First Woman to Cross Continent On Horseback characteristic of that unclean street, a higher grade school, where she had ranted hopes. He was unmoved by the outery against Chinese labor to



Miss Alberta Claire, of Sheridan, Wyoming, with her pony "Bud," and her dog "Mickey," photographed just after they rode into the surf at Atlantic City, N. J., where Miss Claire completed her cross-continent horseback ride. She began the faunt at San Francisco and is the first woman to make an

VIVID GLIMPSES OF THE LONDON UNDERWORLD

Continued from Page Thirteen

Should I be asked about the birth

in the underworld. Such women pre-

Now with Dante we are walking in

I am quite sure that I am voicing

men are compelled to live when I say

cipal control and inspection, where ab

solute cleanliness and decency can be

assured, lodging houses to which wo

But listen again as we stand in the

A feeble woman, with every nerv

weariness of this land below the line!

are working! One o'clock, and thou-

n the land of crushed womanhood

But who is to pay? Shall we ulti

sleep, that cannot sleep if they would?

s automatic womanhood to produce

human automatic machines? Or is civ

lization generally to pay the penalty for all this grinding of human flesh

It was a hot day in June and in

ompany with a friend who wished to

earn something about the lives of the

very poor I was visiting in the worst

As we moved from house to house

the thick air within and the dirt with

n and without were almost too much

or us. The boxlike rooms, the grime

of the men, women and children, com-

gutters, made us sick and faint. We

asked ourselves whether it was possible

that anything decent, virtuous, or in-

telligent could live under such condi-

The place was dignified by the name

blind alley, for a high wall closed

one end of it. It was very narrow

and while infants played in the un-

lean gutters frowsy women discussed

domestic or more exciting matters with

They discussed us too as we passed

nd audibly commented, though not

favorably, on our business. I had vis-

ited the street scores of times and

consequently I was well known. Un-

fortunately my address was also well

known, for every little act of kindness

that I ventured to do in that street

had been followed by a number of let-

I venture to say that from every

house save one. I had received begging

or unpleasant letters, for jealousy of

each other's benefits was a marked

ters from jealous non-recipients.

women on the opposite side.

a street, although in reality it was

quarter of East London.

here is silence if not peace.

and blood?

had returned to school without even settled homes, live at starvation point that insult to their craving stomachs. But "natural causes" is the euphon-But "natural causes" is the euphonious name given by intelligent juries to starvation when inquests are held in the underworld.

Should I be asked about the and parentage of these women I reply that they come from all classes. Born of tramps and of decent citizens, born of tramps and of decent citizens are decent citizens.

Herein is a mystery, in the land of in the slums and sometimes in villas, plenty, whose granaries, depots, ware-houses are full to repletion, and whose

countless ships are traversing every ocean, bringing the food and fruits of the earth to its shores, starvation is held to be a natural cause of death.

The more I know of these women and their circumstances the more and still more I am amazed. How they manage to live at all is a puzzle, but they do live and hang on to the second class, those who by misfortune have become submerged. This too is a large class, and a class more worthy of sympathy and consideration than the others, for among them, in spite of misfortune and manage to live and hang on to the unclass. they do live and hang on to life like manliness and self-respect, misfortune, grim death itself. I believe I should ill health, sorrow, loss of money, posilong for death were I placed under tion or friends; circumstances over similar conditions to those my under- which they have had but little or no world friends sustain without much control have condemned them to live

Look again; here is a shabby genteel man who lives by his wits. He is educated and can write a plausible let educated and can write a plausible let- despair. ter. He is dangerous; his stock in trade compose local directories, "Who's Who," annual reports of charitable so- hell; see, there is a form, half human and half animal, creeping toward us cieties, clergymen's lists, etc. He is a with lewd look and suggestion. Yonder begging letter writer and moves from is an old hag fearful to look upon. Here lodging house to lodging house; he a group of cast off wives, whom the writes letters for any of the inmates law has allowed outraged husbands to who have some partcular tale of woe consign to this perdition; but who, to unfold or some urgent appeal to when sober enough, come back to the make, and he receives the major part upper world and drag others down to of the resultant charity. He is drunk- share their fate.

