

T WAS while acting as guide and timber estimator for a party of Min-nesota business men who had come west to secure government timber claims that I met the shrewdest and crookedest timber locator with whom I have ever come in contact," said a well-known timber expert and sur-veyor of Oregon a few days ago. "For the benefit of those who are

unfamiliar with the term as used in this article, it might be well to say that a timber locator is a man who makes it his business to find out the exact location and value of vacant timber lands. One evening late in the month of August, 1907, in

company with the party of men before mentioned, and

company with the party of men before mentioned, and the locator who had the party in charge, I arrived at Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon.

"Two days before this party, which consisted of nine, had called at my office in Portland, saying they were direct from Minneapolls, and had come to Oregon to file on government timber claims. The expedition had been organized by the locator, and for locating each man he was to receive \$250. If every member of the party was successfully located he would clear over \$2,000 on this trip alone.

"At the present time there are very few vacant timber claims of any great value on the Pacific coast, and I knew the timber to be almost worthless in the

timber claims of any great value on the Facilic coast, and I knew the timber to be almost worthless in the particular locality. It was, therefore, apparent to me at least that the wily locator had grossly misrepresented the quality of the claims.

"At this time I had never met the locator, whom I will call Kingston, although I knew him by reputation to be one of the worst timber sharks who had ever operated in the Northwest. It seems also that ever operated in the Northwest. It seems also that vague rumors of Kingston's shady deals had reached the ears of some of the party, and it was therefore to secure my services as a sort of guarantee against fraud that the party had called on me. There was perhaps not one man in the party who could tell a section corner from a roundhouse, and the need of some protection against a man like Kingston plainly apparent.

As a Prospective Locator "It was finally arranged that I should go along as

a prospective purchaser and keep the real object of my trip a secret. In this way it was thought the clever locator could be more easily detected if he attempted any crooked work.

"Two hours later I met the party at the Union depot in Portland, and it was here that I first met the notorious Jack Kingston. I was duly introduced as a Portland man desiring to file on a government timber claim. Kingston was, of course, delighted to have me along, but I could easily surmise that he was more delighted at the prospect of an additional \$250.

"In apparance, Kingston was a tall, strikingly ndsome man, with a hearty handshake, but his most striking feature was his keen gray eyes. Before we had been many hours on the journey into eastern Oregon I began to understand why this man had been enabled to work so many confidence games on the public. Under the influence of his wonderful personality every man in the crowd was convinced that Kingston was thoroughly honest in his intentions and Kingston was thoroughly honest in his intentions, and I began to see visions of my own finish. By the time we had reached our destination he seemed to have we had reached our destination he seemed to have every member of the party hypnotzed, with one exception. This one exception was a gray-haired lawyer. He seemed to grow more and more distrustful as Kingston, in a very clever manner, gave the impression that some of the claims were more valuable than others. This was a clever move on the locator's part, and, as he afterwards told me, added just an even \$1,000 to his bank account.

"Kingston was well known in Heppner, and, strange to say, every one we met seemed to have a good word to say concerning him. He was highly recommended by a number of business men of the little town, and said to be thoroughly reliable. How

he had managed to pull the wool over the eyes of men whom I knew to be thoroughly honest is a problem I have never been able to solve. We reached Heppiner in the evening, but this was only the begining of our journey. It was a distance of nearly 100 miles inland to where the timber claims were located, and this trip had to be made with teams and buggles. All arrangements were made for an early start the next morning, but several things happened before the even-ing was many hours old which changed the entire plans of the party.

His First Clever Move

"There was one fat German with the party, who was called "Dutch" by his companions, and it wa through him that Kingston made his first move. Un der the influence of the locator's strong personality and a liberal supply of Scotch highballs supplied by Kingston, 'Dutch' was seized with remorse because of my playing the spy on his friend Kingston, and in a burst of confidence revealed my identity and the object of my trip. It seems that Kingston had suspected all along that I was not the tenderfoot that I prefended to be

"The shrewd locator firmly convinced the party that he was glad to have an expert along, as this would insure a square deal to every one and convince them of his honesty in the matter. Soon others were selzed with Dutch's complaint, and it was finally decided to discovered. seized with Dutch's complaint, and it was finally decided to dispense with my services and leave the matter entirely in the hands of Kingston. I had been employed to expert the nine claims, which would mean about ten days' work, and needless to say I was working a small hold-up game on my own account. I was thoroughly disgusted when I was discharged and paid for two days' work, and saw my hopes of a fat salary go glimmering. However, I took fierce delight in contemplating what Kingston would do to this bunch of tenderfeet. While making preparations to return to Portland on the early morning train, the gray-haired lawyer whom I mentioned before came to my room. He said that he considered his companions, plainly speaking, 'a bunch of lobsters' to be my room. He said that he considered his companions, plainly speaking, 'a bunch of lobsters' to be taken in by a man like Kingston, and that he himself was not at all satisfied as to the locator's' honesty. He therefere wanted to employ me on his own account to look over and make a report on the claim on which he was to be located. Right here I resolved that Kingston would have to be honest in dealing with one man, at least, regardless of what he did to the others.

