



Women Could Force Men to Give Them Equal Suffrage.

By Mrs. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, New York Society Woman and Suffragist.

I HAVE been in favor of woman suffrage all my life. I do not understand how any woman who respects herself and other women can feel otherwise.

Personally I do not need the suffrage. I would, of course, regard the right to vote as an honor and a dignity.

MEN WILL NEVER GIVE SUFFRAGE TO WOMEN OF THEIR OWN ACCORD. WHY SHOULD THEY? IT IS THEIR LAST STRONGHOLD.

There is, of course, one way in which women could get the ballot all over the world in eighteen months, but they haven't the courage to attempt it.

THAT WAY WOULD BE FOR EVERY WOMAN TO TAKE AN OATH NOT TO MARRY UNTIL WOMAN SUFFRAGE WAS GRANTED.

As it is I think every woman suffragist should PLEDGE HERSELF NOT TO MARRY OUT OF THE CAUSE, just as every member of the Salvation Army is to take an oath not to marry outside the army.

Woman has always been enslaved through her affections, and she CONTINUES TO BE ENSLAVED.

"Hire, Tire, Fire!" Is Motto for Modern Home.

By the Rev. Dr. GEORGE C. HOUGHTON of New York, Rector of the "Little Church Around the Corner."

THIS QUESTION OF DIVORCE HAS GOT BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE CHURCH. IT HAS GOT BEYOND THE CONTROL OF SOCIETY. IT MUST BE MADE A NATIONAL ISSUE, AND THERE MUST BE A NATIONAL DIVORCE LAW.

There is absolutely no instance in life where divorce may be called JUSTIFIABLE. Those who get it for any cause whatsoever are committing a great sin.

There are cases, I frankly admit, where a legal separation is allowable, wise, even perhaps inevitable. If murderous mania develops in either wife or husband, if either one is habitually under the influence of liquor, if either is too impure to associate with purity—in all these instances the only thing to do is LIVE APART.

AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN TODAY HIRE THEIR WIVES AND HUSBANDS AS THEY HIRE THEIR CARRIAGES AND HORSES. THEREFORE IF THEY ARE NOT SUITED THEY PROCEED TO HIRE DIFFERENT ONES. IT'S VERY SIMPLE! "HIRE, TIRE AND FIRE!" THAT IS THE MOTTO FOR THE MODERN HOME.

The state must take warning for its own protection if for no higher reason. I see very little difference between the way in which OUR DIVORCE SYSTEM is tending and the way of FREE LOVE.

First Class Type of Americans For Diplomatic Service.

By Assistant Secretary of State HUNTINGTON WILSON.

WE do not want a high collar policy in our diplomatic service. As our diplomats are to meet men the world over a certain amount of COSMOPOLITANISM, good manners, etc., is necessary.

EACH MAN SHOULD BE ABLE TO PASS MUSTER IN COSMOPOLITAN SOCIETY, BUT HE MUST, ABOVE ALL, BE A NORMAL, FIRST CLASS TYPE OF PURE AMERICAN. IF WE CANNOT GET BOTH WE WILL DO WITHOUT COSMOPOLITANISM.

Tuberculous Cows Spread Disease Among Humans.

By NATHAN STRAUS, New York Philanthropist.

TUBERCULOUS COWS BEAR HEALTHY CALVES AND STRAIGHTWAY INFECT THEM WITH THIS DISEASE THROUGH THE MILK THAT THEY GIVE TO THEIR YOUNG, AND WHEN THE CALVES ARE WEANED THESE DISEASED COWS SUPPLY THE GERMS OF THE WHITE PLAGUE TO THE HUMAN BEINGS WHO USE THEIR MILK.

Thus we are inviting the EXTERMINATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY AND OF THE HUMAN RACE, for this plague is increasing both among cattle and among men, and it will increase like the spreading of a fire so long as the milk swarming with tubercle bacilli is used as FOOD FOR CALVES OR BABIES.

But we need not sit down in stupid helplessness and give tuberculosis undisputed sway on the dairy farm and in the home. We have the tuberculin test to detect the infected animals and the Bang method of segregating the diseased cows and using those that are only slightly affected to bear calves, which can be brought up without contracting the disease by taking them from the cows and feeding them on PASTEURIZED MILK.



WILL VISIT OLD ERIN

Irish Home Going Pilgrimage to Mother Land Planned.

