

in his recent autobiography, Mr. Con-way may be described as a pilgrim and truth-seeker. It was a notable book, be-caure it covered a wide area and told of his acquaintance and interviews with many of the most eminent thinkers of our generation. His vision has broadened since the days when he began his Methodest ministry. Methodest ministry.

Now Mr. Conway gives us his story of another pilgrimage, a kind of spiritual sutoblography in which he describes his journey to this country, Hawaii, Ceylon and particularly India, in search of a truer wisdom and more mature religious truer wisdom and more mature religious experience. He started on his Oriental tour in the Summer of 1883, when he had been for 20 years the leader of the South Place ethical congregation in London. It was an ideal vacation trip, such an one as comes to a scholar after a life-long dream. It was in a fervent spirit that he traveled towards India-that cradle of all relig-ions. He hoped to find in that far-off land those "wise men" who could possibly throw new light on the problems with which he had wrestled. After talking with the different leaders

of religious thought in the East and devoting special study to Buddhism and Zoroastiranism, Mr. Conway comes to the conclusion that the truest of all Ori-

by Moncure D. Conway. \$3. Illustrated. Houghton, Mittlin & Co., Boston, and the J K. Gill Co., Portland. In his recent autoblography, Mr. Con-

not, unless the cancer is removed from the sore? Our author finds that the causes for race suicide are: Economic; changed status of women; desire for a high standard of living; increased sense of responsibility in parents and their greater ambi-

Those theologians who believe in a literal hereafter of fire and brimstone If not overbalanced by the good he has done, forms at his death a retributive self of that man-an image of bimself, unconscious as a machine, rortures him according to his demerits."

Mr. Conway sa's that in visiting New York he looked on Robert G. Ingersoll as "being the most striking figure in religious America." The book closes with a beautifully worded attri-bute to woman, rivaling in purity of thought Solomon's song. A portrait of Mr. Conway faces the titlepage. The pictured face speaks of a man whose learning is as deep as his sympathies, but there are marks of care over the is a social question and that upon society rests the burden of finding its solution. One suggestive criticism by Rev. John Scudder is given:

Scudder is given: Let the rich have large families. They ought to have them, for they have the means to provide for them. President Rosse-velt can well afford to advocate a multiu-dinous household, for he sets a salary of \$50,000 a year, besides the income from an independent fortune. I wonder how he would enjoy his own advice, if he had a docze children and was getting \$2 a day? Circumstances mightly alter cases.

The Law of Suggestion, by Rav. Stanley La-favre Krebs. 75 cents. The Science Press. Chicago.

P

Along psychological lines, this little book of 157 pages teaches self-inspection to selfcontrol through suggestion, mesmerism and hypnotism. Many curious experiences are related. J. M. O.

IN LIBRARY AND WORKSHOP

That our war with Spain still appeals t That our war with spain still appeals to the imagination, at least of the young, is shown by the fact that it has been found necessary to issue a new edition of Kirk Musroes "Ferward, March" the tale of a boy who cullated as a Rough-Rider and had many stirring adventures.

Victorien Sardon's name figures in the list of the New Year's homorary "nominations" by the French Minister of Public Instruc-tion and Fine Ariz. The veteran dramatist is elevated to the dignity of grand officer, a distinction bestowed for the first time upon a dramatic author. M. Sardou, who is 75 years of age, was elected to the French Academy in 1877. . . .

"Aunt Jane of Kentucky" is the title of a new story of rural Kentucky life with home spun philosophy announced for Spring publi-cation. The author, Eliza Calvert Hall, is said to have done for the Blue Grass counwhat Sarah Orme Jewett, Allco Brown and Mary E. Wilkins have done for similar phases of New England life.

