

The Woman Militant

By Henrietta Crosman

It has been my experience that in this world people get just what they fight for. Persuasion and argument are the weapons of diplomacy, and a struggle for suffrage doesn't come under that head. The party in power is never willing to share its rule till forced to do so. This has been the history of the world.

The American people tried persuasion and argument to rid themselves of taxation without representation, but they finally had to resort to arms to gain their freedom. It is probably the same voice that now cries "Unwomanly" that shouted "Treason! Treason!" at Patrick Henry.

Did any of the women who encouraged their husbands and suffered their hardships in that struggle lose any of their womanliness because they urged their men to fight for their liberty and were ready to fight themselves if necessary?

Did Barbara Fritchie lose her womanliness when she waved the American flag and dared them to shoot "this old gray head"?

Did the women of that war, and especially of their charm because they were willing and anxious to share the lot and privations of the men who fought?

Does the Red Cross nurse on the battlefield lose her womanliness because she associates with hardened men? Isn't it true that she softens those about her and spreads her gentleness everywhere?

My own grandmother sent her husband and her three sons to the War of the Rebellion, and said she was sorry she hadn't more to send. Did she lose any of her womanliness because she advocated force of arms?

Men will grant suffrage to women when women can demand it. When men see that women are just as determined in the matter of suffrage as were those who engaged in the Boston tea party, when they realize that something serious will result if the demand is not heard, then they will consider it seriously.

Pioneers have ever borne the hardships and cruelties of this world, often the ridicule. But what men ridiculed yesterday they accept today as fact, and it seems strange to them that it was not always so. So it will be with suffrage. When it is granted to women, and it will be some day, then woman, instead of losing her womanliness for which we worship her, will radiate her gentleness throughout politics. Party lines will be broken, machines will be wrecked and the political wrongdoer will flee, because the home will be in politics.

Advocates of radical changes are always "strident and violent." It may take some years even after suffrage is granted before real woman comes to the polls. But she will come, and when she does the political heeler will disappear, the boss will be no more and clean politics will have a chance, because millions of clean voters, whose homes are their castles, will radiate some of their gentleness and womanliness to the hardest of men and bring out the good that is in them and make them ashamed. —San Francisco Examiner.

Traits That Poison

By Winifred Elack



RICH woman died the other day and left a will. In the will the rich woman left to one of her daughters a grave in a forsaken lot outside the family plot in the old-fashioned family cemetery.

Poor thing; poor, twisted, disordered, embittered mind—this world wasn't big enough for her to flush her quarrels in.

She wasn't satisfied with clouding her life with anger and bitterness, so she took her heartaches and her disappointments and her cruel anger down into the very grave with her.

Poor creature, how hard it must have been for her to realize that she couldn't see her daughter's distress and humiliation when that will was read. What is she going to find in the next world, that poor, distorted soul; where can she go to find happiness?

Why, the very harps of the angelic choir itself would make a discord for her if she couldn't twist the music into some kind of a taunt.

A great hate is the most terrible disease that can fasten itself upon a human being.

I'd rather be a victim to the white plague any day than to nourish in my heart a consuming enemy.

I have seen a man lie down and die when there was nothing the matter with him but bitter envy.

Once I knew a woman who hated her sister, and her sister's husband found a gold mine, and they were very rich, and the day that the woman I know heard the news she turned as yellow as saffron, and in one week she was dead—poisoned with her own evil hatred.

Beware of the man who turns green when you tell him of a friend's success.

He is poisoned—and he is very dangerous.

Beware of the woman who gives a twisted smile at the news of some other woman's happiness.

She is inoculated with the dreadful germ of envy.

If I had a child who was jealous, and envious, I would drop everything else in the world and devote my time and every energy of my being to the task of killing those dreadful traits—just as I would devote my life to curing him of some terrible physical disease.

Hate, envy, bitterness—there's no room for them in this world.

Shut them out of your heart. They are as dangerous as prussic acid, and as terrible as the dreadful drink of carbolic that has killed so many shuddering wretches. —New York American.

Faith In Fellow Men First

By President Hadley, of Yale

In order to accomplish anything great a man must have two sides to his goodness, a personal side and a social side. He must be upright himself, and he must believe in the good intentions and possibilities of others about him.

We recognize the first of these things. We know that the leader must have principles of his own; that he must stand for something definite, which he is prepared to maintain through evil report and good report. We do not, I think, recognize the second of these things to an equal degree.

