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DENTON. - - - - MD.

Our objection to the money trust is that it doesn't trust us.

The auto is making this a happier world—except for pedestrians.

Common sense among the common people is essential to a republic.

However, as for hobble skirted woman, how can she expect to "win in a walk?"

That Boston girl who has never been kissed is probably her own explanation.

Riceless weddings are the proper caper. This makes it more enjoyable to get married.

The world is divided into two classes—those who have automobiles and those who wish them.

Says an exchange: "Moon songs are still popular." Yes, they're a light subject for the composers.

It is a queer commentary on these days of peace that famous battleships need protection from assaults.

New Haven is to have a $2,000,000 postoffice, suggesting that Yale students must be great letter writers.

Whatever else may be said, it must be admitted that the new nickel has more than 5 cents' worth of art on it.

When a man drinks too much he is in a state of "psychic consciousness," says a scientist. Why not say plain "soused."

In the new Japanese cabinet the minister of agriculture is Gombei Yamamoto. It sounds like a new kind of tomato soup.

Our college athletes must forego their summer visits to Europe. Shipping live cattle from the port of Boston is prohibited.

An eastern actress who admitted that she got married "just to kill time" now finds that getting a divorce also helps to kill time.

When he goes to the auto show the mere pedestrian must feel ashamed of himself and seriously question his right to live.

Mother Hubbard, who went to the cupboard, found things in the same condition as the treasury of a Central American republic after a new revolution.

Cavalieri, denying a rumor that she has wed, says that husbands are a joke. Probably they are; and in Cavalieri's case, an expensive joke—for the husbands.

A German scientist says that tightening one's belt is the best way to alleviate hunger. Evidently he has had no experience with a slim waisted chorus girl in a Broadway cafe.

A humane legislature in New York has introduced a bill providing for an official handshaker for the governor. Politicians see possibilities in this measure if it becomes a success.

Persons who live in a flat can sympathize with the East St. Louis man who is suing his wife for divorce because she insisted on playing the piano until 2 o'clock in the morning.

An occupational census of Chicago would show that there has been no great falling off in the number of burglars, pickpockets, and holdup men as compared with previous estimates

The coal man likes winter for the business he gets and is in love with summer for the rest he enjoys.

It is reported from Stockholm that a Swedish soldier shot in the head has recovered and is working with half a brain. At that, he's probably blessed with lots more than many people.

A returned traveler says he found a model kind of home life in the heart of the Desert of Sahara. Perhaps that was the reason it was model, having no chance for its members to make it otherwise.

"A gown that a woman cannot get into without assistance is a crime," says a modiste. Why this rudimentary idea has so long eluded the feminine mind few husbands will be able to explain.

Not all the wild marksmen are found in the woods during the hunting season. A shooting gallery attendant in Chicago was killed the other day, a patron of the place making the mistake.

Now a Georgia woman sues for divorce because a kiss a year is not enough. And there was that other one who said she had never been kissed at all. What is the right proportion, anyhow?

A Boston woman has aroused her sex by proposing that bachelor maids be taxed $5 a year. The justice of the proposition, many of them seem to think, hangs upon the point of whether their single blessedness is a luxury or a necessity.

One of the best movements of the times is directed against profanity. It is making progress, but it appears to strike a snag every time there is a tie-up on a trolley line.

A Massachusetts professor has invented a substitute for sleep, which he declares he has used for 20 years, with entire satisfaction. Nevertheless the majority of the plain American population will be likely to prefer the old-fashioned kind of sleep that our grandfathers used to use, if they can get it.

BUREAU FOR THE STUDY OF CROPS

Farmers and Financiers Advocate Organization.

FEDERAL LOANS TO FARMERS

Under Federal Control, a Thorough Study Of Markets, Crops and Cost Of Transporting Foodstuffs Would Be Efficient.

Chicago.—A committee, authorized at the closing sessions of the Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, will go to Washington in a few days and present to President Wilson the conclusions of the 500 scientific agriculturists, financiers and economists who met here.

