SEEKS WAYS TO ABOLISH WAR

Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Vienns, famous among other things because it was she who inspired the ounding of the Nobel prizes, is in america on a mission unique among those undertaken by women of the Old World among the women of the New. She is here to tell her sisters what she knows of the horrors of war and to appeal to the women of the United States to do their utmost toward the abolition of war.

The campaign for peace undertaken last spring by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of France was noteworthy. For three months Baron d'Estournelles, himself a Nobel prize winner, went through the country, and everywhere his arguments were heard with interest. So also in the case of Count Albert Apponyl people crowded to hear what the Hungarian parliamen-

tarian bad to say about the cost of armed peace now prevailing in Europe. But, much as these advocates for peace accomplished here, there stood arrayed against them continually the plea of necessity, the plea that ever increasing armaments were an absolute essential. Neither the Frenchman nor the Hungarian cared to depart from parliamentary usages, and for this reason they permitted their arguments to

go before the people exactly for what they were worth. The Baroness von Suttner comes to this country to try different tactics. She may agree with her fellow workers in Europe that the nations are burdened with armaments to the breaking point, that the patience of the people themselves is well nigh exhausted, that the times portend that conditions cannot continue as at present; but she has something more effective at her command than international law and parliamentary argument. Her most effective appeal will be to sentiment. As one who knows from experience the horrors of war, the Baroness von Suttner will be able to make this appeal

In Paris, on June 5, the Baroness made an eloquent address before the European section of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, in which she urged the omen of the world to labor for peace.

STIMSON APPROVES NEW BILL



A substitute for the militia pay bill has been submitted to Secretary Stimson and has secured his approval. The pay of officers of the militia in this bill is a percentage of that of officers of like grade in the regular army, not including longevity pay, as follows: Five per cent, to all general officers commanding a division or brigade, including authorized officers detailed for duty therewith, the division and brigade inspectors of small arms practice. if any, the authorized aide chaplains; 20 per cent. to commanding officers of companies, troops, battalions and ambulance companies and to adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions, squadrons and coast artillery districts, including medical officers doing duty or assigned to regiments or smaller tactical units or coast artillery districts, medical officers serving with field hospitals and

The enlisted men, it is provided. shall receive compensation at the same rate as the enlisted man of the corresponding grade of the regular army at the rate of 25 per cent. of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grade of the regular army, provided no soldier shall have attended not less than 45 regular drills during one year and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills not less than 20. No money is to be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person not over 64 years of age, nor to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service. In time of war, or when war is imminent, or other grave emergency, the president may by order transfer to the army any portion of the organized militia receiving, or entitled to receive, the benefits of the act to serve therein for the balance of their respective terms of enlistment or commissions. Such part of the militia will be a part of the army,

C. P. NEILL, THE STRIKE FIXER

Perhaps no man in the United States, or in the whole world, occupies such a happy position between the mighty industrial elements-capital and labor-as does Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, who has averted scores of large strikes, involving thousands upon thousands of men, through his remarkable tact and ability to solve economic problems Since 1906 Commissioner Neill has been instrumental in settling 47 controversies, directly involving 163,050 employes and 505,880 miles of railroad.

Born in Illinois in 1865, the future "strike fixer" was taken to Texas by his parents five years later. He now prides himself on the fact that he is a Texan, and in fact was known in col-"The Tall Mesquite of the Rio Grande."

After a brilliant college career, Dr. Neill was appointed instructor of political economy at the Catholic University in Washington, and took an active

interest in civic affairs, besides serving as recorder in several coal strike arbitrations. He had much to do with the settlement of the anthracite coal strike of 1902, the adjustment of the miners' strike troubles in Nevada in 1907, the averting of a nation-wide telegraphers' strike, and the story of his intervention and mediation has been the same in each case—peace restored. The particular economic problem might involve race prejudice in Georgia, shorter hours in Texas, the reinstatement of employes on some western roads or a plain demand for higher wages in the east-it wouldn't matter there is a satisfactory settlement—thanks to Dr. Charles P. Neill, messenger of industrial peace.

HADLEY PREFERS LOG CABIN



Governor Hadley of Missouri lives in a log cabin because he likes bet-ter than a mansion. He has the mansion, too-to everybody in Miss the governor's house in Jefferson City always has been known as "The Man sion"—and Governor Hadley might live there all the time if he wished to, and at no expense of rent. But he prefers the log cabin in the sumr time and he and his wife and three children live there from early May to

Governor Hadley built the log cabin himself, that is, he planned it and, after the logs were cut and hauled to the site he stood around with his

ipb of house raising.

