

BATTLE OF CIGARETTES

WASHINGTON SOCIETY WOMEN DIVIDED OVER QUESTION.

Mothers Who Won't Smoke, Nor Allow Daughters to, Denounce Those Who Encourage It.

Washington letter: The tide of social tendencies of the hour in Europe periodically sweeps over our national capital.

The fads started abroad with the object of relieving society ennui sooner or later—very often, as in the present case sooner—have taken up in gilded circles in this country and exploited, with characteristic American energy, for all they are worth.

Just now we are entering on a phase of faddism here which will perhaps, if we are to believe the medical view of it, have more serious results on its devotees than the ordinary, everyday society craze. We are threatened with an epidemic of feminine smokers.

Not that the woman smoker is altogether new in Washington or in other large cities of fashionable life, but that the present invasion by the weed is more formidable than hitherto; because

ting, we also commented on the fact that the English women's cigarette has become a permanent institution and that today the habit is gaining greater popularity and becoming more widespread.

Many other fads have come, and had their day, and gone the way of passing things to be known no more among us. The cigarette for women, however, is not, it seems, to be numbered among these.

Queen Elizabeth became a smoker through curiosity, that peculiarly feminine quality having been excited in her royal breast by her observations of her courier, Sir Walter Raleigh, "playing upon a pipe." The Virgin Queen, however, in the matter of hereditary transmission of her virtues or vices, was what we may call a "safe subject" (if it be not paradoxical to refer to a queen in that way) simply because she never married.

The medical critics of the smoking woman, although they on general principles disapprove of her, qualify to some degree their condemnation. If, they say, "the woman who uses tobacco has reached middle age and left behind her the perils of pregnancy, or if she be one advanced in years, the dangers of indulgence are lessened, if not altogether removed." But, again, it is largely a matter of constitution and temperament whether to

MACHINERY ON FARM.

IT HAS REVOLUTIONIZED THE LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

The Farmer's Work Has Been Rendered So Much Easier That He is Almost Independent of the Rural Tyrant, the Hired Man.

It is certainly a pleasure to drive out in the country these days and talk to farmers about the outlook of crops. The ground was never in better condition for working, nor have they for a great many years been able to get into the fields so early a date. Practically all the small grain is in and they are now getting things in shape to push the corn when the time comes.

Wonderfully improved machinery has made it possible for a farmer to get his crops in quick and with less expense than ever before. It is an every day occurrence to see a seeder operated by a small boy just big enough to sit on the seat and drive the horses, while his father is running the disc right behind him, and in this way a man and his smaller boy are now doing the work in three days that formerly took from a week to ten days.

The advance in the price of land is in some respects to be accounted for from the fact that a man in figuring the expense of farming a quarter section finds out that he can run the whole thing himself and make money on his investment, even at a high purchase price, where 20 years ago the expense of running his farm with hired help and high interest would leave nothing with which to pay the principal.

The amount of work one man can do on a farm is remarkable. There is a man living near Grinnell, who owns 800 acres of land, has 600 head of stock and operates this large farm alone with the exception of about three months in the year. He has two of the largest barns in Poweshiek county, one being 112 feet long by 48 feet wide, and 48 feet high; the other is 112 feet long by 56 feet wide, and 54 feet high. These two immense barns stand close together, conveniently arranged so that when he puts his feed away in the fall it is easy to get out in the winter. He has a running stream on the place which is a great help to him. This man started 25 years ago without a dollar to his name, and is wealthy today because he worked to that end.

When he built his barns he hauled all his lumber himself, in addition to looking after his farm work. He would be at the lumber yard at 6:30 in the morning with two teams, one tied behind the wagon of the other, and would make the trip home, seven miles, to return again in the afternoon for two more loads. In addition to this he sometimes had to do his own cooking, as he has never been married—his neighbors say that he never takes time to find a wife.

