to the fishes. What only concerns him is to wait for orders. With what he can remember of the fine night and the vacant sea it certainly seems strange that—there goes "Half-speed ahead" The engines are racing reversed, and a Duzzled greaser is anxiously watching his superior, and listening to far-off cries on the previously quiet deck, and a syren tooting in a note not their own. Then an impact sends them sprawling amongst kegs and falling gear, and the stokers are tumbling from the stoke-hole, followed by clouds of blistering steam.

There is work to be done even now, though you are blind, and fumble to do it with ragged fiesh. The ship may be saved, though you are not. Orders must be awaited, if the water is up to your knees. Then—"all hands on deck"—excepting those whose duty kept them

CIVILIZATION OF GERMANS

Some Trenchant Criticism By South African Paper on Late Actions.

rom Cape Argus.

The Germans, and especially the Germans of Prussia, pride themselves on their innate superiority as a race; the clay of which they are made is immaculately pure, and the breath of their nostrils is twice refined. The schoolmaster on their side of the North Sea has thus excellent raw material to start with, and needs not that kindly commiseration for his lot which is his due when found dealing with the coarser products of the opposite lelands. By their birth and upbringing they consequently have no difficulty in posing as a specially cultured people; and the rest of Europe has made no violent effort to upset the pose. They make a claim also ato being the most strictly intellectual nationality in the world; and non-German opinion subscribes to the view ual nationanty in the world; and non-ferman opinion subscribes to the view that they have at least done more to organize, guide, and supervise education than any other people. At no time is there any great danger of extravagant Corman protonsions haing anthusiastical there any great danger of extravagant German pretensions being enthusiastically acquiesced in outside the Fatherland. Nations, and especially kindred nations, are not given to mutual admiration. The prayer for "a guid conceit o' oorsels" is not a translation from the German; and it is commonly though of course or is commonly, though of course er oneously, believed that a certain island roneously, beneved that a certain island-er, dressed in khaki or otherwise, can by a glance of pitying toleration prompt-ly conceive a Continental or Colonial that the doctrine of "equality and fra-

rnity" is not universally accepted.
While, however, the like faults in other while, however, the like lands in other nations may be an effective safeguard against an overgrowth of vulgar bumpiousness in some particular one, it is ortunate that there exists another and 1 less unpleasing preventive. This is to be found in that universal law of hange, which brings about cycles of seed-time and harvest even in things that seem purely spiritual. Like every other metaphysical tree, a specially vaunted type of civilization must sooner or later be judged by its fruit; and as the German tree has recently heen shed. less in some particu r later be judged by its fruit; and as be German tree has recently been sheding an abundant crop we may with adaptatage pause for a moment to reflect in the produce which might reasonably lave been expected, and on that which as actually come to hand.

A purely intellectual education, however elementary is bound to write the Al purely intellectual education, how-rer elementary, is bound to urge the eed for accuracy of statement, to in-ist that men and women must knowle efore they are entitled to assert, and hat when they do not really know they nust either say so or be silent. Now, what evidence of this degire for accur-icy, this caution in the case of uncerby, this caution in the case of uncer-tinty, is to be found in recent German-eatment of English affairs? Have ese virtues not been conspicuous by eir absence? Have not the German

pressmen acted simply as an uneducated mob, shunning the truth if it proved disagreeable to them, and violently asserting what was false because they wished it true? Again, the mere because of a more of again, the mere because of a more of again, the mere because they the learner to be considerate of the elings of others, to do as he would be me by, and to be doubly careful about the truth when the opposite course ight lead to human pain. Have these title fundamental virtues been in evience in the war columns of German tewspapers, or in the daily talk of nineenths of the German people? Is it not rather the case that so-called news was chosen because of its power to wound and insult and that ribald writings and chosen because of its power to wound insult, and that ribald writings and illthy pictures were gloated over because they held up to scorn those who were respected and loved by the whole English race?

Lastly, a really sound English race? Lastly, a really sound ulture may be fairly expected to make man moderate even in denunciation, easonably choice in his language even when provoked, and prompt to eschew ll that is foul to the eye or offensive to the mind. Have the men and women of German culture shown these qualif German culture shown these quali-es? Have they not in hundreds vio-tted every rule of good taste, and wal-wed in the mire as enjoyably as any

slum population could have done whom culture was a name unknown? whom culture was a name unknown? These are unpleasing truths, and doubly painful to be said by any of those who have hitherto held Germany in respect and have lived on terms of friendship with numbers of its people. They raise disquieting doubts about the real value of German education, which for years has been held up to us as a model; and they suggest that a purely intellectual training is, of the nature of a veneer which merely serves temporarily to hide which merely serves temporarily to hid the unsightly. Certain it is, that thou sands of educated Germans have of re-cent months shown themselves devoid of all self-control, have lost any level all self-control, have possessed, their intellects being tossed like corks on the artistic and their souls fillsea of their passions, and their souls fill ed with envy, malice, and all uncharit THE MAORIS.

New Zealand Natives to Form Volunteer Regiments.

A despatch from Wellington, New Zealand, reports that the Maoris recently held a great meeting, at which the chiefs delivered orations. They hoped their great father, the King, and their white mother, the Queen, would accept, through Mr. Seddon their addresses in taken of Mr. Seddon, their addresses in token of their devotion, loyalty and love. None would rejoice more than they on Coronaon Day. Mr. Seddon announced that Maori

ollunteer corps were to be formed, and that in less than six months there ould be 6,000 mounted Maori infantry. better fighting force the King would ot have within the Empire.

A native chief said: "Let our people oam a short time in Africa. That yould bring peace. The Pakeha (white nen) are afraid to hurt the Boers. We

days gone by never gave our enemies second chance of hurting us. The laoris are desirous of sending loyal and ving messages to the Prince and Prinss of Wales, whose presence among em assuaged their grief for the loss Queen Victoria."

It transpired at the meeting that, acording to Maori custom, the tohungas vizards) had been consulted, and that he omens for the coronation and for the peace and happiness of both races

Brown—"You never know the worth of wife until some great trouble befalls

rit-"Yes, it's so nice to lay the blame

Barnes—There goes Mincer to deposit his vote. His voting, by the way, is a case of carrying coals to Newcastle. Howese-In what way, please? Barnes—Wby, it is only a stick going to

**Committee of Supply Alace Progress With Latimates.

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