

Social Legislation Needed By the United States

By PROF. HENRY R. SEAGER,
Of Columbia University.

IN the field of social legislation the United States is behind the more progressive countries of Europe. The ends to be aimed at in any program are: 1. To protect wage-earners in the continued enjoyment of standards of living to which they are already accustomed; and 2, to assist them to attain to higher standards of living.

The principal contingencies which threaten standards of living already acquired are industrial accidents, illness, invalidism and old age, premature death and unemployment. These contingencies are not in practice adequately provided against by wage-earners themselves. In consequence the losses they entail, in the absence of any special provision against them, fall with crushing force on the families which suffer from them, and only too often reduce such families from a position of independence and self-respect to one of humiliating and efficiency-destroying social dependency.

The following remedies for the evils resulting from this situation may be suggested: Adequate indemnification must be sought along the line of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents at the expense of the employer (the British system) or of compulsory accident insurance (the German system). The former seems to accord better with American ideas and traditions.

The primary conditions essential to raising standards of living are energy and enterprise on the part of wage-earners and opportunities to make energy and enterprise count in the form of higher earnings. The principal contributions which social legislation may make to this end are believed to be measures serving to encourage saving for future needs by providing safe investments for savings; measures protecting wage-earners from the debilitating effects of an unregulated competition; measures serving to bring within the reach of all opportunities for industrial training.

The greatest present need is for a postal savings bank like those of European countries. If energy and enterprise are to be kept at a maximum, wage-earners must be protected from exhausting toil under unhealthful conditions. Laws prohibiting the employment of children below 14 in all gainful pursuits should be uniform throughout the United States and rigidly enforced. There should be laws limiting the hours of labor of young persons over 14, and protection should extend to 18 in factory employments. There should be laws limiting the hours of labor of women, and regulating their work, with machinery for efficient enforcement. And there should be prescriptions in regard to sanitation and safety appliances.

Child's Right to Play Time

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS,
Noted Lecturer and Prescher.

It is the natural right of the child to play in order to grow during its non-productive years.

Man maintains his health during maturity by his work, for his profession is in reality his play. The child has an artificial occupation named play

through games. Having the food as raw material for the body that food can be built into the physique only through the free play of the legs and arms, through exercise and fresh air.

In the parks we behold the maple bough pushing out a soft growth of one or two feet, and then the sap coursing through the young growth furnishes food; then come the spring and summer winds to give the sap and the bough its exercise, playing with the leaves in the air, bending it, twisting it, hardening the young growth, until it can stand up against the storms of winter.

And not otherwise does the growing child need its exercise. The little boy flings out his arm with the ball, and so stretches the arm. Then, when the arm is stretched, along comes the angel of the blood and drops in a little wedge, so that the stretched arm cannot draw back.

One thing, therefore, is vital—the playground. Given a dozen blocks of houses and stores, there should be one block, not for a park, but for play. A schoolhouse for the mind, with no playground for the body, is a form of folly. Mental development is an after glow of muscular and nerve tissue that has already unfolded. Athens had a law that reserved certain blocks for playgrounds, running tracks, and swimming pools.

Athens and Rome had their intellectual supremacy because they built a perfect body for boys and girls, knowing that a healthy mind would inevitably follow. As a matter of fact, the Greek pursued genius by making the central building the gymnasium, while we make the central building the schoolhouse for the intellect. Both views represent a perilous extreme.

Trade must, under modern conditions, go on in tremendous volume in the United States. Oscillations in trade, oscillations in railway and other stocks—they are as inevitable as changes in the temperature and changes in the barometer

in our atmosphere. All that we can do is to meet them with serenity. All that we can do is to know—and happily all sagacious business men do know this—that they do not necessarily represent any decline in the conditions which make for real prosperity. I do believe that these oscillations do not affect the permanent prosperity and stability of great industrial undertakings or of commerce as a whole. They do not, I believe, reveal anything that is unsound in the material condition of the country. So far as I can venture to form an opinion, the industries and commerce of the whole continent of the United States and Canada, also, which is now advancing with such rapid strides, are in a state of stable and assured prosperity. With your practically inexhaustible resources and with the energy and capacity of your people it could hardly be otherwise. I rejoice as a lover of America that I can look forward with confidence to a long future prosperity for you, of constantly expanding commerce, accompanied by the constantly increasing comfort and happiness of all your people.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SEEKS SOUTH POLE



Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, M. V. O., the young British officer, introduced several innovations when he started for the south pole with an English party recently. Profiting by past experience, he went practically without vegetables, it being found that they do not keep well, and carried only the best of meats. He will use a specially built automobile for the earlier stages of the journey and, instead of relying on dogs for the final dash over the snow and ice, he will rely mainly on the hardy little Siberian pony.

