workers are very partially identified with it, deny it? As for the safety of the public, it depends not on the directors alone, but on loyal co-operation between them and the railway servants. Safety comes far more surely through a competent staff, having defined and comfortable relations with the railway management, than through a repressed and discontented one. In these days of highly concentrated labour the railway servants must at times be an overdriven body of men. The better the trade the greater the pressure. Could there be a stronger case for the devising of sound and modern human relationships between masters and men?

It seems to us that this point is the more valid, when we consider the general position of the English railway companies. They have their efficient side. The great northern lines, and at least two southern ones, are well and powerfully conducted. But on the whole the English railway business is not a success. At the best it is not markedly progressive; at the worst, it stands in the rear of nearly all its foreign competitors. It has been slow in electrification; it is weighed down by over-capitalisation; it is engaged in perpetual quarrels with British traders over railway rates. Its chief Continental service is the worst in Europe, and it is ten years behind the magnificent companion organisation on the other side of the Channel. Railway shares are rushing down, and if the State chose to buy tomorrow on the basis of the market price of railway stocks,

it could do so and make a handsome profit. What is the cause of this inefficiency? Has not the close association between railway management and reactionary politics something to do with it? The railway business is the only great English industrial concern whose control is given out as a kind of prize to distinguished members of the Carlton Club. Look down the list of the railway directors principally concerned in this dispute. It would be difficult to find a set of stiffer Tories than Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, Lord Rathmore, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Allerton, Lord Cawdor, Lord Stalbridge, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley. We put it to railway shareholders that gentlemen holding such opinions are tempted, even unconsciously tempted, to mix politics with business, to look at a problem like that of their relations with trade-unionism with eyes not a little veiled with prejudice. Otherwise, they would surely see that the times have changed, and that to-day the power on which the railway workmen can most surely rely is their power of political action. For the first time a great Parliamentary Labour Party has been created and sustained. There is no prospect that it will disappear; it is far more likely to grow, and become a permanent factor in our politics. Mr. Shackleton, who, like Mr. Bell, is one of the most moderate of Labour leaders, warned the directors that in the struggle for the recognition of trade-unionism, the workers would have behind them the entire army of organised labour. That body is no longer a mere industrial influence, it is a great political force, exerting itself daily on the Government and on the Parliamentary majority. Even if a general strike were badly beaten, this new weapon of the workers would come powerfully into play next Session. Every Railway Bill could be blocked, and the entire normal extension of railway service defeated. These facts, and the growing strength of the case for railway nationalisation, which we see endorsed by so good an observer as Lord Brassey, cannot be ignored by the President of the Board of Trade. His Department has lately examined with much care the condition of the German State railways. We shall be surprised to learn that its report is unfavourable. And if the country is made to feel that it has to deal with boards of directors who cannot make their lines pay, cannot come to terms with traders, and cannot live in peace, and under modern conditions, with their workers, it may turn either to nationalisation or full public control. We hope these points will be seriously considered by the railway companies.

May we also suggest that they should not be forgotten by the men? The case of the railway workers is serious and important. Their demands are eminently fit for discussion and negotiation, a process in which we imagine Mr. Lloyd George would be prompt to play a part. But there is also the case of the trading and travelling public, whose life would be twisted out of joint by a general strike on the railways decided by a vote in a Board room or a trade union balloting. The case of the railway men is in such moderate hands that we are sure that full account will be taken of the desirability of keeping public opinion where it is to-day, on the side of the men. It is easy to imagine it changing sides in the midst of the dire confusion and peril involved in a railway service conducted by half-trained emergency men. Before, therefore, the railway servants throw up their work, we hope that they, as well as the directors, will bethink themselves of the alternative to industrial war which the advent of political democracy has brought with it.

A DEATH-BLOW TO PREFERENCES.

It is, we think, a very happy event that the death-blow to the policy of protection by way of Colonial Preferences should have been dealt in the house of its friends, and that the publication of the Australian Tariff should complete the work which the General Election of 1906 began. It is far better that Protection should be destroyed by an object lesson supplied by Protectionists themselves, than by the merits of the abstract argument for Free Trade. This is precisely what has happened, and what, indeed, was bound to happen. From the first it was clear that the main effect of Mr. Chamberlain's argument would be the impression it created not at home but abroad. Every Protectionist statesman, in every Protectionist country, naturally said to himself—"What a proof of the value of Protection, when the most powerful statesman in the leading Free Trade country is converted to it!" But as the irony of things would have it, Mr. Chamberlain's new doctrine rebounded with special velocity on to the Colonies, where, indeed, the situation was nicely prepared for its reception. The Melbourne correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" admits that the strengthening of the Protectionist Party, and the increase of the Australian Tariff, were directly due to Mr. Chamberlain's campaign for Preferential trade within the Empire. "The leader of the Protectionists in Australia," says this gentleman, "caught at the ball which Mr. Chamberlain threw." In 1904, Mr. Deakin, the statesman in question, could barely hold his own. In 1907, thanks to the Birmingham policy, he was able to lay down a thirty per cent. tariff instead of struggling for one of fifteen per cent. The manœuvring for this end was, says the "Daily Telegraph," accomplished at the Imperial Conference. Mr. Deakin "established himself in Australia by his campaign in London." In other words, while the Australian Premier was supposed by men who did not know the conditions of Australian politics to be labouring faithfully in the cause of Imperial Trade, he was merely building up, by the force of the Chamberlain propaganda, the familiar Colonial case for protecting the growth of Colonial industries against all foreign competition. Given this cardinal point, we can all see how the machinery of Preferences works. If there is a fully-established local manufacturing industry, no outside goods, British, Imperial, or foreign, are allowed to compete with it. Where there is a promise of such an industry and a political ring powerful enough to secure State aid for it, the same rigid exclusion applies. The Tariff wall is built high enough to keep out all external competition, and the Preference to the Mother land is a sham, because its lowest point is still high enough to secure the home monopoly. Where there must be imports because the local manufacturing trade is not ready, or does not exist, the Mother Country may have her Preference. How this strategy works out in the new Tariff, is clearly shown by the Sydney correspondent of the "Times":—

"Under some heads the preference is tangible, but they are all items which the Australian manufacturer cannot touch, such as cotton piece goods, silks, and printing paper. On others the duty on British goods practically kills the trade, and the excess against the foreigner means next to nothing. The 40 per cent., for instance, on apparel, which means more, including freight and packages, is prohibitive. The cost, say, of piece goods being deducted at lower rates, it gives

protection to nearly double the rate of duty on the cost of making up the materials, and importers of made-up goods cannot stand against such protection. Our blanket mills were already full of orders under the 15 per cent. tariff, and the double duty will also be prohibitive. Much the same may be said of a multitude of items, big and little; and, taking the tariff as a whole, it is designed to check imports of most finished goods, and the preference to the mother country is by no means a sufficient off-set against this general effect."

We may, indeed, drop a modest tear of sympathy with the Compatriots Club, the Tariff Reform League, and the Editor of the "National Review," on the unkind stroke dealt them by their one and only statesman, the petted and *fêted* guest of a score of Protectionist banquets.

Meanwhile Free Traders will naturally ask the country to consider the reckless inconsequence of the men who have brought about this serious set-back to the nation's trade. It is surely the business of the statesman to know the world in which he lives, and to appreciate the forces which move it. If there is one characteristic more than another which distinguishes our governing Colonies, it is their feeling of self-dependence, their national pride. They are undoubtedly fond of the Mother Country, but we are not so sure that they respect her, or believe in her. She is too conservative for them, her workmen are too dependent, her line of poverty cuts too deep into the mass of the community. Even when the Colonies do not fear the actual importation of cheap British labour, they object to the entry of cheap British goods, and they more and more regard themselves as independent political and industrial communities. Mr. Chamberlain might have learned that lesson from his experience of the drafting and passing of the Act which constituted the Australian Commonwealth, when the old judicial links between the Mother Country and the new community were all but severed. He might have learned it again when Canada laughed at his proposal that she should stop her "new industries" to suit our manufacturers. Mr. Deakin once said to the writer of this article, in answer to a question as to whether Imperial life and politics at the centre did not attract him more powerfully than the Colonial environment, "I am not an English, I am an Australian, statesman." That feeling is written not only in every line of the new Australian Tariff, but in every significant political act of Canadian as well as Australian statesmanship during the last twenty years. Such a tendency does not in any way imply the loss of the Imperial connection. The Colonies have the instinctive selfishness of youth, but they are shrewd, and not ungrateful, and they know what it is in these days of great armies and federated empires, and with their own pressing financial needs, to have behind them the two solid assets of the British Fleet and British credit. But a great mistake was made—and it was characteristic of Mr. Chamberlain's impetuosity of temperament to make it—when we sought to draw them out of Protection by the absurd device of proposing to become Protectionists ourselves.

THE ROMAN CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

THE uncompromising note of the Papal Encyclical on the "Modernist" movement in the Roman Catholic Church comes with no surprise to those who have

been familiar with the ruling spirit which sits at the Vatican. This pronouncement is but an item in the general campaign against the infection of modern thought within the Church's borders. When Pius IX. flung down his challenge to the civilisation of the nineteenth century, he was judging and condemning a world drifting away from Catholicism, and for the most part profoundly estranged from it. Half a century of change has seen something of a transformation, or at least of a resumption of the work of men like Lamennais and Rosmini. There has developed a new Apologetic, a new Polemic. The "Modernists" have learnt the meaning of philosophy, and the advance of knowledge since the Middle Ages. They have recognised the truth of science, natural and critical. They have recognised, in a word, that the world has moved. It has been an international awakening. Germany, England, Italy, America, and France (especially France), have all contributed their share to it. It has developed a new interest amongst those leaders of thought and men of reverent and earnest minds who are occupied with the ultimate problems of existence. Instead of a series of affirmations "which can be held by no sane men," they have tried to associate Catholicism and its appeal to the satisfaction of human needs with a defensible philosophical and critical position. These men were not enemies of the Roman Church. They were passionately devoted to her interests. They saw the gradual drifting of whole populations away from her influence and control: the realisation of Taine's prophecy that "by an insensible and slow backward movement, the great rural mass, like the great urban mass, is gradually going back to Paganism." They recognised as two elements, which had come to stay, Science and Democracy: that to war upon them was useless and vain, to meet them grudgingly and distrustfully was to ensure disaster. They desired to incorporate in the body of the Church all that was good in these great manifestations of human aspiration. They would urge that the Church should cut itself free from the Conservative Alliance to which it has been so long committed, and as Christian Democracy or Christian Socialism, declare itself on the side of the people.

All this has been anathema at the Vatican. Since the advent of Pius X. the authorities there have looked with a deepening distrust upon the activities of the new movement. They have condemned Murri and the Christian Democrats of Italy. They have made sweeping onslaughts upon individual representatives of "Modernism"—Loisy, Laberthonnière, von Hügel, Tyrrell. To-day they declare that the pestilence must be rooted out of the Church and altogether destroyed. It is a declaration of war, not (as in the former case) against those who hate Catholicism, but against those who are at least devoted to its spirit. To all these varied efforts at compromises, agreements, and explications, the Pope opposes an immovable *non possumus*. "Il ne veut point de ces arrangements ingénieux," says the "Temps" of last Tuesday, "où disparaissent la divinité de l'Eglise et de la religion elle-même. A l'évolution qui est humaine, il oppose la révélation qui est divine."

Two aspects of "Modernism" form to-day the special object of censure. The one is the new philosophy which endeavours to reconcile various forms of contemporary idealism with the historic faith. Pius X., in his refusal to accept such teaching, can assert, and justifi-

fably, that he is here only following in the steps of his predecessor. Leo XIII. had determined to extinguish all but the scholastic philosophy from the Catholic teaching. The "development" permissible in thought had terminated (for him) with Aquinas and the *Summa*. Everything since Descartes represented merely variable forms of human error. And the other enemy is the criticism which examines the Jewish Scriptures and professes, by the light of human intelligence, to sift in them the false from the true. The Encyclical utterly condemns that method of dealing with them—so common in the new apologetic—which finds the Sacred Books primarily concerned, not either with history or with science, but with religion and morality. It falls back on the affirmation, as bald and defiant as that of any old-fashioned Bible worshipper—that the Sacred Books "written under the influence of the Holy Spirit, have God for author": that (in fact) every word of them is verbally inspired, every word, from Genesis to Revelations, a record of actual fact. The Encyclical concludes with the recommendations for the extirpation of "Modernism" from the twentieth century Church. It includes all those methods which are so repugnant to the free mind: methods which have invariably failed since thought first began. "Modernism" is to be proscribed in the seminaries and the Catholic Universities. Congresses and assemblies where the "Modernists" propagate their doctrines are to be suppressed. Books and periodicals which are tainted with the accursed thing are to be forbidden to the clergy and devout laymen. It is a call to a crusade for the extirpation of a heresy: adapted only to the spirit of the twentieth century, instead of the more forceful methods of six hundred years ago.

What will be the effect of it all? Probably not anything very noticeable. The new spirit in the Church has endured many similar attempts at suppression from the Reaction. It may revolt and go out into the world, or it may submit, hoping that the tyranny will one day be overpast. Its chief regret will be the effect on the non-Catholic world. The Church, like the people of the East, seemed to be arming itself with the modern weapons. The Pope has recalled it to its bows and arrows, and definitely forbidden the use of firearms. So long as such a prohibition is effective, it will be possible for the world of modern thought to treat Catholicism as the European Powers treat China, rather than as the European Powers treat Japan. Pius X. and his advisers seem to have deliberately thrown away the advantage given them by the "Modernists'" belief that their Church is continually and freshly inspired, bringing from its own resources new developments of old doctrines. They have fallen back on a Bibliolatry as stubborn as that which believes that the sun stood still at Joshua's command, or that Jonah abode for many days in the stomach of a whale. "The Syllabus has invaded Europe," declared the Archbishop of Paris at the Vatican Council. "What evil has it remedied?" "The Church is withdrawing from everything. Almost all those who preside, in Europe, over human destinies send us away or avoid us." Has the progress of forty years weakened this affirmation? In face of such facts, the Vatican engineers its campaign against the whole force of progressive Catholicism. The protest of Newman, when driven from the Anglican Church, might be the protest of "Modernism" to-day. "Thine own offspring, who love thee, and would fain toil for thee,

thou dost gaze upon with fear, as though a portent, or dost loathe as an offence." "Thou makest them to stand all the day idle, as the very condition of serving thee: or thou bidst them begone, where they will be no more welcome . . . and what will ye do in the end thereof?" The last resource of the "Modernists" may be to turn from the Church, which turns from the world—to the world which is itself becoming a kind of Church.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

ACCORDING to the news which reaches us from Paris, the President of the Republic has done a very unpopular thing in commuting the sentence of death on the murderer Soleilland to penal servitude for life. A short time ago this man was convicted of the murder of a little girl of thirteen years of age in circumstances of peculiar horror and atrocity. It was one of those murders which lacerate and revolt the feelings by its combination of callousness and barbarity, and the Parisian population as a whole considered that the only possible punishment for the perpetrator of such a crime was to despatch him to the guillotine. So intense was the feeling against Soleilland among the working population that a group of mothers in one of the working-class quarters summoned a public meeting before the Church of St. Ambroise, where the funeral service for the murdered little girl took place. Crowds of people came together, and it was only the elaborate precautions taken by the authorities for the maintenance of order which kept the manifestation within bounds. The victim of Soleilland's barbarities was the child of working-class parents, but the interest in this case extended far beyond the social circle to which the girl belonged. It has been the subject of serious consideration by journals like the "Temps" and the "Débats," and numerous memorials have recently been sent up to the authorities by French juries petitioning the Government not to allow the law which sanctions capital punishment to fall into abeyance. In France all cases involving the penalty of death are dealt with by what is called a "Commission of Pardons." This Commission makes a confidential report upon the crime and the criminal for the guidance of the President of the Republic, and the President's action is to some extent determined by the contents of this report. After receiving it, M. Fallières went right in the teeth of popular opinion and commuted Soleilland's sentence to penal servitude for life.

What induced the President to take a step which he knew must endanger his popularity? A less scrupulous ruler, whatever the merits of the case, would have allowed the law to take its course as soon as he found out the dominant trend of public opinion. And whatever our individual views may be as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the action of M. Fallières, it must be admitted that he has shown himself a man of character and conscience, determined to exercise his responsibility in the direction of what he believes to be right, no matter what effect it may have on his popularity. A man of this type is of incalculable value at the head of a democratic State, and one of the most hopeful signs of the democratic movement in the modern world is that it so often succeeds in placing men of these sterling qualities in control of national affairs. It is, of course, well known that M. Fallières objects in principle to the supreme penalty of capital punishment. But it is doubtful whether he would have allowed his theoretical objections to the guillotine to determine his decision to relieve Soleilland. As a constitutional magistrate he had to consider the law of the land as well as his own personal opinions. In this case, the law of the land was backed by the overwhelming voice of public opinion, and this

impressive fact made it doubly obligatory upon him to consider it. We may be sure that in exercising the prerogative of mercy he did not override both the law and public opinion without some imperative cause. It is highly probable that that cause was the confidential report sent to him by the Commission of Pardons with regard to the mental condition of the condemned man.

The decision of the French President is the sort of conclusion at which we should expect a conscientious Home Secretary to arrive if he were confronted with a similar case. But it raises a very acute question as to the relation between the law and public opinion. It has always to be borne in mind that the ultimate sanction of law is public opinion. It is public opinion which consecrates it and commends it to the mind and conscience of the ordinary citizen. Laws may be admirable in themselves. They may be framed on the most lofty principles of abstract justice. But if they do not have the force of public opinion behind them they remain a dead letter. If laws are too much in advance of public opinion, however good they may be in themselves, they have no practical vitality. If, on the other hand, they lag too much behind public opinion they become equally valueless. This is more particularly the case with the criminal law. In all matters relating to the punishment of crime, public opinion is particularly sensitive. Punishment is a thing which all men understand; injuries to person and property are things which all men can grasp; and public opinion is in our civilisation at such a stage that it considers there should be some relation between the seriousness of the punishment and the gravity of the offence. It is the offence the public look to, and if the offence is serious, the punishment must, according to the ordinary code of ethics, be equally severe. This is the attitude of mind of the Parisian public in the case of Soleiland. The commutation of his sentence has offended their sense of justice, which is partly made up of the desire for vengeance, and we are threatened, if similar cases occur again, with the supersession of national law by lynch law.

As long as the public are in the frame of mind represented by the Parisian populace, it would be useless to secure the passage of a law abolishing the penalty of death. Whenever any murder of a peculiarly atrocious kind occurred, the law forbidding capital punishment would be repealed in twenty-four hours. The task before abolitionists at the present moment is the education of public opinion. They must teach the public to look behind the crimes of men like Soleiland at the criminal himself. It is probable that the prospect of the scaffold fascinates rather than terrifies a miscreant of his abnormal type. It offers him what such men dearly love, the prospect of a dramatic exit from the world. Criminals of this type had far rather die in the momentary glare of public notoriety than be consigned to the mean oblivion of penal servitude for life. We shall never know the criminal mind if we persist in measuring it by the standard of our own. When the public learn to look at the criminal himself they will see that they are not confronted with a normal man who has violated the law, but with a degenerate social type. As long as this degenerate type exists and multiplies, we shall from time to time be horrified by atrocious crimes, no matter how severe we make our punishments. Additional severity in punishment, however much we may be tempted to fly to it when faced with fearful crimes, is not a remedy. The experience of our criminal legislation at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth is a permanent proof that severity alone does not diminish crime. Crime is only one branch of the malignant tree of individual and social misery. Pauperism, insanity, prostitution, drunkenness, are other branches: and the fundamental fact, which we must

always fall back upon in dealing with these tremendous evils, is the necessity for so improving the material and moral conditions of our population as to evolve a higher type of man.

TYRANTS OF THE ROAD.