Shortly after the lawyer, whose name was Hunt had left my room I was surprised to receive a call from Kingston. He walked coolly into my room, seated himself on the bed and commenced to puff at

a cigar,
"So the bunch threw you down, did they, Bradley?" he said, with a ghost of a smile on his face.
"'D— the bunch!" I replied, at which my panion laughed softly.

Twenty-nine on One Claim

"Guess you wouldn't waste any sympathy on a bunch like that if they should get roped in for a few hundred, would you, Bradley?" he asked. I assured him that he could gold-brick the whole bunch so far as I was concerned, but that I wanted it distinctly understood that if he tried any of his crooked tricks on Hunt, who had employed me, there would be trouble. He assured me that he would try nothing like this on an old timber expert like myself, but just the same I resolved to keep a sharp lookout for squalls ahead.

"I have brought hundreds of men to this country to be located on timber claims," said Kingston,

Yes, I added, 'and I presume you located about "Yes,' I added, 'and I presume you located about 50 on each claim.'
"No, my dear Bradley, you do me an injustice, for I assure you that 29 is the largest number I ever located on a single claim; but, as I was going to say, I have brought hundreds of men to this country for the purpose of locating them, but the present bunch is surely entitled to first prize when it comes to greed. Why, do you know, every man in the party with the exception of Hunt is trying to get the best of the bargain, and because I gave them the impression that some of the nine claims are more valuable than others I have received just \$1,000 in addition to my regular fee. Eight of the men have given me substantial tips in order to get the best claim of the nine. And now, Bradley, I guess we understand each other so just Bradley, I guess we understand each other, so just

Bradley, I guess we understand each other, so just watch the fireworks."

"The method used by these timber sharks is usually to show the prospective purchaser a valuable body of timber and give him the section and township numbers of an entirely different quarter section of land. In this manner the victim is shown one body of timber and located on another. The ways and means of accomplishing this, however, is the point where the ingenuity of the timber shark is called into play. The ignorance of the general public in regard to government surveys and the marking of section and township corners is what enables the locator to hoodwink the unsuspecting purchaser.

"About an hour after my talk with Kingston I was seated in the hotel with seven other members of the party when the locator came up with a worried look

seated in the hotel with seven other members of the party when the locator came up with a worried look and announced that a rival locator had got on to three of his best claims, and had already started out with another party. His rival, he explained, owned a farm about 40 miles out, and he (Kingston) had learned that the other party would drive out to the farm that night and make an early morning start. With a 40-mile start there was little hope of Kingston and his party being able to overtake them. One man then suggested starting immediately and driving all night in order to overtake and pass the other party. This was exactly what Kingston desired, and in less than half an hour from that time three of the victims were being driven along the narrow mountain road at a hair an nour from that time three of the victims were being driven along the narrow mountain road at a break-neck speed by a lieutenant of Kingston's. When they were started Kingston returned to the hotel, and when he caught my eye coolly winked. I guessed the rest. Afterwards I learned that the three men were rushed over a rough mountain road for 12 hours, with only a ston at a small station to change hours, with only a stop at a small station to change teams, and in the dim morning light were shown three valuable timber claims on which they immediately filed. It afterward turned out that their valuable timber claims were located on a bald, rocky mountain, with not enough 'timber to build a dog house. A farmer afterward purchased the three to use as a pasture for goats.

as a pasture for goats.
"Early the next morning Kingston again split up the crowd into two parties. One of these was made up of the man called "Dutch," Hunt, Kingston, another man by the name of Smith and myself. Kingston placed the other three men in charge of another of his partners. Just why Kingston was determined to stick close to me I was unable even to guess, but before many hours I was destined to find the control of the contr fore many hours I was destined to find out in a

"It hardly seemed possible, but this young dare-devil—for he was scarcely more than a boy—had determined to bunko Hunt, even though he knew me to be a first-class surveyor, an old mountaineer and a well-known timber expert.

