

you will observe, in the first place, that I never asserted that anything like all these men in this large total had received sufficient training; I only urged that they had received some sort of training, and that it was unfair to blame the country for want of spirit when it was unfair to blame the flesh for weakness. The spirit is willing enough, only the flesh is weak. What is more, it must be admitted that among those 40 per cent. who do nothing are very many who are far more fitted both by physique and education to serve their country in any than a good proportion of those 60 per cent. who have actually done so.

Above all, this vast total is for the most part quite without organization; there is no National Army yet in the proper sense of the term, behind the regular army; no Landwehr or Landsturm behind this. There is no divisional organization, no artillery, no transport, no organized reserve of men, even no rifles for the whole of the Kingdom.

The National Defense Association exists in order to try and persuade the country of the necessity for these things—real organization and better training. But it is not an Association desirous of the destruction of the country. It is the patriotism of the country or of the willingness of the majority of citizens to do their duty in defense. I would admit, all its leading members feel most strongly that England is the enemy in the past—and you will admit that these are reasonable grounds. I would never have been obtained had the British people always believed in the theories of the "Blue Water" navy. I am sure they doubted, as you seem to doubt, the utility of the navy, as they were prepared to make in their country's cause.

It is the object of the Association to perpetuate and strengthen the individual citizen's distrust of those who would sleep quietly in our beds, either because the navy is not necessary, or because no services given voluntarily have any military value.

Reply to Mr. R. A. Johnson, Mr. A. J. Dawson, subsequently communicated the following:

With a courtesy which, when it is introduced into the realm of controversy, may be called chivalrous, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Mr. R. A. Johnson, has written me, in reply to my note of reply of November 18, and invited me to make any further comment thereon that I may wish to make. By way of reply, I have written him a note of courtesy, rather than because of my appreciation of this courtesy, but because I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity. The point in question is not the main issue, but it is a point which, if it is not cleared up, will do much to shake the faith which is the basis of the Association. The Honorary Secretary is to regard the voluntary membership of the Association as a very well worth while from my point of view, while from the Association's point of view I regard the voluntary membership of any aspect of the great question of Nationality as a very well worth while.

The fairness of the Honorary Secretary's intent is so clear to me that the manifest and glaring unfairness of the present leaves me rather at a loss. With regard to Germany, I do not refer to it as a perfectly trained and equipped soldier.

The field in war; soldiers on a war footing. With reference to our own country the percentage he refers to includes all those on a war footing, i.e., the one just mentioned, plus the militia, which I take it he understands as being equal comparison with the army. He says that there are 68 per cent. of males of a military age in our force, and all our volunteers and militia, and all our reserve forces, and boys' brigades, and all those who have ever undergone training, and an enormous number of people who quite certainly are not doing any service in their hands, and, in two words, between 60 and 70 per cent. of our male population, as he says. (And Secretary's estimate of the total strength of the British Empire in the line of battle!" My only comment is that the comparison simply has no meaning, for me, no matter how it is phrased.) The German population, however, is 53 but 100 per cent. of the male population of Germany is the figure to quote. I would like to have been informed that some ten thousand men annually come from the militia into the line, and that a large number of them are sent over to the militia, and that both these sections are counted towards the army.

The Royal United Service Journal, in February

1906, published a table which seems to me finally to settle the question of the Secretary's arguments and figures. This table includes the figures for all countries to Great Britain; while, with regard to other countries, it includes only men who actually have served in the army, during their time in the army. It will be seen that this table, which is the basis of the British army on war footing at a very generous figure, which most authorities call much too high for truth.

Country.	Population.	Army on war footing.	P.C. of soldiers to Adult Males.
Great Britain	38,104,975	500,000	74
Austria-Hun.	41,368,000	2,100,000	95
Germany	62,279,000	3,760,000	95
France	39,519,000	3,500,000	88
Switzerland	2,917,754	230,000	74

With all these figures, I submit once more that the contention of the Honorary Secretary of the Association—that three-quarters of our male population has "received" something in the way of military "training" is proven incorrect by statistics, and that it is incorrect by nearly everyone who has thought

That speeds the new;
 Hath been and is in you
 All joy that I have known, my dear,
 All peace and hope of peace, my dear,
 Forever lives in you.