They will appeal for the establishment by the government of a bureau for the thorough study of markets, crops and cost of transporting foodstuffs. They will assert that the appropriation of $50,000 for such an organization, which now is pending, should be increased to $1,000,000. They will ask for federal loans to farmers. The chairman, Frank P. Holland, also will name a committee in each state to place the matter before the state governments and secure favorable action.

Arrangements were undertaken for a second national conference to open in Chicago on April 14, 1914, and for an international conference at San Francisco in 1915.

To the President they will read the report of the committee on resolutions, which states among other things:

"The cost of taking the products of the farm to the consumers is unnecessarily large and the methods employed are wasteful. Economical and efficient methods for the distribution of these farm products are of preeminent importance in reducing the cost and raising the standard of living. The government should establish an effective agency for the study of the problems of marketing and for the distribution of information as to conditions and needs and rational methods of meeting these needs.

"The state governments, in similar manner, should take up the study of more economic and efficient systems of marketing. The universities, agricultural colleges, newspapers and organizations for the promotion of economic welfare, both in the city and country, should give the question their immediate attention."

GIVES LIFE TO SAVE CHILDREN.

Man Crushed Under the Hoofs Of Runaway Horses.

Philadelphia.—Sacrificing his life to prevent possible injury to school children who thronged the street, Frederick Restine, 47 years of age, was crushed to death under the hoofs of a pair of runaway horses in West Philadelphia. The pupils in a large public school in the vicinity had just been dismissed and the street was filled with boys and girls, when the horses attached to a delivery wagon came dashing along without a driver. Young children stood horror-stricken in the middle of the street when shouts of warning announced the approaching runaway. Restine spring from the sidewalk and grasped the dragging reins. He had wound the leather thongs about his wrists when he lost his footing and was beaten to death beneath the horses's hoofs. His weight, however, brought the animals to a standstill.

WILSON EXPLAINS VISIT.

Only Dignified Way To Address Both Houses At Opening Of Session, President Says.

Washington.—President Wilson was asked what motives impelled him to renew the custom of a century ago.

"The reasons," he said, "are very simple. I think that that is the only dignified way for the President to address the houses at the opening of the session instead of sending the address up by messenger and letting the clerk read it perfunctorily in the familiar clerk's tone of voice. I thought that the dignified and natural thing was to read it. It is a precedent which it is true has been discontinued a long time, but which is a very respectable precedent."

ADMIRAL EATON'S WILL.

Estate To Widow Who Is Charged With Murdering Him.

Plymouth, Mass.—The will of Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, filed for probate here, leaves his estate, with the exception of $600, to his widow, who is awaiting trial on the charge of having murdered him. The value of the estate is not given.

BABY FATALLY HURTS MOTHER.

Blow With Nursing Bottle Brings On Traumatic Meningitis.

New York.—Mrs. Katherine McDonough, who died in a hospital here, was the victim of a peculiar accident. Over a week ago she was struck over the eye with a nursing bottle by her infant daughter. The injury was at first regarded as trivial, but it became so painful that the mother was removed to a hospital, where traumatic meningitis developed.

WHEAT CROP WILL BE BUMPER.

Condition On April 1, 91.6 Per Cent. As Compared With 80.6 Last Year.

Washington.—According to a crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture, the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 91.6 per cent. of normal, against 80.6 on April 1, 1912, and 86.3, the average condition for the last 10 years on April 1. There was a decline in condition from December 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913, of 1.6 points, as compared with an average decline in the last 10 years of 3.6 points between these dates.

NOT YET, BUT SOON



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MEXICANS ARE AGAIN WARNED

Firing Across the Border Will Not Be Tolerated.

MANY AMERICANS IN DANGER

American Town Of Naco Only Separated From the Mexican Town Of Naco By a Street Fifty Feet Wide.

Washington. — Brigadier General Bliss, in command of the American forces on the Mexican frontier, reported to the War Department that in consequence of repeated falling of Mexican bullets into American territory he had again warned the commanders of the Constitutionalists and the federal forces now battling at Naco, Mexico, that further firing across the border would not be tolerated.

