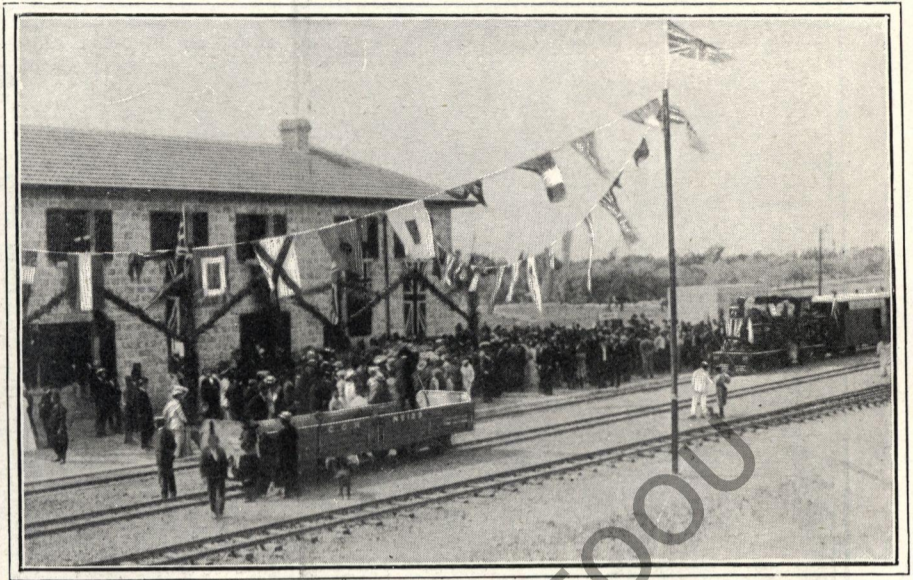


Mr. Balfour on Saturday opened a new dock at Seaham Harbour. Our illustration shows the entrance to the harbour, and also gives an idea of the difficulties under which the work of construction was carried out owing to heavy seas. Our photograph is by W. G. Kyle, Darlington.

OPENED BY MR. BALFOUR; THE NEW DOCK AT SEAHAM HARBOUR



The railway runs from Nicosia to Famagusta, a distance of thirty-six miles. Our photograph shows the ceremony when the High Commissioner, Sir Charles King-Harman, declared the railway open at Famagusta. An extension twenty-five miles beyond Famagusta is now under construction.

THE FIRST RAILWAY TO BE OPENED IN CYPRUS

“PLACE AUX DAMES”

By LADY VIOLET GREVILLE

The Duchess of Somerset's disapproval of fairy tales for school-children has much to be said for it. Where there is only a limited time for education, it is very necessary that youth should know something about its own country, about its great men and their deeds of suffering and doing. It is absolutely wrong that ignorance in such matters should prevail, and it is, alas! only too common even among educated grown-up people. But the life of a true child is imagination; it lives in the realms of fancy, its imaginary personages are more real to it than the things of flesh and blood around, and all the beautiful dreams and thoughts of childhood spring from imagination. It was in the childhood of the world that folklore and nature myths originated, and to deprive children of all imaginative literature is to stint and starve their natures. Already the modern child is growing more matter-of-fact; it boldly asserts its unbelief in fairies and its preference for stories about ordinary happenings. To the School Board child especially, whose surroundings are sordid and mean, the uplifting of its mind into the glowing realms of poetry is a positive benefit, teaching the love of the beautiful, the tender and the true. A little judicious tempering of fancy and fact is the best for a child if we wish to preserve the pure fragrance of childhood and its unconscious hero-worship.

“Deeds that made the Empire” can never clash with Hans Andersen's fairy tales or the Grimm story-book, but only complete the childish ideals.

It seems that women in America have a genius for finance, and that stenography and clerkships in that country lead to fortune. Several of the richest and most successful speculators have been typewriting girls, and in the routine of the office have acquired the experience and the ambition necessary for a successful career. In that wonderful country, where the young are at the head of big businesses, and a boy of nineteen is already an independent man in a responsible position, women are deterred by no conventions, no difficulties, from entering into any profession that appeals to them. It is interesting to learn how these rich women spend the money they have made. According to an article in a contemporary, Mrs. Green, the most wealthy woman in America, who is said to have acquired all her riches in wise investments, resides in a small flat, for which she pays a pound a week, avoids publicity, has a horror of advertisement, dresses simply, and lives even more simply in the company of clerks and artisans. Another millionaire, Mrs. Weightman Walker, spends freely, owns a most expensive flat, keeps French cooks and motor-cars, possesses fine frocks and jewels, and entertains generously, though she shuns notoriety. All these women, though their tastes vary, are agreed in their keen love of business and their genius for finance. Nearly all began with nothing,

owing their good fortune entirely to their cleverness and earnest pursuit of a definite aim. Miss Sophia Beck, when the principals of the large concern in which she was employed failed, took over the re-arrangement herself, and secured the hundred thousand pounds for the creditors. Miss Millie O'Brien, with wise foresight, acquired various mining interests, organised the Victoria Mining Company, and is now its regularly elected President. It is all very wonderful to read about, and to think of the clear heads, the foresight, the dash and daring, the judgment required in young women who thus defy accepted traditions! Englishwomen rarely get such chances; but I am sure, even in this country, there are many who have a special faculty for business and organisation, a faculty which, owing to unfavourable circumstances, remains undeveloped.

Sir Gilbert Parker, in his interesting address on Canada, delivered in the clearest and most melodious of tones, made one's mouth water with his description of the favoured land where there are no poor-houses, no poverty and senile decay, such as we know here, and where young men are at the head of affairs. “He knew,” he said, “no country in the world where the young were listened to with so much respect, or where they accepted the homage with so much complacency. It is this quality of youth, and the strong sense of civic responsibility, so wanting here, in

Count d'Arco Valley  
(German)



M. Chinda (Vice-Minis. for Foreign Affairs) Count Katsura (President of the Council of Ministers) Count Vinci (Italian) Baron Komura (Minister for Foreign Affairs) Phya Narisra (Siamese) Baron M. Harmand (French) Baron M. d'Ambro (Austrian) Baron Sweerts (Dutch) M. de Freitas (Portuguese) M. Lera (Mexican) Ko Yung (Corean) Yang Shoo (Chinese) Sir Claude MacDonald (British) L. de la Barrera (Spanish)

“FOREIGN AFFAIRS” IN TOKIO: THE JAPANESE MINISTER AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER POWERS

CYPRUS