

# ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD

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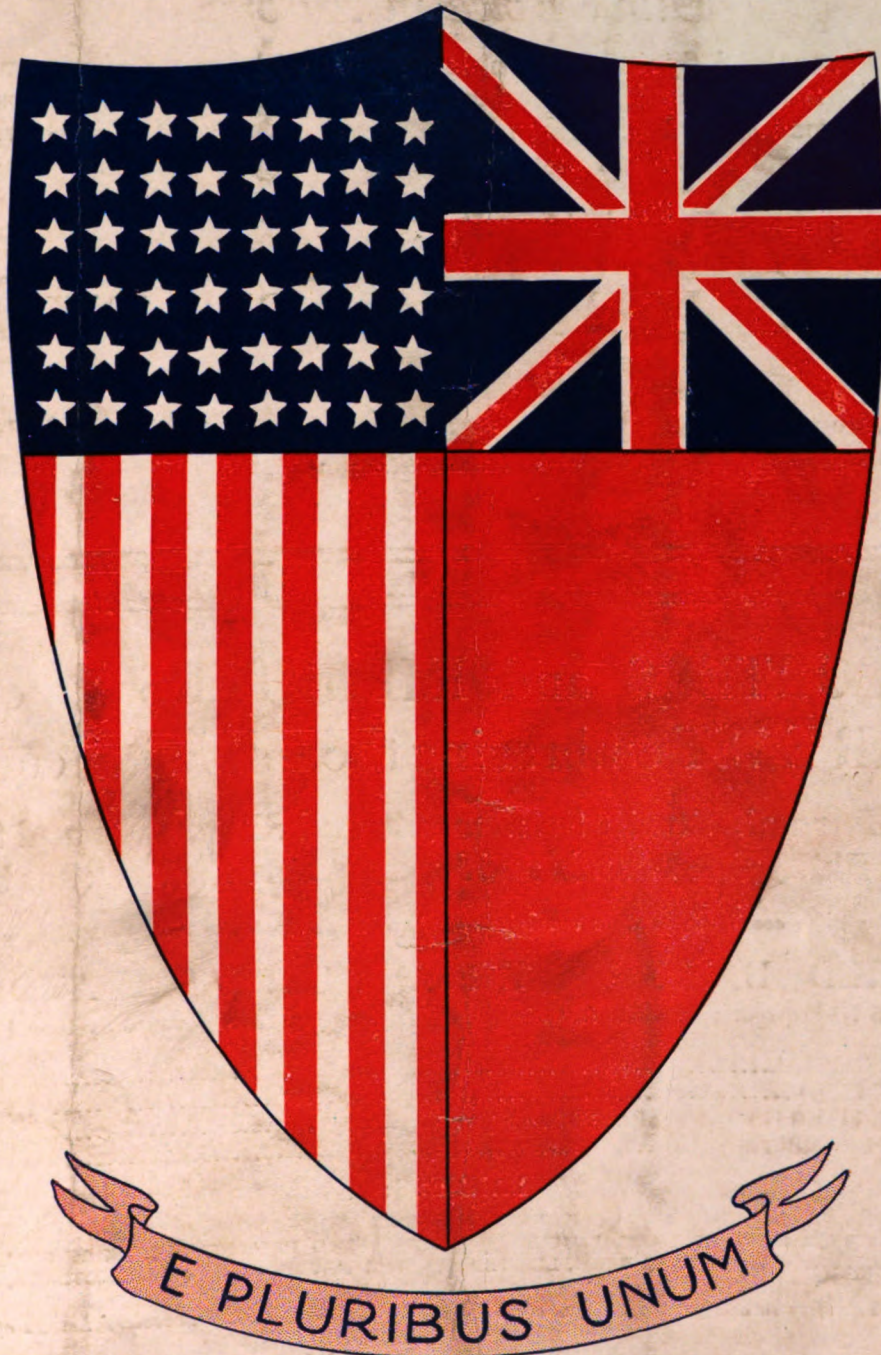
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*Published in the Interest of the Common Cause of the English Speaking Peoples*

VOL. 2

OCTOBER, 1919

No. 9



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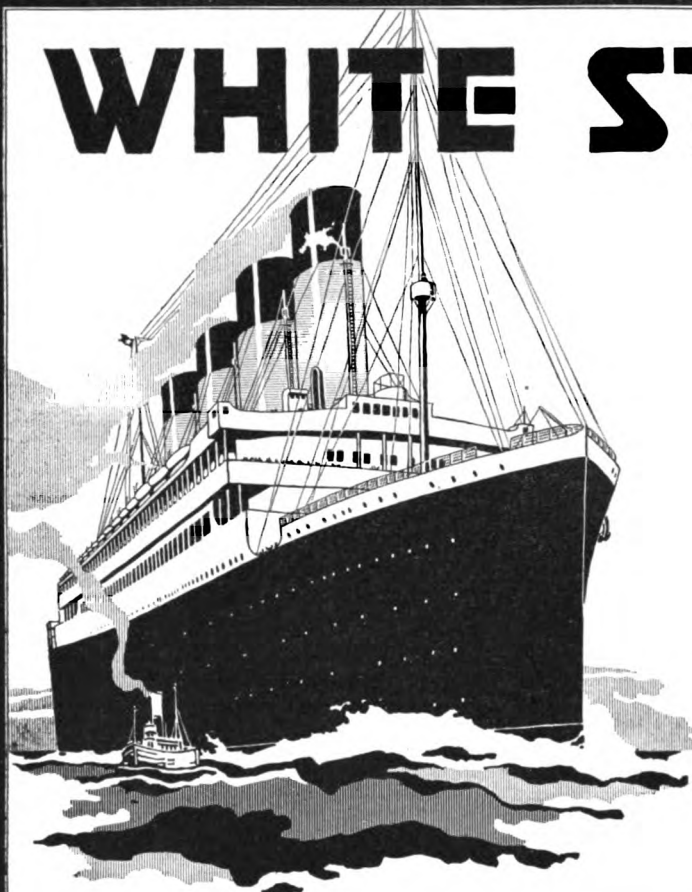
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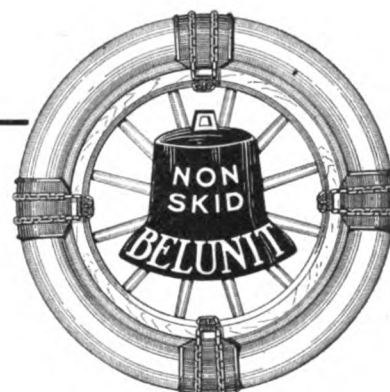
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# ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD

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VOL. 2

OCTOBER, 1919

No. 9

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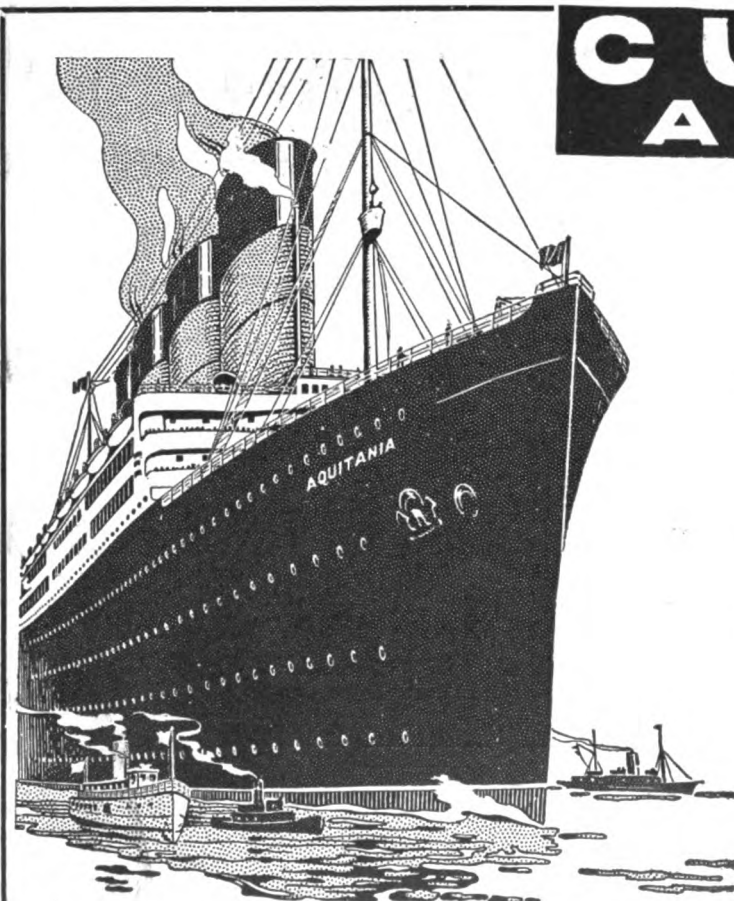
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## The Real as well as the Ideal Basis of British-American Solidarity

By "Septimus"

IT is said that, shortly before his death, Bismarck was asked to name the single fact in world affairs which he considered of the greatest political significance. He replied: "The fact that North America speaks English."

By this reply Bismarck illustrated the great importance he always attached to what he designated as the "imponderable" elements in international affairs. Master statesman that he was, these "imponderables" were as essential to his conclusions as such ponderables as populations and armies and navies and material interests. And thereby, brutal though he was, he showed his great superiority over the recent "Potsdam Gang."

As peoples are moved both by their feelings, of which their tenets are an expression, and by their interests, defensive or acquisitive, it is evident that sound national policy must be based on a well-balanced estimate of both the tenets and material interests of one's own and of other countries. And yet Americans, perhaps from emotionalism, and perhaps because of their vast potential power, and again perhaps because, in their abundant wealth, they are ignorant of the material needs of others, are likely to overlook such material interests and are prone to over-emphasize the imponderables. For instance, during the late war, many beautiful and very true sentiments have been expressed by Americans toward Britain, the mother country of America and of the vast majority of Americans. But would it not be well to add to the fundamental facts that "blood is thicker than water," that we are like-minded, that our tenets are identical, a more precise realization of some material reasons why the unwavering support of Britain is henceforth essential to the well-being of America and vice versa? Perhaps an illustration from the past will serve well as an introduction to the future interdependence of some of our material interests.

### The Monroe Doctrine

AMERICANS are deservedly proud of the Monroe Doctrine and the hearts of many of them have quickened when, especially of late, they have learned of its British origin; but perhaps comparatively few have realized the hard-headed

**In this article "Septimus" uses an incident from history as an introduction to the future interdependence of some of the material interests of the two great English Speaking Nations. Read what he says about the origin of the Monroe Doctrine.—Editor.**

parallelism of British and American material interests which brought it into being, gave it weight and force from the outset, and have maintained it ever since 1823.

In the years immediately following the fall of Napoleon, in 1815, liberalism was rampant in Spain; and most of her southern and central American colonies seized the occasion to declare their independence. The King of Spain put down the liberals in Spain by the aid of troops furnished by the King of France, who was associated, in the so-called "Holy Alliance," with the autocrats of Prussia, Russia and Austria. Immediately upon the re-establishment of autocracy in Spain, the Spanish King invited his brother autocrats further to aid him in the reconquest of his lost American possessions.

Relatively liberal Britain realized that such a procedure would run counter both to her popular tenets and to her commercial and political interests. As it would resubjugate nascent democracies, it was against the trend of British public opinion. And as it would tend to build up the over-

seas trade of Spain it was a menace to Britain's naval power, in that it would strengthen the naval power of Spain which, in union with that of France, had almost wrought her ruin in the first Napoleonic war. For it should be remembered that, unless a nation has a great overseas trade and merchant marine, it will not permanently support a great navy; and unless a nation has many ports freely open to it overseas, and in desirable climes, it cannot develop a large overseas trade of its own and, therefore, its exports and imports will be a source of wealth and power to others rather than to itself. So, both to her tenets of free government and in her commercial and naval policy, Britain was antagonized by the Spanish proposal to reconquer Latin America.

But Austria and Prussia and Russia had but recently been the allies of Britain in her twenty-two years of almost uninterrupted war against Napoleon, during the latter part of which the British Kingdom had been at war with the republic of the United States. So the continental autocrats misread her sympathies and interests and believed that Britain would not oppose and might support their proposed war against American republicanism.

Exactly the reverse happened. George Canning, the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, asked the United States, through her President, James Monroe, to join her in an alliance to forbid the proposed reconquest of Latin America. His predecessors in the Presidency, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, Revolutionary leaders though they were, both heartily endorsed the request of Britain for an alliance.

Contrary to the mental habits of those Americans who, to this very day, are still fighting the wars of 1776 and 1812 against Britain, these Revolution Patriarchs realized that in this situation the tenets and interests of America and Britain were paral-



el, and that both would be served by co-operation.

The freedom loving tenets of all those who had fought against the autocracy of George III were outraged at the possibility of the young Latin American republics again being subjugated by the Spanish autocracy. And America's commercial interest in maintaining these countries as free ports was proportionately as great as that of Britain, for America then had 128 tons of shipping per thousand inhabitants, whereas the British Isles had but 126 tons of shipping per thousand inhabitants and America's shipping trade was more important to her in those days than was that of Britain to her. In fact, the return of Latin America to an autocracy would not only have injured American trade, but it would have been a direct menace to the United States from the proximity of a powerful autocratic neighbor. When the threat of a similar situation had become known to Jefferson, in 1802, by the French acquisition of Louisiana from relatively weak Spain, he wrote to Robert R. Livingston:

"The day that France takes possession of New Orleans, fixed the sentence which is to restrain her forever within her low-water mark. It seals the union of two nations [America and Britain]<sup>1</sup> who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment, we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation. We must turn all our attention to a maritime force, for which our resources place us on very high ground; and, having formed and cemented together a power [America and Britain]<sup>1</sup> which may render re-enforcement of her settlements here impossible to France, make the first cannon which shall be fired in Europe the signal for tearing up any settlement she may have made, and for holding the two continents of America in sequestration for the common purposes of the united British and American nations."<sup>2</sup>

By such statements through Livingston, in Paris, Jefferson forced Napoleon, in 1803, to sell the whole Louisiana Territory to the United States for but \$15,000,000. Thus he more than doubled the area then under the American flag and saved the country from having an alien and powerful neighbor.

James Monroe had assisted Livingston in this affair, so he, as well as Jefferson and Madison, was intimately acquainted with the menace to the United States latent in the Spanish intention of 1823, to reconquer southern America with the aid of France and the other autocracies of the "Holy Alliance." As a result of this, and of the British offer of alliance to prevent it, he evolved the Monroe Doctrine, whereby the United States forbade foreign aggression or fresh colonization in the American hemisphere. To this doctrine Britain immediately gave her support as it served her purpose, and, in fact, maintained British-American naval and mercantile supremacy

on the Atlantic unthreatened until Germany began its great naval expansion about 1900.

#### America and Britain Acted Together

IN these historic events we see that America and Britain were moved to act in co-operation with each other, not only because they were like-minded in their esteem of democratic freedom, but, more specifically, because they each served the other's interest by co-operating with each other.

As it was then in 1823, so it is now in 1919, but with one great difference. Britons and Americans, instead of recently having fought against each other, have just won the greatest joint victory of the ages. In the words of Thomas Jefferson, written to James Monroe, about Britain in October, 1823:

"With her then we should the most sedulously nourish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause."

Not only has the later desire of the author of the Declaration of Independence come to pass, but Bismarck's insight into what he used to call the "imponderables" of international affairs, has been justified. "The fact that North America speaks English" has been proved to be the most important, indeed, the pivotal fact in the present world—and this not only in the war, but at the peace table.

#### British and American Interests

WE may take it, therefore, that we Americans and Britons, for the most part, are united in heart and in all those emotions which flow from our consanguinity. But what about our several interests? Do they run parallel?

Let us start our examination from the proper premise that an American should be and is one hundred per cent. pro-America, and that a Briton should be and is one hundred per cent. pro-Britain. Where do we stand today? Facing each other, or side by side? Now that Germany is downed, for the moment at least, have we joint and common problems and perils which force us to stand together, problems such as forced Jefferson to contemplate wedding America to Britain in 1802, perils such as made Canning seek the alliance of America for Britain in 1823?

It is an open secret to naval authorities that Germany's great objective in the war was not the coalition of Central Europe or the holding back of Russia, or the conquest of France. These were to have been but incidents leading to the conquest of the Atlantic Ocean over the proposed wreck of the British navy. But now, and with material aid from Admiral Sims' contingent, it is the German navy which is wrecked—and beyond salvage. The Atlantic is now again safely in the hands of the British and American navies, free as before for the use of all who would use it lawfully and without aggressive intent. But how about the Pacific?

#### A Menace to Both Britain and America

THERE are some Americans who hold that their country is still isolated and competent to defend itself, on its own soil, from any attack whatsoever. Therein they overlook the fact that the best defence is that which prevents an attack from being made. It is the role of the navy to present

such a defence; to be so powerful that the wise will not adventure overseas to assault and that the foolhardy will be overwhelmed on their setting out. Hence the national necessity to command the oceans if there is the slightest possibility of an intent to attack developing. And, in the case of America, there is the further necessity to absolutely command both the Atlantic and Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal. The self-sufficient American is asked to specify how is all this to be done without the co-operation of the British navy?

He may seek to avoid the issue by alleging that there is not the slightest possibility of such an attack being made. Writing in 1912, the late Admiral Mahan said:

"For, while numerically great in population, the United States is not so in proportion to territory; nor, though wealthy, is she so in proportion to her exposure. That Japan at four thousand miles distance has a population of over three hundred to the square mile, while our three great Pacific states average less than twenty is a portentous fact. The immense aggregate of numbers resident elsewhere in the United States cannot be transferred thither to meet an emergency, nor contribute effectively to remedy this insufficiency; neither can a land force on the defensive protect, if the way of the sea is open. \* \* \* The question of the Pacific is probably the greatest world problem of the twentieth century, in which no great country is so largely and directly interested as is the United States. For the reason given it is essentially a naval question, the third in which the United States finds its well-being staked upon naval adequacy."<sup>3</sup>

In a carefully prepared speech delivered on the floor of the United States Senate as recently as August 12, 1919, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations said:

"Our first ideal is our country, and we see her in the future, as in the past, giving service to all her people and to the world. \* \* \* She has great problems of her own to solve, very grim and perilous problems, and a right solution, if we can attain to it, would largely benefit mankind. We would have our country strong to resist a peril from the West, as she has flung back the German menace from the East."

