Very nature of democracy makes the place, but a full came. The next step was the House of Lords. The measure was rejected by 41 votes.

Negotiation. pace slow, for the progressive male voter of the reform bill may be the retrogres-Sive opponent of woman's suffrage. Each Negotiation. phase of social evolution is a separate chapter in mankind's history. States-

men never learn by experience, and the populace does not read history. Reform Beginnings. The complete study of a typical reform is essential in order to understand the principles that underlie human zig-zag progress. In "The Passing of the Great Reform Bill," by J. R. M. Butler (Longmans, 12s 6d net), we have an invaluable social study. The idea of parliamentary birth of modern radicalism. It represented the reaction of the men of substance
the police; a crowd of some thousands
the police; a crowd of some thousands
gathered in Palace Yard to pelt the Duke
houses of known anti-reformers. They birth of modern radicalism. It represented the reaction of the men of substance and its growth was hampered by the French wars. The great nobles led the movement, which (until the franchise came) was not and could not be controlled by the popular will. It was not until After Waterloo that social economics, or what Carlyle called "The Condition of England," became part and parcel of the

reformers' program. Faint Hearts. But the party was not agreed, and quick measures would have split it fore and aft. On May 11, 1807, Lord Grey

The question of parliamentary reform is not so uniformly supported, nor has It at present the public opinion so strongly in its favor, as that it should be made & sine quo non in forming an administration. There was a time when the expression of my opinion of parliamentary re-form exposed me to obloquy. But I still adhere to the opinion I have always entertained on this subject. I have always tained that reform ought to keep with the march of human intellect -that its progression should be gradual.' This attitude is the invariable one at that stage, a condition inevitable when

one thinks of "the human intellect." In the Wilderness. Why were the reformers sixty years in the wilderness? Half a dozen reasons exist. And the serious reader should read them at length in the book. Then he will be surprised, not that reform took long, but that it was won at all. Even the reform party was out of touch with the uneducated masses who did not even want votes, and had not the vigor to fight for food. Yet it was food anger, and a philanthropist, social reformer, and dor. They were them quite proudly want votes, and had not the vigor to fight sense of injustice that led to the popular criminologist. Few practical answers as they carried their data sheets into to come to the municipal lodging-The question of political power have been given, and most of the exdid not touch the masses as did the periments and theories put forth on price of corn. Attempts were being made to crush trade unionism as early as 1799, that line have ended in futility. Mayor so that the Whig manufacturers and the Mitchel, of New York City, says the industrial worker were as bitterly divided Sun, has tried the true Yankee method as the new landowner and the rural of answering one question with anlaborer. Read Cobbett's "Rural Rides" other. The answer to the "Why are for evidence of the latter. And things the unemployed?" seems to him to be were no better in 1830, from which time "What are the unemployed?" Last dates the practical political stage.

Lion and Jackais. The elections went in favor of the Gov- men, and the irrepressible Tannenbaum ernment. Cobbett and other extremists was attracting attention to the rest, joined with the Whigs to get half-a-loaf Mr. Mitchel resolved to act upon his instead of the absence of bread that polit-convictions, and to find out as best ical dogs are apt to deplore if they prefer he could just what these unfortunates to sit growling in the manger.

At Glasgow a great reform procession examine all those who came within 50,000 paraded the city. On the border reach, i.e., all who pa e unruly behavior of Jedburgh and Sel- pal lodging house. In this way some kirk cast a shadow over the last days of two thousand subjects were obtained. Walter Scott, who, in spite of grow- during the three-week period of exing weakness of body and mind, had in amination. The ordeal imposed on the winter written vigorously against re- these were as follows: form, and had more recently been hooted for his opinions on a Jedburgh platform. They were given a physical ex-He suffered the same discourtesy at the amination and about one in ten was Roxburghshire election, which he insisted subjected to a psychological test. Of on attending. "We found the town in a course they received the customary most tempestuous state," wrote Lock- cleaning and feeding before they went hart: "in fact, it was almost wholly in up to make data, the hands of a disciplined rabble, chiefly weavers from Hawick, who marched up are received at a desk, where they and down with drums and banners, and have to give their names and references then, after filling the court-hall, lined the and other details. They then pass on streets, grossly insulting everyone who to the dining-room, where they are

