

ETHICAL TALKS BY EDWARD FRY AND THE AITY

THE TRIBUNAL OF THE WORLD

BY DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Dr. Hale was asked to write this article...

The first of September has been fixed as the time for the first trial...

It is the first case to be brought for trial before this august international tribunal...

Chief Justice Fuller, of our Supreme bench, why he does not step out of the courtroom...

At last, however, and perhaps not to the entire satisfaction of the grumblers, the time has come...

It is because they agreed in 1789 to submit their disputes to a supreme court...

This is the first case to be brought for trial before this august international tribunal...

There was once a similar question between Massachusetts and Rhode Island...

The existence of this Supreme Court has made 46 states, which it united, to be the strongest of nations...

Poor China might have been the 25th of these confederates...

When our Supreme Court was organized in 1789, it did not make some orders of administration and appointed some officers...

dared bring one in. At the end of three months the Judges met and again adjourned...

But at the ninth quarterly meeting the celebrated case which decided the relations between the State of Georgia and a citizen of the United States...

The international tribunal consists of 30 Judges, appointed by the 24 nations...

The court when assembled will have to arrange many of the precedents for the proceedings of future trials...

Dr. Martens has been called "The Chief Justice of Christendom" because he has so often been selected as a member of courts of arbitration between nations...

SPANKING IN THE SCHOOLS

BY CORNELIA COMSTOCK

Since corporal punishment has been virtually done away with in our school government...

I never hear an argument in favor of the lash upon a child without bewailing the common ignorance among people...

The person who is in favor of the blow-as a medium of control-lacking in two great points of essential knowledge concerning the development of the human subject...

No blow, however lightly administered, as punishment upon any part of a child's body, can fall to work evil...

Government is education. We cannot use any form of restraint upon a child and separate it from that child's instruction...

Indulgence outside the thought that all which we do for a child serves to instruct it morally if not religiously also...

I have never heard one sound argument in favor of corporal punishment. I have both heard and witnessed much of its principles, however-the doctrine of compulsory measures and government through fear...

Anarchists are the outcome of this very plan. So I may say emphatically that I do not believe in anarchism in the home...

You are mistaken, you old and wise ones, if you think that a child's ideas are not worth considering and giving good hearing and large place in the home...

Do you really expect to overcome this first 10 years' training into helplessness by its next 10 years? Well, you won't

not unless your child is, and always has been, a "hard kicker." Look out that it don't grow to be a chronic or professional one...

Now, as to the cultivation of antagonisms, we must expect much from Professor Hall's standpoint...

Do we increase the strength of mind when we get a surplus of ether fat or muscle? These mild doses of "Dr. Spanker's tonic," or less mild, as advocated by our great minds every now and then...

Is it true, Dr. Hall, that "to be strong is to be a philosopher"? Turn it the other way, and I will partially concede it...

It is to be a philosopher? Turn it the other way, and I will partially concede it. One might as appropriately say that a man of large muscle is a man of large mind...

Professor Hall, it seems, would have his children paddled into brains. I won't say a good, mild spanking every day might not trim up the muscles, much as a fine massage treatment...

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METHODS AND MOTIVES OF THE LIAR-II

BY PROFESSOR CAMILLE MELINAUD

It is quite interesting to study the liar in the present time...

To lie is in all cases to substitute for the facts as they really are a fiction that seems to me to be preferable-for the facts as they were, facts as I should have liked them to be-but this substitution may be carried out in different ways...

There is, first, the purely created lie, the lie out of whole cloth, that consists in substituting for the reality events created by myself...

The lie that we hear most often are, therefore, the partial lies, the alterations of reality. The liar confines himself to arranging, retouching or embellishing...

There are three kinds of partial lies, three ways of altering real facts: By omission, by exaggeration and by what one might call embroidery...

The simplest of all forms of lies is what I should call the lie by omission. It consists in suppressing, in a series of events what we are telling, an important part that we do not care to have any one know of...

This kind of lie is very frequently met with for different reasons; first, because nothing is invented or falsified by omitting, and this satisfies a good many that they are not lying; second, because all or nearly all of us do things that we do not care to have everybody know of...