A MOTORIST has at length been sent to prison for manslaughter, and the "Times" has opened its columns to a correspondence on the regulation of motor traffic. The indignation of the people who have in large measure been robbed of the right to the public roads has long been gathering strength, but hitherto it has been singularly lacking in vocal utterance. There could, indeed, be no more striking illustration of the inertness, almost the helplessness, of modern democracy than the way in which forty millions of Englishmen, not regarding themselves as fools, have sat down under the revolution which, over large parts of the kingdom, has virtually placed the highways, and houses and lands adjoining them, at the disposal of a few thousand rich men, who choose to take their pleasure in the form of rapid motion. Main roads have been almost abandoned by cyclists and pedestrians. Houses abutting on them are everywhere to let. People simply cannot live in the clouds of dust. The burden of village life is doubled and trebled by the danger to the children, whose parents no longer dare let them run freely in the roads. Every day during the season the newspapers report accidents, very frequently fatal accidents, and they differ from the other accidents of the holiday time in one very important aspect. A certain proportion of bathers, of mountaineers, of football players are killed or injured every year. But they are only killed or injured by indulging voluntarily in pastimes which a certain small risk is known to attend. In the case of motoring, the majority of the accidents befall the non-motorist, and as long as necessity compels people to use the public roads, so long it exposes them to the danger incident to the latest amusement of the fashionable.

For it is mainly the passion for speed in the service of pleasure that does the mischief. There is no intrinsic reason why a mechanically driven vehicle on the roads should be more dangerous than a horse-drawn vehicle. Indeed, if motorists are to be believed, it ought to be by far the safer of the two. It is the pace at which the motor is driven, the disregard of the old courtesy of the road, the tacit, sometimes the avowed, claim to a prior right over all slower vehicles, that does the mischief, that causes the loss of life, and destroys the amenity of the highway. And the mischief done is often done wantonly, and in the insolence of security. The motorist has captured society, the Press, and the magistrates. Ridiculous fines are, indeed, imposed now and again on habitual law-breakers, but in the serious cases the driver is almost invariably held blameless. The Press is muzzled by fear for its motor advertisements. The House of Commons, still mainly representing wealth, is full of motorists. The driver who kills a child comes before a bench of magistrates, some of whom may narrowly have missed doing the same thing in the last month or two—owing, as each is convinced, in every case to the child's stupidity. Finally, the local authorities, who know the awkward corners and the dangerous roads, are prevented from taking action by the absurdity of a law which puts them in the hands of the most hide-bound and inefficient of the Government Departments. It is humiliating to the Englishman who has seen a tiny French village with its curt notice of "automobiles au pas," to read the patriotic pleadings in large letters outside considerable English towns, in which motorists are "requested" to drive slowly through the crowded streets. What a satire on our pride in our self-government that the greatest cities should have no right in this one instance, in which the pleasure of the wealthy is concerned, to make their own rules for the traffic in the

streets which they have to maintain, and in which the daily life of their citizens is spent!

To all these criticisms many people reply with a shrug that the motor "has come to stay." This is of a piece with the pseudo-scientific fatalism of the day, and the general belief—defying 150 years of bitter experience to the contrary—that all mechanical invention contributes to human progress, must be reckoned among the substantive causes that have made the motor tyranny possible. But no one denies that the motor, like other machines, may be very useful when the machine is made to serve man, and not man the machine. The problem is how to prevent this formidable new tool of wealth from being used as a weapon against the liberty of movement—for that is what it is coming to—of the mass of the people. Everyone, after all, admits that the motor must be regulated. The question is, how to regulate it so as to make it cease to be a danger to life and limb, a standing annoyance in daily life, and a destroyer of property. Those who are fond of announcing that it has come to stay, are equally prone to remind us of the opposition to railways. But they in turn forget that railways were converted from the most dangerous to the safest of all modes of travelling by a long series of regulations, by State insistence on innumerable precautions, and by official enquiries into the causes of all serious accidents. Motoring, if it is indeed to be permanent, must be prepared to undergo a similar ordeal. By one means or another we must have our roads freed from perpetual danger and nuisance.

How is this to be done? The existing law has hopelessly broken down. The motorist himself has our sympathy in his derision of the police traps. The problem is not to catch a few men running at forty or fifty miles an hour on open roads, but to prevent furious driving generally. The present speed limit is worse than useless, since it has given rise to an impression that a motorist cannot be convicted of furious driving unless he is going at twenty miles an hour. The truth is that there are roads—straight roads across open moorland, for example—where much higher speeds are unobjectionable, while on most of the English roads with their hedges, their windings, and cottages scattered along them, much lower speeds are often highly dangerous. It seems almost incredible that people should be allowed to drive at nineteen miles an hour through a crowded and narrow suburban road, and that motors going at that speed should be a daily spectacle, that there should be no lowering of the speed limit after dusk, and no attempt to prevent the cutting of corners.

The enforcement of the speed limit might be made more effectual on some such lines as those suggested by Mr. Frederic Harrison in his vigorous letter in the "Times." A point to point record of the time of passing of the motor would, at any rate, operate more uniformly than the police trap, and the toll which Mr. Harrison suggests should be made heavy enough to pay not only for the expense of the toll house, but the whole extra burden imposed on the taxpayer by the motorist. But the mischief is not to be dealt with by any simple new rule as to speed alone. The local authorities must regain their freedom, and, above all, it must be recognised that, as with the early factory laws, so in the case of motoring, good laws will be useless as long as they are left to the administration of the class against whom they are directed. New administrative machinery a new inspectorate or a new police, possibly, if the magistrates persistently fail in their duty, a new branch of the judicature, may have to be set up. But the first step is to give full opportunity for the public expression of the feeling which in private we all of us encounter. The politician who will tackle the question boldly and put forward well considered remedies for a grievance which grows with every summer, need have no fear as to the response.

Life and Letters.

THE HEART OF ENGLAND.

If you would know September, go to the country where last month's rain is still uncertain whether it will flow into the fatted Thames and the ocean that is made in Germany, or into the faery stream of Severn and the depths of the Atlantic. The grandfather of the oldest villager could remember most of the country as forest land unenclosed. There is no heather, but many of the fields are still full of furze, and the isolated little hills that mark its surface are often covered with ancient trees. As you pass into it from the north or east—say, from Northampton or the meadows above Oxford—from hour to hour you become conscious of a change, a whisper of promise, a touch of distant enchantment, as when a child in a train first catches the smell of the sea. But perhaps one must have been born in the dulness of Leicestershire or Essex really to know what joy lies in the first sign of a rock projecting from the earth, or a frond of fern that is not bracken. To one so born, no hurried rush into the central Alps can give as deep a delight as those faint evidences that he is going westward, and the mountains cannot be so very far away.

So that ancient forest country lies, the water trickling down its gentle valleys, usually to the Thames, but sometimes with a chance of escape to the Severn. It is a Midland country, and there is nothing in the least melodramatic about it. The regretful admission of a recent patriotic poet of Kent would be equally true of its acclivities:—

"You are not great, O hills of Kent,
That is to say, in height."

The trees are not of wild and storm-driven kinds, but solemn hedgerow elms and rounded oaks, all growing their very best and fullest. The sheep are no fugitive creatures, alert as conies among the rocks, but solid, large-limbed animals, deep in wool and habituated to man. The rocky skeleton of the land is mostly covered with layers of soil and grass. Even at Swalcliffe, there is no cliff at all, but only a green cleft between rounded banks as green. Yet to the man who can hear the calling of the wilderness a hundred miles away, there lurks beneath it all that sense of magic, of inexplicable possibilities, and sudden transformation. More placid-seeming streams could not flow than Churn and Coln and Swale, but look into them, and you will see a swirling current, clear and deep almost as a mountain stream. Surely there is a wildness about the hedges, and the faces of the velvety sheep show a trace of black.

Day after day the sun now rises there red in mist. A heavy dew lies on all the grass and trees and brambles; the surface of the road is damp and brown till you turn it up and find the powdery, white dust below. When the sun mounts higher, the distance still remains dim with haze, but the moisture dries, and the whole land lays itself out to bask in warmth. The late harvest is hardly yet gathered; the cornshocks stand in the field, and the stubble still is white, ringed round with poppies. Fruit hangs ripening in rather neglected orchards, but it is too early yet for the sound of its falling to the ground. Against every cottage gable or long front wall the apricots and pears and yellow plums are sucking in the sun, clustered thickly together. For the villages have been built long ago of warm, deep-orange stone dug from the little hills and quiet slopes that shelter them. They have stood for centuries almost unchanged around their brown churches, proud of their towers, their spires, and the marble tombs of the gentry. The very names tell of ancient life before the country was quite tamed down. Stow-on-the-Wold, Moreton-in-Marsh, Bourton-on-the-Water, Fenny Compton, and Bampton-in-the-Bush—what pictures of wintry isolation and lonely streams lie in the very sound of the words! In Sheepscombe and Wincot (where Marion Hacket kept an alehouse once), we hear again the calling of flocks driven to new pastures. In Chipping Norton, Chipping Warden, Chipping Campden, we hear again the chaffer of human voices over lucrative exchanges of wool and turnips in cheapingsteads such as William Morris used to dream about from Hammersmith and the smoky town.

A heavy, unemotional people we imagine those people

to have been, slow of speech and movement as their children are still. Typically English, one would call them, and with no intent to flatter, now that poor Old-English Freeman is dead, and all our fancy dwells on Frank and Celt. But their country hangs on the borderland between the commonplace and the wild, and into their solid flesh the seething leaven of something strange and uncertain has passed. Among a patch of rocks are heard "the Whispering Knights"; a rudely carved stone is still "The Bloody Warriors"; in the forest of Arden it was not surprising to meet a lion, even before menageries were known; and for the very romance of their sound, the names of Traitor's Ford and Battle Bridge have for centuries survived all memory of the bloody deeds that gave them. How did the Upper and Lower Slaughters win their fame, and what gave distinction to Stoke Lark and Compton Scorpion, that the two neighbouring manors should bear such opposite titles? On the brow of Edgehill stands a farmhouse inn, like the "Point de Jour" on the upland of Gravelotte, and there must be some queer sense of beauty in the people who persist in calling it Sun Rising instead of Rising Sun.

Even among the gentlefolk of the land there has been found the same twist or tang of something unexpected and incalculable, something just different from the solid, stolid sense that illumines the House of Lords and once was England's pride. Their homes stand firmly here and there upon the country, with a look of immemorial possession. Probably they are the most beautiful houses ever grown on English soil. But Wroxton, Stanway, Broughton, Charlecote, Compton Wynyates—they seem to have sprung as naturally out of English life as hunting or cricket. We should expect the people who have dwelt in them to personify all the English qualities—the distrust of enthusiasm, the terror of theory, the satisfaction in detail, the worship of the high hat. So they have done, and so, no doubt, they do still. But now and again, like the rock that underlies the fat turf of their grounds, that touch of wildness has just cropped out, and they have dreamed dreams, joined rebels, studied books, claimed brotherhood with the poor, and flung their lives away for causes not their own. It was at Fiennes's house of Broughton that Pym, Hampden, Vane, and other leaders of the early rebellion gathered to discuss the hopes of freedom, with less conquering resolution certainly, but also less acrid righteousness than afterwards came from the flat lands further east. It was at Great Tew that Falkland held a little court of scholars, drawn there by affection for a man of "such vast knowledge that he was not ignorant in anything, yet such an excessive humility as if he had known nothing." It was from there that he continued to ingeminate peace, and in clean shirt started to his death, as it were by suicide, in the fight of Newbury. And was it not the living owner of Compton Wynyates who defined "three rooms and a cat" as the minimum claim of the London working-man?

Under the September sun, the land lies brooding now in a silence that can be heard. The central ocean is not so silent as is the street of Epwell, bright with stocks and asters. In these villages the generations of man have been quietly nurtured by the earth herself. Here the children have come to the birth unhurried and untormented by a mother's work in mills. Here they have drunk from deep breasts, and grown up day by day in the face of sun and wind. It is from a stock like this that we may expect an outburst of radiance if for a moment that incalculable, inexplicable fire in their blood is kindled. The leaven seethes, the promise of the wilderness is fulfilled, the sudden miracle is accomplished. Ah, but it is not a matter of hope and conjecture now; for set in this land is the very shrine of genius. Here the great miracle of England's story has already been performed. Here the dubious English nature, which it is the fashion to despise, was once transfigured into glory, and the signpost points along the dusty road to Stratford.

THE NEW TESTAMENT AS POPULAR LITERATURE.

SINCE the discovery of the art of writing, every great movement which has stirred the ideals and emotions of men has created a literature of its own, and the Christian

religion, when it made its appearance as a new and revolutionary ferment in the ancient world at once proceeded to evolve a type of literature peculiar to itself. The collection of documents of varied and diverse character—letters, visions, gospels, tractates—united by the ancient Christian community into one volume, which we call the New Testament, are a selection of the literary products of Christianity when it first began its career in the world. These ancient documents have acquired such a sacred character that they are looked upon by many as if they were the Christian faith itself. They are not the Christian faith; they are merely the literary memorials of what that faith was in the early years of its existence. It is also to be remembered that they are not the only literary monuments of the ideas, expectations, and beliefs of ancient Christendom. In addition to the material of which the New Testament is composed, primitive Christianity produced a vast amount of literature of a similar kind. Much of it has been lost; some of it, which was once quite popular, was afterwards banished as heretical, and the surviving fragments of primitive Christian literature which have come down to us outside the New Testament collection have hitherto been regarded as of inferior moment, inasmuch as they failed to secure the supreme canonical impress of the ancient Church. About the middle of the second century, the Christian communities scattered throughout the Roman empire were convulsed by dissensions about the fundamental ideas of their faith. At this period there was no authoritative New Testament; the contending factions appealed, in confirmation of their contentions, to the considerable mass of literary documents thrown up by the new movement. In order to put an end to these controversies, the Church made a selection, which it declared to be canonical or authoritative, from this mass of literary material; this selection is the New Testament very much as we have it now.

Till the middle of the second century, the only sacred volume which the Church possessed was the Old Testament, an inheritance from Judaism. But at that time the exigencies of the faith demanded that the seal of sanctity should be set upon what were believed to be the literary products of the first generation of believers. The collection of writings which constitute the New Testament were put together as possessing this character. They became the supreme standards of authority among the Christian communities, and they took their place alongside the Old Testament as a second sacred volume. As soon as the documents composing the New Testament were canonised and erected into a standard of orthodoxy, they lost their original character as a unique form of literature, and were transformed into a dogmatic code. Henceforth the books of the New Testament were appealed to by ecclesiastical disputants as if they were a code of laws. Literary productions were treated as if they were legal documents; the same canons of interpretation were applied to them as if they were Acts of Parliament. Every book in the collection was of equal value; every sentence was of equal import; every word had exactly the same weight. This attitude of regarding the New Testament as if it were a law-book reached its height in the seventeenth century; it still survives in popular Christianity; but it had its origin in the second century, when the writings of the New Testament, which are essentially a sacred literature, came to be considered as a dogmatic code. What should we say if the poetry of Browning or Tennyson were interpreted from the standpoint of an Act of Parliament? Yet it is from this standpoint that the inestimable literary treasures of the New Testament are handled by the traditional ecclesiastical dogmatist. The poetry, the pathos, the imagery, the imaginative appeal, the divine simplicity of the New Testament writers—the very things which constitute the soul of the book—are meaningless to the man who has reduced it to the level of a dogmatic code, an armoury filled with unlimited texts for the comfort of himself and the confusion of his enemies.

One of the most conspicuous achievements of the scholarship of the last century was to snatch the New Testament out of the hands of scholastic dogmatists, and to liberate the primitive Christian authors whose works are preserved in it from the suffocating incubus imposed upon them by centuries of ecclesiastical tradition. It has

now been made plain to us that the authors of the New Testament never knew or contemplated that the products of their pen would be collected together at a later age and become a sacred book. It is now certain that what they wrote was never intended by them to have the binding force of a legal enactment, to be appealed to and interpreted as if it were a law emanating from a legislative assembly. It is now clear that what they wrote, if it is to be properly understood, must be interpreted by the standards of literature, and not of law. In the New Testament we are handling a literature, and not a set of rules. In this, as in every other literature, each writer exhibits his own characteristics, his individual mental attitude, his particular point of view, his special methods of expression; and the unity which the New Testament possesses does not lie in the harmony of its writers with one another, for they are not harmonious; its unity is confined to the fact that they are all dealing with the same theme.

In a most interesting series of lectures, which have just been translated into English ("New Light on the New Testament," T. & T. Clark), Dr. Deissmann, of Heidelberg, shows very clearly from the records of the Græco-Roman period that all the literature of the New Testament, with the exception of the anonymous Epistle to the Hebrews, is popular in form. It was not addressed to the learned, but to the common people. The discoveries which have been made in recent times of ancient private letters and other documents of a similar character written on stone, papyrus, and clay, are a revelation to us of the real original character of the New Testament writings. These writings were not finished literary productions intended for the cultured classes of antiquity. When we compare the style in which they are written with the non-literary documents which have been unearthed in Egypt and elsewhere, we find that the New Testament authors were not writing in the literary, but in the simple, popular language of the times. The diction is popular; the turns of thought are popular; the letters are not formal epistles written for the world at large, they are the unpremeditated, confidential outpourings of the writers of them to a company of intimate friends. It is not to the literary Greek of the times that we must look for a parallel to the language of the New Testament; it is to the familiar, conversational, spontaneous speech of the masses. Until the recent era of archaeological discoveries the familiar unliterary speech of antiquity was all but lost to us, and it is the rediscovery of it among the rubbish-heaps of Egypt which has taught us the true character of the language of primitive Christian antiquity. These rubbish-heaps have, after two thousand years, revealed to us one of the secrets of the imperishable popularity of the New Testament. It was written, we now see, in popular, unconventional language; it was addressed, not to the literary and artistic instincts of the cultivated, but to the heart and imagination of the unlettered multitude. And when we pass through the country in a summer evening, and see some old dame at her cottage window solacing her soul with the parables or the beatitudes, we have a picture in the present of the type of people to whom the most ancient documents of Christendom were originally addressed.

SIGNALLING AT SAGRES.

We were sliding past Sagres over a grey, unquiet sea. I had gone up on the fore-castle—at least, in an Elizabethan or other old-world ship the place where I stood would have been the fore-castle—and was looking out to a vast, lonely horizon. Sagres, the Sacred Cape of the Romans, is a twin promontory to Cape St. Vincent, jutting out before the Portuguese coast makes a wide inward curve. I suppose all right-minded people of English blood think of Nelson when they pass Cape St. Vincent; but then I never claimed to be right-minded. I did not even think of Drake "singing King Philip's beard" at Lagos in the curve of the bay. There lay Sagres, a rampart of bronze-hued rock thrust out across a steel-bright sea. The waves fretted white and sinister at the base of its sheer cliffs, to which scant herbage clung shiveringly; the wind caught up the whole sense

of the desolate ocean and beat with it upon the sullen headland. Portugal, with her palms and pines, her corn and vine and myrtle, lay behind that jutting escarpment of rock, but no touch of her lavish beauty softened the grim rampart of Sagres that day. Neither did the sea show the promise and companionship of a single keel. Menacing, lonely, illimitable, it swept away to the dark horizon line.

On St. Vincent a lighthouse rears itself visibly, but the light kindled on Sagres five centuries ago can be seen by no bodily eyes, however much they strain from a passing ship. Yet to some of us that light gleams still, unquenchable. For on that desolate headland Dom Henrique of Portugal once held his austere, monastic court, and dreamed those mighty dreams which were to be waking realities of the ages which followed him. There stood the observatory whence he studied the stars, and where he pored over the maps of his time—fantastic maps where the outlines of the known world merged into regions of magic terror, lands where dwelt salamanders and dragons, seas where brooded a mysterious curse, blasting into negro blackness any man who dared sail their waters. Into such an ocean of vague horror it was that "Henry the Navigator" launched his frail ships—half-decked boats, at first, holding some thirty men—against such hostility of fancied demon malice no less than actual elemental danger that he armed and sent forth his valiant captains. What a spot it was for that laborious dedicated life, for the forty years of unswerving purpose! Slowly all that while, in spite of frustration, disaster, in spite of a nation which disbelieved, and of the seas which fought for their secrets, the work went on. Still Portugal's adventurers pushed along the African coast, inspired by the will and vision of "our Lord Dom Henrique"; he meantime in an age of personal prowess—the age of the Fifth Henry at Agincourt—curbing his passions—that soldier blood which had leaped so high in the taking of Ceuta—contenting himself with being the brain of the great enterprise, patient among his stars and charts.

Does the rock rampart remember where men have forgotten? Remember how the wind-buffed ships crept back—some of them—to the harbour which launched them? Strange guerdon they brought from their voyaging—a handful of "St. Mary's Roses," plucked on the unknown land when Cape Bojador was rounded at last, and no curse had fallen from heaven; later, spices, ivory, dusky captives to be rescued for the Cross; above all, knowledge for which the soul of the navigator yearned, and greatness for his nation, a new island or headland for his maps, a new island or headland for the dominion of Portugal.

