

## IG NOTICE Works Improve- ment.

will be held in the City  
today, January 8, 1908, at 8  
purpose of discussing fully  
works Loan By-law, 1908,  
be submitted to the electors  
Being a money by-law,  
will be held specially for  
to vote thereon.

Commissioner will be  
narrow any inquiries and ex-  
matters relating to the by-

Mayor,  
B. C., January 2nd, 1908.

## CIPAL NOTICE

ER WORKS LOAN BY-  
AND THE PUBLIC IN-  
BY-LAW, 1908.

ive notice that such of the  
the Municipality of the City  
as are entitled to vote on  
raising money upon the  
the Municipality, are request-  
at the polling place, at the  
all, City Hall building, No.  
street, in the said Municipi-  
wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on  
the 15th day of January,  
9 a. m. to 7 p. m., and to  
votes for or against the  
the Water Works Loan By-  
and the Public Incinerator  
8, copies of which By-laws  
in the Victoria Daily  
copies whereof are posted  
polling place and in each  
to take notice that the said  
will not be valid or of any ef-  
the vote polled in favor  
at least three-fifths of the

der my hand at Victoria,  
lumbia, this third day of  
1908.

WM. W. NORTHCOOT,  
Returning Officer.

## h Municipal

## n of School Trustees.

tee is hereby given to the elec-  
Municipality of Saanich that  
the presence of said electors at  
pal Office, Granford Ave., on  
the 15th day of January, 1908,  
noon) to 2 p. m. for the purpose  
three (3) persons as mem-  
rd of Trustees for Saanich  
School District.

being a household in the  
trict and being a British sub-  
full age of twenty-one years  
wise qualified by the Public  
to vote at an election of  
trustees in the said School Dis-  
trict, being eligible to be elected or to serve  
Trustees.

se of nomination of candidates  
follows: The candidates shall  
in writing, the writing shall be  
by two voters of the Muni-  
proposer and second, and  
delivered to the Returning Of-  
ficer between the date of this  
2 p. m. of the day of nomina-  
in the event of a poll being  
such poll will be opened on the  
day of January at the following  
places:

First Ward, at Cedar Hill  
se; for the Second Ward, at  
house, Boleyn road; for the  
Ward, at the Hall, Gordon  
the Fourth Ward, at Colquitz  
road; for the Fifth Ward, at  
Schoolhouse; for the Sixth  
the Temperance Hall, Saanich  
m. to 7 p. m., at which time  
each elector who is duly qual-  
ified for the vote will be en-  
titled to vote for three (3) candidates  
of the Board of School  
but may only cast one vote for  
candidate, of which every per-  
son required to take notice and  
himself accordingly.

my hand at Royal Oak, B.  
d day of January, 1907.

J. R. CARMICHAEL,  
Returning Officer.

## Saanich. cipal Elections

notice is hereby given to the elec-  
Municipality of Saanich that  
the presence of the said electors  
Municipal Office, on Granford Ave.,  
on the 15th day of January, 1908,  
noon) for the purpose of electing  
to represent them in the Muni-  
cipal Council and Councillors.  
The following is the list of  
de of nomination of candidates  
shall be in writing, the writing shall  
be by two voters of the Muni-  
proposer and second, and  
delivered to the Returning Of-  
ficer between the date of this  
2 p. m. of the day of nomina-  
in the event of a poll being  
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m. to 7 p. m., at which time  
each elector who is duly qual-  
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titled to vote for three (3) candidates  
of the Board of School  
but may only cast one vote for  
candidate, of which every per-  
son required to take notice and  
himself accordingly.

my hand at Royal Oak, B.  
d day of January, 1907.

J. R. CARMICHAEL,  
Returning Officer.

## AD THE TIMES

## THE PROVINCE MAY STEP IN

TO ADMINISTER THE  
JAMES BAY DUMP  
Letter to That Affect Sent the  
City by Dr. Fagan—Action  
Delayed.

An ultimatum was on Monday night  
delivered from the Provincial Board of  
Health to the city council to the effect  
that unless the city took immediate ac-  
tion to abolish the nuisance of James  
Bay dump the matter would be taken  
out of their hands.

Dr. Fagan issued this statement in a  
letter which was read before the city  
council. The secretary of the Provincial  
Board of Health also enclosed the re-  
port of Engineer Mohun, who studied  
the question, and suggested the only  
remedy. He suggests that a solution  
of lime be pumped underneath the  
ground or deposited in ditches.