#### Japan States Her Intentions

In strange confirmation of these views of Admiral Mahan and Senator Lodge comes an Associated Press despatch, dated Tokio, Sept. 11, 1919.

"The end of the war finds the Japanese striving with traditional unity to expand the nation's interests in Asia.

"A wave of elation and confidence in Japan's future greatness seems to be sweeping over the empire. In a recent address, Ikuso Ooka, President of the House of Representatives, said: '*World leadership is now in America, but it is bound later to be transferred to Japan.*'"

<sup>3</sup>Introduction to the "Major Operations of the Navies in the War of American Independence," page 5.

<sup>1</sup>Parenthetic insertion by the writer of the present article.

<sup>2</sup>See Sec. 4826, p. 514 The Jeffersonian Cy.



# Pershing's Triumphant Return to New York

Leader of American Expeditionary Forces Welcomed by the Metropolis of the Western World

**GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING**, commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, has returned, and has tasted of the fruits of victory. His triumphant march through the streets of New York city at the head of his long column of soldiers was one complete ovation from start to finish.

it not been for the lessons learned from you, I am sure our efforts would not have been what they have been. Our associations from the start were most pleasant. I was accorded a visit to General Headquarters and learned from your Commander-in-Chief what was the most important thing for us to consider first.

"It was our preference to fight beside our brothers in blood, our own kinsmen, whose courage, aggression and tenacity we have always admired and which have had such an influence on our



Gen. John J. Pershing heading the parade in his honor in New York, showing the Victory Arch at Madison Square, in the background.

Copyright Underwood & Underwood.

**GENERAL PERSHING** knows what it means to co-operate on the battlefield with the officers of other English-speaking countries. In an address in which he discussed the sentiment of the American soldiers he said: "You do me signal honour by according me the privilege of meeting you all here at this time. I recall distinctly my last visit more than two years ago and how I was impressed by meeting the distinguished members who guided the destinies of this nation. You had gone through three years of war, gaining ripe experience, and the generosity of our reception was only equaled by the benefit of that experience.

"We are not a military people. We inherited from you the fear of a standing army. We were wholly unprepared, although some of us felt that we would sooner or later enter the war. Had

army in Europe. But we found the Channel ports fully occupied with your supplies. Therefore, we were driven to the southern ports of France and compelled to choose other railroads to the eastern part of the western front."

**GENERAL PERSHING** said: "It seems to me that all discussion of ways and means to prevent war, and of plans for combined nations must be based on a union in thought and in heart of the Anglo-Saxon peoples."

**SINCE** his arrival home the welcome accorded to America's greatest General has been all that General Pershing can desire. He is the idol of the United States citizen, the hero of the women and the ideal of the young boy, who wishes to make his mark in the world.

**MAY** he live long to enjoy the rank of General, which honour Congress has accorded him for life.

## Tin in New South Wales

The New South Wales Government geologist recently visited the Ardlethan tin field and inspected the principal mines, including the Carpathia, White Crystal, New Venture and Big and Little Bygoo. He expressed himself as impressed with the potential wealth of the field. In his opinion the time is not far distant when the ore deposits in these mines will be extracted in bulk and sent to the batteries, as much of the country contains payable tin which is lost or overlooked by the present method of working only the richer shoots.

## Training Disabled Men

Federal Board Provides Both Educational and Placement Work

The Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., has found from experience in the placement of disabled men that training in educational institutions alone is insufficient for the successful employment of some. They lack practical knowledge and the skill demanded by employers. This cannot be acquired in a school without adequate facilities for practical work.

The Board, realizing that the placement of such men will be as unsatisfactory to the men themselves as to the employers, has authorized the district officers to provide a period of placement training when necessary to follow courses given in educational institutions.

On the other hand, some men training on the job need additional instruction, which can only be obtained in an educational institution in order to complete their course. The district officers have been authorized to give supplementary school training when necessary.

## 1,280 Ocean-Going Ships Now Fly the American Flag

Steamships under the American flag now comprise 24.8 per cent of the steam tonnage of the world, the United States Shipping Board announced recently.

"To-day this nation has more ship workers, more shipyards, more shipways, more vessels under construction, and is turning them out more rapidly and in greater numbers than now issue from the shipyards of all the world," the statement says.

"Up to the outbreak of the war we had only 15 vessels of 1,000 tons and over engaged in overseas trade. To-day the American flag floats from 1,280 ocean going steamships, 1,107 of which have been built by the United States Shipping Board within the last two years.

# English Speaking World Cartoons

Selected from the British-American Association's Collection

Selection No. 2



[From the Montreal Daily Witness.]

## THE ALLIANCE WHEEL.

JOHN BULL: "Now, Jonathan, steady, both together, and we'll control the movement of this 'old wheel.'"



[From Life, New York.]

"Dear me, it was not always thus!"



[From the Toronto Globe.]

## THE LION AND THE EAGLE.

THE EAGLE: "Mr. Lion, your generous conduct makes me feel very sorry that on several occasions of late I have twisted your tail. I beg your pardon, Mr. Lion, and I hope you will overlook it."  
THE LION: "Twisted my tail, 'ave you? Overlook it? W'y, bless you, young 'un, I never felt it hardly."



## KITH AND KIN.

(The Anglo-American General Arbitration Treaty was signed on January 11, 1907.—Important Events of the World.)—From Punch (London).



*New York Journal.*

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

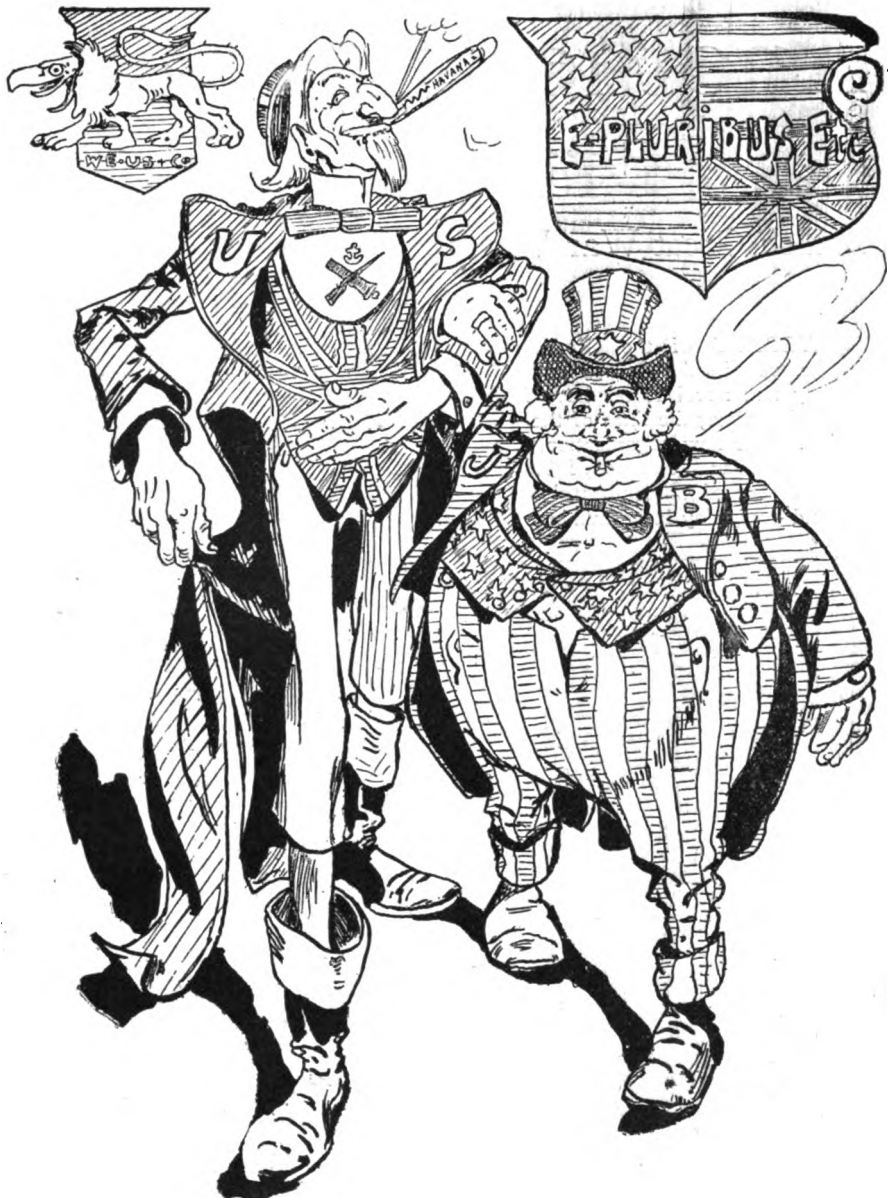
GRANDMA VICTORIA: "Billy, you leave your Uncle Sam alone, or I'll—"



*Tribune.*

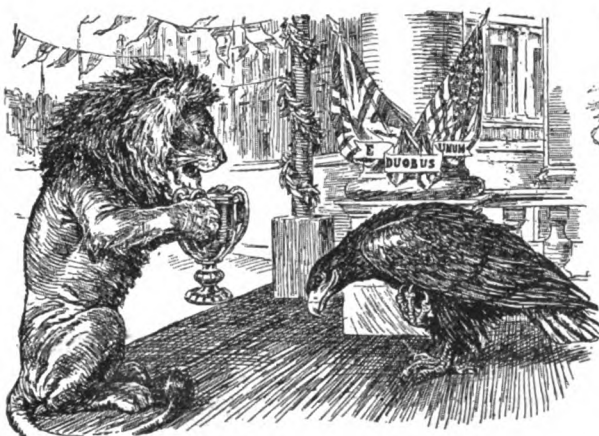
(Minneapolis.)

With both Andy Carnegie and J. Pierpont Morgan in England at the same time, Johnny Bull proceeds to tack down his island.



*Judge.*

CHUMS.



The Loving Cup: A Parting Toast

British Lion (to American Eagle): 'Here's luck to you.

You brought it to me.'

[*Punch*



BROTHER JONATHAN AND JOHN BULL IN UNISON: "MAY WE ALL LIVE LONG AND PROSPER."

From the *Telegram* (New York).



# British Eager for Our Friendship

Lyle-Samuel Urges Continued Co-operation to Insure the Peace of the World

**A**LEXANDER LYLE-SAMUEL, M. P., who is one of the leading authorities on economic conditions in the British House of Commons, talked recently on Anglo-American conditions, the Sinn Fein problem in Ireland, and recent conditions, economic and otherwise, in England. Mr. Lyle-Samuel is an enthusiastic advocate of the League of Nations, and believes the League to be the all-important factor in the maintenance of the future peace of the world. Furthermore, Mr. Lyle-Samuel is convinced

can Government, and we waited in perfect confidence for that hour when Germany by her own acts should have exposed her perfidy and thus insure the co-operation of the United States with the Allies.

"When that moment did come and America came in it not only brought an instant sense of relief and a wonderful sense of security, but it undoubtedly saved the allied cause by bringing new life and renewed confidence into the hearts and minds of the strained Allies, who had en-

in real danger of drifting back to barbarism. One thing alone can save civilization today, and that is the new hope which has been born in the hearts and minds of those who are determined to apply honestly toward all peoples the principles of the League of Nations.

"While it would be putting it too high to say that there is no division in the minds of British people in the practicality of the League of Nations, there is a pathetic yearning on the part of the overwhelming mass of the people that their leaders, by means of the League of Nations, will lead them into the promised era of permanent peace. It would be impossible to exaggerate the thrill which has gone through the hearts of the thinking people as they have listened to the lofty appeals of President Wilson in this matter. If a national of another country may express an opinion we earnestly hope that the President will have the overwhelming support of his own fellow-citizens in his determination to the power of his great nation to make this gift to the world."

## The Irish Question

In answer to a question concerning the situation in Ireland Mr. Lyle-Samuel replied:

**"T**HERE is no doubt that the Irish question does present a cause of irritation which has sometimes seemed to amount almost to alienation between the British and a certain political section of the American people. But from my own observation I believe that to be too surface a view of the case. It may not be unfair to ask some of the Irish agitators, who have sought the hospitality of American shores, to what cause, which is precious in the United States, are they loyal? They are loud and leather-lunged in their denunciation of Great Britain. They enjoy at this moment a larger political representation in Parliament than any other part of the British Isles. They have received from the British exchequer grants amounting to \$1,500,000,000 loaned to them on a 3 per cent. basis to enable them to acquire land of Ireland. All of the great landlords have been bought out and today Ireland is in a more prosperous condition than she has ever been at any time in history.

"The Irish enjoy every advantage permitted to any citizen of Great Britain and many advantages which are not granted to other citizens. Their religious institutions are reverently guarded in the fullest exercise of their loyalty to Rome, and they have absolute control of the schools in which their children are brought up and taught to put Rome before any other institution in the world. Their bitterness beggars description, while their hatred has resulted in a degree of political and spirited impoverishment such as is hardly to be found in any other country in the world. Hate never healed anything, and the atmosphere of hate in which political affairs have been discussed in Ireland is



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Girls of St. John, New Brunswick, representing Britain's colonial possessions in tableaux before the Prince of Wales on his arrival there. The leader of the group advanced and welcomed the royal visitor to the city. School children in the rear sang patriotic songs.

that the commercial future of England demands the continuance of the free trade policies of the empire.

"It is almost impossible," said Mr. Lyle-Samuels, "for the American people to realize the eagerness of the mass of the British people to remain in the most friendly relations with the people of the United States. The two people have never had any real ground for a difference. The Declaration of Independence was not only an American declaration of liberty, but it blazed the trail which led ultimately to the liberty of the British people at home.

"When Britain went into the war in August, 1914, it was to fight for the preservation of democratic institutions throughout the world and to prevent Europe from being flung back into a state of political despotism, a despotism unknown in this country since 1776. Had we not gone in in August, 1914, with all our resources of men and treasure, pledged to fight on until victory, the freedom of the world would have been lost.

"Naturally, the British people asked what will America do in this crisis? The difficult thing for the masses of the people in England to understand was anything approaching American neutrality on the issue of a world fight for freedom. We fully realized the difficulties of the Ameri-

dured the awful burden for nearly three years.

## Looked to Stronger Friendship

**"W**E knew that not only by her entrance into the war had America saved the allied cause, but we believed that such a bond of friendship would be established between the masses of the people on either side that he should have saved civilization itself, for the world issue at this hour is whether civilization is to be saved or destroyed.

"It is the unanimous feeling of the masses of the British people that only by the continued co-operation of the United States and Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions can peace be really brought to the stricken world.

"What we trust has been accomplished in Paris has been a world settlement upon such sure and well-laid foundations that the world may remain, every part to every other part, however remote, that the pestilence of war may not pass over the world again, at least within the visions of those who are responsible for the present settlement, for it is perfectly clear that unless civilization has found the means to destroy war, the resources of civilization today, if directed in war, will destroy civilization itself. The world is at this moment

one of the prime causes of the present discontent.

"I do not wish to be understood as signifying that there has been no hatred or bitterness on the part of the loyal Irishmen of the north of Ireland. These men, after all, represent substantially one-fifth of the population of Ireland, and they are intensely loyal to the Union.

"If only we of Great Britain could find a solution of the Irish question which would be satisfactory to all Ireland and

has naturally been such as to cause the gravest anxiety. We have spent such sums as it was hardly realized existed in any country prior to 1914. We have an enormous burden of debt. This, however, must not be taken as representing absolute loss. To begin with over two-thirds, perhaps nearly three-fourths, of our war debt is owed in our own country. Then there are some very tangible assets, as for example, an industrial England which is organized and equipped as never before in

lution in England. Some of the processes of adjustment may cause bitter local strikes, but the common sense of the mass of the people, which is a British tradition, will save the day.

"Two things are needed in England. First, a reduction in the cost of the necessities of life, and secondly, the restoration of the liberties of our people which the Government was compelled to deprive them of during the war.

"We are hoping to organize a forty-eight-hour week for all our principal industries. Admitting to the full the difficulties and anxieties of the present hour, I am confident of the happy outcome of all our afflictions."

Mr. Lyle-Samuel closed his interview with a reference to the tariff question.

"I am personally," he said, "a strong free trader. The last thing to be wished is that a tariff war should follow the years of war that have just ended. There are some who think the time has come for England to abandon the free trade policy. I do not share that view, and I shall always speak and vote in the House of Commons against the introduction of a tariff. I should indeed despair of England's future if she started a tariff war with the United States, whether under the name of 'fair trade versus dumping' or of 'imperial preference to consolidate the empire.'"—*The Sun*.

### The Two "Sevenths"

The following letter to the Royal Fusiliers from the Officer Commanding the 107th U. S. Infantry, which has been received by *The Landmark*, affords a pleasing example of Anglo-American friendship:

"Headquarters, 107th U. S. Infantry,  
"(7th New York Infantry)  
"Connere, France.

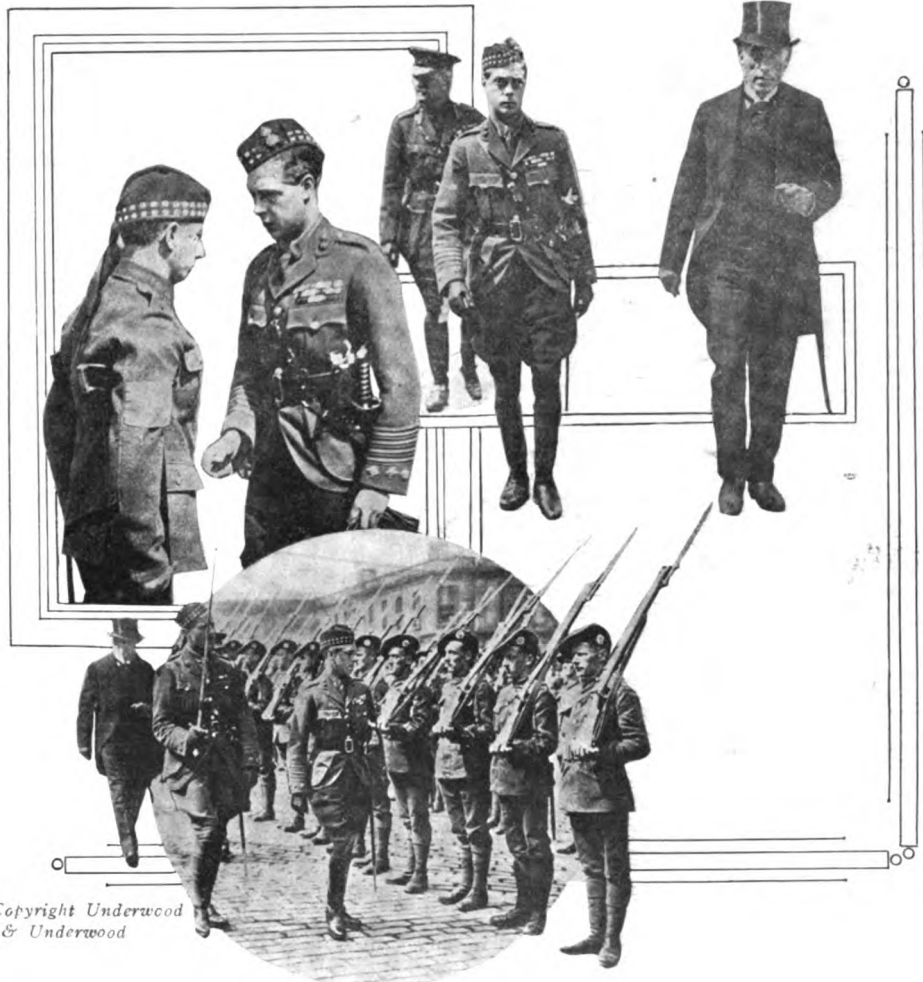
"Colonel, Royal Fusiliers, England,

"Dear Sir:—It is with great pleasure that the officers of the 107th U. S. Infantry, formerly 7th New York Infantry, accept the honor of becoming permanent honorary members of the Officers' Mess of the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment, and 7th Regiment of the British Line, and should any of the officers of this Regiment ever find themselves in the same locality with any Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, it will give them much pleasure to avail themselves of your very kind invitation.