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Neuritis in left limb I could walk by the shower, the sick, the weary, scarcely at all. Tried all remedies I the hungry, the drunk, the wretched, heard of and had two physicians. Nothing did me any good until I used RHEUMA. \$2.00 worth of your medicines surely cured me."-Mrs. C. E. Haves, Russell, Ky.

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agree with me. DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 203 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.
References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.
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place, but a lull came. The next step

Then came a stage familiar to all news-paper readers. Both sides claimed to represent the will of the people. The Morning Chronicle appeared with black edges. to them.

The Times demanded the creation of new The an peers to weigh down the scale.

For the next few days Melbourne received constant reports from the police. heard that night in a coffee-house against till three of their number had been the lives of the Duke of Cumberland and wounded to death. On Sunday night Lord Wharncliffe.

should call "militancy," and 70,000 re-formers paraded London. These, however, At No were orderly, though some loafers assaulted Lord Londonderry. Universal Suffrage.

In Manchester a huge crowd passed a

(adults of both sexes): Leeds, Middleton, Bolton, Preston, followed their example. The miners of the meeting was held without disturbance.

winter, when unprecedented snowfalls

were giving work to many of these

were. Committees were appointed to

Human Data.

The applicants for the city's bounty

served with soup, bread and coffee at

clean white counters piled high with

bread and bowls. At the long tables

some sit in silence and with a strange

stolidity, and others liven up somewhat

in the light and exchange neighborly

enter the disrobing-room and their clothes are taken on rack trucks to the

fumigating-room to pass the night in

a purging by the grace of formalde

hyde. Meanwhile the men receive the

compulsory bath—there is no escape.

by green soap. An attendant with a

takes some time to get rid of it while

and the vicious march off in their

The inspector.

During the period of the investi-

gation the men got even less sleep then

usual. They went first to the physical

inspection, and after being examined

and having their physical and social histories taken, those selected went to mental testing-rooms. As all the psy-

Mrs. Lloyd George Is

Popular

clean nightgowns to their rooms.

Whipped into brightness and a smile

the shower does its work.

When they are through eating they

In every great reform we have the did not wear the reforming colors. Sir Threats to pay no taxes were frequent.

At Birmingham a manifesto by Attwood anti-reformers used the revolutionary tame stages, the Ideal Beginning, Indifference, Indignation vs. Torpor, Increased the house of the Shortreed family, was ference, Indignation vs. Torpor, Increased the house of the Shortreed family, was palted with stones."

Threats to pay no taxes were frequent.

At Birmingham a manifesto by Attwood anti-reformers used the revolutionary to represent them-pelted with stones."

Darlington, where stones had been piled selves as custodians of law and order.

Darlington, where stones had been piled but, as Sydney Smith said, "Mrs. Part-very nature of democracy makes the live of the country to represent them-pelted with stones."

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iolence of the mob."

The angry feelings in the country took more serious forms than mere demon-stration and abuse. Riots occurred in the west at Blandford, Sherborne, and On Monday a large crowd collected round Yeovil, and large numbers of special conthe rotunda, but no damage was done ex-stables were enrolled. But worst of all cept to the Duke of Newcastle's windows. were the events at Derby and Notting-Next day disorderly meetings were held ham. At Derby the news of the division arrived in the evening of the Saturday; sary to put down violence by military immediately crowds met and attacked the force, he declined. The King hated the of Wellington and smash the panes of proceeded to force the borough jail, and Northumberland House. Threats were were not repulsed from the county jail gether, and at last the result came:

in evicting his reforming tenants by the high windows, and produced a strange, resolution in favor of universal suffrage immortal "May I not do what I will with but rather grand effect on the red drapadults of both sexes):

