

## Ambition a Forerunner to Success in All Walks

### NO REVOLUTION FOR LABOR IN BRITAIN

"I believe in evolution, not revolution." This phrase sums up the outlook of Mr. J. B. Williams, the new chairman of the National Joint Council of Labor, and president of the next Trade Union Congress. Mr. Williams is the general secretary of the Musicians' Union.

He is not what is commonly called a hot head. "I believe," he said, "that the coming of a new economic order is inevitable, but that it will come by the growth of organization and the extension of education, almost unobtrusively. The change will be half here before we can scarcely realize it, and I believe it will benefit labor with the brain as well as labor with the hand."

"Labor is surely coming into its own, governmentally as well as industrially. Any attempt to stem the tide of democratic development will, I believe, be as futile as the challenge of Canute to the incoming sea."

"I certainly hope to see a Labor Government in my lifetime. Why not in the next ten years?"

"I believe that one of the most im-

portant stages in this evolutionary process is a better understanding between employers and employed, and I am convinced that the best way to create that better understanding is by extending and perfecting the organizations of labor so that they may meet and bargain with employers on more equal terms than at present, like one might say, two business men agreeing to a compact from which each draws an advantage.

"I see no economic reason why this should not be so, provided that there is on both sides the spirit to carry it through."

"Where there is a reasonable standard of equality on both sides, there is less misunderstanding, because there is a stronger inclination to reach agreement. The experience is that if you can get round a table, difficulties and differences have a knack of disappearing."

"The watchword for labor might therefore well be organization and education—organization to enable it to stand up for itself, and education to enable it to grapple with the many complex problems of life and work."

### WIT AND WISDOM OF LLOYD GEORGE

#### Flashes From the Fighting Speech of Prime Minister Who Defends His Policy.

The Fighting Speech of Premier Lloyd George scintillated with brilliant flashes of wit, wisdom, and patriotism, and the following points will live in the minds of the people as the opening of a political campaign never exceeded in history for its influence on the world's future.

Since I have come to the north of England I have not witnessed those symptoms of universal indignation and execration with which the Government and its policy were supposed to be regarded.

The people of this country do not believe that the Government deliberately endeavoured to rush this country into war.

It has been largely due to the tact and judgment and resolution of our representative at Constantinople, Sir Charles Harington, and our sagacious adviser, Sir Horace Rumbold, and it also has been largely attributable to the patience and zeal of Lord Curzon, that peace has been maintained, but, as Sir Charles Harington said, and it is no derogation to either of them, it would have been impossible had it not been that resolution and firmness were displayed in sending support to Sir Charles Harington which impressed the Oriental mind.

The negotiations, delicate and difficult and dangerous as they were, have been conducted under circumstances which, fortunately, were without precedent in this country. Whilst we have been engaged in this most difficult task we have been assailed with misrepresentation, abuse, and innuendo such as no Government conducting international affairs has heretofore ever been subjected to, and the country will resent it when it hears that at the time we could not answer the charge.

Sir, what were our objects in the action we took? They were freedom. The first was to secure the freedom of the straits for the commerce of all nations; the second was to prevent war spreading into Europe, with all the inconceivable possibilities of a conflagration, and the third was to prevent a repetition in Constantinople and Greece of the scenes of intolerable horror which have been enacted in Asia Minor during the last six or seven years.

It was a situation full of peril, and yet we had to act promptly, resolutely and firmly, and make it clear that we were not going to allow the fires to sweep over the Bosphorus.

I am sorry to say that Liberals have been pleading that it was none of our business to interfere between the Turks and their victims.

What business is it of Britain's? If the Turk insists, let him alone; let him cross to Constantinople, with a free road and a fair way for the shambles. That was not the old Liberal policy I was certainly brought up in.

I am told, I think by Liberal papers, that I must not invoke the name of Gladstone. I can understand the reluctance to call that great spirit from the vasty deep to witness the spectacle of Liberal leaders and Liberal newspapers attacking a Government because it is doing its best to prevent the Turks from crossing into Europe and committing atrocities upon the Christian population.

