

Women and Love.

By Lillian Bell.



ORDER often arises in me if men know that so few women that we might almost say no woman who is perfectly happy ever seeks a career? No happily married or rightly loved woman ever seeks a career. The desire for a career for a woman is an acknowledgment of heart failure.

This is practically because we have so few homes in America. We have private hotels where each family eats and sleeps, but where family life and smooth housekeeping are unknown. If I were a woman seeking a career, I would go to some of my rich and prosperous friends and offer to turn the house into a home. I have only recently learned of the term "working housekeeper." I like it. There should be more of them. It is distinctly the career for an unmarried woman who loves love and home and children, and, above all, housekeeping. Housekeeping is the most fascinating occupation in the world. Something new is always appearing in somebody's house which would go so well in yours!

The loneliness of the unloved does not mean that a woman is lonely because she is not loved by anybody. Most women are loved by the wrong somebody. Nor does it mean that women are lonely because they are unloved by their own families, or—Heaven forgive me for betraying so many woman's secrets!—unloved by their own husbands who think they are loving devotedly. But the most of women's loneliness consists in being loved incomprehensibly—uncomprehensively.—Harper's Bazar.

The Mission of Commerce.

By Grover Cleveland.



RACTICAL business activity can be mingled with enlightenment and social betterment, and commercial organizations have already woven them together. They are stopped from disclaiming their obligation to continue the work. It rests with them not only to enlarge and strengthen by increased enterprise the fabric they have thus produced, but to make it brighter and more beautiful by adding to it a larger infusion of that which touches the welfare of mankind in every moral and social phase and condition.

It may justly be said that commerce, by what it has already done, by what lies yet in its path undone, and by what it has been able to do, has created for itself a mission which cannot be fulfilled by increased effort directed solely to gaining more business advantages. This mission does not exact an abatement of commercial struggle and competition; but it so far fixes their limit as to enjoin that with such struggle and competition there shall also be willing co-operation in an endeavor to promote every beneficial purpose which commerce can draw within its sphere.

Commercialism is a word we often hear in these days when an attempt is made to describe certain political and economic phases of our national tendencies, which are greatly lamented by good people who are solicitous for our country's welfare. It has always seemed to me that the meaning attached to this word lacks definiteness. If it is used to define a desire to accumulate wealth not only for the gratification of individual wishes, but in full recognition of the duties and obligations to others which the possession of wealth imposes, we need not complain of such use.

With our conception of what commerce is and ought to be, we have, however, cause of complaint when the word "commercialism" is used as descriptive of sordid money getting.

The Teacher's True Recompense

By O. S. Marden.



ONLY a small part of a true teacher's recompense goes to him in his check or monthly payment for services. There is an impalpable reward for a successful instructor with which the coarse dollar cannot compare.

The consciousness that he has given his pupil something that will make his home brighter, his ideals finer, his life happier, brings with it an uplift of heart which is of more value to him than many times the amount of his salary. The realization that the pupil feels that something of worth has touched him, that his ambition has been aroused is payment, indeed.

What is money, compared with the consciousness that you have opened a little wider the door of some narrow life, that you have let in the life of opportunity, have shown the boy or girl that there is something in existence worth striving for? What is salary compared with the thought that you have made the dull boy feel, perhaps for the first time, that there is possible success for him, that he is not quite the dunce he has been taught to believe himself? What is financial reward pitted against the glow of hope that has been kindled in the breast of the youth who never before was encouraged to do his best? Is there anything more precious in this world than to gain the confidence, love and friendship of the boys and girls under your care, who pour out their secrets to you, and tell you freely of their hopes and ambitions?

As a rule, a teacher's salary is pitifully mean and small when compared with the magnitude of the task entrusted to him—the shaping of the destinies of thousands of young lives—and it is greatly to the honor of the teaching body that so many of its members give of their very best to their pupils without any thought of the wholly inadequate pecuniary compensation they receive.

A conscientious, successful teacher performs for his pupils and his country a service whose value can never be measured by dollars and cents.—Success.

Harvests and High Finance.

By Alexander D. Noyes.