"Permit me also, on behalf of the non-commissioned Staff Officers and Sergeants of this Regiment, to accept the honor of becoming honorary members of the Mess of the Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants of the Royal Fusiliers.

"Should it be the unhappy lot of our country to ever engage in another war, it is the heartfelt wish of every officer and man of this Regiment that we shall again have the honor of fighting shoulder to shoulder with our British cousins.—I am, very respectfully and sincerely yours,

"(Sgd.) Mortimer D. Bryan,  
"(Colonel)."



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The Prince of Wales presenting the Military War Cross to Sergeant-Major Park of the 5th Gordons, while on his visit to Edinburgh, where he received the freedom of the city.

The Prince and Lord Provost Macleod about to enter Usher Hall where the heir-apparent was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness inspecting the Guard of Honor of the Royal Scots during his visit to Edinburgh

would protect the rights of all Irishmen we would all be eager to put it into practice.

"If the League of Nations could adjudicate in Ireland and bring peace and order and good government to Ireland I am confident that it would be the unanimous wish of the people of Great Britain that they compromise any sovereign rights they may have in order to achieve that most to be desired end."

### Economic Situation

ASKED concerning the economic situation in Great Britain Mr. Lyle-Samuel replied:

"The economic position of Great Britain

our history. Great combinations have been formed and our manufacturing resources are today probably five and perhaps ten times greater than they were before the war.

"Our credits are larger than ever before. The financial resources of our industries would enable them to trade on a scale they would never have dreamed of five years ago. But the great trouble through which we are passing in our industrial life today is that we have to place our industries upon a real economic basis; that is, transfer them from the false economic basis upon which war compelled us to conduct them.

"But there will be no industrial revo-

# "Let Us Be Friends"

By Mrs. Burnett Smith

## A Message to the Women of America from the Women of England, Brought by a Representative of the Government of Great Britain, an Englishwoman of Distinction and Understanding

(Reprinted by permission from the *Woman's Home Companion*.)

THE appeal that I bring to you, women of America, speaking as the representative of my country, is a very simple one. Four small words will express it. It is this:

Let us be friends.

It is for this that I have been sent to America—to carry these words direct from us to you; for this that I have been traveling all over your great country, speaking from Massachusetts to the Carolinas, from New York to the Dakotas—for friendship's sake.

When I first visited America as representative of my Government in the Spring of 1918, it was because England was hungry. Even now, despite all that has been written and all that has been told, America hardly realizes how perilously near to starvation the Allies had come. We had bread in England, it is true, a heavy, brown, war bread; but it was neither palatable nor nutritious, and it was indigestible, so much so that old people and invalids and the weaker children had great difficulty in assimilating it, and some of our old folks actually died because of this. It became necessary, in view of the great shortage of food in my country, to make a special appeal to America to send us more wheat flour.

It was my high privilege to come to this country to help spread this appeal. For five months I traveled to and fro, speaking to every kind of audience—and meeting with a response concerning which I cannot trust myself to speak yet without emotion. Among the heart-stirring discoveries I made on this side, perhaps the most interesting and valuable was that a sincere appeal honestly and sincerely made is the channel by which the American heart and conscience can be reached.

The moment that the people of this country felt that anxious eyes were watching, and pleading hands were stretching across the seas to them, they were so eager to help that it was not possible to keep pace with them.

When I returned to England I said to

my people:

"There is nothing that America will not do to help; there is nothing that she will not give—if you can show her the need."

Mr. Hoover, to us, was the American people. How great a man he is I think America does not realize. You are too near to him perhaps to see what other and more impartial eyes see very clearly; that he is not only a daring and successful Food Administrator, inspired by the humanitarianism possible only to the finest minds, but that he is also a very great statesman. It is America's good fortune to count him hers.

### The War Spirit of America

WHEN I went home from that campaign in the Summer of 1918 it was to tell my people that the war spirit of America was born in the hearts of the American women. Their enthusiasm, their passion for service, the completeness and efficiency of their organization, swept us along in a resistless flood. We had such passion in England, too, forced upon us by the appalling necessities of the hour, by our proximity to the war zone and our poignant share in its terrors; but it was far more wonderful here in America, because America is very far removed from the intimate horrors of war, except in the loss of her gallant sons.

But from what I have seen and known of American womanhood, I am completely assured that it would, if called upon, rise to undreamed-of heights of sacrifice and glory in consecration to it. Everywhere, since my return to America since the signing of the armistice, I have heard again and again the expression

from American women of a keen disappointment that greater service was not required of them.

So here I would put forward the incontestable plea to you, women of America, that, though the fighting is over, our task is not yet done. Nay, it stretches before us one vast network of difficulty, full of pitfalls which will require all our national and individual fineness to cope with—if we are to justify our heroic dead.

I do not suppose you can realize how tired, how very tired, we are. It has mercifully been impossible for American women



MRS. BURNETT SMITH has had the fine distinction of coming to America twice as the emissary of the British Government. Her first mission was to appeal for wheat flour—her second, to appeal for a better understanding between America and Great Britain.

The horrors and dangers of war have been keenly brought home to Mrs. Burnett Smith. Her husband was a major attached to the immortal Fifty-first Division; her daughter drove an ambulance in France for the entire period of the war; her home was entirely destroyed by a Zeppelin during an air raid. Many of her nearest relatives and dearest friends gave up their lives in the great struggle. Thus her appeal to us carries with it the genuine sincerity of a woman experienced and saddened. The tribute she pays to the women of America can best be answered by reading her stirring message and going forward with her to what she so fitly calls "the great and difficult future."

Briefly, the response to that appeal for wheat was so magnificent that in a short time the crises for us had passed.

How grateful we were in England has not yet been properly told. But, be assured, England will never forget it; it is woven into the very fiber of her being for all time. All over the country English mothers taught their children a new grace which very touchingly embodied that gratitude:

I thank God—and the British Navy—and Mr. Hoover, for my good dinner. Amen.



to know what it means to live day after day, week after week, and year after year—in fear. It seems to me there is nothing so terrible as the living hour by hour in an atmosphere where all the people dread the THING that is coming to them and to all they hold most dear to them.

You have suffered, American women; you have sent your sons and your husbands to war, and you have known anxiety for them afar off. But you have not known the keen dread of the Zeppelin each night; you have not lain hour after hour waiting, finally to hear the dreaded humming coming nearer and nearer, receding, coming again, until sleep was well-nigh impossible. You have been spared this.

And when I look to you and see that, despite the privations which you have suffered during the past two years, you have still a vast fund, untouched, of energy and vitality and endurance, I am moved to think that this is for a purpose. For of all great nations, America only has such a measure of reserve. Perhaps this was so intended. Perhaps in the rebuilding of the world which we are to witness and to work for this year, and for many years to come, American women will be called upon to give of that reserve which they have been permitted to keep. To rebuild the world is a high task, and every American woman may ask herself, in all seriousness, just what she can contribute, so that the millions of lives offered over there have not been given in vain.

For we must keep faith with them. We must rebuild the world into the kind of world those boys fought and died and endured unspeakable humiliations for; we must pay our debt to our sons; we must make the new world realize the vision that carried them through battles to victory; we owe them that. It is the only way we can repay; we must see that this comes to pass.

#### Enemy Propaganda Still Lives

NOTHING must stand in the way of this, no personal animosities, no racial differences—no enemy propaganda; and, oh, I want to believe that the enemy has not ceased his activities in this direction! Everywhere I go I find him with his insidious whispers, or sometimes it is "her" insidious whispers. Among your boys in camp in America and abroad, on every returning troopship, he appears, and always with the same mission—to make a breach between your country and mine, between America and England.

Do not believe the things he says. The English people—and I speak for them—have nothing in their hearts toward you but gratitude and affection. And the enemy has nothing else in the world to fear save the close friendship of our peoples!

There is so much for us to do. At the moment of writing I have been out of England for two months and a half, which is a long period in swiftly moving times like these, so that I cannot speak with authority as to the last plans that have been put into action. It is everywhere admitted that the claims and interests of the returned soldiers must be the nation's first and most urgent concern. It is expected that a considerable number of them will

not be willing to return to the occupations in which they were formerly engaged. Thousands of men have tasted—and this must be true of Americans as well as of Englishmen—for the first time the full joy of life in the open, have felt the thrill of wide skies and great spaces, have heard and responded to the call of the wild. For such we have prepared a generous scheme of colonization which will give them a share of land, and help to equip it.

For our disabled we have planned with great care, and in cases where it is deemed desirable there will be established a form of communal life in villages. The blinded soldiers, who peculiarly feel the loneliness and isolation of their lot, and whose homes have not the facilities to afford them sufficient care and distraction from their deprivations, will have individual homes in the villages, but will go to the community center where they can meet comrades who have suffered like themselves.

We have come to realize that better housing for working folks is also an essential plank in the reconstruction problem. Part of the great awakening has emphasized the great injustices of life to such a degree that public opinion demands their immediate amelioration. Despite the privations of war, the standard of living for the laborer has risen, and he will never again permit it to resume its old level. America also has come to this decision; as evidenced by the recent utterances of men prominent both in capital and labor. Too large a section of both English and American people have not tasted the dignity and grace of life, but have simply faced, and in many cases have been overwhelmed by, the ghastly struggle for existence.

Infant welfare, which has always lain heavily on the hearts of those who realize its vast importance, has now, through the appalling losses in the war, become a poignant national duty. The new day is to be the Children's Day in the sense that their physical well-being will not be left to chance or circumstance, but to the disposition of those who understand and care. Mothers will be cared for, and potential mothers will be strengthened and built up during the prenatal period. These problems are the immediate concern of English women; they must also vitally concern the women of America.

England is a very serious country today, and it will be a long time before she recovers her former nerve. To some it will never come back, because the very core of being is shadowed, and those who made the happiness of life are gone forever. The universal sorrow has done wonderful things for us, making a common bond of understanding wide enough to girdle the whole earth. The mere process of "girdling" has destroyed many barriers, some of them once considered insuperable. "Dukes' sons" and "cooks' sons" in trench and barracks together, and all our daughters working side by side in canteens, in hospitals, in munition factories, on the land, have cleared away much of the ignorance that embitters life.

So we are hopeful of the future; in these things we expect to find some compensation for the anguish of the past four years. We have also got from these young crea-

tures, who on every fighting front so fearlessly faced death, a new conception of the Last Enemy. He has become so familiar to them and through them to us, that we no longer fear him. He has become simply a guide to an inner or a wider chamber—the next chapter in the High Adventure—that is all!

I have met this attitude in many of the fighting men; it was brought home to me not long ago by my own young daughter, who has been four years in the French war zone, frequently in situations of great danger. For the last four months of the war she slept in a dugout, because the hostel where she and her comrades lived was destroyed by air raiders. Her comrades were maimed or killed, she escaping only because she happened to be driving her car in a distant part of the camp. One comrade to whom she was particularly attached, a lovely young girl of nineteen, was instantly killed. I feared my child's homecoming, because she had had many sorrows in the war, but she came with the same serene face, speaking of her she loved as "the happy warrior" who had simply been promoted to higher service.

#### New Vision

THESE new visions of life and death are going to set their mark on us in England. I could wish that America had come more nearly to them. She would have responded so mightily. We are watching you so earnestly, so intently, and with such yearning from the other side. Perhaps we realize more than you do how much depends on our future relations.

Suffering has made us wise. We have obtained during the brief months we have stood together for a common cause a glimpse of your big, tender, generous heart, worthy of the great land that has cradled it. We want you to believe that there is a heart, too, in the England you do not know enough about, that there is hidden under the crust of her national reserve (which you are going to help dissolve) something that is loyal and loving and fine.

At the fount of your glorious youth, we who are old and tired may drink and be comforted, while you, maybe getting a sense of our solid staying power and quiet, may find the welding good. We must be partners in the great and difficult future.

#### AIDS OUR TRADE IN BRAZIL

##### L. E. Freeman Here with Commercial Data for Manufacturers

The American Chamber of Commerce of Brazil, 37 Liberty St., New York, has announced that Leslie E. Freeman has just arrived in this country to promote trade relations between the two republics.

Mr. Freeman has brought with him much data concerning the markets of Brazil and will turn this information, on request, over to manufacturers. The Chamber is affiliated with the Rio de Janeiro Chamber, and plans are being made for the publication of the *Brazilian-American Trade Review*, which will be printed in this country every month.

# Australians in New York

Army Men Entertained in Metropolis En Route to California to Study Agriculture

A CONTINGENT of 97 officers and men of the Australian Expeditionary Force recently spent two days in New York on their return from France. These men were on their way to California, where they will remain a year at the expense of the Australian Government, studying irrigation and farming. When they go back to Australia they will help maintain experiment stations in different parts of their country, and will make available the information and training they have received here.

On Sept. 5, 1919, a dinner was given at the Harvard Club, New York city, by Edward Harding, chairman of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies to some of the contingent. After the dinner a reception to all the men was given by the club. Colonel Richard Derby, son-in-law of the late Theodore Roosevelt, spoke on the aims and purposes of the American Legion, and the work being done here for the returned soldiers.

Major A. G. Thacher, of the 77th Division, spoke on the need of fuller knowledge and better understanding by the English-speaking nations. Major Thacher said that the co-operation between British and American troops, as all knew, contributed most materially to winning the war, and that it was almost as necessary now as it was a year ago for this co-operation to continue in order that the peace might be won.

Captain E. H. Davies, who was in command of the Australians, expressed the thanks of the contingent for the hospitality they had received. He said it meant a great deal to visitors from across the seas to be taken at once into such a representative club as the Harvard Club and to have the opportunity to meet and get acquainted with the many members present.

On the following morning a number of Australians were received at the New York

Stock Exchange by a committee headed by George P. Mellick, and were shown the Board at the opening, which interested them greatly.

Hon. D. B. Edward, the Acting Commissioner of Australia in New York, said that the entertainment of his countrymen on this occasion was one more link in the chain of friendship between America and Australia in which many links had been forged during the war. He declared that the people of Australia were deeply appreciative of the kind feeling the Australians had found existing in this country, and said there were no two countries with ideals so much in common.

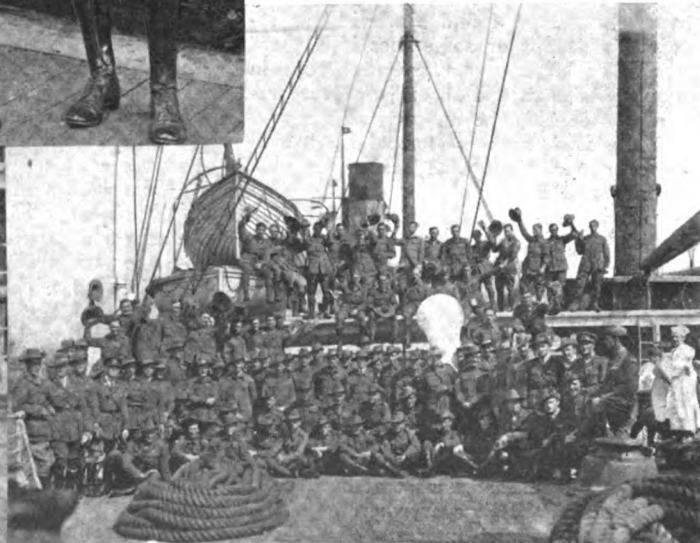
Chairman Harding, speaking to the Australians, told them that the United States desired to continue to do everything in its power to aid the Australians in their endeavors to improve their systems of farming and industry.

## The American Legion

FORTY-TWO hundred teams of the American Legion have enlisted in a drive to obtain one million for that organization. The present enrollment is 450,000. Considering the number of men in the Expeditionary Force, the addition of 550,000 active members should be easily brought about.

The ideals of the Legion are eminently patriotic and inspiring. "For God and country," reads the constitution, "we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the constitution, to maintain law and order, to foster 100 per cent Americanism, to preserve the memories of the war, to inculcate a sense of individual obligation, to combat autocracy, to make right the master of might, to promote peace, to transmit the principles of justice, freedom and democracy, to sanctify our comradeship by mutual helpfulness."

The Legion will hold its national convention in Minneapolis in November, and it is desired to enroll every service man and woman "in order that the policies of the American Legion as shaped in this convention shall represent the policies of the men of the American army and navy which served on both sides of the Atlantic during the war with Germany." At this time every patriotic agency should be employed to promote good government, obedience to law and respect for our institutions. The American Legion fought for America and proposes to live for America. "To foster and perpetuate 100 per cent Americanism" is a motto good enough for any organization and merits the support of all true Americans.



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Australians come here on S. S. Celtic to study agricultural methods employed in this country—Major C. F. Corson, Sr., with Captain E. H. Davies in command of the Australian troops.

