### THE INFLUENCE OF "SOCIETY" UPON BRITISH PEOPLE

From the Nation, London, England.

audience becomes wild with indigna- English "society" in the eighteenth tion when one of its chosen leaders dares to dwell upon its foibles or its cepted attributes of an English vices, society smiles complacently at gentleman. The extravagances which ings of party politics is aware that every exposure of its folly, every re- mark our society are less audacious, the bestowal of "title" is only the most production of its wickedness? It has The life, though equally destitute of always done so. "Vanity Fair" and principle or purpose, is less full- the most trifling use of invitations "The Newcomes" aroused no resent- blooded and virile. The words which ment, they were the favorite reading best express that life are sport, disof the very people whom their satire It is, indeed, this last word which Mr. ates the same taint of frivolity into was designed to flay. The more vehem- Stutfield rightly chooses to summarize our business life. Capable men are ent denunciation of a recreant aristocracy and a vulgar new plutocracy occupation or practice, it trivializes it. by Carlyle and Ruskin, Matthew Arn- And society does directly, and not by system, the appointment of untrained old's taunts at the "barbarian" class, subservient imitation only, interfere were treated by the objects of attack with so many of our institutions. It with the same amused interest as the character of the "society" man or wo-torates of many other sorts of busipresent-day tirades of a Father man, to furnish them scope for "social" Vaughan, or the mock revolutionism of activities, and to secure supports for at a time when other countries are se-Mr. Bernard Shaw. None of these "the existing order of things," of which society is the decorative frieze. So the things move them. Nay, one may go hand of frivolity is laid upon our pubfurther, and say that society thrives lic schools to teach boys to be little on such abuse. Denounce the idleness, "sportsmen" and little "gentlemen," in cise this baleful and multifarious the first place, scholars afterwards, if power, can impose the maxims that it frivolity, vice, luxury, display of "high at all. In all save an indomitable few, life," its denizens, if they condescended the seeds of free curiosity and love of to reply, would say, "Yes, this is the knowledge are destroyed, or their way we live; we can afford to do it. young shoots carefully grafted on to Don't you wish you could? In your sec- As Prof. Veblen has shown in his all these linguistic assaults upon the Those inside know very well how utility which they contain. amenable are their fiercest critics to social influences. could hardly be otherwise. For, though "society" forms but a minute fraction of our national life, its moral influence is pervasive, a very atmosphere in which we all live, move and have our being. For though we may be born and reside in a distinctly inferior grade, we look for our rules of respectability in most matters of behavior, dress, bearing, habits and interests, to the grade next above us, and they, in turn, look up, and so it comes to pass late through the social fabric and are imposed upon us in due course at our

Nowhere does authority achieve such absolute finality as in the unanswerable phrase, "Madam, it is not worn." Society rules by this moral prestige. To ask how it has acquired the sway is to ask for a complete history of modern England. No doubt the breakdown of fixed status, especially in the aristocracy, had much to do with its extension. A too exclusive aristocracy cannot radiate such power, for where there is no hope of entrance the pres- a tige is one of impotent admiration, not of imitation. But the chief cause of the operation of the power is the full evolution of a great and highly stratified middle class moving upward by hardin But we doubt its lasting character
have eaten there, taking the regular a big slice of bread; or a dish of plum
have eaten there, taking the regular a big slice of bread; or a dish of plum ly sensible gradation into aristocracy, and stooping in its lower reaches to meet the upper grades of the skilled and well-paid workers. Given this elaborate social-economic structure, More indirect, more insidious, and elaborate social-economic structure, be product of the indirect, more dangerous, is the grip of the indirect, more dangerous, is the grip of the indirect the product of the industrial changes of the last century and a half, we have of the last century and a half, we have this term of the last century and a half, we have this term of the last century and a half, we have this term of the last century and a half, we have this term of the last century and a half, we have the last century and a hal the prime condition of a moral centrol thing to have a formal oligarchy, of society, far more powerful, various, as was the case half a century ago, and pervasive than has been exercised quite another to have a formal demand pervasive than has been exercised quite another to have a formal demin any other nation at any other age, ocracy with the real strings of gov-similar restaurants in other large cities to ast. If you have seven cents to lay Eve is quite different. Dolls This theme is handled ably and with ernment pulled from a few drawing- or in still further reducing the price out on a dinner, you can call for profound insight by Mr. H. F. M. Stut. rooms in Mayfair, or by rich financiers

ety," as compared with that of Im- between them. eighteenth century Paris, or even Lon- one another, outside the House, many black sheep, nor are they so times act as best man at a Radical polblack. Even the coarse brutalities and itician's wedding. Their virulent pol-

Contain Hints of the

Answer.

tering upon married life?

hood and home-making?"

if they so desire. 10.