"All the next day we drove over mountains, across fertile valleys and arrived about dark at our destina-tion. We camped on the headwaters of a little moun-tain stream, as Kingston said, in the immediate vicintain stream, as Kingston said, in the immediate vicinity of the claims. I knew every foot of the country, but I kept this knowledge from Kingston. During the trip Kingston was at his best, and even Hunt seemed to be under the influence of his wonderful person-

"That night Kingston and I slept together in a tent about 50 yards distant from the ohers of he party. It was a bright moonlight night, and, fatigued by the day's journey, we all retired early. About the middle of the night I was awakened by Kingston getting out of bed. I teigned sleep, to find out what his next move would be and you can imagine my surprise when he softly passed out of the tent, picked up an axe which was standing by the tent and started out through the timber along an old crow trail. We had neither of us removed our clothes on retiring "That night Kingston and I slept together in a

and a few minutes later I crept out of the tent and and a few minutes later I crept out of the tent and started on his trail. By keeping in the shadow of the trees I was able to keep him in sight without being seen myself. At one time a dry twig snapped under my feet, and Kingston turned quickly, but I dodged behind a clump of oak brush, and after a minute's listening he passed on. Again I started in pursuit, but this time I was more careful. He finally arrived at a point where the preside and timber meet. arrived at a point where the prairie and timber meet, and I soon discovered the object of his midnight expedition. At this exact point a section corner was

Blazing a New Corner

"Section corners are usually marked by a stone on which notches are cut, indicating the corner and the

which notches are cut, indicating the corner and the section. Sometimes, however, wooden stakes are used, and it was a small oak stake driven in the ground which marked this particular corner.

"In the timber districts two trees, called witness' or 'bearing trees' in the immediate vicinity of the corner are selected, and on these letters and numbers are cut indicating the section and township. On township corners four instead of two witness trees are used. At this corner there were two witness trees. Kingston walked up to the corner, pulled up the corused. At this corner there were two witness trees. Kingston walked up to the corner, pulled up the corner stake and started due south through the timber. After going about a quarter of a mile he drove the stake in the ground, selected two witness trees similar to those at the original corner, blazed them, and with a surveyor's marking iron cut the letters and numbers exactly the same as those at the original corner.

"He had established a corner, but how he hoped to fool me on a simple game like that was a problem too fool me on a simple game like that was a problem too deep for me. I knew this country had been surveyed nearly 30 years before, and any novice could see that these trees had been recently marked. The old lines which had been dimly blazed in the first place were almost obliterated, so it was out of the question to follow these, and one was compelled to rely on he corners and a good compass in locating claims. The locator then took a bottle from his pocket and poured its contents over the newly blazed trees, and after waiting a few minutes touched a match to the blaze. I was astonished to see them flare up and burn brightly for a few seconds, and then go out altogether. I was completely bewildered, but as Kingston had I was completely bewildered, but as Kingston had started toward camp I resolved to leave the solution of the problem till daylight, and consequently I took a short cut through the woods, reaching camp several minutes ahead of the locator. When he arrived I was apparently sound asleep.

Blazes Look 30 Years Old

"The next morning Kingston took out "Dutch" and the man named Smith to show them their claims. He was back in less than an hour, and ready to show Hunt and myself the claims he had reserved for us. I was burning with curlosity to solve the mystery of the night before, but I felt sure the corner was fixed for my special benefit, as he would have little diffi-culty in hoodwinking the other two men in our party with some simpler scheme. We started up the trail where Kingston had gone the night before, and, ax-actly as I had anticipated, straight to the corner he had established. My surprise can be imagined when I discovered two witness trees which had apparently been marked at least 30 years before. I was completely bewildered, for I knew that this was the exact ace where Kingston had marked the trees only a few hours before.

"However, I noticed that the stake had been but recently driven into the ground, and I knew that I could not be mistaken. By running from this point east the claim would be a valuable one, while from the original corner the quarter section would comprise nothing but a barren, rocky mountain, with no valuable timber whatever on it. This, then, was the game he had hoped to catch me on, and I am sure that he would not have made it work had I not detected him the night before. I have since learned that a certain kind of acid when poured on a newly cut tree, will draw out the pitch, and by touching a match to this the blaze will, after being burned, appear as though it had been made years before. This, then, "However, I noticed that the stake had he

was Kingston's first master stroke, but, largely owing to luck on my part, it had failed. Evolves a New Trick

"I quickly informed Kingston that I was on to his game and for a minute he seemed badly bewildered; but he quickly recovered his self-possession and said that he would have to try something new on me. The nerve of the man was astonishing. I did not inform Hunt of what I had discovered at this time. We went back to the original corner from which Kingston had removed the stake the night before and after a close investigation I discovered that this was the original corner from the control of the con se investigation I discovered that this was the orig

inal government corner.