# A Timely Suggestion as to an Anglo-American Naval Agreement

By Charles E. T. Stuart-Linton, Author of "The Problem of Empire Governance," Etc.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Lieut. Charles Edward Traquair Stuart-Linton, author of "The Problem of Empire Governance," and contributor on British Imperial questions to the British reviews served with the 109th Regiment's Service Battalion, C. E. F., and 2d Battalion 1st Central Ontario Regt., C. E. F. He was acting adjutant at the New York Depot of the British Recruiting Mission to U. S. A. On July 8, 1918, he volunteered for general service with the Siberian Expeditionary Force, but was rejected as medically unfit. He became Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal (British) at New York on Jan. 16, 1919.

WHILE many are pinning their hopes upon a League of Nations, yet it is by no means certain that with the signing of the peace treaty the world will enter on a long era of peace such as followed Waterloo. The League of Nations may or may not work; its success may be no greater than the ill-fated Holy Alliance. At its best it may be no more than a regvanized Hague Tribunal. Democracy, and the nations which stand for it, will, in such an event, continue to be concerned with two great questions of foreign policy—the European Balance of Power and the Monroe Doctrine. These two policies must be maintained primarily by the British Empire and the United States, and they must be maintained not only by their lips but by their arms.

Now these two questions are, far more than is realized, of interest to both. They are becoming more inter-dependent every day. America, as proved by the war, must be concerned in the maintenance of the European equilibrium almost as much as England. With her long Atlantic coastline she cannot afford to see this equilibrium again upset and one Power able to dominate the European Continent, for a Power able to dominate Europe could gravely menace the peace and integrity of the United States. So, in turn, England is equally concerned in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, not only because Canada and the West Indies must be protected, but because a serious violation of the Monroe Doctrine might react unfavorably upon the European Balance of Power.

What, therefore, ought to be emphasized is the fact that, so far from our having any vital matters between us in dispute, we have, and are going to have, vital matters in common, and this in spite of prejudiced, pigmy minds to the contrary.

Should not these common interests, then, in the nature of things require a common defense—on grounds of expediency, strategy, economy, but, above all, on grounds of security? The question is, whether the United States and the British Empire can each better defend its interests separately, interests which are largely the concern of the other, or whether, on the grounds given, some scheme of joint defense, especially of naval defense, would not answer the purpose better.

No doubt these views will be unpopular among those optimists who believe in a League of Nations as an immediate prac-

tical question, and also among those who believe that permanent peace is at hand in any case because the world is sick of strife. With them the wish is father to the thought; there are dangers which must still be faced.

Conditions in the Far East are indeed cause for some concern. For several years there has been a growing distrust of Japan in America. She is suspected of designs upon the Pacific Coast of the United States, and is supposed also to be coveting the Philippine Islands. Japan now dominates the Pacific and has added to her bases by the capture of several German stations there. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is fast becoming unpopular in Japan and possibly may not be renewed. British and Japanese interests already conflict in China in the Yangtse Valley, and the people of the British Dominions of Australia and New Zealand and the Pacific Coast of Canada already fear Japan as much as do the people of California. Should the alliance not be renewed, England would be less able to check her former ally in any designs upon America. Here, then, is a menace to America which requires that she keep a naval force in the Pacific adequate for the protection of her vital interests.

But the naval problem of America is complicated, in that provision must be made for the defense of the country on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. In other words, the American fleet cannot concentrate, for it must divide its operations between the Pacific and the Atlantic. The opening of the Panama Canal has simplified the problem, but it has not solved it altogether. True, reinforcements can be sent through the canal, either from the Pacific or from the Atlantic, to whichever sphere is threatened, but such a passage takes time, and time is essential in naval warfare. A sudden blow might some day be struck before the American fleets could have effected a junction. Moreover, the canal might be blocked, from either accident or design, and the Pacific and Atlantic fleets could thus be cut off one from another for a considerable time. Consequently, America, to be perfectly secure, should have an Atlantic and a Pacific fleet, each as large as that of a possible enemy.

Britain, on the other hand, with its worldwide interests, must keep a fleet in the Atlantic and the North Sea, in the Mediterranean, and in the Pacific. Now with the German fleet reduced to compara-

tive impotence, the Mediterranean, after the war, will probably once more become the principal strategic center of the British navy; it may attain an importance only equaled by the position occupied by the North Sea for the past twelve years. For the Mediterranean is a convenient area for the defense not only of local British interests, such as Suez and Egypt, but, owing to Suez, of India and of even remoter interests, either in the Atlantic or in the Pacific. A strong British Pacific fleet will also have to be maintained for the protection of Australian and New Zealand interests, and in order to be within easy reach of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. In this zone we must consider the Japanese navy.

The interests, therefore, of both America and Britain are important and varied. They are also in many instances common. It is difficult to defend these varied interests adequately without an enormous outlay on the part of the two countries in their separate naval defense schemes. A naval agreement, involving common interests in the Atlantic and the Pacific, should today be entered into by the British and American governments. An excellent precedent for such an agreement is afforded by the naval understanding between France and England before the war, whereby, in return for France massing her fleet in the Mediterranean, we undertook to protect the French coasts in the Channel and North Sea.

Why would it not be wise, on grounds of high policy, for the British and American governments to form a similar arrangement? Let the agreement be roughly to this effect: the American navy concentrates, say, its greater part in the Pacific, leaving a smaller force to look after the Atlantic. The British navy, composed of the Home, Atlantic, and Mediterranean fleets, undertakes to look after the Atlantic for America and to act in concert with such American naval forces as may be in these waters. In return for thus freeing the greater part of the American navy for service in the Pacific, that force undertakes to guard British interests in that zone and to act in concert with the British Pacific fleet.

Such a naval arrangement would be of mutual benefit to Britain and to the United States. It would dispose of any question of a possible conflict between them. It would mean that in the Pacific the American fleet would have open to it all our

(Continued on page 34.)



# EDITORIAL PAGE

Ernest H. Bennett, Editor

## Unjust Demands on England

EVERYWHERE one turns to-day some kind of baneful propaganda is apparent.

Each one is trying to outdo the other; every one has an individual axe to grind.

The most blatant of them all is perhaps the "Irish Republic" and its adherents in the vociferous attacks on England, depicting every move that England makes in Ireland as some kind of oppression upon the "poor Irish."

Then along come a few disgruntled Indians who try to influence the Government, through its Foreign Relations Committee, that India must apply "self-determination" to itself.

Then Egypt claims the ear of this committee, stating that it, too, must be allowed to run its own affairs free and untrammelled and that England must give her home rule.

One might expect to hear a megaphone voice rise up over St. George's Channel from the Manx man, with an urgent request that the Isle of Man be allowed to form a separate republic and the Welshmen of the Isle of Anglesey demand an independent government. They have been "oppressed" even worse than the Irish, for they had to respond to conscription during the late war.

The Irish difficulty seems to be all in the past. They don't tell you of what England has done of recent years. How she has made it possible for the farmer to possess his own farm, helped him to finance it and put him in a position of prosperity that he had not expected.

The Sinn Fein movement is one of absolute selfishness, as its name indicates, and is only kept alive through a few who find it a pleasant way of making a living and to whose ears the loud and vulgar applause of the ignorant is divine music. To pose as "the saviour of a poor downtrodden people" and be heralded as great men throughout this country and as self-sacrificing heroes, is a pose pure and simple. Just cut off the revenue of "gifts," then see how quickly they would scurry for some soft government job which could easily be obtained for them.

Do you think that India is in any position to-day to govern itself? Hasn't England done wonders in holding up justice in India and in helping the people to rise to a state in which they are rapidly becoming a race of intelligent citizens, learning that many of their former practices were contrary to the law of nature and common humanity. A time will come when India will be capable of self-government, but not for years yet.

Would it be safe to allow Egypt a free reign at this time, to run things to suit a few agitators? We do not think so, and

there is a big majority who believe as we do regarding this important matter.

Contrast Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa with these countries. They don't howl about self-determination and are all happy under existing conditions, with only the thought of getting back on a business basis after the war.

If there should be a propaganda why not start one that will be beneficent and fair in its objects?

## German Trade Competition

WHILE American workers in large numbers are dropping their tools at the call of their union leaders, the workers of Germany are striving at top speed to rebuild German trade. Every effort is being made to regain lost markets, while, with opportunity waiting to be accepted, labor trouble in the United States is acting as a hindrance to the expansion of foreign trade and is seriously crippling home industry. It would seem that unless American producers get back to work, that this country is facing a trade invasion by the nation which was defeated in the world war and less than a year ago appeared to be crumbling under the Allied armies.

It is interesting to note in this connection that already the markets of Great Britain are being reached by German made goods. The *Wall Street Journal* has some information as to German toys, hardware, stationery and other products now in British shops.

Before the war there was no toy industry in Great Britain, but now over 1,000 firms are in the business. The toys are not as good as the German toys, but cost to produce not only more than German toys sold for before the war but cost more to make than the German toys now offered for sale in the London shops. Most of the British toys are made by disabled soldiers and sailors.

If despite the sentiment attaching to the purchase of these toys they cannot compete against better toys at cheaper prices, what will result when German made goods come into ordinary competition with those in the American market?

An inferior quality of children's linen picture books made in England is offered at \$1.92 a dozen. A firm in Leipsic is offering to sell the same article in the city of London for 72 cents a dozen. It is reported that there are 80 dollmaking plants in Great Britain, but German dolls are now being offered at half the price charged for the British product.

It certainly looks as if the German producers are going to drive British manufacturers out of business if the goods the Germans sell are sold at lower prices than obtained for them before the war.

Cutting working hours, decreasing the volume of production and increasing the cost will result in taking American markets away from American workers, who don't deliver their best work, just as British markets are being taken away from those physically disabled producers who cannot give 100 per cent work.

## OUR GLORIOUS BURDEN

"The White Man's Burden" we will bear  
In gladness and in pride;  
Our hearts and loins we've girt to dare  
Whatever may betide.

Descendants true of Runnymede  
And Lexington, how could  
We fail? The habit of our breed  
Makes "cannot" yield to "would."

What hath our God done with our race,  
We but His chosen tool?  
We've carved and hold the foremost place,  
Our chartered freemen rule.

Oh, British Isles! Oh, Plymouth Rock!  
What mighty men ye've grown,  
The stalwart sons of stalwart stock,  
Sole rulers of their own.

Who rules himself can others rule—  
We prove it every day:  
'Twas taught in Clive and Ramsey's school,  
In Holland's isles Malay.

We'll bear the brunt, despise the pain  
And enfranchise the earth;  
Oh, English speech, wide by thy reign,  
Speak on for Freedom's worth!

Though cowards basely whine "we can't,"  
Our men have sworn "we will";  
Our laws and commerce we will plant,  
Our Asian farm we'll till.

What though the burden be not light,  
We seek no gratitude;  
Trustees for Freedom, by our might,  
We'll end the awful feud—

The feud that long made desolate  
The tropic zones, through lust  
Of kings to crush, of serfs to hate  
Till man be man, and just.

"The White Man's Burden" we will bear  
In gladness and in pride;  
Our hearts and loins are girt to dare  
Whatever may betide.

—Joseph Culbertson Clayton.

(Company A, Third Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers, 15th April, 1861.  
*The very first volunteers under Lincoln's Call of that Day.* Of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States for fifty years.)

Subscribe to the English  
Speaking World

# The History of the Union Jack

By MAY L. MANNING

**W**HAT is there in a piece of bunting fluttering in the wind to rouse the deepest and most exalted, the purest and most heroic sentiments in the breast of civilized man? Only that it is the symbol of family, tribal, or national life handed down from generation to generation, sacred for its memories, revered for its history, cherished for its significance as a protection to the weak or defenceless, and the pride of race, sanctified by the blood of heroes.

## Development of the Union Jack

**T**HE Union Jack has a complicated history because it has been evolved into its present form out of phases of national development covering over 800 years. Its first design was the Cross of St. George; its last, adopted 118 years ago, has the Crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick combined with it. It is the flag of Great Britain and her overseas dominions and colonies. It is the flag of each individual as the Royal Standard is the flag of the King. Its history shows the development of England from an insular community dependent on its warriors for protection, into one of the greatest sea powers the world has ever known.

A nation's emblem has generally been chosen for some religious incident in its history, and the aid of religion has as a rule been sought to sanctify national flags. St. George, the patron saint of England, is credited with being the inspiration of England's first national flag through an incident of the Crusades. The story goes that at the Siege of Antioch when the Crusaders were being hard pressed by the Saracens, and were giving way in despair of superior numbers in the enemy, they were suddenly heartened by seeing an "infinite number of Heavenly Soldiers all in white descended from the Mountains, the standard-bearer and leaders being St. George, St. Maurice and St. Demetrius," who turned the tide of war and "left slaine 100,000 horse, besides foot innumerable." This miraculous victory led to the recovery of Jerusalem, and in gratitude for the heavenly aid, the Crusaders of England, Portugal and Aragon adopted St. George as their patron saint.

With the characteristic persistence of the Anglo-Saxon race, "St. George and Merrie England" has been the nation's slogan down the ages since the 11th century, in spite of the mystery that surrounds the life of this saint who shares his natal day, April 23, with Shakespeare of immortal memory. He is said (1) to have been a commission merchant born in Cilicia, who amassed much wealth by selling bacon and corn to the army on distinctly profiteering terms, then became a bishop and was massacred at Alexandria under Julian, A. D. 361; (2) he is said to have been an earlier saint of the Eastern Church who was a soldier and senator under Diocletian, and beheaded at Lydda, April 23, A. D. 303; (3) he is said to be of English parentage born at Coventry, and with no apparent history. But from the time of the Siege of Antioch the

Red Cross of St. George on a white field was the fighting emblem of England (worn by every soldier in the Crusades) till the union with Scotland in 1603 made it necessary to combine with it the white Cross of St. Andrew on a blue field, as St. Andrew was Scotland's patron saint. Fortunately for heraldry this cross is in the form of a saltire—an X on its side—and so does not detract from the symmetry of the design. This saltire cross is said to be the form de-

proved to be "Caledonia stern and wild," and the tiny settlement the nucleus of the now busy town of St. Andrew's, for centuries the seat of a bishopric, and always the headquarters of the national game of golf. There is no known reason why St. Andrew was chosen to be the patron saint of Scotland, except that he just has been since about 740 A. D.

## Combination of the Two Flags

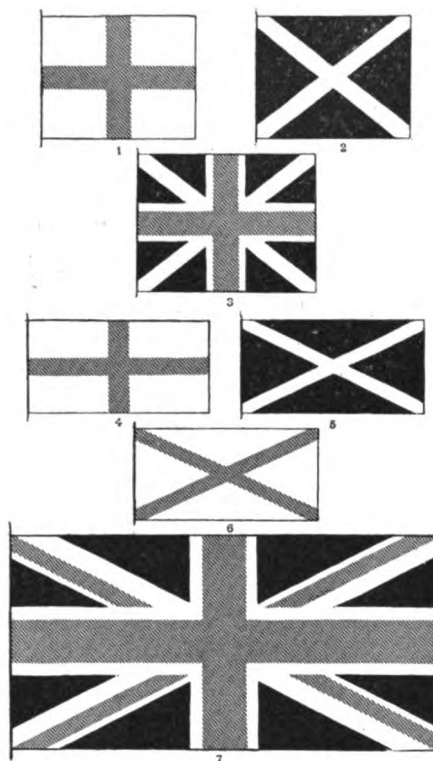
**T**HE combining of the two flags signifying the union of the two kingdoms under the Stuarts, by which England and Scotland became known as Great Britain, was not accomplished without Scottish protest voiced at intervals for a hundred years, because the Cross of St. George was placed in front of that of St. Andrew. But as heraldry knows of no way to make two devices on a flag of equal value, no better solution could be found, while naval victories came thick and fast under the "red, white and blue," up to the time the political union of Ireland with Great Britain, 1801, entailed another change in the device, but not the colour of the national flag.

## Ireland Represented on the Flag

**S**INCE the conquest of Ireland, she had been represented on the royal standard first by three golden crowns, and later by a golden harp on a blue ground—the correct standard of that country. But the harp on two crosses seemed quite out of place, and the Cross of St. Patrick was substituted because it was the emblem of Ireland's religious patron, though in defiance of all tradition and custom, as it is not found among the emblems of saints. Its adoption was merely a concession to the popular delusion which made a saint of a Scotchman born at Dumbarton in 373, who was never martyred, as he died peacefully in his bed at the age of 90, therefore he could not be canonized as a martyred saint, and even the form of the cross—a red saltire on a white field—was not ecclesiastic, but was the heraldic device of the Norman family of Geraldines, one of whom Maurice Fitzgerald, grandson of Rhys the Great, King of South Wales, visited Dermot King of Leinster in 1169, and by means unknown his banner was later palmed off on the people of Ireland as distinctive of their patron St. Patrick. So much for the wish which is father to the thought.

## Arrangement of the Crosses

**T**HE three crosses could not be combined on one flag without adjustments, for two of them were of the same size and diagonal, and heraldry does not permit of one colour being placed over another, but must have a narrow border or fimbriation of white to separate colour from colour, yet the saltires must be of the same width. There was only one way out of the difficulty, and that was to counterchange of the diagonals by which the white cross of St. Andrew was given the place of honour next the staff, as was due to Scotland's position in the realm, yet the red cross of St. Patrick was given



1. National Flag of England.
2. National Flag of Scotland.
3. Old British Union (prior to 1802).
4. St. George's Cross.
5. St. Andrew's Cross.
6. St. Patrick's Cross.
7. National Flag of the British Empire.

sired by St. Andrew on his crucifixion, as he considered it too great an honour to be nailed to the cross as was his Lord. St. Andrew's martyrdom took place Nov. 30, A. D. 69 at Patras, and his remains were carefully preserved there till 370, when Regulus a Greek monk, was warned in a dream that the Emperor Constantine was going to remove them to Constantinople, and that he must at once visit the shrine and take away overseas to the west an arm bone, three fingers of the right hand and a tooth. Regulus, much troubled, secured these relics, and set forth with some half dozen companions on a voyage to the west, which ended in a wreck on an unknown shore, in whose gloomy forests natives discovered them, and gave them land to build a church to the glory of God, and the enshrining of the relics. This dour land

equal value by placing it above the white cross in the other half of the flag, while the red cross of St. George remains as it was in the days of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, except that the shape is long rather than square.

This is the national flag of the British Empire ashore, and should be called the Union Flag to distinguish it from the Union Jack, which is now really the red, white or blue ensign, having a miniature union flag in the canton next the staff. The Union Jack, popularly known as the "Jack," derives its name from the upright spar in the ship's bows, called the jackstaff, from which it was originally flown when the ship was going into action, and to distinguish it from the St. George Jack flown from a similar spar in a similar position up to the time of the Union with Scotland.

