AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

39 YEARS OLD

"We Build"

THE DAILY AMERICAN,
ONE CENT
ERVED BY CARRIER IN ANY PART OF
THE CITY SIX CENTS A WEEK,
BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

ONE YEAR	$3.00
SIX MONTHS	$1.50
THREE MONTHS	.75
ONE MONTH	.25

SUNDAY AMERICAN,
Three Cents Per Copy. One Year, $1.50

TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN,
One Cent Per Copy. One Year, $1.00

Remit by Postoffice or Express Money Order. Subscribers wishing their addresses changed must give their old, as well as their new, address. Address all letters to

CHARLES C. FULTON & CO.,
FELIX AGNUS, Publisher.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY CAN HAVE THE DAILY AND SUNDAY AMERICAN MAILED TO THEM BY ORDERING IT AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS received at regular rates at American District Telegraph Offices.
1904 N. Charles St., 332 McMechen St., 209 Richmond St., 13 N. Eutaw St., Hotel Rennert.
Postal Telegraph Offices—704 Madison Ave., 2120 Aliceanna St.
Knight & Andrews, Frederick and Augusta Aves., Irvington, and Frederick Ave. and Garrison Lane.
Hanback Bros., 2120 W. Pratt St.
H. A. Reindollar, Stricker St. and Lafayette Avenue.
F. W. Bien, Laurens and McCulloh Sts.
Wm. G. Lauer, S. W. Cor. Edmondson Ave. and Schroeder St.
Warner & Potterfield, Greenmount Ave. and Twenty-fifth St.
Robert Luck, N. W. Cor. Milton Ave. and Orleans St.
Philip F. Brenner, 2401 E. Federal St.
C. J. Eisermann, 149 S. East Ave., Highlandtown.
E. E. Moyer, 4000 Park Heights Ave.
A. E. Muse & Co., Mount Washington.
Fuller Drug Co., Fulton and Riggs Aves.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN TELEPHONES.
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE,
Chesapeake and Potomac,
ST. PAUL 6000,
Connecting All Departments.

FOR USE DAY AND NIGHT.
(In addition to Private Branch Exchange.)
St. Paul **4740**—Business Office.
St. Paul 434—Editorial Department.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.
NIGHT SERVICE—St. Paul **4740**.
DAY SERVICE—St. Paul **6000**, Station **17**.

NIGHT SERVICE.
(12 o'clock Midnight to 8:30 P. M.)
St. Paul **6000**—Business Office.
St. Paul **6001**—Business Office.
St. Paul **6002**—Editorial Department.

London Bureau—3 Regent St., London, England; George W. Kettle, Manager.
Washington Bureau—1410 Pennsylvania avenue; Louis Garthe, Manager.
New York News Bureau—1005 World Building; C. H. George, Manager.
New York Bureau—Brunswick Building; Verre & Conklin, Inc., Eastern Representatives.
Chicago Bureau—901 and 902 Marquette Building; C. George Krogness, Manager.
Atlantic City Bureau—Walter E. Edge, Manager.

Have The American Follow You

Baltimoreans who are leaving the city should not fail to have The American follow them. In this way only can they keep informed about affairs at home. The American will be mailed to any address in the United States and Mexico at the rate of 25c. a month for the daily, and 40c. a month for daily and Sunday, prepaid. Address may be changed as often as desired.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1913.

1913!

◆

Happy New Year!

◆

Start it with a smile.

◆

Preach and practice optimism.

◆

Resolve to keep your resolutions.

◆

Out with the old calendar, in with the ew.

◆

Try and forget that the tax bills are coming.

◆

Send your parcels by post and encourage Uncle Sam.

◆

A piece of trite but very necessary advice—watch your date.

◆

How time flies is emphasized by the indubitable, if somewhat mixed, fact that yesterday is last year.

◆

The motto of the average American is: "I care not who is descended from kings, s long as I can hold 'em."

◆

There may be another ultimatum forthoming in the Turkish war. If the makers hereof are not careful, they will lose heir novelty.

◆

What a sorry job is in store for the moralists when they start in to count the corks that popped in greeting to the New Year!

◆

Though ambitious to be noiseless cities, ll will forgive the loud rustling of the ew pages being turned over. It will last ch a little while.

◆

All the expert cabinetmakers in the d are now hurrying to the assistance esident-elect Wilson to save him the e and worry of doing the work him-

◆

latest species of graft discovered w York is a cut-rate bargain sale of s from $2 apiece up. This almost sts the possibilities of energetic enterprise.

◆

With a Western manufacturer consigning to the mails 1,000 sample paving blocks, the parcels post begins to suggest astonishing possibilities, especially to the postal employes.

◆

reported from London that Mr. s to be honored by elevation to age. It will strike the American at the honor in question is enat conferred on the peerage.

◆

y the superstitious are setting eads a-wagging, for the New Year ht a 13 along. Whether or not it e a lucky year depends very much ow we take it and what we make it.