Among the most widely known and most popular of the books of Henry James is that in which he describes a little tour in Frazee, and this adds great interest to the fact that he recently came to the United State-his first visib to this country for nearly a quarter of a century expressly to make a little four in America, from New England to Florida, and to write about it. The book that he has written and which will be issued soon is entitled "The Ameri-can Woone." It is written with felicity of phrase and beauty of language, with broad phileophy and constant distinction of style.

philesophy and constant distinction of style. A story is told in regard to H. G. Wella, whose pungent and advanced criticisms of present-day conditions, in his most recent book. "The Future in America," and else-where, have mistalienly caused some peo-ple to consider him an extreme Socialist. The story is that on his late visit to the United States he was one of the guests at a Boston club one evening and found that he was to sign the register immediately be-match the signature of Jack London, who, it is said, had signed with a flourish. "Yours for the Revolution." «

for the Bevolution." * Whereupon Mr. Wells wrote, in his fine, small hundwriting, "There sha't a-going to be no revolution." and carefully signed his be no revolution." name to the senti

name to the sentiment. William H. Crook, the bodyguard of Presi-dent' Lincoln, whose article in regard to Lincoln in the December number of Har-per's Magazine caused widespread interest, has just received a letter from ex-President Cleveland telling him of the deep value of his reminiscences, and commenting on his unusual qualifications in personal knowledge of the subject. A number of additional ar-ticles telling more of Mr. Crook's remi-niscences are to appear in Harper's Maga-zine, and they will be of intense interest, as he kept a daily record of the details of President Lincoin's daily life, and is thus enabled to throw new light on important historical occurrences, as well as upon the personality of the President himself. tion for their children; necessity for more expensive training to fit children to take

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Book of Camping and Woodcraft, by Horace Kephart, Illustrated. (Outing Pub-

one.

mothers would take tally of what they really want their daughters to stay at home for."

(Copyright, 1907, by Mary Stewart Cutting.) BY MARY STEWART CUTTING. GIRL whom I knew was teaching school far from her home when the word reached her of] the approaching marriage of her elder Captain Anson, Chief Constable of Staf- sister, the prop of the family, to whom

ttle Stories Happy Life THE PARAMOUNT GALL --THE ELDEST DAUGHTER'S DIFFICULT POSITION IN THE HOUSEHOLD --

> on a basis which she clearly sees to be hetter for everyone she cannot do it. She would never have another baked cumtard come on the table again if she had her will-they have had the same deserts in the family ever mince she can remember. When she makes a jelly with crumpled maccoroons and pineapple in ft., father says, "What is this, daughter," and pushes it from him after the first month-ful. Of course she knows the jelles didn't harden properly, the weather was too warm-that is just it, the weather is al-ways at to be relatively too warm when ways apt to be relatively too warm when

ways apt to be removed too warm when she makes experiments. Nobody wants to suffer by her inexperi-ence-the family is contented with things as they always had them. This is not her house-her position is robbed of the intorest of individual experiments and falure as well as success because she is, should be so.

It is the Parents' House,

It easily is the parents' house, and the expression of their life in it, that is their right-it is what makes it their home and bot another's. It really gives a surprising pain to a mother to find a custom she has always loved, that is associated with some after all, only the authority of a subordinote; the real authority is over hers. But the fact that is often lost sight of

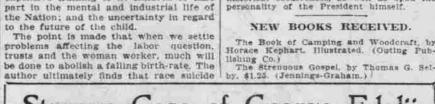
is that it is not a matter for carping or for injury, but that it is right that it and its entire forgetfulness the next day secret joy, jabbed with sarcasm or con-tempt as with a hat pin. Until she dis-covers to the contrary she always takes it for granted that her sentiment is shared

And the housekeeping of the young, with its wide lapses of intentions, its superior inexperience, its economies that are so expensive, its devotion to detail one day from the eldest sister had been the of the fact that there is any housekeep-unofficial mother, as well as an official ling to do at all-all this is apt to be daughter. It was she who saw that trying to the mother, who is supposed to not as if she were fairly delightfully as school in the morning and undressed sized, and whose longing desire to take at night; it was she who heard their back her authority is combatted as by a ssons for the next day and settled ruthless higher intelligence. Who knows their differences and mended kites and helped make dresses for her younger sisters to go to parties; it was she who consulted deeply over the boys' rights, but by relinquishing as much as

the burdened, delicate mother feel that Not that going away from home makes things were going well when they were going ill; she who always could take a walk with father and play for him who never leaves it. Sometimes she is

the least good-the helf-hearted ones who are not satisfied at home and do was, too," and a look passes between them—a look of comprehension, A young girl said the other day to the older sister who came a very long distance to her wedding. "I knew you had to come, for I couldn't have got matried if you hadn't. I don't know oulde what you are to me—you're not older ones who passively and inimovably hold to a position for which there is no onger any reason and who cannot symps thize enough to see why anyone should

feel differently from themselves. It was so dear a tribute that it might well serve as an inspiration to the daughters who are strugging with apparently impossible quantity of self-



giving their conviction.

