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Nature did some very excellent work in the early days, and considering that she had no models or standards to guide her, we must admit a certain sort of genius in her performances.

Revising the models of woman—collective woman—is looking for a mission—here you have it; and it will keep her busy for generations to come.

With this to engage their attention, women need not bother their dear little heads about equal rights and other frills.

Let women educate the rising generations in the true spirit, and endeavor to regenerate mankind, including themselves.

Let them DETERMINE that there shall be no more wars.

Women ALONE can make wars impossible; and that not through any patent process, such as woman's suffrage, or economic revolution, or some other quack remedy offered as a cure-all but by their will and determination.

To this end women must realize that wars are destructive and set back the constructive processes of civilization, and that we cannot inflict injury upon others without harming ourselves.

The race must be made conscious of this truism, and we must begin with the rising generation, our school children.

It is impossible to change abruptly human nature, but under civilization reason supplants the impulses born of instinct and passion, the latter being kept in a latent, undeveloped state.

My premises being assumed to be true, then we must banish from our schools and homes all reminders of war and glorification of warriors; we must cease to make histories of nations a record of bloodshed and destruction, but in its stead let us learn what has been accomplished in the field of human progress in the arts of peace; we must cease to erect monuments to war heroes, but instead remember those who by their labors have benefited their fellow men; we must cease to teach FALSE reverence for the flag, and no longer drum into our children's ears: "My country—right or WRONG—my country." And, withal, we must open our eyes to the fact that the recent and thoroughly surprising recrudescence of the war spirit in this country would not have been but for the years of "patriotic" drills in our schools and churches and in the forum; and also open our eyes to the further fact in this promulgation of the war spirit that the women teachers seem the most enthusiastic—a phenomenon not strange, however, in the light of the foregoing argument and the fact of woman's more emotional nature.

Woman must try to suppress her natural emotions and see things in the new light. She must learn to abhor war and to despise the warrior. Man, the weaker vessel, is as wax in the hand of woman and unable to resist, even as Samson was shorn of his power by Delilah. When collective woman folds her soft arm around collective man's rugged neck, and softly whispers into his ear: "You must not go out, my love, and kill, and maim, and destroy, for I shall grieve if you do; yea, I shall surely frown upon you if you do!" Then will he press a kiss upon her rosy lips and meekly return to his plowshare—and then there will be peace on earth; and gradually, in the course of eons, the human heart may grow better and better, and then, perhaps, wars will become impossible.

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WOMEN THE CAUSE OF WAR

By DR. ADOLF G. VOGELER,

Editor of the Western Druggist and Student of Anthropology.



Old Adam was right—it is the woman. The rape of the Sabine women is not an isolated historical fact; the "best" man of to-day is but the dim memory of the days when men, or tribes, went forth to woo by force their "helpmeets."

Next, woman is dependent upon man for protection for self and offspring. But the man who has proven his prowess in combat is the one chosen as a life partner.

Knowing that the victorious warrior will have his choice among the maidens of his tribe, will not men face bloodshed and death in order to win the coveted prize? That women do prefer fighting men there is evidence in abundance, if one will but keep his eyes open.

But further, woman's heart is fond of tinsel and gew-gaws: What plain-dressed civilian stands any show in the presence of the epauletted and gold-braided son of Mars, who, in addition, is bedecked with the symbols of physical force, and, perchance, by the tailor's art made to look more imposing and stronger?

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Adolf G. Vogeler

THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN

By K. TAKAHIRA,

Japanese Minister to the United States.

ALTHOUGH Japan had been shut off from the world, knowledge from abroad had crept in by various channels and had permeated and influenced intelligent public opinion. And so, when Perry knocked at Japan's door, he found, as has been said by a distinguished Japanese, "a man on the inside to help him open it."

Japanese progress has really been a plant of slow growth. It has been tended and nourished at no small cost of labor and sacrifice. Now that it has borne fruit it is the earnest desire of the Japanese people that kindred nations, their neighbors, should undertake the same labor for themselves and enjoy like benefits. That sums up Japan's attitude toward other eastern nations.

