

# EVENTS

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## *The Week in Parliament.*

**P**ERHAPS the most important proceeding in Parliament this week was the bringing down of supplementary estimates for the financial year which began on the first instant. These estimates provided for a total sum of \$13,414,000 of which a little over \$5,000,000 was chargeable to capital account. With the main estimates the total estimated expenditure is \$86,946,000. There must be further supplementary estimates as no provision has yet been made for the Northwest Territories nor, we think, for the salaries of the lieutenant governors of the new provinces.

The Autonomy Bill has at last been passed through the House of Commons and will now be considered by the Senate. On the second reading of the Saskatchewan Bill, Mr. K. L. Borden moved an amendment to the effect that the new provinces should have complete control of its own affairs including the right to make laws in regard to education. This is the same amendment which the House rejected in the Alberta Bill by a majority of over 80. The House divided on Tuesday and it was rejected by 37 to 90. a government majority of 53.

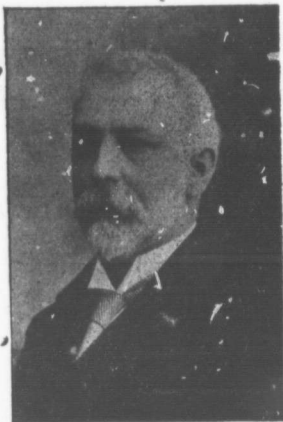
Clause 12 of the bill provides that the Legislature of the province shall consist of twenty-five members, elected by constituencies which the bill names as follows: Souris, Cannington, Moosomin, Whitewood, Grenfel, Wolseley, Saltcoats, Yorkton, South Qu'Appelle, South Regina, Regina City, Lumsden, Moosejaw, Maple Creek, Greenwood, Humboldt, Kinistino, Prince Albert, Prince Albert City, Batoche, Saskatchewan, Rosthern, Reberly, and Battleford.

It is contended by some members of the Opposition that the arrangement of the constituencies works an injustice to the southern part of the provinces but no charges were made and the bill was reported from the committee without amendment. The discussion of both bills ended at one o'clock on Thursday morning after a number of amendments had been voted on. Mr. Walter Scott made a speech against the clause continuing the C. P. R. land exemption from taxation. He criticized the Opposition for devoting so much attention to the education clause when to his mind it was not so important. The exemption clause was the only concrete

clause in the bill. Mr. Scott moved a new subsection declaring that nothing in the bill should prejudice the rights of Parliament to do away with the exemption. Mr. Scott considered that this was only fair to the new provinces which were not responsible for the contract made in 1881 with the company. The Prime Minister, while regretting the existence of the exemption declined to accept the amendment, and Mr. R. L. Borden declared that the amendment was meaningless. The amendment was lost on division. Mr. Bergeron again moved his amendment in favor of straight separate schools which was defeated by 138 to 7. Mr. Monk's motion for the official use of the French language in the new legislatures was described by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as an amendment which would be an invasion of provincial autonomy. The amendment was defeated by 140 to 7. Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne announced that they could not vote for the bills because they did not guarantee sufficiently the rights of the minority, and as they could not vote with the Opposition they walked out of the House and declined to vote at all.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Finance Minister, brought down the budget on Thursday. It

was too late for a summary this week but in our next issue we hope to present its salient features.



Hon. W. S. Fielding, Finance Minister.



## Has England Failed in Egypt?

**A** DETAILED analysis of the balance sheet of the English occupation of Egypt is contributed to *La Revue* by Jehan d'Ivray. This French writer admits that the British occupation has been in the interest of the Egyptians themselves, although of course, he contends that France has been ill used in the entire affair. He condemns the English, however, for introducing alcoholic liquors into Egypt, and criticizes the occupation in other minor points. In general he says, that in the matter of material wealth and the immediate satisfaction of physical wants Egypt has gained much from the English occupation; but, while her system of colonization is good from the material viewpoint, England, "I believe, has failed deplorably from the humanitarian standpoint. The English have created new wants in Egypt, and, it is true, have provided the means in many cases to satisfy these wants." To aid a people in paying their debts is good, "but to teach them and help them not to contract other debts would be much better." The best work which the British have accomplished in Egypt is to be found in the military reforms, in finance, and in the irrigation works. Far otherwise, however, are the British efforts at judicial reform. The writer protests against the introduction of Englishmen into judicial tribunals to the exclusion of the natives. The British justices, he says, not only have no knowledge of the Arabic language, but many of them know very little about law. In the schools, the French language has been suppressed and replaced by English, and the native justices are required to study English as it is easier for them to learn something of that lan-

