

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: HIS BOYHOOD AND YOUNG MANHOOD

[By Gerald Cumberland, in T. P.'s Weekly.]

George Bernard Shaw was born in Dublin on July 26, 1856. He was one of a large family, the head of which was a man in by no means prosperous circumstances. His father, George Carr Shaw, an ex-civil servant, capitalized his pension, embarked on flour milling, a business of which he knew nothing, and promptly lost all his fortune. In desperation he turned to drink; this was the salvation of the family. His wife, an emancipated woman, without the knowledge of what emancipation meant, was clever, practical, and utterly regardless of appearances. Without waiting a moment, she threw herself into the midst of the most arduous and unremitting labor, made a position for herself in musical circles in Dublin, maintained that position in spite of all competition, and as a result kept the wolf from the door and made herself one of the happiest women in Ireland.

School Days.

In the meantime, though his people were not Methodists, young Shaw had been sent to the local Wesleyan Connexion School, where he learned nothing. His master was a clergyman, early unimpressed, but he had his own way of doing things, and, fully convinced that his own way was infinitely better than that of anybody else, he refused to turn useless, as the meaningless names, "I never learned anything at school," he wrote, some years ago. "It was a place where they put 'Caesar' and 'Horace' into the hands of small boys and expected the result to be an elegant taste and knowledge of the world. I took refuge in total idleness. This confession of total idleness is only the truth. He had already begun to write, and had a great ambition to draw. Michael Angelo being his boyish ideal. His first literary effort was a story about a fight between two men in the claret of the Douns. One had a gun; the other was unarmed; the issue can be imagined. His first appearance in print, literally flabbergasted the whole family, general, and his numerous uncles, in particular. It was a letter printed in "Public Opinion" as a kind of mild protest against the visit to Dublin of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the evangelists.

An Attorney's Clerk.

At the age of fourteen, however, he left school and went to "business." He was engaged by a firm of attorneys, but he hated his work for it bored him. What he had to do he did well because his work was mere routine; but what his columns of figures represented he had not the remotest of an idea. A time came, however, when at the age of sixteen or seventeen, he was appointed to a higher position in the office. He was now compelled to undertake responsibility for which he was by no means prepared. He grappled with his difficulties, and found them to be no difficulties at all. Finally he resigned his position and obtained an appointment elsewhere, and his numerous uncles, in particular, were not wasted years, although they might have been spent to better purpose. His office work naturally exhausted the greater part of his days; but his evenings were his own, and he read everything that came in his way, wrote fugitive essays, thought a great deal, helped his mother with her work, dabbled in music, and kept his eyes open for all things worth seeing. His attention had not yet been powerfully attracted by anything; he had no great and absorbing interest in any of the problems that were agitating men's minds. He was simply an intelligent but ignorant young man with impossible theories about everything.

A Free-Lance in London.

In the year 1876 his mother went to London, and he followed her very soon after. He was by this time twenty years of age. They took rooms and lived together. Now this settling down in London was a very risky undertaking. Mrs. Shaw had for some time recognized that Dublin did not afford sufficient scope for her talent and energy, and her son was naturally anxious to gauge his powers by competing with other writers in the literary maelstrom of London. He had a little money, but were absolutely friendless. Mrs. Shaw, however, soon found channels in which to work and earn money, but George could obtain no recognition whatever. As a literary free-lance he was an undisputed failure. His MSS. invariably came back "declined," and this was not to be wondered at. He was too clever, too brilliant. There was no market for his wares. He did not suit his writings to the tone of the various papers to which he wished to contribute. He refused to sacrifice even the most trivial of his principles. He



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was honest to such a degree as to be almost dishonest. He had his own way of spelling his words, his own manner of punctuation, his own way of expressing himself: rightly or wrongly, it was his way, and, being his, he refused to change anything for all the wealth of Christendom.

Closed Careers.

