Ethical Influence of Spanking Upon Women

By MAGISTRATE LUKE CONNORTON. Of the Queens County Bench, Long Island City.

I do not believe that any refractory woman or girl was ever the worse for a justly merited spanking. In most cases it does a world

of good, not only to the woman herself, but it brings peace and quiet to long suffering relatives and friends.

There would be fewer Florence Burnses and fewer Mrs. O'Malleys if fathers and husbands administered corporal punishment

It is rather a delicate subject for one in my position-that of public administrator of justice-to thus discuss, but it is a serious matter, a vital problem that we are touching upon. To realize how serious and how vital, any thoughtful man or woman has but to glance at the columns of any daily newspaper. Understand that I do not countenance or condone brutality, and you

must remember that there is a very palpable distinction between brutally beating a woman and administering a wholesome, healthy spank-The old couplet,

LUKE CONNORTON.

A woman, a spaniel and a walnut tree,
The more you beat 'em the better they be,
is true, only I think "beat" is a little too strong a word. I should make it read:

A woman, a spaniel and a walnut tree, The more you spank 'em the better they be

A great deal of trouble lies in the fact that neither boys nor girls are nowadays spanked enough during the spanking age.

"What is the spanking age?" Well, that depends entirely on the individual. With the average woman, however, I should say it runs from five to forty years. I do not sanction a child of less than five being whipped, or a woman more than 40. If husbands and fathers, especially the latter, should bear in mind that women—that is, ideal women, the gentle, sympathetic creatures, who, if properly managed, make our best wives and noblest mothers-are, after all, but grown-up children, much discord and sorrow and disgrace would often be spared their families.

Some Suggestions Europe Has to Offer

By McDOUGALL HAWKES, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, New York City.



MERICAN cities are far ahead of European ports in dock equipment. Still, there are some ideas which it would be

Graving docks in this country are usually under private control; vessels are compelled to have their repairs made by the employes of the owners of the dock. Abroad, these docks are hired out by the municipal authorities, at rates fixed according to tonnage; the owners can employ anyone they choose to make repairs.

Our recreation piers, with concerts every evening, are unknown in Europe. But in no foreign city is the public deprived of the water view and ocean breezes. Where commerce requires the erection of sheds along the water front, the roofs of the piers are converted into a beautiful and ornamental promenade. This idea works well in Copenhagen and Antwerp, and I hope to introduce it in New York. Thus the residents of the crowded part of the city will have a space 50 feet in width for a promenade. The broad walk will not interfere with shipping in the least, and it will go a long way towards making up for the lack of parks along the water front.

Another point in which we are far inferior to Europe. Our immigrants' hotels and sailors' lodging houses, so-called, ARE A DISGRACE. Abroad, the cities and transportation companies maintain hotels for sailors and immigrants. If this is not a proper subject for municipal action in this country, it certainly opens an important field of work for philanthropic and charitable organizations.

MUST UNDERSTAND NATURE'S LAWS

Fy F. W. GUNSAULUS, President of the Armour Intstitute of Technology, Chicago

This is the age of the educated engineer, among which are numbered the chemist and the electrician. They are being called upon,



F. W. GUNSAULUS.

in the name of civilization to do something adequate with the raw material in nature. The needs of man, increasing with civilization, coming from his many-sided and deepened life, will not be satisfied with a cursory or amateurish handling of nature.

The man who has done things with nature by rule-of-thumb is now pushed aside by the man who is not trying experiments with nature and her resources. This trained man is always approaching her in perfect confidence of intelligence, knowing that what he has found in the laboratory and the mathematical calculation will be discovered as a permanent habit of nature when he

seeks to make a machine. THE SCHOLAR IN ENGINEERING HAS COME TO STAY, JUST BECAUSE HE TURNS OUT TO BE THE MORE PRACTICABLE THAN A BRILLIANT IG-NORAMUS. It will not do for a man to belittle his requirements in the direction of theory. The theories as to non, and coal, and steam, as they are gathered in a boiler and engine are expressions of laws and methods of nature which he has to count on all the time, lest he shall have nature against him and his machine shall break down,

No practical man in any steel mill or railway plant now thinks of laughing at theory. I am not going too far when I say that a lawyer can more easily be a lawyer without a law school, and he can get on by influence of rare genius without much scholarship, even a doctor can do the same, more easily than one who desires to ackieve worthy things in mechanical, electrical and chemical work can get on without a technical training.