We do not appreciate how necessary it is for a man to believe in those about him just as far as he can and co-operate with them just as fully as he can. Yet this also is a condition of leadership. No matter how high the ideals for which we stand, we cannot expect others to follow us unless we have confidence in them. We cannot expect devotion if we return it with distrust. We cannot expect co-operation unless we are prepared to give freely of our confidence.

The man who lacks faith in other men loses his best chances to work, and gradually undermines his own power and his own character. . . . If a man singled out some occurrence of my life, came to me with a distorted account of it, and then said that it was typical of my whole career and conduct I should order him to leave the house; and so would you under similar circumstances. If we were equally ready to do the same thing in behalf of our friends when charges or insinuations are made behind their backs, modern society would be healthier and more efficient than it is at present.

By the ready acceptance of these reports we harm ourselves no less than our friends. We do not realize to what extent others judge us by our beliefs. But we are in fact judged in that way, and it is right that we should be judged in that way.

The man who is cynical, whether about women, or business, or politics, is assumed—and in nineteen cases out of twenty with full justice—to be immoral in his relations to women or business or politics. The man who has faith in the integrity of others in the face of irresponsible accusations is assumed—and in nineteen cases out of twenty justly assumed—to have the confidence in others' goodness because he is a good man himself. This is why people will follow the optimist even though he is sometimes wrong, and shun the pessimist, even though he is sometimes right.

FLY-TIME.



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

THIS SIGHT OF SEVEN AIRSHIPS AT RHEIMS.

One swallow does not make a summer, but when seven big man-bats have been sighted at once circling over a single field—as at Rheims—it means that men have really begun to fly. It means unimaginable changes in the economies of life. It means the opening of a new era in mechanics, comparable to the era that began with the locomotive. People who take an extravagant pride in their understatements are busy telling us that nothing much has happened lately in the air. But in the face of the swift changes in the world of machinery during the last twenty years, such conservatism amounts to fatuous credulity.

THE AIR HAS BEEN CONQUERED.

That the Aeroplane Has Passed the Experimental Stage Was Impressed Upon the Spectators During Aviation Week at Rheims as They Saw the Human Birds Preening Their Great Wings and Soaring Like Eagles.

Rheims, France.—The worldwide interest in the doings of the aviators at Rheims increased as each day saw some record broken, some new feat accomplished.

No one can read the story of the performances and retain any lingering doubt that the conquest of the air has been achieved and that it now only remains to further develop and perfect the aeroplane.

The popular impression that ascents were practicable only in very calm weather will be dispelled by the performances in a wind blowing twenty odd miles an hour and with strong eddies. M. Paulhan's flight of nearly nineteen miles, part of it at the great height of nearly 500 feet, and in the course of which he overtook and passed a railway train, gave the assemblage a magnificent spectacle, and it is not surprising to read of the boundless enthusiasm he excited.

In view of the high wind there might have been no racing but for a visit from the President of the Republic, accompanied by members of the Cabinet and distinguished officers of the French and British armies. That flights were successfully and safely made in the circumstances not only demonstrates the practicable stage that aviation has reached, but seems to prove also the superiority of the biplane in the matter of stability over the monoplane. At any rate the latter type of machine did not figure in the records.

The speed record made by Mr. Curtiss, the American aviator, was broken by M. Latham, who covered the six and one-fifth miles in eight minutes, four and two-fifths seconds, beating by twenty-seven seconds the time made by Mr. Curtiss.

There are two visitors at Rheims of whom little is heard, but who are among the most interested of spectators. They are the naval and military attaches from Paris, and it is safe to assume that they will obtain many "wrinkles" that will prove valuable in adapting the aeroplane to military use on sea and land. The "aviation week" at Rheims is a wonderful event, and will give a tremendous impetus to invention and experiment in the new-born but already practicable art of aerial navigation.

Experts are astonished to find how widely diffused is the interest in the art and sport of aviation and in the number of persons already proficient in it. Mr. Curtiss says:

"I never realized that there are so many good aviators. This meeting will help the aeronautic movement enormously by bringing to the attention of the public the progress that has been made in flying. Our object in coming here was to win the Coupe Internationale. We had no idea of doing any business, yet every day we have inquiries from persons anxious to buy our machines or to take up

agencies in Europe. This can be taken as an indication of the business activity likely to follow these races."

The example of M. Sommer, who is one of the substitute pilots in the contest for the International Cup, is suggestive. Six or seven weeks ago he first saw a flying machine. He bought it, and within a few days had made a world record for flight. It is not so many years ago that the automobile was no further developed than is the aeroplane to-day.

