

# American Woman Uplifting Her European Sisters

By Molly Elliot Seawell  
Author of "Maid Marian"

Tells How a Wave of Americanism is Sweeping Over Middle-Class Women of Europe—Degraded Condition of Lower-Class Women Abroad—American Customs Gaining Ground in England—More Freedom for Women on the Continent—America "the Heaven for Women."

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No one who knew Europe before 1890 and who knows it now can fail to have observed the wave of Americanism which has swept over European women in recent years. Its effect up to the present time is confined to the great middle classes, except in England, where it has reached the upper stratum of society. The lower stratum seems, so far, quite unaffected by it.

In England the laboring man still beats his wife and gets two or three years in prison for it if the woman happens to die under the operation, and the man can prove that he was drunk when he gave the beating. In France the woman of the lower classes still toils in the fields. In Germany she is still hitched with the dog to the plow, which the man holds, or, still with the dog, the woman drags to market the cart, in which the man sits. In Italy the women still trudge home from their labors in the fields carrying great burdens on their backs, and sometimes children, too, in their arms, while the men ride the donkeys and mules.

The American idea that man shall be the chief worker has not yet reached the laboring classes of Europe. In every town and hamlet sights are witnessed every day of the degradation of women which would provoke a tarring and feathering, if not a lynching, conducted by the leading citizens in any American community. In the days of slavery at the south the negro women did only the lightest of field work and enjoyed a consideration from their masters in illness and old age which to the European peasant women of to-day would seem like a dream of paradise. In Europe the working woman is never too old, too feeble or too ill to work. Nor is anything, from slaving in the mines to cleaning house, reckoned too hard for her, nor is any pittance reckoned too little for her.

Emperor William says that he prefers the women who only know four K's—kinder (children), kuchen (kitchen), kleider (clothes) and kirche (church). If his majesty would consider what the working women in his own kingdom of Prussia receive as wages, the enormous toll they undergo from birth to death, the wretched clothes and still more wretched fare to which they are bound, and then compare their situation with that of American women of the same kind, he would be forced to admit that the women who know more than the four K's have the best of it.

An American may be forgiven for thinking his civilization the best, which releases from women the horrors that are so common in Europe that they are not regarded as horrors at all, but as the normal conditions. Emperor William may see, any day that he goes forth, the woman robed with the dog, and he perhaps regards it as eminent proper. But no American man or woman can see that sight without horror and disgust.

The Americanizing of the laboring classes in Europe would mean an industrial and economic chaos—so it cannot be expected. Those in whom hope is not dead and who by striving and pinching almost beyond belief can acquire the price of a steerage ticket to America come here as to their land of Canaan. The rest work, starve, freeze and die as their forebears have done for a thousand years, that a few may live and boast of their "civilization."

But in the middle classes the Americanism is working strongly. These middle-class European women see, in the tremendous number of American women of all sorts who come to them every year, what vast privileges and immunities the American woman has—and they are following her as fast as they can. In England the Americanization has reached the upper classes. Especially is this notable in London society—but it is wholly a development of the last few years.

Up to about the year 1890 all that English people of the higher classes saw of American women was in London, where there was a small colony of Americans, who conformed strictly to English standards. The daughters of these American parents were made to be, as far as possible, imitations of the English girl. These bogus English girls knew little of their own country. As the case always is with imitations, they went far beyond their prototypes. Just about the time the daughters of the English earls were beginning to go out on the street unattended by their maids the daughters of the retired American hardware dealers, tobaccoists and the like established in London found they could not go around the corner without a maid at their heels. When the English girl had begun to think it a little old-fashioned to have the footman escort her to church and to carry her prayer-book the bogus English girl found a footman absolutely necessary to her attendance at divine worship.

But this type of Anglo-American girl was succeeded in time by the girl whose parents take a house in London for the season, go to Homburg for the late summer, to Paris in the autumn, and to Rome, Egypt or the Riviera for the winter. The new American girl is a cosmopolitan, and, comparing the ways of all nations, finds her own quite as good as any. Her Americanism is not blatant, but deep. She goes her own independent but perfectly

proper way, and is politely indifferent as to what the English girls think of her. There is nothing like polite indifference to win the favor of the English, as a rule. Straightway they began to respect, to admire, to copy the American girl. It has divided English society into American and Anti-American parties—one bemoaning and lamenting and deriding American customs, the other enthusiastically imitating them.

