Baltimore American.
AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

139 YEARS OLD

"We Build"

THE DAILY AMERICAN,
ONE CENT
SERVED BY CARRIER IN ANY PART OF THE CITY SIX CENTS A WEEK.
BY MAIL, POSTPAID.
ONE YEAR.....$3.00
SIX MONTHS.....1.50
THREE MONTHS.....75
ONE MONTH.....25

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

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

Remit by Postoffice or Express Money Order. Subscribers wishing their addresses changed must give their old, as well as their new, address.
Address all letters to
CHARLES C. FULTON & CO.,
FELIX AGNUS, Publisher.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS received at regular rates at American District Telegraph Offices.
1904 N. Charles St., 332 McMechen St., 209 Richmond St., 13 N. Eutaw St., Hotel Rennert.
Postal Telegraph Offices—704 Madison Ave., 2120 Aliceanna St.
Knight & Andrews, Frederick and Augusta Aves., Irvington, and Frederick Ave. and Garrison Lane.
Hanback Bros., 2120 W. Pratt St.
H. A. Reindollar, Stricker St. and Lafayette Avenue.
F. W. Bien, Laurens and McCulloh Sts.
Wm. G. Lauer, S. W. Cor. Edmondson Ave. and Schroeder St.
Warner & Potterfield, Greenmount Ave. and Twenty-fifth St.
Philip F. Brenner, 2401 E. Federal St.
C. J. Eisermann, 149 S. East Ave., Highlandtown.
E. E. Moyer, 4900 Park Heights Ave.
A. E. Muse & Co., Mount Washington.
Fuller Drug Co., Fulton and Riggs Aves.

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

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

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

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

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

Have The American Follow You

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

SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1913.

Public health depends upon the individual.

Evidently the Progressive cause fears evaporation.

Perhaps winter has designs on the 4th of March.

The chances are the antis were the first to get vaccinated.

The parcel post has been of invaluable service to the practical joker.

If this weather keeps up summer vacations will be pushed along a peg.

With a suffragist parade planned for the inauguration the milliners may anticipate a thriving business.

An inauguration of Jeffersonial simplicity may appeal to the President-elect, but will it appeal to the people?

There is a practical revolution in contemporary life brought about by those surprising factors, the dictagraph and the pulmotor.

In a Pennsylvania town a family has been discovered whose members have two hearts apiece. It is to be hoped the two hearts beat as one.

After this chauffeurs in New York must keep sober while running cars or go to jail. This measure is regarded in the light of a first aid to the census.

A New Jersey register of vital statistics has discovered that the motor mania shortens life. It does so for more than the motor maniac and in shorter order.

When a man nowadays takes off his coat and rolls up his sleeves his intentions need not be taken as warlike. On the contrary, they are eminently pacific.

The money trust investigation is a complete failure in that nothing has been elucidated that would inform the common people how the magnates manage to do it.

Washington is aghast at the idea of an inauguration without an inaugural ball. It approaches the anomaly of a performance of Hamlet with the melancholy Dane left out.

Application has been made to the postoffice authorities in Washington for directions how to send a baby by parcel post. This is doing very well for such an infant industry.

The Czar has disgraced his brother for marrying a woman named Sheremstievskaia. Who could blame him for thus intimating such a marriage could not possibly be a pronounced success?

Immediate steps should be taken to clean up the alleys. The filth permitted to accumulate there is a menace to health and may be the means of punishing the community for municipal negligence.

A man in New Jersey is experimenting with a wingless chicken that cannot fly into neighbors' yards. But the acme of happiness in the home will come only with the development of the tongueless scold.

The British House of Lords has now in the Home Rule Bill one of the most brilliant chances of its life to make its members unpopular, a chance which the legislators by right of birth, with true British bullheadedness, have never been known to miss.

The foreign diplomat in San Francisco who says that all women are liars and deficient in moral sense, and that American women are proud and selfish, all because one rejected him, ought to be recalled, if his superiors expect any success in the work in which he is so curiously miscast.

