

THE LINK

PRECEDED BY THE A. T. FORERUNNER.

The Official Organ of the Humberstone Garden Suburb.

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No. 8.

NOVEMBER, 1912.

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Editorial.

PARISH POLITICS.—The test of civilisation is—according to some authorities on the subject—the paying of rates and taxes: and as these must be paid in a methodical manner, and not at the caprice of an arbitrary ruler, it follows that a country must be mapped out into convenient divisions for carrying out the various operations of government. This is exactly what happens in this country, and the smallest unit having a measure of self-government is the parish, which is defined as "a place for which a separate rate is or may be levied." According to the Parish Councils Act, 1894, any parish with a population of more than 300 *must* have a parish council, which *must* meet at least four times a year. This Act, which contains plenty of *musts* and *mays*, completed the autonomy of the counties and provided the countryman with a village parliament, to manage some at least of his own affairs. Five Acts, called Adoptive Acts, may be put into operation by these assemblies—a Baths and Wash-houses Act, a Burials Act, a Libraries Act, an Act for providing Recreation Grounds and Open Spaces, and a Lighting Act.

Some powers are also provided *re* the provision of allotments and cottage accommodation, and complaints and suggestions are also sent from the Parish to the District Council. Of these five Acts the Lighting Act is the only one adopted in our parish, and a careful legislature has safeguarded the pockets of the electors so that no expenditure can be incurred without the sanction of a parish meeting. But the average elector does not rise to the height of his duties and responsibilities, for, as will be seen by the report in another column, not a single parishioner turned up to the village "Referendum" the other night when the Budget for illuminating the village was presented. The Councillors had to put off the dignity of their office, and pass the accounts as ordinary citizens, in order that the majesty of the law might be complied with. Coming, as most of us do, from a large community where local politics, especially at election times, run rather high, local affairs in the rural districts seem to glide along very placidly.

WOMEN WORKERS.—Many years have elapsed since the conscience of the nation was aroused by the wretched conditions obtaining in the shirt industry as depicted in Hood's "Song of the Shirt," and undoubtedly in

very many directions great improvements have been made both in the conditions under which they work and the wages paid to our women workers since that time. And considering the numerous agencies that have been at work for many years past on their behalf, it would be surprising were it otherwise. But during the past month or so we have been forcibly reminded that as a nation we have got to realise in a greater degree our responsibilities to the women, before their position as workers is of such a standard that they all may obtain such wages as will enable them, with greater ease, to purchase those necessities of life that are essential to their physical and mental well-being, much less a few luxuries and pleasures that tend to make life joyous. In the Black Country women are engaged in the hollow-ware trade, as well as in the chain-making industry, and in the latter women may be seen with sacking over their heads and shoulders, amidst dirty surroundings, shovelling up into tins hot cinders, that have come from the forge, then carrying them upon their heads to deposit outside the works. The sight is very depressing to the onlooker, and must make it extremely difficult for women to cultivate and exhibit those graces that so become them. In the hollow-ware trade many women are to be found working for one penny per hour. They tinkered and soldered buckets, pots and pans from early morning till night, and at the week-end they received 6s. for their labour of 72 hours, and as a consequence their so-called homes are wretched places of abode. One can imagine what life must be under those conditions and how the children must be handicapped in their start in life. Unable to endure the conditions any longer they revolted, and who can blame them. Their demand of a minimum wage of 10s. a week of 52 hours cannot be considered unreasonable, and we are glad that in many cases the employers recognising this, at once granted the request, but unfortunately in order to obtain the advance all round they had to come out on strike. But thanks to the fact that a daily paper took up their cause, and appointed a special Commissioner whose investigations and reports aroused widespread interest, and also rendered them financial support, generously given by the readers of the paper, they have succeeded in obtaining what they demanded. But who can tell of the intense suffering endured, in silence, during the past six weeks, both by women and children, and the injury resulting therefrom, which will remain with them for years to come. We trust the day is not far distant when women will receive remuneration equal to what a man would receive for similar services, these being discharged in surroundings that are more congenial and productive of the highest good.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the President-Elect of the United States of America, has won his position on a platform which is avowedly devoted to the improvement of the conditions of the working classes, and any movement with this objective is worthy of our support and sympathy. His opponents in the election stood for widely different objects. Mr. Taft, as the nominee of the Republican Party, had behind him all the capitalistic interests of the whole of the States, and for this fact alone he stood for nothing, because whatever he or his party stood out for in the way of reform would be controlled to a large extent by the Money Kings as represented by the great Steel, Oil and Railway Trusts. Mr. Roosevelt stood for himself alone, and on account

