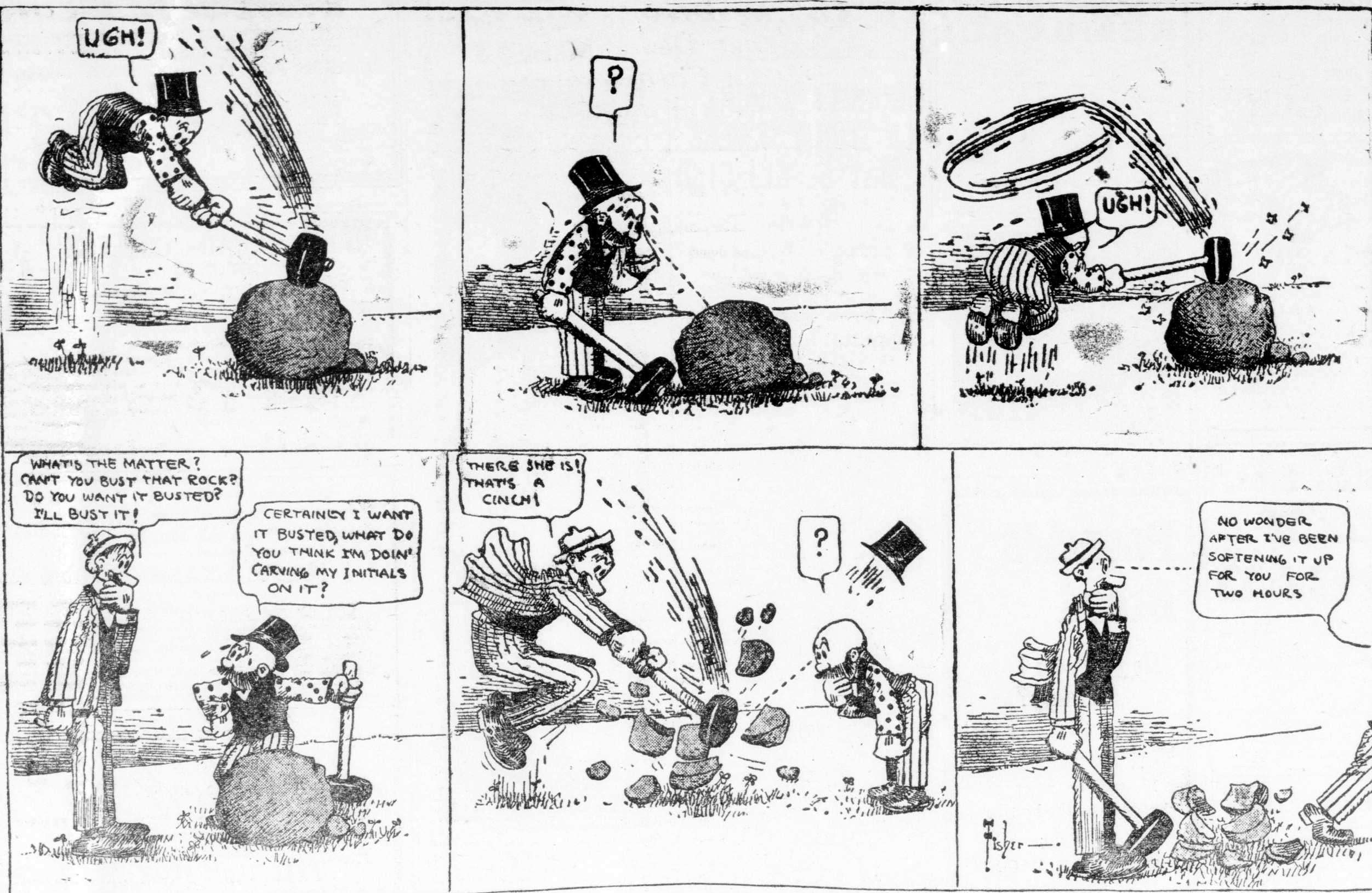


At That the Rock Wasn't as Soft as Jeff

By "Bud" Fisher

Wonderful Oak Roof of Westminster Hall
Shelters 500 Years of British HistoryShelters the Very Soil on Which British Freedom Grew—Its
Rafters Have Heard the Utterances of Famous
Men for Centuries.