M. Lambert, who pilots a Wright machine, expressed his conviction that automobile speed tests will be replaced by those with the aeroplane. "Even at this stage," he said, "it is real racing, not merely demonstrations, that is taking place. The finishes are close and at times the aeroplanes can be seen struggling for supremacy in speed. I believe this meeting will do a large amount of good from a sporting standpoint."

That the aeroplane has passed the initial experimental stage is certainly impressed upon the tens of thousands of spectators who see the assemblage of human birds at Betheny preening their great wings and soaring like eagles. That the endurance contest of five laps around the great course—a total distance of more than thirty-one miles—is not difficult may be inferred from the flight of M. Paulhan, and Mr. Curtiss' fine performance in qualifying for one of the contests indicates that the struggle for the international Cup will set a new standard for speed.

"Aviation week" at Rheims must give a tremendous stimulus to the development of aeronautics all over the world.

TRUMPH FOR AMERICANS.

Mr. David Lloyd-George Greatly Impressed by Wright Machine.

London.—Mr. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, returned from Rheims, where he went to witness the exhibition flight of aeroplanes. He declares that he was greatly impressed with the marvellous feats he had witnessed, and especially with the Wright aeroplanes.

"It was a great triumph for the Americans," said he. "The Wright machine was the most sure and dependable of all. M. Lefebvre seemed able to do anything with it. With the others there was always the half nervous apprehension that they might descend at any moment. I saw no reason why the Wright machine should not go sailing on forever. I felt rather ashamed that the English are so hopelessly behind."

"As to the use of the aeroplane in warfare, it appears too frail and flimsy to be taken seriously and I apprehend no danger of any airship invasion."

Object Lesson For Visiting Con-

gressmen in San Francisco Bay. San Francisco, Cal.—The condition of the merchant marine in the Pacific Ocean was illustrated for the benefit of the Congressional party en route to Hawaii when the twenty-three Representatives made a tour of San Francisco Bay, where scores of idle vessels lay at anchor.

California Congressmen and officers of civic organizations impressed upon the visitors the necessity for action if any portion of the trans-Pacific traffic was to be preserved.

Experiments With Gas Give

Promise of Smokeless Warfare. Washington, D. C.—As a result of investigations recently made in Wisconsin and Indiana, officials of the Navy Department are convinced that the time is not far distant when the American battleship fleet will be propelled through the water by means of gas engines. If the expectations of the experts are realized it will mean an increase in the fighting efficiency of the modern man-of-war and a great saving to the Government for the maintenance of its fleet.

Among The Sporting Fraternity

Diamond Gossip and General Sporting



RING BATTLES FUNNY

Fierce Battles in Queensbury World Are Not Without Humorous Features.

(By A. Jay Cook.)

The American crowd is instantaneous in grasping humor, and from the tiers to the topmost gallery a flash of laughter follows when the situation presents anything comical. The American prize ring has furnished incidents as humorous as has the stage, which is set to produce that agreeable enjoyment.

"Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien once was driving Joe Walcott's head almost off those thick ebony shoulders with a lightning left jab to the nose. Round after round did O'Brien batter Walcott's nose until the "Black Demon" stepped away from his phantom-like opponent and said: "Look heah, Jack, yuh got to scatter dem punches." And a packed house appreciating Walcott's plight, shouted with glee at his apt remark.

When Walcott first broke into the game, he was not acquainted with figures, though he learned with wonderful rapidity and seldom failed to out-guess a promoter on what the match proposed would draw. During his early career he became a penguin and was a big attraction. A promoter met him one day and said: "Joe, I'll give you fifteen hundred to fight Billy Smith."

Go 'way man, I ain't fightin' for no \$1,500. Why dat Smith he's de toughest thing I ever looked at. Fifteen 'rounds wif him is like fightin' a runaway railroad engine. You give me \$1,000 and I'll fight him any time." The match was made then and there.

A blow to the body seldom renders a fighter helpless, but it does give him a sensation, if it alights on the right spot, thrice the agony of seasickness. A clever boxer had cut a fighter of the bulldog type to ribbons one night, but the slugger was game, and



JACK MILLER, Pirates "Honus" Wagner II.

kept ranging his blows in the air while the shifty boxer sidestepped, pulled away and blocked and evaded the heavy hitter's blows.

In the fifth round the police had come to the ringside to interfere if the slugger was worsted much more. Suddenly the slugger drove a wicked left-hand swing into the clever boxer's wind. All of the clever boxer's strength and speed departed, and, as he saw the slugger preparing to deal him another such blow, he turned to the referee and said: "Stop it, it's getting brutal."

Lungren a Magnate.

Eigin, Ill.—Carl Lungren, former Cub pitcher, announced that at the end of the present season he would purchase a half interest in the Eigin baseball club. He probably will be chosen manager. Lungren hopes to secure a franchise in the Chicago baseball league.

