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SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1913.

How about the patronage trust?

The snowshovel is still covered with cobwebs.

Why not popularize the tariff hearings with a cabaret?

The Money Trust can't even get credit for existing.

Even among Democrats, tariff reform seems second to self-interest.

Colonel Bryan is a kindly creditor when he insists Mr. Wilson owes him nothing.

Those militant English suffragettes should have come over on the Mayflower.

The worst obstacle to equal suffrage is the woman who takes it up merely as a fad.

Berlin is threatened with a beer war. This is enough to make its loyal citizens froth at the mouth.

Some people are born to riches, some achieve riches and some become police captains in New York.

Owners of automobiles must envy poets who exercise their own sweet will about taking out poetic licenses.

So well plucked is Turkey that any further punishment will have to be in the way of wringing its neck.

It is quite typical of Roosevelt to object to any inclination on the part of his crew to leave an unseaworthy ship.

A college professor declares it is not always easy to tell the difference between genius and idiocy. One great difference is that the idiots generally escape consequences.

The ashes of a cremated Illinois man were lately sent to his own town by parcel post. The new vehicle of public convenience has about reached its limit when it comes to this.

The Russian authorities have ordered that no aviators must cross their frontiers for six months. If their soldiers or policemen undertake to arrest violators of this order, they will have to make a flying start.

A financial magnate testifying before the Money Trust investigating committee could not remember all the positions he held. His conscientious performances of the duties attached to them must have been a moral wonder.

Castro thinks the United States should not be called the land of liberty if he is barred admission. Like many others, Castro does not altogether appreciate the fact that liberty is not for those who misuse instead of cherishing it.

A law will probably be passed in New York to imprison drunken chauffeurs who drive machines in that condition. Only drastic penalty can check such a menace to public safety as an irresponsible driver in charge of a virtual Juggernaut in the public streets and highways.

Now the common public towel has been banished from use. The regulations of the day are making a shuddering public realize how entirely they have been relying for sanitary safety on a kind Providence that proverbially is inclined rather to helping those who help themselves.

Mr. Bryan quite properly maintains that cabinet appointments should be on the basis of personal fitness rather than by way of reward for services to the party. But is he arguing himself into the proper frame of mind to accept or merely preparing an alibi for no matter what happens?

In the case of the West Point cadet who eloped to be married the public will be lenient in this victory of Cupid over Mars. But sober second thought will allow sound sense in the contention of the authorities that the young men under them should not be under the control of two commanding officers.

A Parisian judge has decided that a woman must not pay more for her clothes than she does for rent. The way in which masculine wisdom is exercising itself in deciding matters of dress for women is another strong argument why such vital feminine affairs should not be left to men whose minds cannot naturally be disinterested on the subject.

The Austrian imperial princesses of a court than which none in Europe is haughtier or more tenacious of its dignities are setting a fine example to American heiresses in turning from their own rank to wed men they can love and trust, exclusive of titles. It is an example which many young women on this side would avoid much misery and trouble by heeding.

A bill has been introduced in Congress whose object is to indemnify persons who have suffered unjust punishment for crimes of which they were innocent. This points out some measure of redress for which there has been hitherto no atonement, innocent people, in fact, having to endure the stigma of a "pardon" to restore them even to liberty. It is the only instance in which officially the doer of the wrong "pardons" the victim.

WOMEN IN LEGISLATURE.

Two women will sit in the Washington legislature, and upon a parity with the male members transact the business of the state. One is a Republican and the other a Progressive. This is a unique experience for the Pacific Coast State, and marks an epoch in the practical progress of women in the field of political activity.

While much of easy satire is heard with regard to the manner in which women conduct business affairs, and particularly parliamentary procedure, upon the whole their results are as satisfactory as those of the men, and with much less experience they prove themselves fitted to carry on business proceedings in an orderly manner. The women in the Washington legislature will be greatly in the minority, but it may be assumed they will exert influence much beyond their numbers, and this will be due not only to the courtesy of their associates, but to the fact that the two female legislators will be found full of ideas and full of vim.

The Washington experience will be fruitful for the other states that are destined to have women legislators in the not distant future.

ROUMANIA'S THREAT.

Roumania's threat to seize a portion of the territory to which it lays claim, upon the ground of its effective neutrality, is a thinly veiled manifestation of the game of grab that country is seeking to play at the critical moment in the settlement of the Balkan dispute. Bulgaria would hardly suffer anything of the kind and there would doubtless be serious war results from the endeavor. The greater powers are worried over the situation, as they know that behind Roumania is Austria, with its full war details upon the borders and refusing to recall them even though Servia has retired from its Adriatic claims.

Austria has vast ambitions in the Balkan region, and having gained Bosnia and Herzegovina, with little effort and through the indisposition of Europe to call it to account, it has expectation of being the one power not directly related to the Balkan strife to benefit largely from it.