◆

After all, our own methods of official aft are rather crude and conservative. e mayor of a French town has been rested for trying to murder two wealthy women for the purpose of robbery.

◆

Two duelists are to be sentenced in New York. It is a great pity that the mild penology of civilization will not allow them to be handed over to the foolkiller by way of avenging their wounded honor.

◆

Those who are dubious about the unlucky number in starting the new year should find reason for cheer when they

A reason for giving the ballot to women stronger to many than and yet adduced is founded on the decision of a judge in New Jersey, who decided that $20 is enough to pay for a dress and $2 for corsets, when the learned judge had himself seen the latter articles advertised at $1. Such shocking neglect of the rights of women ought to drive the supreme say of mere man in matters of adequate costume out of commission.

THE SOCIAL DAY.

Christmas, the home day, is followed by New Year's, the social day. While New Year calls have not been the general practice for a number of years, there is still a vast amount of commingling and the hospitality of homes is placed at the disposal of the droppers in. While the day has been robbed of much of its convivial excesses, it has not been shorn of its sociable features, and the young people especially will find many points of contact in the observation of the holiday that will add to its delight.

The formal official receptions, the Y. M. C. A. and like receptions, the receptions at the clubs, will attract very many persons, and the day will be pleasantly passed by those who enter into such occasions. The contrast of the present-day method of observing New Year's and that of earlier years is wholly in favor of the present method. The formal visiting of friends has given place to the much pleasanter informal calling of persons upon those who are particularly close to them. The innocent and enjoyable features of New Year's Day make it one of the pleasantest holidays of the year.

FINE FEATHERS—FINE BIRDS.

It is an open question, concerning which the bird fanciers differ as to which is the greatest of the annual poultry shows held in the United States. In the opinion of many of the bird men, the decision this year will rest between the Madison Square Garden show, which opened in New York yesterday, and the exhibition which was opened in Baltimore at the Fifth Regiment Armory. Some of the exhibitors who have come to Baltimore from points beyond New York express the belief that the Baltimore show will this year, both in variety and high quality, outclass the New York show. The exhibition hall here is larger and affords better opportunity for arrangement of the exhibits than New York's famous show garden.

A modern poultry show of the first class constitutes a wonderful object-lesson, illustrative of the hundreds of variations that have been accomplished in the breeding of domestic poultry. A poultry exhibition is interesting from a scientific standpoint, as well as from a utilitarian point of view. When it comes to "differentiating the species" the bird breeders can point to some examples and to methods of expediting the differentiation that make the slow process of "natural selection" look lame and impotent.

Man has tamed pretty nearly every wild bird which he thinks is worth while to domesticate—which is to say, he has tamed nearly all the birds that are good to eat. And after taming them he has developed and improved them, from his own culinary point of view at least.

PARCELS POST TODAY.

It will not be possible to estimate fully the significance of the package-carrying business which the United States Postal Department begins today until practical experience shall have demonstrated the extent of its usefulness. It will most likely require some little while for the parcels-delivery system to develop; it is not to be expected that its possibilities for commodity interchange will be realized by everybody concerned until there has been practical demonstration of its efficiency. Though there has nowhere been an actual delivery of parcels under the provisions of the new law until today, there have been numerous acceptances of parcels to be mailed. One of the most surprising contributions to the United States mails under the new system were the 1,000 bricks, each in a separate parcel, delivered at the main postoffice of Gary, Ind. It was no joke—they are sample bricks mailed to people who use bricks. The incident demonstrates to what special uses the new system may be put.

There is much speculation in every large city concerning the extent to which the parcels-post system will operate in the direct delivery of foods between producers and consumers. In New York city the Housewives' League is proposing to open a bureau which will undertake to operate as an exchange between farmers who wish to sell direct to consumers and consumers who wish to make direct purchases of butter, eggs, poultry and other foods. It is to be observed that the parcels post is not a system of interchange—it is only a medium—a delivery system. Actual interchange of food commodities involves a few business considerations which will have to be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both parties concerned.

GOVERNORS AT THE HELM.

With the incoming of the new year the remarkable spectacle of not less than twenty-eight governors of states taking their places at the helm of their commonwealths is witnessed. Of this large number all but nine are new men. This means much for the states that pass under the new regime of administrations that in many cases do not mean simply a change of men, but of parties.

The most marked effect will be the changes brought about in the complexion of the Senate, for while the politics of the governors does not enter vitally into the situation, the complexion of the legislatures does. The next Senate will be Democratic by but a slight majority, and if the party can keep in harmonious working order it will have a chance to put through its measures. But it will be most remarkable, indeed, if the Democrats command a majority vote in the upper house without the assistance of the Republicans upon many of their party policies. For divisions in the ranks of the Democrats are sure to outcrop. Much of Democratic measures, therefore, may be modified, according to the Republican viewpoint.

