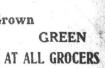
Friday, January 3, 1908

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

The Racial Question on the Pacific Coast



uary 3, 1908.

New rs

Almonds, per ..... 75c per 1b. .. 30c er box ... 75c anges, per doz. . .. .. .. 25c per pkge.. 10c ait, per box 25c

Government St.

..... **5**0c



RANGES Sale Price. \$47.50

\$39.50 lined and are Ont. Sale Price.

\$14.50

**hist** 

RLD

ased

ac-

teer

and

bbe.

00

HE COLONIST

MPANY

HE London Times publishes the fol-lowing letter, dated November 11, from its San Francisco correspond-

than fifteen persons were present, but this spoke with an American accent, though one to two were educated men (the secretary of the meeting spoke with an American accent, though one or two were educated men (the secretary of the secretary of the meeting lawyer), and still others looked like the honest British workman as depicted in "Punch," Irish and German types, however, predominated, and two of the committeemen might have been own brothers

and German types, however, predominated, and two of the celebrated "Pat" McCarren, of New York. There was one man present unlike any of the rest —a more powerful individuality, an infinitely abler organizer and speaker, a person of originality and ideas. I believe him to be the most dangerous man in Canada. in Canada.

in Canada. Not a great deal of business was transacted. The league appears to be hard up, and its lack of funds handicaps its activities for the present, though it will probably be able to obtain help from the unions. It was decided to hold a public meeting within a few days, and there was a long discussion over means of extending the agitation throughout British Columbia and then to the Middle West and the East. The speeches, however, consisted for the most part of bit-ter and indiscriminate denunciation of officials and public men. Threats of secession from the Canadian Confederation in case the Dominion government re-fused to accede to the "demands of British Columbia" were made. Of reasoned argument there was none, were made. Of reasoned argument there was none, except in one speech. The others were illogical in-vective—the sort of thing that makes one wonder whether, after all, the "education" that the working man now obtains is doing him any good.

## A Missionary of Hatred

To be fair, however, it must be said that there was a note of sincerity in some of the speeches—though not in many of them—which was in marked contrast to the abominable incendiary rant that I heard at a meeting of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League in this city last winter, which meeting was addressed by the then mayor, and now felon, Schmitz, and others of his way of thinking. And yet there was nothing at that San Francisco meeting quite so shocking as one spectacle at the Vancouver gather-ing. I have alluded ip one man among the Vancou-ver agitators who is distinguished for ability, and who, I repeat, I believe to be the most dangerous man in Canada. He is a minister of the Gospel, and he is spending his time in sowing the seeds of all hatred—seeds that may bear in the future a ginstly crop. He is possessed of great energy, is an excellent To be fair, however, it must be said that there was crop. He is possessed of great energy, is an excellent speaker, and is quite capable of organizing agitation all over the country. This reverend gentleman is an

• Amurath, Amurath succeeds. This week General Sir John French left his Alder-shot command, and Sir Horack Smith-Dorrien on the self-same day followed him at headquarters, so that when one dis-tinguished soldier retired—though only shortly to take up higher responsibilities and even more onerous duties—another hardly less distinguished was ready to step into his shoes with a promptitude that has some-thing reassuring about it, says the Onlooker.

American citizen, though a native of Nova Scotia American citizen, though a native of Nova Scotia. He was for some time a missionary in China, and then came to California and became pastor of a church in Oakland. Recently he moved to Vancou-ver, where he is pastor of a Presbytérian church. In-stead of sermons on Sunday evenings he gives anti-Oriental lectures.

