

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. Through his people were not Methodists, young Shaw had been sent to the local Wesleyan Connexion School, where he learned nothing. His master was not particularly intelligent, but 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 learn useless details. In the meantime, however, he had been sent to the local Wesleyan Connexion School, where he learned nothing. His master was not particularly intelligent, but 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 learn useless details. In the meantime, however, he had been sent to the local Wesleyan Connexion School, where he learned nothing. His master was not particularly intelligent, but 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 learn useless details.

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 was routine; but what his columns of figures represented he had not the ghost of an idea. A time came, however, when, at the age of sixteen or seventeen, he was promoted 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 so the years passed. They were not wasted years, although they might have been spent to better purpose. His office work naturally exhausted the greater part of the day; but his evenings were his own, and he read everything that came in his way. He wrote fugitive essays, wrote 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 marketplace of London. They 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 undiscovered failure. His MSS. invariably came back "declined with thanks." 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 punctuating, 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 he carried of this and threw it up in despair. He obtained an appointment as a music 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 evening artist who was employed by an firm of publishers to draw illustrations, with a few lines of verse under each drawing. Now, Shaw was not a poet in those days, but the evening artist, 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-herculean lines on the premature death of a child with golden hair. It was an excellent skit on, 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. World Mr. Shaw do him a dozen like this for three pounds? The artist liked that any sane man should have

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 colloquial terms, if he felt very frightened, and wouldn't he give Selina another kiss before starting? The artist was furious. Not only was the five shillings refused, but Shaw was told to keep his blooming 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 recall the various rural communities which I 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 have been held by men for the last fifteen years has given them a poise and self-confidence which they did not have before.

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When asked whether women in Colorado were anxious to hold office Dr. Aylesworth replied that they were almost too impatient to wait. 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 state there had been only nine elected to the state legislature, while two had held the office of county clerk and one that of county treasurer.

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

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"To persons beginning the business I would give the advice that they start on a small scale and learn from experience. In the first place, 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 cow pens, using 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. We have in Maine a live and energetic state pomological society, whose papers form a prominent and attractive part of the agricultural reports, and there are many 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 devoted largely 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, cured 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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drado, 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 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 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 dressed, 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 I 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 have been held by men for the last fifteen years has given them a poise and self-confidence which they did not have before."

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