It has all passed from Portugal now, or well nigh all, the territory won by those great Portuguese discoverers who followed in the path of Dom Henrique. For a century the mighty names flashed out and starred the map of the world, till Henry's dream of a sea route to India was fulfilled by Vasco da Gama. The splendid story still makes the pages of the old chronicles rich as those verses of Camoens which breathe of sea-winds and Eastern spice.

The modern world reckes little of all that, and yet, careless and unconscious, still moves along the lines traced for it by Portugal's seer and student, who first broke the spell of the unknown and turned the Crusading ardours of the Old World to the discovering passion of the New. From his tower on Sagres, his harbour at Lagos, came the inspiration which guided Columbus, and after him the venturers of Elizabeth.

So I watched Sagres, whence tower and palace have gone, and wondered whether the gratitude of mankind might not have set on that sheer edge of rock a colossal bronze figure of the navigator looking seaward, as when he sent his soul out with his ships. Instead, I saw a low white building with a gigantic pole; and while I looked at it a flicker of colours ran up the staff, and our ship flashed out its signal-flags in reply. It was a station for the Marconi wireless telegraphy, and the message had just passed from ship to shore. I was suddenly, irrationally content; better than any personal monument, to that spirit insatiate of new knowledge, was the mute witness of man's conquest over new realms of nature and of science.

Unwittingly in those quick glancing flags, the latest triumph of the modern mind had saluted a maker of the modern world.

D. G. McC.

THE PARTING.

DAWN, as it struggled into the cavernous station, succeeded only in huddling the shadows more closely together and accentuating the loneliness of the slack hour. It seemed, somehow, mean and shabby. The great black arch, dimly outlined, framed neither the pale bloom of an unclouded sky, nor the thickness of a rainy morning; the day was hesitating, neutral, glum. Even the few sounds that echoed through the gloom were harsh and depressing—the hollow rolling of milk cans, the penetrating whistle of the shunting code. The wet rails vanished into a mist.

A squat tank-engine slouched along close to the wall, seized upon a column of trucks, and ground its way out again with a disconsolate skirl of ungreased wheels. Once a brilliant diversion was caused by the arrival of the mail, whose two high-shouldered engines, swift and grim and green, thundered splendidly in with steam issuing from their safety valves in a deafening sibilation. Strong shafts of yellow light from their furnace fires flared up through the swarthy vapours to paint the labyrinth of dingy beams with patines of dull gold, and seemed actually to warm the place, while the banging doors, the rattle of cabs, the rumble of post-office vans, and the vague shouts that cut through the roar of escaping steam made a certain bustling note of cheer. But the crowd of muffled and over-coated passengers trooped off to the city by various ways; the porters, who had emerged from unsuspected doorways, returned to their hibernation; the two giant locomotives backed carefully out to the sheds, and the station became silent again, as one who has turned in sleep and muttered a word.

Presently a train of coaches glided in of themselves, noiselessly, almost uncannily, and touched the stop-buffers with a gentle, clanking recoil. A few people arrived, and a couple of men started brooming the carriage windows.

A woman, bowed more with poverty and circumstance than age, walked slowly up the platform, accompanied by a pale youth—hardly boy, certainly not man. He appeared to be of the class who carry cigarettes behind their ears, and his bowler was worn at an angle which gave a sportsmanlike air. The woman's hand was tucked beneath his arm; the two made their way to an empty third-class compartment, deposited a bag, and stood at the door; her hand was still on his arm, as though loth to let go. She looked up into his face now and then, furtively, but he was silent.

Her black kid gloves were years old, loose, mended, and deeply wrinkled. From the edge of her frayed cape hung little trembling fringes of shiny beads, interspersed here and there with vacant spaces or faded brown bits of thread, from which the beads had disappeared. At her neck the cape was fastened by a large, tarnished silver brooch. Her hair, of that iron-grey which is absence of colour, was drawn smoothly back into a bunch below her poor bonnet. Beneath her eyes were hollows in which shone traces of tears.

"I hope you—you'll do all right this time, dear," she ventured presently, almost apologetically, pressing his arm.

The youth pulled out a cigar, and bit off the end without replying. Then he mumbled, ungraciously:—

"Be awright, I expect. No need t'worry."

Other passengers assembled and distributed themselves, and a few well-dressed people clustered and chatted at the door of the neighbouring compartment. The youth shifted his feet uneasily, glanced at the drab figure by his side, and clumsily removed her hand from his arm. She shivered slightly, complaining of the cold.

"There you are—what did I say?" he blurted out, morosely. "I tow'd ye not to come, an' you wouldn't 'ark to what I said. Better 'a' stopped indoors." And he walked away a step or two, lighting his cigar, aggrievedly, giving surly glances across the flashes of the match at the merry company next door, while the woman stood alone, pathetically plucking at her handkerchief, watching him. Had he heard some remarks at the adjoining window, he might have had the advantage of another point of view. They were observing him in the pauses of their talk, and one said, from a nest of furs:—

"Just look at that young cad—ashamed of his mother.

I should love to kick him; Charlie, you're a man—why don't you?"

"Charlie," brawny and very English, shrugged and smiled, and regarded the sulky one unfavourably. But a slight movement of the train betrayed the coupling-up of the engine ahead by the grey, colossal arch of the station, and Charlie shut his friends into the carriage; time was up. The youth took his seat. There was the fusillade of slamming doors, and a wave and dip of a green flag.

"Good-bye, dear boy."

"G'bye, mother."

She put her hand on the edge of the lowered window, but he sat down. The train was off. Unkissed, perhaps a little more bent, she stood on the platform, crying. For a moment she waved her hand, but her eyes brimmed so that she could distinguish nothing but the blurred image of the train as it slid past. She controlled the choking at her throat, and turned to Charlie, who was busy semaphoring to a merry face that leaned out and laughed. At her gentle, imploring touch on his arm, he raised his big cap and bent to her sympathetically, courteously.

"Excuse me, sir," she said, "but is he waving to me?"

He had taken in the little tragedy minutes ago, and looked quickly down the curve of the moving train. Nothing broke the straight up-and-down of the carriage windows but the girl's head and her daintily-gloved hand that signalled farewells. He glanced at the little woman, put his broad hand comfortingly on her shoulder, and spoke kindly:—

"Yes—there he is, look!—waving his hat to you—see?"

"Thank you, sir, yes, sir—thank you." And from her unshapely, work-worn hand she waved a little damp kerchief at the train until its smoky, indefinite shadow was swallowed up in the still, expressionless dawn.

The Drama.

HALL CAINE'S "PROBLEM."

"ONLY a fool could throw a bomb into the social system and be surprised at the explosion." Thus Mr. Hall Caine in the preface to the revised version of "The Christian," the play in which the author is now "speaking in a popular way to a popular audience on the problem of the fallen woman." It is characteristic of Mr. Hall Caine that he should imagine he is a moral anarchist, when in reality he has done his best to write an old-fashioned melodrama. A moral problem of a sort has never been absent from melodrama—our modern morality-play. There is even a moral in "The Sins of Society," but the authors and manager of the theatre have tucked it away to make room for stirring pictures of Longchamps racecourse, a moonlit weir, and the foundering of a troopship, with other incidents borrowed from the files of a year's newspapers. Mr. Hall Caine has been more thorough. The Hall of the Queen's Refuge for fallen women is the direct outcome of his moral and is the "sensation" of the play. Any other outcome a close analysis of the play does not discover, although the author's preface and note promise much. He tells us that the problem of the fallen woman, which has occupied his thoughts for twenty-five years, is "only the necessary background" to his play. "The foreground is occupied by a problem of far wider and more general interest—that of the physical relation of woman to man." That woman "is just as much as ever man's human chattel, that neither religion nor civilisation has done anything to establish her vital independence, that Nature itself (if not the author of Nature) puts her into a condition of subjection"—this is the thesis Mr. Hall Caine has attempted to present in his play, according to his preface. It may be added that in a letter to a Sunday newspaper he has abandoned his attitude as Pope and has confessed that his social propaganda goes for nothing, and he has failed as dramatist if the love story of John Storm and Glory Quayle does not interest his audience.

In witnessing and in reading "The Christian," it seems wonderful that Mr. Hall Caine should have seriously

penned his explanation. The subject of woman's place in civilisation is a great subject, but what has Mr. Hall Caine contributed to the solution of the problem? A few weak platitudes are tacked on to the love story as a kind of moral embroidery, and that is all. Most of these are uttered in speeches which have no connection with the drama. Thus Father Lamplugh tells us that fallen women come "from the house of the workman with the wolf always at the door; from the home of the poor tradesman, the poor doctor or the poor clergyman, which the daughter has to leave in order to earn her own living; from the sweating dens of fashionable tailors and milliners of West London, where, in defiance of the law, girls are overworked and ill-paid, and sent home through dark streets at late hours at night; from the great shops of chartered libertines, whose labour is cheapened by the profits of week-end prostitution." Father Lamplugh, in short, thinks that "poverty is at the bottom of all their vices." There may be a good deal of truth in this, but it is not the whole truth. Poverty may help towards professional immorality; but riches, comparative or absolute, do not make morality. There are less mutable laws of nature at the bottom of the question, and these should not be shirked by a dramatist. Besides, if Father Lamplugh is right, the only real remedy is a wholesale economic upheaval. Naturally, that is too big a question for a stage moralist, and Father Lamplugh does not suggest a cure for the evil but a palliative. Recognising that vice has its attractions, he decides to cure by a counter-irritant. Virtue should be attractive, too, and hence the foundation of the Home of Refuge, which makes such a sensation in Mr. Hall Caine's play. At least it is designed to make a sensation, in effect it is merely ludicrous. The fallen woman is, however, only the background of "The Christian." Mr. Hall Caine's eyes see many things as clear which to us are dark. To him an ordinary melodramatic story, with ordinary melodramatic characters, throws light on "the vital independence of women" and so forth. The commentators on Shakespeare have been singularly lacking in suggestiveness compared with Mr. Hall Caine on himself. Let the characters of his drama stand forth and justify their creator.

John Storm himself is a well-meaning young man who feels that all is not right with the world, and does his best to mitigate the evils of civilisation. The type exists and is to be respected. But in what way does he help to better man's attitude towards woman? Well, he tries to persuade Glory Quayle to give up her profession because of its perils, although it is her only means of independence. When he fails and is driven desperate by ordinary love-jealousy, he imagines he is an instrument of God destined to save Glory's soul by killing her body. From this fanatical purpose he is immediately turned aside when she confesses she loves him. John Storm is quite indifferent to Mr. Hall Caine's thesis. He is a mere egoist. In minor aspects of his attitude towards women he is quite conventional. He loves Glory, but has a low opinion of her power of resisting temptation, and it never crosses his mind that she should have any means of livelihood that does not come from himself. Even his dealings in the Home of Refuge are conventional. He makes Polly Love part with her child that it may be brought up by the wife of the villain, its father. Presumably the baby is a possible Christian and has a soul worth saving. To what will become of it John Storm never gives a thought.

Then the alluring Glory Quayle upsets Mr. Hall Caine's thesis altogether. She is an ambitious, self-confident, high-spirited girl who is too well acquainted with poverty to have any false sentiment about it. She means to carve her way in the world, and does. She keeps from evil because she is not by nature evil. From her example we may judge that Father Lamplugh is quite wrong, and that it is not poverty but lack of brains and character that makes the fallen woman. The other characters and their doings are not of much account. Lord Robert Ure is a commonplace villain who takes the world as he finds it. His sensual intrigues do not affect the position of woman in general at all. Horatio Drake is alternately good and bad—a speckled kind of man. In his final attitude to Glory he is more unselfish than John Storm himself, but it goes for nothing. Black Meg is meant to be an example of a woman with a heart of gold who has gone wrong.

However low woman has fallen she may be reclaimed, and so forth. We know that figure of old. Polly Love is the ordinary victim of man. The sisters Belmont are slangy young musical-comedy actresses with a cynical acceptance of their place in the scheme of things and a frank enjoyment of its benefits, and Rosa Ray is the good musical-comedy artiste by way of contrast. All are the direct descendants of the *dramatis personæ* of a hundred melodramas.

If "The Christian" suggests the solution of any problem it is that the musical comedy career makes for virtue as exemplified by Glory Quayle's history, which does not seem quite the thesis set forth in Mr. Hall Caine's encyclical prefaces. As a play, "The Christian" is poor stuff, mainly because the author has grafted his theories of fallen women on a love story conceived in terms of the conventional theatre, nor can it be held that a dramatist has the right to treat so serious a subject in so casual a way. Mr. Hall Caine has only himself to blame if his critics see in the Home of Refuge a mere scene of sensationalism. Let us have melodrama by all means, but not melodrama masquerading as a problem play.

Music.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE Three Choirs Festivals, held annually in Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford in turn, are bound to suffer, in comparison with the other Festivals, from two disadvantages which are inseparable from their very nature. In the first place, the fact that the performances are almost all given in the Cathedral seriously limits the choice of new works available. If a Festival does not produce at least two new works of importance, it has—whatever good it may have done in its own town by providing the inhabitants with better concerts than they would otherwise hear—partly failed to justify its existence in the eyes of the country at large. There is, indeed, one secular concert at the Cathedral Festivals, but that does not give much scope for new works planned on a large scale; in any case, these would have to be purely orchestral, as the chorus does not take part in the secular concert. It means then that if an English composer is to produce a new choral and orchestral work at a Cathedral Festival, it must be on a sacred subject; and, since it is not all our composers who have a taste for subjects of this kind, they are necessarily barred out of the Cathedral. The result is that the commissions too often go to the second-rate men, who are willing to write a work to order on any subject whatever, secular or sacred—the composers who have nothing particular to say and whom one does not particularly want to hear.

In the second place, so long as the Cathedral organist of the town is *ex officio* the conductor of the Festival, the chances are a thousand to one against the performances reaching the Festival standard. A man may be a good musician and an excellent organist, and yet have scarcely one of the natural gifts of a conductor. Even if he had them all in abundance he would still be little better off; for the mere technique of conducting can only be learned slowly and painfully by constant association with the orchestra—a training which, it is needless to say, the average Cathedral organist has never had. It is unfair to blame him for not knowing what he has had little chance of learning; but the fact remains that the performances suffer. At Gloucester last week, the London Symphony orchestra, which is used to playing under all kinds of conductors and no kind of conductor, played so splendidly of itself as to cast a reflected glory on the conductor of the Festival, Dr. Brewer; but one could not help feeling that with a less artistic and less experienced body of men some of the performances might have been rather tame.

The Festival that has just concluded, then, was like the ordinary Festival of the Three Choirs. There were the inevitable "Messiah" and "Elijah." Elgar was represented by his "Apostles" and the "Kingdom." "Gerontius" is said to be an impossibility at

Gloucester, on account of the attitude of the Cathedral authorities. If that be so, it is only one more example of the way in which the clerical prejudices of these small towns stand in the way of musical progress. Verdi's fine "Requiem" was a welcome revival; but one would also have liked to see another attempt to do justice to the "Te Deum" of Berlioz, which was so inadequately done at Hereford last year. The novelties and quasi-novelties consisted of Mr. Granville Bantock's "Christ in the Wilderness," an orchestral Scherzo, "Caliban," by Mr. W. H. Reed, one of the violinists of the orchestra, Sir Hubert Parry's "Love That Casteth out Fear," and Dr. Brewer's "Emmaus." The boredom one felt during the two last-named oratorios was made all the harder to bear by the knowledge that they were keeping out the works of better composers whom we have too few chances of hearing. Mr. Reed's Scherzo was far too noisy in its scoring, but the young composer evidently has ideas—more, perhaps, than he quite knows what to do with as yet. The really interesting novelty was Mr. Bantock's "Christ in the Wilderness," which consisted in the main of a couple of solos for a baritone, a long symphonic interlude descriptive of Christ's temptation in the desert, some massive and expressive choral numbers, and a brilliant solo for the soprano, to the words of Isaiah: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." The work made a great impression; the worst objection to it in some quarters was the unreligious gaiety of the soprano aria—one or two critics even spoke of its levity. The explanation of which is simply that Mr. Bantock looks at the episode through his own eyes instead of through the eyes of other people. His Jewish woman sings just as any Jewish woman would sing in similar circumstances; the whole thing is a fragment of Oriental life as the eye of a painter, not that of a contemplative moralist with the whole history of Christianity in his mind, might see it. Mr. Bantock has been steadily forcing his way to the front of English music during the last two or three years. There was no mistaking the individuality of "Christ in the Wilderness"; and as many of the critics who had formerly sniffed at Mr. Bantock's music could not help acknowledging that they liked the new work, they felt bound to compliment him on having recognised the errors of his turbulent youth, and at last done something worthy of their good opinion. The most amusing specimen of this critical patronage appeared in the "Daily Telegraph," under the signature of Mr. Joseph Bennett. The cream of the joke is that the new work is only an adaptation of part of a certain "Christus," the bulk of which was published seven years ago. The whole story, over which there was a good deal of chuckling at Gloucester, reminds us of the way Berlioz fooled the critical pundits of Paris with one of the choruses in his "Childhood of Christ," which earned their admiration by being attributed to Pierre Ducré, a mythical French composer of the seventeenth century.

Poetry.

THE OUTCAST.

ODOURS of frankincense, odours of myrrh,
 You kneeling grey and patient as a nun,
 Dim hangings green, mysterious thurifer,
 Where enterprise, imagined and undone,
 Fades into nothingness, the world at one
 In hushed obeisance, though without the stir
 Of various London heeds not Mary's Son
 You deem not present, and adore with her.
 What is a little knowledge to compare
 With loss of that inestimable peace?
 God, fool, or hero is the puny will
 Night-foundered, crying child-like for release,
 Half-wishful now to yield, preferring still
 Poor stormy freedom to a bondage rare?

MICHAEL HESELTINE.

Present-Day Problems.

THE GREEK CASE IN MACEDONIA.

THE manner in which the attitude and the aspirations of Hellenism in the question of Macedonia have been, and are to-day, presented by a section of the English Press, is to the Greeks a subject for sadness. While scarcely a word is said about the burning of Anchialos and the persecution of the Greek population in Eastern Rumelia, many accusations are brought forward against the Greeks in the matter of Macedonia.

To begin with, it is alleged that Greece has entered into an alliance with Turkey to oppose the progress of Bulgarianism in Macedonia. It has also been said that the Greeks have not only opposed the idea of autonomy for Macedonia, but have also obstructed every project of reform calculated to bring some peace to that unhappy province. Lastly, it is contended that the only obstacle to-day to the work of pacification and reform undertaken by Europe is the action of the Greco-Macedonian bands.

These accusations, or, at any rate, the first two of them, are not new. They date back some years, having been skilfully disseminated throughout the length and breadth of Europe on the morrow of the Bulgarian movement of 1903. They met with an unexpected success in the more liberal quarters of the Continent. But—and this is noteworthy—both in France and in Italy the better informed public opinion very soon began to doubt these assertions, and even ended by leaning towards Greece.

I have said that Greece has been violently censured for a supposed alliance with Turkey. Those who formulated, and still repeat, this accusation, have little regard for facts. During the movement of 1903, the Turkish troops destroyed as many Greek Patriarchist as Bulgarian Exarchist villages, making no distinction between them.

"The crimes of the insurgents," writes Sir Nicolas O'Connor on September 28th, 1903, "did not justify an established Government in allowing its troops to burn or plunder scores of villages, quite irrespectively of whether they were inhabited by insurgent or by inoffensive Greek and Wallachian peasants, as was the case at Crushovon and other places." (Blue Book, 1903-4, p. 11).

At the conclusion of the insurrection, the Turkish Government concluded an arrangement with Bulgaria—the arrangement Natchévitch, to which I shall refer presently—and granted an amnesty to all the Bulgarians condemned for or accused of crimes against the Greeks. Turkey also pursued a systematic campaign against the Greek bands. From October, 1904, to July, 1906, no less than forty-nine encounters took place in the vilayets of Salonica and Monastir between the troops and the Greek bands. Since then similar encounters have been even more numerous.