guage than it is for the British to acquire a knowledge of theirs. The result is, the new native justices has given up the practice of studying in France, and are satisfied with an inferior training in their own country. Thus, the judicial condition of the country has returned to the deplorable ignorance complained of twenty years ago.

While Britain has been happy in the reforms she has brought about in the domain of agriculture and finance, her influence in the domain of education has been disastrous. Nearly all the French professors of Cairo and Alexandria have been replaced by Englishmen, and even in the provinces, native teachers who have passed some time in England, or have acquired a knowledge of English, are chosen. The curriculum of studies has been lowered, and the pupils are adepts at football and tennis. The school of medicine has recently had to close its doors owing to lack of pupils, with the result that in 1904 only twenty native doctors, against eighty foreigners, applied for permission to practice their art in Egypt. In every domain the British have the best posts, and the doors are closed to the natives. "The Egyptian is kept in a veritable state of servitude. He is taught nothing which could awaken in him ideas of justice and humanity. Alcoholism has spread like a train of fire. The British have introduced their bars. Whiskey is sovereign on the banks of the Nile, as in India brandy takes the place of bread." As with Malta and India, and all the conquests of Aibion, Egypt is regarded as a source of revenue, and little concern is shown for the condition of the worker or producer.

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*Published Weekly*

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

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No. 2.

“THEY sailed for the land of pygmies and found a race of men.” This is the only explanation. With weak, badly equipped ships, inferior explosives cavalry lieutenants on the decks instead of naval officers, no system of communication and no information service worthy of the name, the Russian armada went into battle with the Czar’s commission signaled from Rozhstvenski’s flagship: “We must have not only a triumphant entry into Vladivostok, but must sink part of the Japanese fleet on the way.” They believed they could destroy Admiral Togo. The Russian gunners maintained a much higher rate of fire than the Japanese, but the projectiles nearly always flew high or buried themselves in the sea, showing lack of experience in rough water firing. The Japanese fleet suffered very slightly. Three of Togo’s torpedo boats were sunk and about eight hundred lives lost, according to Admiral Togo’s report. The battleship Asahi was the most frequently hit, but the Mikasa, Togo’s flagship, lost the most—63 in killed and wounded. Additional losses to the Japanese navy, now made known for the first time, since there is no further reason for secrecy, are: the battleship Yashima, sunk by a mine before Port Arthur, May 15, 1904; the protected cruiser Takasago, sunk December, 1904; the torpedo boat destroyers Akatsuki and Isayatori, sunk in May and September, 1904 respectively; and the gunboats Oshima and Atago, sunk in May and November, 1904, before Port Arthur. By this battle the Island Empire attains the rank of sixth naval power and Russia becomes seventh. Despite her losses in battle Japan, by capture from Russia, has increased her war tonnage from 220,000 to 250,000. It is reported that several of the Russian Port Arthur fleet have

been raised by the Japanese and refitted for service. Besides, there are the Russian ships interned in Chinese ports and at Manila. These Japan no doubt claims at the end of the war.

MR. JAMES DALRYMPLE, manager of the municipally owned street railway lines of Glasgow, who visited Chicago last month at the invitation of Mayor Dunne, pointed out important differences between traffic conditions in the two cities. In Glasgow the population is congested within short distances of the city’s centre, thus making feasible the system of graded fares. In Chicago, on the other hand, long rides, with transfer privileges, are demanded. While it appears that Glasgow gives short rides for one and two cents and carries so many passengers at these low rates that the business is conducted at a profit, it is not very clear that such a system could be made to pay in Chicago. Another suggestion from Glasgow’s experience that had an element of novelty even to the advocates of municipal operation related to the powers of the manager, which are quite as autocratic as is the case in private ownership. The manager is made responsible for the successful running of the road and is given unlimited authority in the selection and discharging of employees. Political interference is unknown in Glasgow, but on the other hand, tenure of employment is never assured. How can the ordinary civil service regulations of a city like Chicago be adapted to a street railway service? is one of the questions that is now confronting Mayor Dunne and the party in Chicago which favors the immediate acquisition of the Adams Street system.

