

# The Social Chasm

By Charlotte Teller



HERE is more significance in the appearance of "The Woman Who Toils" than in the recital of the facts given between the covers. To be sure the two young women who laid aside their accustomed luxuries and went into the factories, mills and shops to see for themselves the lives of the working women, picture the conditions they found with ruthless honesty and without exaggeration, but the strongest element of the book lies outside what is written.

This book appears after nineteen centuries of teaching that all men are brothers, and it is in itself evidence that men are strangers and, unconsciously perhaps, enemies. Human beings move in groups, which know little of each other's life, although speaking the same language, obeying the same laws and recognizing the same flag.

Miss Van Vorst knew of this social chasm before she undertook her work, for she says: "Any journey into the world, any research in literature, any study of society demonstrates the existence of two distinct classes, designated as the rich and the poor, the fortunate and the unfortunate, the upper and the lower, the educated and the uneducated—and a further variety of opposing epithets."

Those who would know something of the life of the "other" group, if they have been born into the group which is "rich, educated or fortunate," must step down and out and, for a time, at least, become as near as possible like those who live in the class which is known as "poor, uneducated and unfortunate." So well did the two authors understand this that they made, first of all, a change in their dress. One of them laid aside a costume whose total cost was \$447, and put on one which cost only \$9.45, but this contrast in clothes faded as nothing before the other contrasts between leisure and toil, between the homes and hopes of the two great classes of the rich, or well-to-do, and the poor.

America is a democracy, yet in its realities there are as great contrasts as in any monarchy, where title and rank of birth make the class distinctions. Two children may sit side by side in school, and then go out into lives so different that after a few years they no longer know each other's circumstances, and the fortunate one has to change her habit and manner if she would know of the other's life.

To those who have not seen the life and read its story in the faces of young girls, pallid and tired, and in the eyes of older women left unspurred by hope, the book will be a revelation—it may even stir such readers to a desire for change.

But wherever there is a man or woman to whom it seems a revelation there is one who is separated from the human family by a chasm. Better, even could nothing be done, that each person should know something of all, than that this ignorance longer exist. Better that the suffering which comes from knowledge increase, than the chasm of class indifference grow wider.

There is no need, however, that any one suffer in silence. Let every one who reads cry out against the conditions of modern industry which make such books possible. If there be any one who fears to take up the fight for change after learning the facts in this life of toiling women, such a one is either without mercy or a coward.

The strongest protection to be given to the modern slavery is the protection of silence.—New York American.

# Modern Cowards

By the Editor of Youth's Companion



RECENT story is the study of a character of a man who from youth has a conviction that he is born to some extraordinary experience. As he grows older the idea becomes more sharply defined. The experience is to be painful and tragic, and is to remove him from the plane of ordinary life. The idea takes possession of him and dominates his career. He undertakes nothing of importance, since it may be interrupted by catastrophe. He does not permit himself love—he scarcely ventures on friendship—because he believes himself marked for disaster.

One woman, to whom he confides his secret, shares his apprehension. At last, not long before her death, she perceives that the tragedy lurking for him is merely hesitancy, inaction, incapacity, brought about by the delusion and the fear nurtured in his own imagination.

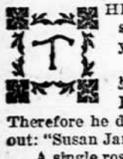
To the victim himself the truth is revealed when it is too late for him to acquire any habit of life other than the tremulous and unachieving one. He discovers his own hideous lack of feeling and of will by the sight of the sorrow-marked face of a man who has sounded the depths of human pain, and found even those to be better than the shallows of apathy.

The story has its lesson even for an age as active as ours. We are not free from the bane of reluctant fear lest feeling shall outrun mere pleasure. The girl who will not love a pet lest she should lose it, the man who will not permit himself any share in religious enthusiasm lest he should "lose his head," the woman who will undertake no social reform for fear she become too much involved in it for her own comfort—these are some of the cowards of our day.

Along with their lack of courage there often goes a subtle egotism, which they fancy sets them apart from "the common herd," but which is almost sure to meet its final defeat in the discovery that those powers which were believed to be above the average were really below it, and that obscurity is the only catastrophe likely to fall upon so ignoble a nature.

# Phases of a Model Husband

By the Rev. J. William Lee



HE successful business man keeps close watch of his contracts to see that they are fulfilled. Husband, how long has it been since you have looked at your marriage contract?

A model husband is a man of good memory. He remembers how the introduction to his future wife set his heart fluttering. He remembers the walks together, arm in arm, side by side. Therefore he does not get half a square ahead after marriage and then bawl out: "Susan Jane, for heaven's sake, why don't you hurry?"

A single rose perfumed with love in life is worth more than a dozen wreaths on a casket lid.

My model husband doesn't wait until his wife dies to give her flowers.