As Austria seems to be in a reckless mood and to have no sense of responsibility for the peace of Europe, it has assumed the character of a firebrand and if the war is relighted Austria will bear the odium. Conciliation will find a way and despite the claims of Roumania some form of concession will doubtless be found and cause for extensive grabs by Austria to be eliminated. The situation is fraught with many elements of grave alarm and the other members of the Triple Alliance are not in sympathy with the irritations caused by Austria.

PUSH THE HOPKINS.

Nothing has done so much in recent years to promote the interests of the Hopkins as the campaign for funds. It is felt by the friends of the institution and the board that has its destinies in charge that the need for publicity in these days demands that the Baltimore institution shall make known widely and frequently what it is doing, where it is going and what it requires to carry on its vast work. Princeton at the present time is telling the country of a big sum of money it needs to get its endowment in a satisfactory shape. Scarcely a day passes but some one of the big institutions has the ear of the public. There is no reason to believe that live Hopkins news might not be as readily assimilated on the other side of the water as here, for the institution is closely known abroad and it has among its alumni leading men of every land. Why should not Hopkins gain full benefits from publicity, countrywide and worldwide. In this way it may stir up resources, develop friends and secure other advantages.

Homewood is still in a rather misty state of nebulous expectancy, for, while positive steps have been taken and results are being wrought out, no one would claim for a moment that the Hopkins has nearly the money necessary to realize its Homewood dreams. The institution is now looking for a new head. The resignation of President Remsen makes this necessary. The time is approaching when the selection must be made. Who shall it be? Shall it be someone of the local staff, or someone brought from elsewhere who has the ambition to head the Hopkins. Whoever the one selected, it should be someone with the genius for guidance of the institution, for the creation of sources for the filling in of the field of imagination with continuous practical results.

The special gifts of balance of judgment, of balance of abilities, of balance of culture can be secured and the possessor of these gifts who has likewise lofty character will make for the Hopkins an enviable leader to follow the notable administrations of the two presidents who have conducted the affairs of the institution up to this time. Let the Hopkins beware of tendencies to pettiness and take on breadth, relying not so much upon traditional ideas of conservatism, but stepping out into the deep waters of progress.

At the time of its origin the Hopkins was a radical departure in American educational methods. It has sustained its uniqueness, but it must now take some lessons from those institutions that have the art of acquiring funds needed for their advances. The Hopkins ought to be the heaviest endowed institution in the land, despite the drawback of its name.

BALTIMORE'S STRONG FORCES.

Baltimore is a fine city in many respects. This goes without the saying. It is a finer city in all respects today than ever before, and this is a matter of easy proof. The city is a fine city to do business in and to grow up with, for old as is Baltimore it is taking a fresh stride that gives promise of a million population by the time of the next census. One has only to consider the fact that a ten-million-dollar paving project has been entered upon, and that dollars enough to credit one for every hair in the citizens' heads are being expended for a sewerage system that is no real burden upon the taxpayers, and that will prove a gilt-edged asset above anything any any other American city has to offer. One has only to reflect upon the oft-told tale of harbor improvement and dock facilities that will make Baltimore the Liverpool of America, and to consider that this city stands second in the number of ships sailing from its port. A multitude of like facts that are readily gleanable from the splendid literature on Baltimore issued by the City Librarian, by trade organizations and other sources of publicity. One has but to reflect that Greater Baltimore is spelled in the capitals of enterprise by a half dozen specialized organizations in order to see the reasons for this being an exceptionally fine city.

Let one dip into the jobbing record of Baltimore and ladle out some of the facts that go to make this the finest city for that class of business in the country, and he will get the true flavor of the Baltimore quality of city life. Let him look into the varied, magnificent and ever-enlarging manufacturing consequence of Baltimore; let him turn to another class of exhibits and consider its schools, from its great university down; its parks that are in many respects unparalleled; its boulevards, with more built and projected than are possessed by the city of Paris. Let him turn in any direction, and he will find Baltimore a fine city. The Panama Canal will pay tribute to Baltimore in terms of practical advance, that will surpass even the tremendous strides made by this city following the close of the War of 1812. If one is interested in historical matters he can find more pregnant history in Baltimore than almost any other community in the country.

The time has past when Baltimore had to justify itself before the country. It is now copied and paterned after more than it is censured or ridiculed. It is a fine city, and the entire country gives it this tribute. But what has made it fine? Just one thing. That is enterprise. The form in which enterprise has been best employed is that of publicity. Enterprise and publicity are doing more for this city than all other things combined. But, as a matter of fact, they combine all else. Stress should be laid upon the fact, however, that Baltimore is a clean city. It is not the city witnessed in the good book, that was let down from heaven. There may be some petty graft and some contemptible boodling. But open and flagrant, extensive or menacing corruption there is not, and no one seeks to make claim to the contrary. The administration of Baltimore is upright, onright and outright. It may not suit everybody, but it is making a Baltimore that better suits everybody than ever before. This is the test of the pudding—the eating of it—and the Baltimore flavor to things is getting finer and more appetizing every day. The city has advanced to where it is not afraid to spend money, and this rightly expended at the present time is working marvels.