PRESIDENT'S EFFORT FAILS.

The Great Coal Conference at Washington Comes to Naught.

Mr. Roosevelt's Appeal Was Ineffectual --- Operators Flatly Refuse Arbitration With the Miners, But Demand Federal Troops to Insure Complete Protection to Workmen and Their Families.

arbitration of a tribunal to be of the people, ed by the president and to enter "I do not in

period of from one to five years.

The employers, through the presidents of the railroad and coal companies and a leading independent operator, squarely refused arbitration, denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body with which they could and would have no dealings, demanded federal troops to insure complete practice. would have no dealings, demanded federal troops to insure complete pro-tection to workers and their families in the mining region and court pro-ceedings against the Miners' union, and offered if the men returned to work to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the udges of the court of common pleas or the district of Pennsylvania in which the colliery was located. There the matter closed.

It was a remarkable chapter in the economic history of the country that was written yesterday. For the first time the president of the republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor in an effort to avert what he himself regarded as a great national calami-ty. The result was to bring the prin-cipals in the great controversy face to face, with the whole country eagerintent and watchful of their

At the temporary White House last night the following official statement was given out concerning the con-

The conference opened at 11 o'clock Those in attendance were: George F. Bäer, president Reading

system.

[. Truesdale, president Dela

vare, Lackawanna & Western Rall E. B. Thomas, chairman of board,

Eric Railroad Co.
Thomas P. Fowler, president New York, Ontario & Western Railway

David Wilcox, vice president and eneral counsel, Delaware & Hudson John Markle, representing indepen

dent operators.

John Mitchell, president United

John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America. Thomas D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy and John Fahy, district presidents, United Mine Workers of America.

Attorney General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou and Carroll D. Wright, com-missioner of labor.

The president at the outset expressed his thanks for their attendance and stated that, owing to his peculiar relations to the situation, ne felt that he should make to them a statement of his position and of his intentions in asking them to meet. The president's statement follows:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the an-thracite trade: The operators, the miners and the general public. I "I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the an-

"I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds, or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impel me to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable. I wish to em-phasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to in-

A Battle with Pirates.

Korean pirate junk by Japanese fish- has served notice on the Western

Washington, Oct. 4.—The great coal conference between the president and representatives of operators and the miners came to an end at the temporary White House Friday afternoon with a failure to reach an agreement. with a failure to reach an agreement. Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the Miners' union. The president urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interest of public welfare. The miners through the president of their union expressed a willingness to submit differences to the arbitration of a tribunal to be the provise of the provise and the provise of the provis such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs

named by the president and to enter into an agreement to abide by the terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of arom one to five years.

The employers, through the presidents of the railroad and coal combents of the railroad and coal combens of the railroad and the railroad and makes individual sacrifices for the railroad and and makes indivi

Upon the completion of the president's remarks, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Mr. President, I am much pleased with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. sible for this terrible state or analysis. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that you are willing that you shall way, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims."

against their ciaims."

The President: "Before considering what ought to be done I think it only just to both of you—both sides—and desirable from my standpoint, that you should have time to consider what I have stated as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall trespass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated, not to decide now, but to give it careful thought and return at 3 o'clock."

The conference then adjourned until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling Mr. Baer spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, do we understand ou correctly that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this marning?" The President: "It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make."

you are willing to make.

Mr. Baer: "I have prepared an answer." He then read the statements the representatives of the opera-

The president asked Mr. Mitchell if he had anything further to say.

Mr. Mitchell said: "The charge

made by the gentlemen that 20 mur-ders have been committed in the an-thracite coal regions during the present strike is untrue. If they will name the men, and will show that they have committed the murders, I will resign my position. That is a fair proposi-tion. Mr. President, that is a fair example of how our organization and our people are maligned. The truth of the matter is, as far as I know, there have been seven deaths. No one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police and no one else has been charged with them. God knows the miners do not escape

miners and the general public. I speak neither for the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners—but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way. keenly the attacks made upon me and my people, but I came here with the intention of doing nothing and saying

sentatives of the anthracite companies whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition. They answered: "No." In response to a further question from the president they stated that they would have no deal-ings whatever with Mr. Mitchell looking toward a settlement of the ques tion at issue, and that they had no other proposition to make, save what was contained in the statement of Mr. sist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him.

