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THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1913.

Castro is a man without a country, but no poems are being written about him.

Governor Blease says he is proud of himself. There is no accounting for tastes.

This is truly a great and good country. Cipriano Castro has been unable to break in.

Now that the powers threaten to take the Sultan's pocketbook away peace seems more certain.

Even the antis should get vaccinated, for there may be something in it even for the sceptical.

Clean up the alleys at once lest the filth there accumulated invite the propagation of disease.

The fair sex now can take their turn to chaff. A young man is suing a beauty doctor for spoiling his nose.

Home rulers ought to be happy. Now is the time on for a good fight which thrills with joy the pure Milesian blood.

A Paris court decided that a wife who killed her husband while he was trying to strangle her was not guilty, but lucky.

The new Governor of New York is indeed a human benefactor. He is championing the cause of the helpless strap-hangers of the metropolis.

And now they're after male angels for a local series of tableux. There aren't any, although a number of men can be found to give skilful impersonations.

The little Czarevitch is reported to be suffering from a serious relapse, also to be in perfect health. To be several things at once is one of the penalties of greatness.

Big financiers are now agreeing that concentrated wealth is dangerous. The wise man is he who is able to not only see, but also to read, the handwriting on the wall.

Now it is proposed to end the law's delays. Reforms are coming with such a rush that it is to be feared a fickle public will tire of the strenuous efforts to hurry up the millennium.

The civilized young Indians in Alaska disapprove very much of their elders' singing and dancing. The primitive inhabitants are now learning that this is the age and dignity of the authority of youth.

Perhaps it is just as well that President Taft has put a stop to the practice of parents bringing their children to the White House to be kissed. Ere long, perhaps, the suffragists would have been around.

Since the discovery of one in New York, Chicago also has an "Arson Trust." The Eastern metropolis is not going to have anything to crow over the Western metropolis while the latter is awake enough to notice.

Having raised within the breast of the consumer hope of cheaper living, the consumer naturally expects the Democratic Congress to make good. And if it cannot make good the party will be in bad with the people.

The fact that 100,000 divorces were granted in 1912 revives agitation for uniform divorce legislation. But is the trouble with the laws or with the loose code of morals, which so many individuals nowadays sanction?

The Titanic claims of over $5,000,000 are but another illustration of the costliness of disregarding prudence in the desire to make records. Yet even that vast sum is but a drop in the bucket compared to the irreparable losses of that giant disaster.

The congressman who objects to equal suffrage and quotes Solomon's model woman may have it pointed out to him that this model woman does all the work while her husband takes his ease sitting at the gates. The idea hardly fits into the modern picture.

The good which may come out of the evil of the Balkan war is the expulsion of Turkey from Europe. The existence of Mahommedanism in the midst of Christianity is one of the misfits of civilization which the latter cannot much longer tolerate, and now is the golden chance.

Talk is cheap, perhaps, but not just now in Europe, where the cost of the armed forces waiting while the allied powers talk about peace arrangements is over two millions. They seem to be coming to the conclusion that it is cheaper to fight than to keep on talking about it.

A college professor now declares that love of the romantic or clinging vine type is no good. Neither may suit college professors, but both have been in use long before college professors were thought of, and possibly will be found in the ring long after theories of love have changed fashion.

Reinstated in favor as official mascot in the Navy by the Secretary, the War Department has now named the humble but useful goat as sanitary agent in clearing military posts of mosquitoes. It has taken the goat a long and painful time to get his merits recognized in a social way, but at last he has butted in.

ORGANIZED ARSON.

In the story of the chief deputy state fire marshal of Chicago to the effect that organized arson is the condition in that city, and that professional firebugs working on a commission are available for anyone who wants to employ them, is most remarkable. The alliance of these fire promoters with insurance adjusters is one of the aspects of the charge that is particularly startling. That the fire marshal's office should receive tips days in advance of the intention to fire a building at a certain time, and that thus it has been able in a number of cases to detect the full preparations of the combustion, and thus to save the structure, is a situation that one would scarcely credit upon less than official testimony.

Ten per cent. of Chicago's fires laid to incendiary origin makes a showing that, if authentic, is an open challenge to the law to destroy the organization of the firebugs. The failure of any person to be convicted of arson in the city for the past eighteen months shows that the authorities are either not aware of the condition, or else they have not been able to cope with it. Here is a situation that must strike reflecting persons as one of peculiar peril and full of unpleasant possibilities.

