

The Horse and Man

Animal Conquest Marked One of the Great Turning Points in the History of Civilization.

By Henry Fairfield Osborn.

THE conquest of the horse by man, and its final utilization for all purposes which are discharged by steam and electricity today, marked one of the great turning points in the history of civilization. In the great earth and sand preglacial deposits of Europe the true wild horse is as widespread, though not as varied, as in America. It is not at this stage associated with the remains of man, because no preglacial man except the pithecanthropus or Trilobite man of Java has been found. In the interglacial or postglacial period the remains of man and the horse are first found together. The first association occurs in the middle of the palaeolithic, or rough implement, period. The discovery of all the possible uses of the horse came very gradually, however, for there is abundant proof that man first hunted and ate, then drove, and finally rode the animal.

The prevailing drawings of the palaeolithic horse represent him as hog maned, with no forelock to conceal the low-bred Roman nose. A second type in the Mouthe cave, a bearded horse with long bristling mane, long ears and convex forehead, is regarded by M. Riviere as another species. But it is not clear to my mind that these drawings represent more than the summer and winter coats of the same animal. Besides these Roman-nosed types to which Ewart traces the modern cart horse, there are others with small heads and flat noses which Ewart associates with the Celtic pony and possibly with the origin of the thoroughbred. Other horse drawings, reproduced by M. Capitan, leave little doubt that the ass was known in Europe. It is also certain from abundant evidence in the caves of France that there was a larger horse toward the south perhaps, while the smaller breeds may have frequented the colder northern regions.—The Century.

There Are No Ideal Husbands

By Dr. Ellen Milas.



SUCH a thing as an ideal husband does not exist. The nearest approach to one is the man who would allow his wife the same liberties as himself.

If he drops around to his club in the evening, let her do likewise. If he hires a carriage and takes a woman acquaintance driving in the park, let him expect to have her hire a carriage and take out some man friend.

The ideal husband should be consistent. He should respect his wife's rights.

He should make the children respect the mother's opinion.

He should be at his wife's command as thoroughly as he expects her to be at his.

A man should not be expected to be tied to his wife's apron strings, to be sure. He needs recreation, and should be entitled to an evening out with his friends, but the ideal husband would never wait to be asked to stay at home to keep his wife from being lonesome. He would think first before leaving his wife at home, "Would she rather have me here?"

He would take an interest in her affairs and pleasures. He would be concerned in the welfare of his home. He would be agreeable about the house.

Emphatically, I do not believe the way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach. Men like to be well fed, and it is their right to expect good meals when they provide the means for them, but I don't think a good meal would win a man to his wife's side if he were determined on an evening out with his crowd.

I think a man has a right to complain if the meals are not decent, but the ideal husband would not make his criticisms on bad coffee or overdone steak in the nature of fault-finding. The ideal husband would always regard his wife's feelings as well as his own.

The American Soldier

By Brigadier-General Charles King.



MOOT or on horseback, regular or volunteer, as you see him today, our "man behind the gun" is a man worth the knowing. Take him all in all, and a physically sounder and morally straighter soldier doesn't live or dwell on the face of the globe. Like English "Tommy Atkins," as well as the sailor Jackie of Anglo-Saxon blood, he has his faults and limitations. He "comes higher" than do the rankers of other lands, but he fights harder. With fewer numbers he accomplishes greater results. He has patience illimitable in

face of a turbulent mob of his own people, but he pulls trigger quick, suddenly and sure when he gets the word. He is the bugbear of demagogue orators before an election, but the sure defense of society at any time. He presided over Chicago's early infancy, and thrice since the great civil war has he come with fixed bayonets to stand between her and anarchy. He is proud of his flag and his country. He is stout-hearted, clean-limbed, law-abiding, self-respecting as a rule. He wants to be held and hailed as a man, not a boy. He devotes reasonable time and thought to his drill, but he delights in healthful, hearty outdoor sports, base ball, foot ball and polo preferred. He sometimes sights the little niceties of military carriage and courtesies, but he will cheerfully submit to the sternest discipline, the hardest privations, the heaviest trials when he knows the need; and, finally, when it comes to fighting he will charge with finer fury and enthusiasm or hold his ground with more grim, dogged tenacity, and all the time shoot with greater skill and precision than any other man-at-arms of all the vaunted legions of Europe. His one great wish seems to be that the people he so loyally serves might know him as he is—a man to depend on in fair weather or foul, a soldier to be proud of at all times.—The World Today.

