

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY MARCH 2, 1908.

SECRET TRICKERY.

The Herald still persists in charging that the clause "new advances and discoveries in the electric art" was secretly inserted in the street lighting by-law some nine years ago. It has no evidence in support of such a charge. The words did not appear in the sub-committee's report as presented to the Council. But sub-committee's reports are often altered before being approved of. The Herald says that Mr. Wingate is the only person who knew of the clause—that no other official, ex-official, alderman or ex-alderman says that he knew of it. But is he? There has never been furnished any evidence to prove that this clause was surreptitiously introduced, and when proposals were made to offer testimony in proof to the contrary, the aldermen interposed technical objections. Why was that done? Any way we doubt if there is an official or alderman or ex-official or ex-alderman who can tell you one-fourth of the things that are in the many city by-laws. Then the street lighting by-law has been in print these many years. Copies of the by-law have been in the hands of the city officials and aldermen for years. The by-law has been under discussion many times during these years. Yet it was only recently that the "discovery" was made that such a clause existed. How can that be accounted for? Did Mr. Barrow not know of it all along? Did it take the Mayor all these years to find it out, with the volume of the by-laws lying at his elbow? Now, when was the clause secretly and surreptitiously inserted? Was it after the first, second or third reading of the by-law? We wonder that the City Clerk did not notice it when he was inserting it in the minutes or when reading the printed proof. We would suppose that the very first time the aldermen read over the by-law when it was printed that they would have noticed the damnable clause and have drawn the attention of the Council to it. But, no. They either did not notice it, or did not think it worth noticing (which is very likely) or when they did see it they were not surprised, because they knew it was there and expected to see it. One reason, perhaps, why Mr. Wingate was not called to testify before the Judge was because the latter refused to go behind the by-law—refused to hear such evidence. "Stolen goods," "secret trickery" and all such wild charges are just so much rubbish. If neither the Herald nor the Mayor can bring forward any proof that there is any truth in their improbable statements, common sense should teach them to keep mum.

The Times is as anxious as the Mayor or the Herald can be for a reduction in the price of street lighting, but it has no patience with such faky yarns as the one they have been spreading broadcast, which carries with it an insinuation that some City Hall employee or late employee has been guilty of a criminal offence.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

"One and All Gardening," a Pocket magazine of 160 pages, published by the Agricultural and Horticultural Association, London, England, and edited by Mr. Edward Owen Greening, brother of Mr. S. O. Greening of this city, has a splendid article in the current number, by the editor, on "The Happy Land." It treats of the question "By what means can we develop our people," and the editor answers it by an able advocacy of a union of the mental alertness which leads to wealth and prosperity in the city, and the bodily vigor and health of the country life. Mr. Greening goes through the length and breadth of the land to bring out the advantage, especially to young people, of gardening in the towns and cities, and points to Hamilton as an example of the success of the "City Beautiful" movement. "It got hold of the Mayor, Councilors and officials of the city," says One and All. "It not only stirred the inhabitants to convert their frontages into gardens, but persuaded them to take down the high fences which shut in the floral beauties from the passers-by along the thoroughfares. Dwarf sloping banks of grass or pretty rockwork and flowers formed the only fences necessary, and opened to the public in the streets a continuous panorama of pleasant sensations for the eye. The school teachers were enthusiastic adherents of the movement. They instilled in the children respect and consideration for the gardens thus opened to the public view. Municipal honors, annually awarded with much ceremonial distinction, were conferred on the citizens whose gardens gave the greatest satisfaction to all. Our Canadian kinsmen are adepts at blooming a good thing. The civic beautification movement gave an impulse which will go far to convert this great factory town into a garden city."

In the article reference is made to the late Mr. Frederick R. Greening, of this city, a son of the editor, and one of the enthusiastic workers in the City Improvement Society a few years ago, and publishes views of Queen street south, Aberdeen avenue, Victoria avenue south and the home and grounds of Mr. S. O. Greening.

If the promoters of the City Improvement Society were looking for praise for their efforts on behalf of "The City Beautiful," they would indeed be repaid by the references made by such an authority as Edward Owen Greening, to their work. The One and All writer intimates that the movement will have its greatest and most lasting success in

England because in the old country the people have the "hold fast" quality in the highest degree, although the movement probably made more rapid headway, at first, on this side.