"As we stood at this corner Kingston took me to one side and pointing to the barren mountain, said:
"There, Bradley, lies Dutch's valuable timber claim."
There was not a thousand feet of good timber on the entire quarter section.

'It might be valuable for a goat pasture,' I re-

marked. "'Well,' said he, 'about the only way billy goats can be pastured with safety on that land is to tie them together with a rope and hang them over the

"He then informed me that he had one valuable claim which was still open to entry and that he would locate Hunt on this quarter section. During morning the sky had become impossible to see the sun, and as Kingston had the only compass, I began to look out for another ruse on his part; nor was I disappointed. After finding a plainly-marked government corner, he said we would run south a half mile and then west another half. The timber in this particular section, I had noticed, wa timber in this particular section, I had noticed, was dense and very valuable. From the corner I started out in what I thought was a southerly direction, when I was quickly halted by the locator, who asked me where I was going.

"'South,' I replied.

"'Well, you're going due north now,' said he. He had already set the compass, and sure enough the needle quivered a few minutes and then settled down needle quivered a few minutes and then settled down pointing, as I could have sworn, due south. However, there was no disputing the compass, so we started on

pointing, as I could have sworn, due south. However, there was no disputing the compass, so we started on our half mile run south through the timebr. Even the moss in this section of the country was growing on the south side of the trees, and in every other country which I had ever been in had always grown on the north side. I was plainly confused, but Kingston seemed to be thoroughly enjoying the situation. Suddenly a heavy wind storm came up and the heavy banks of clouds began to break up. In the meantime Kingston was growing particularly nervous, and with Kingston was growing particularly nervous, and with good cause. It was about noon when the sun broke through a heavy bank of clouds, and there it was, square in the north.

"Even nature is turned around today,' I said to Kingston. He was caught with the goods on this time and he could not escape. I took the compass from his hand and discovered that the instrument had been fixed for this particular occasion and that the figures on the dial had been reversed. It was the cleverest trick and the only one of its kind I have ever discovered during years of experience in the

"Hunt did not take a timber claim, and in addition to this compelled Kingston to pay all his expenses for the entire trip, including my salary.

"I had fully determined to report Kingston to the proper officials on our return to Heppner, but it was not necessary, as a deputy sheriff from Spokane was awaiting him when we returned, and he was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences on a deal he had closed at Spokane a few weeks before.

"Just before the train pulled out Kingston met n on the depot platform. Tam sorny, Bradley, he said, that I did not get to land that bunch of live ones, but how could I hope to succeed with God Almighty himself on your side? He is now serving a term in the state penitentiary at Walla Walla."—J. R. Lake in the San Francisco Chronicle.

## England's History of Music

EVIEWING the book just issued, "A History of Music in England," by Ernest Walker, D. Mus., the London Times says:

It is high time that English muscians had an adequate history of the part their own nation has played in the development of art of music; other countries have been long ago provided with books that trace the course of musical events within their own frontiers. With the extraordinary altruism which distinguishes English people in musical matters, we have consented too long to that eminently profitable theory (for the foreigner) that there is no such thing as English music worth counting at all. The result of this is that English performers have in times past been paid at a rate absurdly out of proportion to the large fees that favorite continental artists could command, and that even now, when that stage has been passed and our performers are in universal repute, our composers find it extremely difficult to gain the ears of their countrymen, which are always open to the appeal of any foreign music, however contemptible it may be. In the present day it is being gradually realized even abroad that there have been times in the musical history of England when she could hold up her head among the nations; though the only authoritative work on English music as such is the work of a German, Dr. Wilibad Nagel, whose record unfortunately stops short at 1700, Engas such is the work of a German, Dr. Wilibad Nagel, whose record unfortunately stops short at 1700, English music after that being, in his opinion, not worth investigation. Mr. Henry Davey and Mr. Crowest have issued books on the special subject of music in England, but for various reasons neither of them has taken a recognized place in literature; and the former, though full of good intentions, suffers so much from its author's habit of jumping at conclusions that it is by no means trustworthy. It is not without significance that a French auhor, M. Albera Soubies, has devoted to England two volumes of handy little books which he has compiled on the musical hstory of the various countries, although it is a pity that he has taken the work just referred to as in all points authoritative.

thoritative.