London is the battleground of these two factions. The Americans, however, are steadily gaining and invading the enemy's camp. American customs in entertaining get a firmer footing every season. Ten years ago the American fashion of smart dinners, especially on Sunday nights, at splendid cafes, with music and flowers, was unknown in London. To-day it is rampant, and there are not less than a dozen superb London hotels where these dinners are the great feature. Another evolution is the dance for young girls alone. It was inaugurated over a decade ago by the young unmarried daughter of Lord Rosebery, and was a screaming success. Of course there was an outcry from the reactionaries, but the girls and men found it a charming change from the dullness of the typical English ball and the custom has come to stay.

Another American innovation in English society is a boon both to health and comfort. This is the fashion of wearing gay little bodices, made high, at family and informal dinners. All over England until a few years ago, the ceremony of "dressing for dinner" was gone through with religiously in every family of any social standing whatever. This meant the arraying of every woman, no matter what her age or health might be, and in the strictest privacy of the family circle, in a low-necked gown for dinner. The gown, of course, was not fresh—it would take the income of a Rothschild to keep a family of girls in evening gowns for every-day wear. The spectacle, therefore, of an English family dinner was weird and unearthly—the seedy and frazzled skirts, the shabby bodices—the whole a ghastly travesty on full dress. The results to health, too, were something frightful. English houses are badly heated, the climate is damp and trying and rheumatism and consumption stalked in the train of the dressing-for-dinner habit. But the American custom of reserving low gowns for ceremonial occasions is founded on good taste, and once adopted it will not be laid aside.

In France and Italy the influence of the American woman is not so obvious as in England, but it is there. The custom of girls going out alone is yearly making headway. Formerly it was not safe for a girl to venture alone on the streets in any French or Italian city. She would be understood as inviting insult. But that is now a thing of the past. Frenchmen and Italians are accustomed to seeing well-dressed girls walking alone, and no longer dream that this solitariness means anything except that the girl finds a companion unnecessary. In Paris girls of the upper middle class think nothing now of mounting an omnibus alone. They are certain to find an English or American woman in the omnibus who is going somewhere unattended and in perfect safety. In the higher classes the French young person is still strictly chaperoned, but by no means to the same degree as formerly. One no longer hears a French girl say to her mother as they sit in the park: "Mamma, may I go and sit by papa?" She not only goes and sits by papa, but goes out with him—to their mutual enjoyment, for it must be remembered that in no other country on earth is the tie of parents and children so strong and so tender as in France.

It is in Germany, however, that the change is most marked. Jerome K. Jerome, a very close observer, says the bicycle did it. He declares that formerly no German girl who wished or expected to be married would have all over the face of creation with their bicycles. The great number of American girls students in the smaller German towns has had a marvelous effect upon German women. Seeing the free, untrammelled lives these young girls led, and noticing they rarely came to grief, the German girls quietly fell into the American way. The German girl is almost invariably well educated and reflective. She is far more progressive than the German man. She seems to have thoroughly wearied of the useless and endless drudgery which has heretofore been the rule in the German household—useless, because all German households are very simply conducted.

