

FAMOUS FRIENDSHIPS

SCHOOL CHUMS WHOSE NAMES WILL LIVE IN HISTORY.

Richard Steele and Joseph Addison were comrades at the Charterhouse, Johnson and Garrick were at school together at Lichfield, and Lamb and Coleridge were Blue-Coat Boys.

At the Charterhouse School two boys met and chummed up whose association in after-life is immortal. These lads were respectively known as Dick Steele and Joe Addison. When Steele had served several years in the Horse Guards he started a little paper called the Tatler, and he got his old chum, Addison, to write for it. The paper only consisted of one article a day, and out of a total of 271 numbers to which it ran, Addison wrote forty-two. They were great friends, and still more famous, and called Spectator, which ran to 555 numbers, and is one of the treasures of English literature. It is said that it was Steele who invented Sir Roger de Coverley, although Addison continued his history and doings.

Dr. Samuel Johnson and David Garrick were at school together at Lichfield, but Johnson was a big lad when David was a little one. But as Johnson used to go a great deal to the house of Captain Garrick, David's father, he and the smaller boy were great friends, and so they remained to the last day. Garrick was also one of Johnson's three pupils when, for a time, he tried to keep school. They went to London together, but whilst the greater man was staying in Grub street the great actor was playing to kings and princes, and his friends much money as he could wish for.

Certainly the record of school friendships is glorified by that of Lamb and Coleridge, who were at Christ's Hospital (the "Blue-coat School") together for seven years. Their common school friendship which only terminated with death, and, singularly enough, they died in the self-same year, 1834. It is said that Coleridge used to meet Lamb about the Temple, seize him by one of the buttons of his coat, shut his eyes, and begin one of his marvellous monologues which made him the most famous talker of his age. Lamb generally listened patiently, but having an appointment one day he gently cut off the button, and when he returned that way an hour later found Coleridge still speaking.

A remarkable school friendship between Thackeray and Venables at the Charterhouse, inasmuch as it was the latter who, in a school scrap, broke the future novelist's nose, an accident which marked him for life, and a fight which appears in several of his books. The friendship, "Fanny Fair" and "The Newcomers." In spite of this and fight Venables and Thackeray remained the best friends until the novelist's lamented death. Thackeray almost invariably called his old school "The Slaughterhouse," although, as he put it together, and his memories softened, he renamed it "Grey Friars," where Colonel Newcome died.

The historic literary friendship of Tennyson and Arthur Hallam did not commence at school, but at Trinity College, Cambridge. Each was ten his nineteenth year, however, so that they were little more than schoolboys. Later Hallam went with his chum down to Lincolnshire, where he was introduced to the poet's sister, to whom he became engaged, and where the friendship between the two gifted lads deepened. Then Hallam went for a tour on the Continent, where he died, and Tennyson was inconsolable. From time to time for many years he jotted down his thoughts of Hallam and all his friendship meant to him in lovely lyrics. These he put together in such a sort of order and called it "In Memoriam," but the poem was not published until eighteen years after his friend's death. It is one of the greatest poems of the century.

Tom Hughes and Arthur Penrhyn Stanley were at Rugby together, and Hughes used the character of the future Dean of Westminster in drawing that of Arthur in "Tom Brown's Schooldays." But Stanley, although represented as being a little younger than Tom Brown in the book, was really seven years older. Judge Hughes, and thus school usage would preclude them from being chums in the accepted sense. Nevertheless, the introduction of Stanley into "Tom Brown" makes the incident notable.

A Wonderful Old Man. The most wonderful man in the Old Country to-day, it is Lord Salisbury. He is still most conscientious in his duties as a peer though he has reached his 90th year. He regularly attends the House of Lords, and what is more, scans even the assistance of the attendants in taking of his vote. The fact is, he simply won't play the old man.

He has taken the most lively interest in all war legislation, and was at the bottom of the alteration which has now been made in the Defence of the Realm Act, substituting judge and jury for court-martial. He can still make an excellent speech, and can grasp the essential points of an argument better than many of his colleagues. He remains, as he has been for many years, the supreme authority on the Common Law of England.