THE GOAT WINS.

Billy has come to his own both in the Navy and the Army of the United States. The protest of Rear Admiral Doyle, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, against the presence of goats and other mascots on shipboard and in stations has been overruled by the department. Scarcely have the rumblings of this grave controversy, in which the Admiral was made mendaciously to figure as being lifted on the horns of a billy, died away, when the goat comes serenely to the front at Fort Washington, on the Potomac River.

This and other coast artillery posts that are infected by mosquitoes, originating in the dense undergrowth and in the weeds and sedges of the river side, will be supplied with an abundant number of the bewhiskered animals for use as sanitary agents.

Dr. A. M. Farrington, acting chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, declares goats can subsist on poison laurel and every other kind of bush, and that they can be depended upon to clear up grounds of all such mosquito-breeding vegetation. This then opens the entre for the goats at all such stations, and the goat will hereafter be worthy of medallions, and both by the Army and Navy.

THAT DELAYED CIVIC CENTER.

Intermittently the scheme of a civic center for Baltimore comes up for discussion and it is an ideal that must ultimately be brought to realization for the reason that it is a right ideal which meets with overwhelming popular approval. It is a scheme which ought not to be too long deferred. The turning of Jones Falls into a city thoroughfare may, indeed, be regarded as an inauguration of the civic center plans. The civic center, as it has been planned, could not be realized with the Falls maintained as an open and offensive sewer. With the Falls transformed into a broad avenue the way is opened for the realization of the correlative civic center plan.

The realization of the civic center, as the landscape architects have planned it, will involve considerable initial cost, but nothing approaching the cost of the plans which Philadelphia, Chicago and New York have in view for the opening and development of an ornamental central area. The Baltimore idealization would, in realizing, involve a considerable amount of condemnation and subsequent tearing down and making over, but all of this would be infinitesimal when compared with what some other cities are proposing to do in the process of developing a dignified and beautified municipal center.

AS THE ANTIS VIEW IT:

The proposed "hike" as a promoter of the cause of votes-for-women, it may be said with due conservatism, is not without its humorous aspects. However, it is a peaceful demonstration and nobody will deny that, as an advertising scheme, it just about takes the cake and the platter along with the cake. As to whether that sort of advertising is really good for the equal suffrage cause, why that is a matter for the suffragists to determine among themselves.

But, anyhow, The American is not in the least disposed to sympathize with the view of the "hike" which the Philadelphia anti-suffragist organization seems to be taking. Following the activities of General Rosalie Jones is organizing hiking recruits in Quakertown, the anti-equal suffragist organization of that city called a meeting and passed a resolution severely disapproving the hike scheme. And one of the antis is reported as saying "I hope the police will not allow this awful thing to be carried out." And she wound up with the remark "it makes one sick to see the eagerness with which some of the women are courting publicity as well as votes."

It is safe to say that the police force of Penn Town will do nothing whatever to interfere with the grand hike. Why should they? This is a free country. Let the hike proceed. And why should the antis be worrying over this political walkfest? Are they afraid, down in their souls, that the humor of the thing is going to win over the men voters in Penn State, and that the hikers are going to laugh themselves into being enfranchised citizens?

WHEN WOMEN HAVE VOTES.

What will the women do with the votes when they have them? This is the question that is repeatedly asked, and the answers derived from their use of the ballot in places where they exercise the voting right do not satisfy. This is because such use is too recent to be a test, and usually too remote from the great problematic centers to be a criterion. Biologically the female is classed as the conservative sex, despite the variability that is attributed to the feminine mind. Fundamentally it may be readily seen that this is the case, that the progenitors of the race must conserve the type and traits and the instincts of the race. It is not logical, therefore, to regard women as given over to radical departures in the field of social action. The nimbleness of the feminine intellect, the felicity and facility of thought that oftimes characterizes women, the disposition to act with ready judgment and with aggressive effect—all this is not to be taken as the equipment of a radical temperament, but of a conserving impulse. For the action of women is so closely logical as to give the impression of being purely impulsive.

