

complete than in England. In England there is a wider range and the averages differ considerably. Very often people of 56 have not as isorous children as those that marry at an immature age. Apother thing has been agreed upon within the last 20 years. Whenever one parent, especially the father, is a good heat over one side of the limit, it is im-portant that the other parent should be i good deal on the other side. That is, suppose the man is 45 years

deal on the other side. is, suppose the man is 45 years e should take a wife very much r, and vice versa. But this es-appertains to the man. One int writer says that the best re-re obtained when the combined the parents is 64 or 65.

ages of the parents is 64 or 65. In considering fecundity, it is apparent that the number of children born to parents who are under the limit is greater than to those that are over the limit. Tables in Austria and Germany show that the fecundity is greater when the wife is 19 or 30 and the other parent five years older. Every year added diminishes the number of chil-tren. When a girl is young the fec-undity is greatest. At the age of 25 man has reached the greatest stage of fedendity. Children born of immature parents are not likely to live. Children of parents that are slightly

arents are not likely to live. Children of parents that are slightly nder the age of maturity are healthy nd happy, but are a little likele not o come to full and complete maturity f body and mind. But a more striking rait in children of parents who are ast mature age is that they are rather recoclous and nervous. Francis Galton of England has for ears been gathering figures on that ubject. He is an advocate of "eugenies." ir. Galton has formed a society in mgiand, which had its first meeting last ear. I have a complete report of what

By Frof. Caspar L. B.

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yield, to fly, is not worthy of men, is

should a long line of ancestors who are onlines much be regarded as promising in every way to the effiture and mentality of their descendants?: Economic conditions in the great cities have been complained of for caus-ing belated marriage, but I, while sc-mowiedging the economic cause of this, see in it only another beautiful adjust-ment in the law of evolution. Early marriages tend to the production of paupers and criminals; civilisation is to greatly burdened with these types at the present time; economic condi-tions that are interfering with early marriages will adjust the difficulty in inter born and better born children. If these later children, too, are the better born and the more valuable clit-tens, so, too, as the ages of parents in-crease there is an increase in the long-evity of the children. Tracing genealo-ties has shown that in families where four sons reach maturity without the interfering factors of war, and orime, and accident, the eldest son lives to be nearly 61 years old, the second reaches is, the third reaches 70 years, and the fourt becomes 71 years and over. I will risk the statement that for every four years' difference in age on the part of the father at the birth of his children he will add one year to each succeeding child's chances of life. Not only this, but with each increase of the kind in his own age, the disposi-tion is to put the child in a higher ranking position in the world's work and lessen the possibilities of his degen-erating into a pauper or criminal. I have found some remarkable demon-strations of this early marriage evil in the South Seas. The Andaman Islanders are there child-husband are universal. In the same South Seas are the Polyne-sians, one of the finest people in the same of the finest are observed. This balked me until my further investiga-tion i learneed that among the Polynthat Americans are very proud of them-selves and in many instances they carry the confidence they have in their own powers and ability a little too far.

powers and ability a little too far. The American criminal is not free from this influence, and I have every reason to believe that after the crime is committed and he himself an outlaw his racial pride becomes aroused and he does not feel that it would be manly to run and hide from the police. No other reason could be offered to explain the fact that such an intelligent and cunning criminal as Mrs. Chadwick was during the period of preparation and execution of the deed should become a fool after the commission of the crime. In Mrs. Chadwick we have an example of the typical American criminal. She

The Early Primroses ---

By LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

By Professor William G. Tarrabes. Beyond a few general facts, anthro-piogists know little of the relative strength of children, as based on the comparative ages of their parents. It is unquestionable, however, that children is unquestionable, however, that stronger the third or fourth child of an early is both beliefs by showing that perhaps the third or fourth child of an early is both beliefs by showing that perhaps the third or fourth child of an early the third of an early the third or fourth child of an early the third or fourth child of an early the third of an early the third or fourth child of an early the third of an early

But among the Polynesians the same early marriage rites are observed. This balked me until my further investiga-tion I learned that among the Poly-nesians it was a venerable custom for the first three children in every family to be killed at birth, while in reality.