It is just possible that Editor Greening's words may be prophetic. Hamilton unquestionably reaped a great and lasting benefit from the movement that had its birth here half a dozen years or so ago, and the citizens having once acquired an appetite for city beautification can be depended upon to keep up a creditable showing, at least. But is there not a danger of going backwards if the good work is not persevered in? Can it be said that "The City Beautiful," was as pronouncedly and as universally well kept in 1907 as it was in 1904 or 1905, when the Improvement Society was active? And will it be kept up to as high a standard in 1908 as it was in 1907? Every good citizen should do his part, and on the first indication of going backwards we will have to call on the City Improvement Society again.

HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

In this issue will be found the thirty-sixth annual report of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, which held the general meeting of its shareholders at the head office, in this city, to-day. Aside from the figures, which are of a highly satisfactory nature, there are some points in connection with the year's operations which are worthy of comment. The president was able to report that mortgage payments have been prompt, especially in the west. That is a good sign, showing wisdom and care on the part of the company in making loans, and industry and thrift on the part of borrowers—elements that make for the success of the company and the prosperity of the country. Through-out Manitoba and Saskatchewan the payments were better than had been looked for.

During the year the company added \$400,000 to its reserve fund, bringing the total up to \$530,000 and increased its contingent fund to \$21,221, these two items constituting a surplus of \$551,221, which is a little more than 50 per cent of the total paid up capital. It has investments of a net value of over \$3,000,000 and total assets within a few thousand dollars of \$4,000,000. The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society is a good example of a well managed financial institution, and Hamilton people have reason to be proud of it.

BOTH GOOD MEASURES.

We are managing our foreign relations to-day as certainly as if we were an independent State. Nothing is done without our consent. Nothing is done that we do not desire. If we are losing in the diplomatic field, the fault lies with the politicians who have charge of our interests. The Ottawa Ministers had more to do with the Alaskan boundary decision than did those of Great Britain. These men committed the Japanese blunder. They perpetrated the unfortunate treaty with France—Mail and Empire.

It is hardly necessary to say that "nothing is done that we do not desire" in the matter of British diplomacy regarding Canada. Especially in the Alaskan boundary decision Canadian desires were very much disregarded. The Japanese treaty, however, was freely accepted by Canada, the only objection made by the Opposition being that the Government should have accepted it much sooner. Nobody regards it as a blunder. Similarly, in the French treaty matter, there is general agreement that very far from being "unfortunate," it is an excellent arrangement which promises much benefit to Canada. A few obstructive Tories have essayed to attack it, but they have not the courage to vote against it. That speaks volumes.

CAN'T STOMACH IT.

The Montreal Star has never been able to bring itself to approve of the action of the British Columbia Tories in regard to the Japanese treaty and the immigration question. And its rebuke of making grave international questions the subject of comic opera legislation is pointed and timely. "At the moment," says the Star, "all is well. We are depending upon the assurances of an ally which has never yet broken its word to us." And it continues:

Japan has undertaken to restrain its own immigration to this country; and Japan has a reputation for living up to its pledges. On this assurance the Federal Government is now relying; but the British Columbians ought to be given to understand that the Federal Government will be as sensitive to a breach of this understanding as would a Government sitting in Victoria. The question has been settled, too, in the only way possible to a policy of imperialism. If the pledges given by our national Government to an ally of the Imperial Government, under the aegis of the British Ambassador, could be disregarded by a Provincial Government, then Imperial unity and responsibility would be at an end. The British Government could not trust us to do business with nations with whom it is essential for all British peoples to keep faith. The Empire which makes it a point of honor to keep its tightest word, would have to repudiate the colony which could not be sure of keeping its signed treaties.

It is leaking out why rumor has been so busy in spreading the hints about Hon. Adam Beck leaving London to seek for some other constituency. Adam is not to have it all his own way in the party in London. William Gray does not propose to be shunted aside by the talkative "Minister of Power," and he feels quite sore at the attempt to ignore him. He vows that he will be Beck's opponent, should that ambitious gentleman again seek the suffrages of Londoners. And Gray is not to be scared by talk about transmitting electricity at 120,000 volts pressure. He is a Tory of the inner circle, and he knows hot air when he hears it rushing.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Tories will never get into power by rascally conduct in the House.

March not only came in like a lion, but it acted like as if it were as mad as a March hare.

Would it be too much to ask that some of the unemployed be put to clean the snow off the crossings?

Mark the fellows who are plotting to knife Barrow, even though it may cost the city \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year.

Mr. Barrow is satisfied he can fulfil the duties of his office as they ought to be fulfilled, and he should know.

By making a noise like the villain in the play, Mr. Foster hoped to frighten the Government into submission.