At last there is a book worthy or the subject in Dr. Ernest Walker's "History of Music in England." The author is known, though not too widely, as a composer of originality and a musician of excellent all-round capacity and taste; in his former writings about music he has shown considerable literary skill, although he has often seemed to err on the side of too vigorous denunciation of the accepted objects of the ordinary Englishman's worship. In this book he wields the rapier rather than the hammer, and his thrusts will have their full effect. His style is not always distinguished, but he has a faculty of making things clear, and a strong sense of balance, so that all his different periods are dealt with in good proportion. Nearly all musical historians have taken up so much space with the early stages of the art that the average reader, inevitably deterred by the strange terminology and the necessity of trying to grasp some of the elements of the musical antiquary's specialty, never gets to the parts that have most general appeal. Several historians, intending to cover the whole ground, have stuck in the quagmire of the earliest periods, and have given up the attempt to pursue the subject just when it began to grow interesting. Others have been quite overbalanced by the enthusiasm kindled during the fascinating work of deciphering some forgotten point of notation, or the like; and even the latest of the general histories of the art, the Oxford History of Music, suffers from the fact that two volumes had to be devoted to archaic music. In thirty-three pages Dr. Walker gives us a most interesting summary of all these difficult periods, taking us down, at the end of his second chapter, to the early sixteenth century, and yet not passing over anything of artistic importance. On "The Madrigalian Era" he is at his best, and he brings to life for us the conditions in which music was performed at the time. Historians have not hitherto kept so steadily before them. in which music was performed at the time. Historians have not hitherto kept so steadily before their readers minds the essentially private character of the

old musical performances. In this brilliant chapter the writer gets at the very heart of the form; yet in the elaborate and detailed explanations given there is not a trace of pedantry. (In one respect we might wish for a little more pedantry; Dr. Walker spells the proper names, as of composers and the like, according to the oldest accepted version, but alters the orthography of such things as the opening words of madrigals, and in some cases he modernizes the titles of books.) He is especially interesting about the connexion between the madrigals and the virginal music of the same period, and he devotes a valuable section to the keyboard music of the date of Parthenia. He gives us a very vivid picture of music under Charles of the same period, and he devotes a valuable section to the keyboard music of the date of Parthenia. He gives us a very vivid picture of music under Charles I. and during the Commonwealth; but occasionally in this part of the book there are things in the footnotes which would have been better for a little reconsideration. It can hardly be said to be "generally accepted" as yet that the famous music to Macbeth is an early work of Purcell's; and, in eulogizing the same great master's fondness for writing on a ground bass, it is rather too much to say that "no composers of any nationality in the whole history of music can come even approximately near the Englishmen of this period (especially Purcell) in partiality for writing complete movements on recurrent bass figures." Bach may have been less partial to the form, but he uses it so superbly in the B minor Mass that the statement quoted seems to suggest carelessness on the writer's part. In some ways the chapter on "Handel in England" is the best in the book. Dr. Walker is none of your iconoclasts who think it right to decry everything that Handel wrote; his position is well summed up in the words: "No other composer can even attempt to rival Handel in his power of intensely irritating those who have the strongest and sanest admiration for his genius; no one, it is true, is always at his best, but the pity is that Handel is so very often at his worst." The wise werds in which the author points out the folly of our national fetish-worship of Handel's Messiah will not be liked by more old-fashioned musicians; but in this and in other ways, it was time that the truth should be spoken clearly and with authority. siah will not be liked by more old-fashioned musi-cians; but in this and in other ways, it was time that the truth should be spoken clearly and with authority, and this Dr. Walker has done. The whole chapter is full of brilliant things, and in the midst of them comes a delightful reference to Handel's "sadly unenterpris-ing contemporary at Leipzig." The manner in which the desert-spaces that lie between the Handel domina-tion and the renalssance of English music in the last few decades is traversed is remarkably skilful, and the best things in these dull periods are noticed with full justice.

