Should Women Smoke

By SARAH GRAND,
Author of "The Heavenly Twins," Etc.

Let me give you an ounce from my personal experience of smoking and women smokers. I, personally, entered by accident upon the experiment of smoking. I was lunching with a friend at her father's house. Ourselves, her father, and two other gentlemen composed the party. After luncheon my friend suggested that we should go to the library and have cigarettes with our coffee. In the library she said to me: "Do smoke." "But I don't smoke," I answered. "Well, but just to keep me in countenance!" Of course, I took a cigarette and lighted it. This was between 1893-'94, just after I had published "The Heavenly Twins." Our companions were all three distinguished men; their talk was delightful, and as I listened I smoked without much consciousness of what I was doing. The cigarette had no effect on me whatever at the moment, either pleasurable or the contrary. But a few days later, while I was talking to one of my stepsons—who, by the way, was not smoking at the time—I was seized with an importunate craving for tobacco. "I should like to smoke," I said. "Well, smoke, then," he answered, and handed me his cigarette case. And from that time I have smoked, more or less—generally less—my average being from two to four cigarettes a day.

At first my cigarette was the toy of the dinner table, but soon it began to creep in at other times, and insensibly, as I came more and more under its influence, the old occupations natural to women lost their charm for me, and were set aside. I lost my taste for needlework. I began to shirk that stitch in time which is so all important in a woman's dress, and spent on a cigarette many an unprofitable moment which might have been more satisfactorily devoted to the house linen, the buttons or the socks. I had been accustomed to sit and sew when inspiration ran dry or a difficult point had to be considered; "the sad mechanic exercise" released the tension as a rule and thoughts came crowding. The effect of the cigarette was just the reverse. It was pleasanter—probably because of its association with ease and idleness; but it was no help. On the contrary, it dulled my faculties and left me as it found me, but with the addition of dissatisfaction to my discomfort, the latent consciousness of precious time squandered in trifling, idle, useless self-indulgence.

The result of my observation of women who smoke has been much the same as my own experience of the habit. So long as the cigarette is treated as a plaything, taken up only at odd moments, and not missed when cast aside, it does no harm; but when it becomes a necessity it is dangerous.

I think you will agree with me that a woman should be allowed to do anything honorable that she can do in a womanly way; and no fairminded person can call the act of smoking a cigarette either unwomanly or ungraceful. But the argument is altered when smoking takes the place of all those little womanly accomplishments which distinguish the woman from the man and make for the adornment of life.

The Test of Citizenship

By REV. FRANK BLESSING,
of the Providence Apostolate.

EVERY adult bears a twofold relationship to the government—the relationship of citizen and subject. As a citizen, his virtue, his loyalty, and as a subject, his duty, his obedidience. The right of citizenship entails upon him responsibilities because he, in a manner, participates in the administration of the government. No prejudice of race, creed or tradition should sway his judgment, for he, in a measure, is responsible for the man whom he helps to elect. If corruption enters into public places and abides there, the citizen body is responsible; and corruption in high places argues either indolence, lack of intelligence, or selfishness in the body politic.

Every citizen should be loyal to the principles upon which government is founded. This loyalty is the virtue of the citizen. Loyalty to the institutions of the nation follows loyalty to the principles. Each citizen before the nation is credited with intelligence and judgment, and this intelligence and judgment should manifest itself by openness to conviction of the defects of our institutions and in the true desire to remedy them.

The public and the common good is the purpose of our government, and every citizen should stand manfully against the person or persons who would distort the governmental power into an instrument for the accomplishment of selfish ends. Antagonism to the law, either individual or corporate, is a menace to the welfare of the nation. We respect a law not because of the benefits which it confers upon us personally, because a true citizen as willingly obeys a law against his private interests as for them.

In order that a citizen may have a due appreciation of his responsibilities and duties it is necessary to eradicate selfishness. Public spirit and a sense of justice are the hopes of this nation.

Money Power in Politics

By HON. ELIHU ROOT,
Former Secretary of War.

