

# THE ST. LANDRY CLARION.

"Here Shall the Press the People's Rights Maintain, Unawed by Influence and Unbribed by Gain."

VOL. XI.—NO. 4.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

## NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

### Items of Information Concerning Political Affairs at the Capital.

### THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN LAGGING

Present State of the Philippine Campaign—The Coal Miners' Strike and the Instrumentality of Hanna—Democratic Outlook in the East—Bryan Gaining.

[Special Correspondence.]

President McKinley has gone home to Canton to give his personal attention to his campaign in so far as Hanna will permit. The republican campaign needs something to give it life and energy. President McKinley and his advisers are not likely to change the adverse drift of popular sentiment. They have several campaign lies to be sprung the last month.

One will be that the Philippine insurrection is over and that civil government has been established.

This might do if it hadn't been worn threadbare so many times before. It is even hinted that the announcement will be made that Aguinaldo and the other insurgent leaders have surrendered. Well, that also has been used before.

No announcement of the termination of the Philippine campaign will be believed unless accompanied by an order for the return of at least 50,000 troops. This is the test. It will be found that the republicans cannot meet it. Talk is cheap, but the troops are not going to return until the insurrection is over. Those whose term of enlistment is out will be replaced by others, if the next administration is republican.

**Hanna and the Coal Trust.**  
The coal miners' strike becomes a matter of national importance. The coal operators are responsible for the strike itself and for any consequences which grow out of it.

The men put up with starvation wages until body and soul could no longer be held together. Think of supporting a family on 90 cents a day and having four days' work a week. It is a crime against civilization that a combine should have the power to dictate such terms to workmen. The men offered to arbitrate and the operators scorned their pitiful appeal. The sympathy of the country will go out to these starving miners in their struggle for living wages.

It is to be hoped that the men will be patient even under the provocation that is sure to be offered by the operators. They are accustomed to starving, as one of the mine workers' executive board said recently: "We might as well starve idle as working. It is starvation anyway."

What becomes of the republican assumption of prosperity and the "full dinner pail" in the face of this strike of 145,000 men for wages to support a bare existence? It is a month since the miners have had a full dinner pail, and they never expect to have prosperity as long as a trust controls the output of the world's supply of anthracite coal.

The public is directly interested in this strike. The coal barons are threatening an advance of one dollar a ton for coal. Not because there is any scarcity, but because cold weather is coming and they have the power to squeeze the consumer as well as the workman.

Never was there a greater output of anthracite coal than this year, and never have the operators enjoyed more prosperity, yet they begrudge their men decent wages out of the millions made from the industry.

Hanna would have been glad to avert, or at least postpone, the strike, but the operators let him know that he is their servant, not their master. When they want anti-trust legislation killed it is Hanna's business to see that it is done. When Hanna wants the operators to concede the demands of the miners because a strike will have a bad effect on the republican campaign, the operators tell him to attend to his business of managing the campaign and they will attend to theirs. Hanna is chagrined, but he is like the man in the Arabian Nights who let the genie out of the box and couldn't get them back.

**Bryan Gaining.**  
Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, has been spending a few days in the east. He is very much pleased over the democratic outlook. New York states its preference for the republican and the republicans are much disorganized there. The democratic state committees have good active organizations in the middle western states. The precinct organizations and democratic clubs are making great headway. The democrats propose to see to it this year that every man who wants to vote for Bryan has the opportunity and that every vote cast for him is counted. There is no objection to Hanna getting out as big a republican vote as he can, but the republicans will not be permitted to count any votes except those actually cast for their candidate.

Every week brings new accession to Bryan from the republican ranks and every week shows plainly that there is going to be a big stay-at-home republican vote this year. The administration is decidedly unpopular with its own party.

Bryan by his own speeches is making thousands of votes. He speaks as the plain man of the people. He has the compassion and understanding for humanity in his heart. He is

frank and courageous. He tells the people exactly where he stands on the great issues. His Labor day speech in Chicago put him in sympathy with the working people all over the country. He discussed their cause with understanding and sympathy, as if he were one of them. Not so with Roosevelt. He was pelted with veiled and hard questions by the working men of Chicago on Labor day. The openly taunted him with favoring government of injunction and a military form of government.

Hanna has been keeping Roosevelt as far west as possible because the eastern republicans will not stand for his bombastic and egotistic oratory on any terms, but Roosevelt has troubles in the west. The western people are not to be imposed upon by a gingerbread hero.