After the council had read the Mayor asked  
what was to be done.  
"It seems," he remarked, "that the  
only thing to be done is to give the  
dump a hyperemic injection."

On the motion of Ald. Vincent, a  
motion was passed to leave the matter  
over the incoming council.

Dr. Fagan's letter was as follows:  
Provincial Board of Health,  
Victoria, B. C., January 3rd, 1908.

The City Clerk, Victoria, B. C.:  
Sir—I am instructed by the provincial  
board of health to forward Mr. Mohun's  
report on the conditions existing at James  
Bay dump and his recommendation as to  
the remedies that should be adopted.

I am further instructed to request that  
immediate action be taken to remedy the  
nuisance to the satisfaction of the board,  
otherwise it will be the unpleasant duty  
of the provincial board of health to take  
over control of this work and charge all  
expenses in connection therewith to the  
Victoria city authorities.

I regret to note that the council have  
ignored the board's request that further  
filling in be discontinued. This action, as  
has been already pointed out, only ren-  
ders the remedying of the nuisance more  
difficult and expensive.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
C. J. FAGAN,  
Secretary.

The following is Mr. Mohun's re-  
port:

3rd Jan., 1908.  
Sir—I am in accordance with instructions I  
have the honor to report that the area  
used by the city authorities as a dumping  
ground for rubbish and garbage, bounded  
on the east by Douglas street, on the south  
by Belleville street, covers at a  
rough estimate about 11,000 square yards.  
Assuming the average depth of fill at 5 1/2  
feet, the deposit would amount to 60,500  
cubic yards, which has been mostly cov-  
ered with a thin layer of earth.

For two years and a half I have lived  
within 50 feet of this dump, and have  
passed within a few feet of it two or  
three times nearly every day during that  
period.

No doubt by far the greater percentage  
of the deposit is of an innocuous char-  
acter, such as ashes, glass, metal, crates,  
boxes, etc., and the thousand articles  
which may be classed as rubbish. In ad-  
dition to these, however, there is an un-  
known quantity of garbage, animal and vege-  
table, both animal and vegetable, inclusive  
of night soil, and of this I speak from  
personal knowledge. It is not sought to  
imply that night soil was deposited with  
the knowledge and consent of the council  
or its officials, though it is well known  
that other garbage, animal and vegetable,  
has been systematically dumped there.

There is now a putrefying mass of or-  
ganic matter in the very heart of the  
city, which is not only an abominable  
nuisance to the residents in the vicinity,  
but is also a serious menace to the public  
health.

The plague of flies, about the filthiest  
of created insects, which has troubled us  
for some time past is a strong testimony  
as to the presence of decomposing or-  
ganic matter. These pests are frequently  
dissimulators of disease. During the  
year just past the cause of an alarming  
increase of infant mortality in Liverpool  
was determined to be the same as the  
causes of the epidemic of typhoid fever  
and particularly the milk, by the ubi-  
quitous house fly.

The whitened sepulchre method, or the  
mere hiding decomposing garbage with a  
layer of earth, as recommended to and  
adopted by the council, will not purify it.  
It must be remembered that putrefac-  
tion by earth is due mainly to the oxygen  
contained in, and the action of cer-  
tain bacteria, which when they are in the  
face of the lower strata. Dr. Frankland  
has stated, as the result of his experi-  
ments, that a cubic yard of aerated earth  
would satisfactorily purify from 4 1/2 to 10  
cubic yards of sewage, or to put it in another  
way, that it takes from 17 to 37 1/2 cubic  
feet of aerated earth to purify one cubic  
foot of sewage.

These, however, were laboratory ex-  
periments, and experience on a large  
scale has shown that the right kind  
of surface soil, properly handled, 11 cubic  
feet will purify one cubic foot of sewage.  
As it is impossible, without great ex-  
pense, to remove the offensive matter, and it be-  
ing equally impossible to burn it in place,  
the only remedy is to give it a hyperemic  
injection. In this connection Messrs. Rob-  
ertson and Topp, according to the report  
published, discussed the matter prior to  
their meeting, did not propose to trench  
to a depth to get below the matter de-  
posited, which would be absurd on the  
face of it, but as I understand him that  
surface trenches, as deep as might be  
necessary to reach the foul deposit, should  
be dug and filled with concrete or cement  
to penetrate and disinfect the mass be-  
low.