As I came away from the Labor-hall, where the clergyman had been telling his fellow-agitators that the city ought to be divided into wards for the pur-poses of the agitation, and that leaflets ought to be distributed to help to spread the movement against the "Oriental menace," an incident that made a deep impression upon some few people in the West half-a-dozen years ago somehow came to my memory. Af-ter the Boxer outbreak the Buddhist priests of Japan sent a letter to the Christian communists of the Occi-dent imploring them not to demand damages from the Chinese for the missions that had been destroyed, as such a demand was not in harmony with the spirit of religion. And I could not help contrasting this ap-peal from the heathen with the attitude of the Chris-tian in Vancouver-minister of a religion whose Founder preached goodwill to all men. And, if any one should object that it is not philosophical reflec-tions of this kind, but practical suggestions, that are needed in an article dealing with this Oriental ques-tion on the Pacific coast, I would reply that the atti-tude of the clergy and the teachers is of the very greatest importance, that so far as can be seen the only possible means of dealing with the violent agititue of the clergy and the teachers is of the very greatest importance, that so far as can be seen the only possible means of dealing with the violent agi-tation is through a counter-agitation, that the only hope lies in the efforts of those whose duty it is to teach and enlighten the needle hope lies in the efforts of thos teach and enlighten the people.

teach and enlighten the people. Ignorance has been at the bottom of the violent events on the Pacific Coast—ignorance played upon by those who see in the cry for the expulsion of the Asiatics (it is no longer merely exclusion now) an opportunity to further their own ends; ignorance which breeds hysterical fear of competition in labor; inability to realize that the rough labor which the Orientals supply, and which the whites do not, is this one thing which is at the present time an absolute necessity in this wonderful new country; inability to realize that every hard-working Chinese, or Japanese, or Hindu who now comes to the coast makes it pos-sible for more white men to settle here and prosper. White Labor Unobtainable White Labor Unobtainable

journey through British Columbia, and then A journey through British Columbia, and then south through the states of Washington, Oregon, and California, is one of the most remarkable experiences imaginable. The richness of the county is inde-scribable, incredible to those who have not seen it. In no other part of the world has nature been so lavish of all her gifts. Sunshine and flowers, snow-canned mountains and splendid rivers fruit and lumlavish of all her gifts. Sunshine and flowers, snow-capped mountains and splendid rivers, fruit and lum-ber, plateaus for grazing and valleys for corn; gold, silver, copper, coal-even to catalogue the products of this marvellous region would take a column. The richness of California is by now generally realized abroad, but the potential wealth of the country to the north is, I believe, almost unknown. The whole Pa-cific slope is awaiting development. Even in Califor-nia there is room for millions of people, while the rest of the country has hardly been touched. As if to complete the tale of good gifts for this part of the-world, there is just across the ocean a supply of ex-cellent, cheap, eally obtainable labor. If that labor is not provided the Pacific slope cannot be developed

Mr. Alexander McLaren, a well-known millowner tells the story. He says :---

"We employ Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus in our "We employ Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus in our mills. We are forced to employ them, for there is very little common white labor to be had, and what there is is little better than the "hobo" type. What I mean is, they will work a little while, just long en-ough for us to get them broken into their work, and then they will more on to some other into the mean is, they will work a little while, just long en-ough for us to get them broken into their work, and then they will move on to some other job. On the other hand, we have the Oriental day in and day out. He does his work well and we have no trouble. They are living in houses that we have built for them, pay their rent regularly, and usually the Chinese and Jap-anese are far more cleanly than the common white laborers. We have Chinese and Japanese who have been in our employment for seven years, some of them having been home and back again. If any of them want to get away for a while they arrange to have others take their places; they show some con-sideration for the interests of their employer. White men are holding all the important and high-wage po-sitions in our mills. These men are all right, they are the skilled laborers, but it is the common white labor-ers that we have that are no good. The Chinese sup-ply necessary labor which I could not get white men to do. Nor are we the only ones dependent upon this foreign labor. The Chinese are well suited for laun-dry work and other things which a white man will not take up. Many households are dependent upon the Chinese and Japanese for domestic work.

