# THE BROAD QUESTION OF JAPAN'S POSSIBLE FUTURE CONSIDERED BY A FRENCHMAN AND AN AMERICAN

### Japan as She sather all your soldiers to chase all foreigners out of the country. You will sweep them out as a broom sweeps dirt, and you will report the accomplished result to me." Really Is

HE events in the far east have caused a complete revolution in the opinions held by the nations of Europe. There was certainly no person in Europe, or even in the United States, who would have thought that Japan would dare to declare war against Russia, and that country her-self, though foreseeing that she might have to show her teeth to reg-ulate her differences with the little Em-pire of the Rising Sun, had absolutely

no idea that the recent events might

world have simply failed to recognize the importance of the rapid progress of Japan. And still statistics show that during the last 20 years Japan has built more than 6,000 kilometres of railroad and nearly 10,000 factories of all kinds. agined that this people, which was able to accomplish this in an incredible short therefore, for "Au Bon Marche," they have sud-denly adopted another and more dan-

Idealists as M. Jaures, who have become aware of the rapid progress made lived under these exact conditions. They by that nation and the growth of so-

To be perfectly frank, their great love

Russia is an autocratic and Christian they have become our equals. nation, and for this reason she has in-curred the dislike of the Socialists, but the Russians are far from being a warlike nation. The character of the Slav-

miable and sensible.

Japan, which has given herself a par-

The people have always been fond of war and ready to fight upon the slightest provocation. No other nation can point to a history of 2,000 years of almost incessant warfare, the history of no other nation is as bloody as theirs.

Not so very long ago, at the end of the sixteenth century, at the very time when Henry IV of France said that he had no literary with them that every

ears cut from the heads of his enemies. a Japanese clan decapitated 40,000 eigners. of his adversaries, threw them into an

No nation in the world has so proregard for the lives of others as the

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

only season of absolute happiness or

Poets and authors have emphasized

this idea to such an extent and with

such artistic phrasing, and painters and

sculptors have so embodied it in living

works, that it seems almost a confes-

sion of utter lack of ideality to question

ppenly refute the assertion of ages and

of my superiors in intellect, that there

is "no time like youth," and that during

a brief score or score and a half of

its keenest enjoyment to be found.

years is the best of life's happiness and

I recall a day in early youth when I

looked out on a colorless prospect and

rebuked Fate for delaying enjoyment.

"There are only a few more years left for me to enjoy pleasure and amuse-ment," I said. "After they pass there

will be nothing but duty, and ambition,

and usefulness-but the power to enjoy

the good things of life will have gone

of my little share, while I am able to

thought in verse, and sent it out to de-

press other lives and other hearts.

And then I shaped the melancholy

It was something about the cruelty

of Fate which sent joys too late-and

those final words were used as a re-

quiem over the graves of hope and hap-

to learn that nothing comes too late,

unless we choose to believe that all

period of years. It is the mind of man.

not the irony of Destiny, which makes

Keep the emotion alive with sym-

hope, keep the activities alive with pur-

ries of Youth recede, as we journey on

ward, and lo! before we reach the border we are face to face with the other shore, where life begins over again,

sought for them here, for only as we

have builded by our desires, and thoughts, end efforts, in this graded

school of earth life will be able to Fossil,

delayed desires disappointing.

pathy, keep the ambitions alive

happiness lies within a circumscribed

That was long ago, and I have lived

Yet not only do I question it,

satisfactory enjoyment.

T HAS been the fashion for men and side.

HERE AND NOW

ness and hope.

realms beyond.

They do

youth.

their vitality.

I know very well that all this is changed, that the old Nippon no longer exists, that Japan has become an European country and is treated as an European nation.