MR. DOUGLAS SLADEN, in his recently published “Queer Things About Japan,” says:—

A Japanese house is the simplest thing in the world. It consists of a post at each corner and a roof. One may say it is on one floor. And in the daytime it is one room if it is a small house. The number of rooms in it depends on the number of

bedrooms the owner requires. They are divided at night by paper shutters fixed in grooves like the divisions of an old fashioned work box. There are no doors or passages. Your bedroom acts as a passage and when you want a door you slide back the nearest panel. Two sets of shutters go round the outside. These outside shutters cannot be slid in the same promiscuous fashion as the other. Each is held in its place by the next, and the last one is secured by a bolt of wood. There are plenty of Japanese nouses which, when secured for the night would hardly stand a drunken man leaning against them. An Englishman's house may be his castle—a Japanese's house is his bedroom.

**A** STORY which shows the methods of Russian officials is told by a traveler recently returned from the Far East. In an important town in Siberia there is a solitary member of the Anglo Saxon race who has established a successful business

despite the restrictions imposed on him. Periodically however he is reminded that he is there only on sufferance by the receipt of a letter from the Governor which reads something like this—

"Dear Sir—It is proposed to raise a monument to the beloved memory of the late Emperor, and, knowing how deeply interested you are in that which affects the people amongst whom you live, I have ventured to put down your name for a thousand roubles. Please remit the money as early as possible."

At one time the monument is to an Emperor, another time to a national poet or a historian, or a general. Needless to say, the proposals never gets beyond the committee stage—the governor constituting the committee. The demands are simply a polite form of blackmail, of which the merchant is aware, but they must be met, otherwise he would not be permitted to remain in the place,

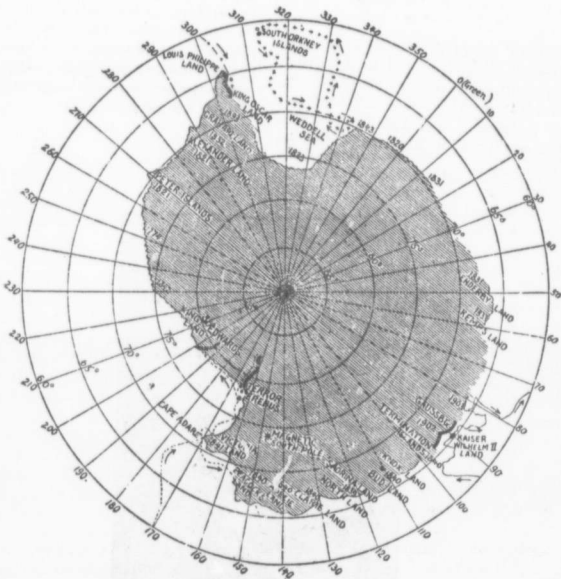


**MR. L. A. WILSON**  
A prominent Montreal business man.

## Recent Explorations of the South Pole.

**T**HE three South Pole expeditions from England, 'Germany' and Sweden are the subject of an article in the German

the writer says, cannot yet be elaborated, but they have so far considerably increased our knowledge of those parts of the earth.



Map of the Antarctic regions

monthly Umschau, Frankfort-on-Maine, by Dr. F. Lampe. The results from the international work in the arctic regions,

ed our knowledge of those parts of the earth. There was a difference between the Eng-

lish and German expeditions, which we find set forth in the names of the ships. The German ship, the *Gauss*, carried the name of a celebrated man of science in the antarctic regions, while the English ship, *Discovery*, was intended for new explorations. The best known part of Victoria Land was chosen for this latter purpose—that is, the place where Captain Ross, and sixty years later the Norwegian, Borchgrewink, had already penetrated further south than any former explorer. The learned savants on the *Gauss*, on the contrary, selected the territory of the South Pole, where there was an unexplored place on the map extending for about forty degrees of longitude. There they expected to find a stream that would convey them near to the Pole and bring them to the Weddell Sea, but on the other side. Instead, however, they discovered a hitherto unknown land, and undertook there close examinations the value of which may be seen in the future.