THE use of money has come to such a pass at the hands of both of the great political parties in this country that we find enormous contributions necessary to maintain party machinery, to conduct party warfare, and the effect is that great moneyed interests, corporate and personal, are exerting yearly more and more undue influence in political affairs.

Great moneyed interests are becoming more and more necessary to the support of political parties, and political parties are every year contracting greater debts to the men who can furnish the money to perform the necessary functions of party warfare. Just so long as you undertake to enumerate your prohibitions on the use of money, just so long evasions of these prohibitions will be possible. But if you enumerate the ways in which money may be used, affirmatively enumerate them, and then confine candidates for office, party committees, party agents, the agents of candidates, confine them to those uses, and as a penalty for any knowing departure from those limitations forfeit the office, you will have a very different state of affairs in respect to what we, I am sure, will all agree has become one of the great and crying evils of our politics—the enormous use of money in all of our elections.

The Red Cross and Russian-Japanese War

Something of the History of This Remarkable Organization Instituted During Our Civil War.

THE dogs of war have slipped their leashes, and Gen. Sherman's declaration that "war is hell," is again to spell its awful truth out before the world. The boom of cannon, the roar of musketry, the clashing of saber and bayonet, will be followed by the scenes of agony and death. The raging, merciless monster of war presses on in relentless pursuit of his human victims, and leaves behind the hundreds and thousands of wounded, and dying and dead, and then along this bloody path comes the gentle tread of the messengers of mercy, as they seek to undo as far as possible the awful destruction wrought, to alleviate the suffering, and to sweeten the dying moments of the fatally wounded. As modern invention and ingenuity have increased the terribleness of war there has been a corresponding advance made in the organization, equipment and drill of the hospital and ambulance corps of the armies of the various countries.

Japan, who has amazed the world in the last dozen years by her remarkable development and splendid advance along commercial, industrial, educational lines, has at the same time been perfecting her army and creating a navy that is her pride and boast, and the dread of her present foe. And perhaps the most striking feature and efficient branch of Japan's army organization, splendid as it is, is the hospital and medical service. Japan is credited with having the model field and military hospital service of all modern armies. At Tientsin and Peking in 1900 it is said that it proved its efficiency and practical superiority when working side by side with the same service of the American, English, French, Russian, German, Austrian and Italian forces. The American and English official reports of that campaign frankly concede this fact. And in the Japanese-Chinese war in 1894-95, it was almost as smooth working and efficient, and did not break down during the rapid marches up the Corean peninsula and across Manchuria to Port Arthur and Newchwang.

And an efficient auxiliary of the army hospital service is the Red Cross society. In every large city in Japan there are schools for training nurses. At Tokio the empress, who is the special patroness of the Red Cross hospital and school, always presides at the annual graduation exercises, and with her own hands distributes the diplomas to the white-capped graduates. The fact that one of the imperial princesses has taken the full course of training, and other of the court ladies have followed her example, has proved a power incentive to the young women of Japan to enter these training schools.

Every province in Japan has a branch of the Red Cross and each year a union meeting of all these branches is held at Tokio. Often as many as 10,000 members gather in the great outdoor session in Uyeno park. The insignia of the order is seen everywhere at this time, and there seems immediate prospect that this important auxiliary to the hospital and medical service will have plenty to do. Preparations for the war which was believed to be coming have been going on for months, and the local Red Cross societies are in shape to render even more efficient service than in the north China campaign of 1900. Every year has brought some flood, earthquake or other disaster which has called forth the efforts of the society, and the prompt relief which has always been extended is evidence of its preparedness for service at all times. Baron Hashinoko is at the head of the Red Cross in Japan.

It may not be generally known that a prominent physician of Chicago, Dr. Nicholas Senn, helped to organize the Japanese Red Cross society, and is also one of its directors. Dr. Senn has just returned home from Japan, and it is altogether likely that he will be summoned to go back.