You had another little social function here a few days ago. It was addressed, I believe, by Lord Gladstone. It was rather a shock to me to see a Gladstone denouncing us because we were trying to protect the great minorities against the Turk. It was rather a shock—a Gladstone! I would have taken it from almost anyone else—but a Gladstone! He was clearly offensive, and I am sorry to say it. No one has a greater respect for the name he bears. I know the difficulties of any man, without adequate gifts who has to carry through this life a very great name, but if he only did it with becoming modesty he would secure the compassion if not the respect of everyone.

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Ambition is an element not possessed by every human in a marked degree. Most all men, however, possess ambition in some form to a more or less degree. No doubt you have often heard reference made to such and such a man who has made a success of a certain undertaking in business enterprise. Such successes as these are very often attributed to a form of "luck," etc.

This is a mistaken idea and such reference is not true. It was an aspiration these ambitious fellows possessed to reach a desired sphere in life coupled with a sincere desire and an ambition to fulfill that aspiration by studying every time an opportunity presented itself. In other words, they educated themselves to the fullest extent of their ability.

It is not always an "educated" man who makes a success of his chosen vocation, but an educated person who has ambition and aspires to succeed can, and will, attain his goal with much less difficulty than an uneducated person, no matter what his adopted profession may be.

Education, of course, is necessary and really essential to any successful undertaking, for without an education there is some doubt always present—and this phase applies to professional callings as well as the various mechanical trades. The reference here made to "education" is intended to apply to a common school education or those fortunate enough to have attained a high school or college training.

Such an education presages success to almost any line of endeavor one may choose to follow, yet without ambition and aspiration such an education spells practically nothing as far as success is concerned.

History tells us that many of our greatest scholars, lawyers, doctors, poets and statesmen had very little, if any, "schooling." This being true, it is therefore not an absolute necessity that one possess a "schooling" education to make a success of a chosen profession. Had these great men depended on receiving a college training there is little doubt but what they would have failed to reach their goal in life. It was their ambition to gain knowledge through a systematic method of self-study.

Today we have great men in most ranks of public life who had no "schooling" except that which they taught themselves—spurred by ambition to succeed in their chosen line of work. No doubt you can call to mind, and have also come in contact with professional men as well as skilled mechanics who have mastered their calling without a high school or college education. Ambition and aspiration were the mediums they used to acquire their desire—success.

Some of our greatest labour leaders and public men of today did not possess a common school education, but they had ambition and an aspiration to succeed in their respective vocations. Such men received their education by scrutiny, observation, self-study at leisure hours and by analyzing the contents. Their ambition led them to personally analyze and digest the details of their studies and to memorize the facts obtained, not for a mere pastime but for the benefit of permanent knowledge. Their ambition was to seek and obtain knowledge and by studying and retaining these personally gained facts they used them as a basis on which to build a firm foundation for their edifice—success. These ambitious men no doubt possessed a more or less innate desire to gain knowledge, for they knew without a thorough knowledge of their aspiration success could not be obtained and their efforts would result in a miserable failure. Here's where ambition and aspiration with a will to succeed comes in again. It is up to the individual to gain knowledge and unless he individually aspires to attain this knowledge his efforts for success will result in failure.

Such men as herein referred to and of whom history so profusely relates, have no peers in their respective sphere in life. The question may be asked: "Why did they not go to school?" There are several reasons, for in the earlier period of our educational system the facilities were few and not of the best, nor were they so diversified as now and, again, the opportunities were not so great. What little "schooling" education many of our great self-made men obtained was by the most difficult methods—poor and remote facilities and very few opportunities.

These schools disseminate their knowledge through a well-defined system and are so conducted that it is not a very difficult task to secure a good foundation upon which to build your life's work. There are very few young men in this day and time who have not the opportunity to obtain some knowledge of most any profession they choose. Again, all is needed is ambition and aspiration with a will to do.

The facts herein enumerated are especially applicable to those of us in the mechanical profession who have received only a smattering of mechanical training in our respective trades. That is, we have not applied ourselves as we should in studying the technical details of our calling. Yet, who is at fault? Surely it could be no one but ourselves. Any one who desires to reach a higher plane in his profession must of necessity read, study, analyze and digest practical books to gain knowledge, or, better still, take a practical technical course in some established school that makes a specialty of the subjects desired. It is only by thorough study and constant practice of any undertaking that we become perfect. Theory is a good thing to study, but practice makes perfect. Ambition will lead us in the right path.