Of course, everybody will turn to see what the author has to say of the most prominent of the modern English composers, and in particular what he thinks of Sullivan. Here, it must be admitted, he is very severe; but, after all, it is only by a stern attitude towards the mass of Sullivan's work that the small amount which is worthy to survive can be preserved from the oblivion which has so clearly begun to overtake the greater part of his compositions, apart from the Savoy operas. It is a pity that one of the author's very few mistakes of chronology should be, or should seem to be, in this connexion, for after talking of Ivanhoe (produced in 1891) he says, "In The Golden Legend Sullivan no doubt pulled himself together," implying that the latter work was written after the opera, the fact, of course, being that it was produced five years before Ivanhoe. There is no error of judgment which depends on this little slip, and in dealing with the rest of Sullivan's music, and with the work of his contemporaries, a surprising amount of truth gets itself told, with the least imaginable suggestion Of course, everybody will turn to see what the auwith the rest of Sullivan's music, and with the work of his contemporaries, a surprising amount of truth gets itself told, with the least imaginable suggestion of personal offence being given in any case. Quite rightly, Dr. Walker has excluded from his review those who were born later than 1860, so that Sir Edward Elgar is the latest figure he admits; his words on-the composer of Gerontius are weighty, and should do much to counteract the regrettable influence of certain not very discriminating gulogists. Finally, there is a first-rate chapter on Folk-Music, and in the last chapter of all some "General Characteristics" are suggested as being common to all different periods of the art in England. In this the writer is admirably just to those institutions which have done the most for the cause of music in our country; but he might perhaps have given a sentence or two to the educational power of the chamber-concerts, and especially to the work of the old "Popular Concerts." Still, there is very little that he has forgotten; and he writes so well and wisely, so thoroughly, yet so concisely, on what he does treat, that the book deserves a most hearty welcome.

## MR. HALDANE'S IDEAS ABOUT MONARCHY



R. HALDANE'S personality is certainly one of the most interesting, if not the most attractive, in our politics. It is many-sided, and it is picturesque," writes the Nation.
"A citizen of the modern world, Mr. Haldane also suggests, intellectually and physically, some high-placed Abbe of the eighteenth century, a sinuous, bustling, many-sided figure, who played at Versailles the agreeably varied parts of courier, Churchman, statesman, and man of pleasure. Mr. Haldane has even the Churchman's traditional gift of utterance, and that, we know, is a fluent rather than a precise and illuminating form of speech.

"If he is not an orator he is a talker of the two

a precise and illuminating form of speech.

"If he is not an orator, he is a talker of the type which many Englishmen like and are accustomed to admire, and if he has as yet accomplished no great thing, he has undeniable powers of work. They enable him to combine the pursuit of politics, law, metaphysics, and society, and to dazzle a world not overgiven to strenuousness with a sense of ease and brilliancy of accomplishment, of a genial, smooth, and adroit personality, good-tempered and pleasantly cynical, after the Palmerstonian fashion, and playing in a masterful way with a great variety of subjects. in a masterful way with a great variety of subjects. Not that Mr. Haldane's ideas are strikingly original.

in a masterful way with a great variety of subjects. Not that Mr. Haldane's ideas are strikingly original.

"But the immediate question is whether Mr. Haldane's ideas are Liberal and Radical ideas. Some of them at least are underiably German; others strike us as almost Jacobite. Mr. Haldane seems to us to figure English society of the future as organized on some new model of German efficiency, and at the same time retaining, and even extending, the domain of regal and aristocratic privilege, the machinery of class distinctions, the luxury of habit, that characterize it today. The monarchy plays a considerable part in these sketch-plans of Mr. Haldane. It was a little surprising to find the King advised to lay on the shoulders of the Lords-Lieutenant, by way of personal speech and contact, duties and responsibilities that can only be attached to them by Act of Farliament. But Mr. Haldane proceeded to speak of the Monarchy in terms which might have been applied with some point to the Kaiser, but were out of place as a description of an English King. One hardly knows whether to regard this as serious constitutional doctrine or merely a dexterous revival of the almost lost art of the courtier. If the former, we think that Mr. Haldane's resignation is due to his colleagues and to the Liberal party; if the latter, we think that flattery so gross ill accords with the position of an English constitutional minister.

"Mr. Haldane informed us in his speech at Hampstead that the greater the sovereign the greater the initiative he could and did show, this greatness con-

"Mr. Haldane informed us in his speech at Hamp-stead that the greater the sovereign the greater the initiative he could and did show, 'this greatness con-sisting in the knowledge how adequately to interpret the wishes and the spirit of his people.' We should have said that 'initiative' was the very power which the Constitution denied to the King and reserved to his ministry, and that the 'harmony' between the two the Constitution denied to the King and reserved to his ministry, and that the 'harmony' between the two powers of which Mr. Haldane spoke depended on the extent to which the responsibility of ministers to Parliament veiled the acts and will of the monarch, and gave him a security that no king, with a sovereign parliament such as ours, could obtain without