"The men of Liverpool met in equal were broken on Sunday evening, but a on the walls. The House divided 184 to numbers, and Rochdale, Bury, Oldham, troop of the Fifteenth Hussars was equal 175 on Saturday morning-a Government

AMONGST ITS HUGE ARMIES OF UNEMPLOYED.

night, while the eighty troopers were de-fending the house of correction against the mob in the awkward streets, from which the gas had been cut off, the mass of the crowd attacked Nottingham Casproperty of the duke, and set it on fire before the soldiers could save it.

Riots at Bristol and elsewhere showed that the country was out of hand. These were merely brutal, though Attwood's Reform Unions organized public opinion in a more effective way. Still the anti-reformers used the revolutionary state of the country to represent themselves as custodians of law and order. ington should not have meddled with a tempest." She could not sweep back the Atlantic with a broom. House was sacked, and the contents of The anti-clerical nature of the Govern-ment had turned the bishops against the bill, and the mob directed its attention to them. and ended his own life.

The Turning-Point, This violence nearly split the cabinet. But they managed to hold on, and strove to get the King to create peers. An alternative was that the Duke of Wellington should form a ministry. But as he could not bring in the legislation neces-

The waverers and die-hards consulted to-"Between four and five, when the daylight began to shed its blue beams across troops arrived from Nottingham, and next the red candle light, the scene was very But the people sided with what we day the streets were cleared and order picturesque, from the singular grouping of forty or fifty of us sprawling on the At Nottingham the general feeling of floor, awake and asleep, in all imagin-disappointment was increased by local able attitudes. The candles had dislike of the Duke of Newcastle, patron been renewed before dawn, and blazed of Newark, who had defended his action on after the sun came fairly in at the

So passed the second reading. Tyne and Wear gathered in force, and a But the working people were in a state lords then cut out material clauses. And great meeting was held at Edinburgh, of great excitement, and on Monday trouble began again.

would have answered had he designed

house. But even "charity" could not

break down the wall of sullenness and

resignation that appeared to surround every man's spirit. And yet many of

hem wore that strange, subdued smile

of naive cynicism which always looked

as if it might suddenly get voice and

"Kindness," "Doin' good to the poor," Givin' money" "Gettin' something

from rich people."

"Bread line," muttered one in a half-

"Givin' something away yer Jot to

whose unfitness was more or less ac-

earlier in the day. In such cases the

examiner's part was like to be difficult,

One such case is described:

and tact and good humor were indis-

in and sat down awkwardly when asked.

The investigator as soon as she saw

him was a trifle sorry she had not fol-

why the doctors had not kept their pro-

mise not to send in any drunken men;

but there must have been a slip some-

where. The thing soon became distress

ingly obvious, as the room was small

and the window closed. The investi-

gator tried to put the man at ease

and began asking questions. He was

A Booze Subject.

The man took the whole thing good

"Yer see, I'm very nervous tonight.

The investigator did not, but nodded

The man was very fidgety and his

sympathetically, and was glad that the

shower had brightened things up a little.

good nature lasted only a few minutes.

Then he began to balk at the ques-

I can't do very well. I was out on the

a heavy, red-jowled fellow.

yer knows how it feels, miss."

naturedly.

sneer itself out.

much of."

"What is charity?"

naudible voice.
"Rich man's crumbs."

answered disgustedly.

finish?" He got up jerkily and waved his arms with an expres d'sgust and ennul on his face. "Come now, Mr. Connolly, we're near the end-you don't want to go and spoll it, do you? The sooner you're through

the sooner you'll get to bed that's right." "All right, miss," and

The fifth test for a twelve-year-old child consisted of some problems ab-

"I went into the woods and and hanging on a tree. What "Leaves," "Apples," "Fruit," were the

most common answers. But many were inclined to the gruesome and anwered, 'A dead man." The tests for eleven-year-old child.en gave sometimes even more amusing answers. The absurdity test stunned

some of the men. "I'm going to tell you something absurd; see if you can tell me what s he matter with it. There was a fortunate painter who one day fell off a lant'er and wasn't hurt. What's absurd about bill and postponed creation of new peers.

