

Britain Will Keep Monarchy But Royalty Must Make Good

New Spirit of Democracy Working Through Orderly Revolution, Breaking Down Class Distinctions and Demanding Equal Rights.

London, June 23 (Correspondence).

The prediction most commonly heard among all classes of the community here nowadays is that "every thing will be changed after the war." But very many things are being changed during the war, and among them the attitude of the people toward the monarchy and of the monarchy toward the people. The idea of a republic in this country is not within the pale of practical politics. This has been their profession. The monarchy is the only thing that has remained unchanged since the days of the Tudors.

When H. G. Wells indicted for the Times his dream of a republic in this country he found himself as a voice crying in the wilderness; a voice, moreover, so much abused that he wrote explaining that he had been misinterpreted. It was considered a sign of the times that the great "standpat" organ of public opinion should even have published Mr. Wells' letter. The idea of a republic in this country is not within the pale of practical politics. This has been their profession. The monarchy is the only thing that has remained unchanged since the days of the Tudors.

What the new feeling amounts to is that the King, like every other public servant, must, in the new order of things, "make good." The idea of a reversion to the old condition under Queen Victoria, when the monarch lived in seclusion surrounded by a court caste, like the Dalai Lama of Tibet, is impossible. King Edward showed what a King could do, and the present King is fully alive to what a King is expected to do. It is now seen that King Edward was the originator of the Entente which has dissipated Germany's plans for world power. He was a statesman of vision; he made his views operative without overstepping his strict Constitutional limitations. Whether the present King is a statesman or no remains to be seen, but he is a well-intentioned ruler.

Court Must Be Useful. One of the salient features of the new order is the submergence of the Court as a caste. It has not been transformed into a public department which must demonstrate its reason for existence, like any other. The old idea of royal condescension toward the people has been wiped away. The court functionaries, who reflected the feudal attitude of royalty to its subjects, are entirely shorn of the vicarious magnificence. Gold Stick and Silver Stick, Ladies of the Bedchamber, Grooms of the Stole and all the other fearful and wonderful "wildfowl" of the past have been swept away. The court functionaries, who reflected the feudal attitude of royalty to its subjects, are entirely shorn of the vicarious magnificence.

These superfunkies, who lorded it

so haughtily in their dazzling liveries, find themselves of no account in the present state of public reason. It is expected that the whole organization of the court will be reconstructed along lines of economy and curtailment of meaningless display when the war is over. The reverence for royalty, which enabled this artificial state of things to be maintained, has given place to the feeling that royalty must be in the main useful to the State, not merely a costly show-gaw.

