

MAKING ACTORS OF COUNTRY YOKELS



VILLAGE ACTORS ON STAGE OF THEIR MALHOUSE THEATRE. McEVON ON THE RIGHT.

London, Mar. 21.—The most interesting theatrical experiment for years has occurred at the small village of Aldbourne, Wiltshire, in the heart of the country districts of England. There a bold man by the name of Chas. McEvoy, is endeavoring to set up a repertory theatre, and has already produced with great success a play called *The Village Wedding*. McEvoy himself wrote the play, but every character in it was portrayed by the village titans of the soil and dairy maids. For months past country yokels instead of spending their evenings in the village inn, have given up all their time to rehearsals. The country maidens of the district have foregone night strolls with their sweethearts for the same purpose. The first performance was an enormous success. All the dramatic ce-

CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Text of Earl Grey's Address Delivered Before University Club at Albany on Occasion of Meeting With President.

The following is the text of Earl Grey's address delivered before the University Club at Washington on Saturday:—
"I deeply appreciate the welcome you have given me. I recognize the friendliness of your feelings for the people of Canada.
"I may perhaps be excused if I confess to you, as I said, 'with all the confidence of one who has lived for upward of five years in close and delightful intimacy with the Canadian people, that they are well worthy of your esteem and affection. They possess a full measure of those great qualities which have won for you so high a place in the nations of the world. While resolutely determined like you, on all occasions, earnestly to defend their just and legitimate rights they entertain toward you the same desire to secure your good will and to promote your interests that you on your part entertain toward them."
"Gentlemen, may I make another confession? I never visit the United States without experiencing a sense of pride that we, the Canadians and Americans, are related by the close ties of a common ancestry, and that consequently, although living under different forms of free and enlightened government, we are so far as the real big things of this world are concerned practically one people.
"In Canada we are vigilant and interested observers of your expanding developments—we watch with sympathetic interest every new evidence of your determination to apply to the pressing problems of your throbbing national life the purifying influence of high ideals.
"I trust you will not think me boastful or presumptuous when I say that it is the proud ambition of the people whom I have the honor to represent one day to race you and every other portion of the English speaking world in giving the lead in all humility and modesty, but in all earnestness, in efforts that shall aim at enlarging the sum of human happiness.
"So far I have spoken of my capacity as Governor General of Canada.
"The Rhodes Scholarship.
"Now may I be permitted to refer for one moment to the dreams which, erected in the grave of Cecil Rhodes are destined one day to bear immortal fruit? What were the aims and objects which prompted him to give to your country a state of magnificent present of Oxford scholarships?
"They were prompted by the consciousness that you and we are products of the same stock, that we are inheritors of common ideals, that we are joint trustees of great Christian truths, the fuller application of which to the life of the world is essential to its salvation, and that it depends upon the degree of our mutual confidence in one another and of our reciprocal love for each other how far we shall succeed in achieving the great inspiring ends of our common destiny.
"The hope that filled the great heart of Cecil Rhodes with fond imaginings was that one day the English speaking people of the world—the republic and the free democracies of the British Empire—would be joined together as co-workers for world purposes in a great Anglo-Saxon consolidation; strong enough perhaps, to stop unnecessary wars; and powerful and high souled enough to lead the nations in the march of progress and reform. In his hope Cecil Rhodes founded his scholarships. He reverently prayed that they might one day prove an effective stepping stone to the attainment of that Anglo-Saxon consolidation which would appear to be the chief hope of suffering mankind. Perhaps some day through the munificence of an American benefactor a further stepping stone may be established—a similar endowment of scholarships in one of your great American universities for the most promising men that can be selected from the various parts of Great and Greater Britain, thus providing further opportunities to the various units of the English speaking people all over the world to acquire a better understanding of and a greater love for one another, and additional securities for the permanent peace of the world and the unchecked advancement of our highest hopes."

lebrities of London were there to witness it, and they left charmed. Bernard Shaw, England's up-to-date dramatist, praised both the piece and the acting up to the skies. Granville Barker, the author-actor, who is producing the plays at Chas. Frohman's repertory theatre in London, went further. He said that London theatre had led all sorts of experiments both in the way of plays and playwrights. Neither had succeeded in making the drama in England a living force; he looked upon the enterprise like that at Aldbourne to make the play the real influence it should be in the national life of England.
So great has been the success of this troupe of rural talent that it is proposed to bring them to London. Up to now they have played in a theatre constructed from a disused malting house.

