What Leading Thinkers Have to Say About the Big Events of the Day

ing, rational and do not care at all for the "Woman Question" as a woman's question. I care for it, because it is a

But the most potent objection raised is that by giving women the suffrage, you that by giving women the suffrage, you

part of the great human question.

will create discord in family life.

cise any religious freedom.

prevent women having the right to exer-

The longer I live and the more I see

of the sorrow and din and misery of the

world. I feel men cannot be contented with the present social conditions; they

must see that there is some room for

there will be a closer tie between mer and women than has ever existed before

ask themselves whether by admitting

able to benefit by woman's advice and help. They see the misery in our great

cities, vast masses of population herded together; they know that sweating dens

are eating the very lives out of our

she has solved problems which are the same as these, although on a smaller

practical experience to bear upon these

great and intricate questions that affect

But although I plead for political lib-

heritage, if such liberty is to degen

erty, I would rather forego this best hu-

erate into laxity of moral obligations.

tions if I did not say that too often in these days, I feel that woman is build-

progress, when I hear it mooted that the most sacred ties are to be entered into

simply an agent to produce the population

be considered retrograde, but I believe that anything which touches the sacre-

oundations upon which the whole social

fabric has been built, not by man, but

by God himself, is endangering the best

There may be much to be desired in

he mutual obligations of men and wo-

men, but I feel most strongly that the

greatest strength by which we can build up their future is not by pulling down that which is holy, but rather by strengthening it on still more sacred and

nterests of women.

selves, "Can women do nothing?"

the vital life of any nation?

In the long patient days in the ho

British House of Commons Holds Its Fifty-Seventh Annual Humorous Discussion of Woman Suffrage

E more the same farce has been eted in the national theatre of same dreary gag has been enun-which does duty year by year the argument why women are not fit yote, and is received seriously by the

even years ago John Stuart Mil ed a resolution in favor of woman r the subject has been discussed, her as an academic question than one

Cheap and vulgar humor has never been wanting to point to the results if such a measure passed into law. Extravagant proposals were supposed to be hidden under the modest demand for the parilative m ry vote. The outcome, however, et, persistent work and greater en-nment is clearly visible when the house of commons last week gave assent to the principle of granting women a

No sight was really more comic than in assemblage of men intent on finding alld reasons against woman's enfran-nisement, but the shifting sands of po-tical life are gradually but surely dis-lacing the solid ground on which the opesition was founded. The growth of amocracy in this country and the in-reasing power of the labor movement nuch in her favor, for they have nized the need of her work and worth, and the mother country has sarned a lesson not to be forgotten from the example of the daughter lands else-

It was said, by one who was not a woman seeking her rights or pressing forward her claims, that "there had never seen in the history of the world a demand made for the liberties of one-half of the human race;" and when the great heliticality. Phillips was not speaking then about those to whose freedom he had devoted his life, but for the women who had helped him so largely in that great cause, and to whose devoted work the emancipation of the negro was in a great measure due.

MAN who wished to be Grand

Panjandrum of the Republic of Gakwak was so reticent that he was known as "the silent candi-

was known as "the slient candidate." As the country had for years been suffering from loquacity in high station, this taciturn aspirant was exceedingly popular with the religious element that attended daily mass for the rapose of the executive tongue. One morning it was discovered that some one had set up in the great public square of the capital city a wooden image of a man without a head. On the pedestal was this inscription: "The Silenter Candidate."

The other gentleman was not nomi-

d sent to his paper a series of tele-

grams - recounting the most rapid marches known to military history, re-

ceived from his editor one day a map of the theatre of war, printed on the roughest paper that he had ever seen.

An accompanying note informed him that the newspaper had adopted a more

conservative policy, and it was thought, best that he use a map supplying in-ferior facilities for the movement of

troops and wagon trains. Unable to car-

ry out his strategical combinations on so resistant a surface, he threw himself into the thick of the fray, and, taking

poison, was soon dead upon the field of

wolf meeting a tortoise said: "My

nd, you are the slowest thing out of

cape from your enemies."
"As I lack the power to run away,"

replied the tortoise, "Providence has thoughtfully supplied me with an im-

The wolf reflected a long time, then

"It seems to me that it would have een just as cheap to give you long

"And then," said the tortolse, "what

"Nonsense!" the wolf said; "that shell

f yours is celluloid."

