After a thousand thousand rains and snows

Had beaten on it, sanguine battle came And smote the rod which held it. Down it fell,

Clashing and clanging on the lichened tiles,

And thence to earth. In the diaphanous

Of early June, what time it poised and plunged,

A Poilu, wandering in the dim church

Saw the descending vane and caught it up, The ancient iron Cock of Tilloloy.

Somehow it seemed a symbol and a sign, And so he bore it with him. At Verdun, And too upon that red intrenched line Along the Somme, it crowned the barrier, And 'twas as though it crowed the clarion call

To Victory, though the shrapnel clipped its comb

And rent it's slender body. The Poilu, Fain on his furlough after days that reeked

With shock and slaughter, took the battered Cock,

The ancient iron Cock of Tilloloy,

And hid it.

Now that kindly hearts and hands, Hearts, wherein burn the flame of love for France,

Are to remould and fashion wall and tower,

Again upon the crest the radiant vane, Unvanquished by the onset of the Huns, In reverence raised from its safe hidingplace,

Will greet the morning as in elder time When winds of Peace blew over Tilloloy. Such is our dream—and may the dream

come true.

IN JUNE

The crimson roses tell me it is June; I know it by the wind that never grieves,

And by the radiant rondure of the moon, And by the emerald shadows of the leaves.

The fireflies with their tenuous golden skeins

They too reveal it, and the oriole, Flame-breasted, says to me that Junetime reigns

By the unburdened rapture of its soul.

Yet sometimes I am barren of belief, And whisper to myself it cannot be, With all the nations in the grasp of grief, And all the world so wrenched with agony.

June is for joy, yet horror stalks abroad, And he who wrought the crime blasphemes to God.

RICHARD COBDEN: THE INTERNATIONAL MAN.

By J. A. Hobson. Toronto: J. M. Dent and Sons.

NE would judge by reading this book, which is the work of one of the foremost economists of the day, that had Cobden's ideas, especially his idea regarding internationalism and in favour of free trade been adopted, not only by Great Britain. but also by the other great powers of Europe, there would have been no such war as we have just witnessed. Cobden condemned protective tariffs and other impediments to trade, not only because they made food dear and otherwise impaired the production of national wealth but because they interfered with free and friendly intercourse of different nations, bred hostility of interests, stimulated hostile preparations, and swallowed up those energies and resources of each nation that were needed for the cultivation of the arts of peaceful progress. Cobden believed that non-intervention was the only safe and sure condition for the play of the positive forces of human sympathy and solidarity between the members of different political communities. Peoples themselves, if governments would cease to interfere, would discover and maintain friendly intercourse, first in the mutual interchange of goods and services for the satisfaction of Then in growtheir common needs. ing co-operation for all the higher purposes of life. Mr. Hobson's appreciation of Cobden as an internationalist, made possible by access to material hitherto unpublished, places the subject in a new light, removes him from the isolation of purely British politics and makes him one of the great modern political reformers. The book, therefore, is an intensely interesting study of one who while devoting his energies to the alleviation of conditions of living in Britain. looked farther afield in the hope of applying his theories in a practical way elsewhere.