Mme. Humbert Smarter Than Mrs. Chadwick By CESARE LOMBROSO.

Comare Lombroso, the great Euro-pean criminologist, has written espe-cially for The Journal an interesting analysis of Mrs. Chadwick in compari-son with Mma. Humbert, her French prototype. He incidentally points out the difference between the criminals of both races in their method of opera-tion. The article is as follows: HIS Mrs. Chadwick is no I more or less than a new edition of Mme. Humbert. The only difference between the two is that the former is American, while the

that the former is American, while the latter is French. Both are bold, intelligent and skillful, but their ability is not the same. Mrs. Chadwick found it much easier than her sister to cheat bankers out of their money, she also swindled more, but she has not shown as much skill as Mme. Humbert to elude the law.

The reason for this difference we may find in the fact that one was born in America, while the other was born in France.

France. During my long experience I have had cocasion to deal with criminals of all kinds and nationalities, and have come to the conclusion that there is no more intelligent, daring and terrible criminal than the American in the planning and execution of his deeds. At the same time he is the casiest one to be brought to have bay.

An American criminal would make All American criminal would make materpiece of his work, and then hea error upon error, after the work i done. The French criminal does not reves

the prench criminal does not reveal so much skill in the preparation of his plans, and, as a rule. Is far less bold in carrying them out, but he knows better than his "confrere" of the new confi-nent how to avoid the police.

ally strong and brave. They possess the igor and, at the same time, the dogdetermination characteristic like young races. Nothing is more distasteful to

And the motive is pure and simple The Americans, as a role, are physic

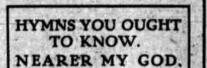
Nothing is more distasteful to the American than to yield. With or with-out reason or right, they like to hold the ground, never thinking of the con-venience of a timely retreat. Many examples of this they offered during their civil war, when they other army would have broken ground. As a matter of fact, this virtue (if a virtue we may consider it) does not belong solely to the Americans. It is one of the characteristics of the Anglo Saxon race. The English also showed the same tenacity at Waterloo. The result of this belief that to

life the moral pervert—either man or woman. The sin be upon our heads if

life the moral pervert—either man or woman. The sin be upon our heads if we allow it to continue! The mysteries and beauties of botany and soology are taught our children— our boys and girls—but the great sacred mysteries of human life are as a scaled book to them, to be opened slyly and surreptitiously and possibly with a vic-ious older companion as a teacher! What wonder that we have all sorts of moral monstrosities—meutal and moral wrecks —before the character has hardly begun to develop!

to develop! Lives of tangled skeins that no

can unravel! Is it any wonder that mistakes in marriage result? Let us begin with our boys and girls, and be just, honest and fair; that is all they will ask of us when they get older. After we have done all these things the divorce evil will have ceased to exist.



(Copyright, 1905, by W. R. Hearst.) us they, too, passed it for the first time. |

THEY came from under a hedge on the sunny side of the hill. Everything about them was still winter-bound. The hedge-be-hind them showed no sign of life. The branches of the tree above them were cold and black.

"Them's the first I've seen this year. said the other. Then they were gone For a moment I felt inclined to run They set me wondering what an angel fresh from heaven would think. What would the angel think of that child's face, seen for a moment as we passed on a level with a dirty window in a dirty house? Just a little white face.

For a moment I felt inclined to run after them and give them the flowers, but I besitated and they passed. I went on myself; curious to see what further adventures the flowers would have. The next was a woman, just stepping into a cab. She had a tired, faded face, but she was elegantly dressed and carried an expensive bunch of pale pink tulips. She stopped for a second on the pavement and looked at my flowers. I saw the look in her eyes. I saw her lips form the words "Prim-roses." Then I saw her sigh, and she stepped into her cab and was gone. I should have liked to have gone on carry-ing my bunch of flowers and watching their welcome in this great hurrying world, but I abruptly brought their ad-ventures to an end.