Were it not for the ambitious educators of today those of us who wish to seek more knowledge would have a hard road to travel. We have colleges of every description endowed by philanthropic men and societies that are almost begging those of us who would aspire to higher and better things to come and drink of their knowledge—and this too, merely for the acceptance of the offer. Why then should we not partake of these opportunities? There is no apparent cause to be reluctant, and there are very few who could not, if they would, find opportunity and time to apply themselves. Again, all it takes is ambition and aspiration with a determination to succeed.

### DO PUBLIC DOLES DEGENERATE MEN?

#### Some Pertinent Points on a Question of Vital Importance.

Is Social Reform conducive of Racial Degeneracy?

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott has come to the fore with some very uncomfortable though pertinent suggestions in regard to the influence exerted by Social Reform. The subject viewed in its various lights, affords unlimited material for reflection.

Mr. Marriott's main interrogation, addressed to the people of America, is, "Has the liberal public assistance which has been given freely of late to those who have appealed as in need of it, had an uplifting influence or not?"

The answer is extremely doubtful. It seems to have become a habit to those who have repeatedly benefited, to rely more and more upon doles which have been too easily obtained from various sources.

In this increasing reliance upon public charity the palpable result of racial decay, or is it one of the numerous causes which contribute to such attenuation of moral fibre.

One should imagine that the vast expenditure upon various forms of period of thirty years, would begin to show to some appreciable extent. For instance, has the money spent in education brought to light any startling improvement in the intelligence or physique of our people as a whole?

No matter in what direction one turns nowadays one is constantly beset by pleas for help, and it is a regrettable fact that a certain pride which once existed among certain classes, and which forbade them to accept of charity, has long since vanished, and no disgrace is involved in a plain undignified appeal to the pockets of those who toil and have.

Of course it is a many-sided question and of necessity not to be decided too quickly. But it is doubtful if we as a nation have been at all benefited by Social Reform. We seem to have grown neither wealthier nor happier on account of it.

Are "doles" the best way of strengthening character? Is it not a matter of self-direction and a willingness to work? Surely there is enough whose sole job consists in dodging honest work.

### HISTORICAL SURVEY

#### Continued from Last Week.

However, from the late-30's onward the tide inclined to the States, and continued to flow there for half a century right down to the 90's, when the opening of the Canadian Northwest ushered in those boom years in which Winnipeg and Vancouver became household words to the youth of Britain, and which even stay at homes signalled by trying a flutter in the stock of the C. P. R. Then came the war; and with the war an instant reflux of the British tide accompanied by, and identified with, the flower of the Canadian manhood. The re-establishment of the survivors and the directing of a new flow along better channels and with less waste by the way are the tasks to which Canada is addressing herself today.

II.—Recent Experiences of United States and Canada.

The present attitude of the Canadian people and Canadian authorities toward immigration is largely the product of the experience derived in the years before the war. In many respects Canadian experience was similar to that of America; and a brief reference to the latter is of value, first because it enables us to see through the spectacles of an older settled country the indirect, as well as the direct, results of emigration; secondly because many of the provisions in the American law for the regulation of immigration correspond with those of the Canadian law, as for sureness and smoothness of operation it is altogether desirable that they should; thirdly, because changes in the immigration policy of the States must instantly react on Canada.

In America experience the broad fact stands that whereas in 1882, 87.1 per cent of the immigration came from the countries of N.W. Europe, including Germany; in 1907 81 per cent came from the countries in Southern Europe including Austria. With exceptions (notably in the case of Ireland) the old type of immigrants had mainly passed into agriculture, but the new type stayed in the cities, and this although a large part of them were agriculturists in Europe. Thus of the Italians an American writer observes: "In spite of the fact that nearly two-thirds of the South Italians and one-quarter of the North Italians were farmers, only a very small proportion go on farms in this country." (The Immigration Problem, Jenks and Lauck, page 84.) It was said of a famous classical scholar at Cambridge that where Porson died, Porson stayed (which in his case was under the table). So with the new immigrant. Where he landed he stayed—in the cities where he had friends who could speak his language, where life was attractive and charities were many, and where a man without capital could readily find employment. In 1910 out of a population of 91 millions one-seventh was foreign born. The assimilation of so large a foreign born fraction, recurring decade by decade and the fight against the evils of slum life in the foreign quarters have been big problems for America, but bigger still, because more indefinite, has been the problem of reaction on the native born. Did the new stream benefit the native born by forcing them upward or did it impede their progress immediately by making wages lower and in the long run by inducing a decline in the native birth-rate? There is reason to think that the native stock has suffered in both of these ways. In the face of such dangers regulation was essential and there thus grew up a body of legislation distinguished by two general features.