Baer, which was that if any man chose to resume work and had a difficulty with his employer, both should leave "We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The

issued an Ultimatum.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 4.—Advices from the Orient tell of the capture of a Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 4.—The Minneapolis chamber of commerce The pirates attacked and Union Telegraph Co. that it must sign

ST. LOUIS BOODLERS.

Interesting Testimony About Their Methods Is Giv. n in the Trial of Banker Snyder. St. Louis, Oct. 3.—In Judge Ryan's

court yesterday the trial of Robert M. Snyder, banker and promoter, on the charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the Central Traction bill was resumed. Frederick G. Uthoff, who was a member of the city council in April 1898 was put on the council in April, 1898, was put on the stand by the state. Uthoff testified that while a member of the city council in 1898, when the traction bills were pending, Robert M. Snyder called on him at his residence and gave him \$50,000 to vote for the bills Circuit Attorney Folk questioned the witness as to the opposition which had developed to the Central Traction bill, and sprung the most interesting bit of information which the Snyder trial has yet disclosed, involving the name of John Schullin, exstreet railroad magnate, and Edward Butler, a local millionaire politician, in what the witness characterized as m what the witness characterized as an attempt to defeat the Central Traction measure by the use of a big sum of money distributed in relays of \$5,000 each to certain councilmen

Witness testified that Butler paid the money to him and that he distri-buted it among Councilmen Gast, Brinkmeyer, Gaus, Kratz and Thúner.

Brinkmeyer, Gaus, Kratz and Thuner.
Attorney Priest questioned the witness about Butler and the amounts
Uthoff said he (Butler) paid the
witnesses Gast, Gaus, Thuner, Brinkmeyer and Kratz for several months.
Witness said Butler paid them \$433
per month while the Central Traction
bill was pending. This was to insure
that the six councilmen in question
would not vote for any rival street
railway bill.

ary forces under Gen. Matos have ef-

ernment forces under President Castro, amounting to 4,000 men, retreated precipitately before the vanguard of the revolutionists. There have been many desertions from President Castro's army. Castro is now at Los Teques, a very strong strategical position but a few hours' ride from Caracas and which is nearly impregnable. He is awaiting attack by the revolutionists.

During the past three days the government has been forcibly recruiting for the army day and night on the streets of Caracas. When some of the men thus gathered in attempted to revolution, the favor of the Matos fired on them. Provisions in Caracas are scarce and meat is worth 30

The government intends to attack the revolutionists at Barcelona next

Sunday with 1,500 men under Gen. Another revolutionary army under

Gen. Rolando is now located at Cua, 25 miles south of Caracas. A COAL FAMINE.

Cities in Southern Indiana that Bor-

representative of a Chicago syndicate was in the city this week, and offered the combine any price it would name for every lump now harbored at Pumpkin Patch, but the proposition was refused.

Immediately call a convention and mediately call a convention

An Appeal to the Public.

New Albany, Ind., Oct. 3.—The National Federation of Civic Rights, an association incorporated under the laws of Indiana, the object of which is the amelioration of the condition and for the protection of the colored race, has issued an appeal to the perrace, has issued an appeal to the people of the United States. It says:
"The cruelties of Nero, the massacres of innocent religionists and the brutality of cannibalism, as chronicled in history, sink into significance when contrasted with the wholesale slaughlie of Washington, Jefferson and Lin-coln." ter of the colored race in the repub-

More Trouble for Coal Barons.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Attorney General Davies has granted the appli cation of the New York American Journal that the coal operators Journal that the coal operators be summoned to appear before him and show cause why proceedings should not be instituted against them under the Donnelly anti-trust law. A hearing will be given in this city Octo-

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 3.—Five persons were killed and three injured in a head-on collision between two

TWO STATEMENTS.