How many thousands of dollars did the Tories waste during the last three days of last week? It was scandalous.

Mr. Barrow has so impartially discharged his duties that he can neither be classed as a Catarract biter nor as its good angel. Wonderful man.

If the Board of Health would see that the Coal Oil Inlet is washed out and fumigated as soon as spring opens up there need be little complaint when the warm weather comes.

But if you are plunging on the stock market, and want tips from the spirits, be sure that your medium rings up one who knows whether you will make a fortune in the venture, or see her fined \$50 for faking.

Toronto musical critics were astonished at the excellent quality shown by the Elgar Choir, of this city, and they gave our vocalists very generous praise—that is, those whose opinion was worth anything. There is a wealth of good material in this city and Mr. Carey has shown that he has the skill to make the most advantageous use of it.

"Where did the money come from?" is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered. But, we think, Gamely admitted that he used some of it in his business. Suppose a man accepted that money as a bribe, when he knew that he was not going to fulfil his part of the compact do not think any honest man would have used part of it in his own business?

Even if it take him the greater part of the two months to prepare the specifications for the electric light distributing plant, Mr. Sothman has a pretty soft snap. At \$2,000 for the job, he will not get away about \$40 a day. But what's the odds? Isn't it for "Municipal Ownership" and it is the people who pay.

In the first two months of the present orange season, Valencia fruit growers exported 1,600,000 cases of oranges, weighing about 340,000,000 pounds, and it is said that three-fourths of the crop still remain upon the trees. The quality of the fruit is said to be low, and farmers have sold at prices as low as 10 cents per arbol of 25 pounds, while exporters have been able to realize only an average of \$1.25 per case of 150 pounds, which, deducting expenses, freight, and charges, leaves them nothing in the way of profit.

The obstructionist tactics of the Ottawa Tories is costing the country a good deal. They apparently seek to serve no other purpose than the killing of time, and already well over 4,000 columns of Hansard have been filled, mostly with this idle talk. As the production of Hansard alone costs about \$5.45 per column and the expenses of the House \$50 a minute, it will be seen that talk is not cheap when indulged in by Tory obstructionists to hide their lack of policy and general incompetence.

The death of Mr. Justice Killam, Chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, is an event of national importance, and will be deeply regretted. He had made the Commission a force in the community, and by his rare judgment and steady application to the work, done much to improve the transportation facilities of the country and solve many knotty problems connected with the railways. His death comes most inopportune, just when the Government was planning to strengthen the Commission. It is to be feared that Mr. Killam became a martyr to his duties.

The Opposition at Ottawa kept up its obstruction in the House until almost Sunday morning, when it was compelled to shut up. Fifty-seven hours of the House was wasted as well as many thousands of dollars. And what was the uproar all about? Merely that Hon. Mr. Brodeur, while on his business trip to Europe, used some of the appropriation granted by Parliament for the purchase of an ice-breaker for his own personal expenses, paying the money back when he returned home. Mr. Foster described that as "stealing," "theft," etc. But Hon. Mr. Patterson turned the tables neatly upon him on Saturday by reading an extract from Hansard which showed that Mr. Foster did exactly the same thing when on a trip to Washington. The three days' saturnalia was a disgrace to the Tory party.

W. K. McNaught, M. P. P., member of the Hydro-Electric Commission, says the Commission, Government and Toronto are working in harmony, and denies that the Electrical Development Company submitted any offer.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Poor Stuff. (Toronto Telegram.) The Whiting Government despite certain admitted and admitted administrative virtues, is about the poorest piece of stuff that was ever used in a bottle for public rights.

Diaphanous. (Toronto News.) The difference between a riot and an all-night session of the House of Commons is known only to the police.

Cause and Effect. (Toronto Star.) Allan Stodolme speaks a great deal in the Legislature. Colonel Hendrie speaks a great deal in the House of Commons. They are known as Cause and Effect.

A Party of Cowards. (Halifax Chronicle.) There are carping critics of the French Treaty from the Opposition benches, and the Conservative Press, but it will not be formally and frankly challenged by Mr. Borden and his followers. In view of the benefits to Canada from farmers. In the same way, individual Conservatives are continually "singing" at the British that you are going to have a Conservative Party, but will not dare not place itself in opposition to so popular a measure.

They Will Climb Down. (Victoria Colonist.) The Chief Justice having held that the Act is beyond the local House, it would be a mistake to proceed with its enforcement until his decision has been overruled, and there is no certainty that it will be. It stands, and persons entitled to the province are imprisoned for contempt. A bill of damages to pay by and by. Therefore, the application of the Attorney-General not to proceed with the enforcement of the Act pending the determination of its constitutionality.