How is it that while a working-class the mad recklessness which marked century, the drunkenness, the gaming, and brawling, are no longer the acthe characteristic features of "society." Wherever society lays hands on any

ret souls you all admire us for it." It "Theory of the Leisure Class," all inis the half-conscious recognition of tellectual or cultural valuations are the validity of this retort that makes vitiated and reversed by the canons of social reputation, which give imporfortress of society so utterly innocuous. Agaion, if we ask what is wrong with our art, our graver literature or drama, why any worthy practice of these great creative arts is well-nigh impossible, we are met by the same inevitable answer. Society, that sets

the tone, does not want serious art and

literature; they bore it, and it recognizes in them a deep-rooted hostility to itself. It belongs to frivolity, indeed, to be wayward and inconsistent; it plays pranks with its own nerves. So it will let in and even sanction with some brief stamp of fashion, some that the "form," "style," "fashions" of dangerous play of Mr. Galsworthy. But the glorious beings at the top percoshaking purpose could have a run: the self-protective instinct of society, operating through its press, its pulpit, its ubiquitous buzz of drawing-rooms

would soon stifle it. But society enjoys special spheres of influence. The army, the diplomatic service, and the foreign office have always belonged to it, and through them society has pulled innumerable army which is primarily, not a profession, or a means of livelihood,, but "social function," get itself reformthat in the army "it is bad form to be keen," is no longer true, and that a

profound insight by Mr. H. E. M. Stut- rooms in Mayfair, or by rich financiers of meals. field, in a work of realistic sociology, who buy their right to call or block a "The Sovranty of Society" (Fisher public policy by subscriptions to the party fund. Mr. Stutfield's caustic His treatment is the more effective summary, though certainly not new, is poor school children, the expense to pork or mutton, or even roast lamb because the writer is a Conservative in deeply significant. "The Mandarins of politics, and his diagnosis, though keen the Front Bench on either side thorand even ruthless, is highly discrim- oughly understand each other; they which the trust is furnishing 18,000 dessert, including two vegetables, including the description of the discrimination of the description of the des inative. He dwells little on the graver abuse one another in public, but they scandals and vices which stand in the are often in reality excellent friends, schools. For this sum the children limelight. He does not find "society" for, as they spring from the same can choose from three menus. The particularly wicked. Indeed, our "soci-classes, there is a bond of social union first consists of meat ple, beans, potaperial Rome, or medieval Florence, or have bitter political opponents calling of soup (containing meat), jam-roll don under the Georges, is a cradle of their Christian names; their families stewed peas, onions, meat dumplings, innocence. There are not nearly so intermarry, and a high Tory will some- potatoes and bread. The price of

emics, their furious log machies across the floor of the House, are largely make-believe; and the week-end may find them shooting, golfing, or dining together, just as though no political bar sundered them." "Yes," it will be replied in one of those very phrases which society has imposed for its protection, "it is this absence of personal ill-feeling that is so admirable in our public life." Just so long as this answer sounds satisfactory, will it remain true that private considerations (a synonym for society) determine public policy. Nor is it in Parliament alone that social influences rule. Everyone acquainted with the workpatent of the workings of the "social" spoils system, which operates down to

through every grade of popular life. One other avenue of this "sovranty requires mention. From society emanpassed over in the control of our great businesses in favor of rich men. In some cases, notoriously our railroad name and influence has done imlecting and training their best brains in order to keep abreast of new inventions and new modes of enterprise. How comes it that society can exer-

power, can impose the maxims that it is bad "form" to be keen, or to exhibit strong feelings, to value steady industry, and to have serious interests in life? Perhaps this most important question would be fully answered if we could explain to ourselves how the colossal act of impudence is possible by which the name "society" has, with the connivance of all users of our lanvery existence, are anti-social.