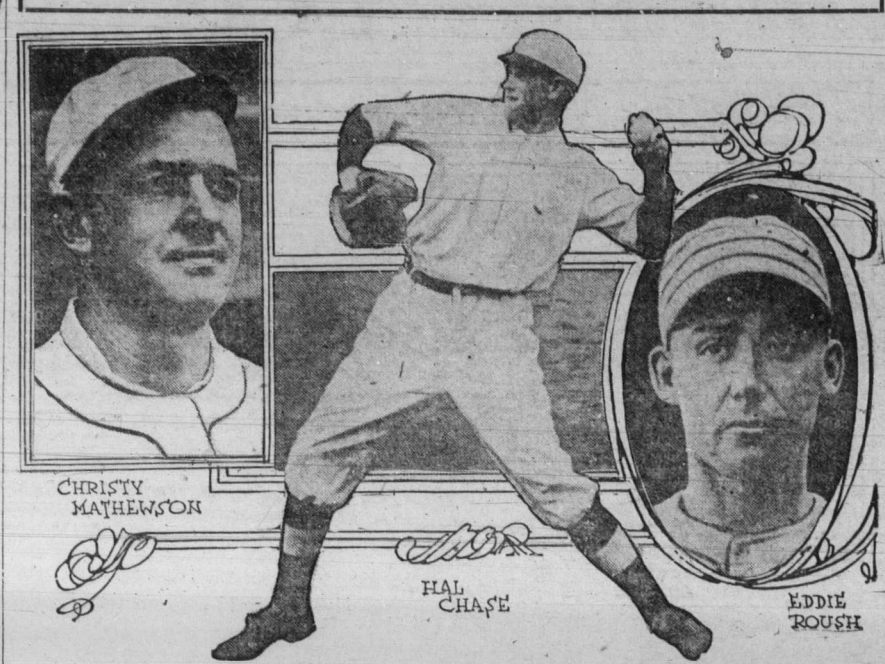
Never in modern times did the court play so large a part in political and social affairs as during the reign of King Edward. Probably not since the Stuarts had court pageantry been carried to such a pitch. But King Edward would have been a great business organizer if he had, not been King. He ran the court and he ran society on the lines of a big National enterprise. English society was inclined to be dull; he saw it needed new blood, and he encouraged the import here of American millionaires and American millionairesses because they brought money and new ideas of entertaining. Under his auspices they were enabled to make things "go." The public took an absorbing, perhaps somewhat envious, interest in the gorgeous doling of the King's set. It was a magnificent advertisement of the possibilities of royalty in capable hands. There was a certain amount of disapproval, but that afforded the trust testimony to the success of the King's undertaking and the delightful time he and his friends were enjoying.

Class Distinctions Giving Way. But the war has landed the country into a harder era. It has given royalty and everybody else a new outlook. Class distinctions have been broken down to an extent no one could have believed possible in the time. Take for instance, the case of the Guards regiments. To get a commission in any of the Guards regiments before the war meant both money and social pull. They were closed boroughs except to the socially elect. Nowadays a commission in the Guards means nothing more than a commission in any ordinary infantry regiment. It is the same in the other old-time "crack" cavalry and other corps. Things have been reduced in the Army—the most conservative of organizations—as in other directions, to their lowest common denominator. The capacity to do the work, not whether you have a title or belong to one of the families who formed the aristocratic stratum of society.

Then again the abolition of German names and titles in the royal family is not merely an expression of the loathing with which everything and everything more than a commission in any ordinary infantry regiment. It is the same in the other old-time "crack" cavalry and other corps. Things have been reduced in the Army—the most conservative of organizations—as in other directions, to their lowest common denominator. The capacity to do the work, not whether you have a title or belong to one of the families who formed the aristocratic stratum of society.

The decree has already gone forth, not in formal terms but with the still

Have Made the Reds Contender in Race



Although he has been manager of the Cincinnati Reds for less than a year, Christy Mathewson, one-time star pitcher of the New York Giants and for long the idol of baseball fans everywhere, has worked wonders with the club, which has recently been playing at a faster clip than any other team in the league with the exception of the Giants. Chief among those who have contributed to the uprisings of the Reds besides Matty are Eddie Roush and Heinie Groh, formerly members of the New York Giants; Hal Chase, at one time the Yankees' first baseman, and Earle Neale, a comparative youngster in fast company. In the field, on the bases and at bat these players have been important cogs in the Cincinnati machinery.

BENNY LEONARD STOPS KILBANE

Latter Fell Helpless to the Floor and Distinctly Out-classed in Third Round.

Philadelphia, July 25—Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, stopped Johnny Kilbane, featherweight titleholder in the third round of a six-round bout at Shibe Park tonight. Jimmy Dunn, Kilbane's manager, tossed a towel in the ring when two minutes and fifty-nine seconds of the third round was over. At no time during the three rounds did Kilbane class with Leonard. Leonard won the first by a good margin, and the second by even greater odds, and in the third beat Kilbane helpless to the floor.