Both of the commanders, he said, had promised to do their utmost to prevent cause for complaint in future.

General Bliss reported the falling of many bullets into the American town of Naco, separated by a street 50 yards wide from the Mexican town, and said that while this shooting into American territory was not malicious it could not be considered accidental. The lives and property of the American town have been in constant jeopardy for nearly a week.

APATHY THREATENS DELAY.

Adoption Or Seventeenth Amendment May Be Held Up.

Washington.—Delay in the official announcement of the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, is threatened because of the apparent apathy of officials of the ratifying states. Up to the close of office hours Saturday, although press reports showed that 35 states already had reported themselves in favor of the amendment, leaving only one more affirmative vote to give effect to the amendment, the State Department had received returns from only 22 states, the latest being New Mexico, which ratified the amendment March 15. The one vote necessary for complete ratification will be recorded this week, but weeks may elapse before the announcement can be made and the several states be legally authorized to adopt the new method of electing senators.

RIGHT OF HOME RULE.

New York Cities Get It In a Bill Signed By Governor.

Albany, N. Y.—The right of home rule is extended to the cities of New York State in the Cullen-Levy home rule empowering bill signed by Governor Sulzer. The bill grants to all cities of the State power to regulate, manage and control their property and their local affairs, with all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction necessary to carry their powers into execution.

U. S. TROOPS SHOT.

Fighting Of Furious Nature Is Reported Near Naco, Arizona.

Naco, Ariz.—Fighting between the Federal garrison of Naco, Sonora, commanded by General Odeja and the Maderista force outside that town began one mile south of the international boundary. A number are reported wounded. Bullets falling on the United States side struck two United States cavalrymen patrolling the border.

HAWAII WOULD SECEDE.

Petition Asking For Permission, If Sugar Is Made Free, Out.

Honolulu.—The Star-Bulletin says that a petition is being prepared declaring that "Whereas, Hawaii is commercially made to exist under free sugar, it be allowed to withdraw from the Union and resume its previous status of independence if a free sugar provision be enacted by Congress."

CITY NEWSPAPER SUSPENDS.

Los Angeles' Voters Decide Municipal Journal Costs Too Much.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Municipal News, representing this city's experimental venture in the weekly newspaper field, chronicled its own obituary. Thirty-two weekly editions of the paper had been published and circulated. Publication of the city paper ceased under an edict of the voters, who declared for its discontinuance when it was shown that the revenues virtually were nothing.

FOR FLOOD FUND OF $100,000,000

Federal Aid Proposed by Representative Cary.

FOR DIKES AND LEVEES.

Would Take Up Relief In Territory Laid Waste By Fire, Flood, Earthquake and Other Catastprophes.

Washington.—A permanent federal fund of $100,000,000 for relief and reconstruction work in localities laid waste by flood, fire, earthquakes and other catastrophes was proposed in a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Cary, of Wisconsin. The resolution would authorize the Treasurer of the United States to issue $100,000,000 notes to be held subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Interior.

A clause in the bill would provide that Congress shall immediately authorize the building of dikes and levees, the strengthening and dredging of streams and reforestration. In the event of catastrophes the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make from the reserve fund loans to counties, towns and municipalities affected, to the legal limit of their taxation, making the taxes of the locality security for the loan and providing for payment in annual instalments covering not more than 20 years. The loans would be made with the approval of the President and his Cabinet.

A bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for the relief of the flood districts of Ohio was introduced.

TO LEASE EMBASSIES ABROAD.

Bacon's Bill Appropriates $20,000 Yearly For Chief Capitals.

Washington.—A comprehensive plan for the leasing of embassies and legations abroad, and their ultimate purchase, was proposed by Senator Bacon in a bill introduced and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. For the leasing of an official residence of the Ambassadors at Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, the bill would authorize the appropriation annually of $20,000 each, and the appropriation of $10,000 each for furnishing the same. Lesser amounts are proposed for the smaller capitals.