He assumes many names, he changes lasting workers, the sober and virtuous carefully the names and addresses of women of whom I have told. What : people he has defrauded. In fact he contrast is here presented! Drunken is so clever and slippery that the police ness, vice, bestiality and crime! Virtue and the Charity Organization Society industry, honesty and self-respect concannot locate him. So he thrives, a demned to live together! But let us type of many, for every one of London's look and listen; we hear a voice common lodging houses can provide us speaking to us. with one or more such cunning rogues.

I am told that there are 400 large common lodging houses in London, many of them capable of holding sev- of the underworld in which such woeral hundred lodgers, which night after night are filled with a weird col- that the great want in London and in fection of humanity, and they cast a all our large towns is suitable and wel fatal spell upon all who get accustom managed lodging houses under munifatal spell upon all who get accustom-

Few, very few, who have become acclimatized ever go back to settled home! life; for the decencies, amenities and men in their hour of sore need may restraints of citizenship become dis-turn with the certainty that their self tasteful. And truly, there is much ex- respect will not be destroyed. citement in the life, for excitement at under the present conditions decent any rate abounds in common lodging women have no chance of retaining their decency or recovering

I am an Englishman. I love liberty, standing in social life. I must be free or die! I want to order own life, to control my own actins, to run on my own lines; I would that land of crushed womanhood and starvall men should have similar rights ing childhood. We hear a gentle voice: But alas! it cannot be. Civilization "Mother, it is nearly one o'clock, the claims and enchains us; we have to men have gone by from the public never repining, thinking great thoughts pubmit to its discipline, and it is well house; you so to bed, dear, and I will and re-enacting great events, for his that it should be so. We do not can finish the work." that it should be so. We do not, can- finish the work.' not live to ourselves. Those days have long passed and forever. Orderly life broken, rises from her machine, shakes and regular duties are good for us and her dress and lies down on her bed, necessary for the well being of the but her daughter sits on and on.

The women of the underworld may be divided into three great classes: those who by reason of their habits or mental peculiarities prefer to live! homeless lives. Secondly, those whom sands are still at it! Two o'clock, the misfortune has deprived of settled widows are still at work! Thank God, home life. Thirdly, those who, having the children are asleep. Three o'clock

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a woman call to her neghbor. "They

are going to see the old shoemaker." very old, but then 59 in a London slum may be considered old age. He sat in a Windsor armchair in a very small kitchen; a window at his back reveiled that abomination of desolation, a Bethnal Green back yard. He sat as he had sat for years, bent and doubled up, for some kind of paralysis had overtaken him.

He had a fine head and a pointed beard, his thin and weak neck seemed hardly able to bear its heavy burden. hardly able to bear its heavy burden. He was not over clean and his clothes were, to say the least, shabby. But there he sat, his wife at work to maintain him. We stood, for there was no sitting room for us. Grime, misery and neverther the saturation of earth of the conservative leaders to his warnings. He recognized dead, whose work all civilization delights to honor, played in a slum gutter and climbed a lamppost that he might get a furtive look into a school property were in evidence. poverty were in evidence.

He told us that his forefathers were but the trade declined as he had grown

There did not seem much room for magination and poetry in his home and life, but the following conversation took place: "It is a very hard life for you sitting

month after month on that chair, unable to do anything!"
"It is hard; I do not know what I hould do if I could not think." "Oh, you think, do you? Well, think-

ng is hard work. 'Not to me; it is my pleasure and

'What do you think about?" "All sorts of things; what I have ead mostly."

"What have you read?" "Everything that I could get hold of novels, poetry, history and travel." "What novelist do you like best?" The answer came, prompt and decisive. "Dickens."

"He loved the poor; he shows greater belief in humanity than Thack-

"How do you prove that?" "Well, take Thackeray's 'Vanity fair': it is clever and satirical, but he was a fool; but in Dickens you But in spite of Samuel Smiles and his abhorrent to him. He was fond of come across character after character that you can't help loving." the centuries are searched the community of his books do you like alogue will be impressive enough.