Kilbane weighed 127 pounds and Leonard exactly 133, the lightweight limit. The six pounds difference added "Leard." But he won because he completely outboxed the faster weight champion and out-hit him during every minute of the fight.

stronger sanction of the universal resolve of the race that the heir to the throne shall find a wife in England. The marrying of foreign, mainly German, princesses would perpetuate the alien element in the Royal Family, which it is recognized must be eliminated in the interest of the Royal Family itself. The present Queen is of course, an English woman by immediate parentage, but England's next Queen will come from a family of pure English stock. Nothing less will satisfy popular sentiment, and all accounts the change will be welcomed by the heir apparent himself.

In Orderly Revolution.

England is, in fact, passing through one of those epochs of orderly revolution which has occurred at different stages of its political development, the peculiar product of its inherent genius for self-government. The country has always emerged from such epochs with its institutions strengthened by a closer association with popular sentiment. The Stuarts proved incorrigible after a stern warning and they were sent to the right-about. The constitution monarchy in this Empire has steadily approximated more and more to what may be paradoxically described as a monarchical republic, the form of government that preserves for it the liberty it needs and at the same time gives it a figurehead deemed essential to its unity of races and its wide-spread dominion. The great war, with its projection into the front rank of importance of the masses as the saviors of the Empire, has proved the hollowness and artificiality of class distinctions, and these can never again be what they have been.

A factor in the quickening of this process of democratization which should not be overlooked is the personality and origin of the present Prime Minister. He is the first Prime Minister who has really sprung from the people. He has no class attachments, no class influences. All his antecedents are democratic and popular. He is the Samson who has pulled down the pillars of the temple of the hitherto ruling caste. He has associated with him members of his caste, but he is their master, not their servant. He has bent them to his democratic purposes, and, upsetting all accepted conceptions, he has gone abroad in the hitherto unexplored realms of business and labor for the brains and the experience which were lacking in the Governmental system, and which were essential to carry the Empire safely through the biggest crisis in its history. He has given the impetus and the opportunity to the democratic forces of the country of which no possible reaction can again deprive them.

The Big Leagues NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
At Pittsburgh, July 25—R. H. E.
Pittsburgh . . . 00010002001—4 13 1
Brooklyn . . . 000201000000—3 8 1
Batteries: Marquard, Combs and M. Wheat; Grimes, Jacobs and Schmidt.
No other games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; New York, 1.
At New York, July 25—First game.
R. H. E.
Chicago . . . 000002020—4 11 1
New York . . . 000001000—1 5 1
Batteries: Clete and Schalk; Mogridge and Nunamaker.
Chicago, 5; New York, 1.
Second game—
Chicago . . . 40000010—5 11 0
New York . . . 00000000—4 9 4
Batteries: Faber and Schalk; Fisher, Russell and Walters.

Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 3.
At Philadelphia, July 25—R. H. E.
Detroit . . . 00000101—3 7 1
Philadelphia . . . 00002213—8 19 1
Batteries: James, Daus, Jones and Stange; Myers and Schang.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4.
At Boston, July 25—R. H. E.
St. Louis . . . 10210000—4 9 4
Boston . . . 10003100—5 9 9
Batteries: Davenport, Hamilton and Severid; Leonard and Thomas.
At Washington—Clayton and Washington game postponed, rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 3; Toronto, 1.
At Toronto, July 25—First game.
R. H. E.
Newark . . . 00000100—3 7 1
Toronto . . . 00000000—1 5 1
Batteries: Thompson and Lalonde; Wilkison and Egan.

Newark, 10; Toronto, 3.
Second game—
Newark . . . 40313000—10 14 2
Toronto . . . 00000000—3 7 1
Batteries: Thompson and Lalonde; Wilkison and Egan.

Baltimore, 10; Buffalo, 6.
At Buffalo, July 25—First game.
R. H. E.
Buffalo . . . 120000021—6 9 4
Baltimore . . . 020004130—10 16 3
Batteries: Ehmel, Onderchak and Daly; Parnham and McAvoy.

Buffalo, 4; Baltimore, 1.
Second game—
Buffalo . . . 00021100—4 10 0
Baltimore . . . 00100000—1 5 1
Batteries: Appington and Schaufele; Tyson and Onslow.