The crew of the *Discovery* were at first greatly favored by ice and weather, and they soon espied an unknown land naming it after King Edward of England. Later, they were entirely surrounded by ice and forced to remain there over winter. Great stress was laid upon sleighing expeditions, which brought the English explorers nearer the Pole than any former explorers. The winter camp of the *Discovery* was laid near Mount Erebus, where Borchgrewink had passed the winter, and from there Captain Scott and Lieutenant Shackleton undertook in November, 1903 and 1904, their admirable journeys towards the south. The provender for the dogs proved so unsatisfactory that the animals became sick. One of the leaders, Shackleton, also took sick. The results attained by the two men are so much more deserving of credit. The lieutenants Armitage and Skelton proceeded on a second sleigh tour, penetrating westwardly into Victoria Land, and ascended the ice fields there up to an altitude of six thousand feet. In the meantime a relief ship, the *Morning*, under Captain Colbeck had started out in search of the *Discovery*. It succeeded in approaching the latter vessel at a distance of

eight kilometers, in rescuing the sick among the crew, and in supplying the winter camp with men, coal and provisions. The *Discovery* was held fast by ice, and had to remain over winter once more. We see here again a contrast with the German expedition, which after wintering was conducted out into the open sea by the drift ice, and in spite of any efforts to find another haven for winter camp failed to do so. Notwithstanding the fact that the whole crew of the *Gauss* was in perfect health and provisions plentiful, the whole expedition was forced to return home by order of the Berlin government. Samples of the provisions were sent to the St. Louis exposition, in order to prove the excellence of these German products.

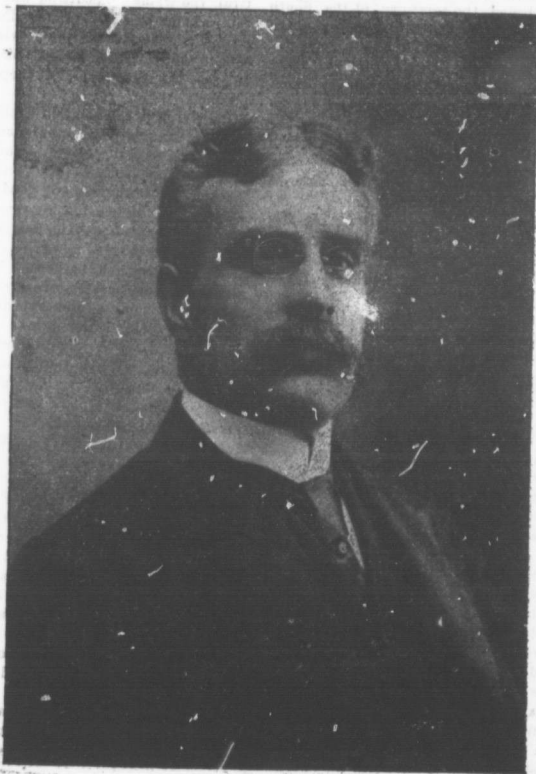
Returning to the English expedition, we find Captain Scott and Lieutenant Skelton, during the second winter, on another two months sleigh journey into Victoria Land. The journey brought many good results in geographical knowledge, particularly magnetic phenomena. The magnetic South Pole was found to be more to the southwest than Ross had believed. There were also some geological discoveries of petrified vegetables. The Swedish expedition found such fossils, too, which proves that there formerly existed a much milder climate in those regions. It also indicates an ancient connection with the Australian continent.