His days were spent chiefly in reading in the British Museum. He did occasional work in the city, but soon wearied of this and threw it up in despair. He obtained an appointment as a musical critic on a weekly paper, but his criticisms were so terrific in their onslaughts on composers, vocalists and instrumentalists, that the circulation of the paper began to decrease, and the editor informed him that he could easily dispense with his services. Occasional articles were accepted by other papers, but the result in pounds, shillings and pence was not very encouraging. It chanced that in the same building as that in which young Shaw and his mother lodged the lived an artist who was employed by one of the publishers to draw illustrations, which were issued in book form, with a few lines of verse under each drawing. Now, Shaw was not a poet in those days, but the hearing that his fellow-lodger scribbled, asked him to write some verses for one of his drawings. The reward offered was five shillings. In great glee, the coming socialist and scoffer at sentiment consented, and produced some mock-heroic lines on the premature death of a child with golden hair. It was an excellent sketch, say, Mrs. Hemans at her worst. The artist read it, approved, and paid the five shillings. He said it was real poetry. It had quite touched him, etc. Would Mr. Shaw do him a dozen like this for three pounds? "I'll try," said Shaw, but any sane man should have

WORLD'S LARGEST UNIVERSITIES

Ranking of Europe's Seats of Learning as Regards the Number of Students—Enormous Attendance in Ages Gone By.

Although 22 German universities are reported as having an aggregate of more than 50,000 students, only two or three of these universities exceed in size a number of the other great Continental schools. In fact, Berlin and Munich are the only German universities that outrank in size the great schools of either Italy, Spain, England, Austria-Hungary or Russia, and the University of Paris has four times as many students as any of the German universities except those of Berlin, Munich, Leipzig and Bonn, while the University of Lyons is considerably larger than most German universities.

The University of Madrid ranks only just below Munich in numbers, and the University of Naples is of about the same size as Madrid. Several English universities are above any but the largest four in Germany.

The University of Vienna comes next in size after Munich, and the "zech University at Prague" is larger than any but four of the German universities. It has long surpassed in size the ancient German University of the same city.

Behind these is a university ranking only just below the greatest German universities. Even the University of Athens ranks only just below Bonn with its 3,800 students, and the University of Rome, which is the third in Italy, ranks between Freiburg and Breslau, the latter of which has nearly 2,500 students.

Copenhagen's one university, that of Copenhagen, ranks along with Heidelberg, which stands ninth in the list of German universities. Two other Scandinavian universities, those of Uppsala in Sweden and Christiania, in Norway, rank above the six smaller German universities, and the far northern University of Helsinki in Finland ranks with the great six.

Several of the Russian universities when they are not shut up for liberality of political opinion have as many students as any but the four of the five greatest German institutions.

Below the great University of Madrid there are two or three ancient schools of Spain with from 1,800 to more than 3,000 students, and the single Portuguese university, that of Coimbra, one of the most picturesque seats of learning in the world by reason of its clinging to mediaeval dress and customs, ranks above seven or eight of the German universities.

At least two of the provincial universities of France rank with the first ten universities of Germany, and the great Catholic university of Belgium, that of Louvain, is of about the same rank. The Italian University of Turin stands above Freiburg in numbers.

Four or five universities of the United States rank with the first three German institutions, but would hardly do so were the undergraduates counted out. In South America the University of Buenos Ayres stands with the first four or five German universities and is growing. At least one other South American university ranks with the great schools.

Even the greatest of German universities, Berlin, with its 1,194 students, is small compared with some of the mediaeval universities. Although communication was costly, slow and difficult in those days the appearance of a great teacher at any university attracted students from other seats of learning, so that in numbers the mediaeval universities ebbed and flowed from year to year.

Sometimes, too, a quarrel of some kind with the Government or with the teaching force would bring about a sudden exodus of hundreds or thousands of students, leaving with part of the teachers. When Abelard lectured at the University of Paris, the number of students is said to have risen to 30,000.

taken his verses seriously, and fearful lest his career should be ruined by his becoming known as a minor poet, young Shaw sat down, determined that this time at least he would write something worth reading. The first picture he had to write for represented a knight leaving his castle for the wars. Here was a splendid subject! Shaw felt quite an affection for that lusty warrior. He asked him, in solicitous terms, if he felt very frightened, and wouldn't he give Selma another kiss before starting? The artist was furious. Not only was the five shillings refused, but Shaw was told "to keep his bloom" doggerel to himself. The would-be poet grinned, and told himself that two careers—that of musical critic and that of poet laureate—were for ever closed to him.

Seeking a Publisher.