PARCEL POST BUSINESS.

More Than 150,000,000 Packages Mailed In Three Months.

Washington.—More than 150,000,000 parcel post packages were mailed during the first three months the system was in operation, according to computations announced by postal experts and based upon reports from the 50 largest postoffices. Approximately 55 per cent. more business was handled in March than in January. Chicago leads all other cities, 6,895,744 parcels being handled in two months; New York handled 5,973,075, and Boston, 1,657,036.

RACE SUICIDE IN PARIS.

Only One Birth To Every Thirty Families Last Year.

Paris.—The birth rate in the French capital for 1912 was the lowest since 1861, according to a municipal report just made public. There was only one birth for every 30 families. The infantile death rate was 143 per 1,000. Prohibitive rentals are said to have been the chief cause for the decrease in the number of births.

DOCTORS EXEMPT.

Physicians Not Necessarily Liable For Burns Resulting From X-Ray.

Washington. — Skilled physicians who burn or injure patients with X-ray treatment are not necessarily liable in damages, the Supreme Court solemnly decided in denying the right to pecuniary balm of a former housekeeper at the Belgian Legation for a back blistered under an X-ray machine.

20 KILLED, 40 INJURED.

Mexican Central Railway Train Ditched In Hidalgo.

Mexico City.—Twenty passengers were killed and 40 injured in a wreck on the Mexican Central Railway, near Tula, State of Hidalgo, because the engineer yielded to the importunities of the passengers. The engineer, fearing to run into rebels, was moving cautiously. The passengers were similarly apprehensive, but, believing that greater safety lay in greater speed, induced the conductor and engineer to consent to full steam.

DIRECT CHOICE OF SENATORS

The Amendment Now Part of the Constitution.

IS RATIFIED BY 36 STATES.

Proclamation By Secretary Of State Only Needed To Make It Effective. Connecticut's Ratification Gives Necessary Number.

Washington. — Direct election of United States senators by the people was authorized and made compulsory Tuesday, when the Connecticut legislature ratified the constitutional amendment submitted by Congress less than a year ago. Ratification already had been given by 35 states. The situation that results throughout the country, where many legislatures have adjourned until 1915, is such as to leave confusion in the minds of members of the Senate, as to how the early steps toward direct election of senators will be carried out.

While the proclamation of the secretary of state, announcing final ratification of the amendment by 36 states, is required by law, Senators Bristow and Borah, leaders in the direct elections fight in Congress, expressed the opinion that the amendment is for all practical purposes now a part of the Constitution.

"Any man who may be elected to the Senate hereafter must be elected directly," said Senator Borah.

The new amendment gives to the state legislatures, however, the right to prescribe the methods for electing senators.

ATONEMENT FOR BROTHER.

Automobile Bandit's Sister Will Enter Convent.

Chicago.—Mary Webb, 19 years old, sister of Robert Webb, the most daring of the automobile bandits of last winter, will enter a convent as atonement for the crimes to which her brother has confessed. She admitted this intention as she sat, a spectator in Judge Kersten's court and her brother confirmed it. Brother and sister are alone in the world.

FATE HANGS ON WATER.

Man Sentenced For Killing Indian Claims Court Lacked Jurisdiction.

Washington.—Conviction in California of James Donnelly for the murder of an Indian in 1902 on the Hoopa Indian Reservation was affirmed by the Supreme Court. Donnelly got a life sentence. He contended that the murder occurred between the high and low water mark of the Klamath river, thus denying the jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

WOMAN MADE CITY TREASURER.

Three Others Given Offices In Kansas City, Kan.

Kansas City, Mo.—With the appointment of four women to city offices in Kansas City, Kan., five important positions in the government of that municipality are held by women. Miss Laura A. Jost was appointed city treasurer; Mrs. Merle Addison Cutler and Miss Esther Bower, deputy treasurers, and Miss Beulah Reitz, city clerk.

ARMY AVIATOR KILLED.