"The preservation of the great monuments of the past is a duty that falls heavily upon the present generation of Englishmen, and it cannot be neglected or evaded," says the Times.

"Foundations insufficiently secured, upon which, 700 or 800 years ago, our ancestors reared buildings of enormous weight, can support them no longer, and, if we would keep—as we must—the great cathedrals that are our heritage and our pride, we are obliged from time to time to take strong measures to protect them. Peterborough has had to be in part rebuilt, and Winchester, the longest Gothic church in Europe, has just been underpinned. The noble church of St. Oswald, Ashbourne, the 'Pride of the Peak,' is in danger of collapse from a similar cause. The security of St. Paul's is seriously in question, though here it is not the temerity of the architect that is to blame, but the heedless interference of modern excavators.

Westminster Hall.

"It is now the turn of a great secular building, inferior to none of these in its claims upon our veneration, to call for rescue. The wonderful oak roof of Westminster Hall is urgently in need of repair. Happily there can be no doubt or dispute as to who shall bear the cost. Westminster Hall is a national possession and a national charge, and the office of works has promptly recognized its duty. The beams of the roof are in places badly worm-eaten or perishing from dry rot, so that the safety of the structure is impaired, and new wood must be introduced where the old has decayed." The Times prints an account of the careful steps that are being taken to that end.

Incomparable Shrine.

"There are two great secular buildings in London with which no other can compare," says the Times, "the Tower and Westminster Hall. Both are rich beyond all others in memories of great events and associations with great men. Venerable and imposing to the eye, they are worthy of the place they fill as incomparable shrines of English history. But the character of their appeal to the imagination is as different as their outward form. The Tower symbolizes force; its story, in the main, is of vengeance and retribution. Westminster Hall, though not without its share of gloom and tragedy, has a more gracious significance. It has been associated from early times down to the present day with the orderly life of the nation, with stately ceremonial, with government, political development, the administration of justice, with the activities, the larger needs and emotions of the people.

500 Years of History.

"The wide expanse of that unrivaled roof, which is now the object of anxious concern, shelters the very soil in which our freedom grew. In 1399 it looked down upon its first great public ceremonial, the deposition of Richard II, the King who had ordered its construction not three years before. In 1910 it watched the lying-in-state of Edward VII, that unprecedented manifestation of the people's grief which none who saw it can forget. What a march have the liberties of the nation made through those five hundred years!

"The irony of destiny must have impressed itself upon King Richard in the place where his sovereignty was taken from him. Two and a half centuries later the striking lesson was taught again on the same spot. In the summer of 1657 Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector at the upper end of Westminster Hall; he was robed in purple and ermine and held a golden sceptre. In January, 1661, his head, severed from a pole to Westminster, and there, on Feb. 5, Samuel

Peyps records that he 'saw the heads of Cromwell, Bradshaw and Ireton set up upon the further end of the hall.' William Rufus Boasts.

"The original Hall, which was reconstructed by Richard II., dates from Norman times. It was built by William Rufus, Stow informs us, 'about the year of Christ 1097.' King William, being returned out of Normandy into England, kept his Feast of Whitsuntide very royally at Westminster in the new hall which he had lately built. . . . And when he heard men say that this hall was too great, he answered and said: 'This hall is not big enough by the one-half and is but a bedchamber, in comparison of that I mean to make.' This was the first of the many royal banquets that have been served within it; the last was probably the coronation dinner of George IV.

"William Rufus may have spoken in bragging disdain of its dimensions; but its size, for all that, is one of its chief glories. Until the era of great railway stations, which owe their existence to the science of modern engineers, it was, after the reconstruction of the roof by Richard, among the largest covered areas, without the aid of pillars, in the world. It was its size that

Conspiracy Against
Canadian Sentiment
Is Financed by the
Rhodes Millions

[By E. W. Thomson.]