The overwhelming hold of the Democratic party upon the House and the control of committees that the party will have give it full leeway in the formulation of legislation. The governors, the Democratic governors, may some of them have something forceful to say as to Democratic policies, and they can exert a positive influence. For the commission given them by the people is one that has right to national respect, as well as the commission given the Democrats sent to Congress.

The assured ratification of the proposed income amendment to the Constitution, giving Congress the power to pass an income tax measure, will furnish the Democrats the method by which they may hope to keep out of Wall Street and the floating of bonds as an effect of lowering

mains to o an income ta e ta t would be equit drawbacks of the income The new governors may have wide an vital influence in the affairs of the natio

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEW YEAR.

A review of the year that is past would bring to recollection many facts of human progress and advance that would cause the record of 1912 to be written in bright letters. It will be so written, for despite war and calamities and labor disorders and much of like nature, the melting pot of human progress has brought forth vastly more of refined gold than of dross. The same observation is true of the life of the individual. The man who has sought to live normally can look back upon the year past with sentiments of profound satisfaction, feeling that he has achieved much that enters into the practical ideals of living. The molders of enterprise have reaped largely in the field of opportunity; the leaders in the church have seen the signs of a brighter dawn for humanity. The consciousness of the dependance of man upon his fellows is profounder than it has ever been before. The year that is past has no cause for shame in entering into the registry of accomplished time.

The outlook for the year that comes in with today is bright with anticipation. The world has tested out its ability to keep the peace, through the refraining of the big powers from becoming involved in the strife in the Balkans, and the United States studiously avoided hostilities, despite the provocation that has come from some directions. A sense of settled responsibility rests upon the world and the men who handle the money of the countries in bulk are little inclined to finance the despoiling enterprise of warfare. So that there is good, reasonable hope that the incoming year will find the world advanced farther than ever toward the reduction of swords to plowshares and spears to pruning hooks.

But most persons are not so much concerned in the fate of the world in the year that is to come as in the fate of themselves and the fortunes of those near and dear to them. There are two factors in all the range of existence—the world and the individual in the world. So that while one may not feel the closeness and warmth to the problems of life in general as he does to the problems of his own life, a moment's reflection serves to show him how the settlement of the former makes the way of life easier and better for himself. The many take care of the things of the world; of the things of the individual he himself has largely the keeping. Hence it is that resolutions made upon the brink of the New Year are a part of the proper fabric of human purpose. No man ever advances without at times taking stock, and having done so, deciding to throw away the useless and cumbering habits, the destructive and the perverting tempers and to overcome the obstacles to advance that are inherent in himself or in the manner of his living.

Therefore, the individual when he makes resolutions of serious and worthy kind is doing for himself that which no one can do for him. He is strengthening the moral defenses of his nature; he is buttressing the weak places in his endeavors; he is broadening out the range of his aptitudes and usefulness. Within the circle of influence that is marked by New Year's resolutions or resolutions at any other time is found those who sustain the closest relations to the individual, and upon these will fall much of the benefits and blessings of a better or more useful or more successful career for husband, father or brother.

The individual lives in a world of individuals, and it is by the resoluteness of the individual that the world is made better and more progressive. So that the multitude of resolves of the men of the race makes the race progress and prosper, hence the framing of New Year's resolutions means very much more than the mere enactment of agreements with one's self to do certain things or to refrain from doing certain things. Resolutions to be effective must reach down to the very seat of character and call into play all the forces of determination and action. If formed in the thin veneer of sentiment it will not last. This is the reason that New Year's resolutions are generally made light of.

It is well worth while for man, woman and child to make resolutions at New Year's and to keep up the habit the three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. For it is only through persistent effort and purpose that the end is attained. There is reason to become discouraged if things do not move smoothly because constancy and fidelity to purpose will win out every time. One cannot map out the year in advance, but he can find himself at home and triumphant over circumstance wherever his destiny may be cast. Resolutions worthy of name are far from useless renunciations or ephemeral determinations.

BUSINESS OPTIMISTIC.

The advent of a new year is always a time for serious reflection on the part of men with capital employed. Policies must be determined upon to meet anticipated conditions, hence the attitude of business men at this time is of deepest interest.

In the symposium of views on another page of today's American representative men in business and finance discuss the outlook in a way that breeds optimism. If there is a note of apprehension in their statements, it is reassuring rather than alarming, for it indicates that the year opens with business on its guard, determined to take no false steps, but always to be sure of its ground. There can be no cause for concern in the actual condition of the country itself, for the year closed with business flourishing, railroad earnings good in consequence, and prosperity evident in all lines of trade. Such apprehension as may exist is political rather than economic. Naturally there is uncertainty as to the course the new administration will follow and how radical may be revision of the tariff. Until the capabilities of President-elect Wilson are made evident and the country becomes convinced of his ability to promote party measures without disturbing prosperous conditions, business will be inclined to proceed with caution. Fortunately, however, there is no indication that the new President will follow any drastic course of conduct, and there is no reason for regarding Wilson in any other light than as a capable man intent upon fostering the prosperity bequeathed him.