Some of the general forces that make the city fine are such bodies as create and stimulate publicity and attract and develop business. At the head of these stands the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. This body has to its credit a list of results that is highly gratifying. It has pushed things to completion, whether these things related to better mail service, the location of business enterprise, co-operation in the improvement of the harbor, the securing of a new immigrant station, or any one of a score of matters. The Greater Baltimore promoters have been up and doing, the Factory Site Commission has done wondrously well, the Advertising Club has advertised. And so the list might be run through of the forces that count. Together with and giving coherence to the entire campaign of publicity has been found the support of the newspapers that stand for Baltimore forwardness. But too much credit cannot be accorded the business men of Baltimore, who, at their own expense, have advertised the city extensively and extended its trade borders and brought here thousands of merchants. Just now the city is in the floodtide of winter trade, and the time is close at hand when the spring season will open, and Baltimore will have a larger budget of trade to its account than ever before.

Surely the lines have fallen to Baltimoreans in pleasant places, and they have a goodly heritage, despite still a lingering disposition to complain when furnished with but half facts. Baltimore is a fine city, and it has the right forces to make it fine. It is growing. It needs now the borough system that has been worked out, so as to get out of the strait jacket of artificial confines.

THE SUNDAY AMERICAN.

The Sunday American continues to lead the way. It continues to make steady progress along the best lines of journalism. Each issue adds to the firmness of its hold on the public, to its popularity in this community. Tomorrow's issue will keep up this progress, will make its hold even more firm, its popularity even greater.

The Sunday American is one of the great newspapers of the United States. In Baltimore no other Sunday paper can compare with it in any way. In its news, in its special features, its society and sporting records, in every department it has no equal in the city, no paper that can claim to be in its class. The paper is a welcome visitor to practically every home in Baltimore and adjoining territory. It is Baltimore's greatest home paper, because it is the greatest paper in Baltimore and the whole South. No other Sunday paper in this city or in this part of the country can now compare with it in interest, in influence, in circulation, in popularity. It stands in a class by itself, without a rival, without a competitor. By years of careful and painstaking effort, by the employment of the best news agencies and newsgatherers, by a strict adherence to a progrsssive policy and a firm determination to spare no expense to make the newspaper ideal in every respct, The Sunday American has been placed in a position in this community no other Sunday paper can even approach. The American feels proud of this record, proud of the fact that its efforts have been followed by the commendation of this whole community.

The Sunday American of tomorrow will cover the whole field and cover it well. It will go into the homes of Baltimore and have many times more readers than any other paper. It is not published, either in whole or in part, in New York or any other distant city. Every page of it comes right off the great presses of The American's fine plant and goes direct to its thousands upon thousands of readers. In circulation it keeps on gaining every Sunday. Long ago it passed the 100,000 mark, and adds to the great record every issue.

CROWDING THE OLD EMPEROR.

While the policy of Austria in the Balkan muddle is the puzzle of the day, the solution of the matter may possibly be found in the dynasty muddle that is being gotten ready for the exit of the ancient Emperor Francis Joseph from the platform of life. The heir presumptive to the throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is said to be getting anxious to occupy the elevated place, and his fawning favorites are crowding about him. Undoubtedly the policies of the country are more or less marked out already by the Ferdinand cabal.

As the prospective occupant of the throne is noted as a fanatic and an opponent of democracy in all forms, the passing of the country from the rule of the aged Emperor to that of the literary hothead is a cause for wide anxiety. The new Emperor, when so saluted, will be under suspicion, because of his known dislike of all elements in the empire save the Czechs. So that the Hungarians will regard him in unfavorable light. Germany knows that he has no love for that country, despite the fact of the Triple Alliance.

The clouds for Austria, and perhaps for Europe, are overcast by the continued illness of the Emperor, who has singularly met the difficult problems of the rule of widely heterogeneous elements.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

A HINT.

If, in passing down the street,
You a friend should chance to meet,
And he seems a trifle queer
As though off he'd like to veer,
Does not wear the happy smile
You were wont to see the while,
Do not take offense too quick,
He may feel the vaccine prick.

Do not, as abroad you fare,
Take companions unaware,
And in bluff and hearty way
As you greeting loudly say,
Slap them, as in friendly spar,
It may prove a dreadful jar,
And you may do dreaded harm
If you grasp a quite sore arm.

If acquaintance you do spy
With new anguish in his eye,
And a disposition strange
To give passers-by wide range,
If you notice that he squirms
As though pricked by lively germs,
On him with keen pity look;
These are sure signs that it's "took."

HIS DRAWBACK.

"This writer has a rude strength."

"Then I suppose he can never succeed in polite literature."

HIS LOYALTY.

"The eminent chemist you mentioned made quite a scientific marriage."

"In what way?"

"Didn't he marry a chemical blonde?"

THE QUEERNESS OF IT.

"The baby takes after his father."

"Strange!"