He invited everybody in Jefferson City out to the old fashioned house raisin', it was a blanket invitation to the whole town and pretty nearly everybody went, including all the boys in town, and since then the governor mand names those that he wishes to have at

more modest in his invitations and names those that he wishes to have at brush burning and other jolilications.

The log house is one step in the governor's search for health and ength. When he came from the University of Kansas to Kansas City to exide law he was trail and weak and his condition gave promise of tubercosts not far ahead. When he was elected prosecuting attorney of this mity he need to saw wood for exercise. When he was elected attorney must of the state the work dragged him down and he went to a western oth for health and found so much of it that when his friends besought him ran for governor he refused. He only consented to make the race after the analysis him that only with him as a candidate for governor could

TARIFF REFORM IS

Leading Plank of Platform Adopted by Baltimore Convention.

FAVORS FIGHT ON TRUSTS

Action of Republican Administration In Compromising With Standard Oll and Tobacco Combines Condemned-Views on . Other Subjects.

Following are the principal planks of the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Balti-

The Tariff Reform.
"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the nepossities of government honestly and conomically administered.

"The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessaries of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages.

"We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high, and in many cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products and articles of American manufacture where sold abroad more cheaply than at home could be put upon the free list.

"We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemicals schedules and the farmers free list bills, all of which was designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

"The Republican party, promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interests and having been faithless to its pledges of 1968 it should no longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. High Cost of Living.

"The high cost of living is a se rious problem in every American home. The Republican party in its platform attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party, and from trusts and commercial conspirators fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced, and those criminal people by oppressive taxation." conspiracies broken up.

Anti-Trust Law. "A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore fawor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private mo

popoly to exist in the United States "We condemn the action of the Republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust and its failure to invoke the criminal pro visions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations aftar the court had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

"We regret that Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its officacy, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation. Income Tax and Popular Election of

Senators. "We congratulate the country upor the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last national platform, namely, the amendment of the federal constitution authorizing an income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of senators, and we call upon the people of all the states to rally to the of the pending propositions and secure their ratification.

"We note with gratification the manimous sentiment in favor

Could anything be more refres

than the smell of the old-fashioned

wood fire in late spring or early au-tumn? There is something grimy in the resk of coal, and the odor of gas

noss" but a staid old senator, who ately passed beyond, insisted that

when he wanted a real night of com-fort, after the family had all, gone south for the winter, he would his

timself home, build an old-fashioned

is nauseating. Modern invent may have brought their "conveni-

wood fire in the cook stove and sit around as in his old boyhood days on the farm. "What memories it re-calls," he would say, "to hear the smoke that seems to be purifying rather than oppressive!"—"Affairs and Folks," Joe Mitchell Chapple, in Joe Chapple's News Letter.

"Fish is a good brain diet."
"I suppose you take weakfish for

Ernest Faldkirch, a Gottingen (any) carpenter of 86 years of as cheerfully looked death in

friends are urging Feldkirch to discard triends are urging Feldkirch to discard it for a third. The old man, who is hale and happy as ever, declared that he will make one more, and if he finds it decaying, he will give the busi-

Republican party, and we commend the Democratic House of Representa-tives for extending the doctrine of Little Communities Located In Belgian Cities. and written, upon which presidential appointments are made, to the own-

blicity before the election of cam-

1908 and at that time opposed by the

ership and control of newspapers and to the expanditures made by and in behalf of those who aspire to presi-

dential nominations and we point for additional justification for this legis-

lation to the enormous expenditures of

Presidential Primaries.

will permit the expression of the pref-

"We direct that the national com

for presidential candidates shall be

given and the selection of delegates

and alternates be through a primary

election conducted by the party or

ganization in each state where such

expression and election are not pro-

Term of President.

term, and to the end urge the adoption

of an amendment to the constitution

making the president of the United

States ineligible to re-election, and we

pledge the candidate of this conven-

Railroads, Express Companies, Tele-

and rate regulation of railroads, ex-

press companies, telegraph and tele-phone lines engaged in interstate com-

merce. To this end we recommend

the valuation of railroads, express

companies, telegraph and telephone

lines by the interstate commerce com-

mission, such valuation to take into

consideration the physical value of the

property, the original cost, the cost

of reproduction, and any element of

value that will render the valuation

Banking Legislation.

bill or the establishment of a cen-

tral bank, and we believe the people of

the country will be largely freed from

panics and consequent un-employment

and business depression by such a sys-

tematic revision of our banking laws

as will render temporary relief in lo-calities where such relief is needed,

with protection from control or dom-

ination by what is known as the

Parcels Post and Rural Delivery.