Russia, as well as all the other principal powers of the world, has a Red Cross society, to supplement and strengthen the work of the hospital and medical service of the army, and while it is not as well organized and ready for work as the society of Japan, and those of other countries, still it is alive to the probable needs for active service on the battlefield and in the army hospitals. Count Von Ontsoffdashkoff, who was one of the closest friends of Emperor Alexander III., the father of the present czar, is at the head of the Russian Red Cross and will work under the direct supervision and patronage of the empress dowager. The coffers of the society have been filled to carry on the work. To begin with it will have $5,000,000, of which St. Petersburg alone contributed $2,500,000. In addition to this work of the Red Cross society, Emperor Nicholas has accepted the offer of the knightly orders of Count and Livonia and Esthonia, to equip a medical corps for service at the front, and this is only the beginning of similar offers from other royal orders and Russian societies.

Russia was the last of the European powers to recognize the Red Cross movement and enter into the treaty known as the Geneva convention. The movement was the outgrowth of the experiences of a Swiss gentleman by the name of Henri Durant, who witnessed in 1859 the horrors of war on the battlefield of Solferino, and was aroused to the need of some organization which would have for its object the amelioration of the suffering of the soldiers on the battlefields and in the hospitals. As a result of his efforts an international convention was called to meet in Geneva in 1864, to which 16 governments responded. All the European nations of Europe were represented but Russia, and it was not until three years after this convention, in 1876, that she adopted the code of the society, providing for the protection of the hospitals and people bearing the insignia of the Red Cross and for a proper care of wounded enemies or prisoners.

A RED CROSS NURSE ON A CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD.

The Geneva Red Cross treaty was not adopted by the United States until 1882, and it remained for this country to organize the civil branch of the society and have it adopted as the American amendment. This provides for the extending of relief in cases of disaster other than war, and of late years the American Red Cross society has taken the lead in work of this character, the most important instance being that in connection with the Martinique volcano horror. An entirely new development of the work of the American national society is in the industrial field, where organized effort is being made to provide efficient means of rendering instant emergency treatment in case of accident occurring in factories, mills, on the railroads, in stores, schools, homes and wherever accident is liable to occur.

Ever since Florence Nightingale rendered such noble and splendid services in the hospital at Scutari during the terrible Crimea war in 1854-56, the power and efficiency of women in time of war has been recognized. It is through the Red Cross society now mainly that they extend their services, but during the civil war in this country and when there was no Red Cross organization through which to work, the women came by hundreds and thousands offering their service, and rendering aid on the battle field and in the hospitals which brought many a poor fellow back to the land of the living when he was just about to respond to "taps" on the other side. The women did not have the uniform and the insignia of the Red Cross then, they did not have the splendid training and organization to help them in their work of mercy, but they did have the same heroic, tender, compassionate spirit which moves womanhood today to respond to the call of humanity and follow in gentle ministry in the wake of the warring armies. Then there were the individuals moved by one impulse of mercy and purpose of service searching the battlefields for the wounded and dying after the smoke of conflict had passed and the still dark night had settled down; to-day there is the organized effort, the uniformed corps, the systematic service, the perfect equipment. There can be no hope to improve over the noble spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion of the women of the days gone by, but with that same spirit moving womanhood to-day, how vastly more effective become her efforts through such an organization as the Red Cross society

THE "OPEN SHOP."

Citizen's Industrial Association Advocates It.

The Names of All Persons Who Intimidate by Means of Picketing or Boycotting to be Furnished Each Member of the Association.

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—The first annual convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America began here Monday. Over 250 delegates are here. The address of President Parry, of Indianapolis, was the feature of the program.