### OF THE EARTH

bic Foot of Earth and of Water.

The earth weighs \$13,000,000,000,000,000,000, 000.000 pounds. In a strict sense of the word the earth has no weight at all, because the weight is really the pull of the earth itself on any other body.

And as the earth is thought to be pullpull at all. But if a large pair of scales be fixed at some point of the earth's surface, and if the earth could be brought sor. up bit by bit, cubic foot by cubic foot, weighed and then returned to its place be as given. However, when we talk of use. She constituted herself "washer,"

The possibility of finding the mass of the earth is due to Newton. For he busy and incompetent directors for their taught that bodies pulled each other with flasks, beakers, mortars, burettes and forces depending solely upon their mass and their distance apart. He showed the torates of many other sorts of busi- way, and ten years after his death the ness suffer from the same inefficiency, first real weighing expertment was made. succession of experiments resulted in the density of the earth being determined Mitchell and Cavendish, and finally those of Prof. Boys, who found that the earth has 5,521 times the density of water. The weight of a cubic foot of water is dulum that the earth's pull varies at dif- tion of Professor Curie. Their marguage, been usurped by a tiny section the same pendulum at different parts of whose power and practices, nay, whose the surface it can be found out how the cared for their two little girls. weight varies from point to point.

# CHEAP MEALS IN OLD LONDON

The Alexandra Trust Founded obtained by any private individual, or, indeed, even by most restaurant-keep-by the Millionaire Merchant ers. "About 3,500,000 meals are sold by the Millionaire Merchant ers." About 3,500,000 meals are sold scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there appeared a sum sufficient to last scientists but as representatives of the exchequer why in the vote there are the vote the exchequer why in the vote there are the vote the exchequer why in the vote there are the vote the exchequer why in the vote the exchequer which is the vote the exchequer which is the vote the exchequer which is the exchequer which is the vote that the vote the exchequer which is the vote the exchequer which is the vote the exchequer which is the vote that the vote the exchequer which is the vote the exchequer which is the vote the vote that the vote the exchequer which is the vote the by the Millionaire Merchant ers." About 3,500,000 meals are sold a year, apart from those supplied the for the Benefit of the Poor school children, so the enormous scale on which purchasing is done may be - 180,000 School Children estimated. Sir Thomas looks forward Fed Daily—Good Meal for to the time when the trust will be able to supply meals to the whole of Lon-Three Cents.

cheaper and better in the old country themselves. Not many people, even than anywhere else in the world. The in the city of cheap food, could get strings. It is just here that the crux most important of the things is the soup, bread, beefsteak pudding, one of army reform is found. How shall an feeding of the people. For five or vegetable and coffee for that price. ten cents you can get a meal in London that would cost you 25 cents here dining-rooms, cost five cents or ed into "efficiency"? Mr. Stutfield in Toronto. So good are the meals sup- cents, according to the amount thinks that the illuminating confession plied at the Alexandra Trust Diningrooms in the City Road that on more than one occasion the King and Queen plate of pea soup, freshly made, and already shows a decided interest in in. But we doubt its lasting character, fare provided their humble subjects, pudding, made from the best fruit, or its power so easily to extricate

Feeding the Children. WHY IS A BACHELOR? Letters From 500 of Them tainly should not attempt marriage on visited. any less, and I'd almost be frightened

> The Poor Man's Dinner. Feeding the school children is really markable. "The secret of our success," better known, and the really high he says, "lies in the fact that all the quality of its meals understood, foodstuffs purch sed are of the very best. We purchase in such large quan- thropists to make it the channel of tities that we are able to get our sup- their charity.—Toronto Mail and Em-

don. Even now, he says, quite a number of families living on the route of the delivery vans get their meals from Whether free trade is responsible for the trust. It will supply for seven it or not, they can do some things cents a head a far better dinner than a workingman's family could cook for