What, then, would women do with the vote if they generally exercised the voting right? How would they range themselves with the basic questions of the day? They would do much to change the base of public concern and questions would be restated that seem now to be fixed, and problems would be solved in ways little thought of at the present moment. For the enfranchisement of the women would settle the old controversy as to whether sociology or political economy is the fundamental science of society. The women would resolve this question into the practical effect of so combining the two as to make it difficult to differentiate between them. Women are purely social in sympathies, in thought and action. They are economic in the conservative instincts of their sex. They would seek to maintain and to uphold the fundamental facts of society and to better prevailing conditions. So that the women exercising the right of the ballot would be a new force, and would not by any means represent simply so many additional votes cast in an election, with all the conditions of frailty and folly that attend the votes of men.

Those who look for ideal conditions with women exercising the voting right will find themselves mistaken. They will, however, bring about the establishment of social order and social justice, with the elimination of the ultra socialistic and the anarchistic and other destructive forces. Undoubtedly there would be, with women exercising the voting right, a wider diffusion of social legislation, the quality of that legislation being determined, not so much by the specific measures, as by the broad intent and wide effects upon the organization of society that would be brought about. Their activities would not be those of adventitious programs, but for the conservation of the things that are inherent in the prevailing forms of American society. It would have its basis in patriotism, in purity and in purpose. The wisdom of the women would supplement the wisdom of the men, and they would work in more or less different spheres, yet closely supplementing one another in their labors. The same co-operation that is worked out in the home would be worked out in society, and the same qualities that women possess at the fireside would be brought to bear when they became the priestesses at the fanes of country.

One of the most advanced and striking instances of the success of the suffrage for women is that of Finland. Here the conferment of the right was with general approval, and all believe in the wisdom of the conferment. But this is only one of the spots on the earth that have been redeemed from the ancient grudge against the rights of political citizenship being accorded the female sex. Many of the religious teachers, Catholic and Protestant, echo the sentiments of the priest, who, addressing a library association in New York, declared there is no religious or moral objection to suffrage for the sex, and that the history and tradition of the Christian church cannot be used against their enfranchisement. The women of the period of the trade guilds in England voted upon a parity with men in these guilds, and owned property in their own right, and could sue and be sued at court. The lapse of women from the equal status enjoyed by them with men was during the period of chivalry, when sentimental environment was formed for women that robbed them of their intellectual freedom. The women with the vote today will mean the restoration of women to the dignity, rights and duties they commonly had in earlier days, and their exercise of these rights and duties will be to the benefit of society.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S REPLY.

Answering the charges of First Officer Hunt, of the Luckenbach, that the Indrakuala did not stand by and assist in saving the lives on the doomed vessel that it collided with in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay when fog lay thick upon the waves, Captain Smith, of the latter boat, has made out a case for himself that the people will be glad to accept if, after full investigation, the facts are disclosed to be as he has stated them. Instead of making off for shallow water, he declares that he stood by for an hour or more and saved six persons, who were clinging to the wreckage, and that the work of rescue was done under conditions of a biting gale of wind running sixty to seventy miles an hour, while the spray froze upon the rescuers.

That this was done while his ship was sinking at the head and everybody aboard thought it was going to the bottom, and that the work of rescue was kept up until the Danish steamer Pennsylvania was signaled, is the statement of fact that Captain Smith has to advance to offset the criticisms that have been freely passed upon him.

The case as stated by himself would absolutely absolve the captain of the Indrakuala from censure for the accident and make him a subject of sympathy. The loss of brave Captain Gilbert, who went down at the bridge with others of the ill-fated ship, made a chapter of pathos that naturally caused sentiment to rise against the captain whose vessel, unfortunately, was the cause of the catastrophe. Yet it would be difficult to lay blame for the collision itself, as the lookout seems to have been close, the colliding ship steaming very slowly, and every effort being made to keep a clear headway from the approaching Luckenbach. It is to be hoped that there was no real culpability in this sensational Chesapeake Bay collision, and that the judgment of facts may sustain the denials of Captain Smith.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Irishmen the world over will rejoice at the victory won by the Nationalists and their allies in the British House of Commons. Redmond has fought long and well, and to him will be given all due credit for the achievement. What it will all mean to Ireland remains to be seen, and the chances are that many another long year will pass before Ireland gains even a fair taste of true home rule. Disapproval by the Lords is as sure as the rising and the setting of the sun, so the fight must be made all over again and even again before great results are obtained, unless meantime the House of Lords passes away or is shorn of its anomalous power.