In this circumstance lurks a danger which may become fatal to Europe if we do not open our eyes and look deep into the violent and treacherous character of this "little rising people." Because Japan has changed the uni form of her soldiers, because she has adopted a parliament, because she has bought a navy and imitated our social system, with a far greater proletarist, we admire them and attribute to them all the virtues of a civilized and civ

ilizing nation. Let us be perfectly frank and admit change her whole character as easily as she can assimilate our industrial meth-

Let us imagine that Europe, in a near in this world only to be swept into ob-future, should be overrun by Mongolian livion. A nation has waxed rich and hordes, that we in our turn should have great, Art has flourished; literature has hordes, that we in our turn should have to adopt their laws and arms and mato adopt their laws and arms and ma-chines superior to our own. Would we, has been made: "Look on my works, chines superior to our own, would the chines superior to our own, would be mighty, and despair; therefore, immediately adopt their new and militant people with none of oriental and Buddhistic way of thinknew and militant people with none of the airs and graces; but with a fierce that But there is one opinion held here in ing? Would we not in our inmost souls France by a party, which, luckily, is preserve for generations an intense lust for fighting, has swept over that only a small minority of our nation. hatred of these foreigners who had civilization. The temples have been Having for 30 years thought of Japan as forced themselves upon us, who had a nation, capable only of making fans trampled upon our customs, whose very odor from their yellow skin was dis-The Japanese have now for 40 years proud cities stood "the lone and level

have bent their heads in submission to cialistic ideas in Japan, have become the inevitable and given way to the ravingly enthusiastic over "this little threats of strong European squadrons in the inevitable and given way to the 1863 and 1868. With their rapid and clear intellect, they have seen that they To be perfectly frank, their great love of Japan is simply a result of their hatred of Russia, but if they had only taken the trouble of looking deeper into the case they would seen have found that the Japanese in a still higher degree possess the fault for which they have adopted them and thanks to the initiative instinct, which is a national instinct by the Russians. of individuality and inventive faculties

But from the fifth of December, 1868 when the mikado was forced to receive the ambassadors of the civilized nations with uncovered face, they have prepared ish people is indolent, passive, patient, for the great drams which has now taken its beginning. The national egotism and conceit of

liament, as she has adopted our ma-chines, still has kept her mikado and her fanactic belief in the teachings of the United States. From that great American nation they have learned the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and war and ready to fight upon the slight- even if the papers of Tokio dare not

had no higher wish than that every strong with them that only a few years French family might have a chicken for ago they assassinated those of their pot every Sunday, a military ministers who dared to sympathize with dictator in Japan sent to the mikado the Europeans. The whole education 20,000 human noses and 40,000 human given to the young in their schools has only one purpose, to implant in their In the seventeenth century the chief hearts hatred and contempt of all for-All travelers who visited Japan in

n which he built a 1894 were struck by the undisguised enmonument which still exists, and many mity of the Japanese of all classes not of these were heads of Christians.

Only in the cities, but in every town, vilDuring the reign of Louis XIV the lage and hamlet of the country. And Japanese massacred 37,000 Christians, this was even before the war with who had fled to Shimbaro, and pre- China. Imagine what would happen if cipitated 10,000 more from the top of they, after having conquered China, suchigh cliff at the entrance to the harbor ceeded in beating Russia, the strongest

military power in Europe! How is it possible that the English. found a contempt of death and so little who are so rational, or the Americans, who are so practical, have not perceived Japanese, the very qualities essential the possible consequences of the growth to an ideal military nation. the power of Japan? Because Japan The Japanese have a great horror of still buys their products, their iron, foreigners, and in this respect they even their linen, their cotton and their grain surpass the Chinese, a fact which is they close their ears to the cry of the easily proven by events which have nationalistic party in that country that taken place even during the lifetime of the present generation.

Eastern countries, including the Philthe present generation.

It was in 1868 that the mikado wrote ippines, China and the Dutch East Into the chief of his army: "You will dian Islands."

| find better surroundings on the other

Jules Huret Sounds a Note of Warning \* Do the Japs Love the Caucasian Any Better Because Christian Civilization Has Been Forced Upon Them? \* What Would Result Should Japan Infuse Its Martial Spirit Into China? \* The Women of Japan and Their - Place in Its Modern Life

HERE we are throwing our ready caps in air and shouting over Japanese successes. It is a natural feeling—the sympathy with the little fellow in the fight. But are we not cheering on the one great peril of modern civilisation?

