

Gentlemen.

By G. K. Chesterton,

A GENTLEMAN is not a man with abstract good manners, any more than a sailor is a man with abstract courage. He is a man with a particular kind of good manners produced by a particular kind of economic security and uninterrupted lineage. You know him when you see him, like an elephant; but it does not always follow that he is a worthy or ennobling thing to see. An Arab might think him fussy; and a Chinaman almost disreputable. A gentleman's walk is as peculiar as a sailor's; and the man in the moon (for all I know) may think it as absurd.

Now, though these types may contain any degree of vice or virtue, yet they tend in the bulk, like all types, to make some virtues easier or more difficult. A peasant may be a devil; but he is not very often a dandy. A chance sailor standing about on the beach is on the whole considerably more likely to be a murderer than to be a miser. Peasants are generally careful; sailors generally careless; gentlemen generally careful of some things and careless of other things.

Thus gentlemen will pay gamblers, but not tailors, hatters or persons who make things. Thus he will not (as a rule) steal spoons; but he will steal common land. It is necessary that the ethical distinction should be kept very clear in this matter. I do not mean that no gentleman can resist the temptation to entrap and ruin a hatter; I do not mean that whenever his eye falls upon a corner of Wimbledon Common a wild lust whirrs him away. Nor do I, on the other hand, mean that he never breaks his own code; some dashing young gentlemen are posted for debts of honor; and some amiable old gentlemen put spoons in their pocket. I say that a social type, like a landscape or a climate, makes certain merits easier in the main. It is more natural to save money if you are a peasant proprietor and see your trees growing all the year round. It is more natural to spend it in one splendid burst if you are a sailor and only see shops about twice a year. In that sense only "gentleman" has a moral meaning. The thing, I repeat, is not necessarily a noble fact, but it is a fact. You know a gentleman when you see him, as my cabman used to say in Battersea.

Man's Devastation of the Earth

By Sir Roy Lankaster.

VERY few people have any idea of the extent to which man since his upgrowth in the late tertiary period of the geologists—half a million or perhaps a million years ago—has actively modified the face of Nature, the vast herds of animals he has destroyed, the forests he has burnt up, the deserts he has produced and the rivers he has polluted. It is, no doubt, true that changes proceeded, and are proceeding, in the form of the earth's face and in its climate without man having anything to say in the matter. Changes in climate and in connections of islands and continents across great seas and oceans have gone on, and are going on, and in consequence endless kinds of animals and plants have been, some extinguished, some forced to migrate to new areas, many slowly modified in shape, size and character, and abundantly produced.

But over and above these slow irresistible changes there has been a vast destruction and defacement of the living world by the uncalculating, reckless procedure of both savage and civilized man which is little short of appalling, and is all the more ghastly in that the results have been very rapidly brought about, that no compensatory production of new life, except that of man himself and his distorted "breeds" of domesticated animals, has accompanied the destruction of formerly flourishing creatures, and that, so far as we can see, if man continues to act in the reckless way which has characterized his behavior hitherto, he will multiply to such an enormous extent that only a few kinds of animals and plants which serve him for food and fuel will be left on the face of the globe.

It is not improbable that even these will eventually disappear, and man will be indeed monarch of all he surveys. He will have converted the beautiful earth, once teeming with innumerable, incomparably beautiful varieties of life into a desert—or, at best, a vast agricultural domain abandoned to the production of food-stuffs for the hungry millions which, like maggots consuming a carcass, or the irrepresible swarms of the locust, incessantly devour and multiply.

Financial Independence For Women

By Mrs. Philip Snowden, an Active English Suffragist.

ONE of the first and most essential articles of my creed is complete financial independence for all women. I believe that no woman who is strong and well should be forced to depend on a man for her support. It seems to me that complete justice of treatment will never be obtained by women until this sociological theory is clearly understood and practised by both men and women.

As matters stand now, men are compelled by law to pay the taxes on their wives' private property, because, doubtless, it is assumed that the poor women are not even clever enough to derive sufficient income from their own estates to pay taxes. On the face of it, this seems unfair treatment of the men—to make them pay for what may not benefit them. But it is much more unfair to the women, really, because it gives them such an utterly humiliating position in the law, and in the eyes of any thinking person who takes this provision of the law seriously. It's like letting a child have a ball to play with, and then if he breaks the window, paying the damages yourself, because he isn't old enough to realize what he is doing.