For over two hundred years the British navy was divided into three squadrons, the red, white and blue, and the ensigns were their distinguishing flags, but in the smoke of battle they were found to be confusing, and on the morning of Trafalgar Day Nelson, who was vice-admiral of the White, ordered the whole fleet to hoist the white ensign, and that decision of the national hero led to its being declared the sole ensign of the navy. The red ensign is the flag of the merchant marine, and the blue ensign is the flag of public offices on land, the consular service, colonial governments and their warships, of hired transports, of all vessels commanded by royal naval reserve officers, and many seagoing activities over which the Government exercises control. Thus the red and white ensigns are sea flags pure and simple, the blue ensign largely so, and must not be flown ashore in place of the Union Jack, because according to British flag law, *this latter is the only one an individual or corporation may fly.*

#### Flags in Overseas Dominions

**I**N Britain's Overseas Dominions, where the red ensign is most familiar from the facts that it is the British merchant fleets which keep them in touch with the rest of the world, and people know little of flag etiquette, the red ensign with a badge too often usurps the place of the Union Jack.

Canada's Dominion Flag is the red ensign with the arms of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as a badge in the fly.

Australia's commonwealth flag is the red ensign with a seven pointed star, signifying the seven states, and the southern cross of five stars in the fly.

New Zealand's dominion flag is the red ensign with a cross of four stars in the fly.

The Union of South Africa has the red ensign with the quarterings of Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony and the Transvaal in the fly.

But the governors of all these Imperial dominions fly the Union Jack proper, with a distinguishing badge in the center, such as the Star of India with the Crown above it for the Viceroy of India.

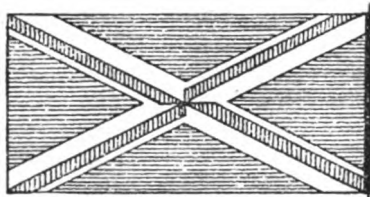
The Union Jack should not be confused with the King's Colours, because it is not a military, but a naval flag made of tough woollen bunting, while the King's Colour is of silk for land purposes only, and rep-

resentative of the old banners, one for the nation, one for the regiment. The Union Jack is the distinguishing flag of the Admiral of the Fleet.

#### Its Psychology

**F**ROM the time of Alfred the Great England has claimed the sovereignty of the seas through the valour and daring of her sons in sailing the uncharted Main, and risking life in exploring unknown lands. The first legal and international obligation on record to carry colours at sea, appears to have been agreed upon at the Convention of Bruges when Edward I and Guy, Count of Flanders, undertook that their respective subjects should "for the future carry in their ensigns or flags, the arms of their own ports certifying their belonging to the said port" though the Cinque Ports had carried colours for many years before, and a sort of code of flag etiquette was already in existence.

Previous to this King John had decreed in 1201 that if his admiral or lieutenant should meet any foreign ships at sea which refused to salute at command, their crews



Counter change of St. Patrick's Cross.

should be reputed as enemies, their colours and ships forfeited if captured. The first admission by foreigners that England was mistress of the seas was in 1320 when Edward II was appealed to by the Flemish to put a stop to piracy. Edward III by his naval victories won the title of King of the Sea in 1350 after the fight of Lespagnols-sur-mer, and the Netherlands willingly admitted this sovereignty so far as Craudon in the extreme west of Brittany. Under the Tudors foreign vessels which refused to salute the English flag, if taken became the lawful prize of the captain. A notable example of this enactment occurred in 1554 when a Spanish fleet of 160 sail was escorting King Philip on his way to England to marry Queen Mary, and fell in with the English fleet under Lord William Howard, Lord High Admiral, with 28 ships. Philip would have passed without paying the customary honour, but when a round shot crashed into his Admiral's ship, the hint was taken, and the Spanish fleet struck their colours and topsail in homage to the English flag. It would read like a tyrannical custom supinely submitted to, but as no custom duties were levied on ships passing through the Straits of Dover by England, the insistence on a salute, which cost them nothing, came to be regarded as a courteous acknowledgment by foreign shipping of dues foregone.

This salute to the Flag of St. George continued up to the time of the Stuarts instead of money levy. But the "Canny Scot" in James I insisted on a license for foreign ships to fish off the British coasts, and in the 18th century the kings extended their sovereign rights to Cape Finisterre. Previous to that time in 1635 the combined

fleets of France and Holland decided to dispute Great Britain's sovereignty of the seas. This belligerent act called out an English fleet at once, when the Dutch and French retreated to home ports, thinking discretion was the better part of valor, and in 1654 the Dutch agreed to acknowledge British supremacy by striking flags and lowering topsail in salute to British vessels.

After Trafalgar, however, the foreign salute fell into abeyance, and now merchantmen salute each other by dipping the flag as an act of courtesy only, though they must show colours if required.

This is the place to impress the fact that though the English national flag had its birth and consecration in a great land battle for Christianity, it is now not used by the army in the field except as part of the blue ensign in the War Office ordnance flag, with badges in the infantry line regiments and the guards, but is reserved entirely for the navy, shewing in this relatively small matter how great a part England's sea power has played in her development, and how the association of the Union Jack with the sea has influenced the British in their individual attitude towards their national flag. They "dress" their ships on occasions great and small, and the tiniest sail boat sports a flag. Yet on land they are most casual about hoisting the flag, displaying it in their homes, or even possessing a toy one. In fact, they do not apparently surround it with any of the solicitude and worship Americans show towards the Stars and Stripes, though deep down in their hearts they yield to none in love and honour of it.

It may be that their flag, having a religious origin, and to that extent sacred, they do not enthuse over it with the same "flair" as Americans do over the Stars and Stripes, which was created out of an ideal born of the aftermath of a bitter civil war, and proclaimed as a symbol of triumphant freedom. As such it has been the inspiration of ode, song and essay of great vigor, glowing in idealism and in sentiment.

#### British Attitude Toward National Standard

**I**T is possible to read the psychology of a nation in its attitude towards its national emblem. To Britishers the Union Jack is above all a flag of toleration. It is that easy-going English toleration which aliens find so hard to understand in them. They sometimes construe it as inherent slackness, or a desire to avoid quarrels by evading the issue. But rarely at its true value as a characteristic of latent strength prompted by the spirit of fair play to all. Individuals of every nation may hoist their flag on British soil and to any height, so long as the act is not intended to be antagonistic to the Government, and no Britisher will regard it as a slight to their flag. On the contrary, the feeling is rather one of approval because it shows that the foreigner has not yet lost his natural love of his native land.

#### Lesson Taught by American Love for "Old Glory"

**B**RITISHERS appreciate the lesson Americans have taught them that they should make more of their flag in civilian life, and that its history and psychology are valuable studies in the education of the



children of today and citizen of the future.

The veneration for the Stars and Stripes in this country deserves admiration and imitation from all Britishers.

### The Union Jack, Flag Etiquette

1. Each national flag must be flown from its own flagstaff. In times of peace it is an insult to hoist the flag of one friendly nation above another on the same staff. When such an error is committed an apology may be demanded. When royalties of two nations or presidents of two nations are on board the same vessel their standards are flown side by side.

2. The flag of the vanquished is hoisted beneath that of the victor, and has replaced the old custom of trailing the enemy's flag over the taffrail in the water.

3. "Dipping" the flag is a salutation of honor and respect.

4. A flag stationary at half mast denotes mourning or death or some national loss.

5. At sea the striking of the flag denotes surrender.

6. It is forbidden for H. M. ships to lower the flag in salute to any foreign ship, unless that ship shall first have lowered its flag to them.

7. When at sea H. M. ships falling in with any other, passing a fort or battery, lighthouse, signal station or town, hoist the white ensign if there is light enough to see it.

8. Warships do not salute each other, but if a merchantman salutes they reply.

9. Merchantmen salute each other by dipping the flag.

10. British naval ships when at anchor in home ports or roads hoist their colors at 8 A. M. from March 25 till September 20, and at 9 A. M. from September 21 to March 24. They are kept flying, weather permitting, until sunset, when they are hauled down; the hoisting and lowering being to the strains of the National Anthem, all hands standing at the salute.

11. The Union Jack must always be hoisted with the broad white band of the Cross of St. Andrew on the top next the masthead, otherwise it is a signal of distress.

12. The Union Jack should not be flown on a church, nor any other flag, except the flag of St. George.

13. The Union Jack is always hoisted at the salute of a gun when court martial meets, and is kept flying during the sitting.

14. The Union Jack (not the ensign) is the only flag an individual or a corporation may fly

15. The White and Red Ensigns are strictly maritime flags, the one peculiar to the royal navy, the other to the mercantile marine.

16. The Blue Ensign is reserved for Government use ashore.

17. The Union Jack is the distinguishing flag of the admiral of the fleet, and should never be confused with the king's color. It is made of bunting, therefore not a military flag. The king's color is made of silk for military purposes on land only.

18. The Union Jack with a white border is a signal for a pilot, and is called a Pilot Jack.

19. It is an offence punishable with a fine

of \$2,500 for an English vessel to fly an improper flag.

20. The Union Jack with a badge has some limited military uses.

21. The dimensions of an official Union Jack are 7 feet 6 inches in the hoist, equal to 10 widths of bunting.

### British and Canadian Patriotic Fund

The report of the secretary of the British and Canadian Patriotic Fund for the month of August showed expenditures and receipts as follows:

#### EXPENDITURES.

Disbursements through Red Cross, \$2,824.61.

Employment agencies for positions, \$514.50.

Park-Taylor (suits), \$288.45.

War Camp Community Service, \$383.59.

Transportation to England and British West Indies, \$94.

Salaries, \$705.

Stationery and printing, \$58.63.

Shirts, socks, etc., \$86.40.

Stamps, \$15.

Loans to soldiers, \$4,277.44.

Sundries, \$8.02.

Emergency aid to men and women, \$164.55.

Total expenses for month, \$9,420.19.

#### RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the month have been, \$51.

Loans have been returned by soldiers to the amount of \$1,356.

Balances as per cash book, \$56,179.12.

Through the Labor Bureau there have been 161 applications for situations. Positions have been obtained for 139; they are still working on 22.

The books show that the Fund has provided board and lodging at the various War Camp Community Hotels for 135 men; advanced railway fares to 40 men; advanced loans to 502 men; supplied clothes to 28 men; sent telegrams for 4 men; sent to St. Luke's Hospital through the St. George's Society, 6 men; sent to country through Pershing Club, 2 men; reduced rate passage to England, through the St. George's Society, 1 man; advanced emergency aid to 6 women; paid allowance through this office to 4 women.

The total number of cases dealt with was 744.

As there are a great many men, both on the way and still to come, the Labor Bureau appeals to employers to give all possible assistance to this department.

### Australian Commission Seeks to Get in Touch with Australian Residents Here

The Australian Commission, through its secretary, D. B. Edward, has issued a request to Australians resident in the United States to forward to him their names and addresses in order that the commission be able to keep them informed of movements for the furtherance of Commonwealth interests in this country and communicate matters of importance to them.

It is felt by the commission that its work in the United States will be greatly facilitated if it is able to get into immediate touch with Australians here, and will also prove more useful to resident Australians.

### A Fortunate Choice for a New Chairman of the Executive Committee of the English Speaking Union

Mr. W. H. Gardiner, honorary corresponding secretary for New York, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the American Section of the English Speaking Union. Mr. Gardiner is well known, not only on both sides of the Atlantic, but in Australia, as an American of old colonial descent who is a broad student of British-American relations. His knowledge of international matters, coupled with his experience in affairs, should be a great service in advancing the important work of the English Speaking Union. This organization, of which the Hon. W. H. Taft is the American president, and of which the Rt. Hon. A. G. Balfour is the British president, should be joined by every man and woman who desires better and better relations between the two great branches of the English speaking peoples.

### Choice Library for Queen's Hospital

THE patients in Queens Military Hospital, Kingston, Ontario, are now enjoying a fine library, thanks to the generosity and thoughtfulness of the Sir John French Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, New York.

The library, consisting of between 400 and 500 books of choice fiction and other fascinating reading, was received by Dean Starr, who recently had the pleasure of addressing the Sir John French Chapter, which, like its namesake, did much excellent work during the war, and was handed over by him recently to the hospital, the officers and patients being highly delighted with the gift.

### Full Text of Sir Douglas Haig's Dispatch on the March Retreat of 1918 to Be Given Subscribers

THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD is pleased to announce that it has obtained a considerable number of copies of the full text of Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch on the March retreat in 1918. It is an interesting review of conditions at that time in the British Army and of the great German offensive of March, 1918. The booklet also contains two maps and an introduction by "Ian Hay" (Major Ian Hay-Berth C.B.E., M.C.) and is reprinted from the London Times. Copies of this report will be presented to new subscribers of the ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD and other subscribers who desire copies may obtain them on request as long as the supply lasts.

# His Royal Happiness

By Mrs. Everard Cotes

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*EDITOR'S NOTE:—Owing to an unfortunate error of the printer, the concluding paragraphs of the second chapter of this story were omitted from our September issue. The present installment, therefore, begins with the missing passage, and in future the story will follow in its proper sequence.*

## CHAPTER II. Continued

"There's Mount Vernon," went on the President, eyeing him thoughtfully. "The home of the first man who held my office. Down the river. Most people want to see that. We have also, at Arlington, a very beautiful cemetery, where lie many of the heroes of our Civil War.

'On Fames's eternal camping ground  
Their silent tents are spread.'

No doubt you've heard of it."

"No," said Prince Alfred honestly. "I'm afraid I hadn't. Those are fine lines." His face assumed a serious aspect. "I should like very much to see the cemetery," he said.

The President laughed with enjoyment.

"But that was not your primary object in looking us up, Prince," he said. "You can give us points on cemeteries, I admit, in almost any part of Europe. Well, our talk-shop is open to you. We've no distinguished strangers' gallery, I'm afraid, but there's the Diplomatic box and the Senators' gallery, which answer the same purpose in both the House and the Senate; and our Speaker will be gratified to meet you on his own preserves any time Congress is in session. I presented him yesterday afternoon—Mr. Briscoe. Bit of a Tartar, Briscoe. It was owing to him that the last spittoon disappeared some time back from the corridors, amid bitter opposition from the West. I hope you won't be too disappointed to find no spittoons."

"I never could understand the objection to them," replied Prince Alfred. "If people must spit."

"Briscoe didn't seem to think them nice," said Mr. Phipps gravely, "and he had a considerable following. However, you may be right." He touched a bell. "Just ask Mr. Austin," he said to the boy who appeared, "to come here."

The strong-featured and sedate-looking man who appeared was duly presented. He gave Prince Alfred over his spectacles a deferential glance.

"What, in your opinion, Austin, is the first occasion on which

the House will be doing itself credit?" asked the President.

Mr. Austin smiled.

"It depends, sir, on what you call credit," he said. "But there's likely to be a pretty considerable display of talent this afternoon on the Pacific Coast Defence Bill."

"Rather soon and rather dull," demurred Mr. Phipps, looking at Prince Alfred.

"Not a bit too soon—for me—and of the greatest interest," responded that young man, throwing his cigarette into the fireplace with a gesture that announced him ready to start at any moment.

"All right," said the President. "Send Calder here, Austin, and get somebody to telephone the city papers, and the Associated. We told them the Smithsonian, Queen Victoria's statue, and the Pension Bureau, subject to change. We couldn't possibly know that His Royal Highness would have such a strong preference for the contemporary."

"I hope—" began the Prince.

"Quite right," agreed the President. "I'm built that way myself."

## CHAPTER III

Prince, I want to have you meet at the dance to-night," said President Phipps at the breakfast table, "the loveliest girl in the United States of America."

The President covered a neat mound of griddle-cakes with maple syrup, clipped the silver jug on the last drop, and looked around the table in a manner which challenged contradiction. It came promptly from an accredited source.

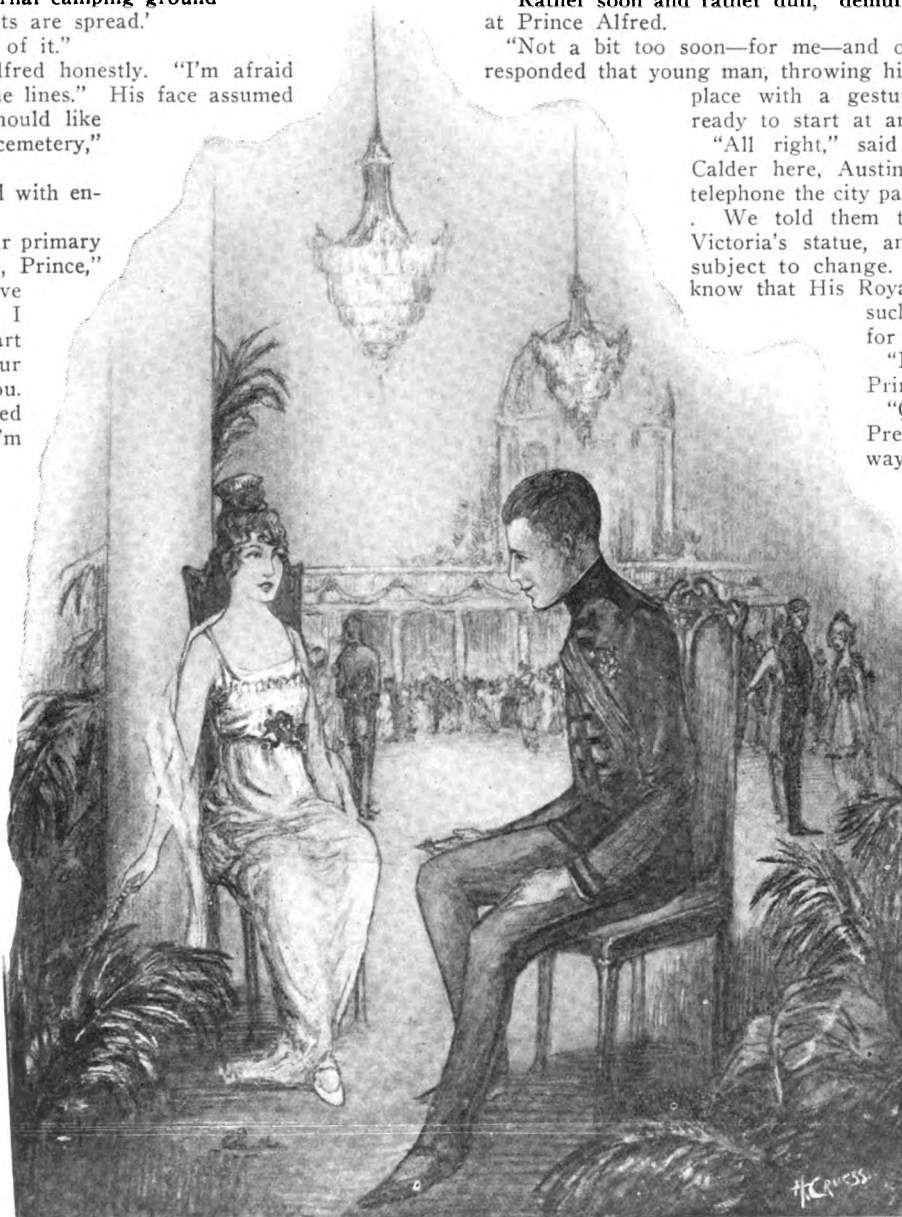
"James, you are perfectly ridiculous about that child. Probably His Highness won't think so at all. And, besides, he has met her."