On January, 1904, two relief ships arrived. It was presumed that the *Morning* alone would not be able to rescue the crew and the cargo of the *Discovery*, whose liberation from the ice was hardly expected. In the month of February the vessels nevertheless got out of the ice, and they succeeded also in coaling. A violent storm then separated the three ships, *Discovery*, *Morning*, and *Terranova*, so they did not meet again until their arrival at New Zealand. The Antarctic, the vessel fitted out by the Swedish government, had to be abandoned by the crew which later was rescued by an Argentine gunboat. The results of this expedition prove also of great value, and the scientific material is abundant.

A glance at the sketch of the land around

the South Pole shows that the Antarctic regions have been explored since 1774. As to recent discoveries, the German expedition has proved that the island of Termination, seen in 1840, and later sought by the Challenger expedition, never existed, but that the coast about ten degrees southward extends from east to west. The weather conditions indicated that behind this coast there is a great continent extending to-

ward the south. Geographical results from the Swedish expedition also make plain that what have heretofore been regarded as separated territories, such as Louis Philippe Island and Graham Land, constitute a single peninsula from a continent probably extending from the south. We can therefore say that antarctic territories are more compact than heretofore believed.



MR. R. L. BORDEN  
The Opposition leader.



## The First Russian Parliament.

**T**HE congress of Russian zemstvos, held in Moscow early in May, is characterized by Dr. E. J. Dillon, in the Contemporary Review, as the first Russian parliament. He says:

"On Friday morning, May 5, the most important, imposing, and influential of the revolutionary convocations, the Zemsky Congress was opened in Moscow by Count Heyden, the president of the Imperial Economic Society. It was neither more nor less than a Russian parliament, elected and authorized by a large section of the people, to discuss measures and enact fundamental laws to which nothing but the imperial sanction is lacking. But they are sure to be obeyed with as much alacrity and perhaps more so than the average statute framed by the Council of the Empire.

This first of Russian parliaments was presided over by Count Heyden, of whom Dr. Dillon says:

An elderly, benevolent looking old gentleman, who is the very embodiment of an iron hand in a velvet glove, Count Heyden was an ideal chairman. It may be doubted whether in any parliamentary land, not excepting England, a firmer, readier, more affable, or impartial president could be found. Had it not been for the craft with which this Speaker, who looked like a Nonconformist minister, economized the time of the congress, it probably still would be sitting.

The readiest debater at the congress was Mr. Kokoshkin, a new man, young, hard working, and zealous for the people's cause. Secretary of the Moscow Provincial Board, he had been a member of the committee which drew up the programme

and organized the assembly; and it fell to him, to defend, explain, or modify the various measures discussed. "This he did with admirable terseness, force, and remarkable knowledge of details, speaking on one occasion for three hours on end.

He advocated as the best form of representative government two chambers of which the lower would be composed of deputies returned on the basis of universal suffrage, while the upper would consist of delegates sent by the zemstvos—as soon as they are reformed on democratic lines—in the rural districts, by the municipalities in the towns and by national bodies, like the future Polish and the present Finnish diets in the autonomous provinces.

The most inspiring speaker in the congress was Nikolai Niklayevich Lvov, a nobleman, young, very earnest, modest and altruistic. His eloquence was not based on rhetoric—its source was warm, sympathy for his people, its aim, truth and justice; and his appeal to the workers who thought and felt as he did produced an immediate and powerful effect. Enthusiasm was then revealed for the first time in the assembly, and men felt impatient that they could not proceed from words to deeds. N. N. Lvov, the member for Staratov, is favorably known in Russia, and his merited reputation for high souled patriotism imparted weight to his words. Dr. Dillon speaks in very great terms of Petrunkevich, the popular economist. He says:

But if one could conceive a social worker in whom were blended in one harmonious personality the most sympathetic mental and physical qualities of St. Bernard and

Mr. Gladstone the result would offer a tolerable resemblance to the impression one has of L. I. Petrunkevich after a seven hours' sitting or a ten years' acquaintance. If I were asked to put into the fewest words the essential tendency of Petrunkevich's political teachings and striv-

ings, I should define it as the quickening of politics with morality.

One and all, says Dr. Dillon, these are public men of whom Russia and indeed any other country might be proud. Yet they are misdemocrats, if not criminals, in the eyes of the autocracy.