"Why strange?"

"A father like that baby's got seldom leaves anything after him for anybody to take."

HIS STATUS.

"Is that druggist well thought of in the community?"

"Sure. Isn't he a pill-er of the church?"

THE REAL THING.

"The farmer you told me of writes that he has the finest kind of butter on his farm."

"Don't go by that. It's his goat."

JUST THE THING.

"Put a dash of color in that landscape."

"How would a speeding red motor do?"

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"I am glad, after all, I did not ring that belle."

"Why are you glad?"

"Because she was a false alarm."

AN ILLUSTRATION.

"Pa, what does a vampire do to a man?"

"Watch your mother, my son, the next time I come home on pay day."

EVIDENCES OF IT.

"That man is a broker."

"I thought he had a stock-y build."

HIS MISFORTUNE.

"It ought not to be hard to detect smallpox."

"Why so?"

"Because when a man has it he is so easily spotted."

JOSH WINK.

CROCODILE TEARS.

Senator Bryan was talking in Jacksonville about a tariff clause.

"The advocates of this clause," he said, "pretend to pity the workingman. The workingman must suffer if the clause falls, they declare. They won't suffer themselves—they, alas! will have to pass the suffering on to the workingman."

Senator Bryan, with a grim chuckle, added:

"It's like the young lady to whom a friend said:

"'Why are you so sad today, Marie?'

"'Our servant is ill,' Marie replied—and tears, as she spoke, welled up into her clear eyes—'our servant is ill, and poor, dear mamma, alas! has to do the wash.'"—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

INDOORS AND OUT.

It is related upon one occasion Senator Thurman's friends visited his house to apprise him that a new political honor had been conferred upon him. He was pleased, but after they had been seated a few moments the conversation lagged and the old Roman seemed to be ill at ease. His wife tried her best to entertain the campaigners and the Senator excused himself. He presently appeared with his boots and topcoat on.

"Gentlemen," said he, "we will now go out and get something to smoke. My wife is the boss here and we never have anything to drink in the house."

Mrs. Thurman looked pleased as she closed the door after them.

"As I was saying," added the Senator, "she runs the house, but, thank God! she doesn't run the town."—New York Sun.

MODERN MORALS.

Bishop Wilson, of New York, said the other day that the morality of New York politics was not all that could be desired.

"In politics, as in some lines of business," he continued, "the remark of the very cynical young woman holds true.

"'So, you are going to marry George, at last,' she said to a friend. 'What is he like?'

"'He is the most upright, high-minded, honorable fellow in the world,' was the enthusiastic reply.

"'Goodness, my dear,' said the pretty cynic, 'you'll starve to death.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Calvert Association After Lord Baltimore's Lands—Properties Valued at $600,000,000.

Special to The American.

The announcement that the organization known as the Western Calvert Heirs' Association, at a meeting held on Monday last at Kansas City, Mo., decided on the inauguration of a legal battle for the establishment of the claims of its members to lands in and around Baltimore of an estimated value of $600,000,000, under grants made in the seventeenth century to the first Lord Baltimore, by King James I. of Great Britain and Ireland, serves to recall the romance of the Lords of Baltimore.

Baltimore, as everyone knows, owes its name to its founder, Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, of the seaport town of Baltimore, in County Cork, Ireland. The first Lord Baltimore, hailing from an old Yorkshire family, had been secretary of state to James I. Owing to the distrust of Parliament which he incurred in connection with his attempt to bring about a marriage between the heir apparent and one of the Infantas of Spain, he resigned his office, and received from the King the Irish Barony of Baltimore, as a reward for his services, also a large grant of land in Ireland, and a similar grant of land in Newfoundland, where, under a royal charter, he endeavored to found a colony of the name of Avalon.

But climate and soil contributed to render this Newfoundland venture a failure, and, therefore, he sailed for Virginia. But, having in the meanwhile become a Roman Catholic, he was forbidden to settle there, unless he took the oath of supremacy, that is to say, the recognigition of the King in all ecclesiastical matters, and an abjuration of the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. Accordingly, Lord Baltimore sailed for England, where he died before being able to secure a grant of land and charter from the Crown. James I. also died about that time.

Lord Baltimore's son and successor, Cecilius Calvert, managed, however, to obtain a grant from Charles I. of practically the entire colony of Maryland, the charter bestowing upon him the most extraordinary powers—virtually those of a vassal sovereign. For Lord Baltimore was authorized by the charter to strike his own coins, to confer titles of honor, to build forts and castles, to found churches and advowsons, to incorporate towns into boroughs, boroughs into cities, to decree all taxes, to raise and maintain his own army, and to enjoy power of life and death in the colony of which he was in all, save the actual title, a sovereign. In fact, the charter conferred upon Lord Baltimore the most extensive prerogatives ever enjoyed by a British subject since the great houses had bowed down before the successive despotism of Yorkist and Tudor rule.