The take up. Many households are dependent upon the Chinese and Japanese for domestic work.
"Rudyard Kipling speaks about pouring white people into the country, and I am agreeing with him, we want to see this grow to a white man's country, but in the meantime the business of the country has to go on. If the ideas of the members of the Domining had been carried out, our mills would prebably have shut down, and in any case would be seriously rippled. This applies not only to the saw mills, but also to the fisheries and the agricultural industries. If saw fruit going to waste upon the trees, and it would have been sent down through the eastern provinces if anybody had been there to pick it. A friend of mine saw 210 white laborers reading the papers in the calles for. You can see from this how anxious the white laborers are to help solve the problem."
In the nature of things it is, with the exception of the differs, only the more enterprizing class of immigrants that arrives on the Pacific coast. When year any saved enough money to start in some industry on their own account. All along the coast, for incursion of the saved enough money to start in some industry.

stance, white domestic servants are practically un-obtainable. Girls who arrive here from Europe are not tempted by the wages offered to them—wages which would seem almost fabulous at home. A good white servant can earn from £12 to £15 a month and obtain all sorts of privileges unheard of in Eur-ope. Next to English servants, Chinese are the best in the world. What has been the effect of the ex-clusion policy of the United States and the almost prohibitive head tax (\$500) in British Columbia? In the latter country the wages of a Chinese cook before stance, white domestic servants are practically unprohibitive head tax (\$500) in British Columbia? In the latter country the wages of a Chinese cook before the Act raising the tax \$500 was passed amounted to from £3 to £5 a month. Now a Chinese cook in Vanouver costs £6 to £15 a month, and he refuses any longer to do general housework and sometimes demands an assistant. In San Francisco a good Chinese household cook is paid from £10 to £19 a month. An hotel cook can obtain £30.

This is the labor situation. What, in the face of it, is the attitude of the per le, or, at any rate, the attitude of those who are making themselves heard? It was expressed by the San Francisco Call in a lead-ing article vector It was expressed by the San Francisco Call in a lead-ing article yesterday, a reply to an article by Mr. Joaquin Miller, the poet, in which he told how he had recently seen fruit rotting by the hundreds of tons in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The Call said:-"We do not want another race problem on our hands, even if there is never to be another stewed prune in California." Which is very much more to the point than most of what has been written on the question. The Call, and the people whom it represents, would make of the Pacific coast a great Tom Tiddler's ground.

Now, there is nothing in which I have written in the foregoing which is intended as an expression of opinion on the chief problem in conection with this most difficult of international questions. What I said most difficult of international questions. What I said about the results of ignorant hysteria was meant to apply only to those deplorable acts of violence which have been occurring recently in the United States and Canada. Since the San Francisco board of edu-cation a. year ago, hy issuing its utterly indefensible order excluding the handful of Japanese who had been attending the public schools, drew the attention of the world to what is called the "race problem" on the coast, thousands of articles have been written on the subject, statesmen, officials, and writers have been the subject, statesmen, officials, and writers have chancelleries have corresponded about it, and the net result of it all has been-what?

## Fears of the "Yellow Peril."

Fears of the "Yellow Perit." A certain circumstance in connection with the situation in Vancouver, hitherto, I believe, not re-marked by those who have written on the subject, seems to me to throw some light on the problem. Be-fore the middle of September there were, outside the politicians, only two classes in the community which took any active interest in the Oriental question. The capitalists, the leaders of industry, the employers of unskilled labor, the men, in short, who are respons-ible for the development of British Columbia, were anxious for the immigration of Asiatics, well knowing how powerless they themselves were to accomplish anxious for the immigration of Asiatics, well knowing how powerless they themselves were to accomplish their objects if only white labor were available. The labor union element, ied by Canadian and American agitators, and with a following of the usual ragtag and bobtail of a Pacific coast cfty, wanted the ex-clusion of all Orientals. The middle classes were neutral, taking no more interest in the question than do the people of Winnipeg or Calgary today.

Then came the riot. One would think that this improvoked attack on the Asiatics would have re-sulted in a great outbreak of sympathy for them on the part of all the unprejudiced people in Vancouver. Just the reverse occurred, and the reason was this. A few hours after the riot all the Japanese in town had organized themselves for protection so perfectly that the Japanese quarter could have defended itself against an army. There were armed guards every-where, pickets were stationed at all the approaches, the entire quarter was an armed camp, modelled after the most approved methods. And the people of Van-couver have become frightened. This extraordinary exhibition of efficiency startled them, and set them, thinking. After all, they are asking themselves, is there something in the talk of a "Yellow Peril," of an Asiatic power with boundless ambition, whose sub-jects, wherever they go, strive always for the honr and glory of their fatherland and lose no possible op-portunity of serving it, each one of them becoming an unofficial spy, each one of them ready at the word to commit any act of treachery toward the whites? Then came the riot. One would think that this