Le Canada, an able French journal in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's confidence, has lately discussed on an extensive conspiracy against Canadian sentiment. This plot is directed by Lionel Curtis, an Oxford professor, in association with Lord Milner. They work on the millions which Cecil Rhodes left and on the millions contributed by armament makers eager to lure all dominions into navy building. They stimulate the zeal of a myriad agents and sub-agents. They push Tory professors into colonial universities. The Navy League, the Overseas Club, the Victoria League, the Daughters of the Empire, the Empire Club are some of these more obvious traps. They stretch their nets from London through Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, etc., entangling little and big Canadian social climbers. Over them all sits a London Junta, the Round Table Club, founded on the Rhodes plot, bent on 'federation of the empire.' Laurier was the obstacle to their success in this country. To beat him they lavished wealth. Yet he is deeply 'in' with those now lavishing millions in trying to 'make it so.' Their plot's ramifications are such that it is no longer possible to be sure that even journals ostensibly devoted to Liberalism in Canada are really so.

The Montreal Herald, for many years Liberal, knifed reciprocity and knifed the navy policy of its ostensible party. It turns out to have been bought by a jingo some years ago. Throwing off the mask, it has now professed the Toryism it secretly served. The Montreal Daily Witness, a most able and honorable journal under the proprietorship of two generations of Douglasses, has been bought lately by the Lord knows precisely whom. It first appeared last week as the Daily Telegraph and Daily Witness, professedly

enabled it to serve so many great public purposes.

Parliament Sat There.

"Parliament sat there, though not exclusively, from quite early times. There is evidence that justice was administered there, in the King's name, as early as the reign of Henry II., and the state trials that have been held under its roof are too well known to need enumeration—those of William Wallace, Sir Thomas More, Anne Boleyn, the Protector Somerset, Strafford, Charles I., and Warren Hastings are but a few of the number. Space would fail for recording the multitude of uses to which the hall has been put in the service of the crown and of the people. Royal feasts and entertainments innumerable have been held upon its floor. Stalls for merchandise were set up within it as early as the fourteenth century, and in the reign of Charles II., the booksellers and stationers of the hall were a privileged class, with special exemption from the penalties appointed for the unlicensed press. Here the inhabitants of Westminster hurriedly stored their goods and furniture when terrified by the Great Fire; and hither Mr. Peyps resorted in quest of some of his more flagrant flirtations. Its rafters have heard the utterances of men famous in our annals for five hundred years; they have listened in the twentieth century to speakers representing all the parliaments of the civilized world. It is a building without an equal in the realm; of no other is the history interwoven to the same degree in the very texture of the national life."

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Borden Ministry Can't Survive.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on whose health largely depends the immediate prospect of Liberalism, looks ten years younger than he did ten years ago. He is preparing material for a stumping tour next fall. It appears likely to be one that his opponents will have some cause to remember. He has found, especially among the younger Liberals, just what I have observed in Ottawa, Montreal and elsewhere east of here—a prevalent opinion that the Borden Government cannot survive a general election. The electors have become alarmed by signs of a centralization conspiracy, managed from London and Toronto, with design to lessen the self-governing rights of Canada, bring her blood and money to disposal by some as yet inchoate Westminster council, and clamp all the Dominions to permanent militarism and implication in England's hazards from possible world-wide war.

Our Tories tried last session to drag Canada into the situation and risks of an English country. They would have us derive no immunity from our geographical position. They would have us regard Canada as not an American but a European country. There can be no rational doubt that the existence of an Ottawa ministry apparently bent on such madness has tended to worsen Canadian credit, previously somewhat impaired by lengthy land-boom and general extravagance. Our Senate, by rejecting the Borden proposition to provide \$25,000,000 worth of new battleships for the London admiralty, while Canada lacks defence for her coasts, staved off some of the worst financial consequences of the ministry's endeavor to make this essentially a European nation. But the dark cloud impends. Bordenites intend resumption of the nullified program. They are threatening the Senate with extinction for having contended that the electorate should be consulted before adoption of the proposed "One Navy, One Flag" scheme. Now the financial situation in Canada cannot well bear strain. It needs relief by evidence that the electorate will return soon to the former anti-militarist policy of both parties. Such evidence may be largely supplied by multitudes greeting Sir Wilfrid's autumn intended progress through the Dominion.