With the one sign of life. The second of life. The second at lists.
The second atlance: a sin to pick them, and yet who could resist the first primose. If seemed atlances a sin to pick them, out to see that raining oby. All there is the primose is a sin to pick them, out to see that raining oby. All there is the primose is a sin to pick them, out to see that raining oby. All there is the primose is a sin to pick them, out to see that raining oby. All there is the primose is a sin to pick them, out to see that raining oby. All there is the primose is a sin to pick them, out to see that raining oby. All there is the primose is a sin to pick them, out to see that raining oby. All there is the primose is a sin to pick them, out to see that raining oby. All there is the primose is a sin to pick them, out to see that raining oby. All there is the primose is a sin the life of the child there is the visit for showing the primose is a sin the life of the child there is a see the training of the primose is a sin the life of the child there is the primose is a sin the life of the child here in the primose is a sin the life of the child here ween that child at the window and if they started one more on their journey. It was only a short in the primose, as furneys a co, buit it was a short in the singht have had a chance to consider it is the singht have is primose is a shore or so form they started one more on their journey. It was only a short in the primose, as the is the visit and soon left is they started one more to the shift deference.
But next day they started one more of the primose. As the shift of the visit on they rest, due to the sight and the train hid not rushed on so fast. Then with one primoses and hurried of. They were all and the prime who had ears to hear the visit of the started the sight in the sight and the train hid not rushed on so fast. They were days when it and they came to a country of dreary is they had been need the visits and the oris there who had the form they rus If that dirty window had been nearer and the train had not rushed on so fast. Then we passed access the river into the synthese sectors the street and the train behind and passed out through the bury streets. There are days when the wind and the clouds and the sun bring news of another land. London is full of the voices of things beyond; when the wind and the clouds and the sun bring news of another land. The shadows chased each other through the bury streets, as I have seen then chase each other across the hills.
The wind was full of tales of spring for those who had ears to hear, but no one seemed to listen. As I went along full of their own world, to think of grimroses in past in long rows, cabs flew by, newspare passing me, two big, strong men in their working clothes, evidently going home from work.
I looked up. Two workmen were passing me, two big, strong men in their form work.
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A Solution of the Divorce Evil By GERTRUDE T. BODFISH. E VERY now and then there is a stir and cry over the "divorce evil." but beyond discussion and consure heaped upon the di-norced and those who remarry there is no effort made to remove the evil or prevent the need of its occurring — noth-ing done to strike at the rpot of the evil and so abolish it. All civilized and moral people agrees that marriage is and ought to be a holy and ascred relation — s relation not en-tered upon without due thought and preparation. grounds. What often is given as one social ostracism upon the ould im

would impose social ostracism upon the remarried divorces ought to have lived during the Dark Ages, in the time of the Spanish Inquisition, in the time of the spanish Inquisition, in the time for proclaiming a truth or doing right. And now let us look at the other half of the question--for it is not one-aided affair by any means. What is done to prepare the girl for the "boly state of mairimony?" What abe knows about her own nature is often-times as perincious as what the boy knows, but she loses this as she grows older. No proper instruction is tiven her as regards the function of wife or the sexual relation. She knows till less about motherhood and has s tries to avoid this condition, which would add so greatly to her happiness and increase her strength and nobility of character, if she only knew ft. Thus we get the childless wife, the frivolous woman--the society woman

us. Habits of vice are begun are difficult of eradication. which are Tastes are acquired through ignorance of nature's laws, and we have later in

preparation. Love should be the controlling in-fluence on both sides. Only the highest ideals of life should be held by those who take upon themselves the swfal responsibilities of this state. Hoth men and women should be in perfect condi-tion, physically, mentally and morally. Each should be willing to yield to the other when it is necessary. There should be absolute harmony in tastes, parallis and ideals of life. other when it is necessary. There should be absolute harmony in tastes, pursuits and ideals of life-absolute confidence and trust each in the other. To these propositions all will agree. Now let us see what the real facts are in the case. What is done on both sides to prepare for such is done on both sides to prepare for such is the work? From the time of Adam the boy and man has been taught that whatever he does is right. Sin for him is not sin, but only folly. He must sow his wild oats, must, see the world. have a good time with the boys and such similar ideas are forced upon him by society at large, and even possibly by the parents who gave him birth. After awhile he tires of this and wants to settle down to matrimony. What a preparation for the grandest, the highest and holiest relation in all the world!