N the progress of contemporary finance the mid-summer months of each successive year are a period of singular interest. It is then that there come into public view the forces over which neither human foresight nor human ingenuity can exercise the least control, and yet which are fundamental in their influence on National prosperity. Of all the wealth produced each year, in the modern as in the ancient world, the greater part is that which grows out of the ground; and this is precisely the portion of the world's annual production which is wholly subject to the caprices of nature. It needs but a moment's consideration to see how vitally the financial fortunes of a people depend on this question of the crops. Complete and general harvest failure, in a highly developed industrial State, means, first, the loss of a year's income to the farm community. Next, and as a natural consequence, it means the curtailment of that community's buying power, and hence a large reduction in the purchase of manufactured goods. But this must also, in the third place, involve sudden disappearance of demand for transportation, both from and to the farm communities. If there is no wheat to send to market, one-fourth of the business of the grain-carrying railway disappears; if there is no demand for city merchandise on the farms, freight traffic in the opposite direction will be decimated.

But the railway which fails to earn its dividend will not in such a case be the only sufferer. Loss of expected income by the farmer, and by the numerous trades which thrive with his prosperity, means diminished savings, decreased resources in the banks, and hence reduction of capital available for use in financial enterprise. It is a well-known fact that the enormous borrowing operations in our Eastern markets, through which the huge financial schemes of the last three years have been carried out, were made possible by the placing of Western bank credits at the disposal of Wall Street. These credits were chiefly the net result of profitable crops.

Even this does not tell all the story. Shortage in crops would be followed, necessarily, by falling exports, and falling exports foreshadow reduced demand over foreign capital. With all the extraordinary recent progress of the United States in her exportation of manufactured goods and of mine and forest products, it still remains true that our agricultural shipments make up sixty-three per cent. of our annual export trade. In other words, harvest failure jeopardizes simultaneously the fortunes of the railways and banks, and also the country's foreign credit. Alike in 1901 and 1902, immense sums of capital were borrowed in Europe, during the spring, for use in the costly financial operations of the period. With abundant crops and consequent abundant exports, our own banks can take up such foreign loans in the autumn and carry the load themselves. But if crops are short and the foreign creditor calls for settlement, the American banks must pay in gold, depleting their own reserves at a moment when large reserves are needed. This is what happened a year ago. Human sagacity is absolutely unable to predict the situation. It can only wait to see what the farm weather of a summer season brings to pass, and adapt itself, as it best may, to the resultant conditions.—Forum.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Claimed That Many Were Kidnapped and Sent to the Mines.

New York, Special.—Suits have been brought by 22 residents of this city, who claim that during the recent coal strike they were decoyed to the mines in Pennsylvania by agents of the Erie Road and of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Damages for \$50,000 for each, amounting to \$1,100,000 in all, are sued and the attorney for the plaintiffs consulted with an assistant district attorney today about bringing the matter before the grand jury to be sworn in next Monday. The plaintiffs claim that under pretence of doing work for the railroad and coal company they were decoyed to Hoboken, where they were locked in a car and carried, against their will, to the coal regions in Pennsylvania and compelled to act as strike-breakers; under threats of "being turned over to the fury of the miners." The men say they finally succeeded in making their way back to the city, but declare that on their way home they had narrow escapes from being mobbed.

An officer of the Erie Railroad said that no complaint had been served as yet on the company. He said he had no doubt that the companies would be able to successfully defend any suits that might be brought against them. The company, said this officer, is always extremely careful to explain to the men the conditions under which they are employed.

Pacific Cable Opened.

Washington, Special.—The following cablegram was received at the White House at 2:30 this morning, dated Honolulu, January 1, 9:53 p. m.:

"The President, Washington:

"The people of the territory of Hawaii send their greetings to you and express their gratification at the inauguration of telegraphic communication with the mainland. We all believe that the removal of the disadvantage of isolation will prove a strong factor in the upbuilding of a patriotic and progressive American Commonwealth in these islands. (Signed) HENRY E. COOPER, "Secretary of Hawaii."

The President's response was as follows:

"White House, Washington, Jan. 2. "Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii:

"The President sends through you to Governor Dole and the people of Hawaii his hearty congratulations upon the opening of the cable. He believes that it will tend to knit the people of Hawaii more closely than ever to their fellow citizens of the mainland and will be for the great advantage of all our people. (Signed) GEO. B. CORTELYOU, "Secretary to the President."

To Fight Trust.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—Wholesale hardware dealers in this city have received advices from the headquarters of the East Tennessee Hardware and Implement Dealers' Association to the effect that a policy has been adopted for the dealers in the association to refrain from signing the new contracts presented by the International Harvester Company of America, otherwise known as the trust. A fight against the allied concerns has been announced here by the local representatives of the McCormick Company, who state that they will transfer their allegiance to another concern not in the trust.