of his adventurous and romantic life he drew to himself and his new formed party all those who, lacking the stamina to stand out for the People's Rights or not being of sufficient power to carry any weight with the financial party, were attracted to the "Colonel" on account of his "Big Stick" methods. Dr. Wilson is a democrat in more senses than one. It is said to be a special characteristic of the man that he attends to his own toilet, notwithstanding the fact that his position would enable him to do otherwise. He started in life as a lawyer in a small town in Georgia, but gradually rose through the position of Instructor in History and Political Economy to the Presidency of Princeton, one of America's most famous colleges. An American contemporary says: "As President of the United States, Wilson would be an experiment." So be it; experiments only lead us on to the higher perfection, and is not the cause of humanity and democracy sweeping forward throughout the whole world?

Estate Council Report.

Another month has passed and we have had the usual routine of entertainments, but we are very sorry to say that our efforts along this line are not meeting with the success they deserve; the attendance at the concerts while being good, has not been what it ought to be, or even what it used to be, and we should like to impress upon our fellow residents that although we do not consider the concerts the most important part of our work as a Council, still it is upon these that we depend for our income to enable us to carry on our other branches of work. But it is to the lectures that we would call special attention, the attendance at which has been keenly disappointing, the last one of these being run at a considerable expense and was the least attended.

We owe our best thanks to all who have assisted us in our work, either by arranging concerts or giving us lectures, and wish to take this opportunity of expressing the same.

Our Infant organisations are progressing favourably. The class in Social Economy is being well attended, as is also the class in Ambulance Work, but the Male Voice Choir seems to be losing its interest, as the conductor reports a falling off in attendance and enthusiasm.

In another column we give you a detailed programme of coming events, which includes those arrangements made for the Christmas holidays. We sincerely hope that in all these we shall receive the full support of all our friends and neighbours. For the older Children's Party on Monday evening, December 30th, it would be very nice if they could arrange among themselves a programme of their own, and even get up a little sketch—take the suggestion for what it is worth.

And now just a word to remind you of the Home Industries Exhibition in February. What are the ladies doing and the men also? Let us have a good successful show. And the children; see to it that they put their heads and hands to work. A suggestion has been made that some of the boys might make a model of a "Garden City House and Garden," either in cardboard or wood.

One closing word. Please remember the two lectures on "The French Revolution," by our old friend, the Rev. W. Watkins, who is always a welcome visitor.

PROGRAMME OF COMING EVENTS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27TH.—Annual Meeting of Cricket Club. Balance Sheet and Election of Officers

THURSDAY, DEC. 5TH.—Lecture by the Rev. W. Watkins entitled "The French Revolution." Chairman: Mr. R. Law.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7TH.—Concert by Mr. Aston and Party.

SUNDAY, DEC. 8TH.—Sacred Concert in the Afternoon.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12TH.—Lecture by the Rev. W. Watkins, entitled "The French Revolution." Chairman: Mr. R. Law.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14TH.—Concert by Mr. Essex and Party.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21ST.—Special Engagement of "The Snowdrop Troupe of Pierrots." Time and prices as usual.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24TH (*Christmas Eve*).—Bon-Bon and Costume Dance. Admission, 6d.; non-dancers, 3d. Dancing from 8 to 11.30. As our dance room is so small, this dance is for *Residents only*, but should anyone have visiting friends staying on the Estate please make early application to the Secretary of the Council.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27TH.—Recital by Mr. J. T. Hardy. *A Special Treat.*

SATURDAY, DEC. 28TH.—Estate Council's "At Home." Admission free. Refreshments at usual prices.

MONDAY, DEC. 30TH.—At 2.30 p.m., "A Christmas Tree" for all children up to 8 years of age, to be followed by games.