Remember the kind, loving words before marriage. Give her a few now. When you go home put your arms around wife and tell her how sweet and beautiful she is. It may be stretching the truth, but God will forgive you, and your wife will be happy.

If you have discovered your wife's faults keep your eyes closed. Remember how blind you were before marriage.

When you think less of your wife and more of another's, the breakers of hell are before you.

My model husband doesn't serve God by proxy. He doesn't send wife to church and stay home poring over his ledger. A wife who goes to church for both will go to heaven for both.

# Our Daily Work

Woe to Him Who Does Not Find Healthful Joy in Hard Labor

By the Editor of the Century Magazine



HARDLY any one who comes in contact with affairs can fail to notice as a sort of corollary to the emigration which comes to men of wealth through luxury, an increasing laxity of view among workmen concerning labor, a tendency to regard the daily task as something greatly to be regretted and hastily to be escaped from. In some minds an air of sentimentalism pervades the whole labor problem, as though the millennium only waited upon large wages and short hours. The old-time love for one's work and the old-time pride in it as one's best reason for existence have yet to find any widespread and active propaganda in the conventions of labor. So far as we have observed, no labor leader has taken upon himself the conservative office of preaching to his followers the virtue of good work well done, not only as a duty to the employer, but as a service and inspiration to the workingman himself. The theories even of those who lead most wisely aim at the elevation of the individual through the class rather than the reverse. The general trend of the workingman seems to be away from hard work and good work. It is time that there was less preaching of rights and more of duties. Perhaps it would be easier to get the rights by a little more conscientious devotion to the duties.

As a matter of fact, and not of theory, no man can do worse service to another, whether rich or poor, than to deprive him of the absolutely healthful joy which there is in hard work. Woe to him who does not like his daily work; for if one cannot have the work he likes he would better learn to like the work he has.

# THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS

## What the National Lawmakers Have Been Doing.

Representative Dick, of Ohio, introduced a suffrage resolution which, after reciting the law regarding suffrage, says:

"Whereas, it is a matter of common information and belief that the right of some male citizens being 21 years of age, to vote at elections named in said amendment to the constitution named aforesaid, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, is denied and abridged in certain States, therefore,

"Resolved, That the matter be referred to the committee on election of the President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, whose duty it shall be and who shall have full and ample power to investigate and inquire into the validity of the election laws of the several States and the manner of their enforcement, and whether the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President in Congress or the members of the Legislature of any State, is denied to the male inhabitants of any States, being 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States except for participation in the rebellion or other crime."

## After Reed Smoot.

Immediately upon assembling Thursday the Senate at once plunged into a discussion of the question of the eligibility of Reed Smoot, of Utah, to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, took issue with Mr. Hoar's remarks.

"I contend that these various organizations of Christian men and women," he said, "have a right to petition the Senate, and it is their duty to do so. Of course, we all appreciate that this is a judicial question, which must be determined by the facts, but it is not an idle question, and it is properly before the Senate. It is the same question that was involved in the case of the polygamist Roberts, for whose unseating by the House of Representatives many petitions were filed.

"If the allegations now on file with the committee on privileges and elections can be proven, I do not believe there is a Senator here who would vote to have Mr. Smoot continue in his seat, but if they are not proven, I think we would all unite in asking him to remain."

## But Little Opposition.

Washington, Special.—Speaker Cannon was assured by one of the most prominent leaders of the opposition to Cuban reciprocity in the last Congress that there would be little or no opposition among Republicans to the bill carrying into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty. He told the speaker that the attempt to form an opposition had failed and that the Republicans would not join the Democrats in voting the Morris differential amendment on the bill. The Speaker was assured that the sentiment among Republicans was to stand by the Speaker; that it would be impolitic to have a division of the party at the beginning of the session.

The House committee on ways and means Friday authorized a favorable report on the bill making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty, by a vote of 14 to 2. Mr. Metcalf, Republican, was present, but did not vote, and Messrs. Robertson, Democrat, of Louisiana, and Cooper, Democrat, of Texas, voted against the bill.

## New Minister Received.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt Friday formally received Mr. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the duly-accredited envoy extraordinary of Panama to the United States. The reception of the minister marked the birth of the new Republic of Panama into the family of nations and paves the way for negotiations between the United States and the infant republic precisely as they may be conducted between any two sovereign nations.

## Telegraphic Briefs.

The bodies of the wife and daughter of President Monroe will be removed from Oak Hill to Richmond next Tuesday.

The Charlottesville street-car line, ice and electric plants were sold at auction.

Three men were killed and two injured by the wreck of a car at the Glenferris mine, in West Virginia.

Dr. J. Harvey Anderson, of Allegheny, Pa., is endeavoring to raise sufficient money to take his talented choir to the General Conference and World's Fair next May.