The Truth in Gaelic. (Toronto Saturday Night.) The Hon. Archibald McKellar, afterwards Sheriff of Wentworth County, was a great Liberal campaigner in the days of Kent. On one occasion he was making a speech in the House of Assembly at a political gathering composed almost altogether of the Highland Scotch who had settled in that township. Herman Eberts, afterwards Attorney-General in British Columbia, was present on behalf of the Conservatives. Mr. Eberts was at that time a law student at Chatham. Mr. McKellar was speaking in Gaelic, and the future Attorney-General interrupted a statement of McKellar's with "It's a lie."

McKellar stopped and his interrupter said: "I don't say that you are lying, but whoever told you that was lying." McKellar continued his speech, and after repeating the story, Eberts again called out: "It's a lie!" McKellar stopped again, and said, "does not know what he is talking about. He says that I would not lie, but that I have been wrongly informed. Now, I again tell that young man that what I told him is true, because it was told to me in Gaelic, and it is still in Gaelic. Why there are some in this house who are good Scotchmen, and who talk Gaelic and yet who are, I am sorry to say, Tories. Now, if one of them will get up and say that he ever talked in Gaelic I will go down and apologize to that young man." After looking around for a while, and there being no response, the old man continued: "Don't you see that even a Tory cannot tell a lie in Gaelic, and I hope that that young man will keep his mouth shut until he knows more about what he is talking about." There was a great laugh on Eberts and the meeting was in an uproar. Orford township was practically all Scotch and Gaelic was used more in the daily intercourse than English. The Scotchman thought it a good joke and he is still often repeated around the fireside on a winter's evening by some old Gaelic farmer who happened to be present at the meeting.

INDIANS OF PERU.

Missionary Spoke in Their Behalf at Y. M. C. A.

The meetings at the Central Y. M. C. A. yesterday were well attended. The 415 men's meeting was as well the service at 8:30 being addressed by Rev. Geo. Smith, of South America. In the afternoon he spoke to men and directed his remarks especially to young men, and his thoughts were on Philipians 4, 13. "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." He spoke of the different powers in the world with which young men of to-day have to contend, and the great necessity of knowing Jesus Christ as Saviour and having the strength which He alone can give to enable them to win in the great battle of life. In Association Hall, Mr. Smith gave a very interesting and interesting address on the "Children of the Sun," the tragic story of the Indians of Peru, illustrated by 80 most beautiful colored views, showing the conditions of the Indians, their bodily development, their physical, but who are to-day living in a condition of spiritual depravity which is not found in many countries of the world. He appealed to his hearers to be more generous to the Indians, in general and particularly to this important field where he has been laboring for nearly twenty years.

GRAND TRUNK APPOINTMENTS.

An official circular from the office of J. E. Dalrymple, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk, announces the following changes: Mr. D. Huff is appointed division freight agent at Ottawa, vice Mr. E. R. Bremner, resigned. Mr. E. F. Flinn is appointed commercial agent at Pittsburgh, Pa., vice Mr. A. D. Huff, promoted. Mr. W. E. Evans is appointed commercial agent at Cincinnati, O., vice Mr. E. F. Flinn.

CASTORIA.

In consequence of the great changes in the shape of Vesuvius, caused by the eruption of 1906, the Italian Military Geographical Institute has made a new survey of the famous volcano. The extreme height of the mountain is now 1,223 meters, instead of 1,335 meters. The crater rim has become more irregular, with a diameter of 725 meters from N. N. E. to S. S. W., and 645 meters from N. W. to S. E. At lower levels all the contours have been enlarged, and the depression between the Arrio del Cavallo and the Valle del Inferno has been filled up by the extent of from 5 to 50 meters.

THE ILL-USED WAITER.

Waiters are an ill-used race; we have their word for it and we believe them, and the distressing part of it all is that there seems so little help for it. This is their complaint: Every time they approach a table not for the purpose of listening, but merely on their lawful occasions, as it were, the conversation, if it be an interesting one, is stopped at once; if it is dull it is continued. Here is a double insult, which was not in Touchstone's list, but is nevertheless very trying to put up with. The waiters maintain that it is the attitude of their patrons which wounds them, their lack of trust, almost of dignity, for to break off in the middle of a sentence and maintain a chilling pause during the entire time the waiter is busied at the table certainly throws a strong light on what you were saying before he came.