Lord Baltimore arrived in Maryland with a retinue of some 300, in November, 1633, and encountered a tremendous amount of opposition on the part of the colony of Virginia. There was a good deal of fighting and matters were envenomed by the fact that the Puritans of Virginia, persecuted by the local authorities, found refuge in Maryland, under Lord Baltimore, although he was a Catholic. Nor were these the only complications. For when Charles II. granted to William Penn a charter for certain wide territories in America, he inadvertently included in the grant the whole of Maryland. When Penn arrived in America he proceeded to set at defiance all Lord Baltimore's rights as lord proprietary of Maryland, and a conflict ensued which lasted until long after both the second and third Lords Baltimore, as well as William Penn, were under the sod.

Then another difficulty occurred, owing to the fact that the third Lord Baltimore was in Europe at the time of the Revolution, and the accession to the throne of William III. and Queen Mary. Lord Baltimore hastily sent a messenger to Maryland to order the proclamation of William and Mary. But the messenger died en route, and whereas the new sovereigns were duly proclaimed in Virginia and New England, they were not proclaimed in Maryland. This was construed by King William as disloyalty on the part of Lord Baltimore, due to the latter's attachment to the cause of the Stuarts, and he dispatched Sir Lionel Copley to administer the government of Maryland in behalf of the crown, without, however, making any attempt to confiscate Lord Baltimore's property.

Benedict Calvert, the fourth Lord Baltimore, who had married Lady Elizabeth Lee, a granddaughter of Charles II. and of Barbara Farmer, recovered some 20 years later the full petty sovereign rights of his father and grandfather as rulers and as lords proprietary of Maryland. The fifth Lord Baltimore was the boon companion of that dissolute Prince of Wales, of whom his parents, George II. and Queen Caroline, spoke with such scathing contempt, and whose whole career was a source of shame to the English nation.

The sixth and last Lord Baltimore was a man of much the same stamp as his immediate predecessor. He covered himself with ridicule by his pretensions as a poet, and was after 1760 obliged to live outside of England, owing to his indictment for a felony at Kingston. He bequeathed his rights as lord proprietory of Maryland, and all his vast estates there, to his illegitimate child by an Irish girl of the name of Hester Whelan, when he died at Naples, in 1771. He left no legitimate issue. The will was contested by his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Eden, who had been acting as governor of Maryland, and who had married his—that is, Lord Baltimore's—sister, the Hon. Caroline Calvert.

While the petty sovereign rights of the last Lord Baltimore over Maryland would undobutedly have been regarded as having lapsed on his demise without legitimate issue, it is more than probable that his estates in Maryland would have been awarded by the courts to his sister, Lady Eden, as his next heir, had it not been for the fact that her husband, Sir Robert Eden, sided with the royalists in the War of Independence, owing to which, whatever rights he and his wife possessed were regarded by the newly declared republic as forfeited to the state, thus extinguishing all previous rights.

It is difficult under the circumstances to understand how any heirs in the female line from earlier Lords of Baltimore can possibly have any lawful claim to property in Baltimore, for when the sixth Lord Baltimore died, and Sir Robert Eden, of Maryland—that is the title of his baronetcy—brought suit to upset his brother-in-law's invalid will, in favor of his illegitimate child, it was definitely shown at the time that there were no heirs in the male line direct remaining of any of the six successive Lords Baltimore. Had there been any, the Barony of Baltimore would have been claimed long ere this by a Calvert.

That many in Maryland regard the present Sir William Eden, the fifth Eden Baronet of Maryland, as the only lawful successor of the last and sixth Lord Baltimore, through the latter's sister, is, perhaps, best shown by the fact that when Sir William's only daughter, Marjorie Eden, married, four years ago, Colonel Lord Brooke, the eldest son and heir of the Earl and Countess of Warwick, one of the most interesting wedding presents which he received was a magnificent bowl of silver repousse from the people of Maryland.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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The Royal Road to Wealth.

There was a man in our town who needed money bad; he went to a newspaper and he took a whole-page ad; and when the people read the ad the joyful throng they'd join, and straightway went unto the store and gave the man their coin.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Neglected Point.

A Chicagoan says that it would pay us to pension grafters in return for their promise not to graft any more; but how about the men who would have the distribution of the pensions in their charge? Chicago News and Courier.

MEN AND WOMEN

Lady Aberdeen must find the United States an interesting country; this is her twenty-fifth visit.

Richard Watson Seager, musical composer, died at Los Angeles, Cal., recently. He was 82 years old. Among his compositions the cantata Queen Esther probably was the most popular.

The Duchess of Aosta is the third member of the Italian royal family to become an author. Her experiences of travel in Africa will be published next year in Italy and in London.

Although Ben Jones, aged 81 years, lives within seven miles of Lynnville, Tenn., he made his first trip to town in 30 years last week. He was much interested in improvements made since his last visit.

Douglass A. Seeley, a 10-year-old Washington boy, who has been appointed by Senator Weeks, of California, as a page in the United States Senate, is said to be the youngest boy holding that position in the uppr house.