Women Are Not Selfish Enough

By John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie.)



WOMEN, where their feelings are in question, are not selfish enough, they appraise themselves not too dearly, but far too cheaply; it is the suicidal selfishness of women which makes the selfishness of the modern bachelor possible. Bachelors are not all misogynists, and the fact that a man remains unmarried is no proof that he is insensible to the charm of a woman's companionship, or that he does not have such companionship, on irresponsible terms, to a most considerable degree. Why should the average vain young man, egotistic

by organism and education, work hard or make sacrifices for the sake of any particular woman, while so many are too willing to share his life without joining it, and so many more wait eagerly on his steps to destroy any chivalry or tenderness he may have been born with? Modern women give bachelors no time to miss them, and no opportunity to need them; their devotion is undisciplined, and it becomes a curse rather than a blessing to its object. Why? Because women have this strange power of concentration and self-abnegation in their love; they can not do enough to prove their kindness. And when they have done all, and have been at no pains to secure their own position, they realize that they have erred through excess of generosity shown toward bachelors.

PORT ARTHUR HAS FALLEN

Russian Stronghold Succumbs At Last To The Assaults Of The Japanese

TERMS OF SURRENDER ARE FIXED

Following General Stoessel's Communication to General Nogi, Commissioners Representing the Two Commanders Met at 4 O'Clock Monday Afternoon and Subsequently Signed Articles of Capitulation.

Port Arthur, whose hills have for months run red with the blood of the bravest of the two war-like nations, has at last succumbed to the fierce tenacity of the Japanese attack. General Stoessel, most stubborn in carrying out the will of his sovereign, has seen the advance of the besieging army gain in momentum and energy until to hold out longer would have been a crime against humanity. The conditions of the surrender are not yet known, but in all quarters it is anticipated that they are such as an honorable soldier may accept from a brave and victorious enemy.

At 9:45 o'clock Sunday night the commissioners completed the signing of the capitulation agreement. Both armies had suspended hostilities five hours earlier. The city of Port Arthur will be occupied by the Japanese. The authorities at St. Petersburg, in the absence of direct official news from General Stoessel that Port Arthur has surrendered, have not permitted the news to become public. Emperor Nicholas is in the south of Russia, and his Ministers are for the time being in the dark as to what dispatches have been sent to him from the front.

Tokio was the scene of rejoicing, people of all ranks finding in the outcome compensation for all the sacrifice of life and money that was entailed in the ten months' siege.

To what extent the fall of Port Arthur will make for a restoration of peace is an open question. There is an encouraging note in the expression by Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister at London, of the hope that "in some way it will facilitate final peace," though the pacific note is perhaps lost in the later words of the minister, which call attention to the fact that the besieging army will now be free to go north, where it will be an offset to the reinforcements General Kurapatkin has been receiving from Russia since the battle of Shakhe. The spirit of the Russians may be judged by the statement of the secretary of the embassy at London that the campaign will be renewed with fresh vigor in the spring, and that the nation will not be content to permit Port Arthur to remain in the hands of the Japanese.

Both in Paris and in London the opinion is that the squadron under Vice Admiral Rojestrensky, which started from Libau for the far East three months ago, will have to retrace its way home, as adherence to the original plans would invite disaster without probability of effecting a junction with the warships at present in the harbor of Vladivostok. That Japan may not be permitted to retain possession of Port Arthur without dispute, is shown in the fact that Paris newspapers are already reviving the claim made in 1901 that the holding of that position commands the Eastern seas by the Japanese would be a menace to European powers.

Chefoo, By Cable.—Commander Kartzow, of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Vlast, which arrived here today, in an interview said:

"Port Arthur falls of exhaustion, exhaustion not only of ammunition, but of men."

"The remnant of the garrison left had been doing the work of heroes for five days and five nights, but yesterday

they reached the limit of human endurance.

"In the casemates of the forts one saw everywhere faces black with starvation, exhaustion and nerve strain. You spoke to them, but they did not give answer, only staring dumbly."

"The lack of ammunition alone would have suggested the seeking of terms. Scant ammunition had long been common in the fortress, and during the past month many of the forts had nothing with which to return the fire of the enemy."