Crude Logic. It is told of an East Indian law student that he once threw his examiners into confusion by declaring matrimony to be an illegal state. "How so? How so?" he was asked by the perturbed examiners, many of them married men. The student smiled beatifically. "Marriage," he quoth he, "is a lottery, and lotteries are forbidden by law."

But it doesn't matter if a pretty girl isn't clever for at least nine men out of ten will never know the difference. Every sign painter has an ambition to paint a portrait.

YIDDISH PAPERS.

London Has Now Four Jewish Daily Publications.

London has recently witnessed the birth of a new evening paper. Few apart from its own public have heard of it, and most Londoners would not be able to read a word of its news. It is in Yiddish, and it makes the fourth of the Yiddish dailies now published in Whitechapel. An examination of the great alien population that has settled down in east London. Here are papers set by linotype, with a good show of advertisements, and read eagerly in foreign Jewry. One claims a circulation of 12000 a day, a correspondent to the Times (London) tells us. They are entirely written in Yiddish, save for a few words of necessary imprint, and an occasional phrase in an advertisement. English news is reported, but the Yiddish newspapers are to a special degree cosmopolitan. Ulster, for example, is a topic of interest, as a trouble to the Jews, and a source of a pogrom; but a rumor of a pogrom in Russia is a vital event.

The Yiddish population of London mostly comes from Russia, Poland, Roumania and Galicia. German Jews form only a small body, but Roumanian Jews are a powerful element. There are 60,000 Russian and Polish born Jews in London. In addition there are their English-born families, who retain the racial instincts and language of their people to a surprising degree. They are still a race apart. They have their own theatres in Whitechapel, where the fine Jewish traveling companies come in their world tours. Dramatically, Shakespeare is their great favorite—Shakespeare in Yiddish. In the theatre you can see some of the great masterpieces of the European drama performed before west London and demands national attention. Strindberg, Gorky and the dramatists of the north. But to see this drama at the best one needs to attend a distinctively Russian Jewish play. Not very long ago the writer witnessed a dramatic reproduction of the whole law-abiding, quiet and industrious which only terminated with death, and, singularly enough, they died in the self-same year, 1834. It is said that Coleridge used to meet Lamb about the Temple, seize him by one of the buttons of his coat, shut his eyes, and begin one of his marvellous monologues which made him the most famous talker of his age. Lamb generally listened patiently, but having an appointment one day he gently cut off the button, and when he returned that way an hour later found Coleridge still speaking.

The old British Jewish community has done much to aid these people. But their life affects the nation at large and demands national attention. The difficulty in past years has largely been that men have approached the issue either as passionate Jewish advocates, or steeped in anti-Jewish prejudices, willing to think any ill of a people on the whole law-abiding, quiet and industrious—who have found London a refuge from bitter persecution.

Gladstone's Advice. That Mr. Gladstone considered life a "serious business" is shown by the following extracts from a little paper of advice written to one of his sons at Oxford. To keep a short journal of principal employments in each day; most valuable as an account book of the all-precious gift of Time. To keep an account book of receipts and expenditure; and the least troublesome way of keeping it is to keep it with care. This done in early life and carefully done creates the habit of performing the great duty of keeping our expenditure (and therefore our desires) within our means.

Establish a minimum number of hours in the day for study, say seven at present, and do not without reasonable cause let it be less; nothing down against yourself the days of exception. There should always be a minimum number for the vacations, which at Oxford are extremely long.

Costly Australian Pests. Australia is cursed with certain pests, such as rabbits, wild dog, kangaroo and blow fly. Large sums of money are spent in an endeavor to lessen the number of rabbits. It is estimated that in Victoria alone 150,000,000 were put to death in 1913. It is generally admitted that 10 rabbits eat as much as one sheep, and many graziers have long since realized that they cannot profitably run sheep on properties infested with rabbits. Natural enemies, such as foxes and wild dogs, which are troublesome in certain districts, tend to keep the rabbits in check, assisted by the wire netting fences that land holders are erecting. Kangaroos have caused considerable damage in the northwest part of western Australia, where ranch owners are said to have paid for thousands of scalps. Australia is now supplying the allied armies in Europe with thousands of tons of refrigerated rabbits.