to commit any act of treachery toward the whites? But this growing suspicion of Japan and the Jap-anese on the part of thoughtful people is another question. It is in the air. To the inhabitants of the Pacific coast the German Kaiser's famous cartoon has become a reality, the "Fellow Peril" exists. The agitation against the Chinese was industrial entirely, and now, after it has succeeded, a good many persons can be found in every part of the coast who are will-ing to admit that the exclusion of the Chinese was one of the most foolish things ever done, and one of the most disastrous. Even as far east as Win-nipeg the people are asking why they cannot get Chinese for domestic service.

Industrially, there ought to be no "Aslatic prob-lem." Surely it is significant that the two most prosperous and rapidly growing cities on the coast. Seattle and Los Angeles, are the two cities of which, Seattle and Los Angeles, are the two cities of which, so far, the inhabitants have resolutely opposed anti-Asiatic agitation and in which Asiatic labor is most encouraged and Asiatics are best treated. The cry that the Orientals are coming in so quickly that the Pacific coast is in danger of becoming an "annex of Asia" is absurd. The recent immigration figures have doubtless been published in London, and doubtless, too, they have caused many an astonished exclama-tion at the little cause which has led to such large results. results.

The true peril is the racial distrust and hatred, which is being fanned in every possible way. The press, decent and "yellow," not only here but in the east, is doing its best to encourage it, the magazines are aiding it, the agitators carry it to the houses of the humble. Before long the entire Pacific coast, from San Diego to Alaska, will be affected by it. The coast is putting itself in an attitude of defiance of Asia, at a time when Asia, rousing herself from her long sleep, is begining to realize her strength. And, while we are about it, we might as well be perfectly honest. At the bottom of the feeling towards Japan is the belief—though not one man in a thousand on the coast would be willing to admit it—that the whites are in the presence of a civilization more ef-ficient than their own. The true peril is the racial distrust and hatred

"No one on this earth, Sir Wilfrid, is strong en-"No one on this earth, Sir Wilfrid, is strong en-ough to settle this question," said a recent visitor to a well-known statesman. Let us hope that he was mistaken. But it is evident that if the problem is to be solved, the solution must come from Tokto.

General Smith - Dorrien that had suffered from the dropping of dynamite would decree some suitable doom for every aeronaut that fell into his hands, so there might be for this post, as for that of a spy, no great demand. Finally, it is altogether probable, that a peace conference would rule out the dropping of dynamite from bal-loons as it has ruled out the poisoning of wells.

<text> Having cast these slurs on the dirigible ballochs Having cast these slurs on the dirigible ballods, as engines of destruction, we shall now proceed to discredit them as to the solution of aerial navigation. We did not need the Nulli Secundus to prove that a balloon fitted with a motor could be built to fly through the air at a great rate of speed in calm wea-ther. That the army airship had difficulty in keep-ing an even keel in the moderate breeze that was blowing is revealed in the telegraphic despatch. A sudden squall put the Weilman airship that was to reach the north pole out of commission; and it was fortunate for the intrepid essayist that the disaster occurred at the beginning of the proposed trip. Oth-erwise his fate might have been that of poor Andre. Were there no such thing as a wind, we might now freely admit that the question of aerial navigation has been solved. has been solved.

has been solved. The cable tells us that the wind in which the Nulli Secundus made her trial was blowing at the rate of ten miles an hour, a velocity which is above the average on the surface of the earth, but not half as high as the average winds at the altitude in which the airship may be expected to perform. Even at such a modest height as the Eliffel tower, the av-erage velocity of the wind is eighteen miles an hour, and, as the old saying goes, "the higher the faster." To be capable of flying a liftle higher than the Eliffel tower, a dirigible balloon would need to be capable of forty miles an average head wind, for, as the London Spectator remarks, no smaller speed is per-missible for a serious aid to locomotion in these days.