"The Russians sat in the casemates, firing not more than once to the two hundred shots sent by the Japanese. When the assault came they repulsed the enemy with bayonets. But the men themselves, having existed for three months on reduced rations, were so worn that it is marvelous they stood the final strain so long."

"Yesterday General Stoessel would still fight. His wound, which was received early in the siege, had been bothering him, but his determination to fight while one man stood had not been diminished."

"But we cannot fight," said his generals. "Our men cannot move. They sleep standing. They cannot see the bayonets at their breasts. We can order, but they cannot obey."

"Then you generals fight," said Stoessel, clinched his fists.

"He seemed fanatical on the subject, but finally he was brought to see reason by the insistence of his subordinates. Admirals Lochinsky and Wren, Generals Smirnov and Pock, and many others, sometimes with broken voices, urged the step which all dreaded so long."

"The greatest loss suffered by Port Arthur occurred a fortnight ago, when Major General Kondratenko was killed. Officers and men alike regarded him as the brightest star in Port Arthur's firmament. When his death became known, the fall in the spirits of the soldiers was plainly visible. General Kondratenko was seated in the casemate of a certain fort discussing with seven other officers the best way of counterming against the Japanese, when an eleven-inch shell burst, killing everybody in the casemate."

"General Nogi has taken Port Arthur with his artillery and his tunnels. His rifle bullets were seldom found to be of any use."

"We who came here Monday do not know the terms of surrender suggested by General Stoessel to General Nogi nor the answer, having left Port Arthur even before the messenger had been dispatched. The general impression, however, is that Stoessel has proposed that the army shall go free and that he alone be made a prisoner."

"It is a simple story. Had the ammunition held out the fortress would have held out indefinitely. For months we held Port Arthur by bayonets alone, until flesh and blood could do no more. When a man fell there was none other to replace him. Thus the garrison was gradually worn down. Two hundred and Three-Meter Hill alone cost us five thousand men. The capture of that hill was the beginning of the end."

Tokio Wildly Joyous.

Tokio, By Cable.—Tokio is wildly joyous over Gen. Nogi's telegram announcing that Gen. Stoessel had sent a letter relating to the surrender of Port Arthur. News boys crying extra were the center of large crowds. The people grabbed the papers and repeated the cries. Thus was the news carried throughout the city, and within a few minutes the firing of aerial and daylight rockets began in various parts of the city. Bands appeared and a score of small processions formed and surged through the principal streets. Japan has paid a heavy price for the Russian fortress. The prospect of its early possession cheered the people as no other event of the war has done. The Emperor's New Year's reception and audience to the army and navy officers and civil officials continued this morning. The news from Port Arthur gave additional cheer to the general exchange of congratulations.

Shot Out Boy's Eyes.

Newport News, Special.—Fred Westinghouse, the small boy who was shot yesterday at Oriana by the premature explosion of a gun which was being loaded by a negro, will lose his eyesight as a result of the accident. The shot struck him full in the face, destroying both eyes.

Police Officer Shot.

Charlotte, Special.—Rural Officer S. E. Cole, of Belmont Park, was killed Sunday afternoon at half-past 5 o'clock by a negro, Will Springs. The homicide was committed at the railroad crossing near Sugar Creek church and within 200 yards of Zion negro church. Mr. Cole's son-in-law, Mr. H. B. Nabors, a machinist at Liddell's, was there and was shot also. How seriously he was wounded does not yet appear; it seems though, that he is not much hurt. Mr. Cole was attempting the arrest of a negro for the larceny of a bicycle belonging to another negro.

Dr. Chadwick Not Arrested.

New York, Special.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, husband of Cassie L. Chadwick, arrived in this country Saturday on the steamship Pretoria, ran the gauntlet of big crowds which had waited for hours to see him, was hailed to Hoboken police headquarters and to the recorder's court, and finally left for Cleveland, not as a prisoner, but as the guest of Sheriff Barry, who had come from Ohio with a warrant for the doctor's arrest which he did not serve.

Increased Wages For Thousands.

Pittsburg, Special.—According to information from a reliable source the United States Steel Corporation shows at the end of the quarter finished Saturday an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over the September quarter. With the resumption of work next Tuesday the wages of over 100,000 men will be increased.

Brownlow Gets Nomination.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—Republicans of the State Legislature, in joint caucus have nominated Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, representative in Congress from the first district, as their candidate for the United States senatorship. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic and Senator William B. Bate will succeed himself.

Torpedo Boats Leave.