Golf as a recreation appeals to practically all ages. Impetuous youth, staid middle age and the man in the evening walk of life alike feel its fascination.—Liver-

## Historical Study of Religion



semble in Oxford, where so much help has been supplied to students of the History of Religions by the publication of the "Sacred Books of the East," under the auspices of the University, as well as by the individual labors of many distinguished scholars. In response to a widely-signed request, the Council of the University has, on the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor, kindly reserved suitable rooms in the Examination Schools for the use of the Congress. Professor Percy Gardner, Litt. D., has been appointed Chairman of the Local Committee, which includes the names of Professors Driver, Cheyne, Sanday, Sayce, Bullock, Macdonnell, Margollouth, Sir John Rhys and Tylor, Dr. Edward Caird, the Principal of Mansfield, and other well-known teachers.

known teachers.

In accordance with the arrangements of previous Congresses, the meetings will be of two kinds: (1) General meetings, for papers or lectures of wider import; (2) Meetings of sections for papers, followed by discussion. The Congress will adhere to the fundamental rule adopted in Paris in 1900: "Les travaux et les discussions du Congres auront essentiellement un caractere historique. Les polemiqures d'orde confessionel ou dogmatique sont interdites."

"It is a sign of the times that the third International Congress for the study of the History of Refigions is to assemble next autumn at Oxford," says the

gions is to assemble next autumn at Oxford," says the Nation. "The publication of the 'Sacred Books of the East' is one of many evidences that the study of re-

East' is one of many evidences that the study of reigion has entered upon a new phase, and is now being approached from a new point of view.

"According to the theory which was formulated by St. Paul, developed by St. Augustine, and accepted both by Catholicism and Protestantism, all forms of religion outside Judaism and Christianity are degenerate types of a primitive revelation, which was made to man when he first appeared upon the earth. The rise of Rationalism in the eighteenth century upset many traditional religious conceptions, but even Rationalism continued to accept the theory of a primitive monotheism, and looked upon the religions of the lower races as abortions of the human mind, or as cunning concoctions of the priests. cunning concoctions of the priests

lower races as abortions of the human mind, or as cunning concoctions of the priests.

"Romanticism also held fast to the Pauline doctrine of a primitive revelation, and religious mythology was regarded as the symbolic form in which men laid hold of the primeval belief in God. Hume was the first to perceive that religion, corresponding in this respect to every other form of belief and life, was not a mighty flash of divine illumination imparted to the ancestors of the human race; its origin was as humble as the primitive thoughts of men, and it developed as the aris and sciences have developed, as individual and social life have developed, with the general rise and progress of civilization.

"But Hume's ideas, although fundamentally correct, were enveloped in too materialistic an atmosphere to command widespread acceptance, and we must look to Herder as the man who formulated the principles out of which the modern conception of the origin of religion and the history of religion have taken their rise. Herder dismissed the dogma common to ecclesiasticism and rationalism, that the religions of non-Christian peoples are the decadent products of superstition, diabolism, mental perseverity, and priestly craft. He showed that the manifold forms which religion has assumed among the peoples of the earth are not inexplicable monstrosities, but are to be regarded as the natural outcome of successive stages of life and thought.

"The decay of the old ecclesiastical doctrine of the origin of non-Christian religions was also accelerated by the opening out of the world to the peoples of the

West. When Europeans became acquainted with the great religions of the East, with Brahmanism, Buddhism, Confucianism, when they saw the countless millions who looked upon these religions with the same reverence as they regarded the Christian faith, it became impossible for them to accept the old explanation that these great beliefs were merely the works of demons. An examination of the sacred literatures of the East was a revelation to the Western world of the wealth of wisdom and piety on which the Oriental mind was fed. It was discovered that they had a religious tradition much more ancient than our own. It was found that they had religious thinkers who were was found that they had religious thinkers who were not unworthy to take their place beside the Iraelitish

was found that they had religious thinkers who were not unworthy to take their place beside the Iraelitish prophets.

"The historical study of religion, although still confronted with a great and laborious task, undoubtedly holds the future in its hands. The dogmatic method is hopelessly discredited, and its disappearance as an intellectual discipline is merely a question of time. It is impossible to get men any longer to accept the vast assumption that one religion contains all the truth, and that this truth is only taught by one particular church. Theologians who shut themselves up in a narrow ecclesiastical coteries may continue to believe these things. But the great outside world, which is every year becoming more and more independent of ecclesiastical trammels, demands a method of religious inquiry which starts with facts. The International Congress for the study of religions is based upon such a method, and it is to be hoped that its meeting at Oxford may be the means of widening our conception of religious studies, and of the means by which they ought to be pursued."