The researches of the plodding architecture.

ods under the direction of English.

French and German instructors, as she can learn from Germany to handle an army or from England to fire torpedoes. trumpet has taken the place of the dulcimer and the war chant has drowned the notes of the love song. Literature sands stretch far away." Nothing re-mains save some lone monelith or shattered pedestal to tell the tale of growth and glory and of wreck.

van and Babylon. The appearing glyphs of Palenque tell that on our own continent were cities and a civilization far prouder than any that greeted the eyes Athens and Rome we almost know; and later still the art and literature which grew up around "the beautiful language of Oc" were wiped away by the rude hands of northern warriors. World?

must pass. It will become another layer in the upbuilding of mankind. The the river of the ten thousand masts." Those which have emulated the glory of Athens will share her fate,

Where is the apparent peril? China. Men who study the world conditions the menace civilization had to fear, The numbers were there. All they needed was the stirring leaven of ambition. But China remained inert. When Ja-

pan attacked her she was found flabby and incapable. Her hordes could not be made effective. It was like the laying of a ghost. The students and statesmen breathed a sigh of relief. The bogy was not a menace at all. is-a struggle for the control of China.

Japan is a new and militant nation—just such a nation as always has arisen to wipe away the old civilizations. The Japanese have a wonderful talent for military mobilization. With the hundreds of military mobilized, what would stop them?

Japanese have a wonderful talent for military mobilized of china mobilized, what would stop them?

Japanese have a wonderful talent for military mobilized, with the hundreds of military mobilized what would stop them?

Japanese have a wonderful talent for liberty are abroad in their lines of suffering and disappointment land and we shall before many years become fixed, but their voices remain see the ripened fruits of their labors. would become Japanese—perhaps within dhist faith.
a quarter of that time. Then what?

of Clive's thin line or whimpered under girls were taught demestic arts and pothe lash of the Tartar raiders. The lite deremonies of the home, whom must lite deremonies of the home, whom must Chinese troops in England's army are among the best regiments. The oriental is a fatalist, and the Saracens taught is a fatalist, and the Saracens taught the world how fierce a foe is the man who feels that his soul will be tossed from the sword point into Paradise. It will be a sad day for occidental civilization when China is mobilized by Japan.

They must be versed in all the arts to the women of Japan which will gradient tertain the guests of the home or tea house. If of the latter, her future dopends upon finning a rich patron who will do much toward their development. The empress and the educated women to the propries of the educated women and the same of Japan which will but her freedom from the propries.

lared majesty of Baalbec? May not the success of Japan mean the realizadesolation, when "some traveler from to a remarkable degree and gave great New Zealand shall, in the midst of a skill and definess to the fingers, it the rude hands of northern warriors.

In the nature of things our present may; it remains a fact. Suppose Japan broken arch of London bridge to sketch cise of the reasoning powers.

This repression and restrain the ruins of St. Paul?"

(Sy Mary Logan Tucker.)
(Copyright, 1804, by W. R. Hearst.)

While the world is beginning to realize and appreciate the rapid strides made by Japan as a nation within the last half century, still her women are far from the summit of European civilization.

The men of the educated and progressive class of this island nation have had the benefit of the best universities of Europe and America, gathering from these nations ideas in every science to contribute to the plan for the regeneration of their people. Their efforts for the elevation and betterment of their women in the social scale have been that within a hundred years China cling to the superstitions of their Bud-

dreds of millions of China mobilized, what would stop them?

The man of the off-hand view says that the Chinaman is not an effective fighter. Neither was the East Indian; but see what England already has done with the men who fied at the first fire of Clive's thin line or whimpered under the content of the company years become fixed, but their voices remain always cheerful and sympathetic.

Divorce, though permitted, is not of frequent occurrence, for the reason the straint, a system of suppression of thoughts, ideas, talents and affections. No such thing as independence was ever known among her women. Young women as yet that the wife has no way

Japan.