LEAGUE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED

Officers Elected at a Meeting Held in Washington—Information About Ireland and Its Industries to Be Gathered—Much Interest Shown in the Movement.

The intended Irish home going pilgrimage, which was first proposed by Francis J. Kilkenny and which has been discussed by Irishmen all over the United States for several months past, was made a certainty at Carroll Institute hall in Washington the other night.

The organization is to be known as the Irish Home Going Pilgrimage League. Its purpose is to gather all information regarding events in Ireland next summer and to arrange rates on the transatlantic steamship lines.

Since Mr. Kilkenny began stirring up interest in the home going movement he has been swamped by correspondence, and it was found necessary to have a regular organization to bear the expenses of the movement.

President general, Francis J. Kilkenny; first vice president, general, P. J. Moran; third vice president, general, John J. Connelley; fourth vice president, general, P. J. Halligan; fifth vice president, general, Representative T. T. Ashurst of Ohio; general treasurer, William F. Downey; general secretary, Joseph D. Sullivan.

Outlining the general plan for the pilgrimage Mr. Kilkenny said: "Few people realize today the changes wrought in Ireland for the betterment and uplifting of its people. This is due in large measure to the reform legislation generally, and especially to the 'gift' given the tenants in Ireland through the land bill of 1903 enabling them to own their own farms.

"The main idea underlying the home going to Ireland movements is to give the visitors an opportunity for observing conditions as they really exist in Ireland. Much has been written and much will be written of Ireland's poverty and Ireland's riches, but these descriptions are not half as vivid or impressive as the actual sight of the conditions themselves.

"This movement therefore offers an opportunity to the sons and daughters of Erin to return to the scenes of their childhood, to give a word of cheer where needed and to demonstrate to those who still remain to preserve the old traditions that we are all interested in the land of our forefathers, in its people and in the preservation of its natural beauty.

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"Ireland offers to the manufacturer many attractive inducements for profitable returns on capital invested. Not only is the capital of Irish Americans needed, but their skill and experience in the use of modern methods and devices will prove to be of invaluable service in the industrial awakening which is now just beginning to dawn in the 'old land.'"

THE "BREAK" IN THE GAME.

Baseball Almost as Much Psychological as Athletic.

Nearly every baseball game is won and lost on one play—a play that comes at the psychological instant. Among the players who do not study psychology the crucial moment is known as "the break," a phenomenon which no one has analyzed and which the players themselves do not understand.

bench suddenly stiffen and prepare for action.

"Two balls!" Two players jump for bats and begin swinging them; the coaches, who have yelled only because it was their duty, suddenly begin raving, screaming and pawing the dirt, and the manager, who has appeared half asleep, makes a trumpet of his hands and leads his men, bawling loud orders and wild taunts.

The spectators do not understand anything has happened. Other batters have had two balls called many times, and it looks the same to the spectator who is beyond the mysterious "break" sphere.

In two more moments the players' bench is a madhouse, with twenty men shouting, screaming, ordering moving, "Three balls!" and a madman rushes out to the "deck." "Four balls!" and the spectators join the players in the demonstration. The madness is spreading. Crack—a base hit, a punt, a wild throw; another base hit, screams, shouts, imprecations, a roar of frantic applause, a final long fly.

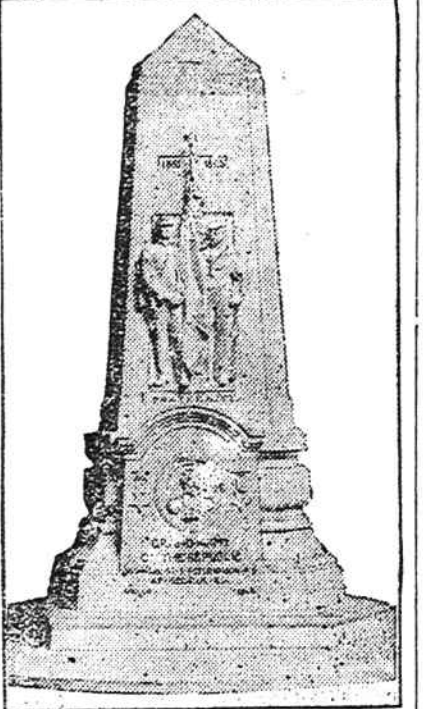
Baseball is almost as much psychological as athletic. Why one team can beat a stronger one regularly and lose to a weaker with the same regularity, why one batter can hit one pitcher and be helpless before another, why one pitcher is effective against a strong team and at the mercy of another that cannot bat half as hard, are psychological problems.—American Magazine.