He is up in the morning at 2 o'clock to commence his chores, and just as soon as he is through he is in the field. He trots his horses to all the work, oftentimes changing horses three times a day, as fast as they wear out. He himself never seems to be tired and can not realize why the people who work for him can not "get a move on them," and, strange to say, this man takes the daily newspapers. Sometimes when men say they are too busy to read a daily newspaper the face of this farmer comes to my mind and I wonder what they would think about being busy if they followed him for a day.

The improved machinery, where everything is built to ride, makes it possible for all of the family to help at the work. Near Kanawha is a farmer who lost both his legs by being run over by the cars. In settling with the railroad company he got enough to buy a 160-acre farm. This farm he runs with a boy about 16 years old. The boy does the chores and latches up the horses, but all other work he can do (with his artificial legs) as well as any one. He rides the seeder, disc and all other machinery.

Most all farmers buy machinery, but only a small per cent of them have any place to keep it. They let it stand out in the rain and snow, winter and summer. A few have machine houses, but not many. I asked one farmer who owned a big farm and plenty of barns how his binder happened to be left out in the field where he quit using it last fall and he said: "Oh, I have to buy a new one every few years, they are improving them so fast, that if I didn't let it rust out I could not keep up with the new machines." "Well," I said, "supposing you kept it well you could sell it to some one." He laughed. "They are all like me; they want the latest kind and I could not give it away, and if it was in good shape I would have to throw it away, so I smother my conscience by having them wear out quick, then I have to have a new one, so in that way I am always with the latest."—George P. Thayer in Marshalltown Times-Republican.

Male Tastes as to Woman. Health: Maidens who have passed their 30th year may now claim that they represent the most perfect and advanced type of maidenhood, and look down upon girls who marry before 25 as very much more akin to savages, for it is a well-known fact that the age of marriage advances with civilization. Everywhere the more mature woman is to be found. The tastes of men in this regard seem to have undergone a complete revolution, and instead of flatteringly about the inexperienced girl, talking pretty nothings, they are matching their experience, broadening their horizon, sharpening their wits, in clever conversation with some brilliant and beautiful woman.

Walter A. Payne, instructor and secretary of the university extension department at the University of Chicago, has been promoted to the rank of associate professor, and put in charge of the extension department, of which Prof. James was formerly the chief.

King Edward's fund for cancer investigation is growing rapidly. The Goldsmiths' company, one of the old guilds of London, has contributed \$25,000. Two other subscriptions of the amount, besides a number of smaller ones, are also announced.

Some surprising statements issued by the Secretaries of the Home Missionary Societies.

Some surprising statements concerning the propagation of Mormonism are made in a circular on the subject issued from New York by the secretaries of home missionary societies which are working for legislation for the suppression of polygamy. The churches interested in the movement are the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Reformed, Cumberland Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ and United Brethren. It is asserted the ambition of Mormons, which they even do not conceal, is to secure control of state after state until, by means of the balance of power, they may make national legislation against Mormonism impossible. Their approach to the people are made the more seductive because their appeal affects to be based upon commonly accepted Bible truths. Only after entrance has been gained and the door closed against retreat is the awful system gradually unveiled to its converts.

Though often denied, there is no doubt that its practice of polygamy continues, in defiance of all the promises made to the United States when statehood was granted. By means of colonization it has so affected the states of Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and Nevada, and the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as to soon secure, if it has not already secured, practical political control in all that region.

It claims to have now 2,000 missionaries on the field—1,400 of them in the Southern states—and to have made last year 20,000 converts. At a conference recently held in Berlin and presided over by Hugh Cannon, son of George Q. Cannon, 125 Mormon missionaries were present who were working in the German empire. They reported 2,000 converts. In Norway and Sweden Mormons have for many years been gaining a continually increasing number of converts.