"A tale of Two Cities,"

"Well, because the French Revoluion always appeals to me, and second-ed, and the delinquencies of the youthy because I think the best bit of writ- ful poor are attributed to this bogy. ng in all his books is the description of Sidney Carton's ride on the tumbrel ed, not overeducated, that the children o the guillotine."

'Have you ever read Carlyle's rench Revolution?"

"I will lend it to you."

you like?"
"The minor poets of 200 years ago,

Terrick, Churchill, Shenstone and oth-"Why do you like them?"

Thus the grimy old shoemaker spoke, but I continued: "What about the present day poets?" Swift was the reply: "We have got

none. This was a staggerer, but I suggest-"What about Kipling?

"Too slangy and coarse!" "Austin?" 'Don't ask me the opinion of all who have knowledge

and Browning?" "Well Wordsworth is too prosy: you have to read such a lot to get a little; by Lord Beaconsfield, who "tacitly as Tennyson is a bit sickly and too sentimental, I mean with washy sentiment; political discretion. Browning I cannot understand; he is oo hard for me.'

'Now let us talk about dramatists; ou have read Shakespeare?

Yes, every play again and again.' "Which do you like best?" maginative; I have never seen one

masterpiece." So we left him doubled up in chair, in his grime and poverty, light- Queen to gratify the Prince's wish that ing up his poor one room with great creations, bearing his heavy burdens,

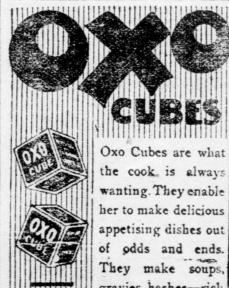
Only a few doors away we happened distrusted his habits and friends, but on a slum tragedy. We stood in a queer equally certainly he had been driven to little house of one room up and one down stairs. Let me picture the scene! Oh, the sighs and groans and accents of sorrow that come upon our listen- A widow was seated at her machine Sir Sidney Lee does not ignore such sewing white buckskin children's boots. unpleasant incidents as the Mordauni ing ears! Oh, the weariness, the utter FOUR VIVID GLIMPSES b m f bg case and the Tranby Croft scandal Midnight, and thousands of women

far advanced.

Suddenly a girl of 12 burst in and threw herself into her mother's arms crying, "Oh, mother, mother, I have lost the scholarship! Oh, mother, the French was too hard for me!"

To fairs of his private estates he took a our surprise the mother seemed innately evolve a people that require no

> nquired and found that the girl, hav-ng passed the seventh standard at an whom at last he dementary school, had been attending



gravies, hashes-rich and tasty. They take the place of meat for aspic jellies, and are altogether indispensable in the kitchen 4 CUBES 10 C. IO CUBES 25 c.

As we entered the house from which been entered for a competitive exam-no letter had been received we heard ination at a good class secondary South Africa. He was not in favor o woman call to her neghbor, "They re going to see the old shoemaker."

She was correct in her surmise and school for at government to South Africa and genright glad we were to make the old least three years. But the widow was erally had the point of view of a kind-man's acquaintance; not that he was practically starving, although working ly country gentleman of very moderate

fourteen hours daily. French; poor mother and poor girl!

apperior to their environment and with he did so in the interests simply not rare even in slumdom.

actresses and operatic singers; that settled on him add to his comfort and sons more than in policies. His dependent upon his wife, who was a bright creations that defy the almost machinist.

> boys and girls of the underworld, not the weaklings, for of them I speak he weaklings are the more hopeless is the talented that are the most Fisher was a great favorite of his,

> parents are all held up for show and admiration. I declare it makes me ill. Why? Because I know that in the him, but he had a great affection for him he had a grubbing, burrowing and grovelling were those who shared his pleasures who as boys possessed phenomenal

Sometimes here and there one and nother bursts his bonds and rejoicing companion who could talk freely and there is only one good character, and in his freedom does brilliant things, self-help they are but few, though if offering his friends good advice, and the centuries are searched the cat-

Of course there must be self-help. But there must be opportunity also There is a great deal of talk about the cited it. hildren of the poor being overeducat-It is because they are underelucatf the very poor so often go wrong. But the attempt to cast them all in the same mold is disastrous; there is from his garden party because of their an overeducation going on in this directon. Not all the children of the "If you do I will read it."