As commander of the expedition he has taken with him 28 men. "Success" has been painted on the funnel of the old Newfoundland sealing vessel, Nimrod, whose name has been changed for the trip to Endurance, and Lieut. Shackleton expects to plant on the south pole itself the union Jack, presented to him by Queen Alexandra.

Almost as many fruitless expeditions have been made to the Antarctic regions as to the Arctic, with the odds in favor, however, of the Antarctic explorers getting back to a warmer and more congenial climate.

Shackleton's vessel sailed from Lyttleton, New Zealand, and is expected to reach King Edward VII. Island February 1, which will be midsummer in the Antarctic region. The vessel will then return to Lyttleton and wait until January, 1909, before going to the base of operations on King Edward VII. Island to bring the explorers back to civilization. The motor car is not built for speed. It will carry the provisions.

The base of operations is 750 geographical miles from the pole. It is expected on the return of the spring to establish depots to within 500 geographical miles of the pole. The dash to the pole will be made by only three members of the party.

Lieut. Shackleton went with Capt. Scott five years ago in the latter's historic dash to the pole, in which a record for "furthest south" was established. During the 96 days' journey over the ice Lieut. Shackleton was stricken with snow blindness and so had to be fastened to the sledge, when all the dogs were dead, in order to do his share of the pulling. He spent Christmas day, 1902, 300 miles from the ship, and the party had a plum pudding which weighed only nine ounces. On his return to England Lieut. Shackleton was made a member of the Victorian order.

DEFENDER OF ROCKEFELLER

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, comes forward as the defender of John D. Rockefeller, whom he represents as the burden-bearer of the community, conveying inferentially the impression that the multi-millionaire takes the money of the American people with a sole view to using it for the best interests of humanity by establishing universities at Chicago, general educational boards and institutions of research. And Dr. Judson is no doubt sincere in the opinion he expresses, for he is a man of considerable independence of thought and not a mere truckler to the money power.

He comes of an old American family that was mainly instrumental in organizing the Baptist church in America, a family that was of considerable importance in the early days of New York state. Incidentally, he is a nephew of Grover Cleveland, but he does not trade upon that.

The doctor was born in Jamestown in 1849 and was graduated from Williams college in 1870. He was for 12 years assistant principal of the high school at Troy, N. Y., and in 1885 accepted the chair of history and a lectureship on pedagogy in the University of Minnesota. Seven years later he went to the University of Chicago as assistant professor of political science, and was shortly afterwards promoted to head of his department. The administrative qualities he displayed while acting president during Dr. Harper's illness caused him to be selected as president of the university at the latter's death.

Dr. Judson is the author of a number of authoritative works, including: "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," "The Growth of the American Nation," "The Higher Education as a Training for Business," "The Mississippi Valley," and a number of others on a wide range of subjects. He has been decorated by the German emperor as a compliment to his literary ability.



THAW TRIAL JUDGE



Victor J. Dowling, justice of the supreme court of New York, who is sitting as trial judge in the Thaw murder case, is one of those judges who believe in deciding every question as it arises, promptly and definitely, and allowing no criticism of his ruling afterwards. At the last Thaw trial Justice Fitzgerald allowed the lawyers the fullest latitude in arguing every little point of law, and after he had decided the point would permit them to carry on another long drawn-out debate. This is a thing that Justice Dowling has never been known to tolerate. He holds the record for the shortest murder trial in New York. By holding the attorneys down to the case and excluding all extraneous matters he had a verdict in 40 minutes from the time the case was started.

Dowling studied law in the office of Justice Fitzgerald. At the University of New York he won many honors, particularly the Devlin prize for classics, and also prizes for both the best written and the best oral examinations. From the beginning he has been an ardent politician and he has served two terms in the state senate, besides being for several years one of the party leaders and one of the secretaries of the Tammany hall executive committee. In 1905 he was elected by a handsome majority justice of the supreme court, the term for which is 15 years and the salary \$17,500 a year.