MONDAY, DEC. 30TH.—At 7 p.m., "A Good Social" for all boys and girls over 8 years of age; everything free at both these Juvenile Entertainments.

A Ticket will be given to each boy and girl on the Estate for this day, and these tickets are to be presented at the door.

Garden Notes.

Advantage should be taken of all fine weather during this month by dividing, transplanting, and digging herbaceous borders. Most of these plants are best removed every two years, and are best divided by inserting two forks into the middle of the plants then pulling them in an outward direction. Re-arrange and form new rockeries—it will give them plenty of time to settle down by the spring. Weed and hoe autumn-sown onions and winter lettuce. Celery should have its final earthing up now, and a bit of litter of any description thrown on the top of the plants will greatly assist in keeping out the frost. A collection of roots, such as carrots, parsnips, and beet, can be stored in a hole against a south wall and covered with a little straw and about six inches of soil as a protection against frosty weather. Draw soil around spring cabbage and wallflowers, this will help them very much through the winter. Wall trees should be nailed up at once while the buds are dormant. I would recommend strips of leather in preference to nails with metal hooks. I admit that they do not look so neat, but they are much kinder to the trees when the sap is rising in the spring

T. R.

REPORTS.

MONTHLY MEETING.

This meeting was held on October 17th, 1912, the President presiding. The Committee's report dealt with progress of buildings, and reported the completion of a further advance from Public Works Loan Commissioners. Arrangements were made for the purchasing of shrubs and trees for the planting of border walks on Fern Rise. Mr. E. Moore was appointed to represent the Society at Leicester District Conference Association meeting. Mr. W. Martin was appointed our representative upon the Thurnby and District Horticultural Association. Estate Council secretary, Mr. R. Scott, gave a resumé of forthcoming lectures, and the work generally of an educational and social character.

PARISH COUNCIL.

A meeting was held on November 15th, Mr. W. G. Turner presiding, and all the members being present. The chief business was to decide the amount to be spent in lighting during the coming winter; £44 being required according to estimate, it was decided to levy a 3d. rate. At 8.30 a Parish Meeting had been called, but not a single resident putting in an appearance, the Council resolved itself into the Parish Meeting, and formally sanctioned the proceedings of the previous meeting.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—BAND OF HOPE.

In connection with the above a Children's Competitive Musical Festival was held on Monday, November 11th, in the Christians' Meeting House, Crafton Street, for a Silver Challenge Shield, presented by Alderman J. North, J.P., for competition annually between the several Bands of Hope belonging to the Churches of Christ in Leicester, the proceeds to go towards their Poor Boys' Outing Fund. In addition to this there was a Solo Contest between a representative boy and girl from each Band of Hope. Alderman North presided, and C. H. Bass, Esq., kindly acted as hon. adjudicator. Five choirs entered the contest, and a very enjoyable evening was spent, the singing being of a very high order for children, the principal difficulties, as pointed out by Mr. Bass, being on technical grounds. The Test Piece selected for the Choirs was the well-known "Sweet and Low," by J. Barnby, and the Solos "Killarney" for the girls, and "Goodbye, pretty Swallow" for the boys. Crafton Street Band of Hope was awarded the Challenge Shield and also the first Certificate of Merit (framed) for the Boys' Solo; the second certificate being won by our Estate representative, Master Leonard Headley. The first and second certificates for the girls' Solo were awarded to the girls from Melbourne Road and Andrewes Street respectively, Mrs. North presenting the prizes. There was a good attendance, and as a result the sum of £2 has been handed over to the Fund.

LADIES' "AT HOME"

The Ladies' "At Home" held their first meeting for this session on October 3rd. Mrs. Mawby gave the report and balance sheet for last session, which were both satisfactory. Mrs. Wilford was elected president

and Mrs. Mawby secretary for the coming session. Mention was made of the Sick-Room Appliances that were purchased by the Ladies' "At Home," and were lent out on hire to residents on the Estate at 1d. per week each article. On October 10th and 24th meetings were held and were well attended. On November 7th the Rev. T. P. Homer gave us a very interesting address on "The Ideal Life," Mrs. Stanion being the soloist. On November 21st Mrs. W. Evans was the speaker, her subject being "The Making of a City," in which all were very interested. On December 5th we are to be favoured with an address by Mrs. Adcock on "Slight Accidents and how to deal with them" and on December 19th by Miss Gittins on "A Lodging House for Women." We give a hearty invitation to all ladies to be present at these meetings.