Chefoo, By Cable.—Monday morning two Russian torpedo launches from Port Arthur arrived here. There are seven Japanese torpedo boat destroyers in the harbor.

Stoessel Named Terms.

Washington, Special.—The Japanese legation received a cablegram from Tokio, saying that the negotiations for the surrender of Port Arthur had been concluded and that details of the terms of surrender would be cabled later. The cablegram said the articles of capitulation were concluded at 4 o'clock Monday evening. The advice received at the Japanese legation say that General Nogi accepted the terms of surrender proposed by General Stoessel.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT

All Russians Taken Prisoners, the Officers Being Paroled—All Forts and War Materials to be Turned Over to the Japanese Army.

Tokio, By Cable.—A telegram from General Nogi giving the text of the capitulation convention was received Tuesday afternoon. It is as follows:

"Article 1.—All Russian soldiers, marines, volunteers, also government officials at the garrison and harbor of Port Arthur, are taken prisoners."

"Article 2.—All forts, batteries, warships, other ships, boats, arms, ammunition, horses, all materials for hostile use, government buildings and all objects belonging to the Russian government shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condition."

"Article 3.—On the preceding two conditions being assented to, as a guarantee for the fulfillment thereof the men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on this mountain, Sungshu Mountain, Antse Mountain and the line of eminences southeast therefrom shall be removed by noon of January 5, and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army."

"Article 4.—Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have destroyed objects named in article 2 or to have caused alteration in any way in their condition at the existing time signing of this compact, and the negotiations shall be annulled and the Japanese army will take free action."

"Article 5.—The Russian military and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur and their respective positions, and maps showing the location of mines, underground and submarine, and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services at Port Arthur, a list of army and navy officers with the rank and duty of said officers; a list of army steamers, warships and other ships, with the number of their respective crews; a list of civilians, showing the number of men and women, their races and occupations."

"Article 6.—Arms, including those carried on the person; ammunition, war materials, government buildings, objects owned by the government, horses, warships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese army shall decide upon the method of their transportation."

"Article 7.—The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army as being honorable, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as officials belonging thereto, to carry swords and to take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers, officials and volunteers who will sign a written parole pledging that they will not take up arms and in no wise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese army until the close of the war will receive the consent of the Japanese army to return to their country. Each army and navy officer will be allowed one servant, and such servant will be specially released on signing the parole."

"Article 8.—Non-commissioned officers and privates of both army and navy and volunteers shall wear their uniforms and, taking portable tents and necessary private property, and commanded by their respective officers shall assemble at such places as may be indicated by the Japanese army. The Japanese commissioners will decide the necessary details therefor."

"Article 9.—The sanitary corps and the accountants belonging to the Russian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services are deemed necessary for the caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. During such time such corps shall be required to render service under direction of the military corps and accountants of the Japanese army."

"Article 10.—The treatment to be accorded to the residents, the transfer of books and documents relating to municipal administration and finance and also detailed files necessary for the enforcement of this compact shall be embodied in a supplementary compact. The supplementary compact shall have force as this compact."

"Article 11.—One copy each of this compact shall be prepared for the Japanese and Russian armies, and it shall have immediate effect upon signature thereof."

No Action Taken.

Memphis, Special.—A special to The Commercial Appeal from Newport, Ark., says that no action will be taken by the authorities of the town in connection with the lynching last Saturday of Louis Allwhite for the murder of two women. The coroner's jury holding an inquest over the body of Allwhite found that the deceased "came to his death at the hands of an unknown mob."

Speaker of North Carolina House.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Owen H. Guion, of Newbern, was named for Speaker of the House of the Legislature by the Democrats, who have 98 of the 120 members. Guion, was placed in nomination by W. P. Wood, seconded by A. W. Graham. The nomination was made by a rising vote. The House Democratic caucus, presided over by John S. Cunningham, chose Frank D. Hackett for chief clerk and F. B. Webber, president of the Memphis cotton exchange, is quoted as declaring that "the cotton interests of the South have everything to lose and nothing to gain by their continuance; they put the manufacturing interests in possession of information that is beneficial."

"My attention has been called to the so-called 'National Cotton Ginners' Association,' the purpose of which is stated to be 'to gather accurate and reliable information regarding the amount of cotton produced, in advance of the government report. It also appears that this information is to be sent in code and the members of the association will be sworn not to divulge it.' The information is still highly desirable, but possession of it is to be restricted to those who grow and gin the cotton."