(1) A increasing severity in the admission tests, culminating in the literacy test imposed during the war and the post-war device by limiting the immigrants from each nation to a fixed percentage of the nationality already entered.

(2) The protection of the country by the exercise of the power of deportation in addition to that of rejection at the port of admission; which is itself a second comb out, following the wider comb out conducted by the shipping companies on their own interest in the country from which the emigrant comes.

In developing this body of law it soon became apparent that although the persons whom it concerned were the immigrants, the persons on whom the pressure had to be executed were the agents responsible for bringing the immigrants out. Hence the liability imposed on the shipping companies of taking back at their own charge deported or rejected immigrants, with a fine in addition if th-

immigrant's rejection might reasonably have been foreseen. Hence also the prohibition of the labor agent and the padron system.

How does Canadian experience compare with this?

While America's biggest problem was assimilation, that of Canada was the transitory nature of much of its immigration. Canada's population is today very much less than it would have been if there had been no outward flow, either of native Canadians or recent immigrants. The matter has been calculated thus: The population of Canada in 1851 was 2,400,000. If we take 2 per cent per annum (which was the average rate of increase of the native born population between 1801 and 1911) as the average rate for the whole period, then the population of Canada from natural increase alone would have been 4,125,000 in 1921. In addition between 1867 and 1921 there arrived 5 1/2 millions of new comers. Therefore the population today, if there had been no outward loss under either head, should be 14 1/2 millions at least. In fact it is 8,770,000. There are a good many "ifs" in the calculation, but at any rate it shows that there has been a big outward loss and this from two sources:

- (1) Many Canadian-born went to the States; which is confirmed by the fact that the Canadians in the United States increased from 147,000 in 1850 to 1,179,000 in 1900.
- (2) Many immigrants after a temporary sojourn in Canada passed on, either across to the States or back to their own country.
- (3) As regards the native Canadian exodus between 1900 and 1914 was much less. There was during those years a deliberate effort by French Canada to retain and regain its population; while out West there was a new field of opportunity, which drew to the Prairie Provinces English speaking Canadians from the East, together with American farmers and farmers of Canadian origin from the States of the West. It would be preposterous as well as futile to wish that there should be no passage at all into the States. Within limits, such movement is a sign of health and a guarantee of future health, because it widens the field of opportunity and shows the power to take advantage of it. But what we may say is this. American experience indicates that, as immigration has worked in the past, it has been in their case to some extent at the expense of the native-born population. There is no use filling Canada from one end, if it is emptied from the other and the better end. It may pay the steamship lines, but it does not pay the nation.
- (4) As regards the immigrant bird of passage calculation from the immigration and census figures for the period 1901-1911 shows that of all foreign born immigrants about one-quarter found their way ultimately to the United States, and that another one-quarter returned to Europe or to some other point outside the North American continent. In case of the Italian immigrants, the percentage leaving was well over 50 per cent. Even in the case of the Icelanders, a small but highly desirable body of immigrants, the outward flow was about 30 per cent. The Italians are known the world over as migratory gang workers and it was inevitable that their number should decline as the boom in railway construction subsided. But when the settler is a potential agriculturist, the failure to retain is a natural loss. Immigration and retention, especially in the case of the agricultural immigrant are complementary parts of a single problem. The Canadian Immigration Act of 1921, together with the supplementary Orders in Council, sets out the present policy of Canada on the restrictive side. In its broad features it is in accord with American legislation; in the list of prohibited persons from the mentally defective and diseased down to political conspirators and litterers; in the heavy penalties imposed on shipping companies for non-compliance with the law; in the insistence upon a continuous journey with a through ticket (which debars from Canada as immigrants all non-Britishers resident in the British Isles); and in the regulation for the protection of the immigrant on arrival in Canada. The offensive tourist rejoices to find no mention of a head tax.