"I mean Hilary."

said Mrs. Phipps, with a slightly daunted eye, at which a laugh went round the table, much enjoyed by the aides-de-camp.

"Of course, you mean Hilary," Mrs. Phipps retorted. "Who would dream that you meant anybody else, you poor, infatuated person! Prince Alfred met Hilary that day on his arrival—the moment of his arrival! When you weren't there, but irritating in Colorado—and it's a mercy it didn't get into the papers."

"A tall girl!" put in Prince Alfred.



It's the Imperial Rifles—That's his regiment, but he's wearing the uniform because it was once ours

"You see, he remembers himself."

"He could not forget," declared Colonel Vandeleur. "I shall remember to my dying day. Awfully fit, too, she looked. Might have ridden to hounds all her life."

"She has," said Mrs. Phipps, "in Long Island. At all events, since she came back from school at Brussels."

"I don't seem to have met her in town," said Vandeleur.

"You would not," the President told him dryly. "Miss Lanchester is the daughter of my predecessor here; and since she grew up she's had very little time for foreign travel."

"But, of course," exclaimed Colonel Vandeleur with self-reproach, "Lanchester—of course. Wonderful fellow, Henry Lanchester! You must have been proud to succeed him, sir."

"I was," said Mr. Phipps, "and I wish I could feel comfortable in any of his clothes. But Henry isn't stock size."

"James," said his wife warningly. "'Filberts.' I say, 'Filberts'—she addressed the table—"when the President is disrespectful to the Chief Executive in favor of that great man, Henry Lanchester. But it doesn't matter what I say, he will go on doing it."

"You should try 'chestnuts,' Mrs. Phipps," said Major Calder slyly, and the laugh was again at the President's expense.

"I hear," said Prince Alfred, accommodating Mrs. Phipps's big Persian cat more comfortably on his knee, "that Mr. Lanchester's health is much better than it was. That breakdown of his—people were awfully anxious about it in England. He was very much admired on our side, besides the feeling that, in one or two matters which you, sir, will know more about than I do, he gave us an awfully square deal."

The President inclined his head as if the compliment were a personal one.

"Lanchester was fortunate in his opportunities, Prince," he said. "If I weren't forbidden to talk politics at breakfast, I could tell you something about the courage with which he took them. His health is practically re-established. That summer in Alaska last year did the business. Marvelous country for camping. He's up there again just now, looking after a silver mine he put his foot into last year. Pretty deep mine too, and pretty high grade. I'm afraid Henry will roll out a good deal too well plated."

"Struck it rich, has he?" asked Vandeleur. "But what's the objection?"

"Too valuable to his country plain, Colonel. A good many people hope to see him back some day where he was before."

"I don't believe that will ever happen, James," asserted Mrs. Phipps. "Sharif! Prince—that cat is giving you no peace. Henry Lanchester may be all you make him out to be, but the United States of America isn't favorably disposed to third-term presidents. Too—"

"Too—" repeated Prince Alfred mischievously.

"Too discouraging for the other aspirants, Prince," Mrs. Phipps saved herself. "We have so many, you know."

Mrs. Phipps and her guest laughed to-

gether in the happiest understanding. Prince Alfred stroked Sharif with the consciousness that he had never felt more at home than in this gay and impulsive little lady's house.

"Henry Lanchester," said Mr. Phipps heavily, "has only been elected once. To succeed to a post made vacant by the act of God, such as poor Allingham's apoplexy, doesn't count in this country."

"But why should Mr. Lanchester's silver mine prevent his returning to office?" asked Prince Alfred. "With us I think it would be rather a recommendation."

"Ah, well—there's the difference," Mr. Phipps told him. "You consider that the possession of wealth frees a man's mind for public duty—and it's up to us to acknowledge that yours is the logical view, and the dignified one. But this country has a liking for the poor men in politics. Too many rich men out of them, I expect. We put a fellow in here to watch the bosses—we've no time to waste watching him. The camel and the needle's eye is a workable proposition compared with an American multi-millionaire and any sort of public office."

"That's awfully queer," reflected Prince Alfred, peeling a banana.

"So the old Siwash woman who led Henry to the spot where the lump came from may not have done him such a good turn as she thought, or the country either," went on the President. "There's one comfort—such things take time up there. Financing, road-building, operating—it runs into years before you know where you are. I'll allow him to get it in good shape to leave to Hilary."

"Hilary's not badly off already," remarked Mrs. Phipps.

"Every cent of it from her mother," asserted the President with an emphatic hand upon the table. "Till he went to Alaska, no man alive could prove money on Henry Lanchester. He simply had no room for it in his clothes."

The President leaned his large bulk back in his chair and looked round his household with a smile. It was a heart-warming smile, and took the place of many things that he might have said.

Thus disarmed he made an easy target for his wife.

"He probably had more room in them than the man who came after him, anyhow," she let fly, and Mr. Phipps's broad frame shook with acknowledgment.

"Well, he chuckled, as they left the table, "I shall ask your opinion to-morrow, Prince, when you've seen my little girl among the other American beauties on the floor to-night. I promise you shall meet her—I'll see to it myself."

"That would be awfully good of you," responded Prince Alfred. "I had the honor, as Mrs. Phipps says, but in case Miss Lanchester does not remember me—"

Mr. President Phipps very nearly dug England's third son in the ribs. Instead, he reflected inwardly. "Pretty good—for manners." Then he glanced at the Prince, and as the shrewd amusement twinkled out of his eyes, said to himself, "I'm blessed if he didn't mean it."

As they went up the stairs to their quarters, Colonel Vandeleur, with one hand on

Prince Alfred's shoulder, turned back to the President.

"If you really want to show him something he hasn't seen before," said the unprincipled Vandy, "produce a plain-looking girl."

There were bundles and bundles of English letters, the first mail in since their arrival. Very much like anybody's letters, only so many of them, fat ones and fashionable ones, and bills, advertisements of aeroplanes and motors, circulars from wine merchants, bucket-shops, and money-lenders, a brief epistle signed "Yours affectionately, John"; another not so well spelled from the man in Farmborough who was looking after Your Royal Highness's dog. There were some newspapers, too, his *Popular Science Weekly* that he always took in, and the *Times*, his Aunt Georgina's copy, with the Financial Supplements taken out to save postage, addressed to him by her own hand. There was a letter, too, from the Princess, one of the fat ones. It had "Kensington Palace" boldly stamped across the flap, and was the first Prince Alfred opened. His Aunt Georgina was the most faithful letter-writer in the family. No one in absence could escape her, and Prince Alfred always opened her letters first.

It began very brightly and chattily, as the Duchess of Altenburg's letters always did. She bent first to the consideration of public affairs; her pen did its duty by the events of the week in due recognition of their claims of notice. The weather had suddenly turned wet and rainy, very bad, she feared, for the poor farmers, whose interests she always felt to be the special charge of Providence. Alfred must have been appalled, as they all were, by the shocking colliery disaster at Rhondda. Had he seen dear John's extraordinarily plucky behavior in the papers—going down with the first party of rescuers in spite of all that was *very rightly* said to deter him? Nobody could be more thankful than she that John had inherited his father's priceless gift of sympathy with the afflicted, but there were lengths to which he should not permit it to carry him, and she was glad to see that the dear old *Times* had given him a good scolding. There was a word about the fall of the French Ministry, for which she was perfectly certain that poor, unfortunate M. Pinaud was far from responsible, whatever they may say, and then the Princess passed on to just the echo of a whisper of gossip from St. Petersburg, which she disbelieved absolutely, and only mentioned lest it should reach her nephew from some other source. It had to do with the projected union of one of the Russian Grand Dukes with the little Archduchess Sophie Ludovica of Sternberg-Hofstein—"my dear little friend Sophie, to whom I have been attached since she was a flax-haired tot of five. . . ."

"Most unsuitable. He is fifty, she twenty on her next birthday, and young at that in appearance, though with quite a modest stock of cleverness in that sleek little head. You will perhaps hardly remember her—she was in the *Blackfish* stage when you saw her last, though even then showing character and ideas of her own to an

(Continued on page 33.)

## BOOK REVIEW SECTION

### The English Character from an American Point of View

"Explaining the Britishers." By Frederick William Wile. Foreword by Admiral Sims. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.00 net.

AFTER wading through the ignorant and malevolent productions of the Irish propaganda, it is very delightful to read the tribute which Admiral Sims pays to the wonderful courage and accomplishments of the British nation, in his Foreword to this little volume, the purpose of which, says Admiral Sims, "is to explain exactly what sort of a chap the Britisher is and what the Army, Navy, and people of Great Britain and her Colonies have done in Freedom's cause."

The author is an American, whose experience as representative in Germany and England for the *Chicago Daily News*, gave him exceptional opportunities for first hand observation and information. He tells of the disillusionment which came to him on his first arrival in England, and attributes his false notions about the British at that time to the primary school United States history books. "We were brought up and grew up," he says, "on anti-British dope." And while he has never looked through an English primary school history book to see what English boys and girls are taught about the American War of Independence, he feels that "there is far too little taught in England, even in the great universities, about the United States and United States institutions," and looks to the increased interest in America brought about by the war to remedy this state of affairs.

The English primary school history books by no means defend the policy of George III's, or rather Lord Bute's government toward America; they honestly try not to misrepresent the desires and aspirations of the colonies, and not to distort their acts. One of these books, issued by Messrs. Macmillan, and intended both as a reading book for elementary schools, and as a class book for continuation schools, has a special section devoted to the duties of the British citizen toward the United States, and is an example of the tone of feeling toward America which Englishmen desire to see their children brought up in. The chapter begins with these words: "We have dealt with our duties toward the Empire. We must now say something about those toward foreign countries. Before doing so, however, we must speak of a nation which no right feeling Englishman will ever call foreign. That nation is the United States of America. . . . It is peopled by men of our blood and faith, enjoys in a great measure the same laws as we do, reads the same Bible, and acknowledges like us the rule of King Shakespeare."

The work goes on to describe the American War of Independence: "At one time

the United States consisted of English Colonies, but about one hundred and twenty years ago the Government foolishly tried to interfere with the colonists, and would not allow them to have control over their own affairs. Accordingly, the men of New England on the other side of the Atlantic determined to set up for themselves, and after a fierce struggle became independent. This unhappy war for a long time left bitter memories, but now (God be thanked) the English on both sides of the Atlantic have become friends. Though we must ever deeply regret that the American English should have parted from us in anger, we cannot but feel that their country has become so vast that it probably would have been necessary for them in any case to establish a separate government. All, then, we need be sorry for is that the two halves of the English-speaking race did not part in kindness, and did not agree in some form or other they would acknowledge before the world that their people were brethren and not strangers. But though the war of a hundred years ago made this acknowledgment of an essential brotherhood impossible for many years, there is no reason why in time to come it should not be accomplished."

The passage from which this quotation is taken ends with the declaration that it would be quite possible for the people of the British Empire and the United States to enter upon an agreement, placing their relations on a footing quite different from that which belongs to foreign States, and acknowledging thereby their common origin. "Some day this will doubtless be accomplished. Till it is, every English-speaking man, woman, and child should look forward to the event and do his best to bring it about. Let us remember, then, that the United States is not and never can be a foreign country, nor an American a foreigner. They and we are one flesh."

The London School Board, after the usual consideration, placed this book on their list, and at the time of its publication the work was most favorably reviewed. There is no section of the English public which desires to be fed with hard words about America, and any American who reads Mr. Wile's book will agree with him, that "One of the results of our comradeship-in-arms with the Britishers in this war ought to be a new American school history of the War of Independence."

Addressing the men of the A. E. F., Mr. Wile says: "The homes of Britain are thrown wide open to the American soldier and sailor, and I hope each and every one of you may have the opportunity of enjoying British private hospitality. You will find it the real thing. . . . *The Britisher leaves all 'side' outside when he takes you inside.* . . . On one or two occasions I have been the guest of a real, live English Duke—one of the noblest in

the realm. He was as Dukish as I expected him to be—till we reached his home, which was a real castle. Then he suddenly transformed himself into a full-blooded man and into one of Nature's gentlemen. He grabbed my suitcase out of my hand, as soon as we crossed the threshold and personally escorted me to my bedroom. Half an hour later he knocked at the door (it was late at night) and inquired: 'Anything you want before you go to sleep?' I was up against the Britisher as he really is."

The English-speaking people owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Wile for this timely and very welcome interpretation of the British character. His book will materially help to dispel misunderstandings, refute the thousand and one lies about England circulated by the Irish and pro-German propaganda and draw the two great English-speaking countries closer together.

### An American Officer's View of the League of Nations

"Why We Fought." By Captain Thomas G. Chamberlain. Foreword by Ex-President Taft. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.00 net.

"WHY We Fought" is the appealing title of a little book by Captain Thomas G. Chamberlain, which the Macmillan Co. is publishing. It is a comprehensive and sane appeal for a League of Nations. The author has been a soldier in the trenches and more recently has been engaged with ex-President Taft and Dr. Lowell of Harvard in making speeches for the League. His plea that the war terminate in an international agreement against war reads with far more force than many other similar appeals made by men who have not fought in France.

Captain Chamberlain's volume has a Foreword by Mr. Taft, in the course of which Mr. Taft says:

"There is no part of our people whose opinion on the questions of whether we should have a League of Nations, and whether the pending Peace Treaty should be ratified, ought to have more weight with the Senate of the United States than the four million boys who were enlisted in the war to defeat Germany. They know why they offered themselves. They know what the national purpose was. They know what their fighting was intended to mean for America and the world. Still more significant is the opinion of the eight hundred thousand of those four millions who were given the place of honor in the trenches and who did the actual fighting. The most significant of all is the view of the seventy thousand American boys who offered up their lives in the cause, and whose great purpose in making the ultimate sacrifice undoubtedly was to end all wars for the world."

"The following pages are the testimony of a witness who was a soldier on the



fighting front, with a keen, inquiring, intelligent mind, who speaks with authority as to what our boys intended in this war.

"Captain Chamberlain is a young man of thorough training, of high intelligence, of fine character, a sincere patriot, whose lips have been touched with the gift of eloquence.

"I commend the reading of this little book of his."

Among the topics which Captain Chamberlain takes up are: The Machinery of the League; Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes; Enforcement of Covenants; Armament; Secret Treaties, and the Colonies.

There are also reprinted several speeches of Captain Chamberlain's, made in connection with his tour of the country on behalf of the League. The volume closes with a reprinting of the Covenant of the League of Nations as adopted by the Plenary Session of the Interallied Peace Conference, April 8, 1919.

In addition to Mr. Taft's endorsement of "Why We Fought," the little volume has been commended by other prominent people.

The Honorable Alton B. Parker, formerly Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, says: "This is an interesting, brief and brilliant explanation of the great question upon which every American citizen should be informed."

Dr. Charles R. Brown, Dean of the School of Religion, Yale University, holds that "The League of Nations is the most important question now before the world, and these clear, straight words from one who fought in the great war will serve the cause of reason and justice."

Hamilton Holt, editor of "The Independent," bespeaks for Captain Chamberlain's book a wide reading: "No soldier in the United States Army is a greater authority on the League of Nations," he says.

And finally, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who says: "These are the fighting speeches of a fighting man who fought for justice through war, who now seeks peace through that justice which world organization alone can make possible."

## A New Book by Mrs. Humphrey Ward

"Fields of Victory." By Mrs. Humphrey Ward. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

THIS third and final volume of Mrs. Ward's record of England's part in the war, begun in "England's Effort" and "Towards the Goal." Like the earlier volumes, this is made up of a series of letters to an American friend, based on the writer's own observation on a prolonged tour of the western front. "I have confined myself to the events of the last year," Mrs. Ward says in her preface, "with the special object of determining what ultimate effect upon the war produced by that vast military development of Great Britain and the Empire."

## Woman's Hour in Ephraim

"The Sword of Deborah." By F. Tennyson Jesse. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.00 net.

AS the perspective of the Great War grows and the extraordinary exam-

ples of human endeavour fall into their proper relation, one thing is going to stand out mountain-high: the unheard-of, almost fabulous, labour and achievement of women.

This book tells a story which is going to be far more wonderful tomorrow than it is today or was yesterday. What English women did, what they bore and how is a page of history that will never grow dim or dull.

F. Tennyson Jesse got behind the scenes and under the surface of things, and her narrative quivers with the courage, heroism and humor of the V. A. D.'s and W. A. A. C.'s and other gallant women's organizations at and behind the front.

## An American View of the British Navy

"Sea-Hounds." By Lieut. R. Freeman. Author of "To Kiel in the Hercules," "Stories of the Shins," etc. With many unique photographs now reproduced for the first time. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

LIEUTENANT FREEMAN was at the front for more than four years, part of the time on land as a free-lance correspondent, and for a year and a half as the official writer-up for the British navy. In the latter capacity, the British navy sent him all over the world, and gave him a wonderful opportunity to learn things at first hand. He tells the best story yet written about the sinking of the *Emden*. He lived on battleships, destroyers, Hush ships, U-boats and mine sweepers, and spent a good deal of time on American destroyers.

He has had better opportunities for writing about the British navy than any other man. For example, the Admiralty turned over only a few of the reports about the battle of Jutland to the public, but they gave all the reports to Lieutenant Freeman—an American who lives in Pasadena, Cal.

## Britannia's Sleepless Vigilance

"The Grand Fleet, 1914-1916." By Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa. G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. With Illustrations, Maps and Diagrams. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$6.00 net.