The second accusation—that the Greeks are opposed to reforms—is equally without foundation. Why should the Greeks, who in Macedonia have concentrated in their hands the sciences and industries, who in commerce and banking have no rivals save the Jews, and who alone among the Christian peoples possess estates (*tchifticks*)—why, I ask, should they oppose reforms which would be to the advantage of the industrial, commercial, and land-owning classes before all? And so, when in April, 1904, it was learnt that the Greek districts in the south-west of Macedonia would be provisionally left outside the reform proposals, mass meetings of protest took place in Athens, and the Greek Chamber, by an unanimous vote, backed up the Government in its representations to the Great Powers. The fact which gave an apparent foundation to the rumour that official Greece looked coldly upon the idea of autonomy was that the Greeks rejected the plan put forward by the Bulgarian Comitadjis. But it must be remembered what that plan was. On this point I will quote an opinion emanating not from a Greek source but from the British Embassy at Constantinople, and printed in the Blue Book of 1903 (I, 129):—

"The autonomy provided would practically establish a second Eastern Roumelia, with the same result after the Bulgarian administration had time to absorb or eject other elements." The report then points out that such a process

would be facilitated by leaving some Servian or Greek districts out of the future autonomous province; and concludes: "That such an administration could keep order is more than doubtful; still less likely is it to be able to hold the Albanian border; and the eventual necessity of intervention by Greece in the interest of order is perhaps not unforeseen."

There remains the third accusation—against the Greek bands in Macedonia. In order to form a sound judgment on these bands, and also on the Servian bands' operations in Old Servia, it must be remembered that they were preceded by Bulgarian bands. Read how these latter were depicted by the British Embassy at Constantinople in its monthly report for February, 1902:—

"The bands in the south are mostly brigands temporarily employed in propaganda by systematic pillaging and proselytising the Hellenes. In the north, where Hellenes are few, the bands are propagandists temporarily employing themselves as brigands for the purpose of carrying on guerilla warfare with the Turkish troops. An evidence of the difference between the two classes is given by the greater success of the Turks against the politicians of the north than against the professionals of the south."

The public in Western Europe, keenly interested in the struggle between the northern propagandists and the Turkish troops, took small notice of the brigandage in the south. But the Greeks who were falling victims to the latter could not share the point of view of the outsider accustomed to take an interest only in the fight against the Turks. "The Macedonians," says Mr. Athos Romanos, late Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs,* "addressed themselves to Athens to obtain means of defence; but the answer was that reforms agreed on between Austria and Russia at Muerzsteg were going to be introduced, and that they would do well to be patient. In the meantime the Bulgarian bands were continuing their propaganda, and more than 800 Greeks lost their lives in the vilayets of Salonica and Monastir from 1898 to 1904." Under such circumstances the Macedonians could find little consolation in the praises bestowed on them by Count Goluchowski in his speech of January 11th, 1904, for their patient and peaceful attitude. Sir A. Biliotti, the British Consul-General at Salonica, who was better informed, reported to his Government as far back as 1902 that the Greeks would be obliged to retaliate.

Two events caused the cup to overflow; the first was the disappointment which the Greeks experienced when they saw that the European officers sent into Macedonia found their rôle limited to that of inspectors, with no real power to protect the Christians. This is recognised by the European officers themselves (see the statement of Colonel Verand in the "Temps" of July 30th, 1904).

The other was the arrangement Natchévitch (April, 1904), which I have already mentioned, and in virtue of which the Porte accorded an amnesty to the Bulgarians, and, in fact, left them complete liberty of action against the Greeks. From the moment that this agreement was signed, the Bulgarian bands ceased to molest the Turkish authorities, and, instead, had a free hand against the Greeks (see the declaration of the Bulgarian chief, Petrof, and other proofs quoted in my article, "Greece and Macedonia," "Contemporary Review," September, 1905).

The majority of the Greeks (and it is my own case) regarded with considerable reluctance the participation of their compatriots in this policy of armed bands. They knew that, however noble the aim pursued, the discipline is always insufficient to prevent excesses prejudicial to the fair renown of the countries to which the bands belong.

I have found in the last Blue Book, which, in several respects, takes the form of an inquisition into the working of the bands, two passages clearly proving that it is with reluctance and only of necessity that the Greco-Macedonians persevere in their present policy. The first is a telegram from the British Consul at Monastir, announcing that the truce concluded between the Greek and Bulgar bands was broken by the latter, who between January 5th and 9th, 1906, assassinated seven Greeks and burnt the Convent of the Trinity, the Guardian of the

Convent being burnt to death (Blue Book No. 10, p. 10).

In fact, every time that the Macedonians, either as the result of truces or of advice from Athens, have laid down their arms, the Comitadjis have recommenced action (see the speech of M. Theotokis, the Premier, to the Greek Chamber, December 20th, 1906).

The second is a memorandum of M. Skouzès relating to the attitude of the Greeks in the district of Drama (No. 143, p. 150). One gathers from it that since 1903 the Bulgarian propagandists had committed a long series of crimes against the Greeks there, that quite a number of dynamite outrages had taken place, and—most important—that the Turkish authorities had shown no energy in repressing these outbreaks. This situation was prolonged until the autumn of 1906, when reprisals began.

Now, the Greeks of Drama would not have had recourse to violence if they had been adequately protected; and the Greeks in the other districts ask nothing better than to be able to lay down their arms, provided that real guarantees are offered for the protection of their persons, their faith, and their property. Such guarantees, it is abundantly proved to-day, the Turkish régime cannot offer either to them or to the other Christian peoples. It is the Ottoman system, and not the Greek or Bulgarian bands, which is the underlying cause of the present crisis. To sum up, European intervention is necessary.

This article is already too long, but I would hardly like to close it without a reference to an argument constantly advanced by the friends of Turkey. They say that as, on the one hand, Europe is opposed to a partition of the Ottoman Empire; and as, on the other hand, the feuds which divide the Macedonian races make autonomy impracticable, no change can be effected in the existing conditions.

I admit that what has been done in Crete cannot be repeated in Macedonia, and that a Macedonian Parliament would have less in common with St. Stephen's than with the Tower of Babel; but, on the other hand, it is not impossible to conceive a Macedonia over which the Sultan would conserve a certain authority, and which, under the effective control of the Powers, would work out something like the Swiss Confederation. A French diplomat, M. Engelhardt, whose work, "La Turquie et le Tanzimat," and several other studies, have conferred upon him a particular authority in matters pertaining to the Near East, has shown in a recent work† that the Macedonian question is not so insoluble as folks are fond of asserting.

In the south the country is clearly Greek; in the north, with the exception of a few towns, it is Bulgar; the admixture and the conflict of races is confined to the centre. Now, Central Macedonia could be divided into a number of cantons, in each of which the population, consulted by means of a referendum, would declare to which nationality it preferred to be attached. The Muersteg programme foreshadows something similar; it proposes also very wisely that the territorial divisions shall be so traced as to include as far as possible individuals belonging to the same nationality. Privileges and guarantees could be enacted for the minorities. I cannot see what objections could reasonably be made to such a plan, perfectly compatible, as witness the privileged provinces of Lebanon and Samos, with the authority of the Sultan.

It has been said, I know, that the referendum would not be sincere, in view of the terrorism exercised by the bands. But such an objection is hardly serious. The referendum would follow, and not precede, European control. A *gendarmérie* no longer commanded by Turks, but by European officers, would guarantee the life, the national and religious conscience, and the property of the inhabitants. The latter would no longer have any excuse for forming bands; and, for my part, I am convinced that the Greek bands would dissolve of their own accord. Would the other bands imitate their example? Well, they would be obliged to from the moment that there is a power in the country capable of enforcing its will, and no longer, to use the expression of Sir A. Biliotti about the authorities, "indifferent or helpless."

A. ANDREADES.

† "La Question Macédonienne" (état actuel—Solution) Paris, 1906. A reprint from the "Revue de Droit International Public."

* The persecution of the Greeks in Bulgaria, p. 4.

The World of Books.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE American Economic Association is about to issue a quarterly, "The Economic Bulletin," which promises to give valuable help to students of sociology and political economy. The review will be under the direction of an editorial board chosen from the professors of the chief American Universities, and is intended to contain short notices of all books published either in Europe or America dealing with economics and allied subjects, together with summaries of the more important magazine articles. It is hoped in this way to provide a current critical bibliography of economics which will be a guide both to students engaged in any particular line of research and librarians or others who have to select books on social questions. Another review appealing to specialists is "The Quarterly Journal of Medicine," edited by Professor Osler and other specialists, the first number of which will be published by the Clarendon Press in October.

* * *

PERHAPS the most interesting of Messrs. Macmillan's autumn announcements are the two volumes of Lord Acton's essays, which two of his pupils, Mr. J. N. Figgis and Mr. R. V. Laurence, have collected and prepared for publication. Among the contents are a number of essays such as "The History of Freedom in Antiquity," "The History of Freedom in Christianity," "The Protestant Theory of Persecution," and the reviews of Lea's "History of the Inquisition" and of Sir Erskine May's "Democracy in Europe," bearing upon the subject which so closely engaged Acton's attention and upon which he was so well qualified to write—the history of freedom. These are, indeed, a poor substitute for his projected work, but they give at least indications of Acton's attitude towards the subject. Of more personal interest, and likely to be eagerly read at the present moment when the eternal conflict between faith and freedom is once again acute in the Roman Church, are the essays upon "Döllinger on the Temporal Power," "Döllinger's Historical Work," and "Cardinal Wiseman and 'The Home and Foreign Review.'" There are also one or two articles of literary criticism, such as those upon George Eliot, Lord Houghton, and the Benedictines of the Seventeenth Century.

* * *

DR. JOSEPH REDLICH, whose able articles on the social and political situation in Germany are familiar to readers of THE NATION, has completed a very careful and thorough study on "The Procedure of the House of Commons." His aim in pursuing the study which led up to the book was to determine how far parliamentary government is the best method of conducting the affairs of a sovereign people. With this object he not only studied the historical development of the House of Commons but paid several visits to this country and had interviews with the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, and the official authorities in Parliament, in order that he might have the views of men who are actually carrying on the system. His book begins by tracing the development of procedure from medieval times, when Parliament was a feudal institution, up to our own day, when the influence of the Cabinet is predominant. He then goes on to describe the way in which the House of Commons now transacts business, and discusses the growth and use of the different parts of its mechanism, such as the Speakership, the Committee system, the treatment of money matters, &c. The book ends with an account of the influence of the English Parliament upon some of the Continental assemblies.

* * *

WE recently spoke of Mr. Frederic Harrison's book, "The Philosophy of Common Sense," which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish early this season. Our readers will be interested to learn that it is the second of a series of four volumes—the first being "The Creed of a Layman," published last spring—of religious, philosophical, and social studies. The coming volume not only embodies the controversies of the Metaphysical Society of 1870-1882, in which Mr. Harrison was a brilliant protagonist, but also touches upon many questions of immediate interest, among them what Mr.

Harrison calls "The New Theosophy." As a supplement to the account of Comte in the current number of "The Positivist Review," Mr. Harrison has written a long biographical article, which will appear in the October number of that journal.

* * *

"DYOTT'S DIARY," which will be shortly published by Messrs. Constable, is a book likely to be welcomed by all who care for the social and political history of the first half of the nineteenth century. William Dyott, who became a general in the British Army and aide-de-camp to George III., started his diary in 1781, and kept it up to 1845. He served under Moore and Abercromby, and was second in command of the Walcheren Expedition. In 1809 he settled down as a country gentleman, but since he was a close friend of Sir Robert Peel his diary is of unusual political interest. It describes the Luddite riots, Queen Caroline's trial, the struggle for the Reform Bill, Catholic Emancipation, the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the political methods by which these measures were carried. There are, besides, some interesting side-lights upon the sporting and other pursuits of the country gentlemen of the period.

* * *

A NEW edition of the late J. A. Symonds's "Essays Speculative and Suggestive" will be issued next week by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. It is strange that the book has been allowed to remain out of print for so long. It contains some of Symonds's best contributions to the philosophy of art and literature, the essays on "The Relation of Art to Science and Morality," that on "The Provinces of the Several Arts," and the discussion of realism and idealism being particularly noteworthy. Another famous lover of Italy and student of Italian history, Mr. Horatio F. Brown, has written a preface in which he quotes passages from Symonds's correspondence showing that he thought highly of the work and was greatly disappointed by the reception it met with.

* * *

MANY readers will learn with pleasure that Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation a new volume of verse by the writers who call themselves "Michael Field." It is nearly ten years since "Sight and Song" appeared, and that work, together with its predecessors, "Long Ago" and "Underneath the Bough," showed that its authors possess a genuine lyrical gift. The new volume, we learn, is chiefly made up of songs and sonnets written since the publication of "Sight and Song" and ranging over a considerable variety of themes.

* * *

D'ANNUNZIO has just finished a tragedy upon which he has been engaged for some years, and which he regards as his most considerable dramatic work. It is to be called "The Ship," and its theme is a symbolic treatment of the influence of the Adriatic upon the Italian mind. The work is introduced by a lyrical prologue in the style of a canto of Dante. The same author has also in the press a novel called "Yes or No" and two modern plays in prose, "Amaranthe" and "The Pitiless Lady."

* * *

BOOKS TO BE READ:—

- "An Artist's Reminiscences." By Walter Crane. (Methuen, 16s. net.)
- "Studies, Historical and Critical." By Pasquale Villari. (Unwin, 15s. net.)
- "Capital," Vol. II., "The Process of Circulation of Capital." By Karl Marx. Edited by Frederick Engels. (Sonnenschein, 10s. 6d.)
- "Character and Comedy." By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen, 5s.)
- "The Court Theatre, 1904-1907." By Desmond MacCarthy. (Bullen, 2s. 6d. net.)
- "Lay Sermons and Addresses." By Edward Caird. Maclehose, 6s. net.)
- "Christus Futurus." By the Author of "Pro Christo et Ecclesia." Macmillan, 5s. net.)
- "An English Girl." By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Methuen, 6s.)
- "Le Théâtre Social en France de 1870 à nos jours." Par Armand Kahn. (Paris: Fischbacher, 3fr. 50.)
- "Moralistes et Poètes." Par Maurice Souriau. (Paris: Vuibert, 3fr. 50.)
- "Vacances d'artiste." Par A. Filon. (Paris: Hachette, 1fr.)
- "Ich Grolle Nicht!" Von P. O. Höcker. (Leipzig: Grethlein, M.4.)

Letters to the Editor.

"THE CLERGY AND THE NATION."

To the Editor of *THE NATION*.

SIR,—It is hard to have to answer a letter so full of exaggeration and personalities as that of Mr. Baumgarten in your last issue.

He says that, if my advice were followed, he and a vast number of other clergymen would have to go to prison. What I advocated was that the course which was followed with the Divorce Act in 1857 should be followed in the case of the Deceased Wife's Sister Act. The clergy who had scruples were allowed not to take the marriages which the Act permitted, but were not allowed to refuse the use of the Churches. Fifty years have elapsed, and not a single clergyman has gone to prison.

Mr. Baumgarten says it is difficult to get Liberal principles into persons like me. Sir, I was well acquainted with Liberal principles before Mr. Baumgarten was born, and have held those through every kind of opposition. But it is not part of Liberal principles that buildings held in trust for the people should be used to frustrate the law, or that any scruple of the weaker clergy should be allowed to subject the laity to injustice.—Yours, &c.,

W. H. FREMANTLE.

Deanery, Ripon,
September 18th, 1907.

"A FOREDOOMED POOR LAW EXPERIMENT."

To the Editor of *THE NATION*.

SIR,—In your issue of August 24th there appeared a letter from Miss Sellers, in which she gives her views on the administration of Poor Law relief in Berlin. As these were very different from what I had formed from enquiry during frequent visits to Berlin, I sent a copy of your paper to Dr. Muensterberg, President of the Poor Law Department of that city, and asked his opinion on Miss Sellers' article. I have just received his reply, and shall be obliged if you will extend the hospitality of your paper to a German expert on the subject of Poor Law relief. I believe this discussion will be of deep interest to your readers at a time when earnest efforts are being made to introduce reforms in dealing with poverty and distress, and when it is important that any lesson that can be learned elsewhere shall not be lost through misapprehension or that little knowledge which is a dangerous thing. No doubt much of the misunderstanding that underlies Miss Sellers' statements is due to the fact that in speaking of the Elberfeld system speakers both in England and Germany may mean two somewhat different things. The name Elberfeld system conveys to many in England an organisation which divides and sub-divides a city, placing districts or cases in charge of voluntary workers in such a way that every family in distress is in charge of a friendly visitor. Such a system prevails in Berlin; but in Germany the Elberfeld system means this, and much more besides. However, I will not trespass further on your space, as Dr. Muensterberg's reply will doubtless clear up all misunderstanding.—Yours, &c.,

FLORENCE MOSEY.

10, Oak Villas, Bradford.
September 18th, 1907.

(TRANSLATION.)

In No. 26 of the *NATION*, August 24th, 1907, Miss Sellers discusses, under the title of "A Foredoomed Poor Law Experiment," the Elberfeld System in Berlin. I beg, in my capacity as President of the Department of Public Relief in Berlin, to make the following remarks on Miss Sellers's report:—

Miss Sellers gives as her authority a "well-known Berlin administrator," who is reported to have said, in reference to the Elberfeld System in Berlin, that it had proved to be an "impossible system for a really large town." He is reported to have said, further: "We gave it a fair trial here in Berlin years ago, and it proved a complete failure, and a most unsatisfactory time it was while we were giving it a trial."

This declaration as given above is incorrect. To the reader who knows nothing of the circumstances it must convey the idea that the Elberfeld System had been tried in Berlin at some period,

and had been given up because it was found unworkable. This has never been the case. The Elberfeld System, in the strictest sense, has never been applied in Berlin, but the principle of the administration of poor relief by voluntary workers has existed for ages; and for almost one hundred years—that is, since the public authorities took over the relief of the poor—the town has been divided into districts (there are now 400), each of which has at the head a voluntary superintendent, aided by a number of voluntary helpers or visitors. Those in need have to apply to the superintendent, who assigns the case to a helper to visit and investigate. The granting of relief is decided at the meetings of the members of the District Committees, held monthly under the presidency of the district superintendent. In urgent cases, the superintendent and helper can grant temporary relief, which must be sanctioned at the next committee meeting.

In this respect, therefore, the Berlin system coincides with the Elberfeld System, but there are points on which it differs essentially, as, for instance: In Berlin, relief to chronic cases may be granted for a period of twelve months, whereas a valuable regulation of the Elberfeld System does not allow relief to be granted for more than two weeks without a visit before renewing the application.

That the number of helpers in Berlin is not reached, which, according to the Elberfeld System, is necessary in order to give but few cases to each helper, is certainly no intentional variation of the Elberfeld System, but a result of the difficulty in securing the number, 9,000 to 10,000 helpers, which there should be, according to the Elberfeld System. But it is no argument that the essential principle of honorary visitors is given up because instead of 9,000 to 10,000 voluntary visitors, Berlin has only 4,000 to 5,000. There are, in fact, in Berlin a very large number of persons who fulfil their task as honorary officials with zeal, industry, and humane devotion. Only in the newly built suburbs, where a stationary population is only just beginning to settle, there is naturally some difficulty in finding sufficient suitable people, whereas in the older parts of the town there is but little difficulty.

The question as to whether honorary or paid visitors are better has been frequently and fully discussed at conferences of all branches of German public relief and charitable work. But in no instance has any conference come to a decision to give up the voluntary system, nor is there any prospect in the near future that such a change will be made. The principal points in support of voluntary service may be given as follows:—

Besides its historical development, which in Teutonic countries has always shown a strong leaning to honorary service in all communal work, we may say that experience has fully proved that in no department of public service is the honorary element more suitable, or, indeed, indispensable, than in poor relief. Doubtless, the conscientious official also can have humane feelings for those in trouble—he will certainly be prompter and readier to carry out instructions than the honorary worker; but, as the history of poor relief has shown over and over again, to counter-balance these advantages he will generally be lacking in true personal sympathy and real understanding of the individual difficulties of those in distress. There is no impulse beyond the fulfilment of his duty; the hundreds of needy are not to him individuals who feel and suffer as he does, but they are the objects of his official care, to whom he shows purely the interest his duty requires. This conformity to duty leads to the treatment of all after one pattern; this leads to indifference, and indifference to hardness. How different, when a body of citizens, touched by the distress of their fellow-creatures, give themselves voluntarily to duties that are no part of their daily work, when they give human interest and sympathy, securing more help than bare public relief can provide, making the needy one the object of the special care of their own families, encouraging also wives and daughters to help in any way they can. A citizen actively engaged in the business and life of his city, who knows the circumstances of his neighbourhood personally, has greater opportunities for helpfulness.