The judge is 41 years of age. He is a recognized authority on constitutional law and is the author of the Dowling anti-gambling bill, which he presented while in the senate. He belongs to a number of Catholic benevolent societies, several historical societies and the Oakland Golf club. He has fought many battles for the labor unions.

NEW OKLAHOMA CONGRESSMAN

That he is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian and nine-sixteenths Scotch-Irish is the boast of Charles D. Carter, new member from the fourth Oklahoma district. His paternal ancestor, Nathan Carter Sr., was captured when a small boy by Shawnee Indians at the Lackawanna valley massacre, when all of the other members of the family except one of Nathan's sisters were killed. Nathan Carter was afterward traded to the Cherokees, one of whose full-blooded squaws he married. Mr. Carter's father, a captain in the confederate army, added to this strain of Indian blood by marrying a one-fourth breed Chickasaw woman, a sister of Gov. Guy, chief of the Chickasaws.

The new representative was born in a little log cabin near Boggy depot, an old fort of the Choctaw nation, 38 years ago. When seven years old he was taken by his parents to Mill Creek, a stage stand and postoffice on the western frontier of the Chickasaw nation. When 11 he started to school at a log school house nearby. When 13 he entered the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, where he finished when 18. Two of these five years at the academy he missed in order to work as a cowboy on his father's ranch.

As a cow-puncher and broncho-buster he began life for himself at "Diamond Z" ranch, where the city of Sulphur now stands. He was then 18. When 20 he accepted a position in a store where he advanced from clerk to book keeper, cotton buyer and cotton weigher. When 23 he was appointed auditor of public accounts for the Chickasaw Nation, and three years later became a member of that nation's council. From this position he advanced to superintendent of schools and mining trustee of Indian territory. At the time of his election to the new congress he was in the insurance business.



PRESIDENT'S WIDOW

MRS. JONES WAS "FIRST LADY" OF TEXAS REPUBLIC.

Judge Who Performed Marriage Ceremony in 1840 Killed by Indians Shortly After Near Austin—Her Adventurous Life.

Austin, Tex.—Mrs. Anson Jones, who died the other day, was one of the most historic women of Texas. She was the widow of Dr. Anson Jones, who was president of the Republic of Texas during the period just previous to the annexation of the commonwealth to the United States. Mrs. Jones, as "first lady of the land," presided at many social functions which were given at the capital of the young republic. In those early days foreign ambassadors were located in Austin, and, despite the activity of the Indians, who kept them in constant dread of being killed, these representatives of foreign governments managed to have a very pleasant time.

The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Jones took place in Austin in May, 1840. The wedding trousseau was brought all the way from Houston to Austin, a distance of 186 miles, by oxcart.

Judge James Smith, who married Dr. and Mrs. Jones, was killed by Indians while out riding near Austin a short time after he had performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Jones related many interesting incidents that occurred in the Texas capital during the time that her husband was president of the republic. She said that the foreign ambassadors seldom traveled even a short distance into the country out of Austin without being provided with a guard to prevent attack by Indians. On one occasion the French ambassador, M. De Saligny, wanted to take a pleasure ride a short way beyond the outskirts



of town. He applied to President Jones for an armed guard to accompany him. The guard was not available just at the time, and President Jones informed the ambassador that he was unable to comply with his request. The Frenchman became maddened and excited when his request met with refusal, Mrs. Jones said. He exclaimed as he left the president's presence in a huff:

"I hope a d— Indian will kill me. Then see what France will do."

The ambassador went on his ride alone and returned safely.

Dr. Jones, the last president of the Texas republic, was a native of Massachusetts. He came to Texas in 1833, before the new republic was born, and located at Brazoria. He soon became prominent in the political affairs of the country after independence from Mexico was gained. He was a member of the Texas congress in 1838, and that same year he was appointed minister to the United States from Texas. He represented this republic at Washington for two years and returned to his home to fill the office of senator, to which he had been elected.

The seat of government was moved from Austin to Washington, Tex., in 1842, while Dr. Jones was president. He named the executive mansion at Washington Barrington, in honor of Great Barrington, Mass., the place of his nativity.

Dr. Jones died in 1858. His widow lived for some time in Galveston, and in 1879 she moved to Houston, where she has since resided.