Tuesday, March 3 1908 SHEA'S May Manton Paper Patterns Are Without an Equal and Only Cost 10c

New Prints 12 1/2c Splendid 32-inch English Prints in fine cambric finish, free from filling or dressing, thoroughly fast colors and most beautiful designs and patterns, both dark and light colors, very special values at per yard. 12 1/2c

New Prints at 15c "Crum's" and "Hard to Beat." The best spot patterns and stylish stripe effects, 32 and 33 inches wide and splendid value at per yard. 15c

New Lawn Blouses at \$1 Made of splendid Victoria lawns, both embroidery and lace trimmed, dozens of designs for choice, open either back or front, 3/4 and long sleeves, and the best values in Canada for \$1.00

New Art Silkolines at 18c A splendid quality and good generous width, and the very newest patterns and designs, all fast colorings, special value per yard. 18c

New Lawn and Mull Waists at \$1.50 Made in either open back or front, 3/4 and long sleeves, made of fine lawns, organdies and mulls, beautifully tucked and embroidered in all-over and inserted effects; also fine Valenciennes lace trimmings, all sizes up to 46 bust, the best value in Canada for each. \$1.50

Madras Muslins and Java Crepe For Curtains and drapery, a special line of each of Madras and Java Crepe, very neat colorings, and designs, goods that other stores take a easy profit on and ask 25c for, our price per yard. 20c

Big Bargains in Underwear for Women Traveller's samples in Drawers and Corset Covers, a few Skirts, worth from 25c to 75c, all on sale at 2 prices, each. 19c and 29c

Women's Coats at \$4.95 A good assortment of them, made of plain black cloths and some stylish tweeds, all well made, cost paid \$10 and \$12 for a few weeks ago, and did not pay too much for them either, you can buy here to-morrow for \$4.95

Big Bargains in Flannelette Drawers A quantity of samples of Misses', Children's and Women's Flannelette Drawers, made of white, colored and striped flannelette of good quality, finished with embroidery and silk stitching, worth up to 75c, on sale for each. 25c

Women's Coats at \$8.95, Worth \$20 Made of Kerseys and fine Broad Cloths, in blacks and colors, elegantly braided and trimmed, well lined, cut in both loose and fitted back styles, all the newest styles, touches of high class garments about them, worth \$15 to \$20, on sale for each. \$8.95

LENTE LETTER TO CATHOLICS

READ IN THE CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE YESTERDAY.

The Church's Stand on Secret Societies Contains Nothing New—Lenten Begins on Wednesday.

Another warning against secret societies is contained in Bishop Dowling's annual pastoral letter, with the Lenten regulations, read in the Catholic churches of the Hamilton diocese yesterday. Although the Masons, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance and Knights of Pythias are named in the letter, it was explained that every society was under the ban, which exacted an oath of blind and absolute obedience from its members, preventing them from revealing to the authorities of church or state secrets of the organizations.

Dean Mahoney, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, commenting on the letter yesterday, said the papers were in the habit of making sensational headlines out of these warnings against secret societies, as though they were something new. On the contrary, they were the old, solid truths and principles which the church has always preached. It was the same stand as taken by such eminent statesmen as Edward Blake, who arose in Parliament and spoke against granting a charter to a secret society, when parliament was not in a position to know whether it would affect the stability of the empire or not. Secret societies, with their ritual, their high priests and priestesses, he declared, were a travesty on religion and none of these organizations could be tolerated by the Catholic Church.

For any man to sell his liberty by taking an oath of blind and absolute obedience was ridiculous. The Catholic Church did not exact that of its clergy or the members of any of its religious orders. They took an oath to obey the commands of the church, but they were not obliged to obey any command contrary to conscience. Catholics who might have unknowingly joined these societies are urged in the letter to sever their connection at once, notwithstanding any insurance or other matters involved.

Another point emphasized in the letter was that it was necessary to secure the bishop's permission to establish a Catholic chapel in a new town, and that the chaplain must be appointed by the church authorities and not elected by the society. Dean Mahoney referred to the society, Dean Mahoney referred to the society, Dean Mahoney referred to the society.

Lent begins the day after to-morrow, Ash Wednesday. The regulations governing the Lenten season are the same as in former years, there will be special services on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings, the stations of the cross being read each Friday.

Catholics must not attend places of amusement during the period and parents are urged to inspect the literature read by their children. In the letter his Lordship expresses satisfaction that the custom of spiritual bouquets at funerals is replacing the old one of sending flowers.

After singing the National Anthem Mrs. Atkinson entertained the ladies to afternoon tea.