the highest the world!

the world! He marries a pure sweet girl, whose idea of marriage is as far from the truth as the heavens are above the earth. Is it any wonder when her ideals crash, that she seeks relief in divorce? She is still young and has a right to truth as the heavens are above the earth. Is it any wonder when her ideals crash. It any wonder when her ideals that can exist between man and woman. There would be far more divorces to-day than there are were it not that love and be loved and a right to love and be loved and a right to be a mother. Can we deny her these rights when we have allowed such conditions for the man to prevail? Those who

acquired.⁶ to enter the married state This should include cancer and con We ought to prohibit the marriage of

the criminal, the insane and the idiot, the victims of chronic alcoholism and

the victims of chronic alcoholism and the chronic pauper. When we show as much interest in the mating of human beings as we do in the culture of fruits and flowers, and in the 'mating of horses and dogs, then we may begin to cry halt at the divorce evil. We ought to make our marriage laws so rigid on these points that no one could be rich enough or sufficiently nowerful to

of character, if she only knew it. Thus we get the childless wife, the frivolous woman-the society woman who falls to respond to the desires and wishes of her husband. He in time finds his ideals crash to the ground. becomes discontented and seeks conso-lation elsewhere. And thus we have an-other divorce. Who is to blame? What is to be done about it? Can we censure him because he, too, craves sympathy and love, and so remarries? In both cases it seems this is the time to live up to the very letter of the Golden Rule. What is the remedy, then, to apply to the "divorce evil?" Are we retro-grading as a nation because we allow men and women to gain a divorce and remarry? By no means. It is just the opposite. The higher a woman's idea of marriage the loss willing is she to remain the wife of a man who is a moral monstrosity, in bondage to a man who subjects her to the vilest relations that can exist between man and woman. these points that no one could be rich enough or sufficiently powerful to evade their enforcement. And while we are attending to the adult side of the matter we should not be unmindful of our duty to the children —the boys and girls of our land, who will soon be ready to enter the married state. Let us see to it that they are well prepared by instructing them on all necessary subjects.

The silence that we maintain on these subjects is as senseless as it is unjust and wicked. Much of the immorality that surrounds us is due to this very silence-the fact that we do not tell the truth at a proper age to the children

TO THEE (By Sarah Flower Adams.)

[Barah Flower Adams (Great Harlow, England, Feb. 22, 1805—London, August, 1848) is the author of the hymn which is the best known of all those written by women. She was the daughter of the editor of the Cambridge Intelli-gencer, and was married to William B. Adams, a celebrated engineer and in-ventor. Though written as recently as 1840, this hymn stands amongst, the foremost in the list of the 10 great hymns of the Christian church. In the hymns of the Christian church. In the United States it would be impossible to find a hymnal from which it is omitted. This may be due, in part, to the tune to which it was set by the father of

to which it was set by the father of American church music, Dr. Lowell Mason. "Bethany" is wedded to the hymn here, while in England, where it is sung to other tunes, it is not nearly so well-known. Written py an English-woman, this hymn has been carried to all parts of the world by American Insulance and American missionstic travelers, and American missionaries have translated it into the tongues of the strange tribes in all lands.]