The Home Rule Bill that found its way through the Commons last evening was not the sterling measure for which Gladstone fought, for which the great Irish leaders of the past gave their lives. The measure has been made the play of politics, batted hither and yon like the ball is knocked around the lot by boys out for a holiday. It has been used by the political leaders of the many parliamentary factions as a club to whack other measures, and lucky is it its life has not been sacrificed in the rough treatment it has received. Year after year has it been hammered and changed until in its present shape it bears mighty little resemblance to the original. Still its faithful friends hold it better than no measure at all and hope that before final action is taken changes can be made that will confer lasting benefits on the land of the shamrock.

The House of Commons vote at least proves that home rule for Ireland is now and will continue to be a live political issue in Britain, one that statesmen cannot ignore, one that the government must recognize.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

THE MODEL COP.

Never push upon the platform
When you enter in a car;
If you see the cits. a-coming,
Stay exactly where you are.
Let pay-as-they-enter persons
For the front seats have first hops,
And from the roof hang blithely,
Like contented, courteous cops.

If you're seated, and a payee,
Most especial, femi-nine,
With a Chesterfieldian flourish,
Gently urge her, "Please take mine."
Make such manner demonstration
That each passenger will stop
To watch, then murmur gently,
"What a kind and courteous cop!"

Do not, when you're tired and nervous,
Use your club like to a flail,
Or seize a man who bumps you,
Then just drag him off to jail.
For these little things annoy folks
And sometimes they let things drop;
But remember you must ever
Be a cool and courteous cop.

APOLOGY.

"You called me a dog, sir."
"Oh, no! Some dogs are very fine creatures. I called you a cur."

ITS LOCATION.

"We have a grand spinal staircase in our new house."
"Have you? I suppose it is somewhere in the back?"

HAS TO.

"Do you really believe in this home rule business?"
"Of course, I do. Ain't I married?"

A HINT.

"It was mean for Jack to sing Trust Him Not before Jaggs at the club."
"Why so?"
"Because Jaggs never pays back what he borrows from the fellows."

IN THE COURT.

"This woman they have just arraigned has a very poor and pinched appearance."
"Of course, she's got a pinched appearance. The cop pinched her."

MORE THE OTHER WAY.

"In this list of subjects for abstract discussion I see street paving."
"I wouldn't call that an abstract subject. It has more of the concrete in it."

ITS MERIT.

"Why is a mirror considered one of the best of critics?"
"Because it always faces the truth."
JOSH WINK.

WHAT IT MEANT.

He had asked her father for her hand and had been duly accepted.

Naturally he was inclined to be jubilant, the girl being pretty and her father reputed rich.

"Oh, well," said the latter, presently, as he carefully inspected the clear Havana the youth handed him, "you needn't be so unduly puffed up over it. You're the sixteenth youngster I've accepted for a son-in-law this year, and I expect two more tomorrow."

"Wh-why, what does this mean?" stammered the youth.

"It means," replied the shocking, old poppy, "amusement for the girl and cigars for me."—Photo Bits.

PLENTY OF TIME.

A Scotch minister was walking through a street in the village one misty evening when he fell into a deep hole. There was no ladder by which he could make his escape and he began to shout for help. A passing laborer heard his cries, and, looking down, asked who he was. The minister told him, whereupon the laborer remarked:

"Weel, weel, ye needna kick up sic a noise. You'll no be needed afore Sawbath, an' this is only Wednesday nicht." The Ladies' Home Journal.

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LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Distinguished Passengers on the Mauretania—Lady Poulett Formerly an Actress.

Special to The American.

The Right Hon. Sir Ailwyn Fellowes, who is due in New York tomorrow on board the Mauretania, from England, wind and weather permitting, was minister of agriculture in the last Unionist administration, was for many years vice chamberlain of the royal household, and is persona gratissima at Sandringham, especially with Queen Alexandra, being moreover a near neighbor. For he has a beautiful place in Norfolk, which he inherited from his aunt, Lady Bayning, devotes much of his time to the breeding of prize cattle, sheep and pigs, was knighted not long ago for his work in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society at all the shows of which he is a successful exhibitor, and belongs to the very wealthy Huntington family of Fellowes, of which his elder brother, Lord de Ramsay, of Ramsay Abbey, in Huntingdonshire, and of Haverland Hall, in Norfolkshire, is the chief.