FOUNDER OF THE G. A. R.

Major Stephenson and the Memorial to Him Erected in Washington.

President Taft put off his trip with his family to Beverly, Mass., in order to be present on July 3 at the unveiling of the monument which has been erected in Washington to the memory of the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, Major Benjamin F. Stephenson.

The three faced monument bears four bronze tablets. The front has the tablet "Fraternity," a soldier and sailor under the flag. "Charity" is represented by a woman giving a cup of cold water to a child, who is under her protecting cloak.



THE STEPHENSON MONUMENT.

her protecting cloak. "Loyalty" is represented by a woman of noble proportions, who holds a sword in one hand and the great seal of the United States upon a shield in the other.

The three words represent the motto of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Woman's Relief corps, the auxiliary of the G. A. R. It is also the motto of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

Just below the bronze tablet "Fraternity" is a fine bas-relief of Major Stephenson in uniform. The cost of the monument was \$25,000, the major portion of which was raised by subscription, the remainder having been appropriated by congress. General Louis Wagner of Philadelphia conducted the work of collecting the funds. The memorial is the work of the noted New York sculptor J. Massey Rhind.

The origin of the G. A. R. dates back to the period when north and south were still engaged in struggle. Major Stephenson was born in Wayne county, Ill., in 1822 and was a graduate of Rush Medical college, Chicago, class of 1849-50. Upon the organization of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, May 25, 1861, Dr. Stephenson was elected its surgeon. Another man was mustered into the position, though General Stephenson had been unanimously elected by the officers and enlisted men of the regiment under the laws of Illinois.

Later Dr. Stephenson was appointed regimental surgeon of the regiment, and he was mustered in at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862. He served his term of three years and was mustered out June 24, 1864.

The Fourteenth Illinois was a part of the Meridian expedition. In the long watches of the nights, upon the march and in the bivouac, Chaplain W. J. Rutledge and Major Stephenson discussed the fact that soldiers when mustered out of service naturally desire some association to preserve friendships and memories of common trials and dangers. As they talked together their thoughts expanded into the widest fields of conjecture as to the capacity for good in such an organization of veterans, and they agreed that if they were spared they would together work out some such project. It was in this way that the order which has since come to be such a potent one arose.

SCHOOL'S GOOD ANGEL

J. W. Harriman Aids Old "Prep" Institution With \$150,000.

SOUGHT TO HIDE HIS GIFTS.

New Yorker Revealed as Mysterious Donor to the Cheshire School in Connecticut—J. P. Morgan Was Trained There—His Pranks Recalled Mr. Harriman's Peculiar Experience

Many a millionaire has remembered his college alma mater in substantial endowments, but it remained for Joseph W. Harriman of New York city to remember his "prep" school with several thousands.

For months it has been a mystery where Cheshire school, the Episcopal academy of Connecticut, was receiving the large amounts expended on new buildings and in renovation of structures standing since its foundation in 1794—an amount upward of \$150,000.

It was learned the other day that the entire sum was from Mr. Harriman, who entered the school at the age of nine and left in 1850. A reporter taxed him with it at his office.

"I guess I'll have to admit that I am the 'angel,'" he said, "although I hoped to keep in the background. I know how much I owe to the training I had in that dear old fashioned 'prep' when my father took me there years ago, a motherless 'kiddie.'"

A natural next question was why Mr. Harriman had taken the unusual course of looking after the welfare of his preparatory school instead of his college.

"I found they were drifting because they lacked funds and equipment," said Mr. Harriman, who is a nephew of Edward H. Harriman. "It seemed to me that a school that prepared for college men like J. Pierpont Morgan, General Alexander Perry, the late General Joe Wheeler, Ernest B. Hill, Bishop Lines, Ernest Flagg, Dr. Dillbrook Curtis, Dr. William G. Vibbert, Clinton Peters and C. La Rue Munson should not be permitted to go to decay. I never gave any money that brought more satisfaction than seeing the old school re-established, and I guess they know I propose to see the thing through."

"Joe" Harriman, as he is known among the Cheshire alumni, just as Mr. Morgan is known as "Pony," had a peculiar experience at the school. He was taken in after his mother's death at an age several years below the minimum. There was one other "baby" there—Clinton Peters, the artist, who has since been honored by the academy in Paris and who has a studio in New York.