Of course a woman should pay her own taxes. Of course she should at least be able to earn her own living. If she marries, and as a matter of courtesy to her husband works in the home for him, that's all very well. But she should not be forced to marry him because she cannot work alone for herself.

I have seen women in England whose husbands treat them as your men here would never dream of treating a woman. Do you suppose those women would have stood for that if they had had the self-respect that comes of financial independence?

If a woman marries for a home, she wants to be very, very sure that it'll be a home that's endurable. And I think your President is right when he says that no woman should regard marriage simply as an escape—but rather as a glorious fulfilment.

World Stories.

Some of The Great Myths Which Are a Valuable Part of Life.

By Hildegard Hawthorne.

IN the old days, before men understood how this world was made and why so many wonderful things took place in it every day, such, for instance, as the rising and setting of the sun or the coming of spring, the growth of trees and flowers and the falling of rain, in those old days they made up stories about these things. Since they knew of nothing more wonderful than the human beings about them, they imagined that all these marvelous results were produced by creatures like themselves, yet different, wiser and more powerful. Thus they thought that every tree contained a dryad, a lovely girl who made the tree grow and brought its fruit to perfection. And all the streams and fountains had their naiads, the sea its mermaids and mermen, and the life itself of the people was supposed to be ruled and guided by these beings, to whom they gave various names and ascribed differing powers.

Naturally they told each other many wonderful stories about these creatures. Gradually these stories got written down; and even now, so many thousand years later, we can read them. Our ideas have changed; we no longer believe in fauns and tritons and nymphs. But it would be a pity if we stopped reading these stories because of that. For, in their own way, these tales are as true as the actual facts we learn nowadays of just how the trees and plants do really grow, and what it is that makes the sun seem to rise and set. They are true because they tell how men's minds grew, and began to take hold of the problems of life about them, and tried to explain things, and how they realized the beauty and the wonder of the world. These books are true pictures of the lives of these far-away people, and if we had never heard or read them, a great part of what goes to make us what, nowadays, we are, would never be understood by us.—St. Nicholas.

The man who thinks that Sunday is the only day to lay up treasure in heaven, declares the Chicago Tribune, spends the week mortgaging it.

The figures of the London police courts show a very decided increase during recent years in serious crime.

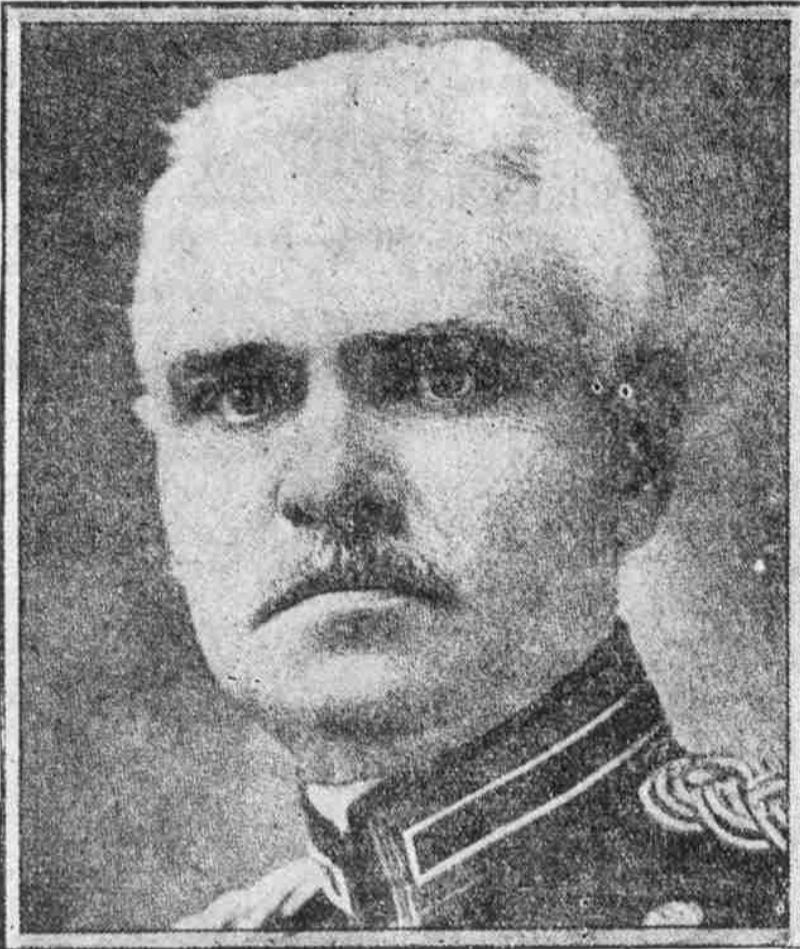
An optimist, defines the Pittsburg Dispatch, is a man who just discovers the discomforts of each season in time to be glad that it is over.