What a Dime Will Buy. The regular meals, served in the food consumed and the variety demanded. For a cent you can get a

vegetable, pie or pudding and tea, coffee or cocoa. For an extra penny you been requested to supply meals to the can have roast or boiled beef, roast and mint sauce. The full dinner has the three courses of soup, meat and bread, butter and something to drink. The quantities served are really what some of the people consider a "big

feed. The Man Looking For Work. Six thousand working girls get their mid-day meal at the Alexandra Trust, separate dining-rooms being provided for them. But, according to Sir Thomas Lipton, the best work done by the trust is the backing it gives the man who is looking for work. For five cents or ten cents he gets a good meal, another penny will provide a shine for his shoes, a wash and a general "brush-up." Thus fortified, his chance of getting work is improved by about 50 per cent. He certainly takes up the quest in far better condition than the man who has had some markable when it is made to pay for bread and cheese and a mug of beer. The trust, moreover, is proving a strong incentive to charity. A Greek merchant, who insisted upon remainat three cents each. A London newsits low cost, is what makes it so re- the city; and as the trust becomes

To restore the Garden of sounds like a bold enterprise, yet a Thomas expects many other philanplan suggested by Sir William Willcocks, the English engineer who built

# SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S LATEST ated in thought or idea, nor were they

This benevolent trust has recently be borne by the London County Council, and three cents is the price for meals a day to pupils in the London You may nowadays toes and bread. Another is composed bread and fruit, while the third has three cents includes the delivering of meals to the schools. They are sent out in large, felt-lined, double zinc boxes, which keep the contents hot for hours. Forty special vans are daily employed to deliver the boxes at the schools, and practically all the schools in the London suburbs are To perform this feat would be considered quite a "stunt" for a to try it on that sum." This from philanthropist; it is all the more re-A man from Texas says: "You could itself.

plies much cheaper than they could be pire.

back to her shortly after he had left the house. She has, of course, taken up his scientific work with her own, but the joy has gone out of life for An added grief recently has been

the death of her late husband's father, How It Is Determined—A Cu- who lived with her in the Avenue Kellerman house. Old M. Curie was 82 years of age, but his intellect was very keen, and his daughter-in-law was devoted to him, as were his two grandchildren.

Mme. Curie's love of research is an inheritance. The passion for science came to her when she was a tiny child. Her nursery was a laboratory and instead of dolls in played with tes tubes, retorts and crucibles, while her ing on all parts of itself equally in all father, M. Sklodovski, professor of directions the net result is, of course, no physics at a college in Varsova, was an unexpected and rather sensational dle of May they think their own life working at experiments. As she grew older she became useful to the profes-

the laboratory for every instrument t could be weighed. And the result would and something of their meaning and the weight of the earth we really mean always cleaning the apparatus after experiments were over. Quietly the little girl would don a large apron and scouring pipettes. These were her toys she handled them reverently.

Then the little household at Varsova broke up. The professor had no money to leave his two daughters and they at 41/2. Then came the investigations of had to struggle with the world themselves. The older sister went to Austria, where she has become a famous doctor of medicine, and Mme. Curie made her way to Paris, where about sixty-two and a half pounds. And for several years she endured the most the average weight of a cubic foot of grinding poverty and the greatest earth is about 350 pounds, or about five hardships. It was lack of money, of and a half times as much as the cubic course, which necessitated her pursufoot of water. But this is quite imagin- ing her studies in the municipal workary, for specimens of the earth can be ing class technical school, and it was obtained only by mere scratches upon its in the laboratory there that her wonsurface. It has been shown by the pen- derful capabilities attracted the attenferent points on its surface. By timing riage was a very perfect one. Together they worked at science. Together they gether they received the Nobel science award, and Paris has never forgotten Legion of Honor because a similar decoration was not offered to his wife.

This ideal couple were never separever apart from one another for a ideal marriage.

crowned with golden hair. The little house on the Avenue Kel-The little house on the Avenue Berland drawn the estimate accurately for six the Curies live most frugally. Madame weeks, it was impossible to conceive a more inconvenient moment at which Irene, the eldest child, is now

scientific work, and is allowed to sit in the laboratory and watch her mopets suffice to amuse and interest her,

and she is of the soft, babyish type.