There is no room for panic—or poverty, either—in this great country of ours. Back of our prosperity are the harvests, and even should a few timid souls in the business world hang back until they find themselves unable to meet a demand for goods that has never ceased, the fertility of our soil cannot be intimidated; the earth will produce abundantly, and the crops of 1913 will firmly ground prosperity.

A most reassuring thing about the outlook is the fact that business is on the alert. Actual conditions warrant a

ant optimism; is left by any political change, and if business is disposed to look for them before leaping, it is but a sign of the intelligence of American men of affairs. There will be no diminution of their efforts, no slacking up in production, no industries thrown into idleness, for such would be folly; instead, there will be sensible adjustment of ways and means to meet the new conditions incident to a change in political administration. We must eat and be clothed and satisfaction of those needs will keep the world moving.

THE AMERICAN IN 1913.

Each year in the history of The American is a year of progress. Each year is marked by more and more notable achievements in presenting the news of the world to its readers. Each year adds to The American's influence in this community, to its popularity, to its circulation and to its advertising business. During 1912 it has broken all previous records in all these respects and today holds a position of high honor among the great newpapers of the land.

The American will continue to advance. It will continue to build. Proud of the record made in 1912, it will in the year that has just begun earnestly strive to reach even higher points in the great work upon which it is engaged. It undertakes this task full of confidence that it will succeed. It knows no such word as fail. Every agency that can be employed to give The American's readers the best will be employed, cost what it may. The American has today as fine a staff of workers and as perfect a mechanical equipment as any newspaper in the country, and its product cannot lack in completeness.

So with the new year The American sends to all its thousands of readers the best of wishes, coupled with a promise of good and loyal service. And The Star, Baltimore's best and brightest afternoon paper, joins in these greetings, promising to be even better and brighter in 1913.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

1913.

Good day to you, New Year, would say
to you, New Year,
You're welcome as flowers in May;
We don't mind your number though it
may encumber
Some wishes expressed for your stay.
We'll see how you do now, for 'tis up
to you now,
To prove it is not a hoodoo
By this season taking and out of it
making
Prosperity clean, bright and new.

You've got to get busy—it may make
you dizzy
To see all the work that's cut out
For you to attend to, to make and to
mend, too,
Ere scarce you know what 'tis about;
For the old world is seething, with discontent breathing,
And breaking up all its has-beens,
Exploding its bubbles and hunting up
troubles,
And probing in all of its sins.

If you do your duty, you won't find much
beauty
In life, as its needs come along;
But use is your mission, and on your
decision
Will hang all the tune of our song.
These times are beginning of history
worth winning,
The greatest and biggest e'er seen;
So do your best for them to bring success o'er them,
And thrice welcome, 1913!

A GOOD THING.

"Every customer pushes my business."
"What is it?"
"Selling baby coaches."

A SIGN.

"Barbers are determined they shall not be mistaken as catering to any but the males."
"How so?"
"Didn't you ever notice they are always post-marked?"

THE LIKENESS.

"Why will the revival of whipping in the public schools be like part of a ship?"
"I don't know. Why?"
"Because it will be a spanker boom."

AN EXCEPTION.

"If dogs were dudes, there is one fashion they would never follow."
"What's that?"
"Checked pants."

THE REASON.

"That boy used to be the worst boy in school and now he's the star pupil."
"How did they make him so?"
"They took out his asteroids."

THEIR STYLE.

"The police justice we went before was very rough."
"That's strange, for police justices are rather addicted to fine language."

TOO OBLIGING.

"I want to give you a tip on running a car," said the chauffeur.
"That's one now!" groaned the guest as the car turned over into a ditch.

ITS KIND.

"The church is on fire."
"Holy smoke!"

A HINT.

"That fellow always goes to the bottom of things."
"Then he ought to keep out of swimming contests."

HER LIMITATIONS.

"Can you cook on an emergency?"
"No, sir, but I can on a gas stove."

THE NAME OF IT.

"I want to give my new automobile a Shakespearean name. Can you suggest one?"
"Why not call it Reputation? It's such a fine 'bubble.'"

JOSH WINK.

DIFFERENCE IN LOCATION.

John Drew, the actor, at the age of 59 looks no more than 35. Complimented on this fact, Mr. Drew said:

"I try to keep my hair on and my stomach off—that is the true secret of perennial youth."

Then he told one of his famous stories illustrative of the horrors of corpulence.

"A fat man," he said, "could not help laughing one day at the ludicrous appearance of a very bowlegged chap—one of those arch-looking chaps, you know.

"Though a total stranger to him, the fat man slapped the bowlegged chap on the back and said:

"'By jingo, brother, you look as if you'd been ridin' a barrel.'