Man is never so thoroughly transparent to a woman as when he tries to be funny.

PANAMA CANAL'S COST IS NOW INCREASED TO \$376,201,000

HOW CANAL COST HAS INCREASED \$235,495,800.

Original estimate of cost of Isthmian (lock) canal.....	\$139,705,200
Estimate in annual report last year of Isthmian (lock) canal..	250,000,000
Estimate in annual report this year of Isthmian (lock) canal..	375,201,000
Original estimate of Isthmian sea level canal.....	247,021,000
Advance over original estimate of lock canal.....	235,495,800
Advance over estimate of last year's report.....	125,201,000



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEO. W. GOETHALS. To Whom Has Been Entrusted the Task of Digging the Panama Canal.

In one bound the estimated cost of the construction of the Isthmian canal has jumped more than \$125,000,000 above last year's report of Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Goethals, which placed the figure at about \$250,000,000.

The total estimated cost of the construction of the Isthmian (lock) canal is now placed at \$375,201,000, an advance of \$235,495,800 over the original estimate of \$139,705,200, upon which Congress authorized the construction of the canal.

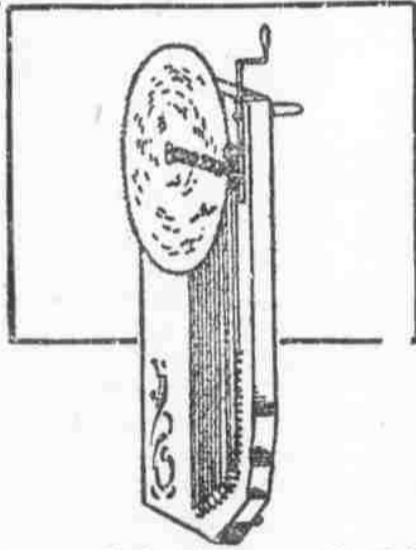
In his report to the Secretary of War, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Goethals adopts as official the figures submitted to a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, as a rough draft, but gives no assurance that they are final. In his figures of the total cost, however, he adds the \$50,000,000 purchase price paid to the French company for the canal, fixing the actual cost of construction at \$297,766,000. The balance of the total cost is made up by the estimated cost for sanitation and civil government.

The prophecy of Senator Teller that, if the lock canal was built across the Panama Isthmus at a cost of not more than \$500,000,000, it would surprise the best engineers in the world, bids fair to be fulfilled in the opinion of Government officials who have studied Colonel Goethals' latest report.

Colonel Goethals' own estimate of the cost of a sea-level canal is \$477,601,000. He makes no reference to a sea-level canal in his report, however. The figures were furnished to Congress at his own request.

Mechanical Zither.

A novel musical instrument from the home of music is the mechanical zither invented by a German. This instrument consists of a zither with an attachment at one end for a disk like a phonograph record. The record has little projections on the underside by means of which a device connected with the strings picks out



tunes as if the zither was played by hand. The disk is revolved by means of a handle at one end of the zither box, a strange feature in these days of self-playing instruments. Operating mechanically, as it does, the music of this zither is more nearly correct than if the wires were plucked by hand. There is no possibility of striking the wrong string, for only those wires whose spurs are struck by the projections on the record will respond and the tone thus given out is clear and entirely free from the blur so often caused by the striking of two wires at once when the instrument is played by hand.—Washington Star.