HERE is a book the world has been waiting for. England's fleet, "the bulwark of the British Isles and the watchdog of the seas," has been more or less of a mystery during the Great War. We read occasionally of naval engagements, of this or that battleship being torpedoed, of a harbour being blockaded, but over operations of the Grand Fleet there hung a cloud of secrecy that only the signing of the armistice could dissipate. At last that cloud has lifted and now we have the marvellous record of its creation, development and work during two long heart-breaking years, written by the one person who is best qualified to tell the matchless story—its Commander.

Such chapters as "The Submarine and Mine Menace in the North Sea," "The Dogger Bank Action," "Controlling the North Sea," "Attempts to Entice the Enemy Into Action," "The Battle of Jutland," and "The Submarine Peril to Merchant Shipping," give a fair idea of the scope of this monumental work. It is beautifully illustrated with unusual photographs and contains plans and diagrams that enable the reader to follow the narrative with a clear understanding of its content.

(Continued from page 8.)

## Real as Well as the Ideal Basis of British-American Solidarity

By Septimus.

"Replying to Mr. Ooka's speech, Takeshi Inukai, leader of the Koku-minto party, addressing his followers, demanded a slowing up of Japan's advance on the ground that she is 'not strong enough at present successfully to combat Western powers.'"

In the light of such sentiments, applying to Pacific conditions as they are, it hardly seems necessary to further emphasize the point that America is exposed to a very real, though perhaps not immediate menace from Japan, and the more so as the latter is evidently struggling to obtain the hegemony of China and eastern Siberia, the trade of the Far East, and mercantile pre-eminence on the Pacific. This is the path Imperial Germany trod; but her defeat has not caused Imperial Japan to falter. This is the path which lead Germany to great but inadequate naval power. But why this intense outpushing of Japan along these particular lines which lead to naval power unless for an end? Nor, from the Japanese point of view, could a more justifiable end be sought than the balancing up of her population density of 376 per square mile with that of about 30 per square mile in the United States and of less than 2 per square mile in Australia.

It is evident that we could easily now find room for many millions of Japanese in our broad American and Australian and Canadian lands. But only at the certainty of exposing our race and our institutions to a change of complexion. Granting, as all must grant, that our race and our institutions have done more to date for the civilization and the peace of the world than have any others, we are forced still to predicate the greatest betterment of mankind on the continuance of the integrity of the English-speaking peoples.

## Our Common Duty to Our Heirs

Nor should our determination to hold our lands and our institutions for ourselves and for ours be considered as anti-Japanese. Such a course is being merely pro-American and pro-British, for every foot of land and every material asset we have today, every institution we have inherited and which we cherish and seek to improve we do not own outright, but merely hold in trust for those countless generations of our children's children who are to perpetuate our civilization and make it ever more and more the leader in freedom and justice and enlightenment.

Today Americans, concerned primarily in the welfare of America, and Britons, concerned primarily in the welfare of Britain, find themselves charged with these joint responsibilities and confronted with these joint problems. Thank God we both speak the same tongue and have the same ideals, for today we each need more than ever not only the moral but the material support of the other for our several and joint welfare, on which depends that of the world.

# The Pilgrim Society Entertains the Former Lord Chancellor of England

## Lord Finlay Tells Why the United States and Great Britain Must Stand Together

**L**ORD FINLAY, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, was recently the guest of the Pilgrims of the United States at a luncheon given in his honor at the Bankers' Club, New York. There were many Pilgrims and guests present, and a very warm and enthusiastic reception was given the eminent jurist.

In the absence of Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Pilgrims, James M. Beck presided at the Pilgrims' Society luncheon. Mr. Beck in welcoming Lord Finlay said the Pilgrims greeted him not only because of his standing as a jurist, but because he represented a nation with which this country had been closely associated. Calling attention to the present spirit of unity between the two nations, he declared that if Great Britain and the United States were to become separated at the council table through the League of Nations not being adopted, "it were better that the league were never born." Nevertheless, he added, even if the League of Nations failed to become an established fact, he felt the peace of the world would be secure as long as France, Great Britain and America continued together.

Lord Finlay declared that the spirit of unity between Great Britain and the United States began to assert itself some twenty years ago, and had continued in growth until "now the relations of both are such that their concord and unity of spirit is indissoluble." He said that the two nations were united through their common losses in the war and that the only danger to this amity was in ignorance, through an inadequate understanding of each other. While the former Lord Chancellor did not advocate a formal alliance between Great Britain and America, which he said he regarded as unnecessary to maintain the present good relations, he thought these relations could still further be cemented by a perfect understanding between the two nations so that "the peace of the world will be assured for all time."

Turning in his speech to the relations between labor and capital, Lord Finlay declared that peace between labor and capital was as essential and as important as peace between nations.

"We must have harmony between these two great factors in order to insure the prosperity of every nation," he put it.

When disputes arose between employees and employers they should be settled by arbitration, he said. Increased production, he added, carried with it a guarantee of the safety of this country, as well as England, and it was up to the workingmen, as

well as the capitalists, to accomplish this.

Lord Finlay said that compulsory work had been done away with, and that it ought to be open to every man to work where he pleases, without being bound by the action of any organization. He said this right "to make the most of his industry" was a sacred one, as inviolable as the right of property, and that the worker should be protected by the law when he attempted to exercise it. He urged some scheme of profit-sharing along the lines of paid-up dividends, which would enable the worker to participate in his employer's prosperity. He declared, however, that the worker should not be required to share in losses.

Maurice Casenave of the French High Commission also spoke.

### A Word About the Pilgrims

**T**HE Pilgrims, the Anglo-American society which had developed so rapidly in members and influence and taken such a prominent place in the societies of the day, was organized in London in Coronation Year, 1902. It was born of a desire on the part of a few Anglo-Americans who foregathered in London at that time to have a society to which they could both belong, which would stand for the promotion of good-fellowship and friendship between Britons and Americans as individuals. It was not desired or intended to have anything to do with politics or affairs of state or church, but limited itself simply and solely to the cementing of friendship between the citizens of the United States and its dependencies and subjects of the British Empire.

The men who did the work of founding the society were, General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A.; Harry E. Brittain of London; Lindsay Russell and George T. Wilson of New York.

When the project was submitted in 1902 to Field Marshal Earl Roberts for his opinion, he immediately expressed himself as heartily in favor of it, and consented to take the presidency of the British Pilgrims, which he held up to the time of his death. There is no doubt that the association of the beloved "Bobs" with The Pilgrims gave it a decided impetus and a large share of public favor. It sprang into immediate popularity, great in numbers, and has held many important public functions in London.

The present officers and executive committee of the British Pilgrims are as follows:

President, Prince Arthur, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Vice-Presidents: The Archbishop of Can-

terbury, Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, G. C. M. G.; Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G. C. B., K. C. V. O.

Hon. Treasurer, J. Wilson Taylor.

Secretary, M. E. Walsh-Lee.

Executive Committee: Sir Harry E. V. Brittain, K. B. E., M. P., chairman; J. Arthur Barratt, Edward Price Bell, Admiral Lord Beresford of Metemneh and Curraghmore, G. C. B., G. C. V. O. (lately deceased); the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, O. M.; Lord Fairfax of Cameron, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert M. Collins Viscount Deerpurth, the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G. C. M. G.; Clarence L. Graff; Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., M. P.; Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, G. C. M. G.; Hon. Kenneth Kinnaird, Irwin Boyle Laughlin, H. C. Lewis, Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G. C. B., K. C. V. O., M. P.; the Hon. Robert P. Skinner, J. Wilson Taylor, Joseph Temperley.

The American Pilgrims organized early in 1903. Here also the idea of forming an Anglo-American institution which would dispense hospitality in unconventional form to distinguished men of both nationalities met with an immediate hearty response, and the society from the moment of its organization was a pronounced success. Its membership list, which includes some of the most distinguished names of the day, has reached its limit under the rules, and there is now a waiting list.

The first president of The Pilgrims of the United States was the late The Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York. He served until ill health occasioned his retirement in 1907. He was succeeded by W. Butler Duncan, who served until his death in 1911. He was succeeded by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James. On the decease of the lamented and universally beloved Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was elected as his successor and holds the high office at present. Mr. Depew recently celebrated his 85th birthday.

The first banquet was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 4, 1903, in honor of Lord Charles Beresford. George T. Wilson, who has been the leading spirit of The Pilgrims, presided, and the speakers, in addition to the guest of honor, were Morris K. Jesup, John W. Griggs, Simeon Ford and Job H. Hedges.

Dinners and luncheons have been given from time to time in honor of distinguished Britishers who were in this country or distinguished citizens of the United States who have been commissioned to represent the sovereignty of the United States.

There is no question that The Pilgrims Society has filled a very picturesque and important niche and service in the relations between the "dear old mother country" and the younger nation on this side of the water. It is difficult to estimate the value of such a service, but it is no exaggeration to say that there is no connecting link between the two nations more influential for peace and good-will and friendship than The Pilgrims on both sides of the Atlantic.

The officers and executive committee of the American Pilgrims are as follows:

President, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Vice-Presidents: Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. V. O., G. C. B.; C. Cunliffe-Owen, Nicholas Murray Butler, George T. Wilson.

Treasurer, Wm. Curtis Demorest, 217 Broadway, New York.

Secretary, Hunter Wykes, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Executive Committee: George T. Wilson, chairman; James M. Beck, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. V. O., G. C. B.; Nicholas Murray Butler, William Allen Butler, F. Cunliffe-Owen, E. F. Darrell, Wm. Curtis Demorest, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel W. Fairchild, Lawrence L. Gillespie, John W. Griggs, Louis C. Hay, Job E. Hedges, A. Barton Hepburn, the Rev. W. T. Manning S. T. D.; Herbert Noble, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Alton B. Parker, Herbert L. Satterlee, R. A. C. Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George Gray Ward, Thomas L. Watson, Hunter Wykes.

#### Banquets and Luncheons

February 4, 1903, Lord Charles Beresford.

September 4, 1903, Sir Thomas Lipton,

May 25, 1903, Sir Michael Herbert, Bart.

January 29, 1904, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.

October 13, 1904, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D.

June 9, 1905, Hon. Joseph H. Choate.

March 31, 1906, His Excellency the Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada.

March 23, 1907, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

April 26, 1907, Sir Percy Sanderson.

October 15, 1907, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Lord Bishop of London.

February 19, 1908, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

November 5, 1908, The Rt. Hon. Lord Northcliffe.

1908 (luncheon), Sir Ernest Augustus Northcote.

September 17, 1909 (luncheon), Lord Charles Beresford.

March 17, 1909 (luncheon), W. Butler Duncan.

October 4, 1909, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, the Official Representative of the British Government to the Hudson Fulton Celebration. Rear Admiral Frederick Tower Hamilton, in command of H's Britannic Majesty's Fifth Cruiser Squadron.

January 11, 1910, Hon. Henry White.

March 28, 1910 (luncheon), Sir Ernest Shackleton.

April 18, 1910, Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum.

April 8, 1911 (luncheon), Wilfred Thomson Grenfell.

May 24, 1911, Hon. John Hays Hammond, LL.D., the Special Ambassador of the United States to the Coronation of His Majesty George V.

June 22, 1911, Coronation luncheon.

March 1, 1912 (luncheon), Sir Gilbert Parker.

October 7, 1912 (luncheon), Rt. Hon. Sir George Houston Reid.

November 8, 1912 (luncheon), William Phillips.

November 25, 1912 (luncheon), Hamilton W. Mabie.

January 14, 1913 (luncheon), Captain Greathorex.

February 4, 1913, Tenth Anniversary.

April 25, 1913, Hon. James Bryce.

February 4, 1914 (luncheon), Earl of Kintore.

May 5, 1913 (luncheon), Members of International Peace Conference.

May 8, 1914 (luncheon), Sir Francis Edward Younghusband.

May 15, 1914 (luncheon), Sir William Willcocks.

May 28, 1914 (luncheon), Sir Conan Doyle.

April 25, 1915 (luncheon), Harry E. V. Brittain.

May 6, 1915 (luncheon), Sir Walter Raleigh and Alfred Noyes.

May 6, 1915 (luncheon), Sir Courtenay Bennett.

July 19, 1915 (luncheon), David A. Thomas.

September 30, 1915, Lord Reading and Anglo-French Credit and Finance Commission.

October 26, 1915 (luncheon), C. Clive Bayley.

December 23, 1915 (luncheon), Sir Robert Laird Borden.

March 24, 1916 (luncheon), Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

July 26, 1916 (luncheon), Sir Gilbert Murray.

November 6, 1916 (luncheon), Rt. Rev. Huysche Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D.

January 27, 1917, Hon. Joseph Choate.

April 11, 1917 (luncheon), Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ottawa.

November 20, 1917 (luncheon), Rev. T. Stannage Boyle, D.D.

December 7, 1917 (luncheon), Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

December 18, 1917 (luncheon), Brig. General W. A. White, C. M. G., Head of British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, and his staff.

March 5, 1918, The Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Long, D.D., the Lord Archbishop of York.

May 21, 1918 (luncheon), The Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia.

September 4, 1918 (luncheon), Sir Edmund Walker.

October 14, 1918 (luncheon), Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty.

December 7, 1918 (luncheon), British Day.

February 21, 1919 (luncheon), British and Canadian Men of Letters.

May 1, 1919 (Dinner), His Ex. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Reading, G. C. B.

## Articles Selling in Chinese Market

### List Furnishes Hint to American Manufacturers

The maritime customs statistics offer a very good index to the more established and stable demands of Chinese markets, but like all foreign markets the tendency to branch out into new lines of trade is largely dependent upon initiative on the part of the foreign producer in creating a demand and in elevating the taste of his customers.

Before the war German and Austrian manufacturers were very successful in such introductory work, and as the source of supply was cut off Japanese manufacturers began to build up their trade along similar lines. These lines consisted generally of textiles, house furnishings, haberdashery, notions, toilet articles and a miscellaneous assortment of goods in which cheapness seems to be the main factor.

A detailed list of these goods under their headings is as follows:

Cotton Goods—Cotton sheeting, towels, cotton singlets and underwear, cotton socks, lisle thread socks, white cotton handkerchiefs, white cotton hemstitched handkerchiefs, printed handkerchiefs and canvas.

Woolen Goods—Woolen blankets, mixed wool and cotton blankets, wool stockings, wool gloves, wool shirts, wool singlets and underwear, woolen mufflers, knitting wools and woolen yarn.

Silk Goods—Silk half hose, silk table covers, table covers, silk mixed with wool, silk handkerchiefs, art silk handkerchiefs, artificial silk hemstitched handkerchiefs, silk trimming and silk laces.

## THE DELAY

In the Issue of the October  
Number of

## The English Speaking World

was unavoidable on account  
of the

### PRESSMEN'S STRIKE

The November Number  
will appear in a few days.  
We expect the Christmas  
number to be on time.

# India and the League of Nations

Statement of Noted Parsee, a Citizen of Bombay and Editor of the *Oriental Review*,  
Regarding Political Conditions in India and in Criticism of a Report on  
His Country Made by Dudley Field Malone to Senate Foreign Relations Committee

By Rustom Rustomjee

I DO not know by what right or title Mr. Dudley Field Malone represents India before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States of America. I do not know how long a time

Rai, who has never openly advocated independence for India from the British Government. In his cablegram to the British Secretary of State for India Mr. Lajput Rai appealed not for complete autonomy

vote, but she didn't ask the people of India to even choose the representatives who would sign the peace treaty for her."

May I ask Mr. Malone: "Which of the Governments selected its peace delegates by



Rustom Rustomjee, Noted Parsee

he has spent in my country, or how deep he has delved into the history, both ancient and modern, of India. He said that he represented Hindu organizations. So far as I know he has not been deputed to represent the Indian National Congress, or the Moderate Convention, or the Indian Home Rule League. He could not possibly have represented the Indian Home Rule League of America, headed by Mr. Lajput

for India, but for substantial steps towards home rule. I know, however, that he is a member of the executive committee of "The Friends of India."

## Indian Representatives at the Peace Conference

Mr. Malone is reported to have observed before the Committee on Foreign Relations that "England wanted to get another



Madame Rustom Rustomjee

popular vote? Did France—a republic—do so? Of course, by implication Mr. Malone has tried to cast aspersions on the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The former is neither a reactionary nor a toady nor a flunky. He is one of our progressive Indian chiefs. He is as brave on the field of battle as he is courageous in voicing the true sentiments of educated Indians. Not long ago he thrilled the



whole of India by his frank declaration in favour of home rule for India by a process of political education and political evolution.

As for Lord Sinha, he has, since his appointment to the position of Under Secretary of State for India—a master stroke on the part of the Government of Lloyd George—been misrepresented by the pestilential Indian agitators who are feathering their nests in this country. They have called him a mere megaphone of the Indian Office. Yet no better representative could India have chosen should she have been given the power of picking out her champion. His appointment as under secretary was hailed with delight by the whole of India. That he is trusted and honoured by the educated people of India has been proved incontestably by the fact that only four years ago he was unanimously chosen President of the Indian National Congress—a Congress with which the British Government has nothing to do—and a position considered to be the highest prize for Indian public men now in the gift of the people of India. In short, no two other more trusted and respected Indians could have been charged with looking after the destiny of India at the Peace Conference than the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha.

#### Coercion Act

IN his testimony Mr. Malone referred to "fresh coercion laws," meaning, of course, the Rowlatt Act. I must frankly admit here that when I first read the Act, in spite of my firm faith in British justice and British ideas of liberty, I regretted that the Government of India should have been compelled to pass such drastic laws, which, on the face of them, appeared un-British, and I did not hesitate to lodge my protest against the act. But since the perusal of the very clear and frank explanation of the Rowlatt Act made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on May the 22nd, 1919, I have been led to modify my views and am compelled to admit its urgency and necessity. "Evidence accumulated," said Mr. Montague, "every day that there was in India a small body of men who were the enemies of Government, men whom any government, bureaucratic or democratic, alien or indigenous, if it was worthy of the name of Government, must deal with."

Mr. Ghandhi, one of the stoutest opponents of the Rowlatt Act, had to admit "that he realized that there were clever men behind it all, and some organization beyond his ken." As Mr. Montague said: "There was the real revolutionary, the man who lurked in dark corners, whom nothing can locate or convert, who was subject to the influences of an organization ramifying throughout the world with its secret emissaries and influences. Men who were a danger to any country, and against whom the Government of India were determined to do unceasing battle until they had been extirpated."