"The bowlegged man smiled and poked his forefinger deep into the fat man's soft, loose stomach.

"'And you look as if you'd been swallowing one,' he said."—Washington Star.

QUISE DE FONTENOY

Parliament's Tribunal to Decide Peerage Claims—The Old Court of Honor.

Special to The American.

Of all British tribunals, the one about which the least is known is undoubtedly that officially entitled the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords; possibly, because no mention can be found thereof in the standard works of reference dealing with the English judiciary. Its name, however, has occurred frequently of late in the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic, in connection with the hearing of claims to peerages that are dormant, in abeyance, or in alleged wrongful possession. Yet it is a very important tribunal, its duties consisting of determining who shall and who shall not be entitled to vote directly as a peer of the United Kingdom, or of England alone, or indirectly as a peer of Scotland, or of Ireland, in the upper chamber of the imperial legislature at Westminster.

The committee is composed of the so-called Law Lords; that is to say, of peers who have held high judicial office, or who have served as attorney general and solicitor general to the crown. Thus, the late Lord James, who had never been on the bench, but who had been attorney general, ranked as a law lord on the committee for privileges. The latter has as president the chairman of all the committees of the House of Lords; namely, the Earl of Donoughmore, who draws a salary as such of $15,000 a year, his post being a ministerial one, and who is married to an American, namely, to one of the daughters of Michael P. Grace, of New York.

The committee for privileges, which is a very ancient organization, almost as old, indeed, as the House of Lords itself—which means that it has been in existence for centuries—has no means of enforcing its decisions. Its functions are limited to hearing the evidence brought before it by petitioners, claimants and their counsel, to hear the arguments advanced by attorney general on the matter at issue in his capacity as chief law officer of the crown, and in determining the rights and wrongs of the case. The decisions have no force in law, but are submitted in the form of recommendations to the sovereign, who may, or may not, accept them. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, however, he defers thereto. There is no instance known of his overriding a decision of the committee when it has pronounced itself against a claim. But there have been a few cases where the monarch has refrained from calling a peerage out of abeyance, when recommended to do so by the committee.

It must thoroughly be understood that the committee exists, not for dealing with mere titular honors, but for the purpose of deciding who is entitled by birth either to sit as an hereditary legislator in the House of Lords, or to vote in the election of the contingent of peers of Scotland and Ireland representing their respective kingdoms in the upper chamber of the imperial legislature. If the projected reorganization of the House of Lords takes place, as seems probable within the next decade or so, and its hereditary character is abolished, then the committee for privileges will find its occupation gone and will cease to have any reason for existence. In fact, a discussion is already taking place in court, parliamentary, official and judicial circles in Great Britain, as to what tribunal is to pass on claims to peerages once they have ceased to carry with them seats in the legislature, and are no longer in any sense of the word parliamentary.

Some suggest that claims of this kind should in that event be referred to the committee of the privy council, which deals with claims to baronetcies, and which was formed for the purpose last year. But by far the greater number of people whose word will carry weight in the matter with the king when it becomes necessary for him to arrive at a decision on the subject, favor the re-establishment of the old court of honor, composed of the kings at arms and heralds, presided over by the earl marshal of the realm, namely, the Duke of Norfolk, and strengthened, in view of modern demands, by judicial aid, as, for instance, by certain peers who have held judicial office, and who might be designated by the crown in order to give legal assistance and advice to the court.

No legislation would be necessary to revive this court of honor, which is an old-established institution that has merely fallen into comparative disuse, and which existed for the purpose of advising the sovereign in the matter of the grant of honors and of armorial bearings. I emphasize the word "advising." For the sovereign, it must thoroughly be understood, is, according to the English law and constitution, the sole fountain of honor, that is to say, of all honors, and, contrary to what has been often alleged, is in no sense obliged to act upon the nominations to peerages made by the premier.

The hall of sessions of the court of honor exists. It is situated in the College of Heralds, a fine old building of the seventeenth century, in Queen Victoria street. The college itself dates from the reign of King Edward III., and the site was given by Queen Mary, along with the former building, in order to enable the kings at arms, the heralds and their president, the earl marshal, "to assemble together and to consult and agree among themselves for the good of the faculty, and that the records and rolls of arms might be more safely and conveniently deposited." This building of "Bloody Mary" was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. But all the records were saved from the flames, and the college was rebuilt from designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

In former days the Court of Honor maintained a very strict supervision over the use of titular dignities, and above all, of the use of coats of arms. It caused periodical visitations to be made by heralds and poursuivants, in one county after another, and any man found using armorial bearings which did not belong to him, or even quarterings that were unwarranted, was summoned to appear before the Court of Honor, where he was subjected to penalties of heavy fine and even imprisonment. Some of the most precious and enlightening contributions to the medieval history of England are to be found in these old-time official records of heraldic visitations. By degrees the Court of Honor became less strict, and if it ceased to maintain its careful supervision, it was not because it had been deprived by legislation of any of its prerogatives or powers, but merely because they had been permitted to fall into desuetude. That is why I say that no legislation would be necessary to restore life to the Court of Honor.