At Roosevelt's meetings there are the ubiquitous colored men, who remind him that a colored regiment saved the rough riders from annihilation on San Juan hill, and then there is sure to be a shower of posters containing quotations from Roosevelt's books in which he shows himself so narrow, conceited aristocrat, having no real sympathy with the people.

He has sent Hanna word that he is tired of the west. A wants to come home, but while he is losing vote for the republicans, he is doing it in states that will be democratic any way, and Hanna doesn't propose to let him help the democrats by his foolish speeches in doubtful states.

**Finns in the Gold Standard.**  
The republicans are now industriously pointing out the flaws in their gold standard law and asking to be given another opportunity to fix it up. They will get that anyway in the coming short session of the Fifty-sixth congress, but if a republican congress and executive couldn't pass a satisfactory gold standard law at the last session, the bankers have a right to suspect that they will be unable to do so at any future time.

ADOLPH PATTERSON.

### TAXDODGER HANNA.

His Sworn Statement to the Assessor in His Home County in Ohio.

A startling revelation has just been made at Cleveland, which shows that Mark Hanna, instead of being a plutocrat, is one of the poorest citizens of the republic. It all came out through the office of the assessor of Cuyahoga county. Mr. Hanna has made a sworn return to this meddlesome official showing that the value of all his personal property is only a little more than \$9,000. This return makes Mr. Hanna's tax bill for the year very small, and, as before stated, shows that he is a poor man. It is suggested that if Mr. Hanna continues much longer to devote himself to the interests of Mr. McKinley he will be a bankrupt, for it is well known that when Mr. Hanna first entered public life he was worth many millions.

It is recalled that his first great stroke of statesmanship and act of patriotism consisted in contributing liberally to the fund raised to pay Mr. McKinley's debts, which were accumulated because confessedly Mr. McKinley was a statesman and not a business man. But this patriotic act did not cost him much, according to the statements of himself and his lieutenants. Mr. Hanna's living expenses are not nearly so heavy as are those of 20 or more other statesmen at Washington who have acquired a great deal less fame than has Mr. Hanna. What, then, it is being asked, has become of Mr. Hanna's fortune? It is not believed that he put all the money for Mr. McKinley in the last campaign or that he has been drawing on his own bank account for the president's benefit in this campaign. And yet Mr. Hanna's sworn statement recently made at Cleveland shows him to be almost a pauper.—Washington Times.

### Disagreement Among Leaders.

Unless the republican leaders put their heads together and harmonize their arguments they will stand a good chance of not deceiving many people in this campaign. McKinley declares that silver is the main issue and that the battle of 1896 must be fought over again. Roosevelt insists that silver is not only an issue, but the paramount one, which it would seem ought to satisfy even a Montana "silver republican." On the other hand, Foraker says in his Youngstown speech that all of the republicans and half of the democrats are opposed to free silver, but that Bryan will try to force it.—Anaconda Standard.

### What McKinley Assumes.

There is something almost laughable in Mr. McKinley's wholesale assumption of credit for the prosperous condition of the country. In his letter of acceptance the republican party and his own administration are again made the source of all the blessings which the people enjoy. The republican party—especially in its earlier days—can point to much in its history that is worthy of praise and commendation, but its amiable and self-satisfied leader, Mr. McKinley, really assumes too much when he robs nature of the credit that is due her prodigal generosity.—Kansas City Star.

If the republican gold standard legislation of last winter is good legislation, if it does what President McKinley and his supporters claim for it, in what way can the demand of the democrats, populists and silver republicans be a menace to the country? If it does not do what its supporters claim, why are they bragging about it? Have they purposely passed a weak law so as to have the question an issue in this campaign?—Elena Independent.

### THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE.

Justice, Honor and Duty Ignored by McKinley in the Interest of Party Policy.

Maj. McKinley declares that while the Philippine issue may be paramount the silver question is immediate. He therefore insists that the latter must take precedence in the campaign.

Yet if Bryan should be elected, as now seems assured, and by a political revolution both houses should be democratic, at least four months must elapse before Mr. Bryan could get congress together to deal with silver or with anything else. From November 7 until March 4 William McKinley will still be president.

But meanwhile shall the "nigger" killing still go on unchecked and unchallenged in the Philippines? Shall we keep in the field an army of 65,000 men and a great fleet of war ships to back up our wicked and baseless claims of sovereignty over a people who long to be free? Shall we go on with our criminal aggression, burning and slaying and sowing havoc throughout a stricken land?

