

French Enthusiasm for Channel Tunnel

M. Yves Guyot on the Plan of Operations—Scheme Has Many Commercial Advantages For Both Nations

In France there is nothing but wholehearted enthusiasm for the Channel Tunnel. Italy is a warm partisan of the scheme. Everything now rests with England.

M. Yves Guyot, who is probably the best known among living French economists, used these words yesterday in a valuable contribution to the discussion on the tunnel.

"As far as we are concerned," he said to a Daily Chronicle representative in London, "the whole scheme is cut and dried. Once the project achieved, consent building operations could begin at once—once, that is to say, the war is off our hands.

"In France a Channel Tunnel Company was formed as long ago as 1865. It is still in existence and active, and quite regularly constituted. The scheme finally evolved by the patient efforts of that able engineer, M. Sartioux, of the Compagnie du Nord, is briefly as follows:

"The tunnel will be roughly 31 miles long, for 20 of which it will run under the sea. The depth of the Channel is only about 165 feet, and it is proposed to carry the tunnel the same distance below the sea floor, thus affording it the great protection of an impermeable wall of 150 feet on its sea side.

Three Tunnels in All

The old idea of a single-vaulted tunnel has now been abandoned, and instead our engineers favour the building of a parallel pair of cylindrical tunnels about 16 yards apart, joined by frequent traverses.

"At about the same distance from the large tunnels a third and a much smaller tunnel is planned, to be joined by frequent galleries to the main tunnels, and to serve partly as a sewer, partly as a transport tunnel, for laborers and building materials. The time of completion of the tunnel, is a question for the engineers; but it is generally computed that, with 1,200 workmen advancing at the rate of 22 yards a day, it would be finished in five years.

"The political and economic importance of the tunnel would be immense. Before the war the number of passengers between Great Britain and France was little more than one-sixth of the number travelling between France and Belgium, North Germany and Russia. It is obvious that with the necessity for the uncomfortable sea voyage abolished, with a quick and non-stop train service in its place, travelling between England and the Continent would be trebled.

Good for Commerce

"Then there is the question of commerce. Trade between Great Britain and France now makes but slow progress. From the comparative figures I have compiled from the records of the last 30 years, and confirmed from the Customs statistics, I have shown that in the years 1904-1911 trade between France and England grew from £80,000,000 to £117,000,000—an increase of 30 per cent. But during the same period the trade between France and Germany progressed from £47,000,000 to £81,000,000—an increase of 60 per cent., exactly double. Much of this difference is due to the greatly superior transport facilities between France and Germany.

"It is evident that with the building of the tunnel new and more cordial individual relations would be established between the two peoples. The political entente would be strengthened; economic entente would develop. The tunnel would prove to be a most valuable weapon in the trade war that will follow the war.

Strategic Possibilities

"As to the strategic possibilities of the scheme, they can be easily shown to be all in our favour. In an emergency, the tunnel, without it being necessary to destroy it, could be intercepted and cut off at each end. All communications between England and the Continent can be quickly and simply stopped. With an electrified railway, all that would be necessary would be the switching off of the current from the English end. The walls of the tunnel and the 165 feet thickness of sea-bed above would render it immune from the attacks of mines or torpedoes.