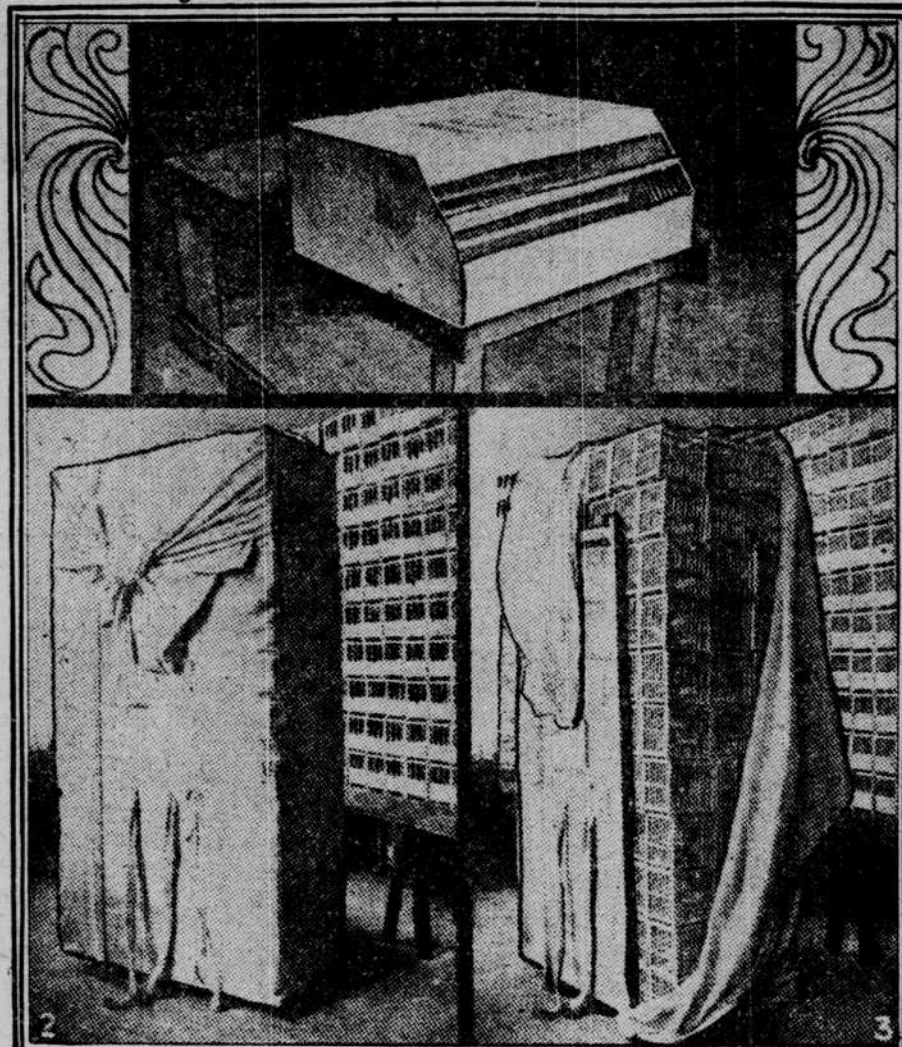
America is recognized as the heaven for women—or, as the Irishman put it in his letter to his friend in Cork: "This is a mighty good country, Mike, for women and cows; and a mighty bad country for men and horses."

**How to Be True.**  
The prayerful purpose to be true to our own best, is to pledge ourselves to a continuous and unceasing forward march, to undertake what we can never again lay down as a completed task. For to trust our own best involves the thought that we stand ready to go forward to the better thing, that only the attainment of our present best can unfold to us.

**Willing to Compromise.**  
During a match at St. Andrew's, Scotland, a rustic was struck in the eye, accidentally, by a golf ball. Running up to his assailant he yelled: "This'll cost ye five pounds—five pounds!" "But I called out 'fore' as loudly as I could," explained the golfer. "Did ye, sir?" replied the troubled one, much appeased. "Weel, I dinna hear; I'll take fower."

**Point of Time is Now.**  
Concern yourself as little as possible with your past. Unnecessary self-torture over what you have been will only cripple you in your noble battle to be better. Now is the point of time of great moment to you. If you devote yourself to now, the past will be a dream, the future a present realization.—Joseph Russell Clarkson.

# FORTUNES IN BIRDS



1 CRATE FOR SHIPPING SMALL BIRDS. 2 CRATE OF CANARIES READY FOR SHIPMENT. 3 CRATE OF CANARIES PARTLY OPEN TO SHOW ROWS OF CAGES.

A peep behind the scenes is always interesting, and when we see diverse and remote regions of the world pouring their treasures of bird life into our country a desire is awakened to know by what means this is accomplished.

In some cases the method is as old as the history of maritime commerce. From the time when vessels began to make voyages to other countries sailors have brought back trophies of various sorts, including specimens of the fauna of distant lands. Some birds are still thus brought in and are bought by dealers in the various ports of entry. This method, somewhat systematized, prevails at San Francisco, where the trade, temporarily suspended by the earthquake and fire, is now beginning to revive. Supplies are here obtained from the crews of steamers coming from China and Japan, who make a regular business of transporting cage birds, usually under an arrangement with the steamship companies by which they are employed whereby freight is paid out of the proceeds of sales. The birds thus imported are considerable in number, but few in species, being mainly Java sparrows, diamond sparrows, Chinese mockingbirds, and other common kinds.