Lying by exaggeration is also very frequent. To exaggerate is to tell more than you have seen or done, to multiply figures, distances and measures, and we all exaggerate not once but maybe a hundred times a day...

Lying by omission is also very frequent. To exaggerate is to tell more than you have seen or done, to multiply figures, distances and measures, and we all exaggerate not once but maybe a hundred times a day...

If we look into politics, could you in your widest imaginations think of a campaign in which the candidates on both sides said nothing but the truth? Does not party feeling, the necessity of being loyal to your political party, engender lies by the thousand?

Our vanity prompts us to lie. We lie to appear greater than we are. If we have played a poor part at any occasion, and feel it ourselves, we will lie without

the slightest hesitation to conceal this fact. We exaggerate to enhance our own value, to turn the attention to ourselves, to place ourselves in the center of the limelight...

But cowardice is perhaps after all the feeling that makes the most use of the lie. Most of our lies are caused because we lack the courage to appear as we really are...

Why this habit is so frequent is very easily understood, because we very soon really believe in what we are telling, we are no longer aware that we have retouched, we are really convinced that we have given the witty replies, we become our own passions and herein lies the chief danger of this form of lying...

To continue our examination of the mind of the liar, it now becomes necessary to look into his motives for lying, for we must not forget that nobody lies for the pleasure of lying...

Our hatred will also very often prompt us to lying. Hatred against a person will inspire our imagination and suggest the most ingenious lies, and hatred will drive us to make use of these inspirations...

Loves also makes use of the lie. Persons who love will lie to appear better in the eyes of another; a lover will lie to lower his rival, he will lie to excite jealousy, he will lie to call back the dying love, and even when his own love is disappearing he will lie to his beloved and to himself to create the illusion of a love that has ceased to exist...

All our other passions suggest the use of lying to us-the love of gain creates innumerable commercial lies; the word treason alone is only another expression for a lie...

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him that the climate there will ruin his health, or anything else that I might invent to prevent him from going; but, nevertheless, I am wrong in doing so...

Another excuse: "If he is to hurt himself because I do not wish to hurt his feelings or to cause him any sorrow." For instance, a young author comes to me and asks my opinion of his latest work...

Only under one circumstance I consider justified, that is to prevent an injustice being done to a person. If, by telling a lie, can stop the persecution of a person whose innocence I am convinced, it would be absurd to hesitate...

I know very well that strict moralists, as Kant, will not even excuse this form of lie; but the fact is that in human affairs it is impossible to give one inflexible rule; it is impossible to set a rule like this: "Thou shalt not lie."

There are beautiful lies, generous lies, heroic lies, as when a mother accuses herself falsely to save her child, or a son to save his father, and no one will doubt that these kinds of lies deserve our highest admiration...

What I have tried to show through all this is that, with very few exceptions, the lie is a sign of immorality. It is born in conceit, it is born in the selfishness of a person whose innocence I am convinced, it is born in cowardice, and its consequences are as grave and degrading as its causes; it opens the way to all other vices, and our aim should be to fight it with all means within our power...

Parents and teachers have no greater or more important task than to destroy the tendencies to lying that they will continually meet with in the children under their care. They must have their eyes open to the importance of this fight for truth in everything and under all circumstances. They must not deal easily with little lies; they must see the example themselves; they must punish lying more severely than any other fault; they must teach the children that everything else can be forgiven, but not lying...

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There were 2361 people over 100 years of age in the United States in 1900. The population then was 62,000,000, so that the proportion of centenarians was 1 to 25,000 of the population.

The 1890 census revealed the astonishing fact that there were 701,751 people in the United States between the ages of 70 and 75. Between 80 and 85 there were 263,851. From 85 to 90 the number was 104,248. There were 2548 ranging from 95 to 100.