Two Statements Made by Mr. Bact

and Mr. Mitchell. Washington, Oct. 4.—The state-ments to the president were made in the following order: President Baer, of the Reading road; President Baer, of the Reading road; President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers; President Thomas, of the Erie railroad; Mr. Markle, independent operator; President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna railroad; Mr. Wilcox, vice president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co., and Mr. Fowler, of the New York, Ontario & Western road. The following is the statement of

The following is the statement or George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad:

"We infer that you desired us to consider the offer of Mr. Mitchell verbally made this morning, speaking for the United Mine Workers, to go back to work if you would appoint back to work, if you would appoint a commission to determine the questions at issue.
"You say that you 'do not invite a

adjacussion of your respective claims and positions. But, we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevant. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 men at work mining coal. There are showed. mining coal. They are abused, as-saulted and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence and crimes in-timidation, violence and crimes in-augurated by the union mine workers, over whom John Mitchell is chief. "The duty of the hour is not to

waste time negotiating with the fo-menters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done that the six councilmen in question would not vote for any rival street railway bill.

VENEZUELAN WAR.

President Castro's Army Retreats from Insurgents and Awalts an Attack at Los Teques, a Strong Stategical Position.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Oct. 3.—News has reached here from Venezuela that the Venezuelan revolutionary forces under Gen. Matos have effective in the war of the rebellion, restore the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to destablish order and peace at any cost. "The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the item only guardian of a free people, and to destablish order and peace at any cost. "The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the comfort o. the people by compromising with the violators of law and the lives and property, and secure the comfort o. the people by compromising with the violators of law and the listingators of violence and crime. "Under these conditions, we decline once the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to destablish order and peace at any cost. "The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to destablish order and peace at any cost. "The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to destablish order and peace at any cost. "The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to destablish order and peace at any cost. "The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the distortion of a free people, and to destablish order and peace at any cost. "The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to destablish order and peace at any cost. "The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the lives and property, and secure the comfort of the majesty of law and t

ary forces under Gen. Matos have effected a junction with the command of the revolutionary general, Mendoza, near Camatagua, 50 miles south of Caracas. The combined forces of Matos and Mendoza total 6,500 men.

Last Wednesday the revolutionists were at San Juan De Los Moros, near Villa De Cure. At this point the government forces under President Castro, amounting to 4,000 men, retreat—

our men work on terms he names. He has no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania. He must stop his people from killing, maining and from destroying people. He must stop it because it is unlawful, and not because of any bargain with us.

"We will add to our offer to con-

the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated or final determination."

The following is the statement made to the president by the representatives of the Miners' union:

we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers, were much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a pro-longation of the coal strike that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the 150,-000 mine workers whom we represent, we have decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested.

Citics in Southern Indiana that Border on the Ohio River are in a Bad Pilght.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 3.—With nearly 3,000,000 bushels of coal harbored at Pumpkin Patch, above this city, Jeffersonville, New Albany and the surrounding towns are in imminent danger of a coal famine, and much alarm is felt. At this time there are 90 coal boats, each holding 25,000 bushels, and nearly 50 barges that contain 12,500 bushels each, being cared for by the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Co., of Pittsburg, owners and miners of the fuel, but it is disappearing as fast as it can be unloaded.

The representative of a Chicago syndicate was in the city this week,

Bldgeley Denies the Story.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Comptroller of the Currency Ridgeley yesterday gave out the following statement: "The report that I have overwiled, or at-tempted to overrule, or shall attempt to overrule the secretary of the treas-ury in the matter of reserve on gov-ernment deposits secured by government bonds, is wholly false and un-founded. Before the decision was reached and the announcement made by the secretary that no reserve need be maintained against government deposits secured by government bonds, the secretary and I several times had full accord as to the policy of his announcement." discussed the matter, and we are in

Moore Is Elected President.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, was on Friday elected president of the National League of Republican Clubs by acclamation. Other officers were elected as follows: Secretary F. I. Wash Levy. lows: Secretary, E. J. Weeks, Iowa; treasurer, Sid B. Redding, Arkansas; vice president, J. J. Sheridan, Illinois.

Named a State Ticket.

Boston, Oct. 4.—An unexpected attempt to amend the platform pre-Rorean pirate junk by Japanese is in a served note. In the pending contract covering the pending sented at the republican state con-