With her Mme. Curie is very tender

and sweet, and sometimes in the garden on long summer afternoons plays with her little daughter, drink- at the time. ing tea out of dolls' cups and pretending to be guest at dolly's tea party. Mme. Curie shares with is so valuable to those engaged in Curie to his untimely death, for he never noticed the huge dray which crushed him as he crossed the street. Old M. Curie sometimes chaffed his daughter-in-law about her abstraction and had one story that he used to tell as an example of her utter indifference to anything not concerned with her investigations when she was engaged upon a difficult piece of research work. He said that once when she was in the middle of an absorbing experiment a servant ran into the laboratory screaming loudly, "Madame, madame, have swallowed a pin!"

may have." The old man used to chuckle delightedly over this yarn, and Mme. Curie would smile at it herself. She contradicted it. She probably remembered whether it really

"There, there, don't cry," said Mme.

AT THE CRADLE OF THE RACE.

the Assuan dam, makes the project sound entirely feasible. It is Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" Tigris and Euphrates, with which he is dealing, and he purposes to turn the surplus waters of the Euphrates into the River Pishon and to carry down the delta a great canal, which would not only bring back the productiveness of several million acres of land, but would guard the region from the overflows of the Tigris. Had Noah been a hydraulic engineer, Sir William adds, he might have saved his country as well as his family, by constructing the Pishon River reservoir. But that would have involved historic losses as well as gains. It marks a definite step in the world's progress that the work of reconstruction should now be undertaken by the Turkish Government, which thereby demonstrates its real reform to broader views and more intelligent ambitions. To build this canal, which will double the cultivatable area along the Euphrates, will take three years, cost two millions or less. Supplementing \$11,000,000, which would

ing it, Sir William proposes a railroad from Bagdad to Damascus, costthe way to the Mediterranean, the natural commercial outlet of Mesopotamia. Such a road seems to be demanded because the irrigation scheme will impair the navigability of the river. And even before the increased wheat harvests are ready for transport there will be freight to carry and passengers to convey-Mohammedan pilgrims visiting holy places, and tourists who will feel, probably, more interest in the "Arabian Nights coun- ity of the foreign yards, it is worthy 19,250 tons; power, 24,500-horsepower; try" than in the "cradle of the race."-

### GOVERNMENT HOLDS WHIP HAND LLOYD GEORGE'S BOLD TACTICS

He Asks That Supplies Be Granted for Only Six Weeks so That if a Unionist Government Took Office It Would Have to Appeal to the Present House of Commons-Mr. Chamberlain's Protest and the Chancellor's Reply-A Spirited Debate.

The British political situation took Government's intentions? By the midturn on March 10.

very animated debate was the result. opposite were his ministers. ernment and the Opposition respect present proceedings.

tively may be briefly stated thus:

ment resign before the middle of May, another Government would not take Mr. Gibson Bowles (L., King's Lynn) office, except to dissolve at once, and said he wished to throw in a little this they could not do if no supplies of the cold light of reason after the for the civil services were voted be- histrionics to which the House had yond the limit of the six weeks pro- just listened. (Ministerial cheers and posed. The result would be that the laughter.) The terrible fears which Unionists could not appeal to the seemed to haunt the last speaker as to country with the prestige of office. "We want to get on without the financial interference of the House of The right honorable gentleman ob-

Lords," said Mr. Lloyd George in reply viously thought that the present Govto the angry criticisms, and there were ernment yould be gone, and that he how M. Curie refused the Cross of the loud cheers from the progressive forces, who united to give the Government a majority of 71. Mr. Chamberlain's Complaint.

On the House going into committee of supply, Mr. Austen Chamberlain (C. ever apart from one another so that the supply, all susten chamberlain to and the advice to dig it came from single day. They were friends and East Worcestershire), asked the chan-Birmingham, that Birmingham which comrades as well as man and wife, cellor of the exchequer why in the vote and in France they will go down to posthere appeared a sum sufficient to last the heathen and false policies for Britscientists but as representatives of the ernment following the practice which had been uniformly pursued since 1896 Mme. Curie is now in her 45th year. of taking supply for four or five or She is a fairly tall, slender woman with more months—in other words, for such a pale face. Her features are regular, a time as would cover the normal lear cut, and of the Polish type. Her length of a session and dispense the lips are thin and slightly harsh look- House from again having to pass subing, suggesting past privations and sequent votes of a similar kind. The suffering. Her eyes are the only part of her face which seem allve and vital. April 1. Strictly interpreted, that which entitled them to feel confident would bring them to May 13 or in intelligence and are set wide apart. Other words, to a point which must be only a ministration of their strength to beat even this de-Her forehead is remarkably high and within the spring recess. May 13 was crowned with golden hair.