Items of Interest.

We wonder if the Town Waits will reappear this season.

What are the "Powers that be" doing about the condition of Keyham Lane.

But everything comes to those that wait, even the hedge on Keyham Lane is being cut back.

The Male Voice Choir is giving a Sacred Concert on Sunday afternoon, December 8th. Collection in aid of Choir Funds.

Our Garden Suburb forms a part of the Billesdon Union, which has an area of 52,482 acres.

1911 Census returns the population as 6,913, an increase of 12 per cent. since 1901.

There are 45 Unions in the North Midland group. The cost per head of population for Poor Law Relief ranges from 5s. 4½d. at Caistor to 1s. 8½d. at Hayfield. Billesdon is well amongst the lowest, averaging 2s. 5½d.

The average number of casuals during 1911 was 71 per week.

During the last ten years there has been a decrease of 56.9 per cent. of persons relieved by the Poor Law in Billesdon Union, the ratio per thousand of population being 13 on January, 1912.

BIRTH.—On Wednesday, October 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Freeman, of "Killarney," Keyham Lane, a son. Congratulations.

When the fact that a further 150 trees have recently been added to our Estate is taken into consideration, the thought naturally occurs that as these grow in size, so will the beauty of our Estate continue to increase.

The General Committee are to be commended for the bold step they have taken on Fern Rise. The shrubberies on each side of the road are very pretty, and it rests with the juniors on our Estate as to whether they will retain their picturesque effect.

The receipts at the Store continue to increase, and the loyalty of the new Tenants is very gratifying.

The Store Manager is making a very effective show for the Christmas festivities, and deserves the support of all Tenants.

This is the 250th Anniversary of the "Great Ejection," when a large number of ministers left the Church of England on account of their Puritan principles.

"Richard Adams, vicar of Humberstone, came out with the dissenters, and built a chapel at Mountsorrel. Justice Babington fined him 12d. a day every time he preached in it."

INDIGNANT GUARDIAN.

BATHROOMS FOR THE POOR INDEED!

At a meeting of the Mitford and Launditch (Norfolk) Board of Guardians, Mr. B. Wilson criticised the present educational system and the age at which children are kept at school. In the olden times, he said, when a boy was seven or eight, he began to earn money, and when he was fourteen he was earning a considerable amount for the family. Those remarks applied not only to boys, but to girls. Girls did not now care to marry labourers and live in cottages; they wanted a house with a hall and a bathroom.

An Alphabetic Phantasy.

There is an axiom: "There's a black sheep in every flock." It might, with equal truth, be stated that in every company there is a jester, a sluggard, a hard worker, a dullard, and so on. Now the particular company which I have in my mind, is that formed by the letters of the Alphabet.

These twenty-six "individuals" collectively possess all the traits which may be met with in a similar concourse of humans. C, for instance, is a hard-working parvenu, who has insinuated himself into a company in which his presence is quite unnecessary, merely by toadying to the lazy letters, K and S, and fetching and carrying for them.

It is rather unjust to S, however, to call *him* lazy, for he, in his turn, is always pleased to deputise for Z; but that is only because he wants to crowd poor Z out, which he has very nearly succeeded in doing.

Nevertheless, S is always willing to back up K when that good-for-nothing idler wishes to put some of their joint duties upon X, who is in a similar position to C, but, being of a more classical appearance and longer pedigree than that letter, is tolerated for doing much less.

Sometimes G will combine with S in imposing upon X, though very seldom, for G is very industrious, and often does J's work besides his own. J sulks, and allows G to do much of his work, not because *he's* lazy, but because he used, at one time, to fulfil many of the duties which now fall to I; but people used to say he looked clumsy and unpronounceable. I is not all that desirous of extra labour though, for he is not averse to Y giving him a helping hand.

E and A are a pair of voluble chatterboxes, and are such close friends that it is not uncommon for them to exchange places, as, for instance, when a stranger, in a village not a hundred miles from Leicester, is directed to go "streeght down that theer strait."