Lieut. Rex Chandler Drops Into the Bay At San Diego.

San Diego, Cal.—Lieut. Rex Chandler, of the aviator corps of the United States Army, was killed and Lieut. Louis H. Brereton was seriously injured when their hydroaeroplane dropped into the bay here. The men lost control of the machine. Chandler was caught in the machine when it struck the water and was drowned.

WOMEN LOSE IN BAY STATE.

Senate Accepts Adverse Report On Suffrage Amendment.

Boston.—The fight for women suffrage in the present Legislature probably ended in defeat. The Senate accepted the adverse reports of the committee on constitutional amendments on three resolutions providing for the enfranchisement of women. It is expected that the House will concur in the adverse reports.

CLARK'S SON NAMED.

Gets Position Of Adviser To Father. Salary Is $4,600.

Washington. — Bennett Champ Clark, son of the Speaker, was appointed House parliamentarian. The job, which carries a salary of $4,600 a year, makes him adviser to his father on all disputed points of order. Clark is 23 years old and a graduate of the University of Missouri. He is the youngest man to hold this responsible post.

MRS. PANKHURST FED BY FORCE.

London Paper Says Suffragette Is In a State Of Collapse.

London.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is on a hunger strike in Holloway Jail, has been forcibly fed, according to The Express, and is in a state of collapse. Her condition is considered serious. She refused food and resisted all efforts to feed her.

HATPINS MUST HAVE GUARD.

Jersey Laws Aims To Protect Public From Laceration.

Trenton, N. J.—In the future it will be unlawful in this State to wear hatpins unless their points are guarded. Governor Fielder signed a bill which becomes effective immediately, making it an act of disorderly conduct punishable by a fine of from $5 to $20 for any person "to wear in a public place any device capable of lacerating the flesh of another person unless the point is sufficiently guarded."

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Congressman Underwood Explains What It Means to the Country.

REDUCE REVENUE $80,000,000

Places Raw Wool on the Free List, and Heavily Reduces the Sugar Duty—Raises Rates on Several Items.

Washington, D. C.—Removal of all tariff from many articles of food and clothing, broad reductions in the rates of duty on all necessaries of life, an increase of tariff on many luxuries, and a new income tax that would touch the pocket of every American citizen whose net income exceeds $4,000 are the striking features of the new Democratic tariff revision bill.

Sugar would be free of duty in 1916, the bill proposing an immediate 25 per cent. reduction and the removal of the remaining duty in 1916.

Raw wool would be made free at once, with a corresponding heavy reduction in the tariff on all woolen goods.

Placed on the Free List.

Other articles are put on the free list as follows: Meats, flour, bread, boots and shoes, lumber, coal, harness, saddlery, iron ore, milk and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn, cornmeal, cotton bagging, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp, Bibles, printing paper not worth more than 2½ cents a pound, typewriters, sewing machines, typesetting machines, cash registers, steel rails, fence wire, cotton ties, nails, hoop and band iron, fish, sulphur, soda, tanning materials, acetic and sulphuric acids, borax, lumber products, including broom handles, clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves, shingles.

These principal items are taken from the free list and taxed: Rough and uncut diamonds and precious stones, furs, coal tar products, 10 per cent.; volatile oils, 20 per cent.; spices, from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound.

The new rates are estimated to reduce the customs revenue approximately $80,000,000 a year. This is expected to be made up by the income tax.

Protection to the farmer would be cut throughout by more than 50 per cent. in an effort to reduce the cost of food. Protection to the steel and implement manufacturer would in turn be cut by fully as wide a margin. Heaviest reductions fall upon foodstuffs, agricultural products, woolen and cotton clothing.

Duty Cuts in Detail.

Chairman Underwood's statement giving the changes in detail continues as follows:

"In the chemical schedule the rates on certain commodities show heavy reductions. For instance, boracic acid is cut from 78.70 per cent. to 21.43 per cent., glue from 35.06 per cent. to 14.29 per cent. and red lead from 60.35 per cent. to 25 per cent. Moderate reductions have been made on medicinal preparations, which are cut from 25 per cent to 15 per cent., blacking from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent., drugs from 12.55 per cent. to 10 per cent., and olive oil from 35.18 per cent. to 21.05 per cent. The schedule contains a number of articles on which either no reduction has been made or an advance provided for.