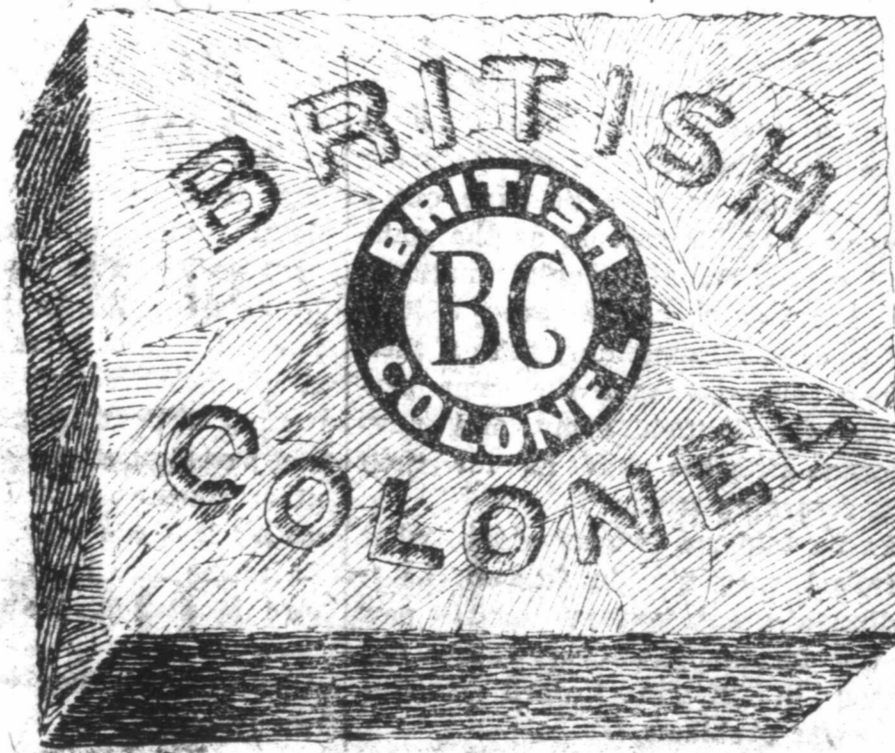
"If the tunnel had been available during the present war no fewer than 60,000 men could have been entrained from England to France in one day, without risk from the enemy's warships or submarines. The British would have been speedily transported to the discomfort of the embarkation and disembarkation and the terrors of the turbulent sea-voyage.

"And, finally, and to the English nation most important of all, no German submarine blockade of England would have been possible with a tunnel connecting England to her Ally France.

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Of Special Interest to Farmers

No sane farmer would deliberately leave a part of his crop to be destroyed by the weather. And yet it would seem that many farmers, indeed the majority of them, through neglect, allow barnyard fertilizers to go to waste that might be used for the purpose of increasing their crop, which if cared

for would add to their profits and the pleasure of their occupation. For nothing is so pleasing to the eye as the sight of fine fields of grass, grain and roots. The Journal issued by the Conservation Commission of Canada, which is composed of some of the most successful men and experts in agricultural matters, comes to the conclusion that Canadian farmers do not appreciate as they should the value of manure to their land. It says the survey of 100 farms in each of four counties in Ontario in 1915 revealed a condition of extreme carelessness with a valuable product of the farm. Manure is one of the chief fertilizing

elements used on Canadian farms. Few farmers were using chemical fertilizers, while the percentage making use of farmyard manure was 100; yet, of the 100 per cent., an average of 76.7 per cent. admit "exercising no care to prevent waste of manure." Also, of the 400 farmers visited, only two exercise good care to prevent manure waste.

Mgr. Choquette, of the Commission of Conservation, in an address before the last annual meeting, referred to the need of our farmers understanding better the nature of the soil which they till. He instanced the farmers of France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, and said: "Several times I have heard Belgian peasants speak of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime, as ably as a professor. Here, said one of them to me, 'is a field which needs nitrate; it would grow nothing without that. Over there I shall put, rather, some phosphate with a little potash.' I took an extreme pleasure in their conversation, and I asked myself if our Canadian farmers, even the best educated among them, would be able to show as much knowledge."

This appreciation of the value of fertilizing elements by European farmers stands out in strong contrast with that of Canadian farmers (and barnyard manure is the most perfect fertilizer that can be found for all soils.)

When only two out of the 400 farmers visited in the older counties of Ontario exercised good care to prevent waste of manure, and 76.7 per cent. admit exercising no care, the situation surely calls for the prompt attention of those interested in promoting better agriculture and the conservation and utilization of farm products.

Some men are like doormats—useful when walked on.

Away With the Hohenzollerns

Joseph Reinach in the Figaro Strikes Dominant Note—The Master Assassin Willed the War and Should be Brought to Justice

Paris, Aug. 5.—Joseph Reinach, in the Figaro, Thursday, launches what some think may well become an Allied watchword:—"Away with the Hohenzollerns." The Allies, he says, will agree that there shall be no treaty with William of Hohenzollern, or with any member of his family, and he continues:—"Unless I am greatly mistaken the question of the Hohenzollerns will become more important every day. It is too vague to speak of destroying German militarism we must abolish German militarism's soul, which is the House of Hohenzollern, with its feudal castles and all its birds of prey."