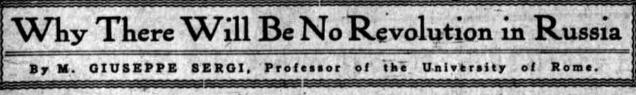
Nearer, my God, to thee, Nearer to thee, E'en though it be a cross That raiseth me;

Still all my song shall be. Nearer, my God, to thee, Nearer to thee,

Though like the wanderer, The sun gone down, Darkness be over me,

My rest a stone; Tet in my dreams I'd be Nearer, my God, to thee, Nearer to thee.

be the country, but I know, and the children who play there know, the dif-ference. Soon we passed these gloomy out-skirts and came to a land of walled-in gardens and houses, then houses and walled-in spaces, filled, not with flow-ers, but with clothes-lines and mud. To me there is something unspeakably tragic in a fourney from the country to a big town. Every time I take this journey I have to take a fresh hold of my faith in God and man. It is so easy to have faith when you live in the country--I find it almost impossible when I pass by these rows and rows of squalid houses that mark the boundary between God's country and man's town. But I had passed it often before. I



It was all a mistake. The hundred

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The has contraster meson and particular in the submission are the main traits— no reaction against any violence. A poor peasant, taken prisoner by the French at Moscow, embodies, according to Toistoi, the perfect type of the true Russian—Karateleff! He submits to svery forture, he en-dures all privations without a murmur and finally dies without complaining of his fate. Toistoi shows him to us a type of, the Russian people. Ascetteism and self-denial bordering on fatalism are the most prominent characteristics in the Russian charac-ter. Nevertheless the workingmen have formed unions and even begun to strike, and in great number they have turned out to ask not only economical, but also for political reforms.

and the second second

When the working mean at St. Petersburg was called to all parts of the working mean at St. Petersburg was called to all parts of the working mean at St. Petersburg was called to all parts of the working mean at St. Petersburg was called to all parts of the working mean at St. Petersburg was called to all parts of the working mean at St. Petersburg was called to all parts of the solution as bloody and violent as that which shook France at the subsite to every embodies, according to Toistol, the perfect type of the true between the same time the papers of all countries were predicting the fall and annihilits to overy forture, he end the imperial house of the Romanoffs. There let the way appear Steps unto beaven; All that thou sendest me. In mercy given; Angels to beckon me Nearer, my God. to thee, Nearer to thee.

hor the Nihilists and Anarchists who murder and assassinate. The people of Moscow mearly tore to pieces the man who killed Grand Duke Sergius; they came near killing the students at Mos-cow when the rumor spread that they were responsible for the murder of the Caar's uncle—whom they had no reason to love and had many reasons to hate. They consider themselves born to sub-mit to the will of the authorities, to suffer everything—even death—from their hands, beca...e it is fate that this should be so; bu? they get into a rage whenever any one dares to raise his hand against a member of the cear's family.

family. Russia has its advocates of revolution, but they are only a handful and their words find no response in the hearts of the people. Terrorism by a few Russia may see, but revolution-

Another Ballway Navy Hoad.

inter and less inter inter the

From the Chicago Journal. The new first lord of the British ad-miraily, Earl Cawdor, has been a rail-road man for over 10 years, so that Mr. Roosevelt's appointment of Paul Morton as secretary of the navy gets a sort of

Cleaving the sky, Sun, moon and stars forgot, Upward I fly, Still all my song shall be, Nearer, my God, to thee, Nearer to thee.

The Oldest Elk.

The Oldest Bit. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The oldest Elk in the world has now begun to die as regularly as the oldest Mason. But the popular opinion has been that an Elk never dies, but is waft-ed away to paradise in the full posses-sion of his faculties.

'A Father's Congress By MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN. (Copyright, 1905, by W. R. Hearst.) (Copyright, 1906, by W. R. Hearst.) S o much has been written on the subject of the Mothers' congress that it has occurred to me that much good might be accom-plished by the organization of a Fath-ers' congress. For, after all, fathers should be just as much interested in the children of the matter of the training and fitting for life of the male portion <text><text><text><text><text>

ment thinking that they themselves are fully of the fathers is visited upon the far more delinquent than it is possible children and upon the children's children's children women to be as they can and do dren unto the third and fourth genera-

Then with my witking thoughts Bright with thy praise, Out of my stony griefs Bethel I'll raise; So by my woes to be Nearer, my God, to thee, Nearer to thee, Or if on joyful wing,

HERE - FALLER