The early life of this remarkable woman, before her marriage to Dr. Jones, was full of adventure and excitement. She was born in Lawrence county, Arkansas, and was the eldest child of John C. and Sarah Smith. Her father died in 1827. In 1833 she accompanied her mother on an overland trip from Arkansas to Texas, and when they reached Brazoria county they joined Austin's colony. When word reached them that Gen. Santa Anna and his Mexican army were advancing upon the colony they made a hurried flight with other settlers to the eastern part of Texas. When they learned that Gen. Sam Houston's forces were victorious at the battle of San Jacinto the mother and daughter returned to their home which had been made desolate by the invading forces.

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES SAYS SENATOR HEYBURN

Secretary Taft is Directly Charged With Having Knowledge of Slavery in the Islands.

Washington.—Greatly to the surprise of every one, the subject of slavery was introduced in the senate on Monday. Secretary Taft was directly charged with having a knowledge of slavery in the islands. The debate was made pertinently on the sections of the bill revising the criminal code of the United States, which provide penalties for dealing in slaves. Mr. Hale asserted that such provisions should be stricken out, as he regarded slavery as obsolete in the United States and he could see no reason for referring to it. Senator Heyburn, in charge of the bill, declared that not only is there immoral traffic in white slaves, but that coolie labor in the form of practical lavery does exist, and added that actual human slavery is still maintained in the Philippine islands.

Mr. Lodge made a statement to disprove the charges of slavery in the Philippines.

LAY CASE BEFORE ROOSEVELT.

Railroad Men Want Test Case Against Roads Owning Coal Property.

Washington.—The operating vice presidents of the large railroads of the country were received by President Roosevelt on Monday and presented a request that in executing what is known as the comity amendment of the railroad rate law bill, one case be brought against the roads by the government, this case to be finally disposed of by the supreme court of the United States. This, if agreed to by the government, would mean that the railroads owning coal producing properties would not sell them by May 1 next, as required by the law, but could operate them as heretofore until the disposal of the test cases. The law in question is regarded by the roads as unconstitutional in that it requires the disposal of property at what would necessarily be a sacrifice. The law is also questioned on other grounds.

The president referred the railroad men to the interstate commerce commission, where, it is understood, the question will be fully discussed and a report made to the president as to the legal possibility of carrying out the suggestion made.

BUTTE PIONEER DROPS DEAD.

Head of the Hennessey Mercantile Company Falls Dead in the Street.

Butte, Mont.—D. J. Hennessey, president of the Hennessey Mercantile company, a pioneer of Montana, and the richest merchant in the northwest, dropped dead on the street at 8 o'clock Monday morning, of heart disease. He was born at Fredericktown, N. B., in 1854. A widow and three children survive.

Mr. Hennessey came to Montana in 1879 and engaged in business in Helena, with E. L. Bonner & Co., a pioneer firm. Three years later he established a store in Butte, then a small camp. This place was burned out in 1889, but out of the ruins grew the present store, the largest between St. Paul and Portland. Mr. Hennessey was many times a millionaire.

ALL QUIET IN PORTUGAL.

House of Braganza Holds the Throne for the Present.

Lisbon.—The government issued a statement on Saturday that the conspirators in the recent plot to overthrow the state had procured revolvers and bombs and other weapons and had unsuccessfully tried to win over the officers and soldiers of the army, so that they might bring a mutiny at the psychological moment. Continuing, the statement says:

"The government has taken all measures necessary to guarantee public order and secure the maintenance of obedience and loyalty in the army."

Advices received here tend to show that all Portugal is calm at present. No further arrests have been made in Lisbon.

SUTHERLAND WINS OUT.

Senate Passes Bill Regarding the Mining Exposition.

Washington.—The senate on Monday passed Sutherland's bill, authorizing the secretary of the interior to place an exhibit of the mineral resources of the United States at the International Mining exposition, to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, May 25 to June 20 next, with the proviso that the total amount expended shall not exceed \$5,000, and be used exclusively for the transportation of minerals and mining apparatus.

Criminal Information Filed Against Colorado Financiers.

Durango, Colo.—Criminal informations were filed on Monday by the district attorney against Charles E. McConnell, president of the defunct Smelter City bank of Durango, and B. N. Freeman, Frank Eldredge, W. C. Chapman and E. M. Hampton, directors of the defunct Colorado State bank of Durango, all being charged with receiving deposits after they knew their banks were insolvent. The accused men gave bonds for their appearance for trial.