"I have shown twenty times that the war is the personal work of the German Emperor. Exactly when he began to premeditate it perhaps even he does not know. But it is a fact that he had taken his stand November 6, 1913, when he unbecomingly himself to the Belgian King about 'the necessity of war soon and his certainty of success. It is a fact that this imminent war was the subject of the famous conference of April 1914, when Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Konopstadt. It is a fact that finally, as accomplice of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, he with his own hand abolished all chance of peace, refused the conference proposed by England, and the arbitration of The Hague conference offered by the Czar, and declared war on Russia at the very moment when the Vienna Government had welcomed Petrograd's proposals. And this though every pretext for war had vanished."

"Since the brusque attack through Belgium failed and his bright dream of victory vanished, since German corpses strewed the earth and the German nation is hungry and bears the hatred of the world while the horizon is lowering with menace, the German Emperor is afraid and says: 'I willed it not.' Then, who did will it?"

"His feudal chiefs, his junkers, the Kronprinz and his agrarians willed it, too, but Germany of the Hohenzollerns is no oligarchy or democracy. There is one lord and master, Hohenzollern, the Emperor. It is he who willed, who ordered, who began this war. All other accomplices, and there are many, Austrian and German both, cannot alter the fact that the Kaiser is principally responsible. His is the first place at the dock of infamy, where others after him will sit. He is the master assassin."

"The British Premier Asquith has also said this in a solemn declaration before the House of Commons in connection with the case of Captain Fryatt. He said: 'The British Government will bring to justice the criminals responsible, whoever they may be, and whatever their position.'"

"Surely, in such a case the man who is the author of the system under which the crime is committed is the most guilty of all. Who is that man? Over a year ago, in the verdict on the Lusitania, a jury at Kinsale pronounced guilty of wholesale murder the officers of the submarine, the German Government and the Emperor of Germany. All these generals, those officers, those soldiers, are only his tools and accomplices. They struck the blow, but Nero ordered it. As Mr. Asquith said, it is he who is chiefly responsible. He was the arch-criminal."

"The conduct of the war is one thing. We will employ against the Germans every instrument of destruction they first employed against us. The conditions of peace are another. We will not make our peace a mere truce, between two slaughterers. We will ensure the future of free peoples. But with him who premeditated, willed and ordered all these crimes—one does not negotiate with him, one judges him."

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RUSSIAN-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

A scrap of paper has passed between Russia and Japan, and it has been seen and approved by Great Britain. It is an agreement between the two nations in regard to the Far East. It is tantamount to a formal alliance for the maintenance of peace and the safeguarding of special Russian and Japanese rights and interests in the Far East. Great Britain welcomes it as not only strengthening the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but as consolidating the general relations between all the Allies in a sphere important to each.

The agreement is in French, the language of diplomacy. The following is a translation of it:

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Russia, resolved to unite their efforts for the maintenance of lasting peace in the Far East, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1. Japan will not be a party to any political agreement, or combination directed against Russia.

Russia will not be a party to any political arrangement or combination directed against Japan.

Article 2. Should the territorial rights or the special interests of the Far East of one of the contracting parties be threatened, Japan and Russia will take counsel of each other as to the measures to be taken in view of the support or the help to be given in order to safeguard and defend these rights and interests.

This treaty, so short and couched in such simple language, is the sequel to the Russo-Japanese arrangements concluded in July, 1907, and in July, 1910. By the former arrangement Russia and Japan engaged themselves to respect the territorial integrity of each other, and all the rights enjoyed by the one and the other, in virtue of conventions and contracts concluded with them in China, in so far as those rights were not incompatible with the principle of equality of opportunity. Both empires recognized the territorial integrity of China and engaged themselves to maintain the status quo and the principle of equality of opportunity by all the pacific means in their power.

The arrangement of 1910 was based upon the "desire of Russia and Japan to develop the effects of the 1907 Convention in view of the consideration of peace in the Far East." It stipulated mutual co-operation in the improvement of Russian and Japanese railways in Manchuria, and engaged the contracting parties to respect the status quo in Manchuria as fixed by all the treaties and conventions concluded up to that moment. It further contemplated consultation between and joint action by the contracting parties in case any event should menace the status quo in Manchuria.