Through the mouth of that humble

quadruped spake "the commercial spirit of the age."

A person who had been a great political

leader, but had retired to private life followed by the execrations of his coun-

try, was observed frothing at the mouth

was found to have upon him a de-

would have become of the tortoise-shell

comb industry?"

Fables and Anecdotes

flercer opposition than in the past

At the outset, however, we are bound of woman's place in the ecohomy of the world, and we are often startled when we from them; but I was not a little astonwhen, a few years ago, I read an article by a gentleman whose name is known in the literary world in one of our leading magazines, pleading for more en joyment in life, in which he said: "Wh uld I not enjoy my sherry, my chrys-

anthemums, my dog, my gun, my wife and my sport?" way, you cannot be altogether surprised that such men think women should have no voice in the public managem affairs. There are many men who look women for help in public questions and yet most dishonestly deny them the

I do not complain of this, but I do complain that women should lend them-selves to just that sort of work. I have never been able to comprehend how it was that in England women were willing

It is certainly sometimes not to be wondered at that men are slow to believe questions. The other day, passing through the city, I noticed the headline advertising the contents of an eyening paper, which ran as follows: "Hats will be worn large. Defeat of the government."
Do men conspire to make it appear
that, no matter what government stands or falls, the pressing problem of feminine headgear must claim attention? Or is it that women are still so insistent on the

passed out of the region of ridicule; it is; I have no pessimistic fears as to the now a question of practical politics, and future, even if woman is still bound by therefore is likely to excite an even the swaddling clothes of fashion. Men are equally slaves to tobacce, to sport, to a that argument was a logical one, it would hundred other forms of self indulgence prevent women having the right to exerthis question into those that are sincere or amusement; but no one believes they and those that are insincere. are therefore unfitted for responsibility, and it is the experience of almost al to admit that those who object to wo-man suffrage often take a different view ity is the best method to develop healthy. balanced judgment and keen, discern

It is too late in the day for us to over the old objections which have been is not fit to vote, and yet so deeply rooted are these prejudices in the minds

selves where our opponents stand.
We are told that woman's interests are so safeguarded that she does not need to vote, but is that really so? I do of what men have done. It is because I believe that men have opened the great doors of opportunity to women that this cause is eventually certain to be vic-

For we must not fall to remember that every privilege we enjoy today we en-joy just because men have relinquished little by little the power they held, have given it into the hands of women. Need we wonder that the greatest step of all is slow in coming? Year by year we have won something, and although now yet little by little we are slowly but surely gaining ground.

I do not altogether regret that this greatest measure has been slow in coming, for the time is not wasted. Every year woman is fitting herself for her greater responsibilities, every year is of educative value to her, and every year of the state. Such ideas may by some will bring a more balanced responsibili when the vote is placed in her hands. Women are allowed to have perfect iberty as to the religion they adopt, and there is no subject upon which women feel so keenly as their religious views, or is there anything more likely to cre

It is not suppression of opinion that is going to build up the best interests of home life, but the equality of the sexes in sympathy, in heart, in study and in paramount importance of the details of aim. When women can say to men, "I dress that nothing can yield to its demands? am part of the state, I shall share with you all the difficulties of educational

I believe the principles which surround the holy mysteries that God himself has ordained are principles that are eternal. and that must last for all time for the good of the community, and although on individuals such principles as the inriolability of the marriage tie must some dare to touch it, for fear they destroy that which they cannot build again. Let us be sure that we do not interpre justice to women to mean their emanci

pation from the great moral principles which they have hitherto been the first to uphold, and which make or mar the

Automobilism

A NEW DISEASE

(By Marquis De Castelane.)