The drunken one got tired of answer "Gee's, I'm goin' er ask you a ques-

tion, now. Now, yer listen here very an' tell me what's absold. Suppose I went on the roof and fellwhere would I fall?" He smiled trlumph

good humor for the rest of the .est. This man failed to pass enough tests and was classed as defective. "I have three sisters, Ann, Mary and

myself; what's absurd in that?" This puzzled a number for some seconds. "There was a slight railroad accidentonly forty-eight got killed. What's absurd in that?"

"They shouldn't 'a' been on that thers train," one answered.

Grim Humor.

There is a deal of grim humor in asking men who have been fettered by ignorance and then buffeted by Fate what absurdity is. Had they the wit to see life more clearly they might long ago have come to the conclusion that absurdity was simply the name for life itself. One of the most interesting tes.s was that of the vocabulary. The men were asked to say words, any words, continuously for three minutes, the idoa being to discover the things that occupled their minds and also their educitional condition. When one considers that the total vocabulary of most of these men does not run above two hundred words, it can readily be seen how illuminating this test may be. In every case the examiner discovered far more of the man's life and condition than could have possibly been learned through direct questions. We read on:

One man-he was asthmatic-complained that he was very nervous, and had to be coaved every twenty seconds. "Shillings, pence, half, price, sale. shop. ." He repeated the word "shillings"

several times. 'You're an Eglishman, aren't you?" "Yes, miss."

"Have you been here long?" "No miss. Two years. I v sn't un-employed there. I had a little shop and did fine. But you see, my wife, you see, she went off. You see, everything "The way we got stung," the cynic got in a poor way. Came here. Can't do much." With his weak blue eyes, pale, little face, and straw hair he looked

One man, a tall, husky, brown-faced centuated by alcoholic stimuli applied man, with an incongruously wild voice, gave the names of a lot of parts of "Participle, adverbs, preposipeech: You must have gone to school long. One man was rather queer in coming

"Yes, I went to high school." "Well, go on." "School, Boston, bay, harbor, Amerian, federation, labor.

lowed the example of one of her col-'What do you know about the Amerileagues who had shifted the table around an Federation of Labor?" so that she sat near the door while "I belong to it. I carry a card. Out the subject was at the other end of f work because the bay's frozen. the room. The psychologist wondered "What union?"

"Longshoreman. No, I ain't none of those I. W. W.'s." "Don't you like the I. W. W.?"

"You betcher. I scrapped with them. 1 was in the militia in the Lawrence strike. I seen enough of them there. Bunch of foreigners." This American was the last man to be

tested and the investigator left him at the door. She wondered how the A.F. of L. was better than the I.W.W. for this man as she went toward the elevat-

The elevator man came to the floor and as the door was opening she felt herself gripped about the shoulders and turned around. She saw an attendant who smiled at her.

"Don't look that way, please," he said sharply. Then behind her she heard the patter of the bare feet of the men. They

"Repeat this sentence after me. Now were in their nightgowns and were golisten very carefully." ing to the sleep which the city gave "For Gawd's sake, when're goin' ter them. DEATH OF WATTS-DUNTON

world. His genius was such as made him the friend of both scholar and dilettante, every man of letters. Association with the more illustrious name of Algernon Charles Swinburne has affected his literattention to his work in connection with winburne's admiration for it, their close iterary and personal intimacy caused the work of the lesser genius to suffer eclipse hrough comparison with that of the great oot himself. Swinburne's chief claim literary immortality lay in his lyrical chievements and in his plays. His prose suffered from over embellishment of style, suffered from overembellishment of style, instinct, was too often ruined by the ex-Swinburne was rightly best known as a is not maintained: yrical and dramatic poet, and that had s endency to attract attention to Watts-Dunten's poetry rather than his prose. It lay be safely said, however, that the poetical achievement of Watts-Dunton will not be enduring while one at any rate of his prose works is destined for a place among the world's greatest books. The book referred to is a novel entitled "Aylwin," or "The Renascence of Won-