Gain has oft with treacherous hopes led men to ruin.—Sophocles.



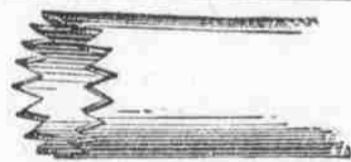
FAMILY IN THE DESERT OF SAHARA, AND THEIR RUDE HOME.—H. Quimby, New York, in Leslie's.

Old-Time Quackery.

The eighteenth century was the golden harvest-time of the quack, against whom some of the fiercest shafts of Hogarth's satire were directed. He loved to surround himself with an atmosphere of mystery, which was calculated to impose upon the credulity of his victims. His room was bedecked with skulls and skeletons. A brisk trade in quackery was carried on by women. J. C. Wright, in his book, "The Good Old Times," records the fact that in the year 1739 "a Mrs. Joanna Stephens was awarded £5000 by the government 'for a proper discovery made by her for the cure of the stone.'" "This 'proper discovery,'" adds Mr. Wright, "consisted of a powder, a decoction and pills—the last named being formed from calcined snails, with carrot seeds, hips and haws, the compound being burnt to blackness and then mixed with soap and honey."—London Chronicle.

How to Drill Through Brick and Soft Stone.

The accompanying illustration represents a very good drill for brick walls and soft stone. The stone is made of an ordinary gas pipe and the end is serrated, which can be done with an ordinary half-round or three-cornered file. In bor-



Drill For Brick Walls and Soft Stone.

ing a hole, the end of the drill is tapped lightly with a hammer and turned slightly after every blow.—B. A. Johns, in the Scientific American.

About \$25,000 worth of gold is taken from the chimneys of the United States mints every few years.

Smart Frills of Fashion

New York City.—Such a pretty fancy waist as this one finds many uses. It can be made with skirt to match and become part of a hand-