UTOMOBILISM is no longer oning and no medicine can cure and which leads in a bee line to the tomb, Pathologists call it speed intoxication; I, for my part, call it automobilitis, its real name, just as we speak of appendicitis, or smallpox. Of inebriates we say: "Once a drunkard always a drunkard," So I say of chauffeurs: "Once a road-fiend always a road-fiend." The demon has caught hold of them and once they

are started nothing will stop them.
When you see them flying along the road upsetting everything, sweeping up all before them, dogs, goats, sheep, childthem, for they are madmen with their those of many a poet. The Italians say they are matto and in English we say they are daft.

Daft they are. All of them suffer more or less from nervous degeneration. They exhibit queer propensities, brutish impulses and a cynical indifference that clearly indicate a want of mental equilibrium. How else can we explain the pompously saluted the body of an old saying: "Honor to the victims of prog-

resumption of the violent propensities foot wears armor of coal-black steel, of primitive human nature. Like all His vizor is closed, and he bears a savages, they are cruel and ruthless, enjoying the terror they inspire, and are delighted when they have frightened some poor villagers to death.

They have their frenzies like those of the poet. It is rather a bold comparison, yet it is true. Are there not many who, when they are whirling along in their powerful machines, imagine that they some poor villagers to death. the poet. It is rather a bold comparison, lifted, it being impossible to raise the yet it is true. Are there not many who, weight of his own armor. The most powerful machines, imagine that they selected to wear the symbolic suits, are dashing ahead on some mythological

Are Not Women Who Smoke and Drink Responsible for the Rapid Spread of These Vices?

(By Mrs. John A. Logan.)

DREACHERS and teachers assert that the vices of smoking and drinking are rapidly on the in-crease, and the demoralizing influence of such indulgence is more and more manifest every day in the

is true, and there is every indication that it is. Our wealthy citizens have become such travelers abroad that they seem to have adopted the small vices of European countries and to ape all the non-American customs of the old world. It must be admitted that until intercourse with Europe became so frequent and our people began to spend so much time with the leisure class abroad they adhered more tensciously to their Puritan ideas of right living. No respectable woman would have under-taken to outrage public opinion by

The class who may have indulged in The old witches who were known to smoke were looked upon as veritable Meg. Merrilles, and were supposed to be in league with evil spirits and given to incantations and fortune-telling.

It was a long time before our travelers abroad, after having adopted these habits privately, were courageous enough to acknowledge their departure from American ideas of propri-

They were very secretive about smoking and drinking, and would not for the world have had any one whose esteem they valued know that they indulged in these vices. I remember well the consternation with which some American young ladies whom I guished party of foreigners who were dining in the hotel where we were stopping, as the men and women smoked, drank and talked, the women seemingly enjoying the cigarettes as

It was to our minds very shocking to see these beautiful women holding cigarettes between their dainty fingers. puffing the smoke so that it ascended

The question naturally arises, What can educators do if the women of the land persist in the demoralizing, disgusting and degenerating habit of using tobacco and figuor?

do to counteract their influence in the home? If they are not to be relied upon as being opposed to vice in all its forms, there is little to expect in the future.

rally expected to be always on the side of virtue and morality.

Science has proven that tobacco not

only destroys the mind and body, but the morals of its victims. One of the

and momers are largely responsible for ing creates a thirst that can only be sat-the rapid growth of these revolting isfied by a stimulant; thus one vice habits, if as wives and mothers they paves the way for all others.

the possibility of Americans becoming just as demoralised, and if these habits increase at the same ratio as during the past 10 years the time is not far distant when they will be almost universal, to the degradation of the race.

Already the alarm has been sounded because of the physical and mental detrimental effects of cigarsttes and drinking on the youth and women of the nation. The educators of the country have tried to prohibit the use of they have become young matrons. ly of the influence for right living when they have become young matrons.

power of voting. was that in England women were willing to do the domestic political labor for men, to work-hard to get men returned for some constituency, to speak on public platforms, and to do all sorts of things which are not supposed to be their proper calling at all, and then submit to be told that they are not fit to vote for the candidate for whose election they have been working.

ing his party's return to sanity.

ive, "I am a chaplain."

the reluctant answer.

flood of tears.

to let her steal it.

couts captured the general of one of the

armies and took him before their own

ommander, who promptly ordered him

to the rear as a prisoner of war.
"But, General," said the crafty cap-

"Oh, I see," said the other commander.