Sir Ailwyn was born at Haverland Hall and is, therefore, in ever sense of the word a Norfolkshire man, and is married to a daughter of the second Lord Hylton. Although the Fellowes belong to the "Beerage" in this sense, that the greater portion of their wealth is derived from brewing, yet they are an old family, and they have represented the County of Huntingdon in Parliament for nearly two centuries. The foundations of the fortunes of the house were laid by the marriage of William Fellowes, of London, in the middle of the seventeenth century, to the sister and heiress of Thomas Goulson, M. P., a director of the East India Company. It was through him that William Fellowes inherited Ramsay Abbey, a once famous monastery, which, at the time of the Reformation, had been granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, from whom it went, through the Titus family, to the Coulsons and the Fellowses.

The Ramsay peerage was created by Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Golden Jubilee, in favor of the father of the present Lord de Ramsay. But he died within four weeks after having been raised to the upper chamber of the national legislature. Lord de Ramsay is married to Lady Rosamond Spencer Churchill, one of the elder sisters of the late Duke of Marlborough, of Lord Randolph Churchill, of Lady Wimborne and of the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe. Lady de Ramsay's hobby is dog fancying. At Haverland Hall, her Norfolkshire home, there is on the borders of the park, a large and splendidly equipped nursing home for human beings, which she built and founded and which she maintain entirely by the sales of the Pekins which she raises.

Lord de Ramsay is, among other things, custos roturum of the Isle of Ely, which, although situated within the County of Cambridge, is the only division in the kingdom that is subject to a custos roturum appointed by the crown and enjoying the right to appoint magistrates, who is not also a lord lieutenant. Indeed, the Island of Ely, formerly an oasis in the midst of the marshes and fen land of Cambridgeshire, is wholly independent of the lord lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and subject to Lord de Ramsay. It was on the Island of Ely that St. Etherlrida founded her great abbey in A. D. 675, which was restored in 970 by Bishop Ethelwold and settled with Benedictines, where Hereward the Wake formed his court of refuge, captured in 1071 by William the Conqueror, and where the rebellious barons after the Battle of Evesham made their last stand in 1267.

Among Sir Ailwyn's fellow-passengers on board the Mauretania are Lord and Lady Poulett, whose name must be pronounced "Pawlet." Lady Poulett was formerly Miss Sylvia Storey, one of the members of the Gaiety Theater company, in London, and daughter of the well-known comedian, the late Fred Storey. The young Earl was forced to resign his commission in the army as a lieutenant of the Royal Welsh Fusilier Regiment for marrying her. This must not be construed as any reflection on the character of the Countess. But it was due to a rule to the effect that any officer of the army contracting a matrimonial alliance with an actress should be required to resign.

No such obligation exists in the case of the officers of the navy. The reason for this is that the latter when on service leave their wives at home, whereas in the army the officers have their wives and children living with them wherever stationed, and are necessarily brought into close association with the wives of their fellow-officers. For the officers of a regiment, with their wives and children, form not merely a small colony or club, but one large family. In the event of one of the officers having a wife who for one reason or another is slighted or boycotted by the wives and daughters of his superiors and comrades, the situation becomes exceedingly disagreeable, not to say intolerable.

Of course, it is a rule that often is most unjust in its effects. For there are actresses whose names are free from the slightest breath of scandal, and who are to be met at some of the greatest houses in England, on a social footing. But still there does undoubtedly remain a social prejudice against the stage, which found its expression in the maintenance by even so progressive and liberal-minded a monarch as King Edward, of the old regulation barring actresses from presentation at court and from admission to court festivals and functions.

Young Lord Poulett's succession to the earldom and valuable estates was attended by all sorts of difficulties in the shape of legal proceedings on the part of an individual who during the lifetime of the late Earl used to claim that he was that peer's eldest son. He styled himself Viscount Hinton, had at one time been a clown in a circus and attracted attention by perambulating London and the provinces as an organ-grinder, the organ bearing a placard to the effect that he was compelled to resort to this means of earning his livelihood owing to the refusal of his father, the enormously rich sixth Earl of Poulett, to contribute to his maintenance.