"The Coming of Love." In poetry Theodore Watts-Dunton is original or powerful v. best known by a volume entitled "The "Caught in the Ebbing Ti Coming of Love," a volume it the title.

was the general run of the answers. The answers were always vaguer than the abstractions they were defining.

"What is charity?"

The investigator was always ex
Tarticular with the history of Rhona Boswithstand also menwell, a gipsy beauty, who is also menwell, a gips

The death of Theodore Watts-Dunton impression left by a perusal of them is omes as a blow to the whole literary the connection of the aspects of nature with the aspects of the soul, the effect of the smiles or anger of the elements in of poet and prose-writer, and, indeed, of producing smiles or anger in the soul of the gipsy to whom the influences of nature are the one great fact of life. The sentiment at times becomes insipid, and ary fame in two ways. While drawing while the descriptions are often beautiful, the verse rarely soars out of its own level into the realm of poetry. The best-known poem in the book is one entitled "Christmas at the Mermaid Tavern." which is quoted by almost every modern anthologist. It has a lilt in the verses and certain liveliness of metre, but the expression is often strained, and the only real distinction it has lies in the spirit of the piece, which is almost Shakespearian in the real old English note that runs travagance of his enthusiasms. Thus through it. It opens well, but the level

> Where she goes with fondest face, Brightest eye, brightest hair, Tell the Mermald where is that one

Christmas knows a merry, merry place,

In his other poetical work Watts-Dunton scarcely rises above the level of the mediocre. He had a certain gift of writing onnets of a felicitous rather than ar original or powerful vein of which "Caught in the Ebbing Time" might be

ebbing tide like this. These swirls How wind and tide conspire. I can but

Theodore Watts-Dunton in the enjoyment of a long life and a happy old age, was not prolific in literary production. In his prose work his chief legacy is two novels and a mass of literary criticism not as yet collected or published in bulk, and articles written in the Encyclopaedia

Athenaeum, and will no doubt be collect ed and published in some more permanent form now that their author has been removed from literary life. These criticisms were well known for their sanity and discrimination, and brought him a reputa-These death mirages o'er the heaving tion as a critic of the first water, which clipsed that of Swinburne, and was undoubtedly very well deserved. Swinburne, with a critical instinct second to none was led away by his enthusiasms and his exuberance and ornateness of diction to such an extent that his critical studies

are practically worthless except for pleasant reading. Watts-Dunton added to a sound instinct a restraint and sanity of the highest places among contemporary critics. His two chief novels are "Carniola" and

"Aylwin." The former is a tale of open-Avlwin is an imaginative romance of

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As there they sit at morning side by

Taken as a whole, his poetical work in common with the rest of his work has an originality that marks it as peculiarly his of judgment which rightly gave him one own. In the poetry it is more an originality of expression, while in his work the originality lies rather in the thought and treatment of his subjects Swinburne once said that he could tell ar isolated line of Shelly's verse owing to the musical quality in it. The same might be said as regards recognizing Watts-Dunton's verse from an originality of tone and expression which is very character istic of his genius.