Similar statements concerning the bad faith of the Mormons were heard on the occasion of the expulsion of a polygamist Mormon from the congress of the United States. Congress felt obliged to take notice on that occasion of the open defiance of the law. It can not, however, be alarmed into proposing a constitutional amendment for the suppression of polygamy. The force of public opinion should be sufficient not only to prevent the spread of polygamy but also to abate the practice of the institution by the rising and future generations of Mormons. If public opinion can not be depended upon a constitutional amendment itself would be an uncertain reliance.—Dubuque Times.

Provision for Old Men Suggested, as a Need of the Day.

The constantly increasing difficulty which men of middle age experience in securing employment is spreading from the larger cities to the smaller towns. Some time ago workmen in Chicago were aroused by the fact that young men, children even, were supplanting their fathers in factory and mill.

Joliet has made the latest effort to solve the "old man problem." Alderman Comiskey sought to have Joliet municipal authorities employ on the streets only men who have passed the age of 60 years in order that the competition of the younger generation might be withdrawn and the old men given a chance to earn a living. The plan, though it failed, has attracted much attention.

A system of old age pensions is the suggestion of Dr. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago as the best way to relieve present conditions.

"The question," said Mr. Henderson, "is not one for charitable institutions to deal with, although the old of these

LIPTON'S PEEBAGE.

SURE THING FOR THE YACHTING KNIGHT, IF—

But Must Succeed Because There Is a String to It—Sir Thomas May Wear a Coronet.

London letter: Sir Thomas Lipton is to have his peebage—with a string to it. That is to say, the ennobling of Sir Thomas is contingent upon his winning back the America's cup from the hitherto impregnable Yankees (in England all Americans are "Yankee"—as by no means all Americans at home are aware).

The truth about Sir Thomas's peebage has leaked out among certain inner circles of the British yachting world, a certain well-known associate of royalty having whispered it into the ear of a fellow clubman at the Traveller's, a night or two since, and from this particular clubman it was that your correspondent got the tip.

King Edward, as it is well known, is not only a friend and patron of the irrepressible and enterprising contestant for the great cup, but he has taken a degree of interest in the grocer's knight's repeated essays to win it back, of which the "man in the street" has but a faint idea. The king, in fact, earnestly desires that the yachting trophy which formerly bore his own august mother's name shall be restored to British hands.

Himself an ardent yachtsman, the king is well aware that in Sir Thomas Lipton he has discovered a very unusual man, for it had grown problematical whether, after all the disappointments that have awaited the different competitors for the honor of restoring the cup, any others would come forward prepared to risk the expense of building more racing machines. But Lipton has not backed down; he still sticks to his colors—he may almost be said to have nailed them to his mast. He still breathes defiance and determination. Therefore it is that the king justly enough regards him as an unusual man.

Upon the return of Sir Thomas to this side after last season's fiasco, he and the king had many consultations upon the subject of making another trial. The general result of these discussions was that both parties came to an agreement upon one point—a very vital one too—that Lipton had undoubtedly made progress; that the yacht "that could really win" was much more a practical possibility now, since every time that Lipton had had a new yacht built, a good many steps had been taken towards the construction of an ideal cup conqueror. The time and thought and money had not been wasted, something more was learned each try, and if only the thing were persevered in there was no reason to suppose final victory to be impossible.

Of late the king and Sir Thomas have been at it again, and designs and every detail and aspect of the question came up for consideration. Sir Thomas has grown abnormally enthusiastic, even for Sir Thomas, and has at the present moment rose-colored visions of that hour of triumph which he fondly and firmly believes, the future holds in store for him.

Lipton will undoubtedly become re-

for accomplishing which Sir Thomas would be entitled to a mark of distinguished favor, and that taken in connection with his highly important position in England's commerce, there would be nothing incongruous or unfitting in the making of him a peer of the realm.

After all, King Edward's views of the matter do not appear in any way strange. We have long since grown accustomed to see big brewers elevated to the peerage; why should a great grocer be held ineligible? Besides, similar honors have been bestowed before now upon citizens for their inauguration of large charities, and there are few who do not know of the remarkable altruistic experiment set on foot and supported by the wealth of Sir Thomas Lipton—the admirable system of cheap London restaurants which an excellent meal may be had at a penny a portion.