But most of the birds imported are secured by more highly organized methods. Several of the leading importers maintain forces of men to secure the desired birds either in their native haunts or in European ports to which they are brought by the agents of other importers.

Parrots are generally taken while still in the nest. During the nesting season the leading American houses send men to Cuba, Mexico or South America to obtain stock. Headquarters are established by these agents at some point convenient to the parrot country and natives are employed to secure the young birds, which are forwarded to the United States in periodical shipments. Agents have sometimes been sent from this country to Africa to secure supplies of the favorite African grey parrot, but these are usually obtained in European ports from vessels arriving with supplies for the large European houses.

Small birds, other than canaries, are generally captured with nets. Expert netters continually visit remote regions in the interest of wholesale houses of Hamburg, London, Liverpool and other large cities of Europe. Similar expeditions are dispatched from New York and Philadelphia to Cuba and Mexico and occasionally to more distant lands—even India; but the principal American houses maintain connections with establishments in Germany, through which their supplies of old world and South American birds are more commonly procured.

Canaries are obtained by agents who visit breeders in the Harz mountains, the Tyrol and other parts of Europe. A few, however, are imported at San Francisco from breeders in China and Japan.

Most of the small birds received from Africa and Australia are shipped in large boxes especially prepared for the purpose. These boxes are of different sizes and accommodate from one to 125 or 150 birds, according to

size of box or of birds shipped. Shell parakeets are sent from Australia in especially large boxes, sometimes as many as 500 making the journey in a single box. The birds so shipped are of a peaceable disposition and may be caged together without fear of their injuring one another; but some birds, such as bullfinches, goldfinches and male canaries, are quarrelsome, and each bird has to be placed in a separate cage.

Canaries are confined in small wicker cages, seven of which are strung on a stick, constituting what is technically known as a row. When shipped across the ocean these rows are crated and a linen or burlap sack specially made for the purpose is placed about each crate. A crate usually contains 33 rows. To paraphrase the old rhyme—every sack has 33 rows, every row has seven cages, every cage has one canary (or sometimes two if the occupants are the more peaceable females). Often more than two dozen crates are shipped in one consignment. Each of these must be opened every day of the voyage, every row removed and food and water placed in the cages. In this daily re-creating the rows are rearranged so that the benefits of outside positions may be more evenly distributed among the birds.

On arrival in port consignments of birds (which pay no duty) are entered at the custom house under permit from the department of agriculture, usually secured in advance by the importer.

It is the aim of the importer to sell his stock as quickly as possible, to diminish his losses by death and so increase his profit. It is estimated that the mortality en route and in the store among some of the more delicate species of birds, such as African finches, may reach 14 per cent.

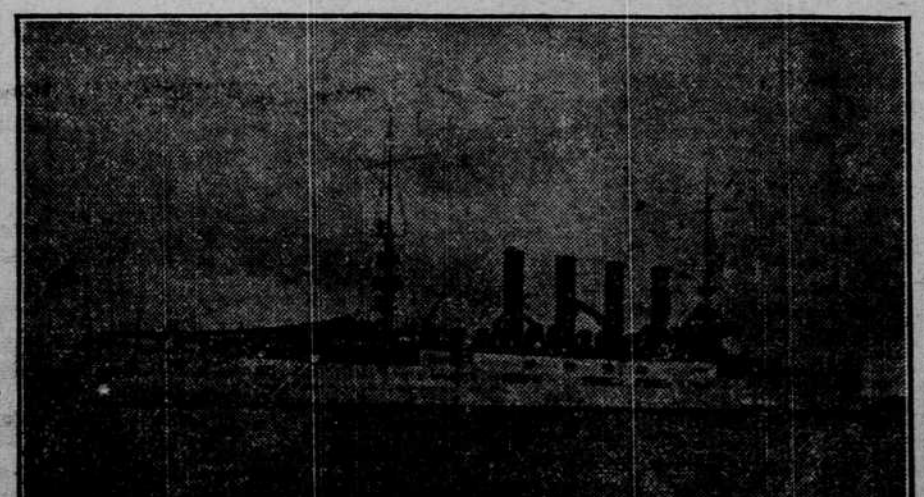
While retailers do more or less business during the entire year, three well defined seasons are established. In February canaries begin to breed, and for the first two or three months of the year the trade in breeding canaries, especially females, is brisk. About the time it subsides the first shipments of young parrots arrive from Cuba and Mexico. These at once take the stage and hold it until the middle of August, when it is no longer possible to secure young birds. Interest then turns chiefly to singing canaries and the many other small cage birds that are imported. The sale for these grows greater and greater and reaches its maximum by Christmas, after which it abruptly declines. Many dealers probably make more sales in December than during all the rest of the year. In the Christmas season of 1905 one Philadelphia department store sold 4,000 canaries, besides other cage birds.