By unanimous vote, accompanied by cheers, it was resolved:

"That the propaganda of labor unionism in the United States and the every day practical workings thereof are revolutionary and subversive of the rights of labor and of the employers of labor and of the laws of the land; above all, they are destructive of the liberties of the great body of the people, irrespective of their affiliation with unionism or employers of labor; that the present condition of anarchy and contempt for law and the constituted authorities brought about by lawless leaders and memebrs of labor unions has forced on peace loving citizens of the United States the necessity demanding that the names and whereabouts of these law breakers who practice intimidation by boycotting, picketing, destruction of property and who commit assaults upon their fellow laborers, or commit other crimes in the name of labor be made known for the protection of all law-abiding people and for the best interest of labor itself and to the end that justice may be meted out."

The executive committee was directed to ascertain the identity of offensive persons indicated in the resolution and to report them to each member of the association.

A resolution maintaining that the open shop principle should prevail in mining as well as in every other industry was referred to the executive committee, pending a possible strike in bituminous coal mines. The referred resolution averred that in the event of a strike "the full power of the government should be used to maintain peace in the mining fields and to protect the right of every citizen to exercise his free own will to accept employment in mines."

A resolution was passed denouncing the union label. Resolutions denouncing the eight-hour and the anti-injunction bills, now pending before congress, were also passed.

DISASTER AT SEA.

An American Schooner Is Wrecked—Two Men Drowned While Trying to Rescue the Crew.

New York, Feb. 23.—Two men were lost by the steamer York Castle, which arrived Monday from Delagoa Bay, in an attempt to give aid on Sunday to the American schooner Willie L. Newton, about 200 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. The Newton had lost her rudder head. The steamer tried to launch a life boat in charge of Chief Officer Alexander Turner, with four men. The falls became jammed and as the ship was rolling violently the five men were thrown into the sea. After considerable difficulty three of the men were rescued, but Turner and Carpenter Gray were lost.

The British steamer Micmac, which arrived Monday from Huelva, brought into port seven shipwrecked seamen, the captain and crew of the schooner Willie L. Newton, which they abandoned at sea in latitude 37.30, longitude 72.08. The Micmac sighted the distressed schooner four hours after the steamer York Castle abandoned the attempt to rescue the crew of the wrecked vessel. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of February 21 the first officer of the Micmac and five seamen launched a life-boat and after considerable difficulty succeeded in transferring safely all hands from the wreck.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Boiler of a Locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad Exploded.

Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 23.—The blowing up of a Pennsylvania railroad locomotive at Ehrenfield, ten miles of this city, last night caused the death of three men and the probable fatal injury of two others. All were railroad employes. The dead:

Harry Tyson, engineer, of Derry.

John Gontz, conductor, of Derry.

George Bickner, track walker, of Summer Hill.

Injured: Robert Wenwick, of Derry, fireman, one leg blown off and the other badly crushed, will die.

Elmer Furl, of Derry, brakeman; badly injured about body, will die.

The boiler was blown a distance of 50 yards, the wheels and running gear remaining on the track. The boiler was full of water, the engine was steaming freely and working hard and it will probably never be known what caused the explosion.

Three Deaths in Fire.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Fire Monday partially destroyed the building occupied by the Alhambra Theater, hotel and apartments. The structure was three stories high and fronted on Archer avenue and State and Nineteenth streets. After the fire was extinguished the remains of two men and a woman, who had been suffocated, were found in the ruins.

Blockaders' Claims are Preferred.

The Hague, Feb. 23.—The arbitration tribunal which has been considering the claims of the blockading powers for preferential treatment of their claims against Venezuela has decided unanimously that the three blockading powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, have the right to a preference of 30 per cent. of the customs duties at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, the litigants to pay their own costs in the procedure and divide equally the costs of the tribunal. The United States is commissioned to carry out the decision of the tribunal within three months.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Columbus, Feb. 23.—Gov. Herrick yesterday officially advised the legislature of the death of United States Senator Hanna and by joint resolution Tuesday, March 1, at 1:30 o'clock was set as the time for ballot upon the election of his successor, the joint session to be held for final ballot on Wednesday, March 2, at noon.

The long expected bill to abolish spring elections was introduced Monday by Senator Chapman, of Montgomery.

