

(Continued from Page 8.)

Incorporated Society of Musicians Prout used to keep the members enraptured with his clever adaptation of humorous words to the themes from Bach's "48 Preludes and Fugues." Two examples may quite easily be tried out by pianists. To the No. 3 in C sharp, "Oh, isn't it a jolly thing to kiss a pretty girl?" and to the third theme of the C sharp minor, Book 1: "Broad beans and bacon, with half a pint of stout, make an uncommonly good dinner for a man who hasn't anything to eat." Prout's admiration for Bach led him at times to somewhat eccentric expressions. The following parody proves that a world authority on harmony and counterpoint need not necessarily be a dry-as-dust curmudgeon:

*Bach moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He writes a clever Fugue in A,
Which takes us all by storm.
Deep in unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill,
He treasures up such dark designs,
They nearly make us ill.
Ye fearful students' courage take,
The fugues ye so much dread
Are full of beauties when ye once
Can get them in your head.
Judge not old Bach by musty rules,
But let him go his pace;
Behin' this triple counterpoint
He hides a smiling face.
Let your acquaintance ripen fast
As over him you pore;
At first he'll have a bitter taste,
But soon you'll long for more.
Some duffers will be sure to err,
And scan his work in vain;
But Prout is Bach's interpreter,
And he will make it plain.*

In conclusion, let us be thankful that Bach was above all a perfectly normal man, with no affectations or pretensions, who did his duty as a plain citizen. Doggedness was the keynote of this undoubted genius. Somebody once inquired of him, late in life, as to the secret of his mastery. "I worked hard," he replied; "if you are as industrious as I was, you will be no less successful."

Causes of War

Lord Beaverbrook Says—

The causes of war, if we are engaged again, will almost certainly be the means we are taking to avoid war.

America is convinced that Europe will fight again.

There are three things which may cause the next war: Balance of power, alliances, and the League of Nations.

War does not now produce the dominating nations—it produces several demoralised nations.

Now, devastation falls on victor and vanquished alike.

As we have learned by experience, there is no use asking a money indemnity of the defeated nation.

The "balance of power" gives no guarantee of peace to Britain.

Britain must emerge from a war weary and broken.

In practice, alliances mean for us an alliance with France or else an alliance with Germany.

If the policy is to be effective, we MUST be on the winning side.

It is true no longer that we will give victory to our allies. In modern war, all nations are defeated.

The League has never been a league of the whole world—it is less so to-day than ever it was.

If it does not include all the nations it becomes not an instrument for peace, but a menace to peace.

It can only promise collective action against Germany in the event of war.

If we reject all three plans, what then should be our policy?—Isolation: going our own way and fighting only if we are attacked.

If we reject this policy of isolation the Empire will break up. The moment the situation arises that Britain is at war and the Dominions at peace, at that moment the Empire is at an end.

We should be America's companions in isolation.

"We take no part in wars!"—That is the splendid objective of a policy of isolation.

We have pledged ourselves to war, but I deny that there are any commitments which Britain can not bring to an end if she resolve to do so.

There is an unwritten clause in every treaty bringing it to an end if things do not remain as they were when the treaty was signed.

The people of Britain will not march to the aid of Germany. The conditions which existed at Locarno no longer exist.

The Treaty of Locarno has been broken three times over—by Germany, by France, and by conditions themselves.

We have seen 15 years of futile effort to combine Europe in a common purpose. Unity in Europe is an impossibility not worthy of discussion.

We must turn away from these European hatreds and turn to the Empire.

Your Railways and Yourselves

"ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER"

Proverbs are often unconvincing—indeed, some are contradictory—but the one quoted is right in all respects. It is the foundation of the best business and the foundation of proper social conduct.

Having satisfied yourself that your railways truly serve you in accordance with their maxim of "Safety, Comfort, Economy," do not hesitate to spread your satisfaction among your friends. The more you are a good friend to the railways, the more your railways are able to be a good friend to you. Here is the friendly message of the Railways to the public:—

"The More We Co-operate The Better We Can Operate"

(Continued from Page 7.)

to the peerage in 1917 as Baron Beaverbrook of Beaverbrook, New Brunswick, and Cherkley, Surrey. He had been knighted in 1911, and created a baronet in 1916.

At the outbreak of the war he became Canadian "Eye-witness" at the Front. In 1915 he was the representative of the Canadian Government with the Expeditionary Force, taking charge later of Canadian war records. In February, 1918, he joined the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Information in charge of propaganda. Immediately after the Armistice he resigned from Cabinet and abandoned politics.

For some years before this date Beaverbrook had possessed a financial interest in the "Daily Express," London, but had taken no active part in its direction. He now took over entire control, and gave the newspaper the whole of his attention. In 1921 he founded the "Sunday Express," and after a prolonged struggle he established it successfully as a popular Sunday journal. Later he secured a controlling interest in the "Evening Standard," thus creating a kind of triple alliance.