Seaboard Changes.

Norfolk, Special.—Vice President and General Manager J. M. Barr, of the Seaboard Air Line, refused to confirm or deny the report that Major F. K. Huger, superintendent of the second division of the Seaboard, would be named as general superintendent of that system, to succeed N. D. Maher, resigned. It is generally believed, however, that he will be appointed. Major Huger and Mr. Barr were together in conference for some time.

Mascogni Acquitted.

Chicago, Special.—Signor Mascogni, the composer, was arraigned in court Tuesday on a charge of embezzling \$5,000 from his former manager, Richard Heard, of Boston. After hearing both sides Justice Hurley immediately dismissed the case. The court room was filled with Italians who applauded vigorously as Mascogni, thankful and smiling, left for his hotel.

Fire at Toxaway

Brevard, N. C., Special.—Thursday night the general store building and contents belonging to Dr. Fisher, at Toxaway, was entirely consumed by fire. Loss \$3,000. Insurance \$1,200. Origin of fire unknown.

Another Victim Dies.

Hot Springs, Special.—Joseph Kinney, the third victim of the turf exchange explosion in this city Christmas eve, died from his injuries. Almost daily facts come to light of additional injured, swelling the list to more than 60. Two more victims are still in a serious condition. R. C. Chambers, of the Canadian racing circuit fame, is considered to be out of danger.

New Railroad.

New Orleans, Special.—The New Orleans and San Francisco Railroad has chartered here, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. Local capitalists have become associated with officials of the St. Louis & San Francisco road in the enterprise. The object of the corporation is to build a line of railroad from New Orleans by way of Arkansas to Chicago. The organization is in connection with the entrance of the Frisco into New Orleans.

IS A TRUST-BUILDER

Publicity Said to Be a Fostering Force in Trust Promotion

IT PUTS A CHECK ON COMPETITION

Chairman Knapp, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Says Publicity Encourages Combination.

Washington, Special.—The various sections of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held largely attended meetings at which papers of a technical nature were read.

Chairman Knapp, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in his paper entitled "Capitalization and Publicity," discusses the proposition that all corporations under congressional control be required to make full disclosure of their genesis and operations so that it may be seen how the amount of money originally paid in, or the value of the assets at any time owned, compares with the par value of all bonds and stocks issued.

Mr. Knapp said he ventured to doubt the soundness of the argument that publicity would prevent stock watering. He said in part:

"The justification for this proposal, must be found, if found at all, in the theory that the State is charged with the duty of safeguarding the investment of capital in corporate securities. To my mind this is a most serious proposition and I think we should hesitate before embarking upon a paternal venture. Leaving out the speculator, seeking honest investment, ten times more money, to say the least, has been sunk in farm mortgages, suburban lots, patent rights, buying and selling grain, cotton, and other commodities, where no corporate shares were dealt in or even existed, than was ever lost on account of the fictitious or excessive issue of corporation securities. I cannot but regard corporate publicity of the kind and to the extent advocated by many as a certain and serious hindrance to effective competition. Just as the Sherman anti-trust law, which is based upon an economic fallacy, has indirectly aided the very results it was designed to prevent, so the compulsory disclosure of all corporate transactions would undermine the competition it was intended to support. Bearing in mind how rapidly all kinds of business are assuming the corporate form, that the competition of individuals is fast disappearing and that competition in the future will be mainly between corporations, it seems plain to me that the enforcement of corporate publicity would be an added incentive to industrial combination."

In a paper on the necessity of organization among employers, David M. Parry declared that as yet organized capital has no perfect definition, but its meaning is slowly beginning to take form. Organized capital, he said, should mean a combination of the interests of the men who share practically the same views as to the administration of their businesses. He continued: "When capital is thoroughly organized, then will come the almost complete disappearance of the strike and the boycott, for they are but systematic manifestations of social disease growing out of imperfect organization. When organized employers and employees can sit down together then may be taken up trade disputes and other matters affecting their mutual interests, and these may be disposed of in any intelligent, orderly and scientific manner. As there is no national federation of employers at present, necessity demands the immediate creation of one."