During the year ending June 30, 1906, more than 200 species of cage birds were imported into the United States. These comprised canaries, parrots (under which term we may include parakeets, cockatoos, macaws and lories), European birds, Oriental birds, African birds, Australian birds and a few South American, Mexican and Cuban birds.

HENRY OLDVY, ASSISTANT, BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The most important part of our environment we really carry within us.

## U. S. S. West Virginia



**Moroccan Slave Market.**  
In Marrakesh, Morocco, the slave market is held three times a week in the two hours that precede the setting of the sun and the closing of the city gates. The market place is an open space of bare, dry ground hemmed in

with walls and with a ruinous arcade stretching along the center. The wealthy patrons seat themselves on the ground and the auctioneer, after a prayer to Allah, marches his wares round and round the inclosure, receiving bids as he goes.

## IN THE HOUSEHOLD

VARIOUS MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Special Costume for Wear in Kitchen or While at General Work—Proper Way to Clean Matting—For the Invalid.

The houseworker's costume is now an established thing. All careful women keep special gowns of washable cotton to wear in the kitchen or at their housework. Nothing is smarter than a plain striped or checked calico or gingham, made with a short skirt and simple blouse attached to the skirt band with large pearl buttons. The sleeves are short and not too full, with cuffs that do not get in the way. A simple band is best, and the collar is of the comfortable kind—a Dutch neck or a Peter Pan for hot weather. The buttons hold waist and skirt neatly together, and make the garment one to get into quickly. For such work as frying or mixing dough, a large, capacious, but not too full, apron is worn. The old way of wearing out old clothes and semi-soiled blouses in the kitchen is gone. One cannot wear old clothes at all these days, but must give them away. The gain is perceptible to the receivers, for these rejected garments do not get much worn before they are out of date, and, after all, the family laboratory, where the family food is prepared, is no place for worn or soiled, unsuitable clothing. So the gain is in neatness and sweetness, and the greater joy of the rest of the household.

To clean matting, sweep it thoroughly first with a stiff broom, following carefully the grain of the straw, heat up a soft broom in warm water and brush across the grain. Finally wash the matting off with warm water, in which a handful of salt has been dissolved. If light in color borax will aid in brightening and preserving the shade.

For an invalid with literary or artistic taste nothing could be more entertaining than to provide means of extra-illustrating some favorite book. A pile of miscellaneous magazines containing art or scenery articles illustrated with cuts and photographs, a pair of scissors and a roll of narrow gum tissue paper will prove a mine of interest. An article on "Cornwall" will add realistic views to "Lorna Doone," or "Armored of Lyons," while historical portraits can easily be found for Scott's novels, or modern medieval romances. When chosen to be fastened in the book, a thin strip of the gummed paper will hold it in place. A dollar's worth of penny reproductions of famous pictures is a good prescription for increasing the patient's interest in life.

**Chicken Chasen.**  
Chop cold chicken, roast or broiled, and moisten with a little gravy or hot cream; season with a little salt and pepper. Cut up two green peppers, and take out all the seeds and chop very fine. Put all together in a saucepan, and gently simmer till the peppers are cooked, adding more gravy or cream if the hash becomes dry. Have ready a large cup of hot mashed potato; put the chicken on a hot platter, and the potato evenly in a border around the edge, and bits of parsley outside. Those who do not care for peppers can omit them, and when the dish is ready the potato can be sprinkled with chopped parsley.—Harper's Bazar.

**Good Vegetable Soup.**  
In these warm days, when meat stock is difficult to keep, the housewife will find the soups made of vegetables and cream an agreeable substitute. A cup and a half full of almost any kind of vegetables left over from dinner of the day before, if rubbed through a sieve and smoothly mixed with a pint and a half of thin cream sauce in which it is allowed to simmer for three or four minutes, will make a delicate and nutritious portion for six people.