"We favor the establishment of a

parcels post or postal express, and

also the extension of the rural de-

livery system as rapidly as practic-

The campaign contributions plank

ledges the party to the enactment of

a law prohibiting any corporation

from contributing to a campaign fund.

It also limits individual contributions

The Democratic congress is heartily

commended for its long list of laws

for the benefit of the people after a

generation of unlimited power by the

Republican party. The next plank

arraigns the Republican party for

waste of "the money wrung from the

A plank on rural credits is of im-

portance. It is recommended that an

investigation of agricultural credit so-

cieties in foreign countries be made

looking toward devising a suitable sys-

tem for the United States. A water

ways plank provides for federal con-

trol of the Mississippi and other wa-

terways. The plan is to maintain an

average depth on the big river so it

will be navigable, and construct docks

to prevent further floods. This plank

also favors draining of all swamp

The platform favors post roads.

eaffirms its declarations in the 1908

platform in regard to labor. It holds

there should be a modification of the

It also recommends a department of

The conservation plank is also of

importance and holds that conserva-

tion and development should proceed for the benefit of all the people. Im-

available the coal deposits of Alaska.

declares for the union and strength-

ening of the various governmental

agencies relating to pure food, quaran-

tine, vital statistics and human health.

This department should be adminis-

tered without partiality or discrimina

tion in favor of or against any school of medicine. The civil service law should be honestly and rigidly en-forced. Legislation is favored to pro-

perialism" in the Philippines is de-nounced. It favors the declaration of

the independence of these islands, Arizona and New Mexico are wel-comed to the sisterhood of states.

A pure food and public health plank

mediate action is favored to

labor with a cabinet officer.

lands.

injunctional laws.

to a "reasonable maximum.

We oppose the so-called Aldrich

graph and Telephone Lines.
"We favor the efficient supervision

We favor a single presidential

vided for by state law.

tion to this principle.

fair and just.

money trust

didates at presidential primaries.

"The movement towards more popu-

president.

Party of Touriste Attempt to Enter Sacred Village With Auto and Are Stopped by Nun-Making Lace Is Chief Industry.

Ghent, Belgium .- I cannot imagine money in behalf of the president and predecessor in the recent contest the dwellers in my "women's towns" feeling in the least oppressed because for the Republican nomination for they have no votes; and yet the key note of their lives is a desire for selfsupport and honorable independence. they have merely stepped aside from lar government should be promoted through legislation in each state which the course of ordinary life into abiding places that they rule and control and that are shut away from the haunts erence of the electors for national canof men by walls and gates and moats; toy cities so spotlessly neat, so cir-cumspect, so imbued with the hush of mittee incorporate in the call for the perpetual afternoon that time seems next nominating convention a requireto stand still in their sunny precincts. ment that all expressions of preference

Nevertheless, on my first visit to a women's town I was eyewitness to a surprising act of self-assertion by one of its gentle guardians. Under conduct of a friend long resident in the old Femish city of Ghent, which forms the outer shell of this women's town, a little party of us in a motor car urned in one summer morning from the street and ran without stop or parley through the arched gateway into the broad, clean road leading to the interior. There a little, black robed, white coifed woman, with flashing eyes and a flushed countenance, dashed directly into the path of the advancing car and peremptorily ordered us to

stop and go back. Once we were safely across the moat and in our proper place outside the walls our rebuker changed her manner. In silvery accents she beggeu us to walk in: then, recognizing our chauffeur, she explained that in the tourist season all motors were excluded because of their noise and reek.

The Beguinage they call it, this little community founded by a woman for women. They are two of the kind in Ghent, one in beautiful old Bruges and the others scattered throughout

The institution dates from the thirteenth century. But the present buildings are modern, for the Beguinage was in 1875 transferred by city order from its ancient site, which was required for the laying out of new streets. A complete miniature city it stands today, with streets and squares, and entrance gates in the encircling



Where All is Peace and Rest.

walls, and a church, round which cluster a picturesque congeries of little wo-storied brick dwellings, each with the name of its patron saint inscribed above the dor.

The Beguines here number about 700. Their chief industry is the mak ing of lovely spider web lace, over which you may see them at work on all sides. And as accidents will occur to those costly laces and valued old-time specimens will wear out in unexpected places, it is to the Beguinage that the owners, from royal ladies down, send their treasures to be re-

WOMEN CLOTHED IN SMILES

Rich, Rare and Racy le Current Nun ber of Harvard Undergraduate Publication.