Letters of Edward Lear

EVIEWING the new book just issued "The Letters of Edward Lear," the London Standard says: 5002

object of interest. After each interlude he made again for the hearthrug, and the same thing was re-peated. It was only afterwards that he discovered that to stand where he had done was not etiquette." On another occasion the Queen was showing him some priceless treasures in cabinets in the Palace, and explaining their history to him: "Tear, entirely carried away by the wonderful in-tropy of the same totally ob-tivious of all other facts, and in the excitement and you get all these beautiful things?" Her Majesty's answer, as he said, was an excellent one-kind, yet the dignity of a queen. I inherited them, Mr. Lear." Now as to the Letters themselves. Lear's humor parently spent itself in his droll rhymes and gro-tesque pictures, in the latter of which his knowledge of ornithology was turned to admirable account. We say this because, with all respect to Lady Strachey, the greet majority of the Letters which she prints in these pages, though there is plenty of shrewd ob-servation in them, reveal very little humor, unless, indeed, we are prepared to the tow up our cans at the

step into his shoes with a promptitude that has some-thing reassuring about it, says the Onlooker. For so young a man as is General Smith-Dorrien, seeing that he is still on the right side of fifty, pro-motion—which, cometh neither from the east nor from the west—has raised him rapidly over the heads of his seniors to a very important command, for the Aldershot army corps has come to be looked upon as one of the most coveted posts in the home service, because in the event of war anywhere within the bor-ders of the empire the probabilities are that the Al-dershot army corps will be the first in the field. Hence it is that the Aldershot command is always maintained down "to the last button on the last gaiter" at a very high degree of polish and efficiency, and General French was one of the last men to allow and General French was one of the last men to allow his charge to fall short of these traditions during his term at Government House. Its new chief will, therefore, have to live up to a very high standard, and it is fortunate all the auguries are of favorable normals.

The younger son of a family which for generatoins

The younger son of a family which for generatoins has held almost sovereign sway over the Scilly Isles, Sir Horace left the gardens of the perpetual spring of St. Agnes Island betimes for the school on the Hill. Straight from Harrow he went to Sandhurst, and be-fore he was out of his teens had joined the Sherwood Forest'ers, the regiment of which he is now colonel. Nor had he long to wait before he saw active ser-vice, for with his regiment he fought through the Zulu war of 1879, and won his first mention in de-spatches at Isandula and Ulundi. The Egyptian Ex-pedition of 1882 found him in command of a handful of mount'ed infantry, with which he won the Khedive Star, and for several years Egypt kept 'him busy. Thus he fought through the Soudan campaign of 1885, and at Suakim had some very lively months of rough and tumble fighting with a particularly aggressive brand of tribesmen. For the two succeeding years he was with the frontier field force, and usually there or thereabouts when any fighting was to be done.

When Egypt had settled down to a term of in-glorious quiescence, Smith-Dorrien joined his regi-ment in India, where he was just in time to serve as deputy adjutant-general with the Chitral relief force, and two years later lived laborious days with the field force on the Northwest frontier, coming in for some very lively fighting in the Tirah.

Hardly had things quiefied down in India than he received his summons to be present at the final act of the stirring drama of the Soudan, in which he had already played his part, and had the satisfaction of seeing the fall of the curtain on the last battle of Khartoum.

seeing the fall of the curtain on the last battle of schartoum. When, therefore, the South African War proved to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected to a command the interfore, be year 1900 therefore, be worked any level which, with General Hector Macdonald's Brigade, made up the late General Col-Macdonald's Brigade, made up the late the cornwalls, and the anadian contingent, who found their brigadier con-Macdonald work and hard fighting. When Cronje was some a most regrettable incident of Sannah's Port, and there do the Boer defence. In the most regrettable incident of Sannah's Port, and the secone of action to lose. When Colville marched out to revere General Broadwood's battered command, neither his Brigadiers presumed that they were going out until all chance of recovering the suns and remember beimagined than described. However, they had here wing the disaster, had been lost, their feelings can be the orders, and there was nothing for it but to obey them. This is how Mr. Bennett-Barleigh, who, as