"How about poetry; what poets do of them can. Let us give them a his subject. His frankness will do his subject. chance. Not all of them can be scientists, engineers, etc., but some of them atmosphere of falsities and flatteries have talents for such things. Give which has obscured the real man, and them a chance. A good many of them his revelation of his childhood and o have unmistakably artistic gifts. Why the restraints which his mother im

Continued Page Thirteen.

lease the Prince from his mother's at on strings. "At great length and with ersistency Gladstone pressed his view writing on the sovereign." He of "What of Wordsworth, Tennyson met by the Queen with evasion, and ered various suggestions that were a nothing was done. In her attempt t suppress her son, she was supporte epted her modest estimate of her son'

It was, oddly enough, the Republi-can, Sir Charles Dilke, who gave the Prince his first job. They had become riends, and when Dilke was at the foreign office in 1881, he used the Prince to negotiate the new Anglo-"I like them all, the historic and the French treaty of commerce, preparing a note of what the Prince should acted, but to me 'King Lear' is his it was his first direct insight into for eign affairs but it was not until 1892 his that Gladstone succeeded in forcing the information of the Cabinet's proceedngs should be placed at his disposal. How much this repression was the

ause and how much the effect of the Prince's character it would be intersting to inquire. Certainly the Queen those habits and those friends as revolt against the tyranny of his yout Time, five o'clock in the afternoon; she had sat there for many hours and would continue to sit till night was fairs of his private estates he took our surprise the mother seemed in-tensely relieved and said, "Thank God for that!"

But the girl went! After a time we But the girl wept! After a time we mixed up with the turf, society and the

> When at last he came to the throne he came almost without any knowledge of the technique of government, and is success is a remarkable tribute to is understanding. Sir Sidney Lee does ot make any extravagant claims on ehalf of King Edward. His chief inerest was certainly in foreign affairs, nd his one considerable achievement was the part he played in helping bring about the entente cordiale with France. Whether the equivocal relaonship with the Emperor William did not balance that service is not ver clear Sir Sidney Lee does not preten that uncle and nephew were on ver ordial terms, or that King Edward was very sympathetic to Germany Partly this was reminiscent of th Danish War, partly of dislike of Bismarck, and partly the result of a natural sympathy with the French people

and the French spirit. In home affairs the King "was for the most part content with the role of onlooker." His mother had made elaborate comments on all the proceedings of the Cabinet. If he had any comment he made it verbally, but usually he was quite willing to accept with easy good nature any proposal that

vas made When the tariff reform controversy arose in 1903 he read in the press the chief pleas of the tariff reformers, and remarked that it would be difficult to btain popular assent to a tax on bread. He deprecated licensing reform which pressed unduly on the brewer, and he was displeased with political oratory which appealed to class prejudice, and excited in the poor unwar-

range of vision. But on the fundamen-Verily the conflict of duties forms tal point he was absolutely sound, the tragedy of everyday life. The widow was saved by the advanced affairs did he depart a hair's breadth from his constitutional restraint When he intervened, as in the case of

Here and there one and another rise the struggle between the two Houses superior to their environment and so in the interests simply of splendid perseverance fight their way peace, and discovered, as Sir Sidney to higher and better life. And some of them rise to eminence, for genius is fluence public affairs. He resented the refusal of the Conservative leaders t

Sir Sidney's estimate of the man All honor and good wishes to the sincere and just. He was not a great He told us that his forefathers were Huguenots who fled from France and rising young, but all glory to the half man, but he was a singularly amiable settled as silk weavers in Spitulfields. Starved widows who shape their charman who liked to see happy people He had been apprenticed to boot and shoe making, his particular branch of work having been boots and shoes for small pension that a friend of mine has interested in performerly he had earned good money, his health, may his beloved minor poets tachment to the race-course was lifewith Dickens and Shakespeare long by long and, in spite of his memorable let older and now for some years he had dear to him, and may his poor little ter to Archbishop Benson, he was very been crippled and unable to work and home long continue to be peopled with fond of bridge. His tastes were very catholic, and he chose his friends with out regard to their origin. He shocke I am now pleading for the gifted all the aristocratic traditions of Ger many by the hospitalities he received from Baron Hirsch. He liked genia he weaklings, for of them I speak men, no matter what their opinions lisewhere. But I will say that while might be. He liked them all the bet-