Is it not possible that the art of Whistler and Bastien Lepage is to be lost in a flurry of storks around the peak of Fujiams; that the Greek slave and the Bacchante are to give place to dragon grotesqueries in bronze and ivory; that Buddhism is to supplant Christianity, and that Shakespeare and Erasmus are to become as mute as those who spoke and sang beneath the pillared majesty of Basibec? May not

tion of Macaniay's immortal picture of and powers of imitation and observation afforded little opportunity to the exer-

This repression and restraint, which has been the custom for generations, are nified manners. However, that which seems so natural and attractive is really

old age and the deference to parental of any thoughts of a girl's happiness in the plans for her future. Her husband is 51 years old. He ascended the throne the son's home. A wife is never regarded in the light of a companion by a Japan-ese peasant. She is simply a housekeeper. If of the higher class, some honor is shown her, and today these conditions are rapidly changing among the cultivated classes.

A Japanese mother's life is scension. With the always lovable constant devotion to her children. She by the empress. performs happily the duties given to ren, a son and a daughter.

the sexes in Japan is among the farming pensants, where the women work side pensants, where the women work side crossing swords with another long conby side with the men in the rice fields and on the tea plantations, often knee the world. If she can make such strides

## The Women of Japan

As one goes up the social scale the social gap widens. As old age enjoys all the privileges among Japanese women, naturally they look forward to that time in their lives as one full of pleasure, comfort and honor, and one which will free them from their daily life of

bondage to their elders,

of earning a living for herself or child-ren, so she endures silently the ills of Today new avenues are being opened to the women of Japan which will grad-

of the aristocratic class of Japan have been foremost in alding and furthering the work of advancement among the women of the laboring classes or peasantry. Schools have been founded, arts en-couraged, and every aid given to afford a broader field of usefulness and thought

to her women. The new law eradicating concubinage among the nobility, debarring sons born of these women from titles or inheritance, has done much to raise the standard of women, and in the future only a son born of the lawful wife of the laws will be a great help in placing the lawful wife where she belongs. It is the change in the home life and standards which must liberate Japan.

The ladies attendant upon the empress

are very cultivated, well read in the literature of their own country. They are foremost in the work of the schools, The only virtues worthy of imitation Educated women are found today as teachers, interpreters and trained nurses, establishing rapidly the future position authority. The latter, however, is car-ried to the extreme of entire exclusion firmer foundation.

husband is all that is expected of her, dens, and to him Japan owes much of After marriage she becomes almost a the progress she has made and the position she has attained among the nations of the world. He gave to Japan a

opened the gates to foreigners, sent the brightest young men or the nation over the world to study, invited men of learn-Japan to teach the people. In all this work he is ably aided and encouraged

From an insignificant power we have The nearest approach to equality of seen Japan, in the life of one ruler, de-

(By Bailey Millard.)

(Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst.) HOUGH they disagree on many other points, the biographers of Henrik Ibsen, the great Norwegian poet and dramatist, all oncur in one particular, and that is that personally his is anything but a likable character. He is said to be a soured man, exceedingly cynical and crusty, taking umbrage easily-a man who has managed to alienate even those of his friends who have tried their best to make allowances" for him. So that in his old age he moves about alone and almost uncared for, saye by curious travsights of Norway.

With respect to great men the forthright assumption is made by some writers that this trait of making one's self disagreeable is a mark of genius, and that the master minds in art and literature are privileged to comport themselves in ways that would not be tolerated by lesser individuals, But it seems to me that what is insufferable in a common man is just as insufferable in an uncommon one.

The moods of the choleric Carlyle

were often very trying to his friends, and so at times were those of Tennyson who would not brook the slightest criticism of himself or his work, even from such men as Thackeray and Fitzgerald, in their friendly talks. This disagree-able attribute resulted in a lack of personal popularity for both the essayist Now, there is no reason why Ibsen, or

templating his character, even at a re- | tential as he was with the poor emimote age. There is, indeed, no valid grants aboard ship. And suavity, mind reason why Ibsen, the man, might not have made himself as popular as Ibsen, sponsiveness, a distinct personal recogthe artist. There have been those unbending