The College of Heralds, in London, is familiar to many Americans. For all of them who desire a warrant for armorial bearings or heraldic devices have recourse to the College of Heralds, in order to trace their more or less remote descent from the old English families whom they claim as their ancestors, and whose arms they use. The fees for researches of this kind are large, and constitute a very important source of revenue to the College of Arms, which has likewise, from time immemorial, been authorized by the crown to exact fees for the patents of the various dignities and offices bestowed by the sovereign.

Thus, the fee for the grant of a coat of arms is about $400. Peers on their creation or promotion, bishops on their institution or translation, knights and baronets on receiving their dignities, have each to pay big official fees to the College of Heralds; those of a dukedom amounting to as much as $5,000, which is about the same amount exacted from the knights of the Order of the Garter. Thanks to these fees, the College of Heralds is one of the

few departments of the crown which is a source pense whatsoever to the na chequer, or to the heav y burde payer. It not o ts, b thrives in luxury human vanity.

MARQU

[Copyright, 1912, by

Walls Once Had Ea

There was evidently no dictograp in the room where Governor Wilson and Mr. Bryan communed. — Philadelphia Record.

Hope for Sir Thomas.

Well, if Sir Thomas Lipton was jilted by Boston, he always can have Chicago as his "steady."—Chicago Post.

MEN AND WOMEN

Mrs. J. P. Webster, aged 83, widow of the composer of The Sweet Bye and Bye, died at Elkhorn, Wis., the other day.

Gov. Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, who recently preached a sermon from the pulpit of a friend in Chicago, took for his theme less ostentation by women church members.

Miss Isaacs, a daughter of Justice Isaacs, is the first woman to appear in an official capacity in a court in Australia. Last week Miss Isaacs took her seat in the High Court of Australia as her father's assistant.

Henry Hittson, aged 11 months, of Fort Worth, Tex., probably holds the world's record for living grandparents, of whom he has seven. He has four great-grandmothers, but none of his great-grandfathers are living.

Charles A. Shafer, a farmhand employed on an estate six miles from Newton, N. J., has just celebrated his one-hundredth birthday. He still works six days a week. Shafers' first presidential vote was for Andrew Jackson.

John George Hollway, who was at Rugby with "Tom" Hughes and figures as a character in Tom Brown's School Days, died at Worthing, in his ninetieth year. Hollway was one of the seconds in the famous fight between "Tom" Brown and "Slogger" Williams.

At a family reunion at Altoona, Pa., J. Parks Hasson, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hasson, was seated in a high chair 110 years old, originally the property of Mrs. Parks Murtiff's grandfather. All the small ones of succeeding generations, including Mrs. Murtiff, at one time occupied the chair.

Mrs. Oliver Ames of Boston, North Easton and Prides Crossing, is said to grow the best vegetables in New England. During the present season she has taken 40 first prizes at vegetable shows held in various parts of New England. She has won a prize for every variety of vegetable she has exhibited.

In order to have their marriage ceremony performed by Probate Judge Charles M. Mack, the "marrying judge" of Hastings, Mich., who has tied the matrimonial knots of scores of young couples, Ernest Finkbiner, of Leighton Township, Allegany county, and Miss Gladys Holley of Yankee Springs township, Barry county, walked from the home of the bride's parents to Hastings, a distance of 14 miles. They covered the distance in three hours.

Anchor to the Windward.

Before getting on the water wagon the average man will take pains to see if there is a good side step on the vehicle.—Philadelphia Ledger.

In Ragtime Class.

Senator Bailey is said to be composing his swan song. It is more likely to be in sharps than flats.—New York American.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Helen Lowell will shortly begin a road tour in The Red Petticoat.

May Buckley has been engaged for the cast of The Unwritten Law.

Elizabeth Jordan's play, The Lady from Oklahoma, is shortly to be produced by W. A. Brady and Jessie Bonstelle.

Ready Money in London has attracted the royalties, who are supposed to stamp pieces for the approval of their loyal and loving subjects, and to have a particularly fine dramatic taste.

The middle of the month Christie Macdonald will leave the cast of The Spring Maid, and later will begin rehearsing a new comic opera written for her by Victor Herbert, Harry B. Smith and Madame De Gressac. This piece has as yet no name.

Sam Bernard appeared in New York this week in All for the Ladies, and scored a success, his vehicle being pronounced a very funny musical piece. In it he plays the role of a flirting ladies' tailor. In the cast were Adele Ritchie and Teddy Webb.

Arthur Hammerstein has engaged Belle Blanche, the well-known singer, to head a specially organized company to present The Firefly, in which Mlle. Trentini is now appearing in New York. This special company will make a tour of the Western cities. It will open in Chicago.