The Times, also discussing the Congress, says:

"It is a striking sign of our time that such cooperation should be possible. It betokens toleration, enlarged sympathies, new outlooks, a readiness to be taught, an abandonment of self-sufficiency and dosmatism. A notable fact is that it does not signify indifference, but rather the very contrary, a deep interest as to matters which the superior minds of past times were accustomed to treat somewhat loftily and disdainfully. Conceive the notion of such a meeting being mooted at Oxford, Parls, or elsewhere in the eighteenth century, it would have been scouted equally by people agreeing in nothing except in contempt of it, by those who thought that such subjects lay far outside the region of secular inquiry and those who thought them unworthy of their attention. The philosophers of that century had their short and easy solutions of the problems which now perplex scholars and which are earnestly d

During a recent trial on a bribery charge in a county court, the jury had filed in for at least the fourth time, with no sign of coming to an agree-

The disgusted judge rose up and said: "I dis-At this one sensitive talesman, stung to the quick by this abrupt and ill-sounding decision, obsinately faced the judge. "You can't discharge me, Judge!"

Why not?" asked the astonished judge. "Because," announced the talesman, pointing to the defendant's lawyer, "I'm being paid by that man

Who is that at th Loudly ringing so 'Tis some strange' Seeking shelter, le More bells! What Run! let him Oh! 'tis you! We Little One, Ni

Tuesday, Februar

Glad to see you we Have you come fro From the moon or In an airship or What news do yo What message

Be it good, be it be Be it sane, be it m Be it mournful or Be it mirthful or se We accept it as bes We instal you For a year you're Little One, Ni

There is Love in y And great Hopes In your strength a Against Sorrow a Though the s We shall back you Little One, Nin

Starting Anew-A Th

other mile and whi pause to that hav it may 1 a year, a III

some plans for the guida saying anent the use of stones will no doubt recu remembrance of past resor a sigh and will also r past new year, and the rupon them. Ah! Well, ried out as faithfully as hope for better things in were so many unforse themselves between us were too sanguine, and care. Fate was too stro on. For it is quite wond that can be brought forw, we look for them. Let t with all its failures and the slate and wipe out all old soiled leaves and beging clean. As we take up the history we hope—for the takes makes us humble, a hope the new page opening scribed in characters as them to be. To many peris a great help in carrying is a great help in carryin not a diary of mere dates in which both their daily that these call forth are through its pages the writ resolve and that grew grauntil at length it faded alt Reasons that at the time 1 on a different hue when r tance and cause and effec when we are not standing

when we are not standing casions such as the new y
to think, we are apt to wo
and such things were not
volume in which our past
in our own handwriting w
in these questioning thous
we were perhaps too hast or perhaps too stubborn in holding our own opinion. that lead to failure. But the see backward looks We need not murmu words of all "The best to have the seed and the seed an is of all, "Too late. retrieve past errors while years are given. Just as has found that her incom tally because the latter has turns to her account book when and where she step iscovers the way to retr to make a fresh and good of another year look back learn from their failures this whether the records of ten by their own hand or of their heart and mind. T ginning of each year is a sof these irritating restrict detract from the pleasure upon the bank of life that as we will, of most of tho gift of the first impulse is good resolutions by the many that it is, humanly carry out all the former an it is better to make too make carry out some even if we always something fresh, ho making a fresh start. A ne many pleasant possibilitie things we want to do, have and here, then, is our opportunity, nature herself is she is beginning to waken from growing longer and brighte We hear and see the proknowledge that this is so and renewed vigor. Once does not do to be constant does no good to be continu written pages of yesterday either, if we remember the

experience of the past. Fashion's

Fashion allows no stag dress. Directly one season turns her attention with ac come. Extravagance me wane. The dawn of the ne br of modes that are abso splendor and their conseq purses of their purchasers, by dressmakers in some sleeve was absolutely door it is being exhibited on the even shorter than ever, an in one or two instances. O lets that are going to the R sleeveless, but are afforde deep shower of fringe arra which are clothed with the very long gloves.

The full dress evening

remembrance in our heart to tread lies before us, an the best thing for us to de

hope and grateful faith: grateful faith in the power

hew cult, in an extravagan sleeves at all unless the litt chief draperies that are pataken as apologies for slee case is called into requisit drapers.