Mrs. Lucy B. Johnson, state president of the Equal Suffrage Association for Kansas, reports that the campaign expenses for enfranchising the 400,000 women of Kansas were a little less than 4 cents per woman.

"President of the Coolidge-McClaine Bank of Silverton, Ore.," is the title now held by Miss Eva Coolidge, who has been elected to that position. Miss Coolidge is a business woman and a daughter of one of the founders of the bank.

Woodrow Wilson will wear a spread eagle and an American shield for a stickpin, it is said, when he becomes president. As president of Princeton he wore the Princeton seal, and as governor of New Jersey he wore the state coat-of-arms.

Miss Mary Edith Durham, who is special correspondent in the Balkans for the London Daily Chronicle, is thought to be the first woman to hold such a position. In addition to acting as newsgatherer she has helped to nurse the wounded.

George Hardsook, a laborer, while digging a trench at Oglesby, Okla., unearthed $37,500 in gold, but it is thought that he will not be allowed to keep the money, because of a state law requiring that such finds be surrendered to the owner of the property.

Capt. Matthias Burke, of Provincetown, has sailed continuously on the packet schooner J. U. Foster, Jr., since that vessel joined the town's fleet, more than 40 years ago, and in that time he has only missed a part of one round trip, when a brief illness forced him to return to his home by train after taking the vessel to Boston.

Begins to Look Suspicious.

The public would almost be justified in assuming that William Rockefeller has no urgent desire to testify before the Pujo Committee.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Got to Be a Democrat.

As we understand Professor Wilson, a man must have some qualification for office other than the fact that he once went to Princeton.—Detroit Free Press.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

William Raymond has been engaged by Winthrop Ames.

A stock company in Providence revived Mr. Barnes, of New York.

Norman Hackett has been making a success as the star of Satan Sanderson.

John Cort is to star Cathrine Countiss in a comedy by Alexander Brown, a well-known lecturer.

Romance, by Edward Sheldon, is a costume play. Doris Keane has been engaged for the cast.

Lina Abarbanell is rehearsing a new musical play whose authorship and name have not been given out.

Leonora Bradley, who has been playing with a stock company in Brooklyn, will take a rest at her home in New Hampshire.

Hamilton Revelle is to become a star next season, under the management of Harrison Grey Fiske, possibly in a play by Rida Johnson Young.

A Good Little Devil has made a hit in New York with both press and public. William Norris' work as the wicked old aunt is especially praised.

John Bunny, who of late has been a favorite in the moving-picture drama, is to go into vaudeville. He will give a recital of his experience in the "movies."

Elizabeth Jordan, author of The Lady From Oklahoma, is the editor of Harper's Bazar and the author of novels and stories, beside being a brilliant journalist and clubwoman. Miss Jordan, who has a place in the foremost rank of American short-story writers, is from Milwaukee.

The Light, a society play by the Marquis of Queensbury, was produced for the first time lately at Allentown, Pa., and later was played in Atlantic City. The plot of the piece revolves about the famous baccarat scandal in which the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, figured.

George M. Cohan is quoted as saying that next season will be his last on the stage. He says his father and mother are going to retire with him, and spend the rest of their lives at their country home. Mr. Cohan will continue his managerial activities as a member of the firm of Cohan & Harris, and may also write a play now and then when the spirit moves him.

BABIES' VIEWPOINT.

While sisters and mothers
Are working to show
Our fathers and brothers
How little they know,
I would like to make clear,
As worthy of note,
That the time's about near
For us babies to vote.

Long gone by are the days
When we can be coaxed,
Or in old-fashioned ways
Be wheedled and hoaxed.
Away with the bottle!
And down with the crib!
Let us hasten to throttle
The go-cart and bib!

We must marshal our fights
As an organized band;
We must war for our rights
By sea and by land.
No more shall the nation
Behold us supine;
As kings of creation
We sweep into line.

There is only one thorn
That gives us concern,
For, although we were born
With power to discern,
Yet the sad fact is here,
When'er we speak out
Not a soul seems quite clear
Just what it's about.

PERCY SHAW.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—The Foreign Trade.

[Toledo Blade.]

The great increase in American imports and exports in the last year has been only a part of a vast expansion of international commerce. The exchange of commodities has been enormous throughout the world. The stimulation of trading has been felt in small and obscure corners of the globe as it has been felt in the great trading ports. Everywhere ships and railroads have been busy, wharfs have been loaded with freight, merchants and manufacturers have dealt upon a larger scale than ever before.

Yet all this has been no more than a faint promise of the expansion yet to come. That shipping people count upon greater and greater business is shown by the scheduling of new steamships, the planning of new trade routes and the laying of new keels. The westward march of empire has been stayed and the march southward has begun anew. The West Indies are in nearly the state they were a hundred or two years ago. The ground in South America has scarcely been scratched. Little has been done to utilize the limitless tracts of grazing and farming land, the stores of iron and copper ore in the mountains and the lumber of the uncharted forests in the lowlands. That these resources will be turned to is inevitable. There are signs that their exploitation will be undertaken upon an adequate scale before very long.