It has gone abroad that Harry Lauder has promised his wife he will retire from the stage on Christmas, 1914. He will then have amassed a fortune of $600,000, with a portion of which he will purchase an estate in Scotland and live the life of a country gentleman forever after in peace and happiness.

Philip Bartholomae, the author of Over Night and Little Miss Brown, is to become a producing manager on his own account. He is to make a production of a musical comedy by himself, called When Dreams Come True, of which Joseph Santley will be the star. John T. Slavin has been engaged for the leading comedy role.

For 30 odd weeks in the year Tyrone Power, who is the Brutus in William Faversham's Julius Caesar, acts in Shakesperean and classic drama. The remainder he devotes to his special hobby—motorboating. He has a beautiful home on the St. Lawrence and his 30-footer is one of the swiftest on the river.

One of the week's productions in New York was a farce, Cheer Up, by Mary Roberts Rinehart, author of Seven Days. The play is laid in a sanatarium on the top of a mountain during a blizzard. The house physician has eloped with the head nurse, the attendants have struck and the patients are unmanageable, when a young heir tries to take charge of the establishment and hide from an angry father-in-law at the same time.

MY HOPE—1913.

[From the New York Tribune.]

There is much wrong, there is much
right,
Much more of right than wrong,
And though I hear the wailing cry
I hear the louder song.

I see some truth in everything,
Some virtue in my foe,
But when the perfect I would seek
I know not where to go.
So still I'll go to seek and have
The good that earth can show,
And feel that anywhere I look
The very best may grow.

No place to me shall be too poor,
But with an open mind
My search will bring me, so I hope,
To where the best I'll find.

ABRAHAM GRUBER.

PUB PINION

Comment ng Newspapers on a Var Topics—New Yea utions.

[Oh ournal.]

It is comi or them, so get ady. Let on the situation a few wise r n the first place, give your reso itive form. Don't crowd them w ves. Don't do so much swearing 't resolve not to drink any mo ke any more, or swear any mor any dirty stories, or loaf in the lobbies any more. These don'ts eakest things in the world. Th mble all to pieces on the slightes tion. The negative life is a f fe from start to finish.

The only reso t has any virtue or honor in it e that declares for a positive l whose mobility depends not up ect but upon a purpose. All th tions not to do so and so are pr in a resolution not to drink pur reathe pure air, read good books, with good people, assist in g , and in every way see that t full of clean thoughts, kind w helpful deeds. Adopt this aff esolution, and there will be no n "nots." They just come up of es and join in the procession w y urging. In fine, resolve big t

Meaning o Crops.

[Clevel er.]

When more tha o boys under 16 years of age, e ating one acre of corn, produce a e of 85 bushels of shelled corn cre, it is impossible not to pe vast opportunity which exist larging staple crops without inc he acreage of land under cultivat is, of course, if it is understood present yield of corn in Ohio ave ut 35 bushels to the acre. An in 150 per cent. in the average p ess of Ohio cornfields would me ormous addition to the wealth state every year. Even if it i ed that the acres chosen by t young corn growers were select special fertility of their soil, t is granted that the boys put m upon their crops than ordinary rcial conditions would justify, s clear that an increase of 50 pe probably of 100 per cent. in the Ohio cornfields is not only pos t would be commercially profitab a rate of gain in the average corn might be duplicated, not in but in rate per cent. of increase, ying wheat, oats, potatoes, hay a r standard crops. Like possibilit nprovement exist in raising live nd poultry and in dairy farming, object lessons as the annual c mong boys for prize acre crops rely prove one of the efficient me raising the standard of agriculture and making the farm lands of t more productive.

Changing N

[St. Paul Pione]

In the more recent pa gners coming to this country hav permitted to change their names sed them, from the long cognome ling with Old World consonants, a ing suspiciously in "ski" and "ste "son," to favorite American names have been carried to distinction by t nguished, such as Washington and and Emerson and Webster, with ght as to fitness or to posterity. I onsidered by the authorities that t fact of these new Americans wis identify themselves at once with A through discarding the giveaway of queer corners of Europe was t merit. The incomers were allowe hoose at their own sweet will. E the instance of a celebrated Mi millionaire the name of Olson wa itted to be dropped for the name of In New York and in New England e to be introduced into the winte slatures, coming directly from the ba iations, providing some supervision c ch matters. The lawyers of the se are not particularly interested in p ; they do not graps the significanc e polysyllabic consonantal names he Old World. But they mainta at the changing is creating a tang dentity such as the courts in a fe rations will be unable to solve, and property may be placed at risk t .

His Protector.

[New York Tribune

The care taken by Judge son to give the convicted labor men benefit of any extenuating circumstan which he was able to learn, even t their counsel had failed to bring ou facts, must have a profound effect on who are continually told that the s are against them. Apparently the c at Indianapolis has been more anx to do strict justice to every indiv than were those who managed the se of the convicted men.