That the Russo-Japanese Convention is not designed as a union for selfing and dividing territory is demonstrated by the statement just made in Canada by the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who is now passing through the Dominion on his way home. One of the big achievements of the war was the way in which Japan wrested Kiau Chow from Germany. The Teutons had made the place, as they thought, impregnable, but the gallant Japanese navy and army carried it and removed the last vestige of German power from the Far East. The Japanese statesman was asked if Kiau Chow would be given back to Germany after the war. He replied that it would be given back to China, to whom it belonged. The new treaty is one of the guarantees of the world's peace being prepared for after the world's war has been settled. The arch-disturbers of the peace are not being considered in the arrangements.

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JOHN BURNS AS A GREAT LONDONER

Democrat, Statesman, and Booklover
By James Milne.

When you call a man "Honest John" you pay a tribute to his character, even to its stubborn uprightness, to a willingness, for faith's sake, to make sacrifices. When the Great War came, two prominent men, John Morley and John Burns, stepped out of the "seats of the mighty" which they had occupied, because they hated the war, and thought this war should not have come. It may be that events, since then, have changed their views, but they have gone their quiet ways and people ask, "When will the Honest Johns"—for both of them are so called—"return to the helm?"

At his age, Viscount Morley is scarcely likely to be in office again; but it is different with Mr. John Burns, who, though his beard grows greayer and his hair thinner, remains the strenuous, virile man we have all known him since the days of the London Dock Strike. Certainly at a time of high ordeal for the nation, it is a pity that a personality so forceful, alike in soul and action, should not be in full harness. But there are two lines which, perhaps, sometimes come into the mind of Mr. Burns, bringing with them a certain philosophic comfort:

Strength is not won by miracle or force. It is the off-spring of the modest years.

He knows those lines of old, and he once quoted them to a friend as an eloquent little sermon on the simple worthy life. It was characteristic of his constant curiosity for knowledge and his pursuit of it that he then wanted to know if anybody could tell him who wrote them. Whoever it may have been, they express very well the platform of a man who essentially belongs to the people, and who believes in them without even a doubt. Mr. Burns began as a social democrat and he remains a social democrat, as he will tell you with a glow in his eye, a ring in his voice, and, perhaps, if it be in the middle of a conversation, a wholesome thump of his hand on the table.

A Democrat of London Town. His social democracy has been the people of London, among whom he was born, for whom he has worked, for whom he means to continue to work. His speech in the House of Commons, the other day, after a long silence, was an evidence of this. He has always thought of London as a happy city, a beautiful city, and he has done a little to make it both. Therefore he wants to see a noble bridge over the Thames, where a mean railway structure crosses it, in splendid space and setting at Clarin Cross. He wants to see the south side of the river made a great terminus for the London North Side to become the thing of beauty and joy for ever which has been a vision of many of his dreams.

A Great Londoner is Mr. Burns in two senses, and often when distinguished strangers come to our city they have had the fortune to be taken over some part of it by him, a guide who knows the story of its very stones. Some years ago there arrived in London Town a charming American, the late Mr. Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood was in Flower" and other good stories. He was shown Westminster Hall and the Parliament Buildings by Mr. Burns, with many a note and comment, and he said afterwards that it had been an experience of his life, alike for knowledge gained and for an uplifting personal association. Mr. Major, like so many scholarly Americans, knew his London intimately by the printed word, but John Burns made it live by word of mouth.

Comrades of His Soul One of the best private collections of books on London is to be found in Mr. Burns' library, out towards Brea-