Let us see to it that their powers have some chance of developing in a right direction. When by some extraordinary concurrence of circumstances at council school boy passes on to a price of the council school boy passes on to a price of circumstances and council school boy passes on to a price of circumstances and council school boy passes on to a price of circumstances and council school boy passes on to a price of circumstances and council school boy passes on to a price of the special provides of his, John Burns was a great lavorite of his, John Burns was another. Broadhurst and Arch he knew and liked heartily. He had no political antipathies, and at the height of the Republican wave made friends with Chamberlain and price of his, John Burns was another. Broadhurst and Arch he knew and liked heartily. He had no political antipathies, and at the height of the Republican wave made friends with Chamberlain and price of the council school by passes on to a price of the council school by passes on to a price of circumstances. a council school boy passes on to a Dilke. For Gladstone, who always university and takes a good degree it is chronicled all over the world; the duen, he had a deep reverence, the duent blief the Queen, he had a deep reverence, chool, the teacher, the boy and his which he showed when he acted as one

underworld thousands of men are "C-B," But after all his closest friends "He was no reader of books; he could bilities, but whose parents were poor, not concentrate his mind on them. Nor so poor that their gifted children had did he sustain a conversation with no chance of developing the talent that much power or brilliance, but his grace was in them. Let us give them a and charm of manner atoned for an deficiency of matter."

He was never happy save with cheerfully. Solitude and silence were was annoyed by its neglect. He could be at times hasty and irritable, but his anger was short-lived, and he bore no lasting ill-will against those who ex-

Twice only did it desert him - once when so important a function of state as the reception of a new prime minister was performed by the King in a foreign hotel, and once when he excluded three members of Parliamen

criticisms of Russia, Sir Sidney Lee has given us a very much to retrieve Edward VII. from th of the resultant charity. He is drunken and bestial; he is a parasite of the
worst description, for he preys alike
on the benevolent and upon the poor
wretches whose cause he espouses.

Share their fate.

"They are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they are so pretty, so easy to understand; you know what they mean;
they speak of beauty and flowers and
love; their language is tuneful and
love; their language is t is true of kings as of commoners.

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those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband's told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do all my own housework, work in the garden and entertain company and enjoy them, and can walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the week. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl, and tell them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."-Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

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Lake ManitobaJuly	1
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Empress of Ireland Aug.	
Lake ManitobaAug.	
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Tickets from any steamship ager	nt
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TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION
BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the East—*3:27 a.m.,
10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m.,
*6:30 p.m., *3:00 p.m., 10:20 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*12:09 a.m.,
*3:43 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:55 a.m., 1:10
p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the East—*12:14 a.m.,
*3:48 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05
p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.
Depart for the West—*3:32 a.m., 7:40
a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m.,

*11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:23 a.m., *4:00 p.m., *6:80 m., 11:05 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:16 p.m. STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 m., 11:25 p.m. m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 12:35
m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.
LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Trains—marked * run dally. Those

not marked, daily, except Sunday. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the East—*11:28 a.m., 6:20 p.m., *8:15 p.m., *10:52 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*4:30 a.m., 11:20 a.m., *12:18 p.m., *5:22 p.m., 8:48 Depart for the East—*4:38 a.m., 7:30 a.m., *12:25 p.m., *5:30 p.m.

Depart for the West—8:00 a.m.,

*11:35 a.m., 6:35 p.m., *8:23 p.m. Trains market * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 4:55
p.m., 9:40 p.m.

Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:29 p.m. \$:20 p.m., 10:11 p.m. PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY. Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:00 noon, 1:50, 4:38, *9:15 p.m. Depart—5:05, *7:10, 9:45 a.m., 2:30.

*4:15, f7:00 p.m. Walkery be, fTo St. Thomas only. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except trains marked with star and dagger.

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