We have another factor of incalculable importance to the community as a result of the close touch of a large number of helpers with the poverty and difficulties of the poor. They learn to know what misery means by personal experience, they will speak and act with the light of that knowledge when the housing question is discussed, and they have seen the hovels in which many of those in their care have to live—of the need for good medical and midwifery attention when they have witnessed the terrible sufferings which sickness adds to poverty—of schools and education when what they have seen convinces them that there are circumstances which make children grow up to be beggars and criminals. And so they carry the cry of the needy, and make it heard where it might otherwise not penetrate, and thus become the real promoters of true social politics. The great American, Amos Warner, has described in his book, "American Charities," the system of paid officials in his own country, where public relief is

administered entirely by paid workers. He gives the highest praise to free voluntary service, and adds, in appreciative support of the German method: "Through the development of the system of voluntary service in Germany, that country has overcome the dangers of public outdoor relief, and, in our own country, too, the developments of this system will promote a spirit of willing service for public work." The political abuse that prevails in America in the granting and refusing of relief is certainly peculiar to America, and need not be feared in Germany.

The German "Society for Public and Private Charity" had under consideration some time ago the relation of honorary to paid service, and came to the decision that the principle of honorary service should prevail, as a rule, in all personal relief work. If, under certain circumstances, it appears desirable to supplement this work by paid officials, this should only be allowed after a special examination into each case so as not to endanger the joy in their work and feeling of responsibility of voluntary workers. On these lines the subject was further discussed, and has already led in many towns to the appointment of a few paid officials to assist honorary workers in gaining, for example, information where circumstances do not appear clear as to income, ascertaining legal liability of other members of the family, resources from insurance or clubs, length of residence in the town, and questions of settlement. They are advised also to call the attention of voluntary workers tactfully to any mistakes that may have been made, to act as a medium between the District Committees and Central Organisation. But the introduction of even such paid officials must be made with the greatest care and tact, so that honorary workers are not hurt by too much official control. Nevertheless, we are of opinion that the appointment of paid officials to supplement voluntary work is judicious, and it is being seriously considered in Berlin. Also it must not be forgotten that even now the Central Office of the Berlin Poor Relief Board has the voluntary work under control, as all the reports of the district work are laid monthly before the Poor Relief Board, and their financial position and general methods of work are examined and considered.

It appears to me that in foreign countries a wrong point of view is often taken of the Elberfeld System. It is not that the regulations in Elberfeld, which were framed in 1853, should be blindly imitated elsewhere, but that its fundamental principle, which is expressed in the word, "individualisation," should be upheld. This means that each case should be considered and treated individually. This principle is so absolutely irrefutable that it is equally necessary for public and private relief work. Poor relief that is not founded on individualisation is not poor relief. All recent legislation in civilised countries emphasises this fundamental principle again and again—as, for example, the Austrian law of 1893 introduces the principles of the Elberfeld System—voluntary societies such as the C. O. S. in England and America, and similar organisations in Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, and even recently in Russia, all have as their basis the principle of individual personal treatment. I am of opinion that the honorary service of citizens, both in public relief work and private charity, can on no account be spared, that in Germany it would mean the forfeiture of self-government and the spirit underlying it, if paid officials were substituted for honorary helpers or visitors. But without doubt some help can and will be given by paid officials in the way before-mentioned, and in what manner this can be best introduced is now under the consideration of the Berlin Municipal Poor Relief Board. It is also being considered how to best prepare and educate the honorary poor relief workers for their work; and, above all, a strong effort is being made to draw in women workers as helpers now that the principle has been accepted that women can take part in this work with equal rights and equal duties.

E. MÜNSTERBERG.

THE MANNERS OF THE CLERGY.

To the Editor of THE NATION.

SIR,—Some months ago a thoughtful and critical authoress wrote me a letter on the standard of manners of the country clergy, more especially emphasising the uncouthness of the country curate in one of the home counties she was familiar with, and his limitations and defects in mixing with the average county society.

How far observers of the clergy in the provinces can bear out these statements I cannot say; my own personal knowledge is confined to the numerous body of London

clergy. My opinion is that a great deal of that self-culture which makes the all-round cultured man is wanting in many London clergy. Perhaps I may be allowed to allude to a small matter—the courtesy call of a vicar on a new colleague, now so rarely fulfilled. A year or so ago a Prebendary of St. Paul's engaged a new colleague, who took a house near the church, where he resided with his mother for a considerable time; yet during the whole term of his curacy, if I am rightly informed, neither the vicar nor his wife called at the curate's house. Another instance may be quoted—that of a well-known vicar in a London diocese. One of his large staff of assistant priests fell ill, and for over six weeks lay at death's door. Yet during this time not a single enquiry was ever made by the vicar or his wife, nor did they even send to enquire, although they resided in the same street. Had an incumbent been so seriously ill, no pressure of diocesan work would have kept Dr. Ingram or Dr. Talbot from paying at the least one personal call, and almost daily or weekly enquiries would have been made from their respective episcopal residences.

Another feature of the London clergy is their tendency to look upon their curates as merely servants, and to dislike any individuality in their assistants. As a consequence, any priest of marked individuality, such as a definite and painstaking devotion to preaching, or zealous parochial work, or a tendency to take up social questions from their Christian standpoint, is rapidly shifted from post to post, to the serious loss of the parish, and more to the removed man, who grows disheartened at being so often transplanted. In nine cases out of ten, the London curate is always removed at the vicar's instigation, not his own.

But I would add that a danger to clerics, beneficed and unbeficed alike, is that they are rapidly ceasing to mix with the thoughtful laymen in their parish, of equal education to themselves. Especially is this the case with men who do not perhaps attend their Church, but who would welcome a visit from their clergy. The lack of the lay element in the lives of the clergy is deeply to be regretted, as it tends to force the clergy more and more into becoming a class apart, or throws them into the society of pious women. Following on this grows a tendency to undue inquisitiveness, and what is inexcusable in the clergy, a love of gossip, which cannot but in the end tend to lower their manhood.

Would it not be well if more of the clergy would join clubs, and mix a little more in their cosmopolitan society? Such hives of working and playing bees would help to keep the clergy more tolerant and broad-minded, and certainly tend to make them less ready to take offence. Over-sensitiveness is a serious fault of modern clerics, and an exaggerated view of their own importance and office. I cannot but repeat that during the last twenty years over which my observation of London clergy has extended, there is a distinct loss of politeness, and a deterioration of address. My remarks are applicable to men who have taken their degree at Oxford, as well as those of other Universities, while many men of the truest refinement and that courtesy of manner which marks the true English gentleman, are undoubtedly to be found in men who have not received any degree other than their pass from a theological college.

Our clergy ought not to pick up their manners from the stage, but should be so trained that they are able to hold their own, both in intellect and in bearing, with the average man of culture in the upper middle class section of London society.

High as the office of the clergy of the Anglican Church is, we expect from them as officers of an Established Church even more courtesy and refinement of manner than we should expect to find in the average man of a somewhat similar upbringing.

To not a few readers of THE NATION it may seem of slight moment what position the clergy of the National Church may take or not take in modern life, but to the writer it is of importance that there should be no falling back in the position the clergy hold with our cultured classes, let alone the masses. A heavy responsibility rests upon the clergy to teach both rich and poor how to live, and to set an example of life. Many do this to their lasting credit, and pass on and die. In summing up, I would say that in the ranks of the London clergy are some of the best men in the world for true refinement of character—men who have received their early training not only at home, but in

France and Germany, men who own no University degree, but who are high in intellectual eminence, gifts of administration and general culture.—Yours, &c.,

A CLERICAL READER OF THE NATION.

THE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED AT CASA BLANCA.

To the Editor of THE NATION.

SIR,—Why is it that we as a nation must always go to ridiculous extremes? Since our agreement with France, "l'entente cordiale," the English papers have had nothing but unqualified praise and admiration to give our neighbours across the Channel, and abuse or contemptuous silence as regards the Germans and their actions. After the bombardment of Casa Blanca every London paper printed gushing accounts of the way the noble French nursed and tended their wounded enemies. As a matter of fact, as letters published from Europeans on the spot testify, the French neglected the wounded Moors shamefully. Although they had extensive ambulance appliances, and had but few wounded men of their own to succour, they did nothing whatever to try and alleviate the sufferings of the poor Moors.

For the first week the Dutch consul and his wife, who is English, a German lady, and Dr. Dobbert, a resident German doctor at Casa Blanca, were the only Europeans who went to the help of the wounded Moors at all. These four worked indefatigably, the doctor performing operations, the others dressing the terrible wounds, and providing food and comforts for the starving, homeless Moslems.

Dr. Dobbert was unable to attend to a quarter of the sufferers, and in consequence many died from want of surgical aid.

I have not seen any mention of Dr. Dobbert in any English paper, nor have I of the Dutch and German ladies. On the contrary, all praise, all kudos, has been heaped upon the French, who did nothing.

The culminating point was reached when I recognised a picture in the "Daily Graphic" of Doctor Dobbert with Baroness von Heemstra, my niece, tending a wounded Moor, lying on an invalid chair she had provided for him in the Mosque. This picture was described as "Madame Fournier and a French doctor nursing wounded Moors at Casa Blanca"!

We talk of the Americans running into hysterical extremes and losing their heads. Surely we need not!—Yours, &c.

K. E. MANSEL-PLEYDELL.

Aldhelm, Corfe Castle,
September 16th, 1907.

THE CHILD AND THE FAMILY.

To the Editor of THE NATION

SIR,—I have read with interest your article on Mr. Bray's book, "The Town Child"; and especially his "grave warning" to those who oppose "the reforms which the people most ardently desire." Now, Mr. Bray (according to your reviewer) desires these reforms—*i.e.*, free feeding, free education, and so forth, as tending to the sanctity of the family; and he also admits that family ties are strongest in small middle-class families, where there is space for some luxury and some leisure. This last statement is probably correct. But what is the cause of the strength of the family tie? Not only because of the leisure, or we should find the tie strengthening in proportion to the increase of wealth; but also because of the common interest which binds the family together. To preserve this modest comfort, the father must work hard—harder than most working-men (so-called); the mother must administer wisely; the elder children must care for the younger; the whole family must bear and forbear with each other. But if the chief essentials of life are secured to the children without the intervention of those responsible for their existence, this bond of common interest is

weakened at once, and the whole family sinks to the condition of the over-rich. What is wanted is not to diminish the responsibility of the parents, but to secure them the means of fulfilling these responsibilities; and to this end redistribution of the land on one hand, and the multiplication of co-operative societies for production on the other, may well be found the most effective agents.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. WALLIS CHAPMAN.

130, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

September 14th, 1907.

"THE MIGNONETTE CASE."

To the Editor of THE NATION.

SIR,—You may perhaps think you have had enough of the Mignonette case, but I venture to enclose to you a letter from the Clerk to the Western Circuit, to whom I wrote asking for the Christian name of the young man Parker, and you will see that he says that the two men Dudley and Stephens were tried at Exeter in 1884 for the murder of Richard Parker, not George, as stated by Mr. W. A. Brigg. So that the case is identical in almost every particular with the narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym, by Edgar Allan Poe.—Yours, &c.,

B. M. WALLER.

Oaklands, Buckfastleigh, S. Devon,

September 9th, 1907.

[This is so.—ED., NATION.]

JOHN BRIGHT'S STATUE.

To the Editor of THE NATION.

SIR,—I was surprised to read in THE NATION of the week before last that the Houses of Parliament contain "an almost worthless statue of John Bright."

It is the work of Mr. Bruce Joy, the only living sculptor who knew my father, and took the likeness from life. It is a replica of the statue at Birmingham, which was universally approved, when erected, and it is, in the opinion of all of our family, an almost perfect likeness, so far as a white marble figure can be. So far from its being an almost worthless statue, I personally consider it by far the best of the modern statues at Westminster, and so admirable a likeness than I often go to look at it, and experience, in so doing, emotions which could never be produced by a bad likeness.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. BRIGHT.

September 17th, 1907.

[Perhaps the phrase we used was too strong; but we still think the statue compares unfavourably with the wonderful bust of Cromwell, which adjoins it.—ED. NATION.]

"OLD AGE PENSIONS."

To the Editor of THE NATION.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. J. E. Allen, asks: "How is Mr. Asquith to find twenty millions" for the above object? I would suggest that by the disestablishment of the State Churches we might ultimately find eight millions of the twenty. And we could speedily find it if we carried through the measure for disendowment in a proper and business-like way. Let us simply serve the clergy and laity of the State Churches with a notice that at the end of four years they must put their churches on a self-supporting basis. This would be surely a far more "national" and a far more "religious" object than the endowment of a sect. Churchmen, having in their ranks the great bulk of the wealthy people of the community, could easily support religious ministrations for themselves. And they might even give a high evidence of their succession to the apostolic spirit if for such a worthy object they passed a self-denying ordinance, denuding themselves of their great endowments.—Yours, &c.,

D. K. AUCHTERLONIE.

Craigham Manse, Old Meldrum,
Aberdeenshire, N.B.

Reviews.

ROSMINI.

A book published with an "Imprimatur" challenges suspicion. It bears "economy" on the face of it; it will contain the truth, perhaps—this depends on circumstances—but not the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The official sanction is a danger signal; and, if it be worded in a strange tongue, it is, as Milton has it, "for that our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a dictatory presumption English." For those who desire a full account of the "Sommo Roveretano," Father Pagani's life must be supplemented by Morando's "Esame Critico delle XL. Proposizioni Rosminiane condannate dalla S.R.E. Inquisizione," in which a detailed account of Rosmini's relations with the Jesuits, with Antonelli, and with Pius IX. will be found.

Antonio Rosmini (1797-1855) was one of the best and wisest men in the Roman Church. His learning was encyclopædic; he was a prolific writer; his influence on the Lombard clergy was great and lasting; he played a part, wholly to his credit, in the Italian Risorgimento; Manzoni, Cesare Balbo, d'Azeglio, and Gioberti were his close friends. He lived at a time singularly unfavourable to the development of his qualities; he was a patriot when patriotism was a crime; a philosopher when philosophy was suspect; a teller of truth, welcome or unwelcome, when craft and wrong were dominant in high places. There are few more melancholy periods in history than the first half of the last century. Exhausted by the Napoleonic wars, and haunted by the spectre of the Revolution, Europe had recalled its old rulers. Restored tyrannies are of all the most grievous; he governs—

"sanguine multo
In regnum quisquis venit ab exilio."

The energy and good intentions of the eighteenth century absolutism had vanished. The dynasties returned to a house empty, swept and garnished, with seven devils more wicked than themselves in their train. Stendhal's "Chartrreuse de Parme" gives a picture of the public and private life of the age. Rotten is the only word for it; society was worm-eaten with falsehood; and the veneer of ecclesiasticism accentuated the lie. That there were good men in the Church need not be doubted; but seclusion from the active interests of life was a condition of their goodness; the civic and intellectual virtues were not theirs. Rosmini possessed these virtues in a high degree; hence the straits in which he found himself. The issues were more sharply defined than to-day. Rome had the power, as well as the will, to crush liberty; and the strongest spirits broke with Rome. His conscience did not permit such a solution; keenly alive as he was to the practical breakdown of the system, he never wavered either in his belief in Catholicism or in his devotion to the Papacy. The result was that he fell between two stools; to each of the militant parties he seemed, if not a concealed enemy, at least a lukewarm friend. He felt this bitterly, for he valued and believed in his qualities. But he had faith in the future. "Will these doctrines of yours spread in the world?" he was asked. "Like wildfire," he replied, with animation; "but not yet, the world is not ready. We must be contradicted first; we must die and rot in the ground. Then the time will come."

The anti-Rosminian movement dates from 1839. Long before this, indeed, his Italian sympathies had brought upon him the ill will of the Austrian authorities; but it was then that his "Trattato della Coscienza," in which he criticised the Probabilism of the Jesuit moral theology, appeared. The enmity of the powerful Society was incurred, and pursued him relentlessly. The controversy was carried on with more than the accustomed venom and chicane of theologians; he was denounced as a Jansenist, a heretic, an apostate. "We know a more eminent writer than Rosmini," wrote Rozaven, a leading Jesuit divine, allud-

ing to Lamennais, whose fall was then recent, "who was held in esteem by Popes and Cardinals. What has been his end?" The attack became general; it was theological, philosophical, and political at once. Nor were the pen and the tongue its sole weapons. On two separate occasions his life was attempted by poison; he had challenged the corporate forces of reaction, and these are not scrupulous in their choice of means. His death was accompanied by suspicious circumstances. "Was he really poisoned?" asks Fr. Pagani.

"Certain it is that he believed he was, and unhesitatingly asserted it. It is also certain that an attempt had been made to poison him two years before; certain, moreover, that some of his friends and medical men suspected it without having heard a word from him. The spasms and other symptoms of his last illness confirmed these suspicions, and amongst the Roveretans the report of the poisoning spread rapidly, and was believed by many to be true."

When the "Imprimatur" is given to such a history, the facts must be notorious. What shall we think of a state of society in which they could be even believed to be true?

His philosophy—he was the founder of a school—was influenced by the great German idealists—in particular by Hegel—whose strength and weakness it shares. That Rosmini should have definitely abandoned Scholasticism is evidence at once of his insight and his courage; his constructive power as a thinker is shown by the "Sistema Philosophica," published in 1845—translated into English in 1882. This, says Morando, is not a "dottrina chiusa, ma anzi una dottrina eminentemente progressiva per intima natura sua." For the moment speculative philosophy is out of vogue; but when its day returns, as return it will, Rosminianism will have to be reckoned with, though the tendencies and ideas which it embodies will have put on new forms.

As a politician no less than a thinker he was in advance of his age. His standpoint was that of a Churchman; he dreamed of the Papacy heading an Italian confederation; he disapproved of legislation which, like that of Joseph II. or the "Legge Siccardi," encroached upon the jurisdiction and privileges of the Church. Had he lived longer, he might have seen things differently; as it was, his attitude was that, or somewhat in advance of that, of the most enlightened Catholics of his day. He was in warm sympathy with the reforms of Pius IX., and submitted the draft of a Constitution for the Papal dominions, the fruit of twenty years' reflection, to that Pontiff, who proposed to raise him to the rank of Cardinal and Secretary of State. This was the most painful period of his life. Incapable of double dealing himself, he refused to suspect others; he was entrapped, out-manceuvred, undermined at every turn. The evil star of Antonelli was in the ascendant; the Pope, weak and embittered by failure, surrendered himself to a will stronger than his own, and became the tool of the worst men in Europe. Rosmini was driven from the exiled court at Gaeta a disillusioned, and, as far as his prospects went, a ruined man. For himself his regrets were few. He would have known how to fill a high post; he knew also how to discharge humble duties. His famous "Cinque Piaghe della Chiesa" and the "Plan of a Constitution" were placed on the Index; but Pius IX., who, in spite of his change of policy, retained a kindly feeling towards his former friends, refused to sanction a condemnation of his teaching, and as lately as 1876 intervened authoritatively to silence the attacks of the Jesuit press.

In Leo XIII. a king arose who knew not Joseph. A friend and pupil of the Jesuits, himself a stiff scholastic, and personally a more extreme Temporalist than his predecessor, who, for all his invective against the Monarchy, was not un-Italian at heart, resentment at certain slights, real or imaginary, in the past quickened policy and conviction; the blow fell. A decree of the Inquisition, December 14th, 1887, condemned forty philosophical and theological propositions extracted from Rosmini's works. What good purpose could be served by this posthumous execution—Rosmini had been dead for more than a generation—it is difficult to see. Contemporary thought was moving on other lines than his; his books were little read; the decree did but advertise, by recalling it, the teaching proscribed. His followers, for in Italy, at least, he still has followers, remembered Galileo; and quoted the proverb, "Clou martelé n'entre que plus avant."

* "The Life of Antonio Rosmini-Serbatì." Translated from the Italian of G. B. Pagani. George Routledge. 7s. 6d. net.