within the spring recess. May 13 was the Copposition was a leaderless flock. a more inconvenient moment at which against protection. If he was on that their power of paying could expire side of the House it was because the Irene, the eldest child, is now to their power of paying could expire side of the House it was because the years of age and Eve is about 4. They than at the very moment when, under Unionist party had forsaken the policy

Mr. Lloyd George—We are simply head, (Ministerial cheers.) reverting to the practice, the estab-lished practice of this House, up to to the practice of this House, up to the practice of the practice ther experimenting. Sometimes she stays there for hours as still as a little statute till Mme. Curle almost forgets her presence. All the time, however, Commons should keep control over the deavoring to give a courteous reply to they to nust be answered and explained.

Eve is quite different. Dolls and when they made their votes on ac-posing a small vote on account for a

count votes on account for three, four, short period, were returning to the or five months. weakened the control of Parliament,

usual. House of Commons over the executive the part of the Government he moved Opposition laughter), I think that the to report progress. House of Commons ought to have another opportunity, especially about Lord Hugh Cecil (who had evidents that date, of expressing its opinion by expected a member of the Govern-

executive with funds that would make Government contemplated, in the event House of Commons, as far as funds advise the House to refuse supplies are concerned, for more than that very to the crown at a later period of the Curie soothingly; "here is another you crucial period in its history. It is a session. The House had not been asked departure, not from an old precedent, to refuse supplies to the crown since

> have in their mind. (Opposition laughter and Opposition cheers.) Is it cheers.) I think it has been pretty not manifest they are entering upon lear from the moment when they de- a campaign which can only be declined to take the budget in accordance scribed in the simplest language with the statement of the Prime Min- revolutionary? (More laughter.) Their ister as the first act of this new Par- design is to wreck the constitution at liament. They are threatened men; all hazards. That is the issue. We on they hold to their official dife by a this side wish to work the constitution. precarious thread that may be snapped (Ironical Liberal cheers.) They on the at any moment; and they know it other hand design to use obsolete (Opposition cheers.) What are the

will be about coming to an end, and the one thing on which they have de-When the House of Commons as- termined, and the only object of all sembled to discuss the civil service these twistings and windings that estimates on account it was found that they are steadily pursuing is to leave supplies were asked for only six weeks sion behind them. (Opposition cheers.) from the 1st of April next. Though this That is what I call a shabby game. action on the part of the Government (Opposition cheers.) The Prime Minwas a reversion to the practice pre- ister talked solemnly of carrying on vailing until 1896, it aroused the Op- the King's Government with credit as position into a state of anger, and a long as right honorable gentlemen There is

The positions taken up by the Gov- very little credit to be got from their little thought for the dignity of the 1. Government.—It is not expedient crown, for the due conduct of public to arm the executive with funds that business. Everything of that kind is would make it practically independent made subservient to their party ends of the House of Commons for more in the hope that they may stave off dethan the very crucial period in its feat if fortune is kind to them, but history covered by the six weeks in- that at any rate they may leave 2. Opposition.—Should the Govern-body who has to follow in their steps. financial morass behind them for any Home of False Gods.

what might happen on the 15th of May the future chancellor of the exchequer, would find himself in a morass of the Government's digging. The morass, as a matter of fact, was not of their digging. It was dug down the passage, indifferently provided false gods for ish statesmen. (Ministerial cheers and

Let not the right honorable gentleman be too sure that this Government would be gone by May 15. The man who once sold the lion's skin while the beast still lived was killed in hunting him. He had seen nothing the Friday before Whit Sunday, and if it were a fact that the treasury had "Who is your leader?") His leader sat years of age and Eve is about 4. They years of age and Eve is about 4. They ordinary circumstances, the House was are both devoted to their wonderful adjourning for the Whitsuntide recess.

| Unionist party nad 1015anch the property of Lord Salisbury and of every Conservative leader with brains in his circumstances.