It has been said that Christianity must be the basis of all genuine national progress. I admire and respect Christianity and acknowledge the great good it has accomplished, but I think it is not so much the form as the spirit that matters in this regard.

Japan is not a Christian nation in the sense in which the term is used. Her religion consists of what Dr. Griffis calls an "amalgam" of three systems of morality and religion—Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism. The moral lessons drawn from the three have been combined into a system of ethics peculiar to Japan.

Perhaps the most important result has been the inculcation of a spirit of loyalty and devotion to duty which has been taught for centuries, an adherence to which has enabled the Japanese people to adapt themselves to new circumstances with cheerfulness and to surmount difficulties that might otherwise have barred the way to all national progress.

It is her desire that peace and orderly development shall prevail. The maintenance of peace and of mutual interdependence among the eastern nations she regards as the only means by which prosperity can be assured to them. This does not mean that there should be a coalition, either offensive or defensive, among the eastern nations against the rest of the world.

A country to be truly prosperous must have prosperous and contented neighbors. Japan desires that her neighbors shall be prosperous and contented both for their own sakes and for hers.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Expenditures of the Fifty-Seventh Congress Justified by the Country's Needs.

A few years ago—it seems but yesterday—the appropriations of a republican congress aggregated about \$1,000,000,000. The democratic party sought to make a campaign issue of the fact. In the press and from the stump the country rang with denunciations of "republican extravagance" and of the "billion-dollar congress."

To these attacks Speaker Reed responded with the brief remark that this had become a "billion-dollar country." Common sense men appreciated the force of the argument, but the democratic party continued to rave. Then a democratic majority appeared in congress, and was forced by practical experience to learn something of the size and needs of this nation. And behold, that democratic congress was also a "billion-dollar congress," says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

While the Spanish war did not inspire the democratic party with courage to face the task of dealing constructively with the consequences of a conflict for which its representatives in congress had clamored, it did at least open democratic eyes a little to the dimensions of the United States as measured by national expenditures. Even the stunted democratic imagination managed to grow just a little.

Thus it came about that when Senator Allison, in the closing hours of the Fifty-seventh congress, announced that its appropriations had aggregated \$1,554,108,514, he was able to add that not only had the people of the country indorsed this expenditure as necessary, but also that the opposite political party had concurred in it. The democratic members, in fact, had come to understand that this is not only a billion-dollar, but even a billion-and-a-half-dollar country.

The expenditures of the Fifty-seventh congress exceeded those of the Fifty-sixth by \$113,619,080. Of this \$50,000,000 goes to begin the isthmian canal, about \$50,000,000 to improve the postal service, especially in the matter of rural free delivery, and the rest for rivers and harbors, for which the Fifty-sixth congress did much less than usual. And the people are glad to have their money spent for these purposes.

The democratic party learns very slowly, and often seems to have forgotten everything it was supposed to have learned. But it has at least learned that there is nothing disgraceful, but quite the reverse, in spending your money for things that you need and for your own and others' welfare.

A DENIAL THAT EVADES.

Bryan's Wily Statement Regarding His Contemplated Course in the 1904 Convention.

Mr. Bryan was recently quoted to have denied the published report that he had declared his intention to lead a bolt from the next democratic convention if the conservative element should secure control and proceed to reorganization of the party on a platform not including the essential planks of the Kansas City platform. But his denial is peculiar, says the Albany Journal.

Mr. Bryan did not say that he would not bolt the convention, but only he said that he did not say he would. He added: "Never will you find the gold democrats capturing any democratic convention of national importance. The very idea is absurd."

It may be inferred from this that Mr. Bryan has not directly threatened to bolt the convention if the reorganization faction should gain control, merely because he deems it to be impossible for the occasion for a bolt to arise. He has not said that he would not bolt if that which he declares to be impossible should nevertheless come to pass.