From 1870 to 1890 104 centenarians died in New York City. In 1892 one death occurred at 118 and another at the age of 121. At the present time, Noah Ruby, said to be 129 years old, is living in New Jersey. Bruno Corbin, said to be the oldest living person, was still alive at the age of 109, a few years ago, in Rio de Janeiro. Mrs. Nancy Ollifield, who is living in North Carolina at the age of 121, is probably the oldest woman in the United States. She is a negro. Michael Solis, of Bogota, in 1878, claimed to be 124 years of age. After a thorough investigation it

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IRREVERENCE OF AMERICAN YOUTH

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

It is a melancholy fact that the spirit of independence inborn and nurtured in the youth of this country has reached such a point that they have little reverence for anything...

The majority are so wise in their own conceit that they do not hesitate to contradict flatly any statement, if it is in any way different from what they understand in the matter.

It may be a most trivial matter and of no consequence whatever, and yet they will, in the presence of company or the family boldly declare: "That is not so," or any other form of contradiction without stopping to say: "I beg your pardon, but I think you are mistaken" or "have been misinformed," or anything to in any way pave the way for their expressing correction or difference of opinion.

In most families grandparents are tolerated because they may have something their children or grandchildren expect at their death; but in these days of advanced ideas they are rarely treated with due respect, their opinions are sneered at or received with a shrug of the shoulders.

Modern ideas, manners, customs, and business on economic science, religion, education, domestic affairs and amusements are so incompatible with the seri-

ous ones of the days of the grandparents of the present generation that it would be impossible for the representatives of two or three generations to agree or to think alike. The younger, believing their knowledge superior in all respects, they have no reverence for the elders.

Another cause of differences between the old and young is the recklessness of the younger, engendered by the indulgence they have always had by the acquisition of money by their parents and grandparents, who, through economy, industry and self-denial, have amassed fortunes of more or less importance, which these same children consider their own to spend as they please, without consulting the wishes of those who accumulated whatever they have, the precious descendants scornful to earn anything or observe the economies and prudence that are necessary to preserve or increase their holdings.

In Europe it is very different-absolute obedience is demanded and received by every parent. As a result, as children grow older they are more and more reverential, especially in Germany. We have seen the most beautiful devotion to old age in that country that we have ever observed anywhere-the older the persons, the more attention they receive, being always given the best seats at the theater, concert or opera, so that they may hear and see everything.

Whatever plans the young people have for recreation and diversion include father, mother, grandmother and grandfather, no matter how many generations back. We have witnessed the tender embrace of men with three and four score years' difference in their ages, while the devotion and tenderness of the young and old women are admirable beyond description.

As soon as a German comes into the presence of his kindred, if they men or women, he promptly kisses the hand of the woman upon which to imprint a kiss of affection, and if it should be a man, he kisses him on the cheek. Their elders are never made the butt of their jokes, or used to exploit the imaginary wisdom of any young person in Germany.

American parents have no one to blame but themselves for the disregard of their authority and want of filial affection in their children; each generation has grown further and further away from parental discipline and restraint, until it is now the exception when children are obedient and respectful and try to emulate their parents and grandparents in whatever of success they have achieved. Whether either grandfathers, grandmothers, father or mother is taken away an opportunity is offered for the children and grandchildren to manifest their devotion by their tenderness and thoughtfulness and respect for the opinions and authority of the bereaved ones which belong to the day of their death to the authors of our being.

In a brief years the present generation will belong to the past. They should remember that they may pass under the rod which they have held over those who have gone before them. The commandment "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land," etc., is not only a command from the Most High, but it carries with it a promised reward.

How few young women, when they are fortunate enough to be at the head of a home, once presided over with dignity, good taste, wisdom and thoughtfulness by mother or mother-in-law, have any appreciation of her duty and ability to make that mother or mother-in-law forget the affliction that has deposed her and taken out of her life its chief happiness, setting aside her authority with impunity, countering her orders, rearranging the appointments of the home, "making fun" of her mannerisms, and "doing odd things," answering curtly, and in a thousand ways wounding the desolate heart that has no other refuge but to quietly submit and endure the brutality of her own chamber weep over what has been?

When he has been robbed in this fashion the smart hive bees bid him an affectionate good-bye, acting just as if they were slapping him on the back, and probably telling him that he must come up to town and take dinner with them some day when he is not busy. Whoever knew a bumblebee to have a day to himself.