D is without doubt the black sheep of the Alphabet. He cannot even look respectable unless he is in the company of others, for if he appears alone, or merely followed by a dash, he is sure to look wicked; indeed, merely to speak of "a big, big D" is quite sufficient to make folks understand you are referring to something profane.

H is the recognised jester of the Alphabet. He has nothing much to do, though he will sometimes join P in doing F a favour. By suddenly disappearing when needed, and then turning up in the wrong place, he is continually causing laughter, and some confusion. For instance, the gentleman who, according to "Punch," turned the truism: "Give him an inch and he'll take an ell" into "Give 'im a *hinch* and 'e'll take a *hell*!" was entirely indebted to that merry imp, H, for the effect of his quotation.

In spite of H's fun, his total disapperaance would cause no inconvenience at all to some millions of people. True, some folks would miss him, notably those aspiring persons who are wont to emphasise their aspirations by a copious use of aspirates, in place and out. Q is another of those unwanted intruders who owe their places to K's incurable laziness. K often induces W to combine with him to keep Q employed. V is not much to the fore, though he, in common with P, sometimes grumbles at folks dropping him in favour of B when they have a cold in the nose. N has the same grievance against D. This "drawing-room review" of the Alphabet has lasted quite long enough, so we'll make this

THE END.

R.C.

The Reading of Poetry.

The love of poetry is part of the love of reading, but it is also something different and special. There are some who have a genuine love of reading who do not care for poetry. By not caring for poetry they cut themselves off from one of the deepest and most lasting pleasures of life.

All books open out for us worlds beyond our own, beyond the bounds of our own little imperfect life. With poetry we enter a world of priceless value—a world which, without poetry, would lie beyond our reach.

What then, is poetry? We all know to some extent what is meant by the word, we know poetry when we see it.

We are more fortunate with poetry than we are with other arts, such as music and painting, for the best music and best paintings are beyond the reach of most of us. Most of the best poetry of the world can be obtained cheaply written in English. From Chaucer to the present time there has been a long series of English poets.

The art of poetry is the art of applying pattern to language; and poetry is patterned language. Ordinary language—written or spoken—has not this quality—no "repeat" of pattern—called verses. In poetry the

verse or line is the unit of pattern ; and the art of the poet, as pattern-designer, lies in the choice of beautiful units, and the weaving out of them of a beautiful continued pattern. So poetry is a handicraft as well as an art. It makes visible the patterns of truth, beauty, law, freedom and love.

A great English poet says "*Poetry is articulate music.*" The music of Nature—the outward world—and of thoughts, ideas, feelings and passions—the inner world of the mind—are the matter on which the poet works. Just as the musician takes sounds and constructs out of them a fabric of language of melody and beauty, so the poet takes words and constructs out of them a fabric of language which is in itself tuneful and beautiful, touching the chords and giving expression to the beauty that is in Nature and in human life. The reader becomes a partaker of a newly-created world ; his mind kindles at the fire lit by the poet ; imagination is moved.

This is what poetry is. This is what makes poetry the highest and noblest kind of human language. Each kind of book is read for different purpose : Science—for acquaintance with the laws of Nature and her ways ; History—the story of the past ; Novels—with the endless interest that we have in stories of human life with all its adventures and experiences, all its joys and sorrows ; Lives of distinguished men and women, both because they are interesting stories and because they set before us examples, for our encouragement or warning, of how life has been lived, and may be lived again ; and of Travel and Discovery ; and Philosophy—the offspring of the minds of great thinkers. Yet poetry has this surpassing pleasure and purpose, for the works of the poets are the books in which language has its utmost beauty and in which words express the deepest meaning : and through the study of poetry we bring beauty and meaning into our own lives.

Poetry does what nothing else can do. It forms out of the confused materials of this world, out of a confused vapour which vanishes away, patterns of that human perfection on which the longing of mankind is set. It reveals the beauty and the truth of life.

I am indebted to Professor J. W. Mackail for the above thoughts on reading his treatise on "Poetry," and have written with the view of interesting members of our Estate—*young and old.*

LYRA HEROICA.

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Children's Corner.

NO BOYS ALLOWED.