ears articled:

Strange Case of George Edalji

for the defense?" Counsel, no doubt, not deal with the attitude taken up by spoke according to his instructions; Captain Anson, Chief Constable of Stafbut what are we to think of those from whom such instructions issued, since they had the clearest proof that there was no connection between Green and but what are we to think of those from they had the clearest proof that there was no connection between Green and

"The really difficult thing is to

be an eldest daughter without the friction that it engenders between the higher and the lower authoritien

"No matter how much the daughter gives up it is in the bo another.

"She may order all the meals, but she mustn't inadvisedly ask people to eat them. "She may make the beds, but she

musin't ask people to stay all night in them unless it is agreeable to the heads of the household.

"She may not change the service of the meals to a newer fashion except gradually without startling any

"One is often a better mother to grown children by relinquishing as much as one reasonably can.

"It is not only the rush to earn money, but the impossibility of expressing the real individuality at nome that sends so many girls early from it.

"It might be well, indeed, if

Edalji! Such incidents shake one's con-fidence in British justice to the very make a tale by themselves, sent reports one asked her.

go to

child. daughter. It was she who saw that the younger children were dressed for

velfare with her mother; it was she ovo reasonably can. who "spoke to" the boys secretly; she it is not only the rush to earn money o whom they came in any scrape. It but the impossibility of expressing the It is not only the rush to earn money was she who took the cook's piace when the cook left, who saw to the canning and proserving, who worked Daughters Who Go Away.

Daughters Who Go Away.

a walk with father and play for him in the evening when he was tired, no matter how tired she was. No, it was no wonder that the household was no wonder that the household was no wonder that the household was stays, for no presence in the home amounts to anything if that person len't in sympathy with it. If she is discontent-ed or injured, or feels misunderstood, her staying there makes it less a home for everybody else, although she may feel theoretically that that duty binds her to her place. The the discontented people who are a woman in later yoars say to another, masonry between them. You will hear it's the discontented people who are a woman in later years say to another, "Were you an eldest daughter?" "I contented with that seem to get and give was too." and a lock passed between the local with that seem to get and give

eternal struggle between Ormuzd and writes

The sense of the shining One, is not, in our modern sense, a god at all. Ha is rather a source of light trying to inspire men women to contend against the forces of darkness. He asis for ne glorification, caims no majorit, is lowly and in pain, and tells Zoronster that he is unable to achieve anything except through the souls of good and wise men and women. In India, I steadily realized not only that the true religion was that of Zoronster, but that fundamentally the only practicable religion is the struggle of Good against Evil. That is what everybody is meassaily duing. Why, then, do I feet disappointed about these meases of the ignorant in India? I suppose that unconsciously I expected to see the great epice reflected in their religious for gather and these heats and the sould magnet the sould for a serificial superstitions. But, after all, were not these poor people strugging means the tous these the greats pice reflected in their religious for the couly way they could? And when I hestitate about this a precess. Antimans—the relistence is information, but after our set of the greatence is information of 260,000,000 where most imperative Ormuzd, the Shining One, is not, in ou

Ing sense of Fate overwhelms me. A popu-lation of 200,000,000 whose most imperative religious duty is to multiply, must inevi-tably act inorganically. It cannot have the free thought or free sgency of an indi-vidual

On being admitted to Widyonya College idnist institution near Colombo, Mr Conway heard a priest read a plea for free thought written by Buddha about 250 B. C., and the story paoceeds.