The problem of disinfecting such a de-  
posit without opening it up is by no  
means easy to solve. Covering it with  
earth will not disinfect it, and if this is  
carried out there will exist for years to  
come a seething mass of corruption in  
the heart of the city, though hidden from  
the public gaze.

The best and cheapest disinfectant is  
trichloro lime, and this has to be applied  
to the lower strata of the dump. The dis-  
infection of the upper is possible.

There is doubtless, from the nature of  
some of the deposits, a considerable per-  
centage of acids in the lower strata, and

If these were continuous and could be  
reached without creating a nuisance the  
trench system would probably prove satis-  
factory.

Another method of disinfecting the low-  
er strata by the direct application of lime  
would involve the use of a hollow pipe,  
screw or otherwise, through which, after  
being driven or screwed to the requisite  
depth, a strong solution of lime would be  
pumped under a sufficient pressure to  
force its way through the mass for sev-  
eral feet in every direction. It is sub-  
mitted that this could be done without  
creating a nuisance.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
S. G. MOHUN, C. E.

## THE LONGEST YEAR.

The longest year on record was the  
year 46 B.C., says the Washington  
Herald. This year had 445 days be-  
cause Julius Caesar ordained that it  
should throughout the Roman sphere of  
influence. To clear away all the con-  
fusion which his peculiar calendar had  
reconciling the lunar with the help of  
Sosigenes, an Alexandrian astronomer,  
undertook a thorough reform of the  
calendar. He effected it by making the  
year now called 46 B.C. the year of  
confusion," consist of 445 days and the  
succeeding year of 365 days, with the  
exception of every fourth year, when  
the year was 366 days. Thus was es-  
tablished the Julian calendar as we  
know it to-day.

## A RECOGNITION OF CITY'S ADVANTAGES

Another Proof Afforded That  
Victoria Is Adapted to Be-  
come Educational Centre.

Victoria is undoubtedly the most  
suitable place in the West for an edu-  
cational centre. This has been empha-  
sized again and again in the public  
press and by public men. The remark-  
able climate of this end of Vancouver  
Island is one reason why this spot is  
better than any other for the purpose.  
The fact that Victoria is largely a resi-  
dential city also makes it pre-eminently  
a suitable place for young people in  
contradistinction to the mining cen-  
tres or cities wholly given up to com-  
mercial work.

The latest development which empha-  
sized what has been said is the moving  
of the Queen's school from Vancouver  
to Victoria. R. V. Harvey, who for  
several years has conducted a highly  
successful school in Vancouver, has  
finally decided that Victoria is the bet-  
ter place for such an institution, and  
has accordingly secured desirable quar-  
ters on Belcher street, where he will  
open up on January 15th. His boys  
have always taken a full share in the  
games of Vancouver, and they will be  
a welcome addition to the junior forces  
of this city.

While the Queen's school will be a  
separate institution to the University  
school for the present, as soon as the  
new building is completed, it will be  
under the name of the University  
school.

For years there have been success-  
ful private schools in Victoria, and lat-  
terly there have been advocates of a  
big institution somewhat along the  
same lines as the big public school of  
Boston or Harrow, England. There is  
no good reason why this should not  
be made the seat of such a centre of  
learning as well as of the provincial  
university which everyone not unduly  
prejudiced recognizes.

## BILL TO BETTER AMERICAN NAVY

Proposed Measure to Put Fleet  
on Business Basis as Wea-  
pon and Industry.

Washington, Jan. 7.—A navy reorganiza-  
tion bill, designed to put the navy "on a  
business basis, both as a weapon and an  
industry," was introduced in the House  
to-day by Mr. Dawson, of Iowa, member  
of the House committee on naval affairs.

The bill is said to be in a measure a  
result of last summer's exhaustive in-  
vestigation of naval methods by several  
members of the committee. It is re-  
ferred to the committee on naval affairs.

The bill divides the navy into a division  
of personnel and a division of material,  
the former to be administered under the  
secretary of the navy by a first assistant  
secretary, who shall be a naval officer,  
not below the rank of captain; the latter  
by a second assistant secretary, who  
shall be a civilian.

## RIVAL SALVATION ARMIES.

Right to Title Argued in New York  
Court.

New York, Jan. 7.—The question  
whether the Salvation Army, of which  
General Wm. Booth is the head, has the  
exclusive right to use that name in the  
United States, was argued in the Supreme  
court to-day. The arguments were on an  
application to have made permanent a  
temporary injunction restraining the Am-  
erican Salvation Army from any longer  
using that name.