With all the recitations which the sad poem of Glnevra has had by ambitious elocutionists, it seems incredible that any woman would playfully hide herself in a self-locking trunk, as did one in Massachusetts the other day. The "fatal lock which lay in ambush there and fastened her down forever" ought by this time to be regarded with respect.

Young hearts all over the country will go out in romantic sympathy to the West Point cadet who, in what corresponds in the Military Academy for a dungeon cell, is awaiting his sentence for running off and marrying a pretty girl. Of course, it was all wrong and against the regulations, but the sympathizers will feel that never was martyr in a better cause.

WHERE BALTIMORE COMES IN.

Baltimore will have to read between the lines in order to find much in way of solid comfort in the House Rivers and Harbors Bill reported Monday. Philadelphia is exceedingly glad because the bill contains the snug little item of $1,750,000 for the proposed ship channel in the Delaware River from Philadelphia to the bay. New York also obtains maintenance allowances that will aggregate a round million and Boston has, as usual, been liberally looked after. There is an item of $100,000 for the widening of the York Spit, and for that, of course, Baltimore feels properly grateful. The really big appropriations are for the central river system. For the improvement of the Mississippi $8,685,000 is provided, and this does not include the big appropriations for the tributaries. For the Missouri $2,300,000 is to be made available and $2,350,000 for the Ohio.

There is, however, one large appropriation in which Baltimore has considerably more than an ordinary interest. This is in the item which apportions $850,000 for opening a channel from Norfolk to Beaufort through the sounds off the North Carolina coast. The opening of these landlocked sounds to steamboats and barges drawing twelve or fourteen feet will in reality operate as an enlargement of the inland sea traffic of Baltimore. In other words, it will mean an extension of Baltimore's bay commerce.

And this appropriation for the Norfolk-Beaufort Channel may be regarded as inaugurating the great scheme advocated by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association—an inner coastal route from Boston to Beaufort and from Beaufort to Key West. The cut through the North Carolina sounds is to be one of the important links in the proposed chain of inner ways. 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.

IRELAND'S GOAL

Not since the days of the high-water mark of home rule under the Gladstone ministry, when the measure for Irish autonomy was barred by the obdurate machinations in the upper house have the hopes of Ireland been so strong as at the present moment. Upon the surface the outlook for the full triumph of the cause of free Ireland is much brighter than it was. For there was every prospect during the Gladstone fight over the measure in the Commons that the bill would meet its Waterloo if it ever came before the Lords, while at the present time the House of Lords stands with its veto right close clipped and unable to effectively oppose such a measure if the House of Commons shall stand by its purpose to have it made the law of the realm. For the passage of the bill, in a sense, makes it mandatory upon the upper house to assent to it. While this may not be done at the present time, the enactment of such a bill three times in three successive years would make it the law of the realm under the signature of the king without the assent of the Lords. The peers have the right of refusal, limited to two vetoes; they cannot go further. Nor is it conceivable that the King would refrain from approving the measure if it successfully passed the gauntlet of the veto of the peers, for such an attitude upon the part of the sovereign upon such a measure would spell doom for the monarchy.

Will the Unionist opposition be strong enough to stiffen the backbone of the Lords and cause them to put the Liberals upon their mettle to re-enact the bill twice more? Will the Liberals, if so treated, be able to keep control of the government, so as to muster the votes for the successive enactment? Such are the critical questions that arise at the present moment. Upon the answer to these questions rests the fate of home rule in Ireland. Andrew Bonar Law, the in-season and out-of-season opponent of the measure, declares that the Nationalists, in their high hilarity, are crowing from a falling perch. He declares that the sentiment of Ireland now is not as strong as it has been at any time in the past. He affirms that in any case the measure is a long way from being the actual law of the land. The Ulster threats of secession in case home rule becomes victorious have no fears for the friends of the measure, who regard such threats as thoroughly impracticable. In case the measure does receive the sanction of the Lords or pass without that sanction the required number of times, the interests of Ulster will be rightly cared for and the Parliament for Ireland will not be able, if disposed, to place unfair burdens upon the opponents of Irish autonomy. Such, at least, is the claim made in behalf of the measure by its friends.