The late Earl, when a very young man, long before his accession to the title, had wagered his fellow-officers of the Second Regiment of Foot at Portsmouth a sum of $2,500 that he would wed the first girl he met in the street after leaving the mess dinner table. He won the wager, married the next day, and three weeks later deserted the woman whom he had never seen before he made this foolish bet. Eight weeks afterward she gave birth to a son. On the ground of having been born in lawful wedlock, the son, when he grew up, claimed to be the offspring of the Earl. But he did not dare to do so as long as his mother was alive. She never furnished the late Earl with grounds for instituting divorce proceedings against her, and he was too heartily ashamed of the episode to attempt to prosecute her for false declaration as to the paternity of her son as long as she lived.

The Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords on the claims of the organ-grinder to the earldom being submitted to it, after the late Lord's death, decided that on the evidence produced the claimant could not possibly be the offspring of the sixth Earl, and pronounced itself in favor of the right of the late Earl's son by a third marriage, namely, the present holder of the title.

Lord Poulett represents a younger branch of the Poulett family, of which the Marquis of Winchester is the chief. One Sir Amias Poulett is on record as having committed Cardinal Wolsey to the stocks when that powerful prelate was only a schoolmaster at Limington, in Somersetshire. Another Sir Amias Poulett was principal jailor of Mary Queen of Scots. John Poulett was raised to the peerage by James I. and Queen Anne promoted the Lord Poulett of her day to an earldom for his services in negotiating the treaty of union with Scotland. The grand old Hinton House estate, one of the finest places in Somersetshire, has been in the possession of the Poulett family and ancestors of the present Earl in the male line direct since the reign of Henry VI.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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Every Little Bit Helps.

Senator Bailey's departure from the Senate may be termed another step toward universal peace.—Detroit Free Press.

A Human Trust.

An Atchison man has such a faculty of getting in debt that he is thinking of incorporating himself.—Atchison Globe.

MEN AND WOMEN

Colorado College wants a modern gymnasium, and Mrs. A. D. Juillard, of New York city, has promised $100,000, provided the college itself raises $50,000.

Joy killed J. U. Ralders, 60 years old, of Greenville, Ky. He fell dead when he saw a son who left home several years ago and for whom he had been searching.

Charles A. Shafer, of Branchville, N. J., an alleged centenarian, has treated himself to a week's vacation. He says he hasn't "had a day off" before in three years.

Sir William Lee-Warner, who retired to private life recently, after 43 years in the service of the Indian government, spent the last decade of his official life as a member of the Council of State.

Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, of the Outlook, in Japan on the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, has found the Japanese so cordial that he has had to flee into the country for a fortnight's rest.

California has a licensed woman pilot, Mrs. Sara Louise Brainard, who comes of a line of navigators and owns the fastest schooner on the Sacramento River. She was recently made commodore of the Sacramento Yacht Club.

An applicant for naturalization at Belleville, Ill., Karl Kondika, from Hungary, knew that Taft was president now, but couldn't give the name of any other president and had never heard of Colonel Roosevelt. The judge rejected him.

Capt. Alonzo Adams, for 45 years the absolute ruler of Swan Island, about 100 miles from Nicaragua, in the Caribbean Sea, is dead in the State Hospital in Boston. Swan Island is about five miles across its widest part and about 40 miles around the coast line.

There were photographed at a Carlisle (Pa.) gallery an unusual group of persons—the four great-grandmothers of Frank Kuhn, of Boiling Spings, the 16-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Blair Kuhn. The great-grandmothers were Mrs. Julia Kuhn, who will be 85 years old in May; Mrs. Meals, Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Waters.

Mrs. Robert J. Murray, wife of a Scranton (Pa.) attorney, is a lineal descendant of Col. Zebulon Butler, the defender of Wyoming, a hero of the Revolutionary War and a warm friend of General Washington. Mrs. Murray is of the sixth generation from Col. Zebulon Butler, of the male line. She lived in Wilkes-Barre until she changed her name by marriage from Elizabeth Butler.

After the Money Trust.

It is buried treasures that Mr. Morgan is on his way to Egypt to seek.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Trouble and Cip are Affinities.

And think of Castro coming 3,000 miles to meet trouble!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Grace Van Studdiford is still in vaudeville.

Harry Bulger has a sketch called A Cabaret Barber Shop.

Cheer Up has, from reports, failed to do so, and is to retire.

Louise Le Baron has joined the Robin Hood company, replacing Florence Wickham.