That there are such criminals in India the Rowlatt Commission has clearly proved, and the Rowlatt Act is aimed solely at such. I may say that the Rowlatt Commission was presided over by an English

Judge, Mr. Justice Rowlatt. His associates were two British judges—one an Indian and one an Englishman—an Indian Civil servant, and an Indian lawyer in a large way of practice. They represented, after a full investigation in India, a unanimous report, and the facts which they brought to light have never been challenged.

It is impossible for me to describe all the provisions of the act. First of all it will not be in force everywhere in India. It will never be in force unless the circumstances which it justifies occur. It is divided into two parts, and the application of each part depends upon a declaration of the Government of India that in different degrees anarchical and revolutionary crime exists. Under the first part of the Act, when the results of anarchical or revolutionary movement are comparatively mild, nothing is suggested but the speeding up of the ordinary legal process. Under the other two parts of the Act where anarchical or revolutionary movement is giving cause for grave anxiety, or is prevailing to such an extent, as to endanger the public safety, then the local Government first of all has to submit the case to a judicial officer, who will be more often than not a native of India, to advise them upon it. It is not until they have received his report that the local Government can take action. And when they have taken action, within a month after this acting they must submit the whole case to what is called an investigating authority, consisting of three individuals, of whom one should be a non-official, to go into the whole case and see that the Act has not been misapplied. This, roughly speaking, is the machinery.

In compliance with the appeal made by the Indian members of the Viceroy's Council the Act will be in force only for three years. It was felt that no Government was justified in putting a Statute of this kind as a permanent measure on the Statute Book. It was said by an Indian member of the Council: "Though you seek this instrument for dealing with anarchical and revolutionary crime the Government may use it for all sorts of others. They will stifle legitimate political discussion; they may misuse it." Mr. Montague profoundly sympathized with that view although he did not believe that there was any foundation whatever for it in this connection.

The Government of India in the course of the debate again and again made all the pledges possible to eradicate this defect, and Mr. Montague repeated them. He solemnly declared that the Act would not be used except to cope with anarchical and revolutionary movements, and I do not believe there is any danger of its being used for any other purpose than that, and if the Indian public think that the Act is being misused they will always have the reformed local Government, composed mostly of Indians, and the select committee of House of Commons, to safeguard the liberties of the people of India.

Then comes the obvious contention: "Try the man openly in a court of law. Let lawyers defend him, and then if he be found guilty, sentence him to the punishment he deserves." Those who object to the Act

in this way do not know the customs and habits of the people of India. In no other country in the world is it more difficult to get men to give evidence against revolutionaries than in India. They cannot get a fair trial in a case of this kind in India. The revolutionary conspirators have proved over and over again their ability to intimidate those who gave evidence against them, and those who served the Government in exposing conspiracies have lost their lives for their action to such an extent that the only possible way of dealing with these cases, provided the British accept the responsibility of Government and the protection of life and property by eradicating the anarchical movement in India, is by private investigation.

Mrs. Besant is, perhaps, the foremost leader of the extreme left wing of Indian Radical party. She has been the severest critic of the British Rule in my country, but she has stated in public that the Rowlatt Act as amended contained nothing that a good citizen should resist. The Act need never be used if there is no occasion for it.

#### "Nation Wide" Strike

MR. MALONE further averred that when the people had organized a nation-wide strike in connection with the Rowlatt controversy "they were shot down by the Military." The statement is incorrect. There has never been a nation-wide strike. The people of India are not organized to put into effect such a widespread movement. Mr. Malone seems to have no conception of the magnitude of India. There are more than two-hundred and fifty million people in British India, of whom two hundred and forty millions are agriculturists, who have never, and are not able to be, concerned with politics. The non-agricultural population is not, as I said, organized and there has never been even a threat of a general strike.

Of course, in a country the size of India there is always a probability that local troubles may occur. Such local troubles did take place in several towns of India a few months. In certain important towns in the Punjab they assumed a serious aspect. Englishmen, women and children, were hacked to pieces: churches were destroyed; banks were looted; trains were derailed and much loss of life resulted, and the British Government were compelled to call on the military, and, for a time, a few cities were placed under martial law. Mr. Montague said in his budget speech: "Riots involving the destruction of life and of property had occurred in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay, in the province of the Punjab, extending over one-tenth of the area and involving one-third of the population, on one occasion, in the city of Delhi, and to a minor extent in the streets of Calcutta. There had been no trouble in Madras, no trouble in the Central Provinces, no trouble in Behar, Orissa or Burma." In Calcutta, the Bengalis had little or no share in the trouble at all. "Throughout India, generally speaking, the country districts remained quiet, and the trouble was confined to the towns." I may add that the sporadic strikes that took place in several cities were not due

to agitation against the Rowlatt Act alone, but were due also to economic conditions, such as the rise in the price of foodstuffs, and among the Mohammedans the situation was aggravated because of the sympathy felt for Turkey in time of her dire defeat.

#### Self-Determination for India

NOW as to the much talked of principle of self-determination for India. It is a subject full of difficulties and will entail a prolonged discussion. In a sense the principle of self-determination is already in operation in India. The teeming masses, and a large majority of educated Indians, have already self-determined to remain under the protection of the Union Jack. Had they not so determined, when the war broke out in August, 1914, and India was denuded of all British troops, she could at least have tried to shake off the so-called yoke of Great Britain, but instead of doing anything to aggravate the military situation of England when she was plunged in a huge European war, Indians to a man rose in defence of the integrity and honour of the British Empire.

But the principle of self-determination as understood by President Wilson cannot be put into operation in a country like India with its variegated and tessellated humanity, numbering more than three hundred and fifteen millions of people, and the most thoughtful, sober and statesmanlike men and women have admitted and proclaimed the difficulty in no uncertain voice, though longing and working for the day when India will take her place as a worthy sister of Canada and Australia, those notable daughters of the British Empire.

This goal they seek to achieve by political education and political evolution, and not by revolution. This also is the goal of the British administration of India, as was proclaimed by the Secretary of State for India on Aug. 20th, 1919. He declared in the House of Commons that the ultimate aim and object of the British Government was to give responsible government to the people of India; while Parliament appointed and sent out to my country a commission to enquire how far such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the British overseas dominions, like Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, could be conceded to the peoples of India.

The Commission issued a report, a copy of which I take the liberty of presenting to the committee. It has been received with enthusiasm by the majority of educated people of India, except by a microscopic minority of men, mostly Brahmins. They are like the grasshoppers, who as Burke observed long ago, make far more noise and are much more audible than the stately cattle that are grazing in silence. Mr. S. Bannerjee, the accepted leader of the opposition in the Viceroy's council, declared it to be a pillar of smoke by day, a column of fire by night. He said: "A high moral purpose pervades the great declarations and inspires the framers of the report in making their proposals. England desires to confer upon our people a gift—greater, richer, nobler far than any she has yet bestowed—the gift of elevated manhood, of responsible public life, of in-

creased and increasing self-respect, the inevitable concomitants of the enjoyment of free institutions."

The Indian National Congress which, till recently, represented the most sober and statesmanlike politics of India, has time and again affirmed its creed that the ultimate destiny of India was the attainment, by gradual steps, of self-government under British suzerainty.

In 1902, the President of the Congress declared: "We have no higher ambition than that we should be admitted into the great confederacy of self-governing states, of which England is the August mother." And he added: "We recognize that the journey towards the goal must necessarily be slow, and that the blessed consummation can only be attained after prolonged preparation and labourious apprenticeship. But a beginning had to be made."

Then again, the late Mr. Gokhale, a man loved and respected by all political parties and all religious creeds, speaking as President of the Congress in 1905, urged the same view. He said: "For better or for worse our destinies are linked with those of England, and the Congress recognizes that whatever advance we seek must be within the Empire itself. That advance, moreover, can only be gradual, as at each stage of progress it may be necessary for us to pass through a brief course of apprenticeship before we are enabled to go to the next one. For it is a reasonable proposition that the sense of responsibility required for the proper exercise of the political institutions of the West can be acquired by an Eastern people through practical training and experience only."

I will now add the testimony of the "grand old man" of India, Mr. Dadabhoi Naorojee, the first Indian to enter the British Parliament. He said in 1906, "It is no use telling us, therefore, that a good beginning cannot be made now in India, for what Mr. Gladstone called 'living representation.' The only thing needed is the willingness of the Government. The statesmen at the helm of the present Government are quite competent and able to make a good beginning so that it may naturally in no long time develop itself into full legislature of self-government like those of the self-governing colonies."

I have given the opinion of the three of the greatest men India has produced during recent time. No thoughtful Indian has ever suggested the idea of Independence for India, except those who were paid by the Germans or inspired by the Irish Sinn Feiners. In conclusion, I will only add that Mr. Montague's report and the Bill now before Parliament should show the Committee how earnestly and systematically Great Britain is preparing the peoples of my country to enjoy the full fruition of responsible government.

#### British Chamber in U. S. New Corporation Approved—Will Encourage Trade.

Articles of incorporation of the British Chamber of Commerce in the United States has been approved by Justice Guy

of the Supreme Court. The objects of the new chamber are to encourage trading between this country and the British Empire.

The 15 directors are as follows: A. Walpole Craigie, Hotel Marlton; Richard Airey, 36 Central Park South; W. M. Macfarlane, 106 Riverside Drive; Kennard L. Wedgewood, White Plains; Rowland H. Ormsby, 3671 Boulevard, Jersey City; Harvey G. Rae, Montclair; J. Harold Rose, Sound Beach; Joseph Read, 145 Falmouth St., Patterson; Frank L. Hughes, St. George; William Johnson Fuller, 829 Park Ave.; William D. Ager, Murray Hill Hotel; Walter C. Airey, Roslyn; Ernest F. M. Wye, Forest Hills; Frederick B. Francis, Hartsdale, and Charles W. Bowring, 160 E. 74th St.

#### Meeting of British Great War Veterans of America

HE regular monthly meeting of the British Great War Veterans' Association of America, held at the Caledonian Hall on the evening of Sept. 15, was very well attended by veterans, and an interesting session was enjoyed.

President Badgely promised that all membership cards would be ready at the next meeting, which will be held the latter end of October, and hopes that by that time something definite can be stated about a clubhouse. It is the aim of the association to have its own home, where amusements, such as billiards, gymnasium, and canteen, shall be included in the home; and, in fact, it will be just such a place that men will like to congregate and talk over old times in camp and in France.

A musical section is promised, with a competent leader, so that much choral singing can be indulged in.

A movement was started to gather together the men who could play instruments, or who had previous experience in the military bands, so that the organization will be able to have its own band. This movement deserves the support of everyone who is interested.

The veterans of the war who served under the British flag, who are residents of the United States, regardless of their nationality, are eligible for membership of they can show their discharge papers or their equivalent.

Benevolent Britishers and United States citizens are invited to support the work, and aid in raising sufficient funds to secure a clubhouse and purchase the furnishings. There are many organizations in New York and other large cities that could readily make a grant to help this work which is to band together those who have fought for democracy and humanity under the British flag, but residing in the United States.

Official recognition has been accorded the American organizations by the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, with whom they are now affiliated.

Trustees of national prominence are to be appointed to care for the funds of the clubhouse, so that its financial supporters can be sure that all moneys will be used in the way they are intended to be used.

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### HIS ROYAL HAPPINESS

(Continued from page 25.)

extent that surprised one in a German girl. I remember laughing at her sturdy remark that she 'would prefer not to marry at all, but if it was necessary' she 'would choose an Englishman, as they made the best husbands.' It was an amusing preference, but I have better reasons than that for believing that there is nothing whatever in the Russian report. By the way, I have had a charming letter from Sophie, full of her studies and her fresh young impressions of the life about her, and I think it not improbable that she may accompany her cousin, Princess Königs- mark, to Scotland this autumn, where the Princess has taken Clavismore from the

Maccleughs—you remember frowning, bat-  
tlemmented Clavismore? No bad refuge  
from a pursuing Grand Duke, say I."

Inquiries and recommendations as to her nephew's health filled two good pages, after which the Princess exclaimed that she must not forget his kind hosts the Americans, and inquired cordially after them. She was sure that by now Alfred would be im-  
pressed, as he could be nowhere else in the world, with a sense of gigantic enter-  
prise and "go." The Americans more than any other people had the genius of great undertakings—one imagines the royal lady achieving this phrase as both true and quotable. They quite worked one up—at least, that was her recollection. Princess Georgina grieved to think that al-  
though her remembrance of dear America and her delightful visit was so vivid, she could think of no dear American who could reasonably be expected to remember her. Time and distance—alas! Yet there was one upon whom she considered that she had a special claim, if not to remem-  
brance at least to recognition. Did Alfred know that the Princess had a goddaughter in America? Where, she grieved to say, she knew not—yet it was not altogether like a needle in a haystack, for the poor baby's father had since achieved presidential dis-  
tinction—Lanchester his name was. Only ceased to be president, to the best of the Princess's recollection, three years before; but she confessed she had neither the brains nor the memory—"The tall girl!" exclaimed Alfred, and did not skip another line)—for American politics. Be that as might be learned, the baby was just a lit-  
tle motherless relative, when the Princess became its sponsor, of a former ambassador to St. James's, an old dear, long since dead. A sweet little episode, and she had often felt compunctions, and been meaning to write; but somehow she was afraid it had just remained a little episode. For one thing, people usually come, and the little Lanchester never had—shy, perhaps. At all events, should Alfred meet a Miss Lan-  
chester—stranger things have happened—an only child whose father was once presi-  
dent and who had lost her mother when she was very young, he might just say a kindly word, and hint that if she *should* find her way to London her godmother would be very pleased to see her, and possibly to present her at court. And, re-  
membering as she did what an excellent impression that little act of kindness made, the Princess strongly recommended that, should any similar opportunity present it-  
self to her nephew, he should not let it go by. "The ceremony," added Aunt Geor-  
gina, "is very brief, and the mug is nom-  
inal."

### CHAPTER IV.

It was altogether unprecedented, a royal  
visitor in Washington in June. As a rule,

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no president would be there for him to visit, no Congress sitting for him to attend. Prince Alfred declared himself lucky, and behaved as if he thought so.

"Exactly as he is about everything," Colonel Vandeleur confided to them. "Mad keen to see the works"; and his perspiring hosts, feeling a little guilty about the tem-  
perature, were glad of the reassurance.

"We hope you will be able to support it, but we can't expect you to like it," said the President, privately well aware that his young guest was liking every minute of it, liking it tremendously, and in no mood to listen to Colonel Vandeleur's hints that a day or two dropped off the end of the visit would be quite understood in the light of the daily temperatures. The President, with Congress, as it were, in his pocket and a world of interesting information at

the touch of a button, could enjoy a little insincerity in talking that way; it was Mrs. Phipps and Major Calder who really meant it. Dinners and lunches were inevitable; people had to dine and lunch whatever the thermometer said, and, as we know, Mrs. Phipps had thrown in breakfast, so far as she was concerned personally. She had moments under the electric fan of feeling she could do no more. Nothing, in all their perplexities, had been more debated than the dance. Were there, to begin with, people enough? Resident Washington had fled in all directions. Would any proportion of it, at a card, flee back again? Where were the wives of the Cabinet and the Senate—not many, rest assured, like heroic Mrs. Phipps, at their post. Where were the Embassies? At summer quarters, largely on leave, certainly empty, except for Prince Alfred's own and poor dear Lady Pak, of all charm. Then the heat. Could anybody, would anybody dance, though the ballroom were turned into a cave of the winds with fans? Major Calder was inclined to think they could and would. Major Calder was optimistic all through—offered personally to bear the responsibility.

Major Calder went into committee with Hilary, whom the President called always his extra-A.D.C., and they invited the views of Captain Howard, of the Embassy concerned, who declared that in his experience the sun never rose on the British dominions except to the tune of dance music, even in the tropics, and so put them on their mettle. There was also the question as to where else the Prince would have an opportunity of seeing the flower of American society engaged in its favorite pastime. His itinerary excluded summer resorts; he was understood to be too much in earnest about the most profitable use of his time. Anything, of course, might happen in the West, but was it wholly desirable that the Prince's ideas of American society should be left to form in those free areas? Moreover, nowhere after this could such an entertainment bear the stamp and seal of the official sample. To these deliberations, Hilary contributed the conviction that the most distinguished, the most desirable people within any reasonable radius would not only come, but pant to be asked.

"They'll make a lofty duty of it," she said. "They'll fly by night to be here. Neither sunstroke nor self-sacrifice will count. They'll be here."

(To be continued.)

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(Continued from page 19)

splendid naval bases, and in the Atlantic the British navy would have open to it the American ports, in addition to Halifax and the West Indies. Finally, it would mean a considerable financial saving for the two nations, while greatly insuring the integrity of both. An Anglo-American naval agreement, therefore, in time followed perhaps by a formal and lasting alliance between the British and American peoples, would, in spite of the advice of that great British-American, Washington, to his country, conduce to the highest development of the English-speaking peoples and bridge the deplorable schism of 1776.

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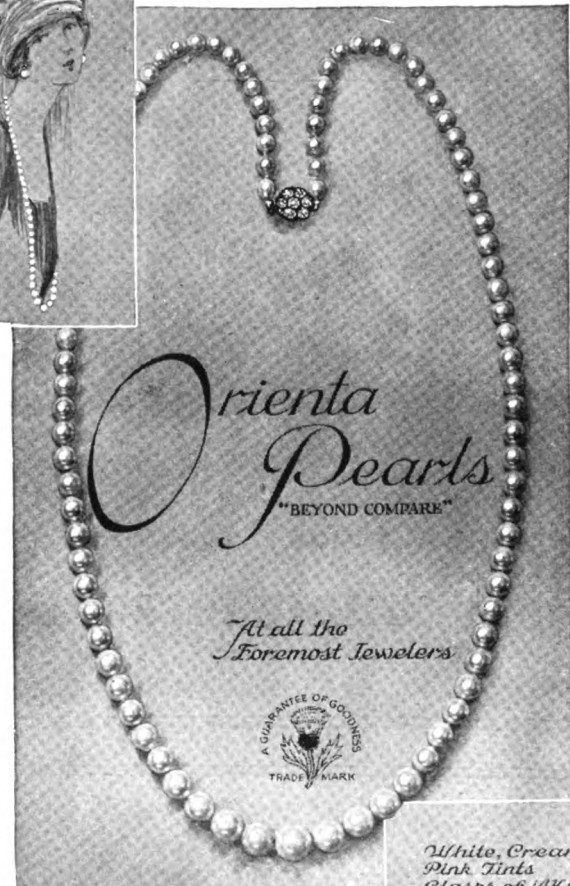
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