dvoid in imitating Germany, and what to gain by copying after the model of England in matters of government; to the army and the navy which since the revolution has never known a kopeck of graft in any department; to the abolition of the secret police and the spy system which was too much the abolition of the secret police and the spy system which was too much identified with the revolution itself; and to the Czar of Russia who is a sincere, purposeful man, bent upon carrying out the new modern proand to the Czar of Russia who is a sincere, purposeful man, bent upon carrying out the new modern programme in Russia quite as much as the Kaiser ever was on the dominance of the feudal militarist system. He believes that Russia will be heartly in favour of disarmament at the close of this war; that she will be an open market for the factories of England, Canada and America, but not for a long while for the industrial products of Germany her next-door neighbour? He observes that Russia has already tackled the problem of national illiteracy which she herself recognizes as a menace when the illiterates take part in a revolution that was at one time supported by the educated classes. In this she has been under a severe handicap owing to the prevalence of revolutionary and educated classes. In this she has been under a severe handicap owing to the prevalence of revolutionary and anarchistic ideas in the great universities—now a matter of history. Popular education and the gradual enfranchisement of those fit to take part in the affairs of state are in the programme of the new modern Russia. And gradually from the top downwards by the diffusion of practical ideas, and from the bottom upwards by the betterment of social and economic conditions, Russia is preparing herself to take part in the new religion of sociology and liberalism that will succeed the great war.

"A Slav peril?" repeated Mr. Armstrong. "A Russian barbarism?"

"Well, if there is—it is the most hopeful peril and the most enlightened barbarism the world ever knew."

New Zealand and War

(Concluded from page 6.)

e should be concluded at an early date, which there does not seem any hope for at present, our expenditure on actual war preparations and maintenance will not fall short of £10,000,000, or \$50,000,000. And our population is only just over the million 000,000, or \$50,000,000. And our population is only just over the million mark! I think New Zealanders may justly be proud of the part they are taking.

Our big sister nation in Australia, meanwhile, has not been idle. She has prepared a force of 25,000 men to go to Europe and has sent her war-

to so to Europe, and has sent her war-ships to capture German New Guinea and the New Britain Islands—a task that entailed some fighting and the loss of several men. The most serious feature of this exploit was the loss of a submarine and all her crew. She got separated from the other yesoss of several men. The most serious feature of this exploit was the loss of a submarine and all her crew. She got separated from the other vessels, and how she perished or where she lies remains one of the secrets of the ocean. An election has displaced the Liberal Government in the Commonwealth, and in its stead the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher returns to office with a strong Labour Ministry. There will, however, be no change in the whole-hearted Imperialism of the military policy which the Cook Administration carried on, unless it be in the direction of enlarging the measure of aid to be offered—and given—to the Imperial authorities should the necessity arise. The Australian navy has early had its baptism of war, and has stood the test well. It will probably produce a change of feeling in other parts of the Empire regarding matters of naval policy when the more presently engrossing features of the war are past.

New Zealand, politically, is almost at a dead-end. The session will close in a few days, and then we shall be in the vortex of an election campaign which promises to be lively.

A colliery disaster at Huntly, in the Auckland Province, cost forty-three lives a month ago. It is considered the explosion which caused the holocaust was due to the ignition of coal dust. There has only been one worse mine disaster in New Zealand, at Brunner in 1896, when sixty-nine lives were lost.

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