The older boys would not play with them, and Peters and Harriman had to make their own amusement. They became chums, only to drift apart when Peters was sent abroad to study. They discovered each other a few years ago, and out of the reunion came a renewed interest in the old school. They went to Cheshire, and Mr. Harriman's decision to rehabilitate the institution was made on the spot. A few days ago they returned to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth commencement of the institution. There were 300 of the old boys in attendance.

The most notable event was the return of the old bell which had served in a Spanish mission and had been seized in Connecticut from a Spanish vessel. The school got a new bell in 1880 when Trinity college, at Hartford, was being improved, and the old bell was given to a church at Branford, Conn. Thence it went to another church at Southington. Herbert D. Lloyd, treasurer of the school, traced the bell, and William C. Dwyer of the class of '75 provided the funds for its recovery.

A number of stories about Mr. Morgan's schooldays were retold at the commencement. He was apt in his studies, but he had a knack of making original trouble for head masters and their assistants. One night Morgan started a big round stove rolling down a stairway a tutor was mounting. No one "squealed," and as a result the whole school was put "on punishment."

ORCHID HUNTING.

The Terrors and Dangers of a Tropical Forest.

It is not a pretty story, this narrative of a trip up the Orinoco, but you may understand orchid people better if you read it.

"It began unluckily," said he, "I took a partner because I'd learned that the dark places of earth are hard upon a man by himself. I met him at Port of Spain, and he was eager for the adventure because he had just absconded from a British mercantile house in Havana and the Orinoco sounded to him like a haven.

and also the snake's head," I ordered, and, whining, trembling, he went up the trunk. He was detaching the orchid from where it clung when a thing like a spear, as black as his own skin, suddenly struck at the boy's wrist. He screamed with terror and, toppling down, writhed with pain. He died, and I felt a gloom settle on my spirits.

"Well, at Angostura we took rafts and six guides upstream. First one guide died of fever; then another was bitten by poisonous insects. One fell in with—or into—an alligator. We needed meat, and the skin was worth a good deal, so half in revenge, half in curiosity, we went out and plugged holes in the monster. When the guides cut it open they stooped and drew things out—the bones and the cotton clothes of the guide this cannibal reptile had swallowed. The very knot was still in his sarong. Oh, don't squirm! This is orchid hunting.

"We had three guides left at the end of the second month, when, paddling along one day where the vines overreached and let snaky tendrils drizzle down, we came to a fifty yard clearing. We saw there the sides of three canoes, half smothered with rapid growing vegetation, and 1,500 alligator skins well salted, but decaying. Hanging to the roof of what had been a kind of lean-to were 100 orchid plants—withered and dead. On the floor lay two rusty rifles and two skeletons. Out by the ash place where the fire had been was a third skeleton. Up between the ribs were cheerfully growing some gay weeds."—Everybody's Magazine.

MILLIONS OF BOOKS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS A STOREHOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Greatest in World with Exception of British Museum—Fascinating Spot for Visitors to Nation's Capital.

The library of congress is the most fascinating spot in the United States for tourists. More than 1,000,000 people visit it annually. The vast majority of these are only sight-seers, but thousands come seeking information, for this institution has grown until it has come to be the greatest storehouse of knowledge in the world with the exception of the British museum. Everything that has ever been printed on any subject may be found there. It is an institution of which the whole country should be proud, and evidently is proud. The national capital makes comparatively small use of the library, for it has its own public library—one of the most complete in the country—from which books may be taken.

While congress treats the library with liberality, it does not treat it as liberally as Great Britain treats the British museum. It is the ambition of Herbert Putnam, the librarian of congress, to make the American library as great an institution as the British museum. "Such eminence can only be reached," says he, "provided the general outlay, shall as in the case of the British museum, be supplemented by individuals. Local institutions have the first claim to private contribution for land, for buildings, for the material for popular education. But the national library should have the first claim with any citizen of the United States who owns material of interest to the highest scholarship, particularly if it relate to the origin and progress of this country."

There is one division of the library which is distinct in character and has no parallel in other libraries. This is the copyright office. It is under a register of copyrights who, under the direction of the librarian, performs, with a special force, all the duties relating to copyrights. The number of entries, and with them the volume of the copyright business in general, grows at the rate of ten per cent a year. The copyright office earns a revenue to the government. It is the privilege of the library proper to make requisition upon the copyright office for any copyrighted material which may be useful to its purpose as a library. What it does not draw remains in the files of the copyright office in a distinct portion of the building.