The revolutionists of Santo Domingo were reported to have taken the capital and proclaimed General Jimenez president.

Emperor William was reported improving, but it was said he would have to stop speaking so much in public.

The Japanese declared that Russia would have to accede to their demands to avoid war.

Russia and Austria notified the Porte that no change would be made in their demands for reform in Macedonia.

An attack was made on the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the price was driven down to 112½, the lowest point that had been reached in five years.

A cut of 10 per cent. in the wages of the Fall River cotton mill operatives was announced.

A lively tilt occurred in the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Charleston, S. C., over the representation of Maryland in the proposed Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond.

# NO PANAMA FIGHT

Reported Army Marching Found to Be a Fake

## ONLY FEW TRAMPS TURNED BACK

The Isthmus Will Never Again Be the Seat of Warfare While Under Our Protectorate.

Washington, Special.—The State Department has no knowledge of the marching of an army from Colombia upon the Isthmus and the officials state that if any such movement were in progress, would certainly be informed by its agents in the South, the cables being still open. These officials scouted the idea that any such march is in progress, as the President of Colombia is reported to have described to the President of Ecuador. It is assumed here that the "army" said to be marching on Panama was nothing more than the few men, perhaps 500 all told, who were about to embark at Buena Ventura, a few days ago, when they were turned back from the Isthmus by notice of the determination of the United States naval commanders to allow no landings in that quarter. These troops cannot reach the Isthmus by water and the officials here are positive that they cannot do so by land, on account of the nature of the intervening country.

But there are more than physical obstacles in the way of the approach of an army upon Panama. The officials do not care to express publicly their plans, but enough has been learned from the instructions given to our naval commanders to make it evident that never again will the Isthmus become the seat of warfare, so long as the United States government can prevent it. The difference between the present situation on the Isthmus and that which existed last year when Commander McLean prevented armed troops from crossing the Isthmus by rail is just this: The authorities have now determined to extend the lines of protection to the railroad. They will not allow hostile forces, no matter whether they are Colombian or Panama troops, to come into collision anywhere near the railroad and to prevent such collisions it will be necessary to extend the neutral zone clear to the north and south boundaries of the Republic of Panama. Officials here will not make such a statement publicly, they simply say: "Wait till the emergency arises." But it is known that such were the plans of the naval commanders and as there is no indication of a change in these plans, not the slightest apprehension is felt here of the encroachment of any Colombian army upon Panama.

## Mr. Gudgey Returns.

Panama, by Cable.—United States Consul General Gudgey arrived here Sunday evening and was met at the railway station by a great number of persons, including the members of the provisional government, army officers and other persons. General Abaldia was also among those present. As Consul General Gudgey alighted from the train a military band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Gudgey was welcomed by a committee composed of representatives of the junta, and by Senor Briz, representing the municipality of Panama. Senor Arias delivered a speech in which he expressed the gratitude of the Republic of Panama for the recognition accorded it by President Roosevelt and also the pleasure of the people of Panama at Mr. Gudgey's return. Consul General Gudgey returned thanks for his reception and said that he and Rear Admiral Walker would call upon the members of the junta officially soon. The United States cruiser Boston has returned from her cruise to the south, which was without incident.

## Dispersed Anarchists.

Barcelona, by Cable.—The police Sunday dispersed a meeting of anarchists which had been arranged to celebrate the anniversary of the execution of the Chicago, in 1886. The action of the authorities was taken because violent speeches were made at the meeting advocating an active propaganda of anarchistic doctrine.

## Beaver's Property.

New York, Special.—Notice of the conveyance by George W. Beavers, the former superintendent of the department of salaries and allowances of the Postoffice Department, who is under indictment for connection with frauds in the Department, of his property to his wife, was made known last week. The property conveyed lies in the section of Brooklyn known as Borough Park and consists of 15 lots. The transfer was made for a nominal consideration and the papers were recorded in the office of the register of King's county.

## Proposition Rejected.

Louisville, Col., Special.—The official count of the votes cast by the miners of the northern coal district, Saturday night, reverses the decision and defeats the proposition for a settlement of the strike. The sub-district board today announced that the proposition was defeated and there would be no work tomorrow, but refused to make public the vote. It was leaked out that there was a majority of six votes in favor of rejecting the proposition.

# LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS.

Many Matters of General Interest in Short Paragraphs. Down in Dixie.

Seven men were burned to death in a fire in Senator Millard's mine, Summit, Mountain.

Magistrate Elijah Upton killed Thomas Stewart near Bowling Green, Ky., in a dispute that grew out of the election.

The jury in the case of State Senator Frank H. Farris, of Missouri, charged with legislative bribery, failed to agree.

Up to October 18, according to the Census Bureau's estimate, 3,839,027 bales of cotton of the new crop had been ginned.