Like Janus, who with faces twain
 Kept watch in ancient Rome,
 My love shall front old days again.
 And days that are to come.

So, in this month of Janus, here
 Where merge the old and new,
 How'er my joy may change, my dear,
 It must enliven you.

Its past may count but twenty suns,
 Its future reacheth far,
 Beyond the edge of time it runs,
 Beyond the utmost star.

'Twas Joy that laid the passing year;
 'Tis Joy that speeds the new;
 All joy that I have known, my dear,

All peace and hope be in you,
 All peace and hope be in you, my dear,
 Forever lives in you.
 —Catholic Standard and Times

Out of the Past

Some of the old customs kept up in our schools by way of tradition seem very curious to the student of today.

Within the last quarter of a century many of these customs have been abolished in the conviction that, however valuable historically, traditions may be, much of it is useless lumber, hindering progress. A small boy got into trouble one day by demanding a full-length of the length of one of the old customs. According to a statute of the school, on the first day of the year every colleger was entitled to receive three pence half a sheep, three pennies being the value of half a sheep at the time the law was passed. On the appointed day the bursar would appear in the hall and give each boy his three pence.

One day, not many years ago, a small and impudent pupil demanded the half sheep instead of the

mafter to the doctor, who, in a terrible rage, reported the boy a sound flogging. The young scamp, however, received a compensa- tion in his smarts. The next day after his corporal punishment he was in his turban, who happened to be a sympathetic man with a keen sense of humor, said: "Master Bramwell," he said, "I hear you are a criminal. You have asked for a half sheep and a half hog, and I have brought you one of each." Now, boy, what time to breakfast with me on Sun- day?" "Please, sir, goose!" stammered the delighted lad, he had goose.—Christian Age.

The late Congressman Jere Simpson was consid- ered a good deal of a wit at Washington in his day, and he was famous for his wit and his dissipation. One day he was at a dinner party, and he was talking about affluence and luxurious living. One of the guests said to him: "You are holding forth in that strain re- peatedly and unnecessarily."

He was obliged to discharge my second coachman that week. Though he was in many ways an invaluable fellow, he was continually hanging around one of

by the Telefunken company, requires to be decohered by tapping or shaking it after it has recorded a sig-

which give directly an audible or visible indication of the signal. In practically every case it is thus necessary to have some auxiliary instrument to indicate to the operator that the detector has reacted. In some cases a telephone syphon recorded, or Morse sender, may be used at will; in others the telephone is the only auxiliary suitable, and it is, therefore, not possible to obtain a permanent record of a message.

The waves are propagated outward from the transmitting station, either equally in all directions, with a maximum in one direction, according as the aerial wire is vertical or inclined. In the latter case the strongest transmission is in the direction of the lower end of the antenna. This method is used at Clifden and Glace Bay, Marconi's transatlantic stations, and at Knockree, the Poulsen Transatlantic station now building.

It is now easy to determine with considerable accuracy, in fact, within a few degrees, the direction in which a message is being received, and this is very important, since any two land stations within range of a wireless telegraph will be able, by making simultaneous observations, to give the bearings, and thus to fix the actual position of the vessel.

7. The speed of transmission at moderate distances, and the reliability of a wireless connection, have now become as good as the same qualities in a ordinary land wire. The Postal Office wire from Hunsdon to London, the first wireless stations have been erected. An average speed of 90 words per minute has been attained between these stations.

8. The means of preventing interference between neighboring stations is now developed to such good effect in the last few years that it is now possible, experience shows, to construct apparatus which will enable a station to waves which do not differ by more than a few per cent from the proper wave length of the station. An even greater sharpness of tuning may very probably have been obtained. A margin of efficiency will, however, sufficient to render possible the use of a comparatively small number of stations in a comparatively small area without interference.

9. The

Mr. James Regan, manager of the Dominion Press Printing Agency, in Toronto, tells the following interesting illustration of errors that such an agency as his must guard against that such an agency of New York, received a letter from the Dominion Press Printing Agency. The letter informed the professor that the work he would find enclosed a clipping from a speech by President Roosevelt, in which he had quoted the professor's words.

Professor Burke read the clipping nearly through before he recognized the error.

about affluence and luxurious living. One rich senator holding forth in that strain need unnecessarily:

room.