Officers Elected.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The American Negro Academy elected the following officers: President W. E. Dubois; vice president, Kelly Miller, Rev. J. Albert Johnson and Rev. M. Anderson; recording secretary, George M. Lightfoot; corresponding secretary, J. W. Cromwell; executive committee, Kelly Miller, F. J. Grimke, W. B. Hayden, J. L. Love and J. W. Cromwell.

A Good Business Year.

New York, Special.—Bradstreet's review of the business year issued Saturday has the following to say:

"To say that 1902 was the best year this country has ever experienced, while truthful enough in the main, does not suggest fully the enormous strides which the United States took in the year just closed. Practically every branch of ordinary trade and manufacture showed an increase above the best of previous years, and yet this immense enlargement of output was not sufficient of itself to satisfy the growing, it might be termed insatiable, demand for all kinds of materials. In many cases the usual foreign outlet for products was, performance, neglected by the American producers, who confined their efforts to supplying insistent domestic demands, while in others foreign production was called upon to reinforce domestic output, with the result that new current and channels were created in our foreign trade. Export trade, therefore, shrank, while our imports expanded to unprecedented figures."

Deny the Charges.

Washington, Special.—Harry King, chief, and Fred P. Metzger, assistant chief of the draughtsman's division of the General Land Office submitted their answers, denying the charges against them of conduct detrimental to government interests. The answers are made separately and the specific charges are denied in detail, though some of the statements of facts are admitted with the contention that there was no infraction of law or regulations.

LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS.

Many Matters of General Interest in Short Paragraphs.

The Sunny South.

Fire at Louisville, Ky., Monday night destroyed property valued at \$100,000. The Mallory Line steamer, Colorado, Captain Risk, which sailed from Brunswick, Ga., December 26, anchored in Gravesend Bay Monday night, with the steamer Comal, which she has in tow for Charleston. The Camal, as previously reported, put into Charleston, S. C., on December 24, with a broken shaft and sailed from the port on the 6th inst.

Southern Association of Elocution began in Atlanta Monday, being called to order by Mrs. Wm. Colvin Chilton, of Oxford, Miss., president of the association. An address of welcome was delivered by John Temple Graves. Papers upon elocutionary subjects were read by L. P. Hills and Miss Hortense Lufsky, of Tennessee. The meetings of the association during the remaining two days of the convention will be open to the public and will consist largely of reading and recitations.

At The North.

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Guntaus, of Chicago, will receive a call to fill the pulpit of the London City Temple, of which the late Rev. Joseph Parker was pastor.

George Gardner, of Lowell, Mass., the light heavyweight champion, won a decision over "Kid" Carter, of Brooklyn, in a six-round contest in Chicago Monday night. The fight was rough and fierce from beginning to end with Gardner having the advantage of each round.

In addition to \$5,000 a year received from the government, Mrs. Grant has a large income from the royalties on her husband's memoirs. This has, it is stated, reached a half-million dollars. Mrs. Grant, before her death, was writing a book of recollections, which was nearly completed, and which will undoubtedly prove interesting.

From Across The Sea.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy agreed to arbitration of the Venezuela dispute under certain conditions.

Joseph Chamberlain arrived at Durban, Natal, and made several speeches conciliatory toward the Boers.

Haddad Mullah, who fought several wars against the British in India, is dead.

The Red Cross is helping the earthquake sufferers at Andijan, Turkestan.

The body of Archbishop Temple was removed to Canterbury for burial.

A controversy is being urged over the proposed erection of a tablet to Miss Winnie Davis in Grace Baptist Temple, Philadelphia.

Both the Amalgamated Company and the Heineze interests claim victory in a decision by the Montana Supreme Court involving rights of copper companies.

Three firemen were killed by falling walls at the plant of the Arbutle Company, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A man who posed as Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, of Kentucky, was arrested at Miami, Florida.

The American Historical Society and American Economic Association began their annual sessions in Philadelphia.

The executor of the estate of the late Henry M. Bennett will renew his fight in the Court of Chancery.

Mary H. Catherwood, the well-known author, is dead in Chicago.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The Interstate Commerce Commission met in New York to investigate railroad rates on import traffic.

Miss Laura Biggar took the stand in her trial at Freehold, N. J.

The condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is sick in New York, continues critical.

Thomas J. Sharkey, on trial in New York charged with killing Nicholas Fish, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and recommended to the Court's mercy.