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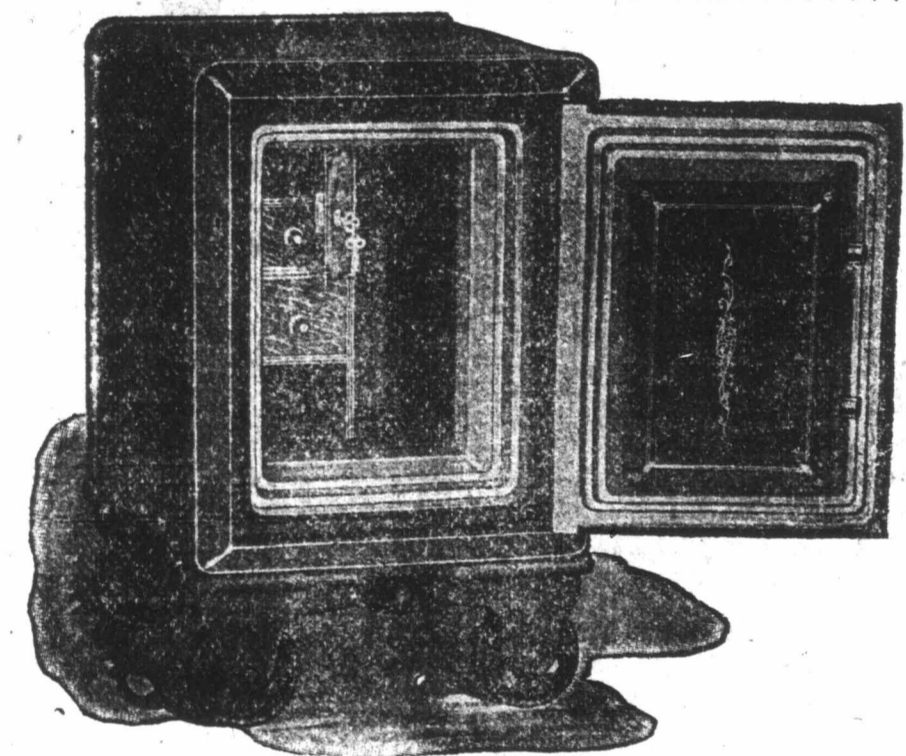
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Charing Cross Road by the accident of things. They belong to some phase of thought which has occupied his mind, or they are a light on a vision which he sees ahead, because Mr. Burns has never ceased to dream dreams. Thomas Carlyle was a dreamer, and Mr. Burns knows "Sartor Resartus" from end to end. George Meredith was a dreamer, and he knew him personally, and held many a high converse with him at Flint Cottage, on the Surrey hills. A man of the people, born, like Mr. Burns, for leadership of the people, is not likely to remain permanently "behind the line." So many we see in his eloquent plea for a new, worthy bridge across

the Thames the coming also of another bridge which shall bring him back to his full round of work "for the people, by the people, through the people," as was said by one of his heroes, Abraham Lincoln.

JOYOUS TIDINGS.
"Charley dear," said the young Mrs. Torbins, "I have good news."
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EDUCATION REFORM URGED IN ENGLAND

More Chemistry and Engineering Wanted After the War

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Education is one of the most vital of the after-war reform crusades which are agitating the public mind. The Oxford and Cambridge traditions of instilling a little old-school learning in the way of Latin and Greek, hand in hand with really expert knowledge of cricket and judgment of the vintage of port, are to be scrapped to make room for chemists and engineers. If the reformers have their way.

This burning topic was discussed by the House of Lords recently. Lord Haldane, ex-War Minister and ex-Lord Chancellor, was responsible for the discussion. Lord Haldane has devoted much of his time for twenty years to the study of education. He is being denounced just now by the German haters for his famous saying "Germany is my spiritual home," and largely because of that remark and all that it was taken to imply, the Scotch jurist and philosopher is a plain member of the Lords instead of one of the Cabinet.

Lord Haldane asserted that secondary schools are the strongest point in the German system, and the most pressing problem in the British system. It was a defect in the German system that a hard and fast line was

drawn between various classes of the nation—the aristocratic class, the middle class, and the democracy. This country was more fortunate in that the children of the working classes, if they had exceptional aptitude, could obtain the secondary education by scholarships.

Some of his figures follow: In England, out of 2,750,000 boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, only 1,100,000 get any education after the age of 13. Of the remaining 1,650,000 the great bulk are educated only for a very short time mostly in elementary schools, up to the age of 14. Only 250,000 go to proper secondary schools, and most of them only for a short time. Thus quantity as well as quality is deficient. There are in England and Wales 5,350,000 who, between the ages of 16 and 25, get no education, only 93,000 have a full-time course at some period generally a very short one, and 390,000 a part-time course at evening schools. In England 18,000 and in Scotland 7,770 enter university institutions each year.

Lacking in Scientific Training.

"I hold my countrymen in some respects higher than the people of any nation I know," said Lord Haldane, "but where we have been lacking was in the scientific direction of our abundant energy, and in order to obtain that scientific direction, training and education are necessary of a kind we have not yet known, which other nations are putting into practice, and which, if we ourselves do not learn and supply, we shall find ourselves inevitably left behind. The real difficulty we have to face is that we have never been ready to take up new ideas. "I am not talking of any particular nation. It is sufficient for me to take two neutral nations—Switzerland and the United States of America. Switzerland puts us to shame in respect of her national system of education, and in the United States there is a keenness and activity about the whole subject which we would do well to take note of."