HON. WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN

The member of the Laurier Administration without portfolio.

## Washington for the Peace Conference.

**T**HE selection of Washington for the seat of the peace conference by the voluntary and cordial agreement of the two powers is looked upon not only as a recognition that the United States has been absolutely neutral during the war, but also as a mark of distinction showing the friendly and high regard now everywhere entertained for this nation. Some papers that might not have regarded the selection of Geneva or the Hague as a recognition of Switzerland or Holland as a world power regard the selection of Washington as such a recognition of America. Thus the New York Tribune remarks:

"It is an auspicious incident in the history of this nation and of the world. It is unique, for never before has the American capital been sought as the scene of such a meeting. It gives a new and most graphic emphasis to the characterization of America as a world power. We have been a world power for four generations, but the realization of the fact is made more vivid, both here and elsewhere, by such an incident as this."

Washington was chosen, as the despatches show, on June 15, apparently without any friction and at the very time when a lively discussion was going on in the European and American press as to which was the most proper city, and while much fear was being expressed that a hitch in this preliminary matter might seriously interfere with the final peace negotiations. Most of the American newspapers are inclined to the belief that from now on the course towards peace must be smooth sail-

ing." The New York Herald states it as a fact that "Russia has gained a sufficient idea of the terms Japan requires to end the war to know that they are moderate and that the plenipotentiaries enters upon their task with promise of success." Some presuming journals even claim to know the exact conditions which are embodied in the treaty that is now in the making. For diplomatic gossip as published in press reports from Washington it seems that the prevailing idea as to Japan's terms is this:

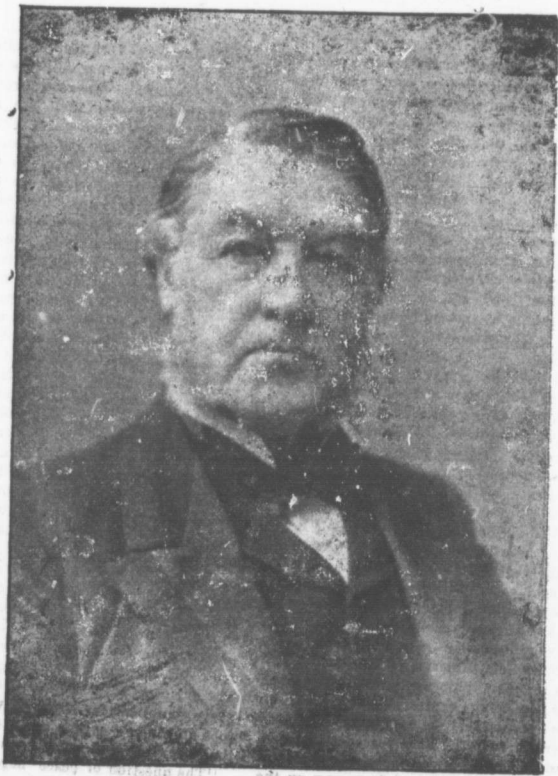
An indemnity not to aggregate more than the cost of the war, and possibly not more than \$500,000,000, to be discharged on easy terms. Japan's control of Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula; Japanese or international control of the Manchurian Railway. Restoration of Manchuria to China and renewal of the adherence of Russia and Japan to the principle of the open door. It is considered "improbable at this juncture that Japan may impose any restrictions as to Vladivostok, or as to the movement of Russian naval forces in the Far East or that she may demand the Island of Sakalin. But while the American press, as has been said, seem to be hopeful of the best divergent opinions regarding the outcome of the Peace Conference are expressed in Europe and by some papers in the United States which draw their information from foreign sources. The prospects of peace have given rise to grave complications which have "set Europe on edge," says a cable despatch to the New York Sun, which continues:

"The question of peace negotiations, is complicated with certain features of

what is easiest described as the European situation which almost overshadows it in general importance. Peace may come, but it must be negotiated, with considerable unwillingness on the part of both powers who are influenced in accepting President Roosevelt's invitation at the present moment by considerations quite extraneous to the Far Eastern situation."