Then the robbers go home and lay their plunder away, while the bumblebee sets out for his farm-house, congratulating himself upon having such good friends, likely enough, and quite convinced that he is indeed a highly popular fellow.

Rev. William Austin Smith, of Providence, R. I., has accepted the call extended him by St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Milwaukee, Wis., the most arduous religious organization of the Cream City.

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fully, and adjusts her own affairs with a lofty consideration of the right her husband has to peace within his doors, not only preserves her own happiness, but makes the happiness of all who feel her bright presence or her sweet influence.

THEY FOOL THE BUMBLEBEE His Hive-Living Cousins Tickle Him and Steal His Honey. The men who study insect life have found that the big black and yellow bumblebee is often swindled of the results of his hard day's work at honey-gathering. The dapper little hive bee knows how to play upon his weaknesses.

The hive bee is a thorough city dweller, living in a bee metropolis which has its bee market, its bee builders and nurses, bee boards of health that look after the ventilation of the city and the removal of the garbage-bee policemen who guard the hive against moths and other honey-thieves, with bee queens to rule over all.

The clumsy, loud-buzzing bumblebee, however, is a genuine farmer and lives with a comparatively small family in his mud farmhouse in the clover fields. He is such a simple soul that the hive bee looks upon him as a hayseed.

Several of them will meet him when he is on his way home with a load of honey and induce him to stop and have a chat in the bee language. Then they pat him and rub him and the bumblebee is tickled. Thus they work upon his good nature until he actually lets them take part of his bag of sweets-all of it sometimes.

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INCREASING LENGTH OF MAN'S LIFE

BY DR. J. EDWARD HEAMAN

The 1900 census shows that there has been a decrease of 30 per cent in the general deathrate in the United States since the last census was taken in 1880.

In 1900 New York City's deathrate was 20.4. It was 35.2 per 1000 in 1880. In other words, the deathrate of New York City has decreased 42.5 per cent the last 20 years. It is estimated that the same number of deaths occurred in proportion to the population at the present time as was usual from 1850 to 1880, there would have been 225,000 more deaths in New York during the 19 years preceding 1900 than was actually the case.

Chicago's deathrate was 19.1 in 1880. The 1900 census showed that it had been reduced to 16.5 per 1000. Philadelphia, as might be expected, has made practically no advance. It has shown less improvement than any other large Northern city. Natchez, with a deathrate, according to the census of 1900, of 23.7 per 1000, is the unhealthy city in the United States. Buffalo, with 14.8, has an excellent record. Several cities in Michigan had a deathrate of less than 12 per 1000.

The improvement in the deathrate is largely due to the lowered mortality of the diseases mainly affecting children. There has been a decrease in some of the diseases which also affect adults, such

as malaria and typhoid fever. The decline in the consumption (tuberculosis) deathrate has been more marked than that of any other disease. On the other hand, pneumonia is becoming more fatal, and the number of deaths from pneumonia is now greater than that from consumption.

There has been an enormous increase in the number of deaths due to diseases of the kidneys. Heart disease and apoplexy also show an increased number of deaths. The deathrate of cancer reveals an alarming increase in mortality. The average expectancy of life all over the world is increasing. It has been estimated that the life of humanity has gained 25 per cent in the last 50 years. In the United States the average age at death in 1880 was 31.1 years. In 1900 it was 33.2-a gain of 4.1 years since the previous census.

At the present time the lowest average at death is that of the Soudanese, which is 22.3 years. In the 17th century the estimated length of life was only 13 years. This limit was also supposed to be about the average length of life in Geneva in the 13th century.

The deathrate of the Jews is only one-half that of the people among whom they dwell. Of two groups of children born on the same day, one Jew the other of average American parents, one-half of the Americans will die in 7 years, while

the first half of the Jews will not die before the expiration of 71 years. Lombroso states this fact in another way: Of 1000 Jews born on the same day 217 will die before the end of seven years. Of the other hand, of 1000 Christian children 423, or more than twice as many, will die within the same period.

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