

GREAT PROGRESS WITH THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

"We had a fine sunrise this morning," said one New Yorker to another. "Did you see it?" "Sunrise?" said the second man. "Why, I'm always in bed before sunrise."—N. Y. Ledger.

A flashlight picture of an African lion is perhaps the most remarkable thing in the exhibition. The camera had been placed by a water spring where the beasts were accustomed to drink after a kill, and the photograph shows plainly the lion's look of surprise and suspicion at the sudden lightning. Mr. Kearton subsequently found that the animal had turned on the apparatus and done considerable damage, but the plate itself was untouched. Nothing more beautiful in the way of bird pictures can be imagined than those which Mr. Richard Kearton has brought from his recent tour in Norway, and the value they possess as illustrations for the teaching of natural history are very great.

All this should make for a friendly understanding, but the approaches made by the Asquith ministry indicate plainly enough that Germany will not so much as discuss any question of the limitation of armaments. Mr. Goldman has intimate German associations and he speaks what he knows when he says that for Germany the question of armaments

"The Unionist party," says Mr. Goldman "has every reason to sympathize with German aspirations, for it endorses most of the essential principles of the German people. It believes in the tariff as the basis of national life it believes in a Colonial Empire as part of the full development of a people, for it has always been the great instrument of Imperial expansion; it believes in the doctrine of the national

This then is the proposed new basis of agreement with Germany: (1) That the natural and legitimate desire of Germany to expand her commerce and population into other parts of the world should be recognized as far as is compatible with vital British interests and that we should express the belief that such an expansion would in many ways be to our interest. (2) That we should recognize that a restriction of German commerce and the consequent failure to improve the condition of the German working classes is of no business advantage to us, and makes directly both for under selling in this country and for a war which will burden British industries and working classes for years, even in the event of success. (3) That as a corollary of these views we indicate our readiness to assist Germany where ever we can to attain her colonial outlets, and give a promise that when Imperial tariff system is established her products shall in no way be penalized to the advantage of other external powers; on the understanding, of course, that she likewise will indicate her readiness not to discriminate against British Empire goods. English statesmen of both parties must take their share of blame for the present unfortunate relationship between Germany and ourselves, and there is a growing belief that the time has come to offer a reasonable accommodation with our greatest commercial and naval rival. She claims her 'place in the sun, and there would seem to be no vital British interest at stake in giving it to her. It is either that or a terrible world conflict with dire possibilities to us as well as to Germany.

The Musician—"Hang it, Blink, don't you realize that one of your shoes squeaks in B flat and the other in G major.?"—Life