Tariff Legislation.

[Ohio State Journal.]

Now the Ways and Means Committee of the House at Washington is hearing the opinion of people generally upon the matter of changes in the tariff. It is predicted that the effect of these statements, together with the influence from the outside industrial field, will be to cause a marked modification of the scope of the proposed tariff for revenue legislation. It is expected considerable protection will be left in the laws. When the Democrats get together in counsel each one will want a little protection in his own section, and this will mean a good deal of protection along the whole line.

The revenue basis or free trade theory is not going to be realized as promised. It is easy on the outside to say what shall be on the inside until a person gets on the inside, where the problem still exists, and then his vision is restored. And so we are not to expect a real revenue basis tariff law. There is going to be enough protection in it to prevent the smash that is predicted from taking place. Neither Bryan's menace nor Carnegie's happy anticipation is going to be quite enough to keep Democratic congressmen from being scared.

Unsweet Uses of Adversity.

[Kansas City Times.]

Dickens assailed in "David Copperfield" the "diabolical notion" that persons can do their best work when oppressed by unhappy conditions. He made his generality on facts particularly applying to children—to one child, David Copperfield, as a symbol.

Out of conditions that hold childhood and manhood and womanhood to fear and "chill penury," some child of the sweatshops emerges to a powerful or useful life. And there are those who pervert the old truth that a free, pioneer struggle with nature makes a hardy stock. And they say that the boy's or girl's success is due to his adversity! Forgetting the many others that succumb. Not realizing that the child won in spite of wretchedness and misery, or that, if the wretchedness was necessary to his success, then his success was a thousand times too dearly purchased.

That "diabolical notion" is dying. We are not so many of us now afraid of "pampering the race with luxury," or of "supporting the unfit" by seeing to it that all the race has a decent living and that conditions which produce the unfit shall cease to disgrace us.

To Protect Ideas.

[Washington Herald.]

An association has been called into life recently which will prove a boon to those who in some instances have labored almost a lifetime in perfecting an invention and who are in danger of being robbed of the fruits of their labor by designing, unscrupulous men. For there are many who would not steal a dollar in cash, but who have no compunction or qualms of conscience in stealing thousands of dollars' worth of ideas.

Thus it is gratifying to announce that the inventors are organizing for the protection and advancement of their genius and products. At their recent meeting in New York they discussed ways and means for raising funds to protect the inventor against those who may be seeking to profit and make money out of the brains of others. They mean to agitate protective laws in favor of the inventor, to aid him in obtaining patents and to allow a gradual seettlement for the money advanced, but above all to assist the inventor in disposing of his invention and in getting a proper return in royalties.

Punished, But Innocent.

[New York Times.]

The cases of John Boehman, committed to Sing Sing for life because of a murder for which he was later found innocent, and of Andrew Toth, who spent 20 years in a Pennsylvania prison before the authorities found that they had the wrong man, have revived the agitation to recompense such men for the injustice and the anguish suffered by their wrongful convictions. The bill printed in Senate Document 974, following an able presentation by Edwin M. Borchard, law librarian of Congress, seeks to remedy only the most flagrant cases of injustice.

It does not undertake to grant relief to all persons who are legally innocent or whose conviction is reversed on appeal. Within the narrow limits prescribed the persons entitled to indemnity in federal cases must show either one of two things, namely, that the crime was not committed at all, or that it was not committed by him, and he has the burden of proof. Any participation in the crime bars the right to relief. Of course, if Congress passes this bill, its example should be followed by all the states.

The Currency Law.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

Chairman Glass, of the House Committee on Bankruptcy and Currency, has announced that inasmuch as the Democratic platform declares specifically against the Aldrich plan for a central bank, the majority members of the committee feel that it is their duty to seek a substitute. This does not mean necessarily that the committee is opposed to a central bank of any kind. The object is to discover what is the best currency system. If it seems plain that a central bank must be established, it behooves the committee to recommend a central bank. There ought not to be any politics in the matter. Everybody is agreed that the present system is very bad. A central bank must not be considered an impossibility simply because Jackson forced a previous one out of existence. The Aldrich central bank would have been a Wall Street bank. Nobody wants such a Frankenstein. But it is quite possible to have a type of central bank which would be thoroughly efficient and entirely acceptable to the nation.

Concerning "Fool Laws."

[Chicago Journal.]

Laugh if you must at the Chinese republic for its recent law that the Chinese people must adopt western costume. But do not fancy that absurdities of this kind are peculiar to China, nor that they prove a people incapable of self-government.

The first French republic passed a law establishing a certain festival, giving minute directions for its observance, and even providing that at a certain precise moment in the celebration "mothers should regard their children with tender eyes." That was a more absurd law than the Chinese edict on baggy breeches. But France is a well-ordered republic today, and likely to remain so.