The fact that Farrell, one of prisoners, had opposed the dynamite paign and had quit the union in 19 ther than continue to have a part in campaign, was not shown by the ense. Such evidence to save one man n perhaps have prejudiced the case the others by tending to establish conspiracy and the knowledge of long union officials. Possibly it was ght necessary to sacrifice one man in e of saving the others. Possibly the anization was considered more in tant than any of the individuals accu At any rate, Farrell secures a su ded sentence, not because his interes ere protected by organized labor, because the United States court wa solutely free from prejudice and wa sent to do justice.

Our Rank in Military Aviati

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

The United States is the home he heavier-than-air flying machine. he Wright brothers first made this machine practicable, and the experi ts o' Professor Langley paved the ay fr the Wrights. Yet, as a natio we have done much less than others ix ploiting the aeroplane.

We rank seventh among the na s of the world in provision for mi ry aeronautics, being preceded by Fr e, Germany, Russia, Great Britain, I y, and Japan, in the order named. e French government has appropr the great sum of $6,400,000 thus fa r military aeronautics, while popular s scription has added $1,000,000 to t. Our own appropriations have been fairly small in comparison, Cong having provided only $100,000 for current year.

We are deficient in machines and operators. Furthermore, the other tions are not only in advance of us aeroplanes, but also is dirigibles.

More Study, Less Play.

[Philadelphia Press.]

According to Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, superintendent of education of this state there are at least 40 vocations which require the training afforded by our high schools. This well-known educator not only urges all boys to avail themselves of his necessary preliminary training but he warns American-born lads that they must apply themselves more closely to their studies if they do not wish to be outstripped in life's race by the children of immigrants who have been attracted to this country through a desire to give their offspring free educational advantages.

All that Dr. Schaeffer says to spur boys on to greater interest in their studies, he might with equal propriety have said to girls, and perhaps also to parents. Immigrants from Europe have a wonderfully strong desire to afford their children educational advantages which were denied to themselves. Lacking in education, children of peasants and the middle classes in Europe cannot rise above the ordinary trades, but free

nities

At been miral comma 14 yea right t figures ploits.

It is Blease he par South return.

M

Wood tals nea

J. W. is St. L

Dr. P to pract

Kansa tures on

There i ware and revived.

Hospit been for ragtime

It is sa of Ameri the auto i

Professor kins Unive moon are fu

R. E. Hil cured himse by open-air years.

Export months of pounds, of shipped to th

Charles Ake formerly past in New York, gyman, has de can citizen.

There are 2 postoffices of system of the deposit about ceived in 7,357

Seven miles at a cost of $ of the Susqueh Barre, Pa., by road, exclusive freight.

Mrs. Belva A for president o ticket in 1884, mitted to the b has just celeb birthday at her

The Departme is ready to dis farmers of th 500,000 acres belo A commission by the Departm ranging plans f

Mulhausen, in center of a very dustry, which giv persons. One featu perhaps is unique ing public auctio by-products at w from many mills for inspection an tion three or four

Direct cable se and the outer worl since August 10. York to Cape Ha to San Domingo to La Guaira, Ve The inconvenience results, weather ob locate hurricanes, the United States rendered absolutel ports have gone thr

Difference

Before adopting regime of horseback quets as security aspirants for that sult Mr. Carnegie, w likes banquets.—New

Home of S

A smart Philadel law to save legal exp But then Philadelphia home of the smart American.

IN THE BEST

Tommy—Pop, what mother tongue?
Tommy's Pop—Sh-h- get her started.—Phila

Painting Master (to green. Why did you p
Pupil—Well, I thoug with my red hair.—Fli

'16—I want some wi
Clerk—How long?
'16—You boob! I do 'em, I want to buy 'em!—

Husband—It's the fi that you are buying.
Wife—Console yoursel I shall buy no more Success.

"I hate a barber that the time, don't you?"
"Can't say I do. I'd talk politics than hair to ton Herald.

"Father, did mother first time you proposed t
"Yes, fy dear, but sinc posal that I have ever scornfully rejected."—Det

Wife (angrily)—You tal judgment. My judgment yours any day.
Hub—Oh, unquestionabl of life partners proves Transcript.

"I have a great idea comedy," exclaimed one m
"Something in the way
"No. But I know how of introduction to a man w up money to run the show." Star.

"Why are you trying for cabinet? You know very have no possible chance."
"It doesn't hurt to aim h plenty of room for discoun pect is a $1,200 clerkship Courier-Journal.

"I do not see that you a economy by buying a $15 your wife."
"Its interior is so complex ime she finds money for s er companion will have pai Buffalo Express.

"I notice, senator," said t gl, "that you are advocat ny things which you said would ruin the country
"Yes."
"What has caused t m?"
I don't believe sus to."—Cle