General James Wm. Duffy, the head of  
the American Salvation Army, says that  
he was forced to live in Brooklyn last  
summer as a result of threats made by  
District Attorney Clark, after he had  
been arrested on a charge of vagrancy  
and discharged in the magistrate's court.

He is at present at the headquarters of  
his organization in Philadelphia.  
Former Justice D. Cady Herriek ap-  
peared for the Salvation Army in the  
United States, of which General Booth  
is the commander. "The practices of this  
defendant organization in Brooklyn,"  
said Justice Herriek, "are such as not  
only to bring discredit upon themselves,  
but also on us."

Wilson Lee Cannon, counsel for the de-  
fendant, argued that his organization has  
a right to the name it uses.

"We were incorporated under that name  
in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and  
in the city of Philadelphia," he said.  
"We have spread throughout twelve or  
more states, and we have 15 posts with  
125 officers."

At the conclusion of arguments, counsel  
were instructed to hand up papers on  
Friday.

If you walk through all the rooms of  
the Spanish royal palace it means a 120-  
mile trip, and would take six days.

## TRAIN DROPPED THROUGH AIR

TWO HUNDRED  
PASSENGERS ON BOARD  
Derailment in U. S. Claims Five  
Victims While Eighty Were  
Seriously Injured.

Atlanta, Jan. 7.—Running at a speed of  
thirty miles an hour, the second section  
of an excursion train on the Southern  
railway from Cleveland, known as the  
Collier special, and bound for Florida  
points, plunged through a trestle over a  
creek about fifty miles north of Atlanta  
to-day, and as a result three persons are  
dead, two fatally injured, and 80 passen-  
gers so seriously injured as to require  
medical attention.

Two hundred passengers dropped 25 feet  
to the bed of the creek with the coaches.  
The accident was due to derailment of  
the train as it struck the trestle, but the  
exact cause of the derailment is not  
known.

The dead men are Engineer Edwards  
and two firemen.  
The Collier special is an annual excu-  
sion run from Cleveland, Florida points.  
The passengers were brought into At-  
lanta over the Seaboard tracks. Twenty  
of the injured were removed to a hos-  
pital here.

## MONTHLY MEETING.

Work Undertaken by the Y. W. C. A.  
in This City.

The regular monthly meeting of the  
Young Women's Christian Association  
was held in the association rooms yester-  
day.

A statement was submitted showing  
the receipts of the recent concert, \$260,  
and the expenditures connected there-  
with, \$191.85.

It was reported that a class for Bible  
teaching will be held between 3 and 4  
o'clock on Sunday afternoons, under the  
instructions of Mrs. Edgar Smith.

Note was made of the physical cult-  
ure class to be held at 3 o'clock this  
evening, and that Mrs. Harris will  
welcome any new members who may  
wish to join the class.

The matter of organizing some plan  
of accommodation for young women  
arriving as strangers in the city was  
talked over by the association with a  
committee of the Women's Council, and  
skated for further consideration.

## ENDORSED THE BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Council Approve of Amending  
Act Simplifying Putting in  
of Utilities by Cities.

A bill amending the federal law with  
respect to municipalities constructing  
utilities is being introduced into the  
Dominion House this session. Last ev-  
ening the city council considered the  
matter and endorsed the new act.

The following letter from the city  
solicitor with reference to the new  
law explains it fully.

Gentlemen:—We have received from the  
secretary of the Union of Canadian  
Municipalities the draft of an act of par-  
liament which is being introduced into  
the Dominion House to amend the Railway  
Act, upon the following question:

As the act now stands, whenever a  
municipality or a land owner desires to  
construct utilities or works, through or  
under, or in any way interfering with the  
railway lines, application has to be made  
to the board of railway commissioners in  
each case; the amending act seeks to  
alter this by enabling the board of rail-  
way commissioners to lay down general  
rules for the guidance of all persons wish-  
ing to construct these works, and to en-  
force the railway companies to permit such  
works under specified conditions.

We note the amending act confines its  
attention mainly to telegraph, telephone  
and power wires and water mains.

It is being introduced by Dr. John Barr,  
the member for Dufferin county, Ontario,  
and would appear to be a suggestion  
emanating from the telephone and tele-  
graph interests.