The Exodus From Europe
Its Effect on AmericaProblem for the United States—Fewer From Northern Europe
and a Flood From Eastern and Southern Europe—Siberia
as a Future Rival of Canada.

Here are two dramatic statements, showing the amazing movements of the peoples of Europe—some drawn west, some to the east. A mighty tide draws them to and fro, and it is interesting to study some of the reasons which lead them to new lands, with results which shift the bases of old-world conditions. Will this mighty movement continue? Here are some answers.

Emigration and European Changes.

"How is our immigration problem likely to be affected by the profound social and political changes now under way in those European countries from which we draw the bulk of our alien population?" asks the New York Nation.

"Is the problem one that, in the nature of things, can be dealt with solely on this side of the Atlantic, or does it involve certain factors not within our own control? Senator Dillingham has reintroduced the immigration bill passed in the last session of Congress and vetoed by Mr. Taft. In its new form the bill omits the literacy test which was the main reason for the presidential veto. In its place we have a very extraordinary provision, which has, however, the merit of being sincere; it is frankly restrictive in intention. No immigrants of any one nationality shall be admitted in any one year to a number exceeding 10 per cent. of the total number of residents in the United States of that particular nationality.

A Change in Type of Emigrant.

"The spectre which rides behind Senator Dillingham is the steady decline of immigrants from Northwestern Europe and the steady increase in our Slav and Mediterranean population. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 the annual immigration from Great Britain and Ireland was about 100,000; from Germany, nearly 80,000; from the Scandinavian countries, 12,500; from Italy, a little above 1,000; from Austria, less than 1,000; from Russia, less than 500. From 1880 to 1890 the average annual immigration from the United Kingdom was nearly 150,000; from Germany, almost the same number; from the Scandinavian countries, more than 65,000; from Italy, 30,000; from Austria-Hungary, 35,000; from Russia, 26,000. From 1900 to 1910 a noticeable change takes place. The annual average for the decade is: United Kingdom, 85,000; Germany, 24,000; Scandinavia, 50,000; Italy, 205,000; Austria-Hungary, 215,000; Russia, 160,000.

"Significant as these figures are, it will still be observed that the popular views on the subject are exaggerated. The impression goes forth that the North European immigration has virtually been submerged in the Slav and Latin tide. The fact is that as late as 1911, out of the 522,000 aliens added to our permanent population, nearly 180,000 were of the older immigration. This, added to the resident Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic element in this country, would still postpone for some time the danger of a Slavicised and Latinised United States.

Why They Do Not Come.

"What are the reasons for the decline in the older immigration? Why did nearly one and a half million Germans land in this country between 1880 and 1890, and only 341,000 between 1900 and 1910? Why during the same period did the English influx drop from 657,000 to 88,000, and the Irish influx from 655,000 to 338,000? Is it a case of the inferior coin driving the superior coin from the market? Did the arrival of the Slav and the Italian render the United States less attractive for the North European?

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Europe's Internal Conditions.

"In other words, it was internal conditions in Northwest Europe that largely conditioned the older immigration to this country, and it is a change in such conditions that has reduced the volume of immigration. The Germany that rose after 1871 has shown herself capable of supporting her native increase. Ireland is rapidly tending in the same direction. The drain on her vital resources which in sixty years cut her population in half has almost ceased. Within a year or two a balance between gain and loss is projected. Every reason leads us to believe that Ireland, under home rule, will send fewer and fewer of her sons across the seas.