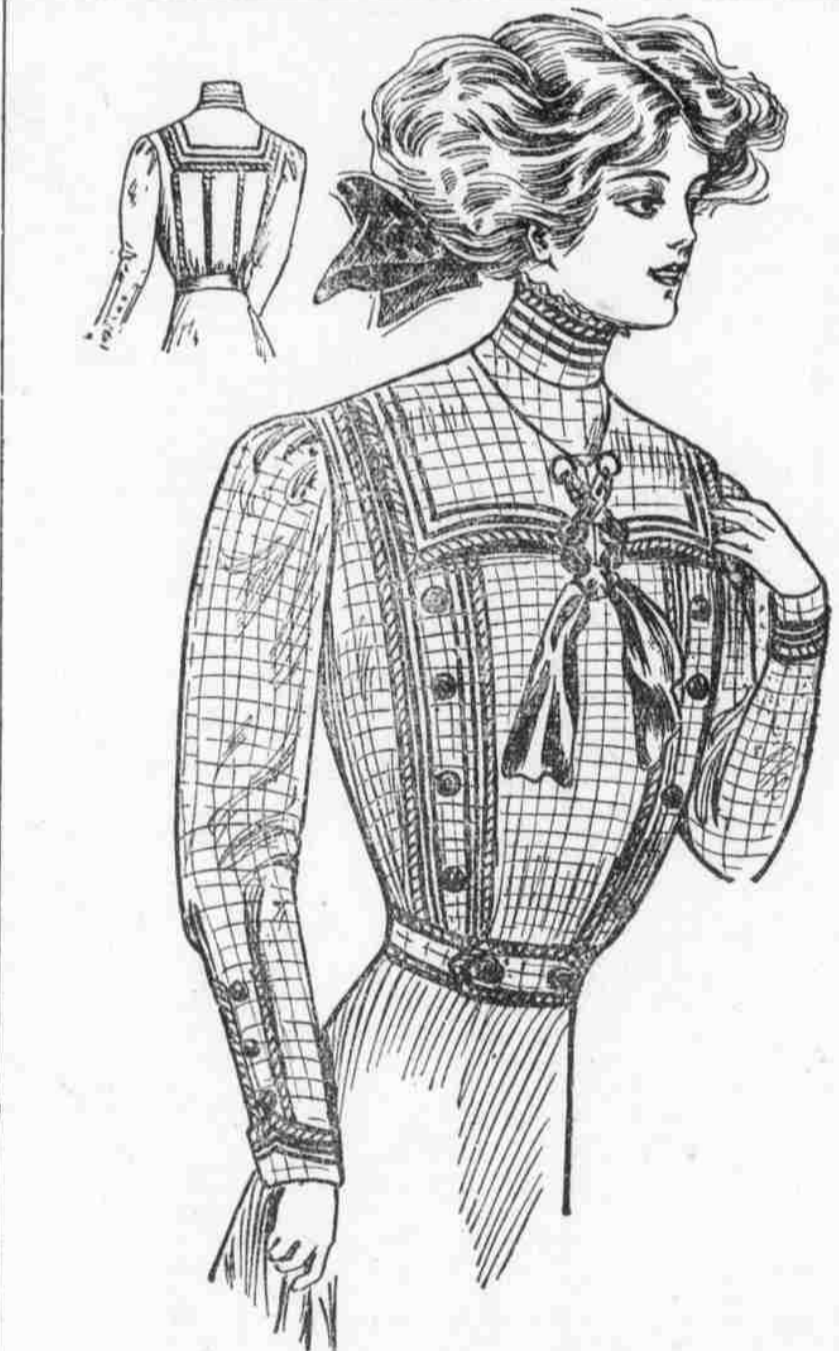


Ready-Made Blouse.
One may pay a high price for the ready-made blouse if one is willing to do it. There are chic imported models replete with original details and bearing an unmistakably Parisian stamp, and these of course come high, but such a blouse if made to order by a dressmaker capable of producing such work would cost as much or more than the ready-made model and mean more trouble and time.

Blouse or Gumpé.

Such a plain blouse or gumpé as this one can be made available in many ways. It can be made from all-over lace as in this case, it can be made from plain material braided or embroidered, it can be made from one of the new jetted nets or materials of the sort, and it can be worn as a blouse or as a gumpé. Utilized in this last way it is singularly well adapted to wear beneath the new chiffon over blouses and will be pretty made from flowered or fancy material. The tucks over the shoulders mean just becoming fulness without any effect of elaboration, and there is a choice allowed of the sleeves illustrated or of plain ones that can be either long or in elbow length.

The blouse is made with a fitted lining, which is optional, front and back. The tucks are stitched to yoke depth at the front, but for their entire length at the back and the fulness is arranged in gathers at the waist line. The fancy sleeves consist of deep cuffs and puffs. The plain ones



with three-quarter or long sleeves, and the sleeves can be the pretty fancy ones illustrated or plain ones as shown in the back view. In the illustration one of the beautiful new soft moire silks is combined with chiffon cloth and with beaded net. There is a little trimming of soutache about the neck edge. The waist is just as well adapted to crepe de Chine, mesaline and other thin materials, however, and one of these can be used throughout, or the full sleeves can be made to match, while the little frill or tucker and the fancy portions are of contrasting material.

The waist is made over a fitted lining. This lining is faced at the under-arms and again to form the yoke. The waist itself is cut with back portions and front that is extended to form the girdle at the back and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The little frill or tucker is arranged over the lining. The full sleeves consist of puffs, over portions of up-turned cuffs, all of which are arranged over plain foundations, and these foundations are the same as the sleeves shown in the back view. If long sleeves are wanted the linings are faced to form close fitting cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and an eighth yards twenty-one or twenty-four, one and five-eighths yards thirty-two or one and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide with one and a quarter yards twenty-one for the sleeves and frills, five-eighths yard eighteen inches wide for the yoke and collar.

Three Popular Blues.

Just now three blues that are most prominent are the deep marine shade, a brighter Prussian blue and a lovely color called lapislazuli, after the stone of that name.

Bands For Trimming.

Moire bands are used for trimming the tailored hat this fall in much the same way that velvet has been and still is being used.

Close, Smooth Fit.

Satin soleil, satin prunella, wool cashmere, Bedford cord and a long list of fancy striped and corded effects in worsteds are some present importations.

Close, Smooth Fit.

Hairlines in black and white are used by that type of tailored woman who demands a close, smooth fit, no matter what the style.