"Turn to the light and let us have a good look at you."

the staff; "Give the fellow whatever

he needs and turn him loose. Send away

six divisions of infantry and 16 batteries

of artillery; we shall not require them."

United States to the emperor of Abys-sinia was taking leave of that sover-

eign, who, to attest his regret according

"My fame is assured," said the emis-

A widow whose husband had been

hanged in chains was keeping vigil by the corpse the first night and tearfully

beseeching the sentinel who guarded it

resist your entreaties; your beauty over-comes my sense of duty. I will deliver

the body to you and take its place in the

cage, where a stroke of my dagger will baffle justice and give me the happiness

of dying for so lovely a lady."

we can escape from the country."

may think his devotion merits.'

"That is long for waiting and short for flight; if unincumbered we may reach

"Madame," he said "I can no longer

"I have discovered the source of

An emissary from the president of the

corner recently, denouncing law as tyr "I did your honor."

"The very law to which you now ap "Yes, your honor, I hate all law."
"In short you are an anarchist, are He passed the remainder of his life look

Yes, I am-but not a bigoted one. "Well, I am not a bigoted enforcer o he law. The prisoners are discharged, and I invite attention to the fact that

you are without standing in this court." Soon afterward the judge was removed A famous orator pointed out to his "and did you pray for the success of your army?"
"My holy office compelled me," was fellow members of the Mbomgu parlia-ment that by not insisting on their rights they were forfelting their power, their dignity and their self-respect.

"Gentlemen." he exclaimed in impas sloned tones that stirred the sleeping schoes of a thousand previous debates to irrelevant interruptions, "if you per After a long scrutiny of the captive's mit the king to trample you under And a distinguished member of the raven majority shouted: "We are good

> Man and Maid. K. L., in Lippincott's,

THE LOVE OF A MAN. The foam on the crest of a billow, The bead on a brimming glass, The south wind's kiss and its whisper-

The throb of a heart, and the flash of an eye: Man's love, and it's sure to pass.

THE LOVE OF A MAID. The hush of the waiting morning. The night bird's tremulous call, The voice that sobs from the yearning

deep.

The soul awakened that may not sleep: A love that endures through all. -K. L., in Lippincott's.

"Faith!" said the lady, "I cannot consent to the sacrifice of so noble a life. If indeed you look upon me with favor, assist me and my servants to remove it was once neatly described, "they talk for

the sacred object to my chateau, where you shall remain in concealment until talking's sake; they discuss the weather and every hackneyed topic under the sun, and then fall back on endless ques-tions, never waiting to hear an answer. "Nay," said the sentinel, "I should urely be discovered and torn from your arms. In three days you can claim the body of your beloved husband; then you can confer upon an honorable soldier To be a good listener is to have achieved one of the triumphs of social life and this in itself affords a sure sign of a such happiness and distinction as you graceful, considerate manner. "Three days!" the lady exclaimed.

Birthdays in Japan. There are no individual birthdays in

declaring that twice two were a the frontier. Already the day begins Japan, but a sort of general birthday, parallel of latitude. "The poor man has gone unusual," said his party; "we must put him in an asylum." When arrested "The poor man has do break—let us leave the body, and set which is kept with great rejoicing. There are two of these common birth-days, one on the third day of the third Some rowdies, having savagely beaten month called "the celebration of the tailed plan for converting old boots into an unoffending person, were hauled be-boys." The fifth day of the fifth month watch-springs and the outlines of a fore a judge and prosecuted by their vic- is "the celebration of the girls." These ethol of intercepting nothing in par- tim. "I seem to remember you," said days are holidays for the young people, of it to the judge to the prosecuting witness, and they receive presents according to make a president of the United States "Did you not make a speech on a street their circumstances and station.