For obvious reasons the Cleveland delegation is especially anxious to have the bill passed, although it extends the terms of Mayor Johnson and other city officers and boards eight months. Nearly all of the other cities of the state favor the measure. Cox will support it.

It is the intention to rush the bill through the senate with as little delay as possible, in order to secure early consideration in the house. The spring election is close at hand, and if it is to be abolished it is so desired before preparations for the primaries begin.

The bill provides for the election of all municipal officers and township officers on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and terms of all officers expiring on the first Monday in May are extended until the first Monday in January after election.

Other bills introduced in the senate were: To appropriate money for the common schools out of the funds for 1904 and 1905 at the rate of $1.75 per capita of the school enumeration, aggregating $4,251,000; to amend the municipal code for a more economical administration of the sinking fund department of cities and give the trustees of such fund charge of all the funds to collect and disburse under that department.

Telephone Men in Convention.

Cincinnati, Feb. 19.—The convention of independent telephone companies in the Ohio valley convened here Thursday with over 100 exchanges represented. Following the annual address by President Thompson and the annual reports of Secretary Knox and other officers a paper was read by J. B. Hoge, of Cleveland, on the "Independent Telephone Situation." He said in part: "When the Bell patents expired nine years ago there were less than 300,000 telephones in operation and now there are millions. Last year there were more than 1,000 independent telephone companies organized in the United States, or over two a day."

Struck Oil.

Celina, Feb. 20.—The strongest oil well ever struck in Mercer county was drilled in Thursday on the Jacob Didrick farm, five miles north of this city. The oil began to flow when the drill was about 50 feet in the sand, and it is estimated that 2,000 barrels flowed upon the ground. Pits were dug around the well, thus saving a large portion of the oil. When the well was controlled and capped it filled a tank at the rate of two barrels per minute. Lumonion Brothers, of Mendon, O., hold the lease, together with 500 other acres in the vicinity, and it is reported refused $10,000 for their holdings.

Business was at a Standstill.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.—By direction of President Roosevelt all the federal offices in Cincinnati closed at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Hanna. The United States courts after ordering resolutions in honor of the deceased senator entered in the journal adjourned as a further mark of respect. All the local courts adjourned, and the chamber of commerce and the stock exchange adjourned at 1 p. m. The traction companies' power was ordered shut off for five minutes at 1 o'clock and every street car on the lines stopped for that length of time.

Thermostat Gave Fire Alarm.

Cleveland, Feb. 19.—A peculiar fire occurred at the Co-Operative Stove Co.'s works on Central avenue Thursday afternoon. While several hundred men were working below, a tiny thermostat sounded an alarm at the American District Telegraph Co. Everybody was surprised when the fire department drew up before the building and it was found that the cupola of the building was ablaze. But for the little thermostat the cupola might have burned until it tumbled in upon the workmen below.

Murdered His Cellmate.

Columbus, Feb. 23.—Hugh Huntington, aged 57, an inmate of the Columbus state hospital for the insane, was choked to death Sunday night by his cellmate, Anthony Kirschenmeyer. After midnight the men quarrelled and Kirschenmeyer overpowered Huntington after the latter had struck him several times. Kirschenmeyer confessed as soon as the attendants opened the cell.

Will Seek Endorsements.

Columbus, Feb. 19.—A movement has been begun by the Anti-Saloon league to have the ward local option plan endorsed by every organized body possible to interest in the state. Business men's organizations will be especially solicited and the burden of such endorsement will be offered in support of the measure when it finally comes up for final vote in the house.

Stamina League's Celebration.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—The Stamina Republican league celebrated Washington's birthday last night with a banquet at which 200 guests were present. Addresses were made by President Platt, Attorney General Ellis, of Ohio; Frank Bowman, Walter C. Stevens and others. The guests of honor were to be the governors of Ohio and of Indiana. Gov. Durbin was prevented from attending by a cold contracted at Hanna's funeral and Gov. Herrick by the legislative proceedings at Columbus preparatory to the election of Hanna's successor.