B. C. and the story pacceeds. Invited to question, I asked the priest shout covetousness, and why it occupied such a cardinal place among the sine. I observed that all commercies is developed from man's desire for what belongs to his neighbor. I asked whether it might not be possible that originally the covetous eye meant the evil eye, it beling still believed in some parts of England that if one strong-ive stream a thing belonging to another, that thing may be so reinfored useless to its ewner or evien destroyed. The priests knew of no such superstittion, and Suman-sala said that it was regarded by Buddhism as especially evil because of its and that it was regarded by Buddhism as especially evil because of its and that it was regarded by Buddhism as especially evil because of its and that it was not and the set of the and the set.

a great sin, but does not last long vetousness is a small sin, but endures mag and grows. Even if a man loves hi m things strongly. It brings unhappiness Still more if he strongly desires what be longs to others. He cannot accend in the path of Nirvana-the extinction of dosire There are five sins especially destructiv-of what bears man to Nirvana, and these we series are and the structure of th There are five sine especially destructive of what bears man to Nirvana, and these we reckon worst, though in immediate effects they may appear least." "But suppose." I saked. "a man strongly desires to go to heaven; is there coretousness?" "Tes." which the priest, resting his chin upon the table and fereiling his eyes files arrows at the bread of the Christian faith, "Tes, it is coretousness to desire paradles strongly. One who goes there with each desires is as a fly stuck fast in honey. Paradles is not strand. One who goes there must die and tearnal. One who goes there must die and tearnal. One who goes there must die and be born again elsewhere. Only the desire for Nirvana escapes from the mesh that an-tangles all other desires, because it is not desire for any object at all." I saked: "Have those who are in Nirvana any conscious-mess." I was then informed that there is no similatese word for consciousness. Suman-gain said: "To reach Nirvana is to be no more." I pointed to a stone step and said: "One is there only as that stone is here?" "Not so much," answered the priest, "tor there is no existence at all."

Whether it be the fault of missionaries or travelers, Sunday school children hav been taught of the horror of the dian idol-worship. Mr. Conway insists that East Indians do not worship idols

ental faiths is Zoroastrianism, which is massive brow, reminding us that in based on the principle of dualism-the much learning there is much sorrow. The book is one of strange experiences, Abriman, the Good Mind, and the Evil and forms an important contribucion Mind. In this connection Mr. Conway to the literature of our day.

> The Practice of Diplomacy, by John W Foster. 33. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and the J. K. Gill Co., Portland. Mr. Foster is well known as a former ecretary of State: United States minister n Mexico, Russia and Spain; special denipotentiary to Great Britain, Gernany, San Domingo, Japan and China nd a member of the Anglo-American and Joint High Commission. The book now under review is not a

manual of diplomatic procedure but is a companion volume to "A Century of American Diplomacy," by the same uthor. Its principal purpose is to se orth the part taken by American diplo author. matists in the elevation and purification f diplomacy, and secondarily to give a popular form the rules and procedure of diplomatic intercourse. The title might suggest that the book is one for The title lawyer, but will suit a student as well. The original sources of information are laid bare in the process of investigation Foster is leading authority on the subject-yet the book cannot be called ry, for it is seasoned here and there with illustrated anecdote. Such topics are discussed as: Rank of

diplomatic representatives; receptions of envoys; court-dress, decorations and presents; termination of missions; the onsular service; negotiation and framing Grier, his schoolmate, writes; treatles, etc.

several years older than myself, but a ways treated me with great kindness. In discussing the question of appointments to higher posts, Mr. Foster writes: ments to higher posts, Air. Foster writes: It will probably be many years before Congress will adopt the European system in full. But it is not too much to hope that provision shall be made by law whereby ad-mission to the post of secretaries shall be regulated by competitive examinations, that branch of the service made permanent, and that it shall be hargely drawn upon to fill the place of ministers never knew him cruel to any animal, and from what I knew of him then-for I came to know him well-I should say he WEH quite incapable of any act cruelty." How foolish the loose goasip and surmise of Stafford seem in the face of page after page of testimonials such as these

Mr. Foster writes very frankly regard-ing the development of the practice of diplomacy as illustrated in the foreign The memorial had no effect, and some iquiry should certainly be made as to ow its fate was determined. It would be indeed a vicious circle if a polic ition, when doubted. Is referred back

Telations of this country, and says: When our country declared its inde-pendence and sought intercourse with for-eign nations, the standard of diplomacy was very low. Even in time of peace, it did not hesinate to make use of bribery, espionage, and deliberate decett. again to the police for report. I cannot imagine anything more absurd and unjust in an Oriental despotism than this. And yet any superficial independent investiga-

tion, or even a careful perusal of memorial, must have convinced any The Golden Book, by Henry Drummond. Selected by Alexander Currie White. 75 cents, Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati, Ohio. sonable human being. The friends of Edalji, headed by Mr. Yelverton, natural-