"Miss Lucy Markham presents her compliments to Miss Freda and Miss May Wilson, and requests the pleasure of their company at a private pic-nic in the meadow. There will be jam and cakes. P.S.—No horrid boys allowed."

Freda found this elegant invitation in the girls' own private and particular letter-box, which was a hole in one of the apple trees in the orchard. She took it in to May, and very soon another note found its way to the apple tree. It was worded thus :—

"The Misses Wilson will be pleased to come. They are glad there will be no boys. Boys spoil everything."

"The girls are going to have another party," said Reggie Markham to Alec Wilson, "and they're not going to ask us, Lucy says, because we behaved so badly last time."

"Who cares for their parties !" observed Master Alec loftily ; "why, we shouldn't go if they *did* ask us, should we ?"

"N-o," hesitated Reggie ; "but they've got jam and biscuits, and Lucy's box of chocolates isn't finished yet."

"Oh, I say ! then they are mean things not to let us come too," cried Alec, in an injured tone. "Let's go and ask them, old fellow."

The young gentlemen met with a very cool reception from the young ladies.

"You only want to come because there's strawberry jam. But this is to be a ladies' party ; so you can't."

Alec and Reggie retired, looking very small ; but the latter whispered to his companion :

"Never mind, Al ; I know a stunning trick we'll play them. Come along, and I'll tell you. It will just serve them right for being so fine and stuck-up."

They went round the garden, and there Reggie told his plan. Alec burst out laughing, and remarked.

"If we can manage it, it will be rare fun. And won't the girls be taken in, just !"

* * * * *

The pic-nic party enjoyed itself in a refined and lady-like manner. The three members of it sat in a row, talked about their dolls and lessons, and said it was so much nicer without the boys, wasn't it ?

"I think we had better have tea now," said Lucy at length, and began to unpack the contents of her basket, adding :

"I hope strawberry is everybody's favourite jam."

"Oh, yes, indeed ; it's lovely !" said Freda and May together.

"There isn't very much to eat, I'm afraid," said Lucy ; "only biscuits and jam and three little cakes ; that will be one each all round."

"Oh, I'm sure there is lots !" said one of the guests politely, but casting a hungry eye at the biscuits.

Lucy unrolled the paper, and took up the jam pot in one hand, and a spoon in the other. Suddenly she gave a little scream.

"Bees'-wax and turpentine!" she gasped, reading the label. "Why, I *never* put this into the basket; I know I never did."

There was a subdued chuckle in the background, which caused Lucy, Freda, and May to turn round with one accord, just in time to see two pairs of legs disappearing with great rapidity.

"It's those horrid boys," wailed Lucy. "They've eaten the jam, and put the furniture polish in the basket instead."

—Selected.

Letters to the Editor.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Letters to the Editor need not be signed. Writer's name and address, on a separate slip, must accompany letters, but will not be published unless required. Will correspondents and others please write on one side of the paper only.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

To the Editor,

Dear Sir,

We have noted the editorial on the above in a previous issue. We believe that there is one class of student who should be prepared to take a strong stand regarding the possibility of any scientist ever attaining success in his researches into this mystery. The writer of the editorial tells us that the scientists are agreed that the man to solve the problem is the chemist. "The constituents are known," says he, "so much oxygen, so much carbon, &c." The constituents of what, a dead organism or a living one? Can the constituents of a living organism be analysed while it is living?

A man may see an engine working not knowing what it is, or what causes its activity, and he desires to investigate. Having stopped the engine—for while it is going he can neither find out what it is made of, or what propels it—he finds it constructed of so much iron, so much steel, so much brass, so much asbestos, so much oil, and these all properly mixed, in correct order; then finally he makes a protracted search in the engine for the power that moves it; he finds nothing; he opens a valve and the engine moves, but the valve is not the force it is only the medium that conveys it. He must go right away from the engine into the boiler-house and there he will find the power. That also, Mr. Editor, is exactly what must happen in our investigation into the mystery of life, we must go to the Author and Creator of it for information. In His Holy Word we shall find this written (Gen. ii., 9): "And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow . . . the tree of life in the midst of the garden and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil." Our first parents were not refused access to the tree of life previous to their act of disobedience; but it was then no temptation to them, they already had life, and death was unknown to them. But through disobedience came the sentence

of cessation of life and also the necessity for guarding the life-giving tree, for, with the knowledge of good and evil came the fear of death, so man was forbidden any further access to the symbolical tree. Verses 22 and 24 of Gen. ii., should be convincing enough on this point.