A people breaking loose from a tyrannical government always try to set up a collective despot in place of the individual despot whom they have just overthrown. Only by degrees do nations learn that there are many things which no government can do with profit or safety and that most human needs must be supplied by unofficial industry.

The leaders of the "progressive" party haven't learned this lesson yet.

Demands of Statesmanship.

One of the heaviest duties of an American president-elect is to be photographed about 17 times a day.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Too Much Like Patti.

It would relieve that tired feeling to some extent if Hon. Joseph W. Bailey would finish his "thanking you again" remarks and make his exit.—Chicago Tribune.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Dr. Ethel Hall, of Philadelphia, says a garment like the hobble skirt was worn 5,000 years ago in Crete.

Chicago, with a death rate of 14.7 per 1,000 of population, claims to be the most healthful city in the world.

There are two Chinese voters in Worcester, Mass. They are Democrats and were born in San Francisco.

The public automobiles of Anvers, Belgium, must be fitted with mudguards for the protection of pedestrians.

Over $100,000 has been subscribed in Philadelphia to provide new and additional buildings for the Children's Hospital.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst has given $100,000 to employes of her Homestake gold mine in Deadwood, S. D., as a Christmas gift.

Philadelphians in 1912 paid $4,800,000 in water taxes, of which sum $1,400,000 came from industries and large consumers.

Four hundred years ago the idea of numbering houses originated in Paris, though it was not until 1789 that the system became general.

Commencing on January 12, 1913, the German East Africa line will start a monthly cargo service from Southampton to South African ports.

There are 247 newspapers published in South Africa, in which $7,500,000 is invested. They give employment to 4,000 Europeans and 650 colored people.

Natal chambers of commerce are forming an executive to take charge of the interests of the province in connection with the working of the associated chambers.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is planning the erection of a psychological laboratory which will be one of the most remarkable in the world. The purpose is to save girls from crime.

The Swiss budget for 1913 shows an estimated income of $19,053,925 and an estimated expenditure of $19,908,915. Vice Consul General McBride's detailed figures show that $28,270 less will be spent on military and $250,226 more on commerce and agriculture.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States is inviting bids for an issue of $1,000,000 4 per cent. gold bonds by the government of Porto Rico, to be dated January 1, 1913, and to run 30 years, the Porto Rican government reserving the right to redeem all or any particular bonds at par, with accrued interest, on any interest-paying days after 20 years from date of issue.

The plans of the new Rio de Janeiro Ritz-Carlton Hotel will be one of the finest in the world. It will have 500 rooms and be operated by 1915. In addition to this hotel, another is being built by the city of Sao Paulo, close to the Municipal Theater, across the valley from the business part of the town. This house will be more or less on the same lines as the Rio hotel and will have some 400 bedrooms, while it also will be ready about the year 1915.

Danger Exaggerated.

A St. Louis doctor says motorists are becoming flat-footed through lack of walking. He has probably never had a machine break down or run out of fuel 20 miles from anywhere.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Compliant Patient.

Dr. Chapel, who prescribed "the silent treatment" for William Rockefeller, could not wish a more compliant patient.—Boston Herald.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

"Pa, what is party loyalty?"

"Hope of a good job."—Judge.

"It's all right, my dear," said the June groom to the June bride. "Some day you'll learn how to cook."

"Yes," she retorted quickly, "about the time you learn to carve, I presume."—Detroit Free Press.

Teacher—You see, had the lamb been obedient and stayed in the fold it would not have been eaten by the wolf, would it?

Boy—No, ma'am it would have been eaten by us.—Sketch.

"You called your political antagonist a microbe?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "but I wronged him. A microbe attends strictly to business without any vociferous fuss."—Washington Star.

"I gave up smoking to please Rosa, and drinking to please Nellie."

"What did you give up to please Marie?"

"Nothing as yet. She wants me to give up the two other girls."—Pittsburgh Post.

Wife—Why did you tell the Batsons that you married me because I was such a good cook, when you know I can't even boil a potato?

Hubby—I had to make some excuse, my dear, and I didn't know what else to say!—London Opinion.

"Have you been annoyed by the snapshot photographers?"

"Not recently," replied the statesman. "Since the election went against me I find that I can walk through a crowd of them without anybody's snapping a camera."—Boston Transcript.

Tom—I understand that Mabel has been sent to a "finishing school."

Dick—So I've heard. Say, what do they teach girls in a school like that, anyway?

Tom—Oh, they have a general course in civil engineering, I suppose.—The Christian Register.

"Acute hearing?" said little Binks, scornfully. "Don't talk to me about anybody's acute hearing—why, my mother-in-law——"

"Yes?" said the genial philosopher.

"My mother-in-law has heard me say things I never even thought of uttering," said Little Binks.—Harper's Weekly.

"You'd better marry Mr. Ezymut," counselled the fond papa.

"Do you think he truly loves me?" asked the pretty daughter.

"I'm sure he does."

"How can you be sure when I am not?"

"I've been borrowing money from him for three months and he keeps coming."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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