Cambridge, Mass.—The editors of the Harvard Lampoon, the undergraduates' humorous fortnightly publication, are momentarily expecting a call to the president's office to explain why they countenanced the issue of such a paper as the "Improper Number," which was placed on sale. The sale of the magazine started with a rush and before noon it was almost impossible to obtain a copy for love or money. Articles that are rich, rare and racy, with illustrations that are piq-uant and suggestive, find niches in the pages of the current Lampoon.

Perhaps the most sensat of all is a story by Robert W. Same-ness, presumably Robert W. Chambers. Chambers himself could have done no better. Suggestiveness plays tag with love and passion throughout the whole story, and the situations are, to say the least, delicate. It is Chambers out-Chambered.

Another article which finds space in the Lampoon is an interview with Miss Tillie Touraine, presumably Miss Lillian Lorraine, the actress. The arph of Miss Tournine in tights, series of curves, is labeled as a tre of that delightful actress in street costume. Another photo is of three beautiful young women clothed in amiles. The picture is out short, leaving a lot to the imagination.

indsville, W. Va.—Clever steal-out Edward Hinkle in the peni-

TOWN FOR WOMEN KEEPING COOL IN



SUBURBS OF HAVANA

THILE the newer Havana hoish origin. I think of one in every inch pay in chail rooms and cor-ridors, it is built around a spacious patio, or central hall, running up two or three stories and buttressed with massive pillars. The corridors are merely balconies carried around the four sides of the patio on each floor. Instead of glaring white walls here are wainscots of Spanish tiles in delicately modulated yellow and blues, writes a

been housed in an edifice with such a noble court; but now that the legation must be moved, there is difficulty in getting in a new building, as dignified and appropriate architecture, no matter how great the advantage of modern conveniences, and more appropriate lo-cation. Our consulate is well lodged thes people—and Romeo, in his Sunon the top floor of the new Bank of day suit, comes meandering down be-Cuba building. But, though such a low, thrumming "La Paloma."
The hot countries and clothing the countries are considered to the countries and clothing the countries are considered to the countries and clothing the countries are considered to the countries and clothing the countries are considered to the countries are considered to the countries are considered to the countries and clothing the countries are considered to the countries are considered to the countries and clothing the countries are considered to ing, as one looks at the homely stories superimposed on the really fine facade of the lower stories the effect is only one of an architectural aberration,

In this hot place much attention is necessarily given to cooling off. The tiled floor of your room helps to that end. The room itself, with a ceiling twenty feet high, helps. Of course a bath helps, and the best hotel I know advertises "every room with a bath." Even a cigar-albeit a hot and not a cold thing-helps, one reason being, I fancy, that it costs about half as much as in the United States. But, most of all, a pina fria helps-a pineappleade, to coin a word. There are other seductive drinks; for instance, orchata (mill: of almonds) and naranjada (orangeade). But the pina fria caps the climax.

Cheap Transit,

Another way to cool off is to drive, or even better to take one of the trams go to the end of the line, and come back. As few lines are double through the same streets the journey presents the greater interest, going out through one set of streets and returning by another. The tram system offers surprisingly quick and cheap transit to most of Havana and its suburbs. For instance, you go from Jesus del Monte, the highest point south of Havana through the city Vedada, the fashion ble resort of the sea, a distance of ome ten miles, for 5 cents. And at Vedada there arc suburban residences worth seeing. They are often embowered in gorgeously flowering vines,

even better worth seeing. The harbor unites the strenuous with the serene. Unloading and loading means a lot of labor. And yet the labor seems to go on unnervously, per-haps because of the tropical climate, which discourages overexertion,

Alongside there is one of the good old buildings characteristic of Cuba or Spain, well adapted to a southern climate, with dignified proportions, with two high cellinged floors, with balconies and broad windows. The building is painted a cool gray.

A little further along the new Ha-vana jostles the old in the shape of a structure several times as large, with at least three times as many floors, not as high between joints, and with narrower windows, some arranged in groups of two or three and with hot looking mahogany colored shades, the ouilding itself being painted a warm

Furthermore, instead of the usual flat roof, appropriate to the tropics, this particular roof is surmounted by a red dome over which aways a glit and doubtless disgusted Diana. Now there are reds and reds. And some may be a grateful color feature ever

For instance, take the soft reds of the tiled roofs of the dock sheds, or the marvellous reds, as time has de-veleoped them, splashy and well-nigh iridescent, over there on the loss O iridescent, over there on the long Ca-bana wall, a fascinating old wall in any light, and, like the hills along the Nile, apparently preserving sunset colors at moonday.