Thomas G. Williams and an unidentified Italian were killed by the premature explosion of a blast at York, Pa. W. G. Hunter, Jr., in a statement received in New York, claims that the killing of W. A. Fitzgerald in Guatemala was in self-defense.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, according to a Pittsburgh dispatch, has a scheme for making its workmen stockholders.

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission heard more charges made by non-union workmen and others against strikers.

The United States District Court decided that the claim of \$1,000,000 prize money made by the Eagle's crew for the destruction of a Spanish steamer is invalid.

The Committee on Interstate Commerce of the House agreed to the Department of Commerce bill.

Delegate Koney, of New Mexico, appeals to the country to suspend judgment on the opposition to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency favorably reported the so-called Fowler Currency bill.

Justice Scott in the Supreme Court, in New York has handed down a decision in the habeas corpus case of Jesse Lewisohn, in which he dismisses the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and declares Lewisohn in contempt of court.

OPERATORS' REPLY

Markle and Company File an Answer Before Strike Commission

THE OWNERS TELL THEIR STORY

Their System of Dealing With Their Employees—Not Required to Trade At Company Store.

Philadelphia, Special.—The answer of G. B. Markle & Company, independent coal operators, to the demands of the miners, was made public here Sunday. The answer will be submitted to the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, which re-assembles in this city tomorrow. It was written by John Markle, managing partner of the firm. The statement says the firm employs about 2,400 men, and many of its employees reside in the villages of Freedom, about two miles distant, and Hazleton, about seven miles distant from Jeddo. The lessees erected and own the improvements upon the property, including breakers, stores, shops and tenement houses. It says the company always has maintained two physicians for the men, deducting 75 cents a month from the married and 50 cents a month from the single men therefor, and paying it over to the physicians without charge or deduction. This arrangement was not compulsory upon the men or families. Stores for the sale of general merchandise and of miners' supplies have always been maintained upon the property, and have been and are an accommodation to the men and their families. The men have never been required to deal there.

It says in September, 1897, a committee of miners presented certain demands to the firm. An agreement was then in existence between the company and men to settle differences by arbitration. The company replied to the demands and requests for communication. Work at the mine was interrupted until when John Markle & Company moved their quarters at Hazleton to Philadelphia to organize a new firm. In September, 1901, the miners' grievances were which offered a settlement. Between requests were made for a settlement of alleged grievances. Taken up and considered upon, "but neither individually nor collectively, orally or in writing," says the statement, "did the men make any complaint in reference to the collecting of dues for the or the priests; nor was our attention called to any defect in respect to titillation, or unfair treatment of the store; nor as to the size of the nor as to the slope cleaning; docking, until April, 1902; and every reason to believe that, as a whole, the men were entirely satisfied with the conditions of their employment. Objection is also made that the full 10 per cent. advance was not given. The manner in which the advance was computed was repeatedly explained to the men and it will be shown by the expert accountant that it was correctly calculated."

The statement goes into the matter of eviction of men from the firm's houses after appointment of the arbitration commission, and says the 12 men evicted were so treated because they had been active in preventing men from resuming work. No attempt was made to collect from them arrears of rent which had accrued during the strike. The evicted men in 1901, it stated, each made net earnings ranging from \$350 to \$1,000. Specific details are made of the statement before the commission alleging harsh treatment of various individuals whose names had been given.

Against American Cotton.

Paris, by Cable.—It is said that Jules Siegfried, Richard Warrington and Felix Meline, as well as other deputies and Senators, and a number of leading cotton manufacturers, have formed a Colonial Cotton Association, with a view to resisting the American cotton monopoly, by aiding the development of the growing cotton in the French colonies and especially in the Soudan.

The Colorado Senatorship.

Denver, Special.—The senatorial situation in Colorado is becoming decidedly complicated and should present declared plans be carried out the contest over the selection of a successor to Senator Henry M. Teller, which will begin in earnest with the convening of the Legislature on Wednesday next, will, to say the least, be exciting and more than likely spectacular. The solid support of the Democratic wing of the Legislature for Teller is still maintained, while the Republican strength is parcelled among four candidates, of whom former Senator E. O. Wolcott is the most conspicuous.

Destructive Fire.

Olympia, Wash., Special.—The building occupied by the Capital Brewing Company, as bottling works, was almost completely demolished Saturday night by a slide of sand from the bluff back of the building. The bluff is about 50 feet high and was almost perpendicular with the side of the building. The office building is in immediate danger and the officials of the company are expecting it will be crushed at any moment, as small slides are constantly coming down.