THE NINE YEARS' TERROR.*

"THE expedition of Cæsar was child's play; mine, the enterprise of the Titans." Thus spake Napoleon concerning his attempted invasion of England. The comparison was none too felicitous; for Cæsar's expedition triumphed as signally as Napoleon's collapsed. Somewhat curious it is that until now no complete book upon this subject has appeared in English. Creasy devotes but sixty pages to it in his essay on "The Invasions and Projected Invasions of England," and Hozier fewer than a hundred in two stout volumes. Captain Desbrière's "Projets et Tentatives de Débarquement aux Iles Britanniques," published in five volumes, under the direction of the Historic Section of the French Staff, is a great and worthy piece of work. The late R. D. Blackmore, if we remember rightly, wrote a powerful and fascinating novel ("Springhaven") around the Boulogne project. Our readers may be reminded that Mr. Hardy's noble dramatic poem, "The Dynasts," opens with a scene between George III. and Pitt in September, 1805, when the last phase had been reached. In the volumes under notice the story is told in detail, impartially, and not without spirit. There are unpublished letters of George III., some of which are interesting; and the illustrations—mostly caricatures of the period—have been well chosen, and give considerable life and colour to the book.

The scanty treatment bestowed by our own historians on this exciting theme is the more remarkable when we consider how real and widespread was the terror of invasion by the French at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. There were two particular crises, 1797-8 and 1803-5; but, in fact, during ten long years England, Scotland, and Ireland were transformed into one enormous camp. The general sense of alarm was more acute at one period than at another; there was hurry and there was laxity in the matter of preparation; and public feeling was far less unanimous in the earlier than in the later stages of national anxiety. But the broad fact is this: that, for the best part of a decade, the English people were constantly expecting to be invaded from France. To us at present it seems curious that a King of England should be considering the question of a place of safety for his family; but on the last day of November, 1803, George III. was writing on this fashion to Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester:—

"We are here"—the letter is dated from Windsor—"in daily expectation that Bonaparte will attempt his threatened invasion; the chances against his success seem so many that it is wonderful he persists in it. . . . Should his troops effect a landing I shall certainly put myself at the head of my troops and my other armed subjects to repel them. But as it is impossible to foresee the events of such a conflict, should the enemy approach too near to Windsor, I shall think it right the Queen and my daughters should cross the Severn, and send them to your Episcopal Palace at Worcester; by this hint I do not the least mean they shall be any inconvenience to you, and shall send a proper servant and furniture for their accommodation."

Dr. Rose has told us, in his "Life" of Napoleon that not only had plans been framed for the transfer of the Queen and the Royal Family to Worcester, but that the public treasure was to follow them thither; "while the artillery and stores from Woolwich Arsenal were to be conveyed into the Midlands by the Grand Junction Canal." Further, the scheme of coast defence included, not merely the disposition of the armed forces, but the wholesale removal of "all provisions, stores, animals, and fodder from the districts threatened by the invader"—that is to say, the home counties.

Had it not been for the almost panic fear which at this date the name of Napoleon Bonaparte inspired, the measures he was concerting to get across the Channel—to jump the ditch, as he put it—would have been more generally laughed at. That famous fleet of flat-bottomed boats was the device not of a sailor but of a soldier. What a fate it would have met with had it really put out to sea and encountered our ships of war! There were, indeed, many astute critics, French as well as English, who heaped ridicule on the "armada of boats," the "mos-

quito fleet"; and some experts doubted whether the project of invasion—on these lines, at any rate—was to be seriously reckoned with. Admiral Montague, who captured one of the flat-bottoms, wrote:—

"It is impossible to suppose for an instant that anything effective can be produced by such miserable tools. . . . In short, Sir, these vessels in my mind are completely contemptible and ridiculous, and I therefore conclude that the numbers collected at Boulogne are to keep our attention on the *qui vive*, and to gloss over the real attack meditated from other points."

In the very likeliest circumstances, these boats could have been useful only as a ferry. The French Admirals knew far better than the great adventurer himself that craft of this kind had not the similitude of a chance in a fight within the tide-swept Channel. The sole hope of these boats lay in such a calm as would have rendered the English cruisers inert. Napoleon, however, clung to his idea up to the very end of 1803, braving the contempt of the Paris wits, who had dubbed him the "Don Quixote de la Manche." It is possible that Napoleon, in whose great genius there were few sound notions of naval warfare, was in some degree fascinated by the "nine miles of soldiery" he was reviewing along the sands of Boulogne; it is equally possible that he was aiming not at England, but at Ireland (which was his safe and proper mark); a certain mystery has clouded the entire scheme, and probably no document exists which will ever let the light into it. At the moment when he seemed most determined to descend upon us he switched his armies off eastward; and, before he could strike us through the Continent, Nelson had smitten him, and smashed the French Navy, at Trafalgar.

But, although the flotilla of boats could scarcely have effected anything, the dread of invasion was at its height when Boulogne was at once the "Aldershot and Spithead of France"; and rumour found Napoleon near us or among us every day. He was disguised as a collier on a ship, he was masquerading in a town on the coast, he was hidden somewhere in Wales. A quiet English gentleman taking a holiday in a little Welsh town was on the point of being arrested as Napoleon in the guise of a spy. Nothing kept feeling more on the strain than the caricatures, broadsides, and pamphlets of the day; and perhaps at no other period in our own modern history have the pamphleteer and artist played so telling a part in politics. Let us take a glance at the activities of artists, authors, preachers, and players during the first crisis. Gillray was the most prolific and powerful of the caricaturists. Rowlandson, the elder Cruikshank, and others, kept him company, and they are all admirably represented in these volumes. There are, say the authors, some 3,200 Napoleonic caricatures in existence, of which "about 300 refer directly or indirectly to the topic now under consideration." Here is one of Gillray's masterpieces in colour: "The Storm Rising, or the Republican Flotilla in Danger"; Fox, Sheridan, Tierney, and the Duke of Bedford are assisting the threatened French invasion by turning a huge windlass which draws to our shores an enormous raft crowded with the enemy.

Among the poets we have a glimpse of Burns in the blue coat and nankeen breeches of the Dumfries Volunteers. He composed their "Song" when the hand of death was upon him—and could not in his last days find the £7 4s. for his uniform. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Scott were all plying the pen; but to leave these starry names is to descend among an army of patriotic scribblers whose effusions have been righteously forgotten. Hannah More started her "Cheap Repository" of "popular anti-revolutionary literature," and begged Mrs. Bluestocking Montagu to send her "any impressive story that falls in your way." Pamphlets, tracts, broadsheets, and caricatures were poured out in hundreds, and carried over the country by colporteurs.

The pulpit was energetic in improving the occasion; and favourite texts were, "Gird ye on every man his sword," "Put every man his sword by his side," "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," "I proclaim a liberty to the sword," and "He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one." The stage caught the fever also. "The three Dibdins each did yeoman work for the good cause," and Charles is not unhappily described as "the real laureate of the Great Terror," so far as the populace was concerned.

*"Napoleon and the Invasion of England: The Story of the Great Terror." By H. F. B. Wheeler and A. M. Broadley. With numerous Illustrations. Two Vols. John Lane. 32s. net.

Any old piece that sounded the rallying cry of national defence was revived, and new and topical ones were written.

"It is difficult to describe the intenseness and all-pervading character of the national movement for resistance à l'outrance. It seemed suddenly to affect every class of the community, from judges on the bench and prelates in the pulpit, down to ploughmen in the fields and children beginning to say their letters. The history of 1796-8 repeated itself, only with far greater unanimity of sentiment and absolute wholeheartedness. . . . England roused herself from her transient dream of peace to defend her shores from the threatened attack of the seemingly invincible embryo Emperor, qualified by the pamphleteers and caricaturists as the Corsican Ogre, Monster, Assassin, Renegade, Infidel, Ass, Caitiff, Locust, Bajazet, Macheath, Devil, Demon, Toad, Spider, and so forth."

But it was during the second crisis that the backbone of the nation was stiffened from end to end of the country.

George III. was holding reviews almost every day, Pitt was drilling volunteers at Walmer Castle, and Fox (having ceased to turn the windlass) was exercising as a private in the Chertsey Volunteers. The churches were piled full of arms, and even on Sunday a two-hours' drill was undergone. It was the Kingdom's response to Wordsworth's "No parleying now!"

THE STORY OF THE SUBMARINE.*

THE late Mr. Herbert Fyfe's book on submarine boats, when it was published, about four years ago, was a very fair popular summary of the subject. There has been considerable activity in submarine construction during these four years, and Mr. Leyland, in revising the book, has added information as to recent developments, while retaining as much of the original work as possible. He has had a task that is by no means easy, and on the whole he has done it well. It would be unfair to judge the book from the point of view of the expert. It is meant for the general reader, who would only be puzzled by a full technical discussion of the subject. He will find in it what he wants, a batch of interesting information on a singularly interesting subject, a sketch of early attempts at submarine navigation, an outline of the principles involved in all such inventions, and a description of some of the chief modern types of submarine boats.

A book of this kind cannot be quite complete and up to date. For those who are doing practical work in the department with which it deals are not ready to enter into details in answer to outside enquiries, and most of them are in the service of Governments, which generally insist on an exaggerated kind of reticence. Official documents and patent specifications are drawn up to conceal as much as they reveal, and even when there is an enquiry into an accident the published evidence suggests to one who can read between the lines that as little as possible is said. Add to this the difficulty there is for those who have not practically worked at the subject to fully realise all its conditions, and one is not surprised at finding even in a well-written book incidental errors and omissions. It is because we think the book is a useful one, and likely to run to a third edition that we note some points that are open to criticism.

At the last meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, Mr. Simon Lake stated that up to date there were on official record twenty-four accidents to submarines, involving the loss of 117 lives. A few more have been added to the grim catalogue since then. In the book before us there are only some casual references to recent disasters. A full discussion of such incidents should find a place in any work on submarines, because they throw so much light upon the difficulties that have to be surmounted and the conditions under which the work is carried on. There is an appendix devoted to Mr. Lake's submarines. Most of it refers to his earlier type of boat, the Argonaut, a kind of submarine motor-car running on wheels on the bottom, and fitted with an air-lock to allow divers to work from it. Only a few lines are given to his much more important boats of the Protector type, which are now being supplied to several navies. The Argonauts were salvage boats; the Protectors are fighting craft. They have been very fully described and illustrated in the engineering

* "Submarine Warfare, Past and Present." By Herbert C. Fyfe. With an Introduction by Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G. Second Edition, revised by John Leyland. E. Grant Richards. 7s. 6d. net.

Press, so that ample materials are available for supplying this omission.

There is a curious parallel between aerial and submarine navigation. In both cases the problem to be solved is to balance, propel, and direct a structure entirely immersed in a fluid medium, in the one case water and in the other air. And in both these departments there are two schools of inventors. For work in the air, one school relies on the balloon; the other pins its faith to the coming of the flying machine, heavier than air. In submarine work the parallel to the heavy flying machine is the boat that, weighing a little less than the water it displaces, is forced beneath the surface by horizontal rudders, vertical propellers, or such like mechanical means. This is the "reserve of buoyancy" type of submarine. Most of those who have written on the subject, after doing actual experimental work, have had their experience with boats of this kind, and the "reserve buoyancy" school is the most numerous and popular. But there is a smaller group of students of submarine navigation, who believe in the "no reserve of buoyancy" principle. A boat of this type has its weight adjusted so as to be exactly equal to the weight of water it displaces at any given depth, as the balloon equals in weight the air it displaces at any given height. Messrs. Fyfe and Leyland deal very briefly and summarily with the views of this school, and say that the necessary adjustment is impossible to maintain in practice. But the difficulties they suggest are not the real crux of the problem. In declaring its practical solution to be impossible, they are following the authority of many previous writers on the subject. But though the adjustment of equilibrium under "no reserve of buoyancy" conditions requires special appliances in the hands of well-trained men, it is not impossible. It is not even very difficult. In saying this, we rely upon actual experience of the work done with a submarine of this class, a boat of which very little has been heard by the public, and which is not even mentioned in the work before us. There are practical engineers who believe firmly in the future of the "no reserve of buoyancy" type, though at present it has as few adherents as the aeroplane flying machine had among aeronauts a few years ago.

The submarine played no part in the late naval war in the Far East. But a good deal of interesting information has appeared in one of the Russian technical papers regarding the very mixed collection of submarines that were got together for the defence of Vladivostock. There appears to have been a difficulty in finding competent men to handle them. In these days when France and England are building larger and larger vessels of this kind, it is interesting to note that the most efficient of the Vladivostock flotilla was a small boat designed by Commandant Michael Beklemitchev of Cronstadt. The Japanese had also some submarines towards the end of the war. They were obtained from America, the United States courts having ruled that a submarine is not a ship, but an engine of war that can be supplied to belligerents by a neutral trader at his own risk, like other munitions of war. The submarines took no part in the Japanese Trafalgar. It was said at the time that the sea was too rough. The more likely reason was that Admiral Togo knew that the crews had had too little training.

But in the next great naval war there will be plenty of trained men ready and eager to show what submarines can do in deadly earnest. Though they will not realise the dreams of enthusiasts like Admiral Aube, who talked of their one day sweeping the battleship type from the seas, there can be no doubt that they will be an important factor in the naval operations of the future, especially in coast defence. Admiral Fournier's report on the French manoeuvres of last year in the Mediterranean is conclusive on this point. Mr. Leyland briefly refers to it, but it would have been well worth while to reproduce its chief passages.

The book ought to have an index, and the short bibliography might have been extended and brought up to date. M. G. L. Pesce's "La Navigation Sousmarine" of ten years ago is included in it, but there is no mention of the new edition issued last year, a splendidly illustrated popular work, which is so far the most complete record of submarine progress before the world.

THE NOVEL OF THE WEEK.*

It was Mr. Henry James, we think, who set himself most conspicuously to a method of deliberate impressionism in fiction. There have been, of course, other impressionists before him, but it is characteristic of his cleverness that he adopted the method which is most flexible in its response to the movement and stress of modern life. Impressionism in fiction is the swift, intuitive appreciation of the appearances of things in place of the closer judgment through knowledge, habit, and experience of character and environment.

Mr. Hueffer, whose novel pays tribute to Mr. Henry James's example without extending to that "sincerest form" of which the proverb speaks, has found the right expression for his talent in "The English Girl." The book is to be classed with his clever "The Soul of London," and both in point of view of artistic illusion are superior to his historical romances, "The Fifth Queen," &c. The public will not think so, because not only does the historical perspective of a romance lend enchantment to the view, but because the public's cry is still for plot. But plot is a negligible element, to-day, in our lives, while character and circumstance are everything. Mr. Hueffer's instinct has rightly led him to discard plot altogether, and by simply exposing the issues of a simple situation to sketch for us with the light rapid touch of the impressionist the effect on his English characters of the colossal and bewildering spectacle of the "progress" of American civilisation. He takes and transports an English family across the Atlantic, and sets it down in the maelstrom of New York, a prey mentally to all the incalculable forces of this whirling ocean of humanity, which involve the desecration of most things dear to our English taste. And this theme, lightly handled, can be enjoyed from two different points of view, first, for its serious meaning, and secondly for the fantastic comedy of the disconcerting spectacle.

"The English Girl" is in fact capital fun if the reader takes it as singularly agile impressionism, and does not demand proofs, explanations, and conclusions beyond those he is given. We are introduced at the outset to the cosmopolitan hero, Don Kelleg, an amiable young American, at the moment when he announces the death of his father, to the English girl, Eleanor Greville, his *fiancée*. The defunct G. Collar Kelleg is the world-famous millionaire, the director of the Collar Kelleg "combines," the proprietor of too many rail-lines, copper-mines, factories, bakeries, &c., to count, and the question is whether the news is true that will make Don the richest citizen in the world, or whether it is a dodge of the millionaire himself to keep Kelleg shares in the public eye. In a clever conversation between Don and Eleanor, and her father, Mr. Greville, the author, by recounting his hero's family history—and we may mention here that the defunct millionaire was born in the workhouse at Rydale in Yorkshire, while his wife was a lady's maid in the service of an Irish family—prepares us for the disconcerting fact that the standards of conduct, rules of life, and ideals that the English family is going in search of in New York, amid "the terrific blaze and bang" of American civilisation, do not exist at all. There are no standards discernible that do not violate "the ideal of the English type, of a life that runs smoothly, decently, quietly,—a life in which every man and woman knows exactly his part and has exactly his ideas." And the way that Mr. Hueffer brings home to us cleverly the gulf that divides our mental "atmosphere of accepted ideas" from the atmosphere of a "live" people so alert to meet circumstances that they positively run to applaud blatant vulgarity, is by showing us that tenderness, humility, refinement of thought are not in the American programme. The English girl, Eleanor, on the voyage out, makes a discovery that is psychologically interesting:—

"She had, as it were, a definite prospect of a sort of loneliness that stretched out before her eyes. It was a loneliness, for somehow the women. . . . They were not. . . . They were . . .

"She could not somehow size it up. When they came into the dining-room in crowds they *looked* all right: but when you took them in detail. . . . Perhaps it was only the voices, the accent. And yet it was not the accent—one had allowed for that. It was rather a sort of intonation—a faint something—a querulousness! That was it. They seemed all, always, to be complaining, not so much in words as in the tones of their voices. It reminded her—with a quite startling vividness—of ladies at home who could not get servants 'to stay.' They did not interest her somehow: not any one of them made her feel the possibility that she would ever come to a thrill of intimacy. They had not the complexions: they certainly had not the voices: they had not the look in the eyes. *They could not ever be her rivals!*

"It was that, to her astonishing discovery—for it came to her in a flash—that made her for many days drop entirely the habit of speculating as to her companions, and they sank for her to the almost permanent condition of moderately well-dressed automata. She did not care how they dressed: for the way they dressed would not certainly interest any man who could interest her: she did not care to hear about their friends, for they certainly would not be her friends; she did not care to hear their views of Europe and its cathedrals. It did not bother her to have to listen: they simply did not excite her curiosity—not any one of them.

When Eleanor has been in America for some weeks she begins to feel an extraordinary solidarity with Europeans generally, with the French, with the Italians; so much nearer do they seem to her than are the people with whom she has Anglo-Saxon ties. She gets an odd sensation that everything *she* wouldn't do is done in America, and this gives her the sense as if she had attained to a sort of irresponsibility. She loses her sense of perspective almost entirely, and when she sees her lover's name blazing out over New York harbour, in the shape of an advertisement of the Collar Kelleg interests "in letters as large as a house," and hears the extraordinary high wailing, the yell of the three thousand people who are welcoming the steamer, waving flags and handkerchiefs, the instinct comes to her that everything *she* does the American people don't do. The gulf, in fact, is deeper and broader than she had thought possible. And the measure of the difference in standards of conduct is amusingly hit off for us in the passage that describes how the English family fall finally into the hands of the journalists:—

"The avalanche, in fact, had come. It wasn't a minute before, aware that by now they were detected, the journalists closed upon her and asked her what her impressions were. And the cab in which they fled back to their hotel was followed by a procession of other cabs, bearing each two men in Derby hats, with notebooks and pencils. It seemed to stop everything else in the world: and the few remaining hours that Eleanor spent in New York were passed, as it were, cloistrally, in the Marie Antoinette Room, with the Fragonard panels. For there were journalists everywhere—in the elevator, in the office, in the Oriental lounge. And when, for the last time, she went to dine with her father in the octagonal dining-room that had the painted brick walls, whilst she herself was saying her grace, and whilst her father was awaiting his soup, standing tall and frock-coated with his hands folded before him, she was aware that three men at the next table were busy with tablets and pencils. It wasn't as blackly unpleasant as she had imagined it might be, but it was sufficiently disturbing to make her whisper to her father, to make her keep her lips closed in the elevator that took them back to their rooms—because a gentleman came running after them and jumped in as it rose—and to make her give up her idea of going, for the last time, with Miss Dubosc to a roof-garden theatre on Broadway. She had instead to pass an evening alone with the stenographer.

Mr. Hueffer balances his clever series of snapshots at the Transatlantic way of doing things by hitting off, at the same time, the human frailty of certain members of the English family. Aunt Emmeline, who, while speculating in Collar Kelleg securities, holds that her Yankee gains and the superiority of the American sunset must both be put down to "the sturdy Protestantism and the energy of the Transatlantic race," is a terrible example of the British matron at her worst; and her son, Augustus, the English solicitor, who, after dabbling with his clients in the same shares, appeals to his cousin, Eleanor, to save him at her lover Don's expense, is by no means to be beloved more than are most of the types we encounter on the other side. The weakness of his book, the indeterminate qualities of the amiable and backboneless hero, and the occasional wildness of some of the conversations do not militate against its picturesque suggestiveness. As a picture of American life it has the genuine air of actual experience, and if portions must be taken with a grain of salt, the whole dish is none the worse for the seasoning.