John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, has been unanimously chosen by Democratic members of the House as minority leader.

## At The National Capital.

The battleship Maine has been hurriedly ordered to Colon, Isthmus of Panama.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives, in caucus, nominated Representative Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, for Speaker.

The President conferred with Republican Senators about the work of the extra session.

## At The North.

Chicago street railway men probably will go on strike.

Miss Hoyt, niece of a Montana ranch owner, has eloped with a Chinaman.

Samuel Parks, in New York, was sentenced to two years and three months in prison for extortion.

Engineer Pepper was killed and a number of students wounded by an exploding boiler at the Ohio Agricultural College.

Lewis Nixon testified at the Shipbuilding Trust hearing that the trust had \$3,000 working capital on hand, and that borrowed, at the time the statement for listing stock was issued, amounting cash balance on hand of \$1,503,000.

The Probate Court at New Haven, Conn., decided the sealed letter bequeathing \$50,000 to Honorable and Mrs. W. J. Bryan was written by Philo S. Bennett after the execution of his will, and therefore is not part of that document.

The Federal District Court at Butte, Mont., decided in favor of Senator W. A. Clark the suit brought by the United States involving \$2,000,000 worth of timber land.

William L. Elkins, the multi-millionaire and traction magnate, is dead at Philadelphia, aged 71 years.

The Probate Court at New Haven, Conn., decided that Hon. William J. Bryan shall act as executor of the will of the late Philo S. Bennett.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on approximately \$239,000,000 capitalization.

Many steel mills in the Pittsburgh district resumed operations.

The National City Bank of New York has ordered \$1,000,000 in gold from Europe.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, presided for a while over the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston.

A rumor to the effect that the Rockefeller interests were in control of the United States Steel Corporation was current in New York. Steel preferred went below 50 and the common stock touched 10.

## From Across The Sea.

The German garrison at Warmbad, Darmaland, in Northwest Africa, have been massacred by tribesmen.

Mrs. De La Mar, the noted American beauty, married James R. Hartman in Paris.

Dr. Otto Schmidt, of Cologne, claims to have discovered a serum cure for cancer.

A basis of permanent peace between the Central American republics has just been arranged.

Great Britain's case in the Venezuelan arbitration was closed at The Hague.

The Germanic Museum, containing gifts from Emperor William and Prince Henry of Germany, was formally dedicated.

## Miscellaneous Matters.

The date fixed for the first of the postal case hearings is November 23.

President Buchanan, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, has ordered a general strike.

A plan to corner the December wheat market in St. Louis by buying up all possible insurance is said to be contemplated.

Dowie's "Restoration Host" left New York for Chicago, weary and hungry, the net results of their work being the baptism of 12 New Yorkers.

Frank Hayden choked to death on a doughnut in Chicago while passers-by thought he was a maniac.

The refusal of the request of Ballington Booth for a family gathering for prayer around the dead body of his sister, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, has caused a widening of the breach between members of the Booth family.

A bloody battle between a band of Indians under Eagle Feather, a graduate of the Carlisle School, and a number of whites near New Castle, Wyo., resulted in the death of two white men and the killing of a number of Indians.

King Victor of Italy was reported to have suggested to Premier Giolitti that the Cabinet resign.

The Montana Legislature has been called together in extra session to pass a fair-trial bill.

The new British Ambassador, Sir H. Mortimer Durand, stated in London that he would sail for America on November 30.

Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Winston Churchill spoke against the Chamberlain proposals at Birmingham and came near being mobbed.

# THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Mr. Roosevelt's Recommendations to the Extra Session

## TREATY RELATIONS WITH CUBA

Both Interest and Honor Demand of Our Government Prompt Action—A Brief But Vigorous Paper.

Washington, Special.—Congress convened at noon Tuesday and the members of both houses listened to the reading of the President's message, the full text of which follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. "To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the Senate at its last session, and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded, not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic, it should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of internal policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power.

"It is for that reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

"These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the New World. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

NOT AN AMERICAN INTEREST SACRIFICED.

"The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty, a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed short-sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage. This reciprocity greatly stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers.

A GUARANTY OF GOOD FAITH.

"Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the South, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the members of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

PLEDGE OF THE NATION MUST BE KEPT.

"The foregoing consideration caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the Senate. They now, with equal force, support the legislation, by the Congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would become perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

"I transmit herewith the treaty as amended by the Senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Nov. 10, 1903."

## Boiler Makers' Convention.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—The National Association of Boiler-makers, with 1225 delegates, representing boiler-making firms of the United States and Canada, assembled in its fifteenth annual convention. The addresses of welcome were responded to by W. H. S. Bateman, of Philadelphia, and President O'Brien, of St. Louis. The delegates were entertained on Look-out Mountain during the afternoon.