"Rates on all brick have been cut on the average from 30.23 per cent. to 10.28 per cent., tile from 47.84 per cent. to 23.36 per cent., asphalt from 37.05 per cent. to 9.62 per cent. Ordinary earthenware, which was already relatively low, being subject to an average duty of 24.67 per cent., has now been cut to 15 per cent., while window glass has been given an average reduction on all glasses of from 46.38 per cent. to 28.31 per cent. Plate glass, which may be considered a luxury, still retains a duty of nearly 40 per cent., the average being 38.45 per cent., in place of the duty of 63.95 per cent. in the law.

Pig Iron and Forgings Hit.

"Pig iron and slabs, which were 16.35 per cent. and 17.79 per cent., have been cut to 8 per cent. in each case; beams, from 23.20 per cent. to 12 per cent., and forgings from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. On the other hand, bicycles, a much more highly manufactured product, are dutiable at 25 per cent. as against 45 per cent., and razors at 35 per cent. as against 77.68 per cent.

"The idea of the large extension of the free list for the unmanufactured products has been the fundamental conception, while the effort has been made to improve the status of the manufactured lumber. Thus, sawed boards, other than cabinet wood, have been carried to the free list, while sawed cabinet woods, which were 12.75 per cent. in 1912, are now 10 per cent.; casks, barrels, etc., which were 30 per cent., are now 14.77 per cent., and house furniture, which was 35 per cent., is now 15 per cent.

"Tobacco and spirits have been found to be good producers of revenue and have, therefore, been left at the same rates as in the present law.

Would Reduce Cost of Living.

"In the effort to relieve the consumer and to mitigate the high and rising cost of living, schedule G, which deals with agricultural products, has been thoroughly revised and important reductions have been made. For instance, the duty on horses has been reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent., cattle from 25.07 per cent. to 10 per cent., sheep from 16.41 per cent. to 10 per cent., barley from 43.05 per cent. to 23.07 per cent., macaroni from 34.25 per cent. to 23.81 per cent., hay from 43.21 per cent to 26.67 per cent, fruits from 27.21 per cent. to 15.38 per cent, figs from 51.53 per cent. to 42.10 per cent., lemons from 68.85 per cent. to 24.03 per cent., live poultry from 13.10 per cent. to 6.67 per cent., and vinegar from 23.03 per cent. to 17.39 per cent. Other changes are in proportion, and the general effect has been to reduce in a very material proportion the heavy taxes upon imported foodstuffs.

General Slash on Cottons.

"In schedule I, dealing with cotton, comparisons of the principal items show reductions on cotton thread from 31.54 per cent. to 19.29 per cent.; on spool thread from 22.95 per cent. to 15 per cent.; on cotton cloth from 42.74 per cent. to 26.69 per cent.; water proof cloth from 50.56 per cent. to 25 per cent.; on ready made clothing from 50 per cent. to 30 per cent.; on collars and cuffs from 64.03 per cent. to 25 per cent.; on plushes from 51.40 per cent. to 40 per cent.; on handkerchiefs from 59.27 per cent. to 30 per cent.; on stockings, 75.34 per cent. to 50 per cent.; on gloves from 89.17 per cent. to 35 per cent.; on underwear from 60.27 per cent. to 25 per cent., and on cotton damask from 40 per cent. to 25 per cent.

"Flax, hemp and their products have been similarly dealt with. Raw flax and raw hemp have been reduced from $22.40 and $22.50 per ton, respectively, to $11.20 each; jute yarns have been cut from 26.90 per cent. to 15 per cent.; cables and cordage from 6.43 per cent. to 4.55 per cent.; oil cloths for floors from 44.29 per cent. to 15 per cent.; handkerchiefs from 50 per cent. to 35 per cent.