God always works with agents.

ly demanded to see the dossier at the Home Office, but, as in the Beck case, the seekers after justice were denied ac-cess to the very documents which they These sayings of a great religious teacher and practical Christian are print-ed by permission of the owner of the copyright of Professor Henry Drum-mond's works. The gospel of hope and sternal sunshine is effectively preached, and every one of the 303 pages preaches lessons applicable to every-day life, and broad enough to rise higher than creed. The wisdom is of the nurret ownits. The needed in order to prove their case and confuts their opponents. I have said it was as in the Beck case

I might well have gone to a more cla example, for in all its details this seems to me to form a kind of squalid Dreyfus The wisdom is of the nugget quality. For The parellel is extraordinarily You have a Parsee, instead of a case.

Find out what a man's heaven is-and you pass by an easy discovery as to what his religion is. A religion for an angel, but never for a Jew, with a young and promising career blighted, in each case the degradatic from a profession and the campaign for redress and restoration, in each case questions of forgery and handwriting

You wish to be a religious man. Well, be arise, with Esterhazy in the one and the anonymous writer in the other. Finally, one. There is your city. Begin. As Christ did. First he looked at the city. Then he wept over it. Then he died for it. There is no higher life than helping regret to say, that in the one case yo

have a clique of French officials going from excess to excess in order to cover an initial mistake, and that in the other

The friends

Baltimore Sun Almanae for 1907. A. & S. you have the Staffordshire police acting in the way I have described.

foundations, for it is clear that the against him to his superior at Stafford jury, already prejudiced by the nature it was at that early date that Capian of the crimes, were hoodwinked into Anson delivered those two memorable Anson delivered those two memorable dieta: You may tell your son at once

that I will not believe any profession Friends of Edalji Organize. and "I will endeavor to get the offender a doze of penal servitude." A few words as to the sequel. The Now, I have no doubt Captain Anson was quite honest in his dislike and unfriends of the prisoner, organized and headed by Mr. R. D. Yelverton date Chief onscious of his own prejudice. It would Justice of the Bahamas), to whose long, be folly to think otherwise. But men in his position have no right to yield to such ceaseless and unselfish exertions Edalji will owe so much when the hour of trifeelings. They are too powerful, others are too weak, and the consequences are umph comes, drew up a memorfal to the Home Secretary, setting forth some of too terrible. As I trace the course of the facts as here recorded. This petition events this dislike of their chief's filtered for reconsideration was signed by 10,000 down until it came to imbue the whole force, and when they had George Edalji people, including hundreds of lawyers and many K. C.'s, and was reinforced by they did not give him the most elementhe strongest letters testifying to Edalji's tary justice, as is shown by the fact that character from men who must have known him intimately, including Mr. Denning, his schoolmaster; Mr. Ludiow, did not prosecute Green at a time when his prosecution would have endangered the case against Edalif

the solicitor with whom he was for five years articled; the Honorary Secretary I do not know what subsequent reports prevented justice from being done at the and Reader of the Birmingham Law So-Home Office-(there lies the wickedness of the concealed dosaier)-but this I do ciety, and many others. Now, every man of the world will admit that the schoolknow, that, instead of leaving the failer man alone, every possible effort was made after the conviction to blacken his character, and that of his father, so as master's testimony is of very great importance, for any traits of cruelty show themselves most clearly at that age. This is what Mr. Denning says: to frighten off any one who might be in-clined to investigate his case. When Mr. Yelverton first took it up, he had a letter "During the five years your son George was here I have never known him to over Captain Anson's own signature, say commit any acts of crueity or unkind ness. I have always found him a thor-oughly upright and well-principled youth, in whom I could place every confidence." ing, under date November 8, 1962: "It is right to tell you that you will find it a simple waste of time to attempt to prov that Edalji could not, owing to his posi-tion and alleged good character, hay "He wa but al been guilty of writing offensive and abominable letters. His father is as well aware as I am of his procivities in the

direction of anonymous writing, and sev eral other people have personal knowldge on the same subject." Now, both Edalji and his father declare

on onth that the former never wrote an anonymous letter in his life, and on being applied to by Mr. Yelverton for the names of the "several other people" no answer was received. Consider that this letter was written immediately after the conviction, and that it was intended to nip in the bud the movement in the direction of mercy. It is certainly a little like kicking a man when he is down.