Which is the immediate issue? That of dealing with a question that cannot be reached in half a year or that of stopping a war that is destroying the liberties of the Filipinos while undermining our own?

If your house is on fire, which is the immediate issue, that of extinguishing the flames, or that of deciding on plans for a new barn which you think of building next year?

Imperialism is at once the paramount and the immediate issue. Maj.

### VICTORY WELL ASSURED.

The Vermont Election Indicates That the Drift is Toward Bryan.

Four years ago 48 more electoral votes would have elected Bryan. To be elected now he must get that many votes in addition to those he had in 1896, and if he loses any of his former votes he must get enough in addition to make up for the loss. In 1896 several states on each side were very evenly divided. A slight drift would have sent them over his line. Everything depends now, therefore, on the direction of the drift. A small majority in a state is safe if the drift is in the direction of making it secure.

The Vermont election indicates that the drift there is toward Bryan. The democrats are indisputably stronger in Vermont now than they were four years ago. What light does that throw on the possibilities in other states?

The republican vote in Vermont has fallen off about ten per cent, as compared with the corresponding election in 1896, while the democratic vote has increased about 18 per cent.

Indiana has 13 electoral votes. In 1896 the republican vote there was 223,754, and the democratic 305,573. If the republicans lose ten per cent, and the democrats gain 16 per cent, the republican vote in Indiana this year will be 221,379 and the democratic 354,573, leaving a democratic plurality of 63,083.

A similar process would give the democrats Delaware by 447, West

### BRYAN IS INDORSED.

Big Anti-Trust Organization Declares McKinley is Against the People.

The national executive committee of the American Anti-Trust league, at a meeting held in Chicago Friday, formally indorsed the candidates of the democratic party for president and vice president and denounced Mr. McKinley as being the tool of Mark Hanna and the trusts. In a stirring address to the American people the league among other things says:

"It is deplorably evident that the entire course of William McKinley as president of the United States proves him to be distinctly hostile to each and all of the principles and declarations of the platform of the American Anti-Trust league:

"It is notorious that his closest counselor and manager is Senator Marcus A. Hanna, the promoter of many and the recognized political agent and representative of all the great trusts and monopolies of the nation.

"The members of his cabinet are the instruments of the trusts. His secretary of state is the special champion and friend of British toy interests. His secretary of the treasury is the subservient tool of the great banks and the money monopoly of the world.

"The platform upon which he stands is totally needless in its anti-trust provision and wholly void of effectiveness as to remedies suggested.

"We are convinced that William Jennings Bryan is the uncompromising foe of private monopoly. His courage is recognized as being unsurpassed, and we believe that his resolve to liberate the American people from the curse of monopoly cannot be shaken.

"In view of these facts, the American Anti-Trust league does hereby indorse the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for president and Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president, and pledge them the loyal and active support of the members of the league."

The members of the national executive committee are: M. L. Lockwood, chairman, Pennsylvania; H. B. Martin, secretary, New York; F. S. Montnet, Ohio; James Barrett, Georgia; Judge William Prentiss, Illinois; Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, Indiana; P. E. Dowe, New York; W. B. Fleming, Kentucky; F. H. Wentworth, Illinois; C. T. Bridge, District of Columbia; W. T. La Follette, South Dakota, and F. J. Van Vorhis, Indiana.

### NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK.

Representative Bradley Says That Both States Will Go for Bryan.

"Both New York and New Jersey will give Bryan their electoral votes this fall," very positively announced Representative Thomas J. Bradley, of New York city, in Washington the other day. "There is nothing at all surprising in this statement to the student of practical politics and human nature. Let me explain: Bryan was defeated by a very narrow margin four years ago because he was looked upon as a radical man; a man with new and untried ideas and principles. Hence the great commercial centers where the conservative element is in control, opposed and defeated him.

For business, or wealth, is always conservative and very fearful of anything like a radical departure from old standards and ideas. In other words money is always afraid of anything it doesn't understand. It did not understand Mr. Bryan and his ideas in 1896, and it therefore strained itself to beat him.

"This year, however, it is just the other way. It is McKinley who has departed from the ways of our fathers and left behind hope of return to the good old ways upon which this nation was founded and built up; and the wealth of the country, as usual, does not understand this new thing, and therefore fears it. It is McKinley who is looked upon as a radical this year, and the great centers of population and commerce will be against him. He will be defeated, while Bryan, who has taken his old opponent's place as the conservator of the ancient established institutions of the country, will be triumphantly elected. How about New Jersey? Why, in presidential years New Jersey goes as New York goes. Did you ever notice that? Then you watch it this time."

### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

A New York capitalist predicts a great panic if Bryan is elected. There will be one all right, but it will be confined to republican officeholders and grasping monopolies.—Denver Post.

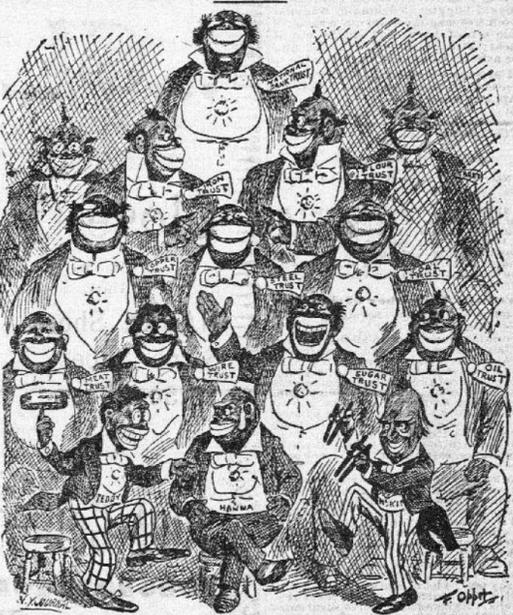
—Since Mark Hanna has left New York the eastern monopolists have gotten out of the habit of clapping their hands on their pockets every time they hear a knock at the door.—Chicago Chronicle.

—England's early American system of taxation without representation is powerfully indorsed by that portion of President McKinley's letter of acceptance which treats of our rule in Porto Rico.—St. Louis Republic.

—The main reliance of the administration and its supporters is upon the general prosperity of the country and the hope that the voters will believe that prosperity can be created or destroyed by statute law. Every wage earner or man on fixed salary knows how true it is that while the means of livelihood have been very little, if any, increased, the price of nearly everything is going up.

It is costing a great deal more to fill the dinner pail than it did three or four years ago, but wages are not higher, on the average, than at that time. The net result is that the average man does not see where the great "prosperity" comes in.—Albany Argus.

### THE MCKINLEY MINSTRELS.



Uncle Mark, did you know dat de republican party am like a steamboat? Why, no, Theodore; explain yourself. Yes 'ar; you am de captain, de trusts am de passengers, de president am de figurehead 'an I'm de foghorn. That sweet vocalist, Mr. Sugar Trust, will sing his favorite ditty, "We've Got a Lot of Money, But We Want to Get Some More."

### OHIO IN REVOLT.

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Former McKinley Men in One Town Come Out for Bryan.

Republican managers in Ohio are aghast at the continued desertion of voters from Hanna-McKinley ranks. From nearly every city and town in this state comes reports of prominent and influential republicans who declare openly that they will vote for Bryan and Stevenson and against McKinley, trusts and imperialism. The following communication from a prominent business man of Coshocton is only one of scores of similar reports from Mark Hanna's private balliwick:

"Coshocton, O., Sept. 10, 1900.—Editor National Democrat: I herewith send you the names of a few prominent republicans of this city who are against Mr. McKinley in this campaign because of trusts and imperialism.

"Hon. Theodore Neighbor, a prominent merchant of New Coshocton, and with him more than 20 others, who declare they will not vote for McKinley this year. Mr. Neighbor was a prominent speaker for McKinley in 1896.

"G. W. Banden, of Coshocton, because he cannot stand Mark Hanna and the trusts.

"James Crawford, a prominent farmer, who says the only way to save the country is to vote for Bryan.

"Frank Ward, a wealthy rolling mill man, who says he is going to vote the straight democratic ticket in order to rattle the trusts, one of which closed our mills and left him out of work.

"Clyde Linn, of the Twentieth Century Printing company, who declares that McKinley is but a Punch and Judy puppet for Mark Hanna.

"There are at least 15 other republicans in and about this city who have declared their intention of supporting Bryan this year, but whose names are kept secret to prevent being persecuted by the Hanna machine gang. Yours truly, "H. T. KNIGHT."

Virginia by 13,822, Kentucky by 56,398, Ohio by 80,531, and North Dakota by 283.

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—On the paramount issue of imperialism Bryan is winning republicans from McKinley just as on the silver question, which was paramount in 1896, McKinley won democratic votes from Bryan. The position of the parties has changed about as regards accession and diminution. There are no defections from the democracy this year, but a return of those who left it four years ago. There are no accessions to the republican party this year, but desertions notable in character and in number.—Boston Post.