As the bill is now before the House in  
Ottawa, we are asked to wire any amend-  
ments suggested, and our advice to the  
council is that the city clerk be author-  
ized to send a telegram to Dr. Barr and  
also to Mr. Lighthall, the secretary of the  
union in Montreal, to be included in the  
amending bill with all works of utility within  
the purview of the municipal councils.

We enclose form of telegram for con-  
sideration.

## DEATH OF MARINER.

Capt. William Rogers, of New West-  
minster, Passed Away Saturday.

After a career extending over half a  
century, the sea-faring business, dur-  
ing the greater part of which he  
was identified with the Pacific coast,  
Captain William Rogers died at New  
Westminster at an early hour Saturday  
morning.

2 Captain Rogers was born at St.  
Stephen, N. B., on May 16, 1830. He  
commenced to follow the sea for an  
occupation at an early age, and sailed  
around the Horn in the barque An-  
telope in 1853. In California he spent  
three years and came to Victoria in  
1858, and made intermittent residences  
in the province until 1879 when he im-  
migrated to Vancouver and engaged in the  
steamboat business, which he success-  
fully conducted for many years. Upon  
the retirement of Mr. J. Reichenbach  
about four years ago, Capt. Rogers be-  
came harbor master at New Westmin-  
ster.

William Rogers, chief engineer on the  
dredge King Edward, and Capt. J.  
W. Rogers, of this coast, are sons of  
the deceased.

Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold  
Dominion over palm and pine.  
And Labor? What was the insurgen-  
cy of Labor but the insolent mur-  
murs of the slaves of the chosen People  
were few. They did not include the mis-  
erable rabble who  
colled and who only became interesting

## Rudyard Kipling

A Character Sketch  
The following article is taken from  
an English exchange and is probably  
the most vivid onslaught which has  
ever been made on Rudyard Kipling.  
It was written immediately after he  
had been awarded the Nobel Prize for  
Literature. Its interest lies in the fact  
that it is a powerful piece of writing,  
and the Times in reproducing the article  
does not necessarily subscribe to the  
representation of England "Uncrowned  
Laureate" that it portrays. Following  
the article are some criticisms which  
were received by the newspaper in  
which it originally appeared.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is the first Eng-  
lishman to be awarded the Nobel Prize  
for Literature. He is the first English-  
man to be crowned in the Court of  
Literary Europe. He is chosen as our  
representative man of letters while  
George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, and  
Algernon Charles Swinburne are still  
amongst us. The goldsmiths are passed  
by and the laurel wreath is placed on  
his head. We do not know the grounds  
of the decision; but we do know that  
Mr. Kipling is not our king. "Where  
of the bark-room, telling his tale of the  
table." Where George Meredith sits is  
the throne of English literature.

Twenty years ago Mr. Kipling went  
up in the sky like a rocket—a rocket  
out of the magic East, scattering its  
many-colored jewels in the bow of  
night. Never was there such a daz-  
zling spectacle. The firmament with all  
its stars was a mere background of  
blackness. It was the sun's splendor  
that day we saw that the firmament with  
its stars is still there. What of the rocket?  
It was a portent. It proclaimed the  
beginning of a decade of delirium which  
was to culminate in a hideous cata-  
strophe, twenty thousand British dead  
on the South African veldt and the  
satanic of Mafeking night in Lon-  
don. The rocket that rose in the East  
completed its arc in the Transvaal.  
Mr. Kipling, in a word, was the poet  
of the great reaction. "This voice sang  
us free," says Mr. Watson of Words-  
worth. It may be said of Mr. Kipling  
that "this voice sang us slaves."

Through all the amazing crescendo  
of the 'nineties, with its fever of specu-  
lation, its Barney Barnato and Whit-  
aker Wrights, it swayed and its vic-  
lence, its raids and its music-hall fren-  
zies, the bard of the banjo marched  
ahead of the throng shouting his songs  
of the back-room, telling his tale of the  
camp-fire and the jungle, proclaiming  
the worship of the great god Jingo.  
What did he know of England, we pitiful,  
rabbit-souled Little Englanders,  
prating of justice, sobbing over arti-  
fices, canting about the "righteousness  
that exalteth a nation"? Righteous-  
ness! Had we not the mailed fist, and  
was not the god of battles with us?

For the Lord our God most High  
He hath made the deep's dry land.  
He hath made the sea a pathway to the  
ends of all the earth.

Was not this fair earth ours by pur-  
chase and right of race? Had we not  
bought it from Jehovah by blood and  
sacrifice?