Story of Lord Kinnaird. Lord Kinnaird, who has always been noted for his many charitable enterprises, is now actively interesting himself in a fund to provide comforts for members of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. In his younger days Lord Kinnaird was an enthusiastic amateur footballer. He had the reputation of being a very spirited player, apropos of which fact an amusing story is told. One day Lady Kinnaird was telling a friend that she feared her husband would meet with his accident whilst playing his favorite game. "I am certain," she said anxiously, "that he will come home one day with a broken leg." "That may be," answered her friend, with a smile, "but you may be certain that it will be somebody else's leg."

What He Objected To. One day Gladstone, when Premier, happened to meet Bishop Magee in the Pall Mall, relates an English writer. "I hear, my lord, that you don't quite approve of my dealing with the Irish question." "Ah, dear no," answered the bishop, "it is not your dealing that I mind, Mr. Gladstone, it is your shutting the door to." Exeunt in opposite directions.

Under dogs do the most whining. A girl isn't necessarily in love when she's jealous. It is so much easier to find a name for your neighbor's baby than it is to select one for your own.

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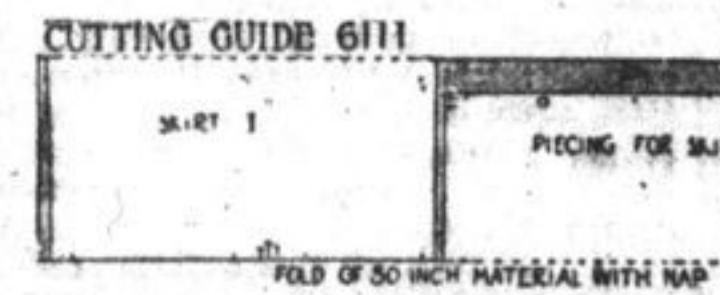
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MOORE'S HOME.

Irish Poet's Quaint Old Mansion In Bermuda Still Stands. The old Walsingham house in Bermuda is still in an excellent state of preservation. It was built in 1670, during the year 1803. Tom Moore, the Irish poet, while holding the office of registrar of the prize court of admiralty, spent much of his time here. The historic building is now used as an inn.

We approached the house through a driveway of cedar trees, writes a correspondent of the Monitor, and between their green branches caught our first glimpse of its whitewashed walls and roof. It is built of the native limestone, and is a good example of early Bermudian architecture. The house is two stories in height, with a long front facing the driveway, and is capped by a steeply sloping roof. Several stone porches break the severe lines of the walls, and add to the general attractiveness. Here we had made arrangements to have a "shore" dinner. At the right of the house were two small reservoirs cut in the solid stone, partly filled with clear salt water. The floor of one was covered with active crawfish—Bermudian lobsters. We were told by our host to select from these crawfish the one which served for our dinner. In the neighborhood of the old kitchen, occasionally one of these shell-fish would make a swift trip to the surface, propelled by the opening and closing of its round fluted shell.

While our meal was preparing, we entered the room on the ground floor to the left, which had been occupied by the poet. The wood-work is of native cedar that time has turned a rich dark brown. At one end of the room is a blue-tiled fireplace with a quaint hue, quite as it had been when Moore enjoyed his cheerful warmth. Across the hall is the old kitchen, and up the great wooden fire-place one can look to a good-sized square of blue sky. We left the house and walked to the old calabash tree, Moore's calabash tree it is called, for beneath its branches he composed several poems. Ancient and guarded as it is, green oval gourds still grow on the branches.

How V.C.'s Are Made. When an ordinary medal is made a steel die is used, and the article can be turned out complete with one blow of the press. Thousands can be made in a very short space of time. But for the Victoria Cross there is no die in existence. Each Cross is made separately.

The bronze, as is known to most people, is a part of some of the Russian guns captured in the Crimea. It is of very hard quality, and it is weighed out to the workmen as carefully as if it were so much gold. The first Cross was modelled in hard wax, and after the design had been approved a model pattern was cast. This is preserved with the greatest care, and from it are made the moulds from which every other Cross is cast.