THREE DEFIES FOR WINNER OF COMING FIGHT.

Unless all indications fail Pittsburg is to be the vortex of the lightweight pugilistic situation by the time that the match between Ad Wolgast of Milwaukee and "Harlem Tommy" Murphy is staged here on September 1. Not only has Battling Nelson, the champion, declared that he will probably be at ringside and arrange a match with the winner, but challenges to meet the winner were received from Paddy McFarland.

FIVE HITS MADE FOR FIFTH TIME IN MAJORS.

When Outfielder Roy Hartzell of the St. Louis Browns found Pitchers Dygert and Coombs, of the Athletics, for five hits in a game at Philadelphia, a few days ago, he won the distinction of being the first player in the American league to accomplish this feat this season. Many men in Ban Johnson's organization have hung up four hits in a game this year, but until Hartzell cleaned up none had broken into the five hit circle.

Four players in the National league have done the trick this year, so that Hartzell is the fifth man to achieve the feat in the majors.

The Pittsburgh team has two hitters in the five-hit class, Clarke and Wagner. Clarke, on June 11, at Exposition park, hit safely five times against twirler Bell of the Brooklyn, Clarke's drives included a double and a triple, or a total of eight bases, which stood as the 1909 record for total bases in the National until Joe Tinker of the Cubs, made a total of nine bases on four hits. Wagner of the Pirates, cracked out five on May 3, at Chicago against Pitchers Coakley, Frazer and Pfister. He included a double in one of his swats.

The Philadelphia team has the other two, Grant and Bransfield. Grant was the first to make a quintet of safeties in either league, doing this feat on April 28, against Pitcher Scanlon of the Brooklyn club. "Kitty" Bransfield, on June 12 made his quota at St. Louis against four pitchers, Beebe, Moore, Rhodes and Higginbotham, of the Cardinals.

PIRATES GET NEW THIRD BASEMAN BRYNE. FOR BARBEAU AND STORKE.

Last week the baseball public of Pittsburg was startled by the announcement that Jay Barbeau and Alan Storke had been traded to the Cardinals for Bobby Byrne. There is much dissatisfaction among the Pittsburg fans in regard to this trade. Barbeau being one of the most popular men on the team. However Byrne seems to be the man that the Pirates have needed for a long time since the third base position has never been acceptably filled since Tommy Leach demanded an outfield position. Barbeau was very erratic. When he was good he was one of the best, but when he had a batting or fielding slump he certainly did have it right. Byrne is a good reliable man, many of the experts classing him as the second best in the National league at present. Still when one stops to consider, the Cardinals certainly did not get the worst of the deal by any means. Storke and Barbeau are good enough to be regulars on that team and they no doubt will help the team wonderfully in their attempt to reach a higher pinnacle in the National league race.

Manager Jennings of the Detroit Tigers says that Pittsburg cannot possibly lose the pennant now, after making that important player deal, exchanging Barbeau and Storke for Byrne of St. Louis. "This Byrne is a fine third baseman," said Hughey, "and he will brace Pittsburg where the club has been weakest this year. It looks like Pittsburg all the way. Byrne's addition makes certain this belief."

FRIEND'S FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS COSTLY TO McDOWELL.

Saratoga.—Thomas C. McDowell, a grandson of Henry Clay and a prominent horse breeder of Lexington, Ky., has returned here to discover that he lost \$20,000 by going to Lexington to exhibit several animals in a horse show. When McDowell left for Kentucky he gave a friend \$200, with instructions to bet the money on Louise Wells the first time she started in a race, when, in Lexington, he read that the horse had won her race at odds of 100 to 1, he congratulated himself that he was \$20,000 ahead. But on his arrival here he has discovered that the friend with whom he left the \$200 decided that Louise Wells did not have a chance in the race and therefore did not bet the money.

Allen pitched his near perfect game against the Kupferchmids, a strong local semi-professional team. But one man reached first on Allen, and he walked and caught napping. Three batters popped to the outfield and six were out on infield chances, while 18 windmilled. Only in the second inning did Allen strike out less than two men.

Pacing Record Equaled.

Woodland, Cal.—The world's record for 3-year-old pacers of the 2:20 class was equaled by Jim Logan at the meeting of the California Breeders' Association. The horse, driven by his owner, B. J. Montgomery, covered the distance in 2:05 1/2, the 3-year-old time set by Klatwah at Louisville, Ky., 11 years ago. The first quarter was covered in :33, the half in 1:04 and the three-quarters in 1:34.