* "An English Girl." A Romance. By Ford Maddox Hueffer. Methuen. 6s.

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VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

To the Editor of THE NATION.

SIR,—As will be evident to you, the publishing season has now begun in earnest. From now until Christmas new books will come upon the market in scores, and even in hundreds, and a very large number of these will contain illustrations. Still, it is significant that there are very many fewer artists than authors whose work shows distinction, character, and individuality. So far as one can judge at present, the artist who will be most in evidence this year is Mr. Arthur Rackham, who, indeed, secured the principal triumph of 1906 by his illustrations to Mr. Barrie's "Peter Pan." This year Mr. Rackham divides his attention between two publishers, Mr. Heinemann and the Messrs. Cassell. For the former he has prepared an elaborately illustrated edition of "Alice in Wonderland";* for the latter a volume entitled "The Land of Enchantment."† This last is a collection of illustrations with letterpress that appeared in "Little Folks" some years ago. They are good drawings, and the publisher has done them justice by admirable reproduction. They contain all Mr. Rackham's fine imaginative qualities.

* * *

I believe that the art book of the season will be the edition of "Alice in Wonderland" that Mr. Heinemann will shortly publish. It is not easy to compete with Sir John Tenniel, to whom one is grateful for so much that was good in the pages of "Punch" during his reign. His pictures to "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" are profoundly characteristic. They will remain to us as long as we remember Alice and her adventures. They fit the story as Hablot K. Browne and Seymour fit "Pickwick." But precisely as Charles Green and Fred Barnard improved upon their predecessors in illustrating "Pickwick," so I am sure that Mr. Rackham has improved upon Sir John Tenniel in illustrating "Alice." The wealth of imagination that he has thrown into the illustrating of this book must revive an interest which I had thought was waning. Personally, I confess that when I re-read "Alice in Wonderland" the other day, I found it dull.

* * *

Nothing is more noteworthy in the literary effort of our day than the accession of readers to George Borrow. Borrow made a huge success with "The Bible in Spain,"‡ which many people, guided by its title, bought under a misapprehension. Then he came to suffer years of neglect, and he was refused even the modest desire of his heart to become a Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk. One smiles to think how readily the new Lord Lieutenant of that country, Sir Brampton Gurdon, would confer the honour upon the author of "Lavengro," were he now alive to receive it. The neglect of those two strangely beautiful books, "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye" has been atoned for of recent years. Much has been due perhaps to the enthusiasm of two or three essayists of distinction, notably Mr. Augustine Birrell and Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, but in the main it is certainly true in literature that the very good always arrives. It is small comfort to an author, however, that it should arrive after his death, and it surely behoves everyone who writes for newspapers to be generous of praise to the really great contemporary.

* * *

George Borrow has entered into his kingdom with a vengeance. This is an age of cheap books, and all the publishers who issue such books are reprinting the works of Borrow. One hopes that they are selling them. Nevertheless, Mr. John Murray may rightly consider himself to have certain special claims as Borrow's original publisher. Of one or two of Borrow's quite minor works, indeed, he still holds the copyright, but even with the editions of "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye," which he

* "Alice in Wonderland." By Lewis Carroll. Illustrated in colours by Arthur Rackham. Nearly ready. William Heinemann.

† "The Land of Enchantment." Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. Cassell. 7s. 6d.

‡ "The Bible in Spain." By George Borrow. Edited by Ulick Ralph Burke. John Murray. 2s. 6d.

** "Lavengro." By George Borrow. Edited by Dr. Knapp. John Murray. 2s. 6d.

first issued in 1900, he has a particular advantage over all competitors, by virtue of some new copyright matter.

* * *

Mr. Murray has just published a new half-crown edition of the Works of George Borrow, rather better in appearance than the six-shilling edition that has so long held the field.** "Lavengro" is quite good enough a book in any of the many forms in which one may read it, and it is possible to lay too much emphasis on an author's book being *complete*. The fact that Borrow allowed the world to see "Lavengro" in a certain form might be considered a substantial reason for his publishers leaving it in that form. Nevertheless, when the manuscript of "Lavengro" fell into the hands of Borrow's biographer, Professor Knapp, it was quite natural that he should collate with the accepted texts, and it is certain that we are richer by the collation.

* * *

There are five passages, amounting to some pages, in the recent editions of "Lavengro" issued by Mr. Murray that are not to be obtained elsewhere, and every one of these five passages is singularly interesting. There is that conversation with the poet Parkinson; there is the legendary fragment, entitled "The Wake of Freya"; there is the interesting discussion with a bookseller as to why Cromwell has not a statue; and there is the quarrel with an Irishman over the songs of his country. Every one of these fragments, although apparently rejected by Borrow with due deliberation, was well worth preserving, and I have read "Lavengro" again in this new dress with ever-increasing joy.

* * *

MR. HENRY BUMPUS, the bookseller, of High Holborn, has joined the ranks of the publishers with a remarkable "remainder" of a distinguished author. Mr. George D. Sproul, of New York, who is best known in this country by his "Millionaires' Edition" of Dickens, has also issued a translation of the "Works" of Théophile Gautier in twenty-four volumes. All are beautifully illustrated and superbly printed. It is this fine collection of "Gautier" for which Mr. Bumpus has made himself responsible in Great Britain.

* * *

THREE new books on Napoleon appeared last week. The cult is becoming incredibly unmanageable for the small library. One of these books, in two substantial volumes, is "Napoleon and the Invasion of England," by H. F. B. Wheeler and A. M. Broadley. Mr. Broadley has long been known as the possessor of the most remarkable collection of Napoleonic relics in this country. His collection has been greatly drawn upon for this volume, as well nigh every page contains an interesting reproduction of a cartoon, a caricature, or a poster issued during the threatened invasion.

* * *

THE author of the moment is Mr. William de Morgan, who is fast approaching his seventieth year. His father, Professor de Morgan, was, as everyone knows, a famous mathematician. His mother wrote Professor de Morgan's life. Their daughter was a writer of distinction, and their son, after devoting a lifetime to pottery, has turned author in his old age with marked success. Cervantes is the only analogous case that occurs to me. "Don Quixote" was published when he was fifty-seven—ten years younger than Mr. de Morgan. But neither "Joseph Vance" nor "Alice for Short" is precisely a "Don Quixote," although both are very good.

* * *

A FOURTH edition of Professor Windelband's well-known and indispensable "History of Philosophy" has just been published by Mohr, of Tuebingen. In this new edition Dr. Windelband has revised the bibliography and brought the literature of the subject up to date. He has also introduced several changes in the text so as to keep the book abreast of the most recent developments of philosophical thought and inquiry. It would now be advisable for the publishers of the English translation of this important work to incorporate Professor Windelband's alterations by issuing a new edition of the English version.—Yours, &c.,

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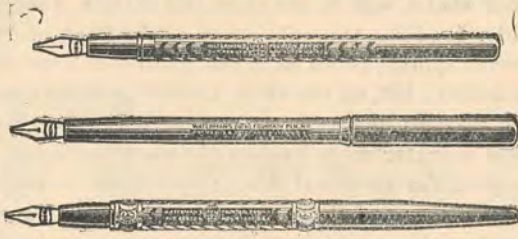
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The Week in the City.

As usual at this time of the year, the Stock Exchange is very quiet. The chief centre of interest and anxiety has been the copper market, but the effects of the slump in prices and shares will be far more felt in New York than in London. Lord St. Aldwyn's speech at the Bank of Africa has renewed apprehensions as to the position of some South African houses; but, on the whole, London is sound enough, whatever may be the case with New York and Berlin. There has been far more preparation than there was last year to meet the autumnal drain; the Bank is in a far stronger position, and the exports of gold are not expected to be nearly so large. In fact, if the market had not fallen into a sort of panic a short time ago, we should still have been getting along with a 4 per cent. rate.

THE COPPER SLUMP.

Copper has become so much more important since the development of electricity and its infinite ramifications that one can easily understand why so much capital has gone of late into new and old copper mines; but it is not so easy to explain why the increase of production should have been accompanied by the enormous rise in copper prices, which culminated in the spring, when copper rose, I think, to the highest price it has touched within living memory. Since the beginning of March, when the price was about £110 per ton, it has fallen 40 per cent., and some good judges are beginning to think that the decline has been engineered to a point considerably below the true price by the American manipulators. The American copper magnates are even more unscrupulous than the railway magnates, and their announcements about closing down mines may possibly be mere bluff. On the other hand, the large stocks which they accumulated when they were working prices up are likely for some time to act as a wet blanket on the market. It would not be surprising to hear of the copper downfall being followed by some failures. In the present state of the money market, the banks and finance houses are neither so able nor so willing as usual to prop up unfortunate speculators. The copper slump seems likely to be accompanied by a general decline in metals and raw materials—a much-to-be-desired consummation. In fact, I am not sure that the best news of the week has not been the decline in the price of raw cotton. If a lower level of prices for the raw material can be established, it is quite possible that the demand for cotton goods, which has been slackening (as the Chairman of the Calico Printers admits), may revive.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPRESSION.

Lord St. Aldwyn's pessimistic oration at the Bank of Africa meeting on Wednesday caused something like a tremor. He ascribed the reduction of the bank's business to depression of trade, which, he said, was never more acute at the principal towns and ports. This quite corresponds with what I heard the other day from a director of another South African bank, who, however, gave me to understand that agriculture, upon which both Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony mainly depend, is in a fairly flourishing condition. This "Black Michael" himself admitted, but for Bank shareholders he painted a picture of unrelieved glooms. It all arose from the boom caused in the ports and towns by the millions of money expended in them during the war. This expenditure, as he had explained, had produced over-trading, over-confidence, and all the other attendant evils, including, doubtless, plenty of waste on luxuries. A most uncomfortable feeling has been caused by his remark, which strikes one as rather indiscreet,

that, "if the depression continued there might be failures in other quarters besides those where they had already occurred, and amongst persons who had every reason a few years ago to believe themselves wealthy men." Some of the big South African houses must have been very hard hit. It would be strange, indeed, if the colossal blunders of Mr. Rhodes and Lord Milner, both in policy and in finance, had not brought their associates and their dupes into a slough of despond. The odd thing is that the Chairman of the Bank of Africa should be found so frankly deploring and accusing the policy for which he was partially responsible as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's Government. Still more curious is it that in this uncomfortable state of affairs Mr. Austen Chamberlain, his successor at the Exchequer, should join the Board. As a precautionary measure the Bank has transferred £145,000 from reserve to provide against depreciation of securities and bad debts.

HOME RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

The threat of a strike has been hanging over the home railway market like a sword of Damocles, and several new low records have been touched by some of the leading stocks. Personally, I think the daily newspapers have exaggerated the danger. Neither the railway men nor the railway directors wish to antagonise the public, and, therefore, neither party will like to take the responsibility of appearing to provoke a conflict. There are some companies, like the Great Eastern, where only 3 or 4 per cent. of the men are in the union, and in such a case a strike would be ridiculously ineffective. But in other cases, it would be a serious matter for the companies, as well as for the men. I had a talk with a railway official, who has had experience in the north as well as in London, and I found out from him that the real reason why most of the boards are so stiff is that they are afraid the men's society would become enormously stronger if it were recognised, and might grow and grow until it were really in a position to dictate terms. This point of view is intelligible enough, and seems to point rather in the direction of Parliament increasing the powers of the Board of Trade to adjudicate in railway disputes. It is intolerable that the whole industrial life of the country should be at the mercy either of a roomful of railway directors or of half a million of railway employes. It is interesting to note that at the meeting of Chambers of Commerce Lord Brassey argued for the State ownership of railways. If he had confined himself to one or two notoriously bad lines, like the London, Chatham, and Dover or the South Eastern, he would have a good deal of support.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., in their last report, reflect the general opinion in New York that monetary stringency will continue to exercise an adverse influence until the end of the year. The salient feature, they say, is that so much of the floating capital usually available for Stock Exchange, banking, and general trade purposes has been fixed in machinery, railway plant, &c., and so has lost its liquid form. Hence a decided increase in commercial embarrassments and failures. Evidence is also quoted to show the contraction of the demand for luxuries, particularly of jewellery and motor cars. The expectation of a severe Presidential campaign is also contributing to a reduction of business activity.

A SERIES of small volumes, entitled "Kultur und Katholizismus," is at present being issued by the publishers, Kirchheim, of Munich. One of the most interesting volumes of the series is by Professor Ehrhard, of Strassburg. In it he discusses the relations between Catholic Christianity and Modern Culture. He asserts that there need be no divorce between the two and that such a divorce will be fatal to the Church. Unfortunately, the divorce actually exists, and the iron discipline of the Vatican prevents Dr. Ehrhard, in spite of his liberal aspirations, from speaking with that freedom which the needs of the time demand.



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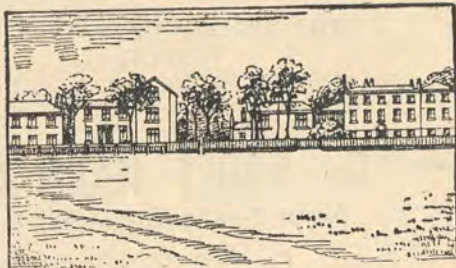
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Die Unterhaltungsbeilage (S. 33-40) enthält:

- Spuk. Gedicht von Josef Schicht. Die Verhütung der Kurzsichtigkeit. Von Dr. Crusius. Er hat sich duelliert. Novelle von Hugo Wüste. Porträtaufnahmen. Kochbuch des „Prager Tagblatt“. Märclein. Ratgeber. Baldrian und alte Gedanken. Von H. Behren-Rigmann. Pila. Roman: „Fran Meier“ von G. v. Stofmans. S. 27-38. Roman: „Otterbräu“ von Carl Conte Scapinelli. Seite 41-42. Die nächste Nummer unseres Blattes erscheint Montag mittags.

Was soll das werden?

Wien, 21. September.

Was in Ungarn werden wird? Diese Frage beschäftigt zunächst jene österreichischen Kreise, die trotz der Vorgänge der letzten Jahre und trotz der politischen Zügellosigkeit, die jenseits der Leitha zur Staatsdoktrin geworden ist, doch nicht aufgehört haben zu hoffen und daran zu glauben, es werde die Einsicht allmählich wieder in die magyarischen Gemüter einziehen und man werde wieder davon sprechen können, daß Ungarn eine natürliche Bürgerschaft dafür sei, daß in Oesterreich die Wärme des Slawentums und des Rückschlusses nicht in die Höhe wachsen. Es sind zumeist Repräsentanten der älteren, nach und nach aus dem Leben scheidenden Generation, denen der ungarische Wirrwarr ans Herz greift, und die voll banger Sorge, aber, wie gesagt, bis in die letzte Zeit ungebrochen in ihren Hoffnungen, der Zukunft entgegenblicken. Was man jedoch in den abgelaufenen Wochen gewahrte, vor allem das geradezu zur Manie gewordene ungarische Be-

streben, den Ausgleichspakt stets von neuem durch Aufwerfung neuer Fragen zu bereichern, hat den optimistischen Stimmungen, wo sie etwa noch verwallten, gründlich den Garaus gemacht. Sicherer Schrittes, aber mit verbundenen Augen stürmt das Ungarn der Reaktion entgegen. Die Erscheinungen und Episoden der letzten Zeit sind viel zu subtiler Art, als daß sie mit voller Deutlichkeit erörtert werden könnten. Aus ihnen heraus aber resultiert nur eine einzige positive Erkenntnis, die nämlich, daß es die katholische Volkspartei Ungarns sein werde, der es beschieden ist, die Früchte aus dem Chaos einzuharsten. Die Heißsporne der Unabhängigkeitspartei, die Chauvinisten in anderen Parteilagern, die ungarische Regierung selbst, sie treiben das Wasser auf die Mühle des vor den Pforten harrenden Rückschlusses.

Ein reaktionäres Ungarn und ein von den unterschiedlichen Nationalitäten, vor allem von den slavischen, kommandiertes Ungarn, das sind identische Begriffe. Wer die Ereignisse zu beurteilen versteht, wer ein genug scharfes Auge hat, um die nur scheinbar unsichtbaren Fäden zu erkennen, die sich von dem Hauptquartier des österreichischen Rückschlusses hinüber über die Leitha ziehen, wer endlich ein genug feines Ohr hat, um aus lange gewundenen Sätzen und Perioden gewisse Drohungen herauszuvernehmen, die in manchen Organen der feudal-rückschrittlichen Krone in Oesterreich laut werden, der wird gar bald erkennen, welches Ziel eine gewisse Oesterreich wie Ungarn umfassende Verschwörung im Sinne hat. Eines dieser Organe deutete kürzlich an, es könne eine Krise kommen, daß mehr sei als eine Ausgleichs- und mehr als eine Ministerkrise; es könne eine Krise von tiefstem historischem Charakter kommen. Nicht einmal annäherungsweise wollen wir uns mit diesen Kasanbra-Mufen beschäftigen. Würde man von ihnen Notiz nehmen, dann wäre damit zugleich ein ganzer Herrensabbath von Fragen entzesselt. — Angefangen von Problemen, die die pragmatische Sanktion angehen, bis zu solchen, die die Regierungssysteme in beiden Staaten betreffen. Wie gesagt, zu disku-

tieren braucht man jene geheimnisvollen Andeutungen nicht; aber vorsichtig Notiz nehmen von ihnen muß man schon aus dem Grunde, weil sie dartun, wie Unrecht diejenigen haben, die das Gelingen des österreichisch-ungarischen Ausgleichswerkes auf die leichte Achsel nehmen. Daß es im Geheimen wirkende Kräfte gibt, deren nächstes Ziel die Etablierung der Reaktion in Ungarn ist, steht außer Frage. Und nicht etwa eine Reaktion im Wege eines ganz außer Kombination stehenden Staatsstreiches, sondern ein Rückschritt im Wege ganz normal aussehender Reichstagswahlen, die dann jener Sorte von Fanatismus zum Siege verhelfen würden, die man in Frankreich einzubürgern suchte, um die Republik über den Haufen zu werfen. Hier handelt es sich allerdings nicht darum, eine Republik zu stürzen, wohl aber darum, alles das, was in Oesterreich und in Ungarn noch freiheitlich denkt, in Saad und Ufse Buße tun zu lassen für den durch Jahrzehnte betätigten fortschrittlichen Geist. Um dieses düstere Ziel zu erreichen, setzt man immer und immer wieder neue Rabalen gegen den Ausgleich in Szene und die blindwütigen Chauvinisten der bürgerlichen Parteien in Ungarn sehen die Falle nicht, in die man sie lockt. Das sind Wahrnehmungen, viel ernster und wichtiger als die Details über die Note, als die divergierenden Anschauungen in der Bankfrage und als andere noch so ferlose Details im Ausgleichskomplex. Die Geschichte spricht eine drohende Sprache als die Tagespolitik. — Was soll in Ungarn werden? Was wird werden? Was hat Oesterreich davon zu erwarten?

Das bulgarische Fest.

Es vergeht kaum ein Tag, daß man nicht von bulgarischen Vandalen hört, die irgend ein griechisches Dorf in Mazedonien anfallen, die Männer und Kinder töten, die Weiber bergewaltigen, die Häuser in Brand stecken. Zwanzig Jahre regiert nun Fürst Ferdinand und es ist auf dem Balkan nicht

Feuilleton.

Naturforscherisches.