Since I took up the case I have myself ad a considerable correspondence with Captain Anson. I find myself placed in a lifficult position as regards these letters,

or while the first was marked "Conficommittee. One is the reorganization of the Staffordshire constabulary from end to end: a second is an inquiry into any irregularity of procedure at quarter sesdential," the others have no reserve. One naturally supposes that when a public fficial writes upon a public matter 10 2. perfect stranger the contents are for the sions; the third and most important is a, ublic.

No doubt one might also add, that when an English gentleman makes most damaging assertions about other people, he is prepared to confront these people and to make good his words. Yet the letters are so courteous to me person ally that it makes it exceedingly difficult for me to use them for the purpose of illustrating my thesis-viz., the strong opinion which Captain Anson had formed against the Edaili family. One curious example of this is that during 15 years that the vicarage has been a center of debate, the chief constable has never once visited the spot or taken counsel person-

ally with the inmates. **Guilty or Not Guilty?**

For three years George Edalji endured the privations of Lewes and of Portland. At the end of that time the indefstigable

head. There was a note of terror in more or less success along the way, her voice as she said:

all at home. I love them to death, but I couldn't go back now and take Surley phase T couldn't how ald take be eldest daughter, for I can't be." e eldest daughter, for I can't be. Perhaps it was just as well that she taking down the parlor curtains, in the worry about the boys, or tryi was honest with faced fairly what she was capable of to make the accounts come straight. and what she wasn't. The value of it The really difficult thing is to was shown when in a later year Edith this without the friction that is engen married, and there was then no ques-tion of choice or self-satisfaction, but dered between the higher and the the plain call, not only of duty, but of affection. Alice couldn't have left her

based on the fact that the position of a helpful daughter of the household was to her a profession in itself, re-quiring certain high faculties for suc-cess in it. It wasn't that she belittled to a newer fashion except gradually well if girls would take into considerathe position. She felt herself unfit for it. To undertake it was to pledge herself to the fulfilment of many duof a more artistic color. "Father" bought the red ones 30 years ago. No matter how she desires to establish ties. Perhaps nobody but an eldest daughter and the mother whose stay she is quive know what the position In the home that Alice came the whole working order of the household the call of the paramount duty means.

those which had preceded it. At the end same one? If the continuation of the out- application was refused, but afterward rages, the continuation of the anonymous letters, the discredit cast upon Gurrin as an expert, the confession of a culprit of his third year, out of seven, the young man, though in good health, was suddenly released without pardon. Evidently the authorities were shaken, and compro-mised with their conscience in this fash-ion. But this cannot be final. The man is guilty, or he is not. If he is, he dethat he had done a similar outrage, and finally the exposition of Edalji's blind-ness, do not present new facts to modify for, But the test not. If he is, he de-is guilty, or he is not. If he is, he de-serves every day of his seven years. If he is not, then we must have spology, he our faces. Now we turn to the last tribunal of all, a tribunal which never tribunal of all a tribunal which never pardon and restitution. There can ob-viously be no middle ground between these extremes. these data are fairly laid before these data are fairly laid before them, and we ask the public of Great

Reforms That Are Needed.

And what else is needed besides this tardy justice to George Edalji? I should say that several points suggest them-selves for the consideration of any small

Conan Doyle has brought out a statement stringent inquiry as to who is the respon-sible man at the Home Office, and what is the punishment for his delinquency. from Henry Labouchere detailing his part and that of Truth, in the freeing of Mr Eddalji-for it seems that the releasing o when, in this case, as in that of Beck, justice has to wait for years upon the the prisoner at the end of the third year of his sentence was due to representa-tions made by Labouchere. The latter's attention was first directed to the case threshold and none will raise the latent Until each and all of these questions is settled a dark stain will remain upon the administrative annals of this country. threshold and none will raise the latch. I have every sympathy for those who reprecate public agitations of this kind against the prisoner, his idea being to agitations of this kind show that the police had conducted deprecate public agreations of this kind on the ground that they weaken the pow-er of the forces which make for law and order, by shaking the confidence of the public. No doubt they do so. But every arrived at the conclusion that the prison-