idealists, like Jean Paul and Thoreau, who have affected to disregard popularity, but surely all men, great and small, wish really to be popular. Yet many take no pains to become so. What is so cheap as politeness? The picture of the universally popular Washington uncovering to a negro in the street who had removed his tattered tile as he drove by is one for which I have an especial "What," asks the great patriot's

friend, "take off your hat to a common "Certainly," replies Washington, cannot afford to let a negro outdo me in

ncilteness. Alack! Why is there so little of that spirit left in us? But we must not cultivate people in

a wholesale fashion, like the politician

or the young doctor who joins so many

fraternal societies that he gets their grips and passwords hopelessly mixed. That is the method of the oily opportunist-that is, to be servilely popular-to seek public esteem for the rewards of place and professional distinction. One distinctive characteristic of the

sponsiveness, a distinct personal recog-nition. When you talked with Steven-son you were for the time the only and a simple toleration for her future ing never been outside the imperial garperson who existed for him. Ah, sirs and ladies, there is a great

secret of friend-making, and it is an open one; for you will observe this habit in every truly popular man you meet. He knows who you are; he always remembers your name and occupation, your likes and dislikes. But he knows, oo, that nothing alienates friends worth having like a too ready acquiescence, which is often really a form of conde-Stevenson, he sees that it is good to have friends, but that it is not good servants in this country, "to capitulate to them." With Chester- The nearest approach field, he holds for "suaviter in modo fortiter in re." Gentleness in manner but firmness in deed. For no one whose with an invariable acquiescence—the deep in water and mud, or tolling all day in the development of her men, her wo-attitude of a man who is plastic to in the hot sun, ever sharing evenly the your every expectancy. Such a man heaviest labors with their husbands. your every expectancy. Such a man may please a certain order of minds,

friend. As for Ibsen, whose soured life was made the text of this little preachment he need hardly have stepped aside from his work or his play to have made, eas most popular men I know is suavity. Ily and without capitulation, a host of You need not hope to be truly popular in warm friends; but he chose to act in any circle if you are irritable. You such a way as to be left friendless in must be urbane, without unctiousness, his old age. And now he sits alone and if you have moral or material de- sadly sharing the lot of the embittered Carlyle, or Tennyson, might not have signs upon people you must occasionally Is not here an example of the fact that been popular all his life in the circle of mislay them—not keep them in plain no matter how soaring our ambition or his immediate acquaintance. It would sight. Suavity does the trick—the our attainments, we should never rise have helped his fame. It would have suavity of a Stevenson—a man who so high as to leave our friends all besweetened the imagination of one con-

### TO SEEK THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

women, particularly women, in all ages to be moan the speedy passing on time and to regard youth as the by the mumbling of formulas, and adthe Chicago News. herence to traditional creeds; not by long prayers for God to do our work for by our continual application of God-given qualities which lie with us - love, will, self-control, helpful-These are the qualities which produce heavens on earth, and in tion. not depend upon youth for But youth depends upon them. While they last youth lasts. Every day I hear men and women of middle

> As the embroidered work of art is more beautiful than the stamped pattern, so are the realities of mature life beautiful than the illusions of youth, if we have used care in the stitch ing. Even if we have marred the design we have the added experience which youth lacks, and we are prepared to do better work on the next pattern, given by the Great Artist. Too late! There is no such thing as any knowi- will do the detail work in stu edge, or success, or happiness, coming

age sighing for the lost illusions

There is no such thing as time, save in our imagination. out beginning or end. We have always lived, and will always live. There is no need of letting your body,

our heart, or your mind, wither away cause a few years have gone by, and the tradition of men tells you that outh has passed. Keep expectant, keep hopeful, keep sympathetic, and ambitious, and be oc-

The best of life is before you whether here or hereafter does not matter, so long as you lose no hour of hapideas gained from mistaken traditions. Right about, face! March!

under new and higher conditions—new now. There are goals at every step, and higher conditions, if we have And there are better goals further on. Keep marching! More coal has been discovered, near

You are on the road of happiness

In a new \$150,000 building, announce- return April 1 and during the spring their herds. A study of these lower erment of which has just been made at quarter will give his last course of lec-the University of Chicago, research will tures at the University of Chicago. This of "mutations." This is the theory the University of Chicago, research will be carried on by three Chicago men to "catch evolution in the act," or almost literally to discover the "missing link."