What will the bill do for Ireland if it is carried over to the last goal? It will give that country a greater degree of autonomous government than is possessed by Scotland. It will place it in the position of a self-governing country in all respects save that the central authority of the realm shall be recognized. No fiscal laws may be passed that contravene those of England, and the military will remain under the general authority, and like facts of centralized authority will be maintained. The forces of land purchase by which the soil of Ireland is gradually being redeemed from landlordism, and the old-age pension propisions will be kept up by the general government. So that the conditions of the conferment of home rule as marked out by the measure are such as to foster the best of feeling upon the part of Ireland for the mother country and at the same time to relieve it of the trammels of paternalism.

The history of Ireland's struggle for independence from the time when it first came under English sovereignty to the present makes a chapter too intricate and detailed to cite from. The crowning point in the ceaseless demand for the rights of self-government is this enactment of a measure under conditions more favorable for its full adoption than has ever been the case in the history of the island. With Ireland autonomous, how will the imperial tie be affected? Gradually England is coming to sustain a generally directive and advisory rather than a ruling relation to the component parts of the empire. Yet trade and its benefits, military support and self-imposed taxes for this purpose, will not be modified by the loosening of the imperial tie. The substantial benefits that imperialism carries will remain despite the changes that may take place in the relations of the various parts of the empire to the central authority. For England's statesmen have proven themselves shrewd in all their constitutional enactments, and in freeing Ireland from rasping and useless bondage no exception will be found to the rule.

CAPE HENRY FORT.

Nothing in local defense provisions is of more interest than the action taken by the House Committee on Appropriations for the application of $100,000 to the erection at Cape Henry of a fort that shall command the approaches to the Chesapeake Bay. The price put upon the ground, which will be purchased by the money set aside in case of approval by Congress of the recommendation, was $150,000, but it is believed the purchase can be made for the sum to be available.

The entire project as outlined to the committee by Gen. Leonard Wood will be $3,614,700. This expenditure would make Cape Henry one of the most strongly fortified points along the Atlantic. It would give protection to Baltimore and to Washington and would absolutely prevent the imperiling of these cities, as was the case during the War of 1812. The approaches to Washington through this avenue and the burning of the capital could no more take place.

But the general strategic value of the action entered upon extends as well to the covering of American fleets operating within the range of the Cape Henry guns. Baltimoreans do not realize what tremendous protection this fort will afford, nor do they enter as well into the increased consequence of the Chesapeake Bay. Baltimore is destined to be possibly the leading commercial point along the coast with the opening up of the Panama Canal. The protection of the vast bulk of commerce centering in the Chesapeake Bay will give the fort an insurance value beyond estimation. So that the original outlay and the cost of maintenance will be slight in comparison with the benefits conferred. Coast defenses like those for the Chesapeake and for Narragansett will leave the American Navy free to hunt the enemy in its own waters, feeling that its coast defenses are really secure.

With the construction of the inner waterways Baltimore will be the key to a great system of commercial and strategic enterprises that will vastly add to its consequence.

POINCARE FOR PRESIDENT.

In the line of French statesmen of contemporary times there is perhaps no name that signifies so much of virility as that of the man who has been elected to head the sister republic across the seas. President Poincare will make a chief executive for the country of signal ability and usefulness. The head of the French republic is really not a man of great significance at any time as compared with the heads of the monarchical governments or the head of the American republic. So that the country is very much more affected by the kind of deputies it has than the kind of man at its head.

Nevertheless, there is a certain indefinite kind of influence that goes out from the personality of the French President that makes his selection a matter of the widest national interest. He is usually a gentleman of fine spirit and of cultured manners, even though he may have risen from the ranks of the people. He is fitted to grace public functions and to add the dignity of his name to philanthropic enterprises, and to meet in grave confabs with the heads of other European governments who desire to have an exchange of views upon the merits of this, that or the other watering place, or when they want to pose before the world as carrying on some confidential movement. Still, the election of the head of the French republic is an event that carries on the line of republican institutions and gives certification to the strength of republican aspirations. Among the heads of nations none is apt to be held in closer regard by the people than the man who stands at the head of state affairs in France. He symbolizes to them liberty.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

A TRAGEDY.