### WEAPONS COST A FORTUNE.

A Great Deal of the Expense of Modern War is Due to Expensive Guns.

It is said that in the bombardment of Alexandria between 7 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., the British fleet in a somewhat vigorous fashion deposited 3,165 shells upon Egyptian soil and about 500 Egyptians were killed. This was undoubtedly good shooting in view of the fact that it took the Germans when besieging Mezieres in 1870 at the rate of three and one-half shells a minute, 193,000 large projectiles to kill 300 people—that is to say, 642 shells a head—and that the Boers in the earlier stage of the present war dumped 2,639 shells into Ladysmith and killed only eight persons.

In the Crimean war the total number of combatants was 1,490,500, and they fired 89,000,000 shots, with the result that 51,945 soldiers were killed in battle and 66,397 died from their wounds; therefore, to all intents and purposes, 118,342 bullets found a billet and 88,851,658 were wasted.

In the Franco-German war, where the weapons used were of a superior quality, especially as regards precision, the victorious host of German fired off 30,000,000 small arm cartridges and 263,000 rounds of artillery with the result that 77,000 French troops were killed outright or died from their wounds. The wastage therefore, on the German side amounted to 30,286,000 shot and shell, and that on the side of the French would amount to quite as much. The ordinary man will now have an inkling where money goes in war time.

It is unfortunate, in view of the fact that after the battle of Modder river the trenches in some places were knee deep in cartridge cases, that cartridges are not very expensive, costing the royal laboratory, in the case of .303-inch cordite cartridges with bullet for small arms, about \$2 a thousand to make—a price some what suggestive of stock-taking sale, and alarming sacrifices. In this engagement one battalion of grenadier fired 32,000 cartridges (say \$1.04 worth) and a battalion of the Cold streams 126,000; wholesale value, \$2, \$20.

In 1893 the royal laboratory made among many other things, 68,979,600 of these cartridges, which, if placed end to end, would extend from Woolwich half way to the Cape, in addition to 1,049,712 other cordite cartridges intended for the Webley pistol and costing nearly \$12 a thousand to manufacture.

Cordite, by the way, which comes in handy as an explosive in so many ways, costs from 33 cents a pound—not much, perhaps, by the pound, but the price mounts up when 945,560 pounds are manufactured in the year as at Waltham abbey.

Gunpowder varies in price according to quality in a marvelous manner. One quality of which little is manufactured at Waltham, costs nearly \$3 a hundred pounds, while picric is quoted at about \$95 a hundred pounds; but powder at 15 cents a pound is generally used. Gun cotton in two and one-half pound slabs measuring 6 1/4 x 5 1/4 x 1 1/4 inches, costs 30 cents a pound, and when by its aid "long toms" are disabled it is cheap at the price.

With regard to other weapons, 303-inch Maxims are quoted at about \$425 without extras, by the royal small arms factory at Enfield, while a handy Gardner-Gatling chamber gun runs to about \$322 when taking a quantity of the 6.715 Lee-Enfield rifles turned out at the same factory cost \$13.84 each; 88,853 sword bayonets, \$1.70 each. Lances cost \$5 each, without their flags, which run to 17 cents each, and cavalry swords entailed an expenditure of over \$4.

One interesting item in respect to the paucity of war refers to the cost of the cuirass. The backs are priced at \$12.25, the fronts at \$14.25 each; but in addition to these there are rivets for the shoulder straps at 15 cents a hundred, shoulder straps at ten shillings 2 1/2 pence each, and various studs and washers to be bought ere the life guardsman receives his gorgeous steel overcoat, which leaves behind him when his "transport is on the tide."

### The Nation's Mustard.

Lompoc, in Santa Barbara county, Cal., grows mustard for the whole nation. In that region 2,000 acres are cultivated to the seed, the industry employing about 200 farmers. No one employs himself exclusively in cultivating the plant, because of its refusal to yield two successive crops upon the same land. Accordingly, the mustard raiser can only devote a part of his farm to it each season. The land from which he harvested his crop this year must next year be planted to beans or barley, corn, pumpkins or peats. Indeed, results show that it pays to skip two years in planting mustard, and only turn the soil to its use every third season. What active principle there is in the soil that is withdrawn by this exacting plant to the land's impoverishment has not yet been determined. When it has been learned how to feed the soil, in order to replace what the growing mustard withdraws, the industry is expected to assume larger proportions.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Africa's Postmen.