The moulds, as is usual in all casting, are made in two parts, and the surfaces prepared with black-lead, so as to make them smooth. Skilled workmen do all the finishing by hand. The edges are filed, and the designed worked up by the "chaser," who works with small punches and a light hammer. The



WORK FOR WOMEN.

Interesting English Experiments Has Met With Success. The efforts to meet the economic situation created in Britain by the war, have produced no more fruitful and interesting social experiments than those which have been organized by the central committee for women's employment. The committee is financed through the Queen's work for women fund.

It was rightly anticipated when the war began that women and girls would suffer greatly from unemployment, and the idea of the economic, although the committee was to prevent this by providing them with useful work for which wages would be paid, and which would not compete with other workers who were normally employed in the labor market.

It was clear that if the work to which the unemployed women were put was not to compete with that of others already employed, many would have to undergo special training; and it was also seen that one of the best ways to insure that the committee's workrooms were run on an economic basis would be to use them to establish new industries. So this very able and indefatigable committee looked to Austria, Germany and France for ideas, with the result that they are successfully establishing industries which have hitherto been carried on in those countries, but not in England.

There is the industry of making crocheted buttons, which is a cottage industry of Germany and Austria. For these buttons, which, by the way, are also made by the peasant women of Brittany, and in England a large and steady demand. They are ball shaped buttons covered with crocheted, and are used for trimming blouses and dresses. Some are made flat and so make very decorative fringes; and their uses have been extended by the women's employment committee, who have trained their employes to make them into heads for hats, and buttons for golf jerseys.

Another industry taken up by the committee, which is carried on in Austrian cottages and in the convent of Belgium and northern France, is that of making buttons for fine under-linen. This experiment, like that of the crocheted buttons, is meeting with much success and may be the beginning of a new industry for Englishwomen. Most of the women engaged in this work are dressmakers who have been made unemployed or under-employed by the war number a great many, and they have been successfully taught other trades by the committee. Many are now engaged in making fine shirts and socks. The committee recently obtained a war office contract, in the execution of which its workrooms are turning out 10,000 shirts weekly, the work being entirely self-supporting and in no way subsidized.

For the making of socks more instruction was needed, and the committee bought sewing machines and lent them to the dressmakers, with whom rested the producing of socks in sufficient quantities. The committee has secured an army contract for 2,000,000 pairs of socks, which will give work to well over 1,200 women per week until July.

Famous Charges. One probable result of the introduction of mechanical vehicles into warfare will be the abolition of the old custom of cherishing the memory of famous war horses. When general campaigns on horseback before the advent of the field staff motor-car, their favorite charges used to receive many honors. When a statue of Lord Kitchener was erected at Calcutta, the famous soldier arranged that the sculptor should picture him mounted on a stone reproduction of his favorite horse, Democrat, which carried him through many important campaigns. Wellington's famous charger Copenhagen, when he died, was buried with full military honors. The Iron Duke's horse was a magnificent steed, and he carried his master many hundreds of miles in Spain and at the Battle of Toulouse.

"If he fed," said the duke, "it was on standing corn as I sat in the saddle." Wesley and Sortes. John Wesley was a great believer in the Sortes Virgilianae. On one occasion he was sorely perplexed in mind as to whether he should go to Bristol. In accordance with his usual custom he had recourse to sortilege. But the omens were felt to be unpropitious. The Bible opened upon his text: "Abas slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city, even in Jerusalem." As Southey, Wesley's biographer, pointedly says: "There are not so many points of similitude between Bristol and Jerusalem as between Monmouth and Macedonia, and Henry the Fifth was more like Alexander than John Wesley would have acknowledged himself to resemble Abas; but it was clear language for an oracle." Wesley went and laid the foundations of Methodism in the capital of the West.

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Pronouncing Welsh. While learned professors may differ as to the correct pronunciation of English, it is a comforting reflection that our language offers no obstacles equal to those which have to be surmounted by students of Welsh. One day Dr. Owen's predecessor in the see of St. David's, who set about his see as soon as he was appointed, told his chaplain that he feared he would never succeed in mastering the guttural "ll." "I will tell you how you have to do it, my lord," was the reply. "Put the tip of your apostolic tongue in the roof of your episcopal mouth, and then hiss like a gander."—London Chronicle.

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