public. No doubt they do so, not every effort has been made in this case to avoid this deplorable necessity. Repeated ap-plications for justice under both admin-istrations have met with the usual offi-dial commonplaces, or have been referred back to those who are obviously inter-back to those who are obviously inter-

travelers. Sunday school children have an taught of the horror of the bloody an idoi-worship. Mr. Conway insists an idoi-worship. Mr. Conway insists themselves, and that he found learned themselves, and that he found learned

The kindergarten teacher shook her the daughters who are struggling with examination as an orderly and helpful adjunct to daily living. Some of these little books had spaces in the text where for in this position of mother's helper "Oh, don't speak of it! I love them there are the inevitable difficulties for you were supposed to stop and meditate at length.

over the economics and tried to make

Were you an eldest daughter?" "I was, too," and a look passes between

quite what you are to me-you're not mother, but over since I was a little,

little girl there's always been you to

Friction Is to Be Avoided.

go to, and I just couldn't have got married without you."

I do not know whether any girl ever Suste's place. I couldn't be eldest daughter. It isn't in me. I wouldn't be a bit of good. Edith will have to be eldest daughter, for I can't be." the children, or the housekeepers, or

Let's Take Tally of Ourselves.

But it does seem to me that the central thought was one of value-that if we do all mothers and daughters were to stop once in a while and for a few minutes take tally of ourselves-find out what we really lower authority. The mother, no matter how unselfish, selves and for those about us, how and ultimately want out of life for ourthe plain call, not affection. Alice couldn't have leff ner mother alone and needing her help for anything in the world; if shie couldn't be the most perfect kind of couldn't be the most perfect kind of the daughter gives up it is in the house of another; it doesn't belong to her. of another; it doesn't belong to her.

Her decision in the first place was them. She may make the beds, but would take taily of what they really want ased on the fact that the position of she musta't ask guests to stay all their daughters to stay at home for, night in them unless it is agreeable to whether it is for the children's good or and without startling any one. She tion what they really want in loaving may take down those heavy red curtains, but she cannot substitute others thing without leaving.

But no matter how far away she goes, the eldest daughter will always be ready to go back to her place when she hears

Mr. Akers-Douglas explained privately that he could not, as Home Secretary, of ficially recognize the locus standi on the part of a journalist, adding that if Mr. Labouchers, M. P., chose to lay a state-ment before him it would receive consid-eration--at all events so far as it related to new matter which had come to light. Mr. Labouchere thereupon prepared statement in his capacity of a member Parliament, but upon it Mr. Akers-Doug-las declared that the Home Office was unable to alter its decision upon the jus-tice of the prisoner's conviction. He adnitted himself impressed, however,

the argument that as the man Parrington has only been sentenced to three years' penal servitude, a seven-year sentence imposed upon Mr. Edalji for an alleged of-femes of precisely the same character was unduly severe. He had therefore de-cided to order Edalji's release at the end of three years-the term for which Far

ington was sentenced. Mr. Labouchere regrets, therefore, that Sir Conan Doyle had fallen into the error -though the matter is a side issue-of charging the Home Office with "irregular and Illogical" action as a compro mise with its conscience. On the change of Government Mr. La-

ouchere tried again to get the facts byfore Mr. Gladatone (Mr. Herbert Glad-stone), now Home Secretary, but was refused an interview.

Sir Conan Doyle has now secured fromise of a personal interview with Mr. Hadstone on the case. It appears that the agliation following the efforts of Sir Conan has warned the Home Office that the temper of the English people over the njustice done Mr. Edalji is such that the

Government must at last heed it. Sir Consn is already in communication with Mr. Gladstone, before whom a com-plete statement of the case has been laid. It is expected that if a definite step in not taken how the lines of the case has been laid. Estalji will at once press for a direct ancen by the Home Office, the

Latest Facts Bearing on Adelji Case The agitation undertaken by Sir Arthur

them, and we ask the public of Great Britain whether this thing is to go on. ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE. Undershaw, Hindhead January