So to the true Christian there is only one source of life, only one creator of it; this power is exclusive to the Divine hand, and any attempts to frustrate the Divine Will in this respect are foredoomed to failure in the light of scripture teachings.

Yours truly,
STUDENT.

BIRDS.

Beautiful creatures of freedom and flight!
Oh! where is the eye that groweth not bright
As it watches you trimming your soft glossy coats,
Swelling your bosoms, and ruffling your throats?

Oh! I would not ask, as the old ditties sing,
To be "happy as sandboy," or "happy as king";
For the joy is more blissful that bids me declare
"I'm as happy as all the wild birds in the air."

I will tell them to find me a grave when I die
Where no marble will shut out the glorious sky;
Let them give me a tomb where the daisy will bloom,
Where the moon will shine down and the leveret pass by.

But be sure the e's a tree stretching out high and wide,
Where the linnet, the thrush, and the wood-lark may hide;
For the truest and purest of requiems heard,
Is the eloquent hymn of the beautiful bird!

COOK.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

For every man of real learning
Is anxious to increase his lore,
And feels, in fact, a greater yearning
The more he knows, to know the more.—
Tomas de Friarte.

Unto him who works, and feels he works,
This same grand year is ever at the doors.—Tennyson.

To be happy is not to possess much, but to hope and
to love much.—*Lamemais.*

I count myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul rememb'ring my good friends.—
Shakespeare.

Selfishness is the only real atheism; aspiration, un-
selfishness, the only religion.—*I. Zangwill.*

Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe
and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse;
but to weigh and consider.—*Bacon.*

Discipline is more powerful than numbers, and disci-
pline, that is, perfect co-operation, is an attribute of
civilisation.—*J. S. Mill.*

The purest and most thoughtful minds are those
which love colour the most.—*Ruskin.*

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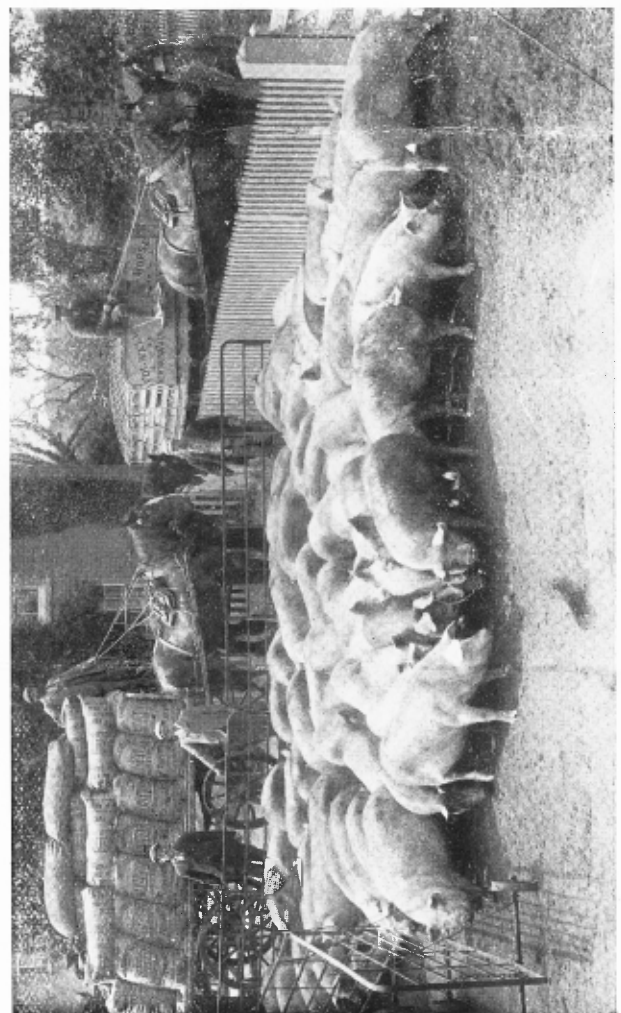
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