Rochester, 3; Giants, 2.
Rochester, July 25—(Exhibition)—Rochester defeated the New York Giants here today by a score of 3 to 2. The batteries were: Middleton and Gibson; Lohman and Sangberg.

Richmond, 8; Montreal, 7.
At Montreal, July 25—R. H. E.
Richmond . . . 010000010—8 11 1
Montreal . . . 130000120—7 13 1
Batteries: Young, Donahue and Koehler; Gerner, Hoyt and Howley.

THE FIGHTERS.

Philadelphia, July 25—Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, and Benny Leonard, lightweight titleholder, will meet in a six round bout at Shibe Park tonight for a purse of \$20,000, each man to receive one half. While a knockout according to fight experts would give Kilbane the lightweight title, Leonard could not win the featherweight championship by knocking out Kilbane. The men have agreed to weigh 133 pounds at 8 o'clock tonight. They will enter the ring one hour and a half later. Frank (Pop) O'Brien, of this city, will referee the bout. Reports from training camps early today said that both men were in excellent condition.

ELECTED TO COMMONS.

London, July 25—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, was elected without opposition today a member of the House of Commons for Cambridge borough. Almeric Paget resigned this seat to make a place in the House of Commons for Sir Eric. Some men go abroad to complete their education. Others marry.

German Money Used in U. S. To Keep Labor in Foment

There's Very Little Difference Between the Open Thuggery of the "I. W. W." and the Teachings of Socialist "Labor Leader" Demagogues in United States.

The Industrial Workers of the World, who are the anarchists of America, are said to be so numerous and active in the Western States as to have paralyzed industry in considerable sections. German money is mentioned as one explanation. The United States District Attorney at Seattle says that "investigation by government agents showed a large percentage of the Industrial Workers to be alien Germans." United States District Attorney Reams, of Portland, Ore., says that Germany is paying the I. W. W. to have an organized power with a definite purpose is back of the I. W. W., and that "there can be absolutely no doubt that that power is Germany." These are pretty definite statements; and naturally a suspicion arises that if German money is busy behind the I. W. W., it may also be behind some of the people in this country who are denouncing conscription.

One is bound to be a little dubious, however, about the probability of Germany being active in such ways now. She has come to have so much on her hands in Europe as not to be very likely to have much energy and money to spare elsewhere. The Industrial Workers of the World have long shown themselves able to make a heap of trouble off their own hat. They don't believe in freedom. They believe in license. They don't believe in law. They believe in disorder. They don't believe in hard work. They believe in easy money for themselves worked hard for by other people. They are against present institutions, aiming to substitute such other institutions or lack of institutions as will enable them to seize things which at present belong to somebody else. In all this they are only a shade worse than a good many men outside the I. W. W. who go by more respectable names; and it is worth the public's while to note that there isn't much difference really between the open thuggery of the I. W. W. and the course of agitators who, in the honest name of socialism or labor, foment social malevolence in the communities of this continent.

English-speaking America, including Canada, is a place where any man by work can rise as high or go as far in any line of effort as he has brains for. If a telegraph boy, he may become a Sir William Van Horne, head of the greatest transportation corporation in the world. If an office boy, he may become a Rockefeller. If an electrician he may become an Edison. If a mechanic he may make fifty million dollars, like Henry Ford. If a teacher, he may gain the Presidency of the United States like Woodrow Wilson. Sir Robert Borden started as a shorthand reporter; Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a law student; J. R. Booth as a millwright; Baron Shaughnessy as a clerk in the purchasing department of a railway; Sir Donald Mann as an axeman in a lumbering outfit. Similar instances could be cited a thousand-fold. Industrial and commercial success conditions in America, or in Britain either—Lloyd George was a country attorney to begin with—give every man a good chance whose parents start him with a good head and a sound body.