We have straved our best to the weed's  
unrest.  
To the shark and the sheering gull.  
If blood be the price of admiralty,  
Lord God, we had paid in full.

And should we not do as we would  
with our own? The Indian in India,  
the Boer in the Transvaal, the Irishman  
in Ireland—would they be food  
for our Imperial hoppers? "Padgett,  
M. P. was a liar," a wretched emissary  
of Exeter Hall, sneaking around the  
quarters of gentlemen and cackling

to the building of a bridge and the  
mechanism of a liner; from the ways of  
Fuzzy-Wuzzies in the desert to the ways  
of the harlot in Whitechapel. All lands  
are an open book to him, the Seven  
Seas as familiar as the Serpentine. He  
uses the dialect of M'Andrew or Mul-  
vaney as readily as the jargon of the  
East. He is as much at home in the  
Ratcliff-highway as on the road to  
Mandalay. He is like the Encyclopæ-  
dia Britannica fused with imagination,  
the white heat of the Encyclopæ-  
dia is to literature so is he to life.  
He knows everything except human  
nature. He knows all about life; but

## Rudyard Kipling

he does not know life, because he does  
not know the heart of man.  
And to the intense vision of the boy  
he joins the passions of the boy. I am  
told by one who was with him when he  
came from India to England to school  
that he remembers him chiefly by the  
way he used to pelt a mild Hindu kneel-  
ing on board at his devotions. He has  
been pelting ever since, pelting every-  
thing he did not understand, pelting  
everybody which did not understand  
that parochial patriotism which sub-  
stitutes Mayfair for Sinai and speaks  
its prophecies through the mouth of the  
machine gun.

That fierceness of spirit does not  
spring from a physically fierce man.  
Mr. Kipling is nervous, almost timid,  
feeling from intrusive observation, hav-  
ing a singular, unassuming fear of all  
animals. He reminds one of Mrs.  
Disraeli remark about her husband:  
"Dizzy has great moral courage, but  
not physical courage; I always have to  
look after him." Mr. Kipling's moral  
courage carries on a war against his  
physical fear of animals, but the fear  
remains, incompressible in the Wizard of the Jungle.

From all this it follows that he is not  
of the Immortals. With all his won-  
derful gifts, his swift phrase, his imagina-  
tive power, his intellectual energy, he  
is temporary as the moment's hate.  
For his vision is of the lightning, fas-  
tastically real; not of the sun, sovereign  
and serene. He knows much of hate,  
but he knows nothing of love, and in  
literature, as in the angel's recording  
book, it is Ben Adhem's name, the name  
of him who loved his fellow-men,  
that leads all the rest. He knows much  
of the gutter, but nothing of the stars.  
"And indeed," wrote Tennyson,  
"what matters it what a man knows  
or does if he keep not a reverent  
looking upward? He is only the sub-  
tlest beast of the field." A reverent  
look, the meekness, the love, the  
ecstasy of passion and horror, of the  
humor of the death's head, and the ter-  
rible gaiety of despair, of a world  
"without a conscience or an aim," do  
we find the recognition that man has  
a soul as well as the law of the jungle?

Once only, and in all the little ironies  
of literature, there is none more signifi-  
cant than that Mr. Kipling will prob-  
ably be remembered by that one flash  
of a nobler inspiration when he turned  
and rent himself and the gospel of the  
brute that he preached.

For heaven's heart that puts his trust  
In recking tube and iron shard—  
All valiant dust that builds on dust  
And, guarding, calls not Thee to

guard—  
For frantic boast and foolish word  
Thy mercy on Thy People, Lord.  
—A. G. G. in London Daily News.

A number of correspondents have  
written on the article in the Daily News  
entitled "Rudyard Kipling: A Char-  
acter Study." Opinion is pretty evenly  
divided between praise and criticism of  
the article. Here is one passage from  
a letter by Mr. Herbert J. Allingham,  
8 Brompton road, Ealing, in opposition  
to the writer's general view of Kipling's  
work:

"A. G. G." suggests that Kipling  
brought us the era of brutality. That  
is not my reading of the history of the  
past twenty years. Does 'A. G. G.' really  
regret the intellectual atmosphere of  
London life in the eighties? That was  
the time of Aubrey Beardsley and his  
slimy 'art,' Oscar Wilde and his shal-  
low flippancies, Richard Le Gallienne  
and his golden girls, John Davidson and  
his book about the whipping of naked  
women in London cellars.

"Do you wonder that we young men  
of