Over and above these definite restrictions, which have everything to commend them from the British as

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### DOWN WITH LORDS IS CRY IN JAPAN

Land of the Rising Sun is Following in the Footsteps of Great Britain.

Japan now is in a position similar to England's in more than a geographic sense. The Japanese people, numbering over fifty million souls in the Japanese islands alone, are demanding a voice in the Government of all Japanese citizens. They are asking for universal suffrage and the abolition of that clause in the Constitution which gives the vote to those only who own a certain amount of property on which they pay a certain tax; in other words, they are demanding the abolition of the exclusive right of a certain privileged class to vote.

Moreover, as in England, there is beginning to be a feeling against the rights of the Peers in the Imperial Diet, and their privileges and advantages over the House of Representatives, who are in a sense the representatives of the people. The recent appointment of Baron Kato to the Premiership has tended to stir up more bitter attacks against not only the Seiyukai, or majority party in the lower house, but against the Peers themselves, since the Ministry is taken altogether from the House of Peers.

An editorial taken from a Tokyo Japanese daily publication, quoted in part here, may serve to show the feeling that is steadily gathering strength among the middle-class people of Tokyo and other cities of Japan. Says the Yomiuri:

"Nothing is further from our intention than to urge the immediate abolition of the Peerage, but we wish to warn the Peers now because we are inclined to believe that the present political situation of the upper house and the demagogue of the House, if maintained long unchanged, will give rise to public demand for the total abolition of the Peerage. Needless to say, the upper house is not made up of Peers exclusively; it also contains members nominated by the Emperor from those representing the highest taxpayers. But it is provided by law that the number of these appointed members shall not exceed that of the members representing the nobility. In all, of a total of some four hundred members in the upper house, a little over two hundred and ten are of the nobility, while about one hundred and seventy are appointed by the Emperor, the rest being members of the Imperial family, classified according to parties. The Koyukai and the Kenkyukai are closely combined, the former being composed of mostly those appointed by the Emperor and who have no title of nobility, the latter an association of Peers. The numerical strength of the Kenkyukai and Koyukai combined may be equal to that of all the other parties put together. . . . therefore it may be fairly said that the House of Peers is to all intents and purposes at the beck and call of the Kenkyukai, which consists of Peers having titles of marquis, count, viscount and

### BRITAIN WILL HOLD HER OWN IN INDIA

Lloyd George Says Responsibility in Dependency Will Not Be Relinquished.

"Great Britain will in no circumstances relinquish her responsibility to India," declared Premier Lloyd George, and it is partly in continuation of this policy that Great Britain has presented so firm a stand against the Kemalists in the Dardanelles. Mr. Lloyd George made his position with regard to India unmistakable:

"One thing we must make clear," he said, "that Great Britain will, in no circumstances, relinquish her responsibility to India. That is a cardinal principle, not merely of the present Government, but I feel confident that it will be the cardinal principle with any Government that could command the confidence of the people of this country."

"We owe this not only to the people of this country, though they have made great sacrifices for India, but we owe it to the people of India as a whole. We had no right to go there unless we meant to carry out our trust right through. There is a great variety of races and creeds in India, probably a greater variety than in the whole of Europe. There are innumerable divisive forces there, and if Great Britain withdraw her strong hand, nothing would ensue, except divisions, strife, conflict and anarchy. India would become a prey either to strong adventurers or to strong invaders."

"A good deal will depend upon the kind of representatives chosen at the next election—whether they will be men of moderate temper, such as those who constitute the present legislature, men who are honestly and earnestly doing their best to make this new constitutional experiment a success, or whether they will be those men who are simply using all the powers of the machine in order to attain some purpose which is detrimental to British rule, and subversive of the whole system upon which India has been governed up to now. That is why I say that the most serious and most trying time—the time which will constitute the real test of the success of this effort—is yet to come. I think it is right that we should say that, if there is a change of that kind in the character of the legislature and in the purpose of those who are chosen in the design of responsible and chosen leaders of Indian people, that would constitute a serious situation and we should have to take it into account."

Japanese Peers enjoy privileges of social, legal, political and economic nature and constitute the upper class, or "cream of society." Though they have special obligations commensurate with the special position they are given, there are some who not only neglect their duties, but behave in a disgraceful manner. These, though by no means in the majority, are detrimental to the work of the upper house, and a menace to the existence of the nobility.