**Tomato Sauce for Fish.**  
Stew half the contents of a can of tomatoes with a half of an onion, sliced thin, three peppercorns and a bay leaf. Rub through a strainer. Then cook one tablespoonful of butter with a heaping tablespoonful of flour in a small saucepan until well blended; then add the strained tomato, little by little. Season with salt and pepper and pour over the fish. This is particularly good when served with codfish balls.

**Bean Roll.**  
Cook lima beans in boiling water until tender. Press through a sieve and add salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of butter to each pint of pulp. Stir in two eggs well beaten, and sufficient bread crumbs to make the mixture thick enough to roll, wrap in buttered paper and at serving time bake 20 minutes in a quick oven. Serve plain or with tomato sauce.

**Grandmother's Ginger Bread.**  
One large cup molasses (N. O. is the best), two heaping teaspoonfuls soda, beat well together, for here lies the whole secret; then add two teaspoonfuls ginger, one-half teaspoonful salt, one cup water, beat all together, then stir in your flour, enough to make a not too stiff dough; beat well and last add one-half cup of melted butter or lard; stir again.

**Inexpensive Beef loaf.**  
To one pound of finely chopped lean beef add one cup bread crumbs, squeezed out of cold water, and one egg, well beaten. Season with one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, and mix together well. Place in bread pan, lay over top about four slices bacon, pour on one cup boiling water and bake one hour. Serve hot or cold.

**Summer Dressing.**  
Steam or soak dry bread until soft. Beat in three eggs, salt, and season with sage or any favorite seasoning. Let stand a short time, then beat again and fry in hot butter, a spoonful at a time like potato cakes. Place around the fowl or roast, as it makes a pretty garnish and is like baked bread.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

### SCORED TAFT VICTORY



Arthur I. Vorys, of Columbus, O., political manager for William Howard Taft in his presidential campaign, and insurance commissioner of Ohio, has scored his first victory in Ohio by having the Republican state central committee endorse Taft as Ohio's "overwhelming choice" for the Republican presidential nomination in 1908.

Vorys is a young man. He is also a determined young man. He was picked by Charles Taft of Cincinnati, brother of the secretary of war, as chief Taft boomer. The very first thing Vorys struck the snags that Joseph Benson Foraker, Ohio's senior United States senator, had laid out for anyone who tried to get the Ohio indorsement for president. Foraker had favorite son notions of his own and had been preparing for years to get where the presidential lightning would strike him. A well-oiled "machine" was at his disposal.

But Vorys cared little for the Foraker opposition. He went ahead with his plans and one of them was to nail down the state central committee. He first broached the subject early in the spring, but dropped it when the Foraker forces prepared to show fight. Foraker proposed state primaries to show whether the people of the state wanted Foraker or Taft as favorite son. Vorys immediately took up the challenge and began to shout for the primaries. Then Foraker said it was too early in the game and from Washington immediately made dates for several speeches in Ohio.

Vorys waited until the speeches had been delivered, then calmly went about getting the Taft indorsement in spite of them. Mr. Vorys is not a noisy worker. He goes after what he wants in the way best suited to get it, and he generally gets it. If Taft is nominated and elected, Vorys certainly will become a national figure of some size.

### TO WED A GRANT

The engagement has been announced of Miss Edith Root, the only daughter of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Elihu Root, to Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., son of Maj. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, and grandson of President Grant. No date has yet been set for the wedding, but it probably will take place in the early autumn.

The romance had its beginning and most of its scenes in Washington. It was while serving as military aid to President Roosevelt that Lieut. Grant found opportunity to press his suit for the hand of the daughter of the secretary of state. Their social duties brought them into frequent contact, but so unobtrusively was the lieutenant's wooing done that only their most intimate friends were aware of its progress.

Miss Root has made many warm friends in Washington society, though she has not been prominent in the gayeties of the national capital. Her most intimate friends are to be found in the social circles of New York, and some of them have generally been her house guests when she was in Washington. Miss Root is a graceful girl, with the quiet manners of her mother and a good deal of her father's intellectual attainments. She has been less in the limelight, perhaps, than any other girl of her social position. Very fond of travel and all manner of outdoor sports, she does not care greatly for society, and accepts as few invitations as possible. She is a splendid horsewoman, and often accompanies her father on long rides in the country. She is also fond of driving, and in her smart trap is often seen on the streets and suburban drives of Washington.