His Literary Labors. Britannica. His critical studies appeared and strike no more for mainly in the Examiner and the

air life, partly in England, Hungary and Venice. It is not very well known, and though it affords very pleasurable reading, it lacks the originality and strength of thought characteristic of the other novel, which it very closely resembles in style and setting. The novel "Aylwin," or "The Renascence of Wonder," is the one permanent piece of literature— "deathless masterpiece" you can imagine Swinburne saying-left by Theodore Watts-Dunton as a heritage to posterity. man's attitude in the face of the un-

known, or, as the writer puts it, "The (Continued on Page Twenty-four)

Mrs. Lloyd-George Next to Queen Mary herself, the mos opular and most-sought-after woman in England is Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Modest and motherly, Mrs. Lloyd George is not at all an aggressive social leader, but she is the wife of the man who alost certainly will be the next premier if the Liberals remain in power.

the little rooms which served as laboratories. The investigator sat behind a table opposite the door and greeted the subject with a smile and a request to

Why are the unemployed? This ques- | chologists on the commission were | pecting some outburst of bitterness,

tion has always proved a poser for the philanthropist social reformer and robes of scarlet of unaccustomed splen-

INVESTIGATORS MEET WITH MANY ODD CHARACIERS

take the other chair in the room. The strange ceremony followed, and the way in which the men participated was always a useful indication as to mental condition, and very often amusing and very human. Some took it with curiosity; some with indifference; some as if enduring a necessarv evil with promise of peace at the end; some sullenly; some good-naturedly; some were impatient and querulous; some nervous and a little scared The Binet Test.

Binet test, named after the French psychologist who invented it. With the neurological and physical tests alone, the examining physician could tell fairly well whether the subject was mentally defective, but this Binet test corroborates the other data and gives approximately the amount of the de-

The principle of the test is very simple and consists merely in asking the subject to do certain things which are graded by years. Thus, for instance, Binet experimented with large number of children ten years old and found out what a child of that age could normally be expected to be able to do irrespective of training or education. A series of questions and problems was formulated for year up to twelve. There are tests for fifteen-vear-old children and for adults, but these are unreliable, as training must necessarily affect the result. If a man can pass the twelve and eleven-year tests he is considered an adult: if not, he is considered de-

Childish Questions.

Naturally, some of the subjects were more than annoyed at the rather drank all day and, of course yerhildish questions that were put to them. Even though your subnormal be minus in intellect, he has lived in sophisticated world long enough to know baby-talk from the sort of conversation suitable to man's estate. And not only were some of the victims but many of them besides had served their turn at snow-shoveling during the day and were too weary to think, even in the terms of twelve

year-olds. One of these expressed his sentiments vividly. "Wotcher think this is, a kinder-garten? Wotcher think I came here for? I ain't no kid. I'm a grown-up. -why, I have kids who could do these here things. I came here sleep, and here y' are keeping me ate worryin'. I s'pose I ain't got no kick comin'. The city's givin' me it fer nothin'—but it's makin' it mighty

hard. Oh, well, all right." After a few minutes one burst out: Gee, this is harder than a civil-service exam. Yer got to be a genius. "Why, have you taken a civil-ser-vice exam.? What for?"

"Fireman." "Did you pass?" The man remained silent. Defective Memory.

The tests began with the twelveyear one and went back in age. For each age there were five problems, and four out of the five answered normally admitted the men to that age lemory is one of the first things to show in defectiveness, and the men were tried at repeating three sets of figures each after the investigator had given them out slowly. The majority of the men were normal in this, and they found the test embarrassing, annoying, or too much beneath them.

In the second test the men had the opportunity for laying bare their very souls. It seemed strange, even at the time, that so very few were filled with bitterness, or perhaps it was because they could not express it. Whoever made up the original question could never have foreseen the slashing irony of its application.

What is Justice! "What is justice?" "Law," answered most. "Police. Square deal," answered others.
"How should I know—ain't

"How should I know—ain't never seen it." That was the cynic.
"What is goodness?"
"Bein' good," "Keepin' quiet," "Bein' kind-hearted," was the general run of the answers. The answers were always vaguer than the abstractions they

Coming of Love," a volume of poems of which the one that gives it the title is the chief, dealing with gipsy life, and in particular with the history of Rhona Boswithstand