History began to interest him, and so did music. He pored over the scores of Wagner in the British Museum, and before he was thirty knew them almost by heart. But study did not occupy him all the time; he began to write novels. In 1879 he perpetrated his first work of fiction, "Perpetrate" is Mr. Shaw's own word. Fortunately for Mr. Shaw this work was never published. Between 1879 and 1883 Mr. Shaw wrote five novels, "Immaturity," "The Irrational Knot," "Love Among the Artists," "Cashel Byron's Profession," and "An Unsocial Socialist." Speaking of these Mr. Shaw says: "I recall these five remote products of my pen as ve heavy brown paper parcels which were always coming back to me from some publisher, and raising the very serious financial question of the expense to be paid to Messrs. Paterston & Co., the carriers, for passing them on to the next publisher." In 1884 and the following year, however, they were published in two socialist magazines, one of which was edited by Mrs. Annie Besant. They succeeded in attracting the attention of William Morris, William Archer, W. E. Henley and R. L. Stevenson. And yet no publisher would look at them! But, at last, success did come, and Mr. Shaw was enabled to live his always precarious fortune for the furtherance of his gospel of socialism.

DOUBLE USE OF TURKEYS

They Kill Grasshoppers and Fill Their Owner's Purse.

Kansas Woman's Experience With the Thanksgiving Bird on a Farm—Easy to Raise, She Finds, Provided Certain Vital Rules Are Carefully Observed.

"Last year my crop of turkeys numbered 300, and an average weight of twelve pounds, and sold at an average price of 25 cents a pound," a Kansas woman, New York told a reporter, ordered twelve turkeys for Thanksgiving, and she found them to be a great success. "I have done so well in supplying my own needs, besides adding to the income of my household, that I have decided to raise turkeys for profit, and they have done so well in supplying me with food, I feel almost as if I had struck a gold mine."

It was about six years ago that I began my first trial of turkeys. I thought it would be nice to raise our own birds for Thanksgiving and Christmas. They ranged along with the chickens in a two-acre field of alfalfa and clover, and I had to go to the house. He thrashed fourteen bushels of seed from that little field, and not one bushel from the 200-acre field he had further away from the house.

The Dutch universities, though not so famous as they were three or four hundred years ago, probably have about as many students as they had in their greatest days.

Men Glad That Women Vote

That Is, Out in Colorado, Says Rev. Dr. Aylesworth.

He's Going to Spread the Gospel of Votes for Women All Around the Country.

New York Sun: The Rev. Dr. Burton Aylesworth of Colorado saw reporters yesterday afternoon at the National Suffrage headquarters at 505 Fifth avenue, and made an honest effort to answer every question that was asked him about the effect of woman in politics.

Dr. Aylesworth said, however, that he was not accustomed to being interviewed, and that it made him horribly nervous, but he didn't for a moment lose his appreciation of the value of the best set of laws for the four corners of the country speaking for woman suffrage.

"Why, what will become of woman if we don't give her the ballot?" he demanded. "Haven't we put into the factories most occupations that she used to carry on in the home, and haven't we also thrown open our secondary schools and our universities to her? Can we deny her any participation in our civic and political affairs?"

It seems to me and to most of the men of my native land that the matter their thoughtful consideration that an intelligent interest in public affairs affords a natural outlet for the trained energies of the modern woman. If we don't give her the ballot she is doomed."

"What has been the effect of the woman's vote on Colorado?" he was asked.

"There really can't be more than one opinion about that," he said. "It has been admitted by experts that we have the best set of laws for the protection of women and children in the world, and the greater part of this legislation has come about as a direct result of the efforts of our women voters. The juvenile court and the girls' industrial school are perhaps the greatest monuments to the women of Colorado."

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orado, but one of the most valuable things they have accomplished for the state has been the abolition of the symbols of political parties from the ballots. A man can't mark a ballot in Colorado unless he knows how to read.

"In the town of Fort Collins, where I live, four of our polling places last election day were in the basements of churches, and the fifth one was in the basement of one of the buildings of the agricultural college of which I am president. Election day is a very quiet holiday with us. There is no drinking or swearing about the polling places. 'But hasn't voting made the women bold and masculine?' asked someone.

The Rev. Dr. Aylesworth looked horrified. "I defy you to find in any state women who are better governed, more home-loving or more orderly than our Colorado women," he replied emphatically. "When I say this I am not speaking for Denver particularly, but for the various rural communities which have visited on lecture tours. The Colorado women seem to have acquired an additional grace and dignity since they were made real citizens, and the increased respect in which they are held by the men for the last fifteen years has given them a poise and self-confidence which they didn't have before."