Sallore Are Spanish.

"Are you a Cuban?" I asked of the sailor who was taking me about Ha-

vans harbor,

I e answered my question with another: "Can a Cuban sall a boat?"

Then he added, "No, senor; we have to come over her from Spain to sall the Cubans' boats for them, And there are many of us in Cuba for that and for other labors—more than a hundred thousand. Some come from Galida, where I come from; some from the Canary islands."

All this is Cartilian Spanish. I had

All this is Castilian Spanish. I haspected as much. Looking me osely at the sailor I saw that his le

Then you sail back to Havana, and tels seem Americanized the opposite the landing place enter a older are true to their Span-quaint restaurant. Mounting to the econd story esplanade, you order your particular. It is in the heart fish in a paper bag and other sea deliof the lower city—away from the cacles, and then, looking out from famionable Prado. Instead of making amid the potted shrubs, settle down to the enjoyment of a new view of the

In it are craft of all sorts-from trany-Atlantic steamers and the great Standard Oil boats to the coastal steamers and freighters, the harbor lighters, the motor boats and yachts, the saliboats and rowboats with that fascinating cover over the aft part, like the craft on the Italian lakes, to The American legation has long too sensitive voyager. keep off the southern sun from the

Of course, the negro element is stron, in Cuba, and summer evenings their quarters are redolent with the thrum of mandolins and guitars. Juliets occupy balconies in rickety twostory frame buildings with flowers all

The hot countries and clothing have hardly gone hand in hand, except in flesta time, and in the little courtyards the youngsters run about even as Nature made them.

GETTING RID OF THE BORE

Really Clever Scheme This, on Which, It May Be Mentioned, There Is No Patent.

The new boarder's first request was for a bracket to be placed on the wall against the telephone. The bracket being provided, the boarder installed thereon a clock of powerful tone. One morning just after the clock had struck 10 she was called to the telephone. After a short conversation the clock struck 11. In the afternoon of the same day, the new boarder being again at the telephone, that whimsical clock struck 4 about ten minutes after 3. The landlady observed that the

boarder's clock must be crazy.
"Oh, dear, no," said the boarder. "It
is I, not the clock. I turned the hands and made it strike. It is the only way I can get rid of tiresome acquaint-ances. They talk and talk about nothing, and I just can't shut them off. But when that clock strikes right up against the telephone they see a light. "Was that a clock striking?" they

"I say it was. 'Time will fly, you know.' Then they take the hint and ring off. Really, considering all the telephone bores I know, I don't see how I could manage without that

Pineapple as a Pepsin. The properties of the pineapple are

extremely healthful, its contents of pepsin being of so high an average that, of all the fruits, it takes the highest rank among those possessing the qualities that aid digestion. If pineapples were not so artificially high priced it is a certainty that the citizens of the United States would discover in them a highly beneficial food medicine, as well as a delightful fruit. A quarter of a pineapple taken at breakfast would afford more tonic than two grapefruit. A glass of the juice of fresh pineapple, taken during a heavy meal, would furnish enough to make the after-dinne sin tablet unnecessary, claims am authority. Pineapple juice is a drink practically unknown to Americans, but the people of South Americ where the pineapples often sell for less than 1 cent each, drink vast quantities of the fresh pineapple juice.

Good Old Times. "Now, old man, make yourself comfortable and let's talk over the good old times. We haven't seen each er since we were boys together. I told you I was married, didn't I? By the way, did you ever live in Paines-

"Yes. I lived there three years." "Ever meet Miss Katish?"
"Ha! Ha! Why, I was engler! But that's nothing—all her! But that's nothing—all the fel-lows in my crowd were engaged to her at one time or another. I see you've lived in Painesville, Why did you ask about her in particular? Come—confess!"

Why, I-er-I married her."

Two of Diverse Opinions.

Under the headline, "Many Men of Many Minda," a Paris paper refers to the last wills of two of its citizens. One Pere Hyacinthe Loyson requested that ministers of the various faiths attend his funeral, and that they appear at that function in their clerical robes. The other Parisian said: "I want no priest to say the usual things at my funeral, which must not take place in a church, but if a priest wishes to speak on that occasion in the garb of a citizen and without any church in signia, let it he done."