Marshall Farnum is to be general director of two stock companies in Iowa and Minnesota.

George W. Barnum has joined the company presenting The Argyle Case, of which Robert Hilliard is the star.

It is reported that Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford is a great success in London. Hale Hamilton is the only American in the cast.

Frederick Benson, the English actor-manager, is in San Francisco in connection with the historic pageants to be arranged for the Exposition.

Grace Field, of The Red Petticoat company, was a San Francisco girl and began her stage career in that city. Helen Lowell, the star of the same comedy, was at one time a dramatic critic in Chicago.

It is said that the refusal to give Forbes Robertson knighthood was owing to his championship of the suffrage cause. The Premier who has much to say about the distribution of honors, doesn't like the suffragists.

H. B. Warner, who was co-star with Laura Hope Crew in Blackbirds, is to have the leading part in The Ghost Breaker, which Maurice Campbell is to produce. Blackbirds recently closed its season. Miss Crews is to appear in a new play under Henry Miller's management.

Juliette Day, who plays Plum Blossom in The Yellow Jacket, is one of the few child actresses who have fulfilled in maturity the promise of their childhood. Though she is only 19 she has been on the stage since she was five years old and today is recognized as one of the most successful young women on the American stage. She has never appeared in modern dress. Her first appearance was as Little Red Riding Hood and then she was engaged for a principal part in The Little Princess, in which Millie James was starring. Then she was in the Ben Greet Shakespearean company, later appearing in The Blue Bird and finally created the role of Modesty in Everywoman.

SOME WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

[From the New York Sun.]

Where, oh, where is the zero weather
We were promised we should get?
Where, oh, where is the good old winter,
Which has not arrived as yet?

Where, oh, where are the jingling sleigh bells?
Where are all the skaters at?
Where, oh, where are the coal man's profits,
Which beforetimes were so fat?

Where, oh, where are the blooming blizzards?
Where the streets chuck full of snow?
Where, oh, where are the icebound rivers
That about now ceased to flow?

What, oh, what is the Weather Bureau?
What that meteorological bird?
It ain't no prevaricator;
It's a shorter, uglier word,
What?
—W. J. LAMPTON.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—The New Taxation.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Nations, states and cities are clamoring for additional revenues. It is no longer believed, except by a few who are called old fogeys, or fossils, or reactionaries, that that government is best which governs least; there seems to be a trend toward the opinion now that the government is best which governs most, which extends itself into the largest number of fields. Of course, the expansion of government involves additional revenues.

Our state governments are growing more expensive in response to the universal demand for more public institutions, charitable and otherwise—and they are always of a more expensive character—and more money for roads and schools and other public enterprises. All the cities are having a hard time to live, the costs are so easy to increase and the revenues grow so slowly. Every city needs more schoolhouses and more costly ones, and more playgrounds, and more public baths, and bigger police and fire departments and better water fronts, and so on.

This state has a commission which recommended additional taxes that would yield several millions a year. The nation will soon be collecting an income tax in addition to all the present taxes, and in addition to the income taxes collected in several of the states. A commission appointed by the mayor of New York to find new sources of revenue has just made a report advising several additional taxes.

The one recommendation which is most likely to attract attention is the levying of a tax on the unearned increment on real estate. Such taxes are in force in England and Germany. This we believe is the first attempt to establish the unearned increment tax in this country.

Raise Vegetables.

[Washington Star.]

It is well that people encourage the vegetarian habit, for ominous stories and threatening statistics of cattle shortage are current. If these things are true confirmed meat eaters will have to reform, increase their earning power or go hungry. They will probably increase the grain, fruit and vegetable components of their rations. It will do no harm, because a big meat diet is not indispensable. There appears verity in the figures, for they are government figures, that since 1900 the population of the United States has increased over 25 per cent., while the supply of beef cattle has declined more than 20 per cent. and the slaughter of calves has increased 600 per cent.

Argentina, one of the great beef-producing regions, report a diminishing supply of cattle. Three years of drouth were suffered there, and the dreaded hoof and mouth disease ravaged herds. Cows and heifers were also slaughtered too heavily in order to supply the beef demand of Europe. All this appears to be true, because legislation is pending in Argentina which seeks to limit the number of cattle slaughtered to the probable yearly increase, and it is sought to prohibit the slaughter of cows under seven years old and of calves entirely.