MARRIAGE AND SCIENCE

Physical Degeneration in England Traced to Ignorance of Laws of Eugenics -- What Prof. Inge Says.

London, March 21.—The authorities of the Bedford College for Women invited the Eugenics Education Society to send them a lecturer, and a few days ago a bevy of girl students laugher and blushed while Prof. Inge talked to them of eugenics.
A knowledge of eugenics, he said, would tend to prevent girls from falling in love with the wrong man. It was frequently objected that the science constituted an undue interference with an individual's free choice in falling in love and marrying.
"To a certain extent," said the professor, "I sympathize with that objection, but I do think a certificate of sound health should be one of the things insisted upon before marriage. Unconsciously, as things are now, we are much guided by eugenic considerations."
"Generally a man's attraction for a woman is attributable to his fine and strong physique, and in the same way the points of beauty in women are those which belong to her womanhood, but some training in eugenics would enable a young man or woman to detect those signs of degeneracy which are obvious to the scientific eye."
The professor drew a gloomy picture of the outlook for this country, considered from the eugenic point of view.
Physical Degeneration.
"Physical degeneration in this country," he said, "is going on at an alarming rate. If the process continues at its present rate in three more generations the English stock, which a few years ago was one of the best in the world, will be one of the poorest."
"In all my travels I have never seen poorer specimens of humanity than those in the English slums. It has become a serious problem that the more civilized the State the more the population is increased from the most undesirable stocks."
The professor noted that the birth rate in this country had declined from 56 in 1878 to 26 in 1909. This was due in part to morality, in part to prudence, which operated in deferring marriage and in restraining the size of families, and it was possible there might be a slight decline owing to luxuriant habits. As civilization advanced both death rate and birth rate decreased. While the death rate was on the decline, the birth rate was not, for the decline occurred in the best of the population.
"The test of the prosperity of a country was not the amount of exports or imports, not the power of its army or navy, not the diffusion or amount of wealth, not the efficiency of its education, but the kind of men and women it turned out. Speaking of positive duties, he said every man or woman who had reason to think that he or she was exceptionally well endowed either in body or mind or character ought to think it a duty to marry and have children.
With regard to the negative side, there were certain conditions, such as insanity, epilepsy, deaf muteness, which should certainly prevent marri-

SCIENCE AND THE GOLF BALL

Why You Slice or Pull or What Not Explained, Together With Directions About When To Make Misplays.