In den letzten Tagen habe ich 3954 Krankheiten an mir entdeckt. Ich verdanke diese Entdeckung den deutschen Naturforschern und Ärzten, die sich in Dresden aufgehalten und zahllose Vorträge gehalten haben. Es gibt heutzutage keine Laien mehr. Neber nichts wird das Publikum so ausführlich unterrichtet, wie über neue Krankheiten und Heilungsmethoden. Man kann gar nicht mehr schlafen, wenn man nicht weiß, daß die Schlafkrankheit durch die versetzten Trypanosomen hervorgerufen wird, denen Robert Koch so energisch an den Leib geht. Man kennt jedes Serum, jeden Bazillus und Kokkus, jedes Symptom. Man weiß heute, daß Luftbäder gegen alle Leiden helfen, daß im Gegenteile Sonnenbäder die einzig richtige Wirkung haben, während vielmehr elektrische Lichtbäder das wahre Allheilmittel sind, obgleich nur das kalte Wasser der Quell der Gesundheit ist, indem nur heiße Bäder, wie man nicht erst von den Japanern zu lernen braucht, den gewünschten Erfolg herbeiführen können. Die Ischias ist ein sehr schmerzhaftes Leiden — saperlot! mir scheint, ich habe Ischias —; nun, jetzt ist geholfen. Ein Wiesbadener Arzt hat auf dem Naturforschertag sämtliche Mittel aufgezählt, die gar nicht oder nur zeitweilig dagegen helfen. Er aber hat nun die richtige Behandlung gefunden. Ein Wiener Arzt

wendet eine ganz andere Behandlungsmethode an und weiß gleichfalls eine überaus tröstliche Statistik vor. Welch ein Fortschritt! Der Patient kann sich jetzt die Methode wählen, die ihm am sympathischsten ist, soferne er nicht die dritte, nämlich gar keine, vorzieht. Es ist sehr begreiflich, daß die Ärzte die Popularisierung der Wissenschaft nicht gerne sehen, denn Popularisierung der Wissenschaft bedeutet doch eine contradictio in adiecto. Wer nicht wissenschaftlich vorgebildet ist, kann ja die medizinischen Erörterungen nicht verstehen; er schnappt Mißverständnissen führt und erschwert dem Arzt seine Aufgabe. Er schreibt dem Arzt die Behandlung vor, er fällt die Diagnose und es kann nicht fehlen, daß schließlich die Patienten, weil sie von ihrer Krankheit verstehen als die Ärzte, von diesen das Honorar fordern werden. Nun, genau weiß ich nicht, von einer Krankheit gesprochen. Bald zwick es da, bald zwick es dort. Dieser Muskel — aha! — jener Nerv — oh! — dieser Nerven — au! Es braucht ein Professor in seinem Vortrag in Dresden nur irgend einen Körper zu berühren, so tut er mir sofort in Prag Feuer fliegt, so wie ich genau alle Berichte im Original, die ja nur verkürzt in die Zeitung kommen. Zu den Krankheiten des Menschenkörpers kommen auch die der Himmelskörper. Es will mir gar nicht gefallen, daß die Protuberanzen der Sonne durchaus nicht, wie man bisher glaubte, nichts als Verbrennungen von Gasen sind,

die aus dem Sonnenkörper emporschließen, sondern daß diese Feuerfontänen durch die Annäherung des Weltstaubes und der Weltgase an die Sonne entstehen. Wie wenn nun doch die taumelnde Erde in die Sonne fällt? Da es einmal geschehen wird, warum nicht heute? Wenn wir aber nicht in Gas aufgehen, sondern zu erfrieren bestimmt sind, wie wenn wir schon heute erfrieren? Die Wettereologen kommen uns einmal mit dem Golfstrom, der dies Jahr keine Luft hatte, warme Winde zu erzeugen, das anderemal mit den Eismassen, die vom Nordpol her dies Jahr ungewöhnlich weit nach Süden vorgeedrungen sind und uns den Sommer verdorben haben. Ja, was hindert eigentlich die Eisberge, in die Nordsee zu schwimmen und von da in die Ostsee oder ins mittelländische Meer weiterzugleiten? Dann schnell nur Spitzhade und Spaten her, damit wir Kanäle bauen, wie die Marsbenohner, die das Gletscherwasser in die Ebenen leiten. Das ist nun wieder eine Krankheit, die hypochondria astronomica seu meteorologica Bobi. Die Hypochondrie ist eine Krankheit, die zur Gesundheit führt. Das Publikum versteht, so meinen die Ärzte, die Krankheit nicht. Wie weit wären aber die Ärzte im Kampfe gegen Krankheiten und Seuchen gekommen, wenn das Volk ohne Unterweisung geblieben wäre, wenn nicht schon geradezu jedermann wüßte, daß Reinlichkeit nicht bloß das halbe Leben, sondern sehr oft das ganze Leben bedeutet? Und wie sähen wir aus, wenn wir nicht geimpft wären? Dank der Zeitungslektüre, der Popularisierung der Wissenschaft, weiß jedermann, daß die Blattern-Zimpfung ein nahezu unschla-

rühiger geworden. Die bulgarischen Greuel, um deren willen einst Gladstone die Welt aufrief, haben nur die Urheber gewechselt: was einst die Türken verübten, das üben jetzt die Bulgaren. In Anbetracht solchen Kulturzustandes und im Hinblick auf das Schicksal Alexanders von Battenberg und des jungen serbischen Königs Alexander muß das zwanzigjährige Regierungsjubiläum eines Balkanfürsten immerhin als ein Ereignis betrachtet werden, das für ihn einer Feier und Festfreude wirklich wert ist. Eine Enttäuschung hat das Fest gebracht. Wenn Fürst Ferdinand sich der Hoffnung hingeeben hatte, daß ihm als Jubiläumspäsent die Königskrone aufs Haupt gedrückt werden würde, so mußte er diese Hoffnung zurückstellen. Es ist augenblicklich der Zeitpunkt, der Hofe diese Königskrone abzupressen, nicht geeignet. Und da mit der Erhöhung Bulgariens zum Königreich die Lösung der mazedonischen Frage nur noch dringender würde, so sind die Mächte sich nicht aufgemuntert, die wenigstens in diplomatischer Beziehung ruhige Situation zu verändern.

Nun, die Feste wurden gefeiert und da die Arrangeure den glücklichen Gedanken gehabt hatten, sie mit einem russischen Fest, der Enthüllung des Denkmals des Zaren Alexanders II. zu verbinden, so kamen einige Großfürsten herbeigeeilt, von denen einer sogar sich nicht enthalten konnte, zu schluchzen, als ihm eine bulgarische Auszeichnung zu Teil wurde. Natürlich hat der offiziöse Telegraph wahre Festesorgien gefeiert und alles im rosigsten Licht geschildert. Einen ganz anderen Eindruck erhalten wir durch einen Brief, der uns aus Sophia zugeht und den wir hier folgen lassen:

„In Bulgarien hielt man monatelang die Bevölkerung wegen des zwanzigjährigen Regierungsjubiläums des Fürsten Ferdinands in Spannung. Man konnte nicht genug von den großartigen Festlichkeiten, die abgehalten werden sollten, verlautbaren — und als das Fest heranrückte, war plötzlich die Festesstimmung verfliegen und das Jubiläum wurde in aller Stille begangen.

Der Grund für diesen plötzlichen Umschwung der Dinge war darin zu suchen, daß das Volk sich nicht dazu hergab eine Freude zu heucheln, die es tatsächlich nicht empfand denn in Bulgarien ist der Kontakt zwischen dem Herrscher und dem Volke kein inniger und das gegenseitige Verhältnis hat nichts von jener Herzlichkeit, die anderwärts das Volk mit dem Herrscherhause verbindet. Die Bevölkerung verhielt sich also dem geplanten Festestrußel gegenüber ganz passiv und man mußte den Bulgaren Zwang antun um überhaupt eine Feierlichkeit zustande zu bringen. Man hat also in Bulgarien mit diesem Jubiläum ein glänzendes Fiasko erlebt, das man sich ganz gut vorläufig noch hüten kann, denn gewöhnlich feiert man das erste Jubiläum nach 25 Jahren.

Blickt man aber auf die verflochtenen zwanzig Jahre zurück, so sind sie für Bulgarien eine Epoche, welche nicht viel Erfreuliches brachte. Die Namen Belfschew und Stambulow brachten Zeiten über das Land, wo ungezügelter Leidenschaft und fürchterlicher Eigenwille regierten und daß unter solchen Umständen kein Gedeihen und Emporkommen

Mittel ist. Im Lexikon wird sie als die einzige wirkliche Errungenschaft der Medizin bezeichnet, und zwar unter dem Buchstaben F. Zwei Buchstaben weiter wird allerdings Listers Wundbehandlung als die einzige wirkliche zc. angesehen; es hat offenbar jeder zweite Buchstabe eine solche einzige, wirkliche zc. anzudeuten. Dies nur nebenbei; der Wert der Zimpfung kann durch kein Lexikon verkleinert werden. Er besteht nämlich nicht bloß darin, daß der Geimpfte von den Blattern entweder gar nicht oder nur in schwachem Maße betroffen wird, sondern auch in der Verhütung eines Grundjages, der bisher nicht einmal allen Gebildeten eigen war. Man hat sich in Wien Armbinden angeschafft, auf denen zu lesen war: „Nicht anrühren!“ Damit ist nicht mehr und nicht weniger gesagt, als daß man sich hüten soll, die Freiheit der Person in irgendeiner Weise zu beschränken, wäre es auch nur dadurch, daß man sie körperlich angreift. Gar mancher, der sich für gebildet hält, glaubt seiner guten Laune oder seiner Herzlichkeit nicht anders Ausdruck geben zu können, als indem er seinen Freund auf die Schulter oder auf den Rücken schlägt oder ihn in den Arm zwängt und dergleichen. Merkt Euch: Man weiß nie, ob jemand nicht irgendwo eine Pustel hat, deren Berührung ihn schmerzt. Ganz abgesehen von denjenigen, die überall dort Pusteln bekommen, wo man sie angreift.

möglich ist, beweisen die Tatsachen. Kaum sind diese Zeiten überwunden und durchgemacht gewesen, haben in dem Lande Vandalen zu hausen begonnen, die im verflochtenen Jahre Griechenverfolgungen inszenierten, deren Grausamkeit und Ungerechtigkeithat ganz Europa empörten.

Das ist die Zeit in welcher Ferdinand über Bulgarien herrschte und da der Fürst sich seiner Machtstellung bewußt ist, hätte es nur eines Wortes gebraucht und es wäre vieles, wenn nicht alles ungeschehen geblieben, was dem Lande weder zur Ehre noch zum Vorteile gereicht.

Hierin ist wohl auch der Grund zu suchen, warum das Volk auf die Aneiferung zum Feste der zwanzigjährigen Regierung Ferdinands nicht reagierte, und dadurch hat es am besten gezeigt, daß nicht ein erfreuliches Moment diese Zeitperiode schmückt, welches würdig ist, festlich begangen zu werden.

Ein Gebäude, dessen Grundmauern auf Sand errichtet wurden, kann dem deutschen Sprichworte zufolge dem Zahn der Zeit nicht widerstehen — und darum können die verderbten Grundzüge bulgarischer Politik auch kein Fundament bilden, auf welchem ein Staatsgebäude errichtet werden kann. Auch die Repräsentationskünste und andere Blendwerke für die Außenwelt, können nicht über die traurigen Zustände hinwegtäuschen. In jüngster Zeit haben die leidenschaftlichen Enthüllungen Natchewitsch wieder einen Zipfel des Vorhanges gelüftet, hinter welchem die politischen Intriguen gesponnen werden und man wird nicht falsch prophezeien, wenn man sich davon noch manche interessante Neuheit verspricht.“

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Zulassung der Frauen zum Lehramt an

Ein Erlass des Unterrichtsministers.

Die kürzlich erfolgte Bestätigung des Fräuleins Elsa Richter als Privatdozentin an der Wiener Universität hat großes Aufsehen hervorgerufen und bei den studierenden Frauen die Hoffnung erweckt, daß ihnen nunmehr ein neues Gebiet erschlossen sei. Diese Hoffnung ist jedoch, wie aus einem soeben an die Universitäten gelangten Erlass des Unterrichtsministers hervorgeht, zum mindesten verfrüht. Der Unterrichtsminister führt zunächst die Gründe an, die für die Zulassung der Frauen zum medizinischen und philosophischen Studium überhaupt maßgebend waren und zieht sodann eine scharfe Grenze zwischen der Zulassung zum Studium und jener zum Lehramt, bezugnehmend auf die Vorbereitenden Stellen hiefür, die in der Regel von Assistentenstellen (eventuell auch Operationszöglingen bei den Kliniken) und Dozenturen. Der Minister schärft den Professorenkollegien ein, daß sie bei der Frage der Habilitation einer Frau an der philosophischen und medizinischen Fakultät, denn nur diese konnte bisher in Betracht kommen, nicht nur die wissenschaftlichen Vorbedingungen der Bewerberinnen prüfen, sondern daß sie auch die didaktische und pädagogische Befähigung, sowie die sonstige Eignung ganz besonders in Betracht ziehen mögen, wobei zu bedenken sein wird, „daß der Eintritt in den öffentlichen Dienst beziehungsweise ins Lehramt nur in der Regel nach einer sachlichen Qualifikation erfolgt, die an andere, teils durch gesetzliche Bestimmungen normierte, teils herkömmliche Anforderungen geknüpft ist.“ In jedem einzelnen Falle wird das Professorenkollegium in seinem Ermessen über die Zulassung der Bewerberinnen in Rechnung zu tragen haben; im Falle der Verleihung einer Assistentenstelle ist jedoch nur als ein Ausnahmefall zu betrachten. Des weiteren geht aus dem Erlass hervor, daß eine solche Zulassung durchaus nicht schon den Anspruch auf etwa ein weiteres Lehramt begründet. Der Minister erklärt, daß es hienzu erst einer reichen Erfahrung bedarf, die, wie die Verhältnisse liegen, wohl erst nach Jahrzehnten gesammelt werden kann.

Wie wir erfahren, liegt dem Prager deutschen medizinischen Fakultät gerade jetzt

weiblichen Doktors der Medizin vor, des Fräulein Emma Marie Herzig, die an der deutschen geburtshilflichen Klinik eine Stelle als Operationszögling anstrebt. Das Professorenkollegium wird nunmehr Gelegenheit haben, bereits den Erlaß des Ministers zur Anwendung zu bringen. Bisher hat noch kein weiblicher Doktor eine solche Stelle innegehabt.

Zu den Richterernennungen.

Friedland, 20. September.

Gestern abends fand hier eine vom Deutschen Volksverein einberufene Volksversammlung statt, um gegen die Ernennung tschechischer Richter Stellung zu nehmen. Landtagsabg. Paul Fersch führte aus, daß von 3092 Richterstellen in Böhmen nur 686 durch Deutsche besetzt seien. Dabei seien in tschechischen Bezirken mit schwachem Arbeitsumfange oft doppelt so viel Posten als in deutschen mit größeren Amtsgeschäften. Das Verlangen der Deutschen gehe nach Schaffung eines eigenen deutschen Beamtenstatuts. Redner spricht sich dann gegen das allgemeine Wahlrecht für die Landtage aus, wendet sich gegen die Zustände beim böhmischen Landesauschusse, insbesondere in der Frage des Landeswaisenfonds, spricht dem deutschen Landesmannminister Prade volles Vertrauen aus und sagt, die Deutschen sollten nicht in den alten Fehler verfallen, jeden Deutschen, der in die Lage komme, auf die Regierung Einfluß zu nehmen, aus kleinlichen Gründen unmöglich zu machen suchen. Bürgermeister Wigner besprach eingehend den steten Rückgang der Deutschen in Oesterreich und sagt, daß mit dem Untergange der kaiser- und reichstreuen Deutschösterreicher auch der Staat zugrunde gehen müßte. Nachdem noch Baumeister Hampel gesprochen, wurde eine Entschliebung angenommen, in der die Ernennung nicht bloß deutschsprechender, sondern deutscher Richter verlangt wird, auch wenn die Ernennungen außer der Reihenfolge geschehen müßten.

Trautman, 20. September.

Der Deutschfortschrittliche Verein beschloß für Mittwoch den 25. d. M. in die Deutsche Turnhalle eine Volksversammlung einzuberufen. Diese enthält folgende Referate: Stellungnahme zu den bevorstehenden Richterernennungen in Böhmen und Forderung des deutschen Volkes in Böhmen auf Zweiteilung des Landesauschusses. Ueber beide Punkte wird Reichsrats- und Landtagsabgeordneter Prof. Dr. Adolf Bachmann referieren.

Die Moldauregulierung in Alt-Prag

Seit dem 12. September 1905 ist die Moldau von Prag bis Melnik reguliert und nach Abschluß der hochinteressanten Bauten (Stautufen und Seitenkanäle) dem Verkehr übergeben worden. In Prag-Hollešowitz wird ein moderner Hafen errichtet, die Pläne für die Schiffbarmachung der Moldau innerhalb Prags sind verfaßt und sollen bald in Angriff genommen werden. Der modernen Technik wird endlich gelingen, was frühere Jahrhunderte vergeblich angestrebt haben.

Eine Handelschiffahrt auf der Elbe bei Leitmeritz und wahrscheinlich auch unterhalb Prags auf der Moldau dürfte es bereits im 11. Jahrhundert gegeben haben. Zu dieser Annahme berechtigt der vom Herzog Spühniew im Jahre 1057 dem Leitmeritzer Domkapitel verliehene Zoll auf alles an Leitmeritz vorbeigeführte Getreide. Schon damals wurden außer diesem noch Häute, Wein und Met ausgeführt und Salz aus Halle eingeführt. Wahrscheinlich ist es auch, daß zur Zeit Karl IV. in dessen Plan es lag, Prag zum Mittelpunkt des europäischen Handels zu machen, die Schiffahrt bis Prag heraufzugung. Karl IV. beabsichtigte, von Böhmen aus alle nördlichen Länder mit orientalischen und andern Waren zu versehen. Deshalb berief er Handelsleute aus allen Ländern nach Prag, legte zu Tangermünde eine Niederlage böhmischer Waren an usw., ja, er plante bereits eine Verbindung der Moldau mit der Donau mittels eines Kanals. Ueber sein Projekt einer Verbindung zwischen Prag und den Hansestädten heißt es in Dresser's sächsischer Chronik: Anno 1365 ließ Karl IV. viel Schiffe bereiten und war die Sage, er wollte eine gemeine Kauffstraße machen, die Elbe hernieder von Böhmen bis in die See, ward aber nichts darauf.“ Unter seinem Nachfolger wurde nichts für die Schiffbarmachung getan, so daß es auf der oberen Moldau im Jahre 1420 nur wenige oder gar keine Schiffe gab, denn König Sigismund ließ, als die Wischehrader Prag belagerten, Schiffe und Wagen von Leitmeritz nach Beraun bringen, um seiner Befahrung Lebensmittel

Die Lage auf dem Balkan.

Von den bulgarischen Banden.

Konstantinopel, 18. September. (Teil der Wiener Allg. Ztg.) Eine Hausdurchsuchung, die zu Gradebo in drei bulgarischen Häusern vorgenommen wurde, förderte eine große Menge von Pulver, Uniformen, Mänteln, Wäsche und Schuhen zutage. Es scheint, daß diese Häuser Depots des bulgarischen Komitees für die Umgebung bildeten.

Sofia, 18. September. (Teil der Wiener Allg. Ztg.) Beim Dorfe Bilitsa stieß eine Abteilung Soldaten auf eine bulgarische Bande; fünf Mann dieser Bande wurden getötet. Bei einem der Toten wurden Papiere gefunden, aus denen hervorgeht, daß der Gefallene mit dem bulgarischen Offizier Dontso Todorof, einem der obersten Chefs der bulgarischen Banden, identisch war. — In Nikis versuchte das bulgarische Komitee, von dem reichen Bulgaren Petru Giartoef Geld zu erpressen. Auf dessen Anzeige wurden 15 Bulgaren verhaftet.

ausgenommen, daß jene Volks- und Bürgerschulen, welche
13 Jahre alt sind, oder im laufenden Kalenderjahre dieses
Alter erreichen und die Vorbereitungs-Klasse obiger zweiklassigen
Schule besuchen wollen, im Sinne des vom Landesschulrate
genehmigten Statuts von dem Besuche der öffentlichen Volks-

(5. Fortsetzung.)

(Nachdruck verboten.)

Romney Pringle.

Sechs Gaunerstreiche eines Weltmannes.

Aus seinen hinterlassenen Papieren veröffentlicht
von Clifford Ashdown.

(Autorisierte Uebersetzung aus dem Englischen.)

Es war jetzt halb zwei und nach einem Frühstück
in einem nahe gelegenen Restaurant bummelte er lang-
sam wieder dem Geschäftsviertel Londons zu, mit Ver-
gnügen seine Zigarre schmauchend.

Von der St. Paulus-Kathedrale schlug es gerade
3 Uhr, als er Barbican erreichte, und da sich gegen-
über seinem früheren Bureau ein kleines Restaurant be-
fand, betrat er dieses, hestellte sich einen Whisky mit