"You will find the mental and moral standards very high in our rural communities. There is one thing that the women of Colorado—both in city and country—seem to have lost, and that is sex consciousness. So have the men. When a group of women go to the polls the men do not stare at them and laugh at them."

"It has become a matter of course

has dried and when it rains. I believe that more young turkeys die from getting wet, than from any other cause."

"After the second week I cut one wing of each mother hen and turn her and her brood into a small alfalfa field near enough to the house to have them driven into their coop should there be an appearance of rain. When the poulters are three months old they are able to look out for themselves, and can be allowed to follow the hen with the flock. After the third month a turkey is about as healthy as any fowl I have ever raised."

"Perhaps I should also say that if any of the poulters are not up to the mark in health and appearance it is best to kill them off or at least separate them from the flock until it can be proved that they are worth keeping."

"The best food for young poulters during the first week is wheat bread that has been soaked in milk. The first week should not be given until they are 26 hours old. This should be given four times a day, with a midday meal of well-baked corn bread crumbled fine and soaked in milk. The hard-boiled eggs and finely-chopped onion, with the addition of some red pepper. This pepper should be chopped very fine, and mixed in with the onion before being added to the other ingredients."

I usually give this corn bread mixture at night and once a day. If, however, the weather is stormy or chilly, I let the poulters have it morning and evening. It is a very rich and concentrated combination and should not be given too often. Under no circumstances should the corn bread be poorly baked."

"When I have it I also give my young birds pot cheese in place of the chopped eggs. The eggs and cheese take the place of meat, which is as necessary with turkeys as with chickens."

After the first week I begin to mix a small portion of mixed grain with the wheat bread, and day by day increase the ration until the head and neck are out and only the mixed grain remains."

"My favorite mixture is cracked wheat, hulled oats and cracked corn. In the fall when fattening the birds for market, I give them a mixture of wheat, hulled oats and cracked corn. In the fall when fattening the birds for market, I give them a mixture of wheat, hulled oats and cracked corn."

Have ceased to be plentiful. As long as the grasshoppers last the turkeys much prefer to gather their own meat."

"To persons beginning the business I would give the advice that they start on a small scale and learn from experience. In addition to the rules already given, they should take care to place the coops so that water will not settle in them. These coops should be made so that they can be moved from place to place, and should never be allowed to shelter two hatchings of eggs on the same spot in the same year. My husband has a succession of coops, using one one year and planting in it the next. I follow the same method with my turkey pens."

A BOOM FOR APPLE-GROWING.

The New England fruit show in Boston, with its accompanying lectures, speeches and literature, should give orcharding a mighty impulse in this section; but will it? The inertia of the farmers is hard to start. Yet in Maine a live and energetic state pomological society, whose papers form a prominent and attractive part of the agricultural reports, and there are men like Dr. Twitchell who in season and out of season have been urging improved methods of apple culture. Efforts have been made in other ways to work up interest and give instruction. Notably there is the new state experiment farm in Monmouth, which has just been established, and is to be largely devoted to the making of experiments and the giving of object lessons in orcharding.

All these things should make some impression, and they doubtless have made some, but the observing traveller about the country cannot fail to be impressed by the number of old and neglected orchards, and the scarcity of young and thrifty ones, cared for as they should be. The apple is the king of fruits; it is a money producer; much of the lands in this section is as well adapted to its production as any in the world; there are golden opportunities

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The ingredients are used for various prescriptions.

"For my purpose I prefer the bronze turkey, and I am doing my best to get rid of the white stock with which I started out. I have found the bronze turkey foragers harder on young poulters, easier to fatten and heavier for the size of the frame."

"I have found turkeys about as easy to raise as chickens, provided one or two simple rules are observed in the care of the young. For the first two weeks I confine my hens in dry, roomy coops so arranged that the young birds can be shut in till the dew on the grass

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with us that women should vote. When the ballot was granted to them in 1893 they won it by a majority of 6,000. When the law passed into a constitutional amendment eight years later it won by a majority of 30,000. If the question were to be submitted to the male voters now I do not believe that there would be 30,000 votes against it."

"When asked whether women in Colorado were anxious to hold office Dr. Aylesworth replied that they were all too indifferent to office. They showed a disposition to seek some of the higher educational offices, notably that of state superintendent of public instruction, he said; but in the whole sixteen years that women had been voting there had been only nine elections to the state legislature, while two had held the office of county clerk and one that of county treasurer."

"They work for good men and good laws," he said, "and the homes and children and the unfortunate."

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