Kitchener, however, knew his man, and found plenty of work for the commander of the Ninth Di-vision in South Africa before he returned home with the Queen's medal and five clasps. As soon as the South African war was over he followed his chief bo South African war was over he followed his chief to India as his adjutant-general, and for two years was kept busy in playing his part in the reorganization of our Indian army, until four years ago he was pro-moted to the command of the Quetta Division, which he has held until the other day. At Quetta he has left his division in a state of fine training, and dur-ing his term of command did much to improve the social amenities and the sanitary conditions of that most important and remote outpost of the Empire.

In his endeavors to make life pleasanter for all whom duty had taken to those wilds the general had the assistance of Lady Smith-Dorrien, whom, a daughter of Colonel Schneider, of Furness Abbey, he daughter of Colonel Schnelder, of Furness Abbey, he married only a few years ago. In succeeding Lady French as the hostess of Government House she will have no easy task in following a lady who, by her kind offices in the cause of charity and in smoothing social asperities, has endeared herself to everyone within the sphere of her husband's command; but Lady Smith-Derrien has a charm of manner and in-stinctive kindliness which served her well in Quetta, and should stand her in good stead in reconciling Al-dershot to the loss of Lady French.

In finding a gallant, modest gentleman and a keen, hard-fighting soldier, still in the prime of life and brimful of enrgy and activity at headquarters, the Aldershot command is once again fortunate in its new chief.

## THE DIRIGIBLE AIR-SHIP IN WAR

It is quite easy to take too seriously the success-ful performance of the Nulli Secundus, the British army airship that astonished thousands of London-ers the other day by sailing over the city, and obey-ing the will of its heimsman like a catboat, says a writer in the Toronto Mail and Empire. That the feat of the Nulli Secundus was a remarkable one must be admitted and the contrivance can be saluted as the greatest balloon ever devised; but it is not easy to see to what practical uses the airship can be put.

<text> The suggestion that it might be used to discharge

At forty miles an hour the resistance of the at-mosphere becomes a very serious factor, as every motorist knows, and the concensus of experts is that there is no material of which gas bags might be composed that is capable of retaining its shape or twind resistance at forty miles an hour. It is con-tended that the foregoing facts relegate the dirigible balloon to the scientific toy class; and those who know best believe that in the direction of aeroplanes found. In nature there is nothing like a balloon; every flying creature is heavier than the air, and in-ventors seem to be on the wrong track when they models for aerial navigation. At forty miles an hour the resistance of the at-

'R. B. Oglesby, chief clerk of the banking depart-ment of the State Auditor's office, is a former news-paper man. For a time he was connected with the old Indianapolis 'Journal,' and several years ago was managing editor of the Mancie 'News.' Mr. Oglesby relates an interesting episode that occurred while he was with the latter paper:

was with the latter paper: 'A man entered my office,' he said, 'and - insisted that one of my reporters had "chopped up" a written interview he gave him. I do not remember just now what the story was, but I told my visitor that if there were any mistakes we would be glad to rectfiy them. He refused, saying that he wanted the inter-view just as he gave it, and in order that this might be done he insisted that he should write out his state-ments himself. Finally I consented. He left the of-fice, demanding that his manuscript be printed this time just as it was written. fice, demanding that his man time just as it was written.

"Say, I never saw such spelling, capitalization, and punctuation in my life,' continued Oglesby. 'I read the manuscript and couldn't help laughing to save my life. In order that the story might get into the papers as it was written I read the proof myself. "The next day a man burst into the office with a copy of the paper in his hand. I saw it was my friend of the day before.

"Why didn't you print this just as I wrote it?" he "We did, sir. We printed it just as it was written," deman

I rejoined. "But you-you

"But you—you—." "Never mind, now," said I, "sit down and see for yourself. Here is the manuscript and there is the copy of the paper. I read that proof myself. Now see for yourself." "Well,' continued Mr. Oglesby, 'that fellow went over the manuscript. Then he looked around with a foolish expression on his face. I smiled. He took up his hat and left the office without saying another word. We in the office had a little jubilee.'—Indian-apolis 'Star.'