President McKinley's appointment of Lieut. Grant to a cadetship at West Point was in pursuance of a written request made by President Grant shortly before his death. Young Grant had a good record, graduating in 1902. He was ordered to the Philippines, where he served until 1905, when he was ordered to the United States as the military aid to the president.

### FUGITIVE OFFERED IMMUNITY



William Sylvester Taylor, former governor of Kentucky, who has been a fugitive from his state since the murder of William Goebel, seven years ago, has been offered immunity if he will leave Indianapolis and return to Kentucky to testify in the case of Caleb Powers, his old political friend, who is charged with murder. Taylor, too, was suspected of having previous knowledge of the assassination of Goebel, his Democratic rival for the office of chief executive of the state, but he escaped the boundaries and finally located in the Indiana city, where he has been practicing law.

The career of Taylor as governor was not long, but it was exciting. Taylor lived down in Butler county, Ky. He was born there in 1853 and was married there to Sarah Tamm 26 years later. Upon finishing his studies in the public schools he became interested in local politics and secured a position as clerk of the county. He studied law and was later made a judge in his district. His next move was to the attorney generalship, where he was acting when proposed as a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket to run against Goebel. With apparently no chances of winning, Taylor accepted the nomination and then began one of the most bitter political campaigns ever known to this country.

It is said that there was an enormous corruption fund and scandalous debauching of the ballot boxes. After the election both Goebel and Taylor claimed a victory, and when the election commissioners went into session in Frankfort to canvass the returns, a small army of desperadoes from the mountains of Kentucky were brought into the city by the anti-Goebellites for the purpose of overwhelming the commissioners. Taylor was declared elected and Goebel announced his intention to contest the election. The fight was taken before the state legislature, but on the day before the final arguments in the case were made Goebel was shot down within 30 feet of the capitol building by an assassin concealed in the office of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, and only 25 feet from Taylor's office, then the acting governor. After the assassination the legislature immediately took Taylor's chair away from him and declared Goebel governor. He was sworn into office on his death bed.

Taylor then went to Washington, D. C., where he stayed for a time, but has since made Indianapolis his home.

### NEW COUNSEL FOR THAW

Martin W. Littleton, who has been selected to succeed Delphin Delmas as chief counsel for Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, at his next trial, which is scheduled to begin in the September term of court, is a former president of the borough of Brooklyn and has the reputation of being one of the keenest criminal lawyers in New York. In fact, it was his remarkable series of successes in winning cases considered almost hopeless by older and more experienced attorneys that first brought him into prominence in the metropolis.

Early in life Mr. Littleton entered the political arena and with his eloquence and ability as a vote-getter was soon recognized as a power in the New York Democratic ranks. He secured a strong following and gradually worked his way up until in 1903 he easily won the presidency of his borough.

Mr. Littleton made the address in St. Louis nominating Judge Alton N. Parker for president of the United States.

Harry K. Thaw has taken his time in selecting a man to assume charge of his case and has decided upon Mr. Littleton after receiving advice from veterans of the legal profession. Littleton will have an advantage over Delmas in that he is thoroughly posted on New York law. The attorney from the west was continually compelled to consult his associates, while Thaw's new counsel is as strong in this regard as District Attorney Jerome. It is said that Littleton's fee is \$25,000.

**The Oldest Text-Book.**  
Within the last few years a revolution has been accomplished at Oxford which ought really to affect the mind of the nation more than the difference between Lord Curzon and Lord Rosebery. A text-book has been discarded which was already venerable for its antiquity at the beginning of the Christian era. Needless to say, we are referring to Euclid's "Elements." For what other text-book ever had such a run as that? It has been accepted ever since its publication, which was in the reign of the first

Ptolemy (B. C. 323-285). No writer has ever been so identified with a science as Euclid with geometry. The nearest approaches are to be found in the relation of Aristotle to logic and of Adam Smith to political economy.

**The Man Who Does.**  
Do you see the Man?  
I do see the Man.  
What is he doing?  
Nothing.  
Why is he doing Nothing?  
Because there is Nobody he can do.