ARTHUR FIELD.

QUEER STRIKE.

Demands Made by Patrons of a Crescent City Barroom.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: One of the most peculiar and novel strikes ever heard of in this city was settled last night. The strike lasted for 10 days. In this instance a crowd of about 50 young fellows, who frequent a barroom on Frenchmen and Grant streets, in the rear of the Seventh ward, demanded a larger beer for 5 cents. They wanted the usual size, to-wit, "an electric globe." That was only one of the demands. Not only did they want an increase in the size of the glass, but they also demanded that the proprietor of the place give them three "checks," as the strikers seemed to term it, for 10 cents. In other words, they wanted a glass of beer, a package of cigarettes or tobacco, and a sandwich. Heretofore they paid 15 cents for these articles. They complained of "dull" times, scarcity of money, and what not. But the proprietor turned a deaf ear to all their cries of "hard times." The young men who play pool at the establishment organized a sort of union, and about 20 of them walked up to the proprietor and made verbal demands.

"Submit your demands in writing," said the barkeeper.

The "strikers" left, very much discouraged. But two or three of the wise ones, who had been "tipped" off a day or so later, came to the rescue and formulated a "scale" of prices. The demands were written out, and Leon Grillo, who acted as the "national" organizer, constituted himself a committee of one and handed the demands to the proprietor of the saloon.

The owner of the establishment said he would take the demands "under advisement." The demands were "pigeon-holed," as it were; and, for six or seven days following the first notice that there was going to be a strike, the men remained out. The strikers were determined, and as they considered their evening beer one of the necessities of this life, they rushed the growler, sending to another barroom several squares away. The "growler" was rushed very frequently. The union was strong, and the men decided to hold out for an indefinite period.

After about 10 days the strike was called off. "The strike is off," said the

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MRS. HUNTINGTON IN CONTROL.



Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, it is stated, has purchased the Colorado and Southern railroad through an agent and is now sole controller of it. The stock is pooled until 1904 and is voted by a voting trust, but Mrs. Huntington's purchase gives her the direction of this trust.

responsible for the cost of construction of another cup yacht—the net result of his deliberations with his monarch. Sportman to the back bone as we all know Lipton to be, he now has one more inducement to win his spurs, for he has the royal promise that when he brings home the blue ribbon of the seas he will be in line for a peerage.

A conversation for which your correspondent's informant vouches took place between King Edward and Sir Thomas Lipton recently, during which the king was extremely complimentary in his remarks, saying that he had never been slow to recognize the merit of staying qualities in a fight, and that he was anxious to show his practical appreciation of Sir Thomas's display of them. To quote his majesty's words almost verbatim: "You have the money, Sir Thomas. There is no reason why you should not produce the ship." He then added that the capture of the America's cup would be an achievement

barkeeper. "Your demands will be granted," said he to the "national" organizer, and the men are now playing pool and "putting" away large "gloves" as if nothing had happened.

A report from Natal to the effect that an extensive field, containing a first-class quality of bituminous coal, has been discovered in Natal, and that a company will soon be formed for the purpose of exploiting these deposits. It is said that the field is so rich that the coal output for many years will be sufficient to supply all the railroads and mines of South Africa with fuel.

Henry H. Edes, at a recent meeting of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, read a paper in which he said that Prof. John Winthrop was the first person to receive from Harvard college the degree of doctor of laws.

HIS HOPE IS NOW IN HANNA.



Rathbone has appealed to the Cuban court of appeals for a reversal of his conviction and sentence by the lower court at Havana, but his real hope of rescue rests on the influence of Senator Hanna. The Ohio senator has appealed to President Roosevelt without result, but he has not yet given up effort to save his former henchman.

London society is doing more smoking than ever before, fashionable Washington must follow suit.