REPORT IS UPHELD

Government Officials Claim Accuracy For Cotton Figures

BURLESON SIDES WITH BUREAU

Director North Sets Forth His Position in a Letter to the Texas Member of Congress at Whose Instance the Provision Was Inserted in the Census Act Says the Bureau Cannot Compete With the Proposed Ginners Association and That Speculators' High Estimate Would Again Prevail—Mr. Burleson Expresses His and Senator Baileys Concurrence.

Washington, Special.—Director of the Census North, in a letter to Representative Burleson, made public, takes notice of the situation presented by the cotton statistics given out for publication Thursday and expresses his surprise and concern at the recent alleged movement in the Southern States "apparently approved and augmented by the cotton growers themselves," to destroy the census reports by concerted refusal of the ginners to make returns. Director North asserts that a continuance of the cotton ginning reports is impossible without the systematic and whole-hearted co-operation of the ginners of the South. Immediately after the receipt of the letter, Mr. Burleson, a member of the House census committee, and the author of the provision making appropriation for the gathering of cotton statistics, gave out an interview in which he upholds the director in the work now being done by his bureau. The letter is as follows:

"Washington, Dec. 1904.

"Hon. Albert S. Burleson, House of Representatives.

"My Dear Sir: It seems proper to invite your attention to certain anomalous conditions which confront the Census Office in carrying out the provisions of section 9 of the act to establish a permanent Census Office, directing the periodical collection of the statistics of cotton production through the agency of the ginners. This provision was inserted in the law at your request and that of other Southern Representatives on the plea that it was necessary for the protection of the cotton producers against the speculators and others interested in depressing the price of the staple for their own profit. It was stated that enormous losses resulted from the untrustworthy estimates put forth every year by speculators and agents of the Liverpool market and that early and trustworthy official information regarding the size of the crop would protect the grower, disarm the speculator and market manipulator, and permit the law of supply and demand to regulate the price.

"ACCURACY UNQUESTIONED.

"Since the law was passed, Congress has appropriated and this office has disbursed more than \$125,000 a year in the collection and dissemination of this information. The system has been gradually perfected until it has become more nearly perfect than any similar plan for obtaining exact knowledge of the size of any agricultural crop during the progress of harvesting.

"No complaint has been made that the census reports are not accurate; indeed, for a year or two past, we have been able to trace the crop so closely that practically every bale has been accounted for.

"The statistics increase in value every year; for it becomes possible, by comparison of the statistics of one year with those of the same date in preceding years, to judge the size of successive crops with an accuracy never before known or approximated.

"The ginning reports of the Census Office have crowded out the speculative and interested estimates referred to, and the single object which the Southern Representatives had in view in urging this legislation has been successfully accomplished.

"GINNERS' MOVE DEPRECATED.

"In view of these facts, I have been surprised and concerned at the present movement in the Southern States, which is apparently approved and augmented by the cotton growers themselves, to destroy the census reports, by the concerted refusal of the ginners to make the returns upon which they are based. Thus far the movement has not seriously affected our work, but if it continues and spreads, it will necessarily destroy its value during the coming year. It appears to have been suddenly discovered that these reports, undertaken solely at the demand of the cotton grower, are highly detrimental to his interests. Mr. E. F. Webber, president of the Memphis cotton exchange, is quoted as declaring that 'the cotton interests of the South have everything to lose and nothing to gain by their continuance; they put the manufacturing interests in possession of information that is beneficial.'

"My attention has been called to the so-called 'National Cotton Ginners' Association,' the purpose of which is stated to be 'to gather accurate and reliable information regarding the amount of cotton produced, in advance of the government report. It also appears that this information is to be sent in code and the members of the association will be sworn not to divulge it.' The information is still highly desirable, but possession of it is to be restricted to those who grow and gin the cotton.

"Japs Entered Tuesday.

Tokio, By Cable.—The text of General Nogi's telegram announcing the capitulation of the Russian forces at Port Arthur is as follows: 'The plenipotentiaries of both parties concluded their negotiations Monday at 4:30 o'clock. The Russian commissioners accepted on the whole the stipulations of the Japanese. The document has been prepared and signatures are now being affixed. Simultaneously with the conclusion of negotiations, both armies suspended hostilities. It is expected that the Japanese army will enter the city of Port Arthur Tuesday.'