The mails in central Africa are still conveyed for the most part upon the heads and backs of native postmen. The men are recruited chiefly from the Yao and Atonga tribes, and wear a uniform. Fully 300 bags of mail are made up each month at the different post offices in the protectorate for conveyance by these men, the total distance traversed being close upon 10,000 miles a month, the cost of transit being less than half a penny a mile a bag.—N. Y. Herald.

### PLUCKY KIMPU.

How the Talented New Woman is Coming to the Front in Japan.

In the schools of Japan drawing and painting are included in the curriculum for all the scholars, whether boys or girls. Every Japanese learns to use the brush as he learns to read, and all have a natural deftness in that direction. Beside being born artistic, the Japanese would naturally become skilled in the free use of the brush because all their writing is done with it, requiring free-hand strokes for every letter. Men particularly gifted with a talent for art make it their profession, and find plenty of work and plenty of encouragement. For a man with moderate talent there is always decorative work, more than in any other country, because the Japanese never turn out even the simplest articles for daily household use without some decoration which is really artistic, and year by year the demand for these things in other countries is growing. The artist who wishes to devote his talents to becoming a painter of pictures finds new schools of art which have superseded those in the old days supported by the "shogun," the "mikado." But with all these opportunities for men there is almost none for the Japanese woman who are endowed with extraordinary gifts, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Under these circumstances it is the more remarkable to find a woman artist in the Japanese capital who is not only making of her talent for painting a lucrative profession, but who has a number of pupils of the opposite sex. This little woman is named Kimpu, and she has had a hard struggle. For many years she lived with her husband in the country near Kioto, where art was judged according to the standards of certain old schools which flourished in that vicinity. Kimpu's work was lacking in the conventionalities to which they were used, and the people were incapable of appreciating it. She and her husband were miserably poor, still she kept working in the face of all discouragement.

Her talent was at last unexpectedly remembered by a wood engraver for whom she had done work some years before. He found himself in a position of responsibility in Tokio, where the work of a number of progressive artists was necessary, and he sent for her. Since that time she has been growing more and more successful. Her painting is thoroughly appreciated by her employers, and some of it is even being sent to this country. While Kimpu is not a great genius she has broken away from many useless contentions, and her work is always fresh and beautiful. Her subjects are chiefly flowers and birds.

Like the old masters of the Renaissance, every notable Japanese artist has a following in the shape of pupils, and Kimpu, though a woman has achieved the supreme triumph of her art in this man's land, for it has overcome customs and prejudice to such an extent that a number of men are among her pupils, receiving instruction from her and making duplicates or finishing her work.

This brave little artist, a pioneer in the higher education and position of women, stands for what will some time be possible for all women in the progressive and beautiful empire of Japan.

WOMEN WITS OF NOTE.

Members of the Feminine Class of London and New York Compared in This Regard.

London differs from New York in the possession of a group of women who have made a reputation for themselves as conversationalists and independent of what their other chances may be famed in this respect, says the Chicago Chronicle. Their presence at a dinner is said to be largely sought by hostesses more interested in the success of their entertainments than in the impression they may make personally. The woman now accounted the most brilliant conversationalist in London is Lady Dorothy Neville. She is said to be equal to the task of supplying animation and wit at the very coldest kind of a dinner and while it is a little bit discouraging to read that she is famed for the quality and quantity of her anecdotes, her claims to wit must be well founded, as she has held her place in London society for some years without dispute.

It is improbable that a woman in New York society would ever become famous because she told anecdotes at dinner, and invitations in her case would probably grow less frequent instead of more numerous, as they have in the case of Lady Dorothy Neville. But London standards are evidently different, as the reputation of Miss Helen Henniker, sister of Lord Henniker, considered one of the most brilliant women talkers, will show. She made her reputation chiefly through the wonderful brilliancy of her riddles.

It is doubtful if that gift would serve to make a reputation for cleverness in New York society unless there were some quite unusual quality in the riddles. The former Margot Tennant, now Mrs. Asquith, is another woman who maintains her ability to talk entertainingly without possessing any of the marked peculiarities of the other two women who share her reputation. The conversation of Mrs. William James is said to be the secret of her success, and it was once pointed out to her that her husband had the honor of a visit from the prince of Wales, who is said to take a great delight in Mrs. James' wit.

Robes Made of Wood. Some robes are made of wood; ward robes, for example.—Chicago Daily News.