Many shortcomings there are in our civilization, but they are such in the main that a man can nevertheless rise freely in the world; and the malcontent who goes away yawning in the name of "labor" or anything else that the basis of any English-speaking state is a capitalistic greed and oppression which prevents justice to the mass of the community and keeps good men under is likely to be merely a justified ass who wants to pull other people down because he hasn't brains or industry enough to rise himself.

Social conditions in present day civilization are assuredly far from perfect, but in the English-speaking countries the principles of our freedom are not badly out; what is capable of vast improvement is the detail. Improvement in detail must be accomplished by attack in detail; and

attack in detail ought to be specific. Blather about "capitalism" or "grat" or "proletarian" which is popular with a good many persons and with some newspapers is little better than criminal waste of facts are not specified; if simply stimulates foolish or ignorant but dangerous class malevolence.

It is no crime to be rich or successful under our institutions, except by individual wrong; no offense except by individual unfairness; in which case there should be individual attack. This contention has no lid on for any man or any class. Anybody may come out at the top. Nobody is holding anybody else down, except by individual brains. If there are conditions which tend to give individual brains too much advantage, let us try to remedy the conditions without calling people names who merely happen to be more successful than ourselves.

BUSY'S LASSIE WINS BIG RACE

Detroit, July 25.—Busy's Lassie won the annual renewal of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' \$10,000 stake for 208 Grand Circuit trotters at the State Fair grounds today. The event went through five heats, the first two going to Al Mack, but when ready Busy's Lassie disposed of him and the rest of them rather handsomely. Mussell Shell beat Edward P. a nose in the first heat of the 208 pace, but after that Edward P. won about as driver pleased. Don F. took the opener in the 217 pace, but Ben Billings had no trouble showing the way in the other heats. The summary:

217 Pace, \$1,000, Four Heats.
Ben Billings, b. h., by Bingen (Jamestown) . . . 2 9 1 1
J. E. C. b. g. (Potter) . . . 6 8 5 4
Ardelle, ro. m. (Whitehead) 5 5 3 3
Frank R. blk. h. (J. Flem-ing) . . . 4 4 8 5
Pat H. br. g. (Valentine) . . . 6 8 5 4
Baymar, b. h. (McDonald) . . . 2 2 4 8
Darkey Todd, Sallor Redice, Don P. Sny Direct, Abbe Bond, Oliver R. and Al MacKinney also started.
Time—2:06 1/4, 2:05 1/4, 2:07 1/4, 2:07 1/4.
M. and M. Stake, 208 Trot, \$10,000.
Five Heats.

Busy's Lassie, b. m., by Poter the Great (Con.) . . . 2 9 1 1
Al Mack, b. h. (Murphy) . . . 1 1 7 8 4
Ridgebark, b. g. (Traynor) 5 2 8 2 3
Miss Perfection, b. m. (McMahon) . . . 9 7 2 4 2
Sprinbar, b. g. (Childs) . . . 9 5 3 3 7
Lucille Spier, M. L. J. Wilkes Brewer, Royal Knight and Straight Sall also started.
Time—2:06 1/4, 2:07 1/4, 2:07 1/4, 2:07 1/4, 2:07 1/4.

208 Pace, \$1,200, Four Heats.

Edward P. b. h. by The Northern Man (Ray) . . . 2 1 1 1
Mussell Shell, ch. f. (V. Fleming) . . . 1 3 4 2
Canut, b. h. (Lee) . . . 3 2 3 2
Mary Rosaline, blk. m. (Hopkins) . . . 6 4 2 4
Cleo B. and Peter Greenwald also started.
Time—2:06 1/4, 2:07 1/4, 2:07 1/4, 2:07 1/4.

THE BANTAMS CAN FIGHT FOR ITALY

Rome, July 25.—Sport men will have a chance to fight after August, under a new decree which reduces the minimum height by four inches. It affects 100,000 men, whose height hitherto had been a bar to enlistment.

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