Mr. Bryan will have to make a clearer, more definite statement before the suspicion will be allayed that a change of control of the party would cause him to place himself at the head of those who would follow him out of the regular democracy, and set up a party of his own.

After all that he has said against those democrats who have opposed the declarations and principles of the Kansas City platform, it seems inconceivable that he would ever bring himself to join them and work with them.

PRESS COMMENTS.

"Stuffed prophet" is old, to be sure, but a man has to be a stuffed something to have influence with the democratic party.—Sioux City Journal.

Mr. Bryan complains of the expenditures of the last congress, and in speaking of the treasury surplus says: "The wonder is they did not take it all." The last congress of which Mr. Bryan was a member did more than that—it took it all, and then some more, leaving in the vaults of the United States treasury a generous vacuum which the administration was compelled to fill by issuing bonds and building a handsome addition to the public debt.—Shelbyville Republican.

Mr. Bryan in the role of universal critic is one the people are becoming accustomed to, but he should not object when he in turn is held up to criticism. As an old laconic saying expresses it: "He who would shun criticism must not be a scribbler; and he who would court it must have great abilities or great folly."—N. Y. World.

Col. Watterson's remark that "free silver is as dead as Judas" is an unpleasant association of ideas for many democrats. The colonel's vote against Bryan in 1896 and for him in 1900 should induce a milder use of metaphors.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE ALDRICH FINANCE BILL.

Timely Move in the Direction of a Much Needed Financial Reform.

Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the senate committee on finance, announces that he will appoint a subcommittee, to meet during the recess of congress, which will draw up a finance bill to be submitted to the senate at the opening of the next session in December.

There is no doubt that the committee is desirous of making quick work with financial reform this time. The bill for this purpose which was before the recent congress was prepared too late to have any chance for enactment. The proposed measure will be one of the first which will go on the senate's calendar, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The senate, on one notable occasion, showed that it was capable of very quick work in the way of financial reform. This was in 1874. When the democrats carried the house of representatives in November of that year, thus endangering the work of placing the country's currency on the gold basis, which was in the minds of the republican leaders, President Grant, Senator Sherman and the rest of the chieftains of their party determined to postpone resumption no longer. Accordingly, Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported a resumption bill to the republican senate on December 21, less than three weeks after the election of the democratic house, which would meet a year later. It passed that body on December 22, went through the republican house on January 7, 1875, was signed by President Grant on January 14 and went into operation on January 1, 1879.

What a republican president and congress did 28 years ago a republican president and congress can do now. The resumption act was a republican measure throughout. It was opposed by the democrats at every step in each branch of congress. The democratic national convention of 1876, in St. Louis, which nominated Tilden, declared for the repeal of the resumption act. It went into effect on time, however, raised all the country's currency up to the gold level by the stipulated day, at the beginning of 1879, and has kept it up to that line ever since. That was one of the most important financial measures ever placed on the statute book in the United States. The Aldrich bill, which is also in the direction of a needed financial reform, can be put through congress quickly if there is the same energy behind it which passed the greenback redemption act of 1875.

At the same time Grass presented the president a peace pipe of beautifully carved pipe stone. Cincinnati, Mont., April 9.—President Roosevelt is in Yellowstone Park and for the next 16 days he expects to enjoy complete rest and cessation from public duties. He will be in almost daily communication with Secretary Loeb at Cincinnati, but nothing except of the utmost importance will be referred to him. In company with John Burroughs, the naturalist, who accompanied him from Washington, he will study closely the nature of the various animals that inhabit the park. The president has looked forward to this outing for some time, and he was in a particularly happy frame of mind when he led the cavalcade into the park yesterday.

Every trail leading into the preserve will be closely guarded and no one will be allowed to disturb the president's solitude. His headquarters will be at the home of Maj. Pitcher, the superintendent of the park. Several camps have been established in different localities and these will be occupied by the president from time to time. The special train bearing the president and his party arrived at Gardner, the entrance to the park, Wednesday afternoon and was met by a detachment of the Third cavalry and a number of cowboys.

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