Bicycles Popular in Great Britain. The run from Buckden to Retford, 147 miles from London, gave us a continuing succession of delightful panoramic views, says a writer in the Outlook Magazine. We were in the heart of Old England, where apparently everyone was prosperous and well-to-do and we frequently commented on the great number of bicyclists we passed. Bicycling is not only still a popular fad, but the bicycle is used all over Great Britain as a mode of conveyance for people in moderate circumstances. I doubt if there was a day that we were motoring in Great Britain that we did not pass on the road a hundred well-dressed ladies and gentlemen on wheels, usually in groups or couples; it seemed to be one of the most popular methods of spending a vacation outing.

P. F. Garrett, a noted Texan, was shot and killed by a ranchman in New Mexico.

FAULTS OF MEN.

REV. E. C. LAKER DEALS WITH THE LETTERS OF WOMEN.

Affected Disbelief in Religion, Disregard of Attention to Wives, Profanity and Vulgarity of Speech, Rudeness, Among Faults.

Toronto, March 2.—"The fair sex have seized their opportunity and done their work pretty thoroughly," said Rev. E. C. Laker, as, with his man's full of letters, he faced last night in Clinton Street Methodist Church an audience of probably twelve or thirteen hundred persons, to address them on "The Faults of Men as Seen by Women."

Seven scores began to turn away disappointed from the doors, and within ten minutes every available space of standing room was occupied. "Men are a kind of clever to doubt about religious matters," ran one letter, "to talk with the Church and criticize the other and good people."

Another speaker was not in high favor with the women. "Why should we be expected to walk down to meet with smokers? Men are invited to hear of women smoking cigarettes, but they can smoke all they like. Why should they make articles on 'difficult' genders?" wrote one. Others referred to smoking as offensive to them in public places, and didn't like it in their homes.

The preacher remarked that Queen Victoria prohibited it in Windsor Castle, and thought that women should be queen in her own home. "Men, if they must smoke, go out into the yard or the woods, even a man won't tolerate a smoking stove in the house." Some good men smoke, he admitted, but thought their religion would be a little clearer if they were not slaves to the weed.

Only references were made to drinking, which Mr. Laker did not read, but telling of one man who, asking his wife for a glass of water as he was recovering from a delirium, but seeing a tumbler set up into the glass as he handed it to him, got up and swore never again to drink his wife's tears, he appealed to the men by their love for childhood, their respect for woman, their love of home, by the memory of the compassionate Jesus, to abstain from strong drink. Dealing with the card table and the pool room, the speaker quoted John Philip Gwynne, a converted gambler, as saying that these were "the kindergartens of the gambler's hell," and added "the know more about it than I do." He was struck with so many references to impure language, and reading one letter telling how a mother struggled to counteract with her boys and girls the influence of a foul-mouthed father, he scathingly scored such conduct, declaring that there was no such thing as an impure gentleman.

Swearing was another widely condemned habit. Gwynne complained that they could scarcely go down street without having their ears assailed by profanity and vulgarity. The possibility of men who do not like that sort of thing effectively rebuking it in those guilty of it was shown from personal experience. Women could by their gentle persuasion exercise much influence to abate the nuisance. And the habit of swearing was so useless, too, that it was surprising in its utilitarian age that men were so fond of it.

Another much-scored fault was the annoying of women by staring at them or making ungentlemanly remarks to or about them by corner loafers and street paraders. The true man was always a gentleman, and especially the preacher, and real manhood always respected womanhood, nor dared to trifle with her time or affections.

Domestic faults were, of course, freely mentioned, such as unkemptness, boorishness, grumbling, fault-finding, lack of confidence between husband and wife, lack of satisfactory financial arrangements, but superb stress was laid upon lack of the little attentions and courtesies that were paid to the wife. "Men, if you are to be gentlemen, the latter, came in for urgent words of warning and rebuke. The man's frequent absence at clubs and society meetings, but grumbling when his wife wanted to go with him to a concert or to see friends, was set down as selfishness, the root of many faults. Politeness was not, said Mr. Laker, effeminacy; tender kindness and consideration was consistent with the strength of manhood.

Men had too low aims in life, one said. If, as a poet had written, "Frailty, thy name is woman," it might, another thought, be added, "Conceit, thy name is man." They thought too much of themselves and were too self-satisfied. One charged men with being as bad professors as women. In conclusion, Mr. Laker quoted Phillips Brooks' advice to "get the pattern of their lives from God and then go about their work and be themselves."

Portugal's general elections will be held on March 5