Be the winds the new book just issued "The standard says:
A part from the immortal "Nonsense transform the droll and initimable pictures with which they are illustrated, curlously little is known by most people about the shy and attractive personality of Edward Lear." the topole about the shy and attractive personality of Edward Lear. Lady Strachey has therefore done well in the absence of any blography, how for ensure the shy and attractive personality of Edward Lear. Lady Strachey has therefore done well in the absence of any blography, how for ensure the shy and attractive personality of Edward Lear. Lady Strachey has therefore done well in the absence of any blography, how for ensure the shy and attractive people whese childbood was made glad. at a period when humor was not much in evidence in books for the young, by what she calls his inimitable fun and frolic. Like the majority of humorists, there was in Lear a distinct vein of sadness, partly due to an inherited tendency, but quite as much owing to his hard struggle for a livelihood during the friendless days of his won youth. It is not easy to get at the facts of Lear's life, even with the help of this volume, but a rough own youth is not easy to get at the facts of Lear's life, even with the help of this volume, but a rough own youth. It is not easy to get at the facts of Lear's life, even with the help of this volume, but a rough own your and the saturaction, though the family had been naturalized in England for a generation or two, the youngest of twenty-one children, Lear, as a mere bad, was cast on his own resources. At fifteen he was already earning his living by painting pictures of bits fanciful designs. As far back as 1832 he brought drawings. His pictures of parrots were so exquisie and accurate that they attracted the attention of the case of Lear. He was still a struggling young artist, hard at work painting the birds at the Zoo discust visitor. The story is perhaps best told in the case of Lear, when he attracted the attention of

Lady Strachey's own words: "At this period came the great opportunity of his life, and to a small circumstance was he indebted for the life long friendship and help of the first and greatest of the many important patrons for whom he worked during his life. At this time Lord Derby, who had brought together a rare collection of animals and birds at Knowsley, was contemplating the illus-irating and printing of a magnificent work which he eventually privately printed in 1856, and which has now become the rare and valuable volume known as the 'Knowsley Menagerie.' He one day, I believe, went to the Zoological Gardens, where he was so much struck by the work of a young man, whom he observed drawing there that he immediately made in-quiries about him, and engaged him on the spot to his book. This was Lear. From this happy moment for four years Lear continued not only to do work for his book. This was lear. From this happy moment for four years Lear continued not only to do work for his back. This was lear wolume, during those years and many after he met, and mixed with half the fine published in the present volume, during those years and many after he met, and mixed with half the fine people of the day."

Lear and Mr. Chichester Fortescue first met in 1845, when the former was thirty-three and the latter twenty-two. They came across each other in Rome, and quickly grew intimate—a circumstance which was of service to the artist in his professional career, since Mr. Fortescue was able to open doors for his rather angular and eccentric friend. They kept up a brisk correspondence during many years, and the friendship lasted until Lear's death, at the age of seventy-six. He was never married, and consequent-Lear and Mr. Chichester Fortescue first

biss contespondence during many years, and the friendship lasted until Lear's death, at the age of seventy-six. He was never married, and consequent-ly was much in the homes of his friends where he was always a welcome guest. The first edition of "The Book of Nonsense" was published in 1846. It was put together for the children of Lord Derby, when the painter was at Knowsley, and it ran through many editions, for, though the idea is common enough now, books of that kind were rare then, and this one, moreover, was, in its way, of superlative merit. The year 1846 was memorable in another sense. Edward Lear had then the honor of giving drawing lessons to Queen Victoria. He used to tell two stories of his experiences in regard to a position of which he was naturally proud. It seems that he had a habit wherever he went of striding up to the hearthrug, and quite unconsciously at Windsor he followed his usual course: —"He observed that whenever he took up this position the lord-in-waiting or private secre-tary who was in attendance kept luring him away, either with a pretext of looking at a picture of some

<text><text><text><text>

You cannot raise incubator chicks successfully in brooders if you put more than 20 to 25 together.