We thought that true financial policy. Mr. F. E. Smith (C., Liverpool, Walshe and we protested strongly against it ton), said in his opinion the action of the Government was part of a Our proposal is said to be unusual, scheme for dealing with the House of Well, the circumstances are very un- Lords; in other words, another step (Opposition cheers.) The rea- in the policy of evasion and chicanery vants that faculty of abstraction which been the most than the government were pursuing. been the practice only since 1896-it (Opposition cheers.) The only reason scientific work. It was this same was not a very good practice—is that why the Government did not make a quality, of course, which brought M. the financial position is quite an un-frontal attack on the House of Lords usual one. If we took Vote One was that they knew that it would im-(Navy) it would vote more money mediately be defeated. In the belief than we want. With the view of restoring the complete control of the House were not straightforward on

> Cecilian Lecture (Opposition cheers), about the execu- ment to speak to the motion) said tive. For that reason we do not think the Government, having taken an unit expedient to invite the House of precedented course, were justifying it Commons at this stage to arm the with unprecedented discourtesy. The practically independent of the of their being turned out of office, to

> but from a very bad precedent set up by our predecessors in office. (Oppo-Hugh, "that the Government are play-Mr. Austen Chamberlain-I think it ing fast and loose with the very founis pretty clear what the Government dations of the constitution? (Great Continued on Page Fourteen.

#### BRITAIN'S LATEST DREADNOUGHT

Ship the Bigger.

His majesty's battleship Vanguard, though these vessels carry twelve big built by the firm of Vickers, Sons & guns of 11 inches, they are so arrang-Maxim, Limited, at their naval con-ed that a broadside of eight gans can struction works at Barrow, left that be fired, and all the British battleships port on March 5. There was a large can fire that number. In regard to crowd of people to witness her de-extent of two knots compared with the parture, and many cheers were given Vanguard. Pilot Harry Charnley inas she drew out of the dock gates and formed a correspondent that the latter straightened for her passage down the ship steered more easily, and that she Walney channel. She was in charge of war far more easy to handle than a Pilot Harry Charnley, who has suc- tramp steamer drawing 24 feet. cessfully negotiated the passage of this vessel out and in for the third tween the Vanguard and the German time. The weather was exceedingly Dreadnought Nassau, which was put bright, and as the huge battleship, through her trials about the same time looking spick and span, sailed under as the Vanguard:
her own steam from the pier heads. she Nassau—Length, 451 feet; breadth, presented a fine spectacle.

and Collingwood, is the first to be de- twelve 11-inch and twelve 5.9-inch. livered. At the moment when so ing machine has been built and com- ten 12-inch and twenty 4-inch,

The Vanguard Compared With pleted ready for commission in twentythe Latest German Dread-necessary it would have been possible to place her complete in the hands of naught, the Nassau-British the admiralty by the end of last year,

The Germans are just completing their four battleships, the Nassau, Posen, Westfalen and Rheinland. Al-

The following are comparisons be-

89 feet; draft, 2634 feet; displacement, The Vanguard, which was com- 18,204 tons; power, 20,000-horsepower; menced some time after the St. Vincent speed, official trial, 20.5 knots; guns, Vanguard-Length, 500 feet; breadth, much is heard concerning the capabilof remark that this tremendous fight. speed official trial, 22 knots; guns,

#### A woman's magazine recently sent than you could have in Texas on \$1,500 a side line, though a very important one, for the Alexandra Trust. Its Thomas Lipton an order for 600,000 bundled bachelow in vertex and the line and have allowed bachelow in vertex and the line and have allowed bachelow in vertex and the line and have allowed bachelow in vertex and the line and have allowed bachelow in vertex and the line and hundred bachelors in various parts of you to live well and have plenty of reand women with a good meal cheap, creation, but would enable you to enthe country. These questions dealt tertain your friends and relatives ocwith the question of matrimony. These questions dealt tertain your friends and relatives ocwith the question of matrimony. These questions dealt tertain your friends and relatives octhe quality of the meal, rather than dinner for all the "sandwichmen" in

"I'd want to be sure of \$40 a week The first one was: "What yearly intome do you regard as necessary to a to marry," says a Chicago bachelor.

not want a better living if you are a

Omaha, Neb.