London, March 21.—Sir Joseph J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics at Cambridge University, varied last night the usual sedate course of lectures at the Royal Institution by discussing the dynamics of the golf ball. He described the eccentricities of golf balls, illustrating them by using what he called electric links, which electrified particles for balls, a dynamo as his driver, a powerful magnet to give the equivalent of the spin, or English, to the balls, and a red hot tee.
The golfers in the audience were fascinated by the experiments. Sir Thomson said that various explanations of the behaviour of golf balls had been put forward, and if all were sound his lecture should be exceptionally interesting, for he would have to enunciate a new theory of dynamics. It sometimes seemed that the better the golfers the worse his dynamics. If the converse were the case every confidence might be felt in the results he had attained.
If the ball was in the exceptional position of having to spin it sped forward without deviating to the right or the left. If it did not have to spin its course was more erratic, yet its movements were the result of a commonplace and prosaic law, which was its only secret, so far as broad effects were concerned, that it always tried to follow its own nose.
Practically the complete explanation was given by Newton, who had pointed out that the pressure was the greatest of that side of a tennis ball at which the forward and rotatory motions competed together. Hence the reaction of the air was greater on that side, and the ball was pushed in the direction in which it followed its own nose.
After explaining why the effects of slicing and pulling manifested themselves most strongly toward the end of flight, as was a matter of common experience, the lecturer applied his laws to the question of how a player should proceed in order to get a long carry in a cross wind.
If the wind were from the left to the right then the point of pressure would be behind the sliced ball and the slicing would help its flight. On the other hand the pressure would be in front of a pulled ball, which in consequence would be retarded. Hence the ordinary indicated that to get a long carry in a cross wind from left to right the ball should be driven into the wind but slightly sliced.
But they ought not to be too scrupulous on some of these points, because physical health was not every thing and there were a great many families with some physical defect who nevertheless were in many ways most useful to the community. It would be undesirable for highly conscientious people to inquire too closely whether they had some weak spot in their constitution and abstain from marriage on that account. A certain amount of sound health, however, ought to be insisted upon. An insurance policy was more important than a marriage settlement.

FURTHER DETAILS IN AERIAL DEFENCE SCHEME

How Republic is Planning To Defend Its Borders From Invasion by New Craft of War.

Paris, March 21.—Further details are now available of the proposed aerial defence scheme which has been worked out by Gen. Bonnal of the French army. It is urged by a military committee of the French National Airship League, which is presided over by Gen. Lacroix and consists among its members many Generals and Admirals, that the Government airships shall be entrusted to the engineers and the aeroplane to the artillery, and that officers of both branches shall make a careful study of their new charges and report upon them regularly to the French War Department.
It has been decided that the smooth fabric varnished with chromate of lead that has been used in France for airships is less satisfactory than the twilled material with an aniline varnish employed in Germany. The committee has arranged that all manufacturers who make no use of the hydrogen that they obtain as a by-product shall hand it over to the military authorities free of charge, and the best method of transforming liquid hydrogen into hydrogen gas is being studied. It has been decid-

AN EARLY SEASON PARIS CREATION



Black picture hats with heavy sweeping white ostrich plumes are the only trimming are especially good this year. The shape of the one in the picture is particularly graceful and picturesque. It is of leghorn. The broad brim is turned sharply in the side-front and faced with velvet—a popular feature of this season. This rich and elegant hat is just the thing for evening wear.

LORDS' REFORM WILL BE SLOW

Week of Debate Brings Solution No Nearer—Hieriditary Principle Not Being Attacked -- Reform At All Costs.

London, March 21.—Political interest last week centred in the House of Lords' debate on Lord Rosebery's motion that the House go into committee to consider his resolutions for its reformation. The speeches were interesting and able to a marked degree, but on the whole they contributed little to a solution of the constitutional problem this country is now facing.
Lord Rosebery, as usual, expressed the better opinion of his thinking countrymen, but the debate as a whole indicated that a worthy scheme of a newly modelled second chamber cannot be looked for from the House of Lords itself. A great majority of the country obviously agrees with the Lords in declaring that the Government's scheme is to rob them absolutely of their power of vote and then to leave them powerless for good or evil until some indefinite time when their reform will be taken in hand and even then it seems the reformed chamber is to remain an ineffectual shadow.
Improvement Possible.
Serious men, however, who desire a real reform of the Lords and the institution of a working second chamber are not likely to think their desire will be obtained by any scheme which seems to be the possible or probable outcome of this week's debate. The peers very generally admit that, in principle, in their House is possible and needed, but they cling close to the hereditary principle.
As Lord Curzon said: "It would be absurd to say the hereditary principle justifies the House of Lords, but it might not be unfairly contended that the House of Lords has justified the hereditary principle."
That struck a harmonious chord in nearly every peer's bosom, and if every lordly heart could be laid bare it is not unlikely that most would endorse the veteran Tory Lord Halsbury's declaration that he did not believe it possible to make an institution more practically useful than the House of Lords as at present constituted.
Even the Earl of Crewe, speaking for the government, admitted that the hereditary principle was not the least unpopular in the country, but quite the contrary, and this is true. There is no strong feeling in the country against the hereditary principle or against the House of Lords as it is, but there is a strong feeling that there should be a better second chamber.
It is here that Premier Asquith and the government have failed to make a statesmanlike use of a great opportunity to effect a great and enduring work, sacrificing it to the exigencies of ephemeral party policies. There is undoubtedly a strong single chamber party in the Cabinet which would be satisfied to leave the House of Lords nominally the second chamber but actually without power. If this section pushes its views too hard Foreign Secretary Grey will probably resign. His recent speech advocating a strong second chamber has given much offence to certain Ministerial supporters.