This is the theory that new species jump into life suddenly.

Iterally to discover the "missing link."

about the middle of June or July 1.

A Hollander, De Vries, at Amsterdam, The new building will be erected at Mr. Lutz will leave at the same time. Is the one who has announced this new once at Cold Springs Harbor, L. I., under the auspices of the Carnegie institu
1. For the plant breeding he will raise est contribution to evolution since Dar-The aim of the scientists as- during the summer months many plants win's day. De Vries took some signed to this work will be to discover, out of doors. It is necessary for him of pink grange blossoms, which he found if possible, the exact border line between plant and animal life. It is understood that they have undertaken their plants originate by sudden jumps ("mulife work, and the department was tations") or the slow process of gradual

Announcement that Dr. C. B. Davenport, associate professor of zoology and into this work exclusively. embryology at the university, would become the director of this new Carnegie laboratory is followed by news that two other men from the Hull court laboratories at the Midway would go with Professor Davenport. They are Frank E. Lutz, A. M., a zoology assistant, who animal variations; and George H; Shull S. B., a botany assistant, who will de the detail work in the plant breeding and the study of "mutations" in plant forms, It is all eternity. It is a circle with- Miss Anna M. Luts has been appointed to be the recorder for the worke permanent building for the study of evolution is to be erected near Brooklyn institute laboratory on Long Island. The first wing, to cost approximately \$20,000, will go up at once. other wing is expected to be built next thousands of wild or semi-wild hogs. not set two or three examples, but thousands year, and the main structure the year In this Tennessee forest it was recom- sands. The trouble with many past other wing is expected to be built next following. As this laboratory is to be devoted exclusively to the one form of the investigators consider it a substantial sign that the study will be carried on there well-nigh perpet-

more than one generation.

ually. "And why should it not be an everlasting work?" said Mr. Shull. "Where has man come from and where is he is chiefly of mast-bearing hard wood. The latter is mainly pine, and what hard have always thought about. It can be wood there is in mixture serves as a bear on the questions relating to mar-

Whether new species of animals and

founded with the expectation that the evolution is a question the answer to task would require the experiments of which would be finding the keystone for building up the scientific arch to the new laboratory will be to see if we day, according to the men about to go The "sports" of the plant and animal life are specimens which have recently

led to a new theory. Gardeners and animal breeders use the term "sports" frequently. By it they mean, for in-stance, odd flowers that spring up in

THE ROG AS A PORESTER.

Leon Vandervort in March Outing. There are innumerable minor influences that come in for the forester's consideration, and what is recommended in one instance is discouraged in the next. Taking the matter of grazing in an immense number of observations on a forest. Throughout the more exten-hybrids and concerning all the phases sive woodlands of the middle west run of heredity," said Mr. Lutz. mended that every possible effort be generalizations is that they have been made to exterminate these for the reason that they eat the mast and thus of this character demands great patience, prevent the growing of young trees But the men doing this kind of work from the seed. But in the working plan hope to add to knowledge, and then the the difference is this, the former forest heredity are the same for all life, plant counted on to give fascination and importance to this work as long as man lives."

hindrance to young pine growth. Therefore in this forest the presence of hogs from parents on chi. ren, and many it does not clearly and familiarly understand. There is thus a special call of the laboratory and giving the archi- mals are a nulsance,

tects pointers for the building. He will their gardens and odd animals among

growing in the fields, and cultivated them in his botanical garden. The result was that he developed "But all this has been artificial," said Mr. Shull, the botanist.

can find new species being developed by mutation naturally, to catch new cles in the act of being evolved." For the "quantitative study" of ani-mals, Mr. Lutz, the zoological worker, will have not only forms of land-animal life, but animals from their brooks, springs and inland lakes and also the marine animals. Even the present laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor is rated among the Atlantic ocean laboratories building was a blow to science, the eften than the ways that preceded them. ine laboratory in Massachusetts. Being on the Long Island sound, the

water is not quite so salt as that at Woods Holl, but the specimens of sea animals are satisfactory for the work.
"In studying the animals we shall get before mentioned it is advised that hog human interests gives a strong motive. grazing be encouraged. The reason for Galton has shown that the effects of giant tumbles into ruins before it is finportance to this work as long as man lives."