The Sun correspondent describes the

Franco-German crisis over Morocco as being so acute and threatening that the French premier felt bound to ask the Czar to reinforce his garrison along the German frontier under the terms of the alliance and the correspondent adds that the peril of this European imbroglio was the real cause of the Czar's inclination toward peace.



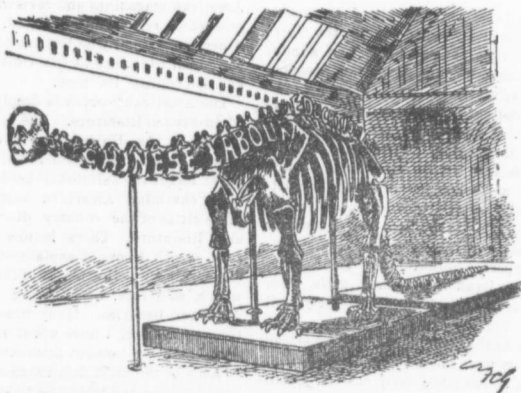
HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART.  
Who completed his 82nd year July 2.

## Mr. Balfour as *Fabius Maximus*

**A**N article which is characterized by Mr. Stead, in the London Review of Reviews, as "one of the most ingenious of the year" is the essay entitled "A Political Fabius Maximus," which Mr. Wilfrid Ward has contributed to the June Nineteenth Century. Says Mr. Stead: "An able and more gallant attempt to

by the Spectator, October 23, 1903, after the Sheffield speech, that "Whatever else may happen, Mr. Balfour's day as a great British statesman is over," Mr. Ward says:

The events which the Spectator regarded as the occasion of the downfall of a great statesman have proved to be his opportun-



Elongated and Fossilized: The *Sticktolocus Balfourii*.

It is a matter of question whether the collar bone which is represented between the two shoulders really belong to this creature or whether it is a portion of some other organism.—From the Westminster Gazette, London.

glorify an English ruler for the very things which have discredited him most has not been published since Mr. Froude found the crowning proof of the disinterested patriotism of Henry VIII. in the invincible patience with which he persisted in his matrimonial experiences."

Taking as his text the declaration made

ity. His policy will live for posterity as a classical instance of a statesman who kept his head when hardly anyone else succeeded in doing so, who believed in himself in spite of the ridicule and invective of assailants from both sides, and who gradually restored confidence and won back the faith of his party.

# Some French Books that Women may Read.

BY STEPHANE JOUSSELIN

:

(Member of the Paris Municipal Council and of the General Council of the Seine.)

**B**Y far the most agreeable of the recollections of my recent tour in the United States is the fine education and admirable intelligence of the American woman. I was particularly pleased with her knowledge of and her interest in the literature of France. I know of no other part of the world, with the possible exception of Russia, where the women speak the French language, and where the study of our literature is so closely pursued as it is in America. I must say here that I consider the education of the American woman infinitely superior to that given in France. This is noticeable in young girls, who, more often than not, are extremely well read.

Owing to the fact that the American man spends most of his time in business, traveling to his office early in the morning and not returning until late at night, and having in addition the attraction of his clubs, the American woman is left a great deal to her own devices. She has a large amount of time to dispose of as she likes. This time she occupies largely in reading and in keeping au courant with the events of the day. This fact is largely the cause of the prodigious success of

American magazines and reviews, a success which is certainly deserved. It is the American woman who buys and reads the periodical literature in the United States, and determines its tone.

The American woman is deeply interested in French literature. The number of women in the United States who speak French fluently is considerable, and I can never forget the delightful hours spent in many charming American homes in the large cities of the country discussing art and literature. There is one fact, however, which I cannot explain—that is, the extraordinary collection of French books, which, as a rule, I find lying around in American libraries. Many times in positive amazement, I have asked my amiable hostess how she came to possess those copies of some of the most disgusting novels published during the year, the titles of which I do not care to mention for fear of advertising them further. The reply was always to the effect that the volume had been purchased at a bookstore as one of the latest Parisian novelties, the lady adding that her nature had revolted at its broad unhealthy tone.

## A Sad Mistake.

(With asides)

BY TOM MASSON.