The negotiations, delicate and difficult and dangerous as they were, have been conducted under circumstances which, fortunately, were without precedent in this country. Whilst we have been engaged in this most difficult task we have been assailed with misrepresentation, abuse, and innuendo such as no Government conducting international affairs has heretofore ever been subjected to, and the country will resent it when it hears that at the time we could not answer the charge.

Sir, what were our objects in the action we took? They were freedom. The first was to secure the freedom of the straits for the commerce of all nations; the second was to prevent war spreading into Europe, with all the inconceivable possibilities of a conflagration, and the third was to prevent a repetition in Constantinople and Greece of the scenes of intolerable horror which have been enacted in Asia Minor during the last six or seven years.

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What business is it of Britain's? If the Turk insists, let him alone; let him cross to Constantinople, with a free road and a fair way for the shambles. That was not the old Liberal policy I was certainly brought up in.

I am told, I think by Liberal papers, that I must not invoke the name of Gladstone. I can understand the reluctance to call that great spirit from the vasty deep to witness the spectacle of Liberal leaders and Liberal newspapers attacking a Government because it is doing its best to prevent the Turks from crossing into Europe and committing atrocities upon the Christian population.

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### IS WAR SPIRIT DEAD IN GERMANY

All Old Time Military Grandeur Is Shown at Potsdam Celebrations.

The dedication of a monument in Potsdam, home of the German Sans Souci, the magnificent palace built in the French style where the ex-monarch and his family often used to sojourn, was made the occasion of a remarkable demonstration in mid-June. The ex-Kaiser's own Hussars, in their bright red and gold uniforms, their dolmans and standards, paraded with a squadron of active Hussars in field gray uniforms carrying lances, only the bright red collar marking them as elite troops. Slowly they paraded through the old streets of Potsdam, the cavalry band headed by a negro drum-major on horseback, waving two drumsticks over a pair of kettledrums. Most conspicuous were the old Hussar and Uhlan officers, among them Prince Eitel Friedrich and other Prussian noblemen, still in full uniform. The monarchist uniforms were worn in defiance of the new republican law. Among the marchers were the best frames of a few old soldiers who fought in the Franco-Prussian war. As these standard-bearers passed by through the streets, the people leaned out of the windows, enthusiastically applauding; the eyes of many were dimmed by tears as they greeted the old German colors, which brought back to their hearts for a moment's space the glamour of the old empire. The paraders were addressed by a Lutheran army chaplain, who urged the young soldiers to keep alive the military spirit in preparation for future victories. The event typified the phase of the German situation that is causing France to keep a large army.

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She—"Oh, Henry, don't say that; I hope it will last for ever."—London Opinion.

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### IS WAR SPIRIT DEAD IN GERMANY

All Old Time Military Grandeur Is Shown at Potsdam Celebrations.

The dedication of a monument in Potsdam, home of the German Sans Souci, the magnificent palace built in the French style where the ex-monarch and his family often used to sojourn, was made the occasion of a remarkable demonstration in mid-June. The ex-Kaiser's own Hussars, in their bright red and gold uniforms, their dolmans and standards, paraded with a squadron of active Hussars in field gray uniforms carrying lances, only the bright red collar marking them as elite troops. Slowly they paraded through the old streets of Potsdam, the cavalry band headed by a negro drum-major on horseback, waving two drumsticks over a pair of kettledrums. Most conspicuous were the old Hussar and Uhlan officers, among them Prince Eitel Friedrich and other Prussian noblemen, still in full uniform. The monarchist uniforms were worn in defiance of the new republican law. Among the marchers were the best frames of a few old soldiers who fought in the Franco-Prussian war. As these standard-bearers passed by through the streets, the people leaned out of the windows, enthusiastically applauding; the eyes of many were dimmed by tears as they greeted the old German colors, which brought back to their hearts for a moment's space the glamour of the old empire. The paraders were addressed by a Lutheran army chaplain, who urged the young soldiers to keep alive the military spirit in preparation for future victories. The event typified the phase of the German situation that is causing France to keep a large army.

He—"I have a presentation that our engagement won't last."  
She—"Oh, Henry, don't say that; I hope it will last for ever."—London Opinion.