It was so incongruou: with their re-fined faces and gentle manners. cleave, the noise, the shocks, and rolling come and go flying and finally vanish in an indistinct haze, all this combines to

There is not one out or ten who will not say: "It is a pleasure which, I feel, has become a necessity," and they add:
"You can legislate all you like against speed intoxication, you will not suppress it. It exalts the nobles faculties of man, one imbued with all the advances

through space in the regions of the fai-

have even known of women who have spoken lovingly of their auto. They come to cherish the machine which procures them so many sensations of delight and every ing their car "the dear little thing." entered the blood, will no longer ome out. It is a malady which no reasing and no medicine can out of the poison against which we are trying to fight. Alas, we are only dreamers. It is a pity we cannot make up our minds to help the blook in the cannot make up our minds to help the blook in the cannot make up our minds to help the cannot make up our minds the cannot make up our minds the cannot make up our minds to help the cannot make up our minds to help the cannot make up our minds the cannot make up our minds the cannot make up our minds to help the cannot make up our minds the ca forever. According as time passes the number of automobiles will increase and so will the number of victims. It is no use reducing their speed by some automatic contrivance to 20 or 30 miles an hour; they will run over exactly the same number of people. Under the ciran illustrious martyr of this marvelous progress than to be crushed to death as scure victim. Yet there is one way of reducing the speed of these fiends to harmless proportions. 'The scheme was discovered by the peasants. It consists in digging trenches across those porions of the road where they want their children and cattle to be safe. These trenches are just deep enough to smash the chauffeur and the automobile to pieces if they try to cross them at an unreasonable speed. When one has to fight for his life every means is legitito come to lick your hand before you

When a Czar Dies.

civilization" and the name could not suit them better. Their minds are unhinged; the instincts they develop about the country of the mounted and the country of the country drawn sword, two-handed and shrouded in crape. He symbolizes death. The weight of these suits may be im-

therefore; but on every occasion the and cotton manufactures women from ideas seem to be wholly foreign to burden of the knight on foot has proved the country districts, enticed into the Japanese modes of thought, and Japan chase, like the race to the valley of burden of the knight on foot has proved death in the Valkyries, over landscapes beyond human endurance. The soldier that are strange, preternatural- and who served at the obsequies of Nicholas I fell dead of exhaustion on reaching The dust which whirls around them the church of Sts. Peter and Paul,

Russians, Germans, French, Italians, Turks, Egyptians and Spaniards vie with one another in the use of tobacco, the Spaniards probably leading in the consumption of cigars and cigarettes.

The effect of the excessive use of the deadly tobacco plant is evident the moment you meet the people of Spain, and especially the younger class. The majority are nervous, swarthy, duil and untidy. Their teeth and fingers are stained with incotine, and altogether they present an unfavorable appearance. One contemplates with deep solicitude the possibility of Americans becoming just as demoralized, and if these hab-

try have tried to prohibit the use of cigarettes by minors, but their efforts to stop it absolutely have been futile,

are willing to adopt customs so dis-metrically opposed to everything Amer-ican, what can teachers and preachers

ne eminent writer has said: me the women and I can tell you the character of a nation," Women are natu-

they have become young matrons.

Many modest, lovely young women have been completely spoiled by association with people who looked upon temperance and virtue with contempt.

Another fruitful source of demoralization of both sexes is the subtle trick of dealers in tobacco in offering prizes to their patrons which range from a cent to many dollars, inducing their victims to buy and smoke their poisonous products for the sake of the prizes offered.

One cannot nelp feeling that the

One cannot selp feeling that the women who enter the coupon contests are without conscience or proper appreexerting. They extravagantly express their enjoyment of certain brands of cigarettes as "dreams of delight," "de-licious," and many other like terms, making one shudder at these evidences of perverted minds and morals.

There has always been a fear that women's cubrooms would gradually most preminent professional men of this be on a par with those of men, and country has stated that cigarettes are that eventually the smoking-room, with fatal to the high moral character of any one who uses them, and especially to and cards, would be introduced. It is claimed that "bridge whist" be-We cannot help thinking that wives gets the smoking habit, and that smok-

The Social Problem in Japan

(By Prof. Henry Dumolard, Ph. D., of the University of Tokio.)