"A man can't ask the girl he cares for man of your social standing before en- to make too many sacrifices." One who describes bimself as The second was: "Are the young bachelor of arts" says: "Eighteen hunwomen of your set rightly brought up dred dollars a year is the least degree

and trained, do you think, for the re- of poverty a man should ask a girl to share with him." sponsibilities and self-denial of wife-

"Health, courage, and \$1,500," says a Massachusetts youth. About half the young men question- "As I look at it, you need, if you're

not adequately trained for the duties come of at least \$100 a week to marry and responsibilities of wifehood. A on. I wouldn't try it on any less for my part. If you haven't got that, wait sizable minority, between 50 and 60, That's what I'm doing. I can make out pronounce the training satisfactory. now by myself on \$60 a week. But I In regard to income the estimates don't know a girl in New York—a girl In regard to income the estimates really worth while—that I'd ask to received vary from \$500 a year in a share that with me." This is a New Connecticut village to \$15,000 a year York opinion.

in Chicago. The average among the A composite opinion from five 500 men figures out \$2,439 40. A fav- bachelors keeping house by themselves orite figure is \$1,500, but the \$15,000 in Kansas City, Mo.: "A couple must have \$3,200 a year in the middle west mark and several estimates of \$10,000 | more in the east."

"I do not think the question of self-Those who think it essential that denial has ever been practiced, if connewly-married couples should have the sidered, by the young ladies of comforts and luxuries of the parental set," writes a city man.

home are 40 in number; those who young man who says tersely: "Yes, it's a question of common sense and most of the parental on the other side is a Chicago trarer than radium, which is 3,000 times it is impossible to break through the trarer than radium, which is 3,000 times it is impossible to break through the trarer than radium, which is 3,000 times it is impossible to break through the trarer than radium, which is 3,000 times it is impossible to break through the trarer than radium, which is 3,000 times it is impossible to break through the trarer than radium, and once more vacy of her life. Her house on the efforts are being made by the feminists. believe such comforts and luxuries out of them have it."

of the question for the young husband "They can make excellent fudge, but as well as to persuade her to enter friends are privileged to come beyond to provide, 127; those who think such I would not like to try their biscuits," into the faminist movement. comforts and luxuries are not greater writes a man from Washington. "They than the young husband can provide, play the piano well, but I doubt if modesty. She will not receive testi- death of her husband, Mme. Curie has they could buy a steak. Some of them monials. The last time that a delega- shut herself off from the world except Here are some of the letters which manage two or three admirers excel- tion approached her on the subject was where her work at the Sorbonne is were received by Good Housekeeping, lently, but one servant would be too

the magazine which sent out the let- much for them to handle." Spokane, Wash., speaks thus: "Few Two people can certainly live in the have any domestic ability, and fewer middle west on \$1,500, but it will take know how to economize. Otherwise every cent of that amount to live as they are very estimable young woan educated man wants to live. I cer- men."

### WOULD HONOR MADAME CURIE ed express the belief that the girls are living in New York city proper, an income Such Notoriety.

The Famous Frenchwoman Once Before Refused a Tri-will. Work.

France today is Mme. Pierre Curie, the hours she spends with her two Her recent discoveries regarding the little girls, to whom she is devoted. element polonium, which is 5,000 times It is impossible to break through the efforts are being made by the feminists Avenue Kellerman is surrounded by a of Paris to present to her a testimonial high wall, and only a few chosen

But Mme. Curie is implacable in her when, after her husband's death, she concerned. Were it not for that no was appointed to a chair at the Sor- doubt she would never go beyond the bonne, the great seat of learning in gate of her garden. Intimate friends Paris. She was the first woman to who know and love her say that she achieve such an honor and feminine has never recovered and never will re-France thought it only right that her cover from the shock of that dreadful own sex should show its appreciation. day when M. Curie's body was brought Boston Transcript.

terview her on the subject her reply was disconcerting. She said quietly but decisively: "It would be contrary to my husband's desires and certainly to my own that I should receive any such public testimonial." So her ad-Extremely Retiring and Has mirers departed and the scheme fell through, as doubtless this new one As for the feminist agitation, what-

bute—Her Time is Divided ever Mme. Curie feels toward it she Between Her Home and Her has over and over again refused to take any part in it, or indeed in any public movement. Her daily life is divided into two

sections: the hours she spends at the The most-talked-about woman in Sorbonne and in scientific research and the outer gate.

Ever since the sudden and terrible