The application of science, he said, was becoming a necessity, but was discouraged because nearly all the scholarships in the country were allotted to the professions. There was no use telling manufacturers to employ more trained chemists when the

J.J. St. John

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was vastly superior to that of the men. All the young American men from sixteen and seventeen upward seemed to be thinking of nothing but of turning the almighty dollar. Since that time I believe a considerable change has come over American thought. The greatest thinkers in America have become alive to the danger of materializing the minds of the nation, and the result is that Harvard and other universities are year by year turning out an increasing store of invaluable works on classical literature."

Viscount Bryce thought Lord Haldane had drawn too dark a picture of the English system of education, and believed the English universities performed the function of teaching the people to think as well as any in the world, although they were capable of improvement in some ways. The extraordinary efficiency Germany had shown was largely due to the German habit of obedience.

"If we were to sacrifice our independence and individuality of the efficient organization and acquire the habits of submission and obedience which are ground deeply into the German nature we should make a bad exchange," he said. The business community in Great Britain, unlike the business community in America and Germany, did not appreciate sufficiently the important effects the application of science might have upon their businesses."

Fell 10,000 Feet Head Downward

Experience of French Aeronaut in Engagement With Enemy—Death of Companion—Circumstances Surrounding Loss of French Aviator Terline

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Sergt. Charles R., one of the companions of Aviator De Terline, who was killed July 27 while bringing down his third German aeroplane, thus describes the death of the French aviator:

"De Terline and three others of us, Lieut. B., Sergt. D., and myself, took the air with the object of stopping the morning reconnaissance of a German aeroplane. We met it about 14 miles from our lines at a height of 12,000 feet.

"De Terline and Sergt. D. engaged him first, being on about the same level. The German tried to fly in spirals and so escape. I was a little above him and dived so as to get below and to his rear. I opened fire at thirty yards.

"It was then the accident occurred which deceived De Terline. Sergt. D., not having seen me, came up at full speed on my left. I saw him coming, but it was too late to avoid him. He struck me in the rear, carrying away part of the balancing planes of his own machine. We both plunged down giddily. De Terline seeing us falling, thought we had been brought down by the enemy, and wished to avenge us at any price. He swooped upon his adversary at full speed, crashed into him and fell with him to the ground.

"As for me, I managed, how I don't know, to stop the engine and the machine gun, which was still firing. All the incidents of my childhood passed before me in a flash as I dropped from 12,000 feet to 2,000 feet, hanging under the motor and merely held by the strap which attached me to the seat. Then I managed to put over the lever which before had resisted all my efforts, and the machine righted, coming down slowly within our lines."

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Lord Cromer believed that the highest authorities on the humanities and on science were agreed that they should arrive at some fair compromise. "The total moral collapse of Germany," he considered one of the events recorded in history.

"Side by side with a great advance in material prosperity and scientific knowledge," he said, "there has been a vast deterioration of character. I cannot help feeling that one of the causes of that deterioration is that the atmosphere created by humanistic study has lost its hold upon German public opinion. The whole national mind of Germany has apparently become materialized."

He feared the same development in this country if sufficient attention were not paid to humanistic, particularly classical, education.

An Atmosphere of Thought.
"The real value of classical and humanistic education," he added, "is not so much to turn out a few men of deep learning as to create a certain atmosphere of thought and to give the whole upper educated mind of the country a certain direction and tendency."

While admitting that the British educational system might require great revision, he did not consider it a failure.

"I have seen young men from our universities at work in the Nile delta, in the sands of the Soudan, and in Bengal and Burma, and in the remote portions of the Himalayas," he said, "and it is very rare to come across any one of them who is not capax imperi in the best sense of the term. Can Germany produce anything of that sort? Can Germany produce the incomparable imperial agents who are to be found all over the British Empire? I reply, most emphatically she can do nothing of the kind. A distinguished German admitted sorrowfully before the war that, although their universities turned out men of very varied accomplishments, they were quite incapable of producing that invaluable product of this country, an English gentleman."

"Nothing struck me so forcibly when I was in America some years ago as that the education of the women