TITHIN the past 40 years roughly speaking, Japan has changed from a mediae-val and feudal country to his energies, his skill, his contempt of modern western civilization, a point danger, and, contrary to other forms of which has been pressed home to Eurointoxication, it elevates instead of de-basing the mind." - the outbreak of the war with Russia.

light and express themselves almost with maternal tenderness about it, calling their car "the dear little thing."

and we are led to wonder whether the route of Japan's triumphant progress has not been strewn with some of that human wreckage which in Europe has ever marked the path of empire.

Since 1868, when the present emwas crowned, the who placidly run over. When automobilitis of life of a large proportion of the peo-has got hold of a man he is its victim ple has changed.

Luxury has enormously increased among the upper, or middle classes, and, as a consequence, there has ensued an inequality which daily becomes greater, and a separation always grow ing more profound between the differ-ent elements of society.

Under the hard effects of these changes the good nature of the people has disappeared and their classical courfesy and gentle manners have given place to the western ways, for in Japan as elsewhere the struggle for existence develops egotism and cruelty.

Japan, therefore, is now faced with "social problem," the aspect of which alas, only too familiar to us. The old relation of master and servant living under the same roof and working of Akita in 1830, has relieved over together according to their respective capacities in the production of those quaint works of art which we have come to regard as so characteristic have passed away and the flotation of companies has given rise to the building of immense manufactories where thousands of workpeople are congregated under the direction of salaried officers whose interests are those of the share-

employed, "sweating" with its elements of small pay, long hours and unhygienic surroundings is rife, and the depth of of similarity between the Japanese and poverty to which some of the inhabithe European methods of dealing with tants of the large fowns are sunk is the problems raised by modern condiappailing. At Osaka, the "Manchester tions of life it is not likely that Japan of Japan," of the 58,000 workers 13,000 will follow very closely in the footsteps or 14 hours by day or night, since the her own way, with results which can cotton mills run continuously for seven hardly fall to be of the greatest interdays a week, except that they are allest to sociologists elsewhere.

days in each month. The women receive pay at the rate

is retained for food, so that their not weekly earnings amount to 15 cents. In some of the silk factories, as there is no legal limit of time, persons of both sexes and all ages work 17 hours It is consequently not surprising that

pauperism is becoming in Japan a mat-ter urgently demanding attention. There is, indeed, under consideration by the houses of parliament a species of factory bill, but it appears to have little chance of passing except in such a form as to render it practically meffective. As yet Japan has but a very imperfect means of which relief is afforded to the eeds of the indigent in this country. An ordinance of 1872 charges state with an allowance for foundlings under 13 years of age, while another of ments the obligation of succoring urgent or deserving cases of poverty. The allowances made are of rice or its

equivalent is money.

A further ordinance, by the minister of the interior in 1883, makes provision for the take of those suffering from contagious diseases. In addition to these resources there are 106 depart-mental hospitals and three supported by the state. Fortunately these measures are supplemented by private charity, which has erected 371 hospitals and founded benevolerit societies of which the most noteworthy is that of Akita, known as Kan-on-ko, which,

4,000,000 of the poor. In 1892, after being for some time under government control, this society obtained a charter which placed it on a more satisfactory basis. managed by a small body of directors supply of food, clothing and fuel to deserving cases in the town of Akita. while help, in the shape of information, tools, or small sums of money, is also Women and children are extensively given to those who are in search of

While there is thus a certain amount

town by misleading representations, are may therefore be confidently expected engaged under agreements to work 12 to deal with her economic difficulties in

Entractive of the land. Dur by many about an interest of the contractive of the contracti Counting Sixty Thousand Votes in One Hour and Twelve Minutes the Latest Feat of Science

(Special Correspondence of the Journal)

All one starty thousand

All one of the Journal)

All one of the Journal of the Service of \$15 builts a min
All one of the Journal of the Journ

hour and 12 minutes later the last re- vote until after 6 o'clock, such was the of the third ward arrived. Two more little time was consumed in instructing open it was said that an average of which restricted the number of votes