The material in the special divisions of the library is preserved and handled according to its special needs. For the manuscripts there are not merely specially locked cases, but steel safes for the collection, which, while not a large one, includes material of inestimable value. The collection of the Marquis De Rochambeau, for instance, including 300 manuscript maps of the revolution; the papers of Paul Jones, in 12 volumes; the records of the Virginia company, from 1621 to 1682; the journal of Washington on the Braddock expedition, his diary of the federal convention, his orderly books and military journals, and various other manuscripts, including the original material for the Force archives, in 365 folio volumes. Among other manuscripts of special note are 36 volumes recording the testimony as to royalist claims, taken before the commissioners at Halifax, after the revolution.

With a few exceptions, the entire collection relates to the eighteenth century. A great many of the individual manuscripts, being frayed and delicate, have to be repaired and reinforced. Two repairers are constantly at work upon these. The material used is chiefly crepeline, a transparent silk, which is pasted over the face of the manuscript, front and back, stiffening and protecting, without obscuring it.

About Some Personages In Print



THE successor of John G. Capers as United States commissioner of internal revenue is R. C. Cabell, a New York man. The department of internal revenue is in the jurisdiction of the secretary of the treasury. Its importance may be increased in case of the passage of a law taxing corporations, as it has been proposed to place the duty of collecting such a tax upon the internal revenue commissioner and his assistants.

Commissioner Cabell is a son of a noted army officer and was himself in the army, serving as an inspector general and on other duty during the Spanish war.

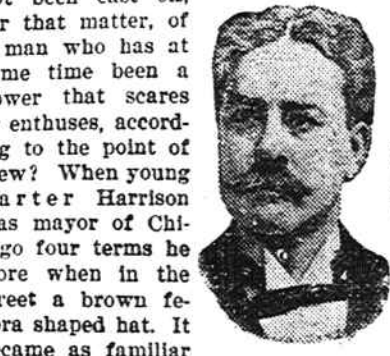
Miss Katherine Elkins, whose affair with the Duke of the Abruzzi attracted so much attention awhile ago, finds it very difficult now to keep out of print. When she sailed for Europe a short time since she took every precaution to avoid publicity on the trip, but to no purpose. Although her name and that of her mother were kept off the passenger list, those on board the Lapland, on which she sailed from New York for Antwerp, were soon aware of her identity. They evinced considerable curiosity regarding the relations existing between her and Mr. William Hitt, son of the late Congressman Hitt of Illinois. It has more than once been rumored that young Mr. Hitt stood higher in Miss Elkins' affections than the Italian nobleman, who is now in the Himalayas nursing the wounds to his heart and trying to forget his American romance in the wild life of the highest mountains of the world. On the way across the Atlantic Mr. Hitt was so devoted to Miss Elkins that fellow passengers were convinced



MISS KATHERINE ELKINS.

there must be an engagement between them. On the other hand, some advanced the theory that Miss Elkins' behavior to Mr. Hitt was only a blind intended to distract attention from real plans to meet her royal admirer somewhere in Europe. She was dressed very simply on board and seemed in the best of health and spirits. She took with her to Europe her own motorcar and an American chauffeur to run it for her in trips about the countries she will visit in her journeyings across the water.

When Napoleon was the enforced guest of England at St. Helena a historian wrote that if the long surtout and hat of the exile should be placed on a stick anywhere in England the people of that nation would be frightened into the sea. What is there in the castoff garment, or one that has not been cast off, for that matter, of a man who has at some time been a power that scares or enthralls, according to the point of view? When young Carter Harrison was mayor of Chicago four terms he wore when in the street a brown fedora shaped hat. It became as familiar as the black slouch which the older Carter wore when he was mayor and when he was a member of congress. Ever since young Carter quit being mayor there has been contention in his party over the prospect of his again becoming a candidate. When he returned recently from a protracted visit in California talk was revived that he had come back to make another run for the mayoralty. He was wearing a black hat when he returned. This was taken as an indication that he would not be a candidate again. Others, however, said that the old brown fedora was in storage and that it would be brought out in time. One would think that a great city like Chicago had enough to do without getting nervous over an old hat. But the whole town—that is, as much of the town as is interested in politics—is on the qui vive over the "hat question."



CARTER HARRISON.