**S**HE—You came on the morning train didn't you? (As if I hadn't seen him through a spyglass from my window!)

He—Yes. (She's a dream!) Let's walk down the beach beyond the bathers?

She—If you like. (He's evidently not going to lose any time.) You came down over Sunday, I presume?

(He—I suppose I must make a start.) Yes, and I may probably stay longer, that is, if I like it. (Here goes.) If there are inducements enough I might stay longer.

She—(Nothing slow about him. I wcn't have to lead him on. He's conceited enough. My game is to be real coy and simple.) There are good fishing and sailing here. You swim, of course?

He—(Now is she so cruel as that? I don't believe it.) Oh yes I swim. Do you?

She—No; I bathe.

He—Now I must be kind). Oh you must let me teach you how to swim. Its my forte

She—(I must ask him a leading question.) Oh, so you've taught others have you?

He—(Just as I suspected she's no fool! Oh yes—my sisters.

She—And your cousins and your aunts.

He—(I must get on). Yes—and girls—handsome girls, splendid girls. Why, I've taught girls almost as beautiful as you.

She—(He knows a good thing when he

sees it!) Indeed! Do you know, if you weren't from the great city, I should begin to suspect that you were a flirt.

He—I a flirt! Never! I've had no time, you know. (Here's a place where I must tell her of my large interests). I'm too busy to flirt. It's very seldom I can get away from my growing business long enough to have that sort of thing. I'd have to learn.

She—Why don't you get someone to teach you? (Now what'll he say?)

He—I don't want to know. I don't believe in flirting.

She—(What's he driving at?) You'd rather fish, I suppose, or sail?

He—No. (I wonder if this annoys her any?) I'd rather make love—real, genuine love. Here's a good place. Shall we be seated?

Sh —If you like.

He—This is a grand old rock, isn't it? Can anyone see us?

She—(I must show him he is too forward.) I should like to know, sir, what difference it makes whether anyone can see us or not?, No no one can see us.

He—(I must ignore her remark). We are alone at last—Did you understand what I just said—about flirting?

She—You said, I believe, that you didn't care for it. Neither do I.

He—(Now is my time). I hope, then, that you agree with me that real, genu-

fine love is the only thing in the world. From the moment I saw you I loved you. (Good! She lets me take her hand). I believe, as truly as a man can that there is such a thing as love at first sight. When the hotel clerk introduced us I felt that there was only one girl in the world for me. (I am beginning to believe what I am saying!) There is something about you sweetheart, which I cannot quite define, but which leads me on and on. Life without you would henceforth be a blank. (Here's where I try to kiss her.)

She—Oh! (This is more than I bargained for.) You are too much in earnest.

He—I cannot be too much in earnest with you. I love you! (Here's where I kiss her again.)

She—(Isn't he splendid.) You mustn't.

He—(She's certainly the right sort). Will you be my wife?

She—(The monster.) Your wife?

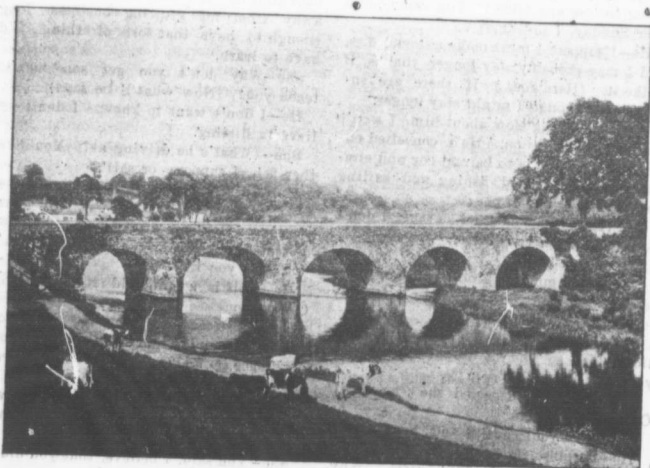
He—Yes—I mean it.

She—Your wife! Aren't you married already?

He—(Now isn't that great!) I married! I should say not. Never.

She—(covering her face with her hands)

—How dreadful! They told me you were.



View on River Liffy