Australian cattle breeding has been hindered by seasons of drouth, the cattle industry of Mexico has been crippled by revolution, and England will probably eat all the beef that Canada can raise.

Resignation of Millerand.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

The resignation of Millerand as minister of war in the French Cabinet is decidedly unfortunate. He has rendered distinguished service to his country and has been, perhaps, the most efficient minister of war that France has known in the Third Republic. He has done much to restore the military prestige of the republic, as even his enemies admit, and it is doubtful if in all France can be found a man equal to him as director of the department of war.

The whole trouble is an echo of the Dreyfus incident and is caused by the reinstatement in the army of the Marquis du Paty de Clam, who was notoriously active in the conspiracy to fasten on Dreyfus the crime of treason. The Marquis was entirely discredited at the time. He is, however, a man of ability in a military way, able to be of distinct service in the territorial army. Millerand was merely carrying out a promise which his predecessor had made, wkhich he felt in duty bound to do. The reinstatement was not initiated by him. Nevertheless, the Dreyfus affair is still such a bitter controversy that no man can touch it with impunity. But for the critical foreign situation the entire cabinet would have gone out with Millerand.

Back to the Farm.

[New York Times.]

For nearly a year there has been an "acute labor famine" in the Pittsburgh district. The Pittsburgh Industrial Commission, which has given much study to economic and sociological problems, has reached the conclusion that the increasing scarcity of labor for the mills has been due to the back-to-the-farm movement. More than 3,500 foreign laborers, mostly Huns and Austrians, have thrown up their jobs in the factories and mills and obtained employment in farming, truck gardening and fruit-raising in the Western country. It was expected that they would return to the mills when the winter began, but they appear to be so well satisfied with their change of occupation that they have not come back, and, having once tasted the sweets of living out in the open, there is not much likelihood that they will return to the cramped conditions under which they have lived.

This movement to the farms is a good thing for the workers, and an even better thing for the community generally, as it means larger food crops and, eventually, cheaper living.

An Unusual Lobby.

[Boston Globe.]

The establishment of a lobby to operate in the legislature of California and warn its members about socialism is one of the results of the casting of 79,000 votes by that party in the recent election. The lobby is called the Sound Government League, and its warnings will go out chiefly to Progressives, Republicans and Democrats, because there is only one Socialist in the entire legislature.

A spokesman from the Sound Government League says that his program is to reveal in their true colors any socialistic bills presented. He adds: "Then if the people want them it is their lookout." This is a perfectly just proposal.

Nothing but good can come from any bureau which will explain the true meaning of bills before they are enacted. Bills whose meaning is hidden make most trouble, but as a rule they are not offered by Socialists, but by members of the old parties who are errand boys in high places for special privilege.

Boll Weevil Scare Abated.

[Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

When the boll weevil came over from Mexico less than ten years ago and invaded Louisiana there was a panic among cotton growers in that region, and the price of lands in the delta of the Mississippi Valley underwent a sharp decline. Now there is a feeling of reassurance.

In the first place, it has been found possible to do a great deal to prevent the multiplication of the weevil by burning the rubbish after the harvesting of the crop. That the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to exterminate the weevil by introducing insects which prey upon it have had any considerable effect is not indicated in recent reports, but it is confidently asserted that the soil of the delta lands is unfavorable to the flourishing of the pest, and evidently the early fears, that the weevil would destroy the value of the delta lands for cotton growing, no longer are entertained. Recent sales of these lands furnish a demonstration of the revival of confidence, the prices paid for considerable tracts ranging from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre.

Unexpected Praise.

What a tremendous amount of self-restraint the Kaiser must be exercising at present to keep from saying a few words out loud about the Balkan situation.—Syracuse Herald.

Where the Turk Shines.

Turkey is the undisputed champion bluffing, vacillating and procrastinating heavyweight of the world.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

MUCH IN LITTLE

An English machine makes rag rugs at the rate of one a minute.

Hemp raising may soon be revived in the Southern United States.

Some Italian Masonic lodges are admitting women to membership.

Annually 25,000 tons of aluminum are manufactured in North Carolina.

Cornmeal as a human food is scarcely known to the people of Germany.

The New York Merchants' Association now has an enrollment of 1,128 members.

Philadelphia needs $50,000 to carry on its work of planting and caring for street trees.

There are 180 known lepers in the