How Schedule K Fares.

"Schedule K, dealing with wools and woolen manufactures, has been the center of criticism for many years and the committee has given it very careful study. The result has been to make raw wool free of duty, to reduce yarns from 75.34 per cent to 20 per cent; blankets from 72.69 per cent to 25 per cent; flannels from 93.29 per cent to 25 and 35 per cent; dress goods from 99.70 per cent to 35 per cent; clothing from 79.56 per cent to 35 per cent; webbings, etc., from 82.7 per cent to 35 per cent, and carpets from rates ranging from 60 per cent to 82 per cent, to rates ranging from 20 per cent to 35 per cent.

"Inasmuch as silk and silk goods are distinctly to be classed as luxuries, it has been deemed wise to make only very moderate reductions in the rates of duty. Partially manufactured goods have been cut from 21.01 per cent to 15 per cent; spun silk yarn from 37.09 per cent to 35 per cent; sewing silk from 35 per cent to 15 per cent; silk goods from 52.55 per cent to 50 per cent; silk handkerchiefs (plain) from 50 per cent to 40 per cent; ribbons from 50 per cent to 40 per cent; artificial silk yarns from 41.79 per cent to 35 per cent, and braids, embroideries and the like of artificial silk, from 68.49 per cent to 60 per cent.

Print Paper on the Free List.

"Print paper, whose cost of production is as low in this country under favorable conditions as it is anywhere in the world, has been transferred to the free list when worth less than 2½ cents per pound, while the higher grades have been given a tariff of 12 per cent in place of 15.80 per cent. Copying paper has been cut from 42.32 per cent to 30 per cent, bag envelopes, etc., from 49.92 per cent to 35 per cent, parchment papers from 47.92 per cent to 35 per cent, photographic paper from 29.99 per cent to 25 per cent, writing paper from 45.13 per cent to 25 per cent; common wrapping paper from 35 per cent to 25 per cent and books from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Jewelry Only Slightly Reduced.

"Jewelry has been only slightly reduced, falling from 75.74 per cent to 60 per cent. A good illustration of the attitude adopted with respect to the application of the tariff is seen in the item, precious stones uncut, which are given a rate of 10 per cent notwithstanding they were on the free list under the act of 1909.

"Where the tariff rates balance the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, including an allowance for the difference in freight rates, the tariff must be competitive, and from that point downward to the lowest tariff that can be levied will continue to be competitive to a greater or less extent.

Strikes Blow at Monopoly.

"On the other hand, when the duties levied at the custom house are high enough to allow the American manufacturer to make a profit before his competitor can enter the field, we have invaded the domain of the protection of profits. In the committee's judgment the protection of any profit must of necessity have a tendency to destroy competition and create monopoly, whether the profit protected is reasonable or unreasonable.

"Which course is the wiser one for our government to take? The one that demands the protection of profits, the continued policy of hothouse growth for our industries—the stagnation of development that follows where competition ceases—or, on the other hand, the gradual reduction of our tariff to a basis where the American manufacturer must meet honest competition; where he must develop his business along the best and most economic lines; where, when he fights at home to control his market, he is forging the way in the economic development of his business to extend his trade in the markets of the world. The future growth of our great industries lies beyond the seas."

Influence of Environment.

To forget one's name is embarrassing enough, but to forget one's occupation may be more embarrassing still.

G. W. E. Russell has a story of the late Archbishop Trench, "a man of singularly vague and dreamy habits," who "resigned the See of Dublin on account of advancing years, and settled in London. He once went back to pay a visit to his successor, Lord Plunket. Finding himself back again in his old palace, sitting at his old dinner table, and gazing across it at his old wife, he lapsed in memory to the days when he was master of the house, and gently remarked to Mrs. Trench:

"I am afraid, my love, that we must put this cook down among our failures!"

Swiss opticians have developed an arc light in which the carbons are impregnated with iron salts, producing a light rich in ultra-violet rays, for scientific purposes.

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