Dr. Davenport is in New York City wood is a benefit; while in the other, making arrangements for the opening where hard wood is the staple, the animen at work in the laboratories."

To prove portance to this work as long as man fore in this forest the presence of hogs which eat the mast and check the hard other questions of interest to people, derstand. There is thus a special call favor of it, gentlemen, but I snall—can be expected. Such things, however, are not of immediate interest to the self if she is to retain the compulsory during those men at work in the laboratories."

### \* (By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.) (Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst.)

GOOD NAME OF SCIENCE IMPERILED

OT only do false and unwarranted assumptions of the name of scioring science into disrepute in the popular mind, but there is a still more serious peril to the good name of science such occurrences as the terrible Darlington hotel collapse. Modern architecture, as illustrated in

steel buildings, is no longer art in any sense; it has become pure practical sci-The construction of such a building is simply a feat of engineering. It's not the outward embodiment of an artist's dream, created with materials supplied by nature for the purpose, and involving only the simplest understand-

ing of the law of gravitation to insure its security, but it is a mathematical skeleton, jointed and held in place and made to stand upright by virtue of a profound study of forces and stresses a Chinaman might easily make us blush, of which the uninitiated have no conecption. In short, it is the child of science, and not of art. We could not help this if we would.

requirements of the age have brought about the change. methods and the old materials are not sufficient for modern needs. specially concerns us is to see that science is fairly and truly represented in the world now, and will continue to rule the matter. In the case of the accident it, to its vast betterment, provided that on Forty-sixth street it is evident that she successfully guards her good name there was falsification or misrepresen- and proves to the commonest underthe exposure of the culprit, or the culprits, hidden under her mantle. It t to diminish popular faith in her infallibility. Yet she was in no sense at fault, for a steel-framed building, if scientific principles are strictly observed, can be made as safe as the pyra-

old type of brick or stone structure everybody could see at a glance where the fault lay, and nobody's confidence in the strength of his own house was which the building was constructed were as old as history, and if they were violated the violation was patent to the whole world. But if a towering steel

ed girders does her more harm than a hundred wind-defying piles of super-posed stories can compensate for.

And this leads to the inquiry whether there can be the least possible danger organizations which seek to of pollution near any of the sources cover with a nominal scientific mantle of the great stream of practical science proceedings that are diametrically op- which is now bearing the world onward receedings that are diametrically op-osed to true scientific methods, tend to osed to true scientific methods, tend to that in some schools of technical science there seems to be a tendency to accept the dictates of the commercial spirit, at least so far as concerns the question how close the limit of safety can be approached in cutting down ex-pense to meet the demands of competi-tion. Some students appear to be more impressed by the feaching of methods. whereby money can be saved in englbe taught them concerning the neces

sity and the ethics of considering first of all the excellence of the work. There can be no question that the spirit of our mechanical and commercial civilization, of which many of us are so proud, but over some of whose features calls first and most insistently for cheapness, for quantity instead of Cut low the expenses and pile high the profits, is the principle of action most admired and demanded.

It is the duty of science to set her what is her duty especially because this is tendency. It is her duty especially because this is tendency. The companion of th

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

(With apologies) By R. C. R. What's in a name?" the post asks, And leaves the world to ponder-What's in a name?" echoes the world, And still we pause and ponder,

would not answer, the' I could, And cast a fling at others; For, fair or foul the names we hear, The Maker made us brothers.

Yet, when I think of men with names, Pronounced with prideful tones, It seems to me I know as good Who call themselves just "Jones."

From the Chicago Tribune

Spokesman of Committee-We have ome, sir, to ask you if you are in favor of the eight-hour working day.