DEFENDS RIGHT TO WEAR TOPPER

British Labor Member Indignantly Repudiates Insinuation That Silk Hat Betrays Aristocratic Leanings.

London, March 21.—Is a silk hat a luxurious variety of headgear that cannot be classed as democratic? Mr. John Hodge, labor member of Parliament for the Gorton division of Lancashire, shouts a determined negative to that question. Further, he has hotly resented the intimations of certain members of the labor party that recourse to this style of headgear has demonstrated that with his seat in the House of Commons he is getting aristocratic ideas under his bonnet, for labor members are not wont to wear "toppers."
"That insinuation is wholly wrong," said Mr. Hodge. "I want to say that I look upon the silk hat as a British institution and one which is not to be trifled with lightly. I shall always wear one at the opening of Parliament and at any other function at which some degree of dignity is desirable. It is true that I was 'snapped' in a high hat at the opening of Parliament, and my constituents, among whom are a large number of hatmakers in the world, English and foreign, were delighted to see that I was wearing a silk hat at the time."
"In my constituency are to be found the finest silk and felt hat makers in the world. England still is indisputably prominent in this particular trade, and one of the reasons that I am a free trader is that in my opinion a tariff would ruin the industry. But I do not confine myself to stiff hats. I wear straws, Panamas and soft and hard felt hats as well. But I really prefer a square-shaped, lightly built felt hat of English make, and I always take care to see that the trade union label is on the inside. This distinguishing mark is not on silk hats because with English silk is imported, and it is not necessary to differentiate between the British and the foreign labor members to wear a silk hat. Mr. Glover, one of my colleagues, does the same thing.
As a result, Mr. Hodge has been acquitted of the intimations.

WINDSOR ONTARIO MAN HAS WARM WORDS OF COMMENDATION FOR INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

Toronto, March 21.—"Talk about your fast service," said Mr. Alexander Gow of Windsor, talking to the Globe. He was a passenger on the Grand Trunk International Limited train which went through Toronto at 4.30 Saturday afternoon. "Canadians coming home from Great Britain need no longer go by New York in the hope of gaining a day or two. I left Liverpool on the Virginian just at dark on Friday night (the 4th inst.) and arrived in Halifax early the next Friday morning. The Intercolonial Railway made up a special train with passengers and mail, leaving at 7.20 yesterday morning, and got us to Montreal in time to meet this train. I will be in Windsor tonight about 10 o'clock, and if I had come by the Campania or Baltic I wouldn't be in New York yet, or else the boat would be just docking."
"We had a very good trip. There were a number of immigrants, English and Belgians, being bound for Canada. Some of the English were going to Lethbridge and other points in Alberta. They all seemed to be of a good class and some were prepared to buy land right away."
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Locates New Route.
Winnipeg, a.M.R. 21.—That engineer W. J. Clifford has located a splendid line for the Hudson Bay Railway northeast from the pass was the statement made by Chief Engineer J. Armstrong, Saturday, upon his return from the pass. There will be no heavy work on this portion of the line, which can be constructed at comparatively low cost.

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