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"The question arises whether the same causes may not be expected to operate within the countries from which the heaviest immigrant tide now sets in our direction. Southern and Eastern Europe, as a whole, is experiencing an industrial and commercial renaissance. She has taken possession of an immense territory in North Africa. It is not to be expected that Tripoli will ever take care of Italy's entire surplus population, or that for years to come it will even offer serious competition with the United States and Argentina.

"But who would have predicted 30 years ago that an annual immigration of more than 150,000 would dwindle to less than 35,000?

"What will be the effect of the political reconstruction of the Balkan peninsula? It is legitimate to suppose that under new auspices the Balkan national life will absorb many who now seek their fortunes in this country. In the Hapsburg monarchy the trend is unmistakably towards the enhancement of the Slav influence. Economic pressure is no doubt mainly responsible for the exodus of Croats, Czechs, and Galician Poles; but the redressing of the political balance in their favor, followed by a vigorous national life, is bound to show results in a diminished immigration.

Russia's Emigrants.

"So with Russia, from which we now draw more than 150,000 emigrants every year. Here is no cause of inevitable economic pressure driving out a surplus population. The empire is thinly populated. Its resources, counting in the scarcely touched wealth of Siberia, are enormous. Backward political institutions and racial repression have rendered emigration the only refuge for the population of the Jewish Pole. The immediate prospects of a favorable policy towards the Jews of Russia are not of the brightest. But confidence in the forward movement of civilization compels the belief that Russia, too, must become a more livable place for her people. In that case, this country is likely to register the change in a diminished immigration from that source."

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No Steam Roller for Chinaman---He Drags Granite Roller by Hand and Yells
to Scare Away Devils

BY EDWIN J. DINGLE.

Special Correspondent in China.

Hankow, China, Aug. 22.—In the real sense of the word there are no roads in China.

The great paved highway, a time-honored stone track, traversing the empire in all the provinces, has been in China for centuries. It winds over the great mountain ranges in the west away to Tibet, and stands as a lasting tribute to the enduring things of

time in the great Celestial land. But there are other roads, mere cart ruts, which are encroached upon by every farmer, so much so that often there is no road at all, and traffic has to steal a passage through adjoining fields or go straight through the crops. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that when the Chinese are faced with the roadmaking problem in the treaty ports, which resemble pieces of Europe or America, they stand and stare at the appliances used.

In Hankow, for example, there are

various municipalities—British, Russian, French, German and Japanese—and all build their roads after their own manner.

Two or three of the municipal bodies possess up-to-date steam rollers, and with these they thought that roads as good as iron would be laid. But they had reckoned all but the Chinese wheel, the actual maker of the road.

At once took on to the idea, and made an excellent rolled macadamized road, but he did not use the roller.

His reasoning was that if he used the steam roller, a great, unwieldy mass that made a tremendous smoke, anyway, there would be a fearful catastrophe.

So the steam roller was covered up and now lies in the shed, rusting to scrap, while John Chinaman and his brethren pull like wild beasts at a great, ungainly granite roller yelling to drive the spirits away as they pull.

The roller is a great, heavy, round, and a good feed of rice.

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"The question arises whether the same causes may not be expected to operate within the countries from which the heaviest immigrant tide now sets in our direction. Southern and Eastern Europe, as a whole, is experiencing an industrial and commercial renaissance. She has taken possession of an immense territory in North Africa. It is not to be expected that Tripoli will ever take care of Italy's entire surplus population, or that for years to come it will even offer serious competition with the United States and Argentina.

"But who would have predicted 30 years ago that an annual immigration of more than 150,000 would dwindle to less than 35,000?

"What will be the effect of the political reconstruction of the Balkan peninsula? It is legitimate to suppose that under new auspices the Balkan national life will absorb many who now seek their fortunes in this country. In the Hapsburg monarchy the trend is unmistakably towards the enhancement of the Slav influence. Economic pressure is no doubt mainly responsible for the exodus of Croats, Czechs, and Galician Poles; but the redressing of the political balance in their favor, followed by a vigorous national life, is bound to show results in a diminished immigration.