So smoking—by this is meant the faintly scented cigarette—is gaining fresh recruits every day among the women of Washington; not only the matron, but the debutante must and does have her cigarette. The doctors say stop—in fact, if they had known in time, they would doubtless have said: "Don't begin."

The local medical view is that the physiological make-up of woman indicates the probability of her suffering injury from the use of tobacco to be even greater than it is in the case of men smokers. Woman's organization, being the more delicate and sensitive of the two, is more liable to impressions—good or the reverse.

The effects of tobacco remain in the system; they are cumulative, and if we take the case of the very young woman who indulges in her cigarette it will be seen that she is simply storing up in her system what will finally prove a handicap on her forces of physical resistance at a future period of her life when she will most need them.

The young woman—the society debutante—who must be in the swim—who must copy her elder sisters in what they do—above all in anything they do that is of a risqué nature, becomes a smoker at first through love of imitation and continues one because she has grown to like the sensation of smoking.

Maternity is probably before her—certainly she in most cases looks forward to getting married at some time. Meanwhile she becomes an habitual smoker. Thus, the effect of the indulgence being, as has been said, cumulative by the arrival of the period when she marries and in the course of natural events becomes a mother she finds that instead of having husbanded her physical resources she has weakened her heart, impaired her circulation and inflicted upon herself "nerves."

Under these conditions she is confronted with the necessity of supporting the abnormal strain upon her system consequent upon motherhood, while the accumulated injurious effects of her years of indulgence in tobacco oppose her efforts of resistance like a battalion of organized enemies—which is just what they actually are.

Then there is another side to the question: Is she liable to transmit to her offspring the evil consequences from which she suffers herself—in other words, will the tribe of smoking women produce not only a race of weaker descendants, but are they also likely to transmit the passion for nicotine as that for alcohol is transmitted from parents to children?

Will the woman smoker perpetuate the boy cigarette fad in the community? Is she likely to do so then we are sure to face with the problem, altogether more serious than any which is offered or suggested by the existence of a mere passing society fad.

But here arises another question: Is smoking in society driven to be regarded as the light of a passing fad? Or has it rather not only come to stay, but to grow with a steady increase in the number of its devotees?

These are the questions which the latter day smoker should be prepared to answer.

bacco will seriously effect the health or general physical well-being of the user. It becomes a question of individual peculiarities.

Here, therefore, is solace for the smoking matron, the old maid, or the out-and-out "old woman." Let them blow their smoke-ring into the air with perfect sang-froid.

There have been hints already heard here—hints that fell from the lips of some noted clergymen—that the pulpit may finally take a hand in this smoking controversy. Then the fashionable occupants of pews may be obliged to "sit under" during a bad quarter of an hour, some wrathful divine who will expatiate with scant sympathy on the evil practice of feminine cigarette smoking. As yet, however, the outspoken utterances against the weed have come from certain coteries of exasperated mothers, who are themselves not sufficiently modernized to set the example to, or join their daughters in the enjoyment of a social cigarette.

Only the other day one of our Washington women who are the subject of so much criticism was overheard saying, as she lit a second cigarette: "Oh, my dear, you know what Lady Randolph Churchill declared, 'that all the nice women in England smoke now.'"

FREDERICK WATSON.

His Objection.

Baltimore American: "Prisoner," said the stern old judge, "the jury, by a vote of 11 to 1, has found you guilty of smashing all the windows and ruining the stock of tea millinery stores. Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?"

"I have," announced the prisoner, rising to his feet.

"Say it."

"I protest, your honor, against this verdict. I was not tried by a jury of my peers."

"On what do you base that objection?"

"Why, only one of 'em is married."

The custom in France of posting on the dead walls of every commune throughout the country the speeches of ministers is to be discontinued. Every time it is done it costs the government \$40,000.

Office Seeks Her.

One of the most important questions before the Federation of Women's clubs is the selection of a president. A large number of delegates are trying Mrs. Dunham to be their candidate and winning her election is the object.