Oh, what is this sound that now comes
to my ear,
When inaugurational joys are so near?
Is it true, or did I but dream in a
trance
That the edict goes forth there's to be no
gay dance?
What if it saves money? This nation is
rich,
And always has paid with no sign of a
hitch
In its finances proper, expenses which
call
For giving the town an inaugural ball.

They always have done it, and what's
always done,
Should always be doing, or where is the
fun?
What use is the labor, the months of
campaign,
Of the speeches, the meetings, the loss
and the gain,
The work of electing a president, then
The task of installing him midst cheering
men,
What use is all this, if after it all,
There is nothing to pay in the shape of
a ball?

And must I give up all the thoughts of
a gown
Which by style and beauty will capture
the town?
Are all hopes to go of the time I will
have,
Of the partners who over my dancing
will rave?
And as years go on, and my hair silver
grows,
Cannot I in fond and grandmotherly
pose
Have the pleasure of telling the children
and all
There was nothing like our inaugural
ball?

THE PROPER ONE.

"I wonder where this aviation graft has gone?"

"Naturally, to the man higher up."

HIS SPECIALTY.

"Do you see the man yonder? He is a noted fighter."

"Then I suppose his is a duel personality."

ECONOMY.

"Don't you think that gas ought to be lower?"

"Why, we always keep it that way in the parlor."

THE EASIER WAY.

"Reno is after all, one way to cut the matrimonial Gordian knot."

"I wish we lived in the good old days of Henry VIII. He could cut his with an axe."

EXPLAINED.

"Do you like the clinging vine variety of people?"

"No, I don't. They are too apt to be some kind of suckers."

A SURE SIGN.

"Do you believe Gladys really cares for Harry?"

"Well, she wears his class colors when they simply kill her complexion."

JOSH WINK.

EQUAL TO EMERGENCIES

The quick wit of a traveling salesman who has since become a well-known proprietor, was severely tested one day. He sent in his card by the office boy to the manager of a large concern whose inner office was separated from the waiting-room by a glass partition.

When the boy handed his card to the manager the salesman saw him impatiently tear it in half and throw it in the waste-basket; the boy came out and told the caller that he could not see the chief. The salesman told the boy to go back and get him his card; the boy brought out 5 cents, with the message that his card was torn up. Then the salesman took out another card and sent the boy back, saying: "Tell your boss I sell two cards for 5 cents."

He got his interview and sold a large bill of goods.—Everybody's Magazine.

BY MAIL ORDER AND PARCEL POST

If you have farm and dairy products—butter, eggs, cheese, dressed poultry, sausage, scrapple, lard, smoked hams, honey, or any other farm produce you desire to sell through the parcel post and mail order columns of THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN and BALTIMORE STAR, these newspapers, with their wide-spread circulation, will place you in touch with responsible people. An article of merit brought to the attention of discriminating buyers insures its sale. Write for information.

Address Farm and Dairy Department, BALTIMORE AMERICAN and BALTIMORE STAR, Baltimore, Md.

SCHIFF ON CONCENTRATION.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, in his informing remark before the Pujo committee, has uttered some of the same kind of platitudinous philosophy with which witnesses before that committee, who rank in the front line of finance, seem to be peculiarly weighted. The contribution of especial interest made by Mr. Schiff is that since the days of the Tower of Babel until now monopoly has fallen by its own weight. He admits that corporate monopoly has too much of the power of the rock of Gibralter to fall as readily as the famous tower of Genesis. So that he is opposed to corporate concentration. Individual operators, who seek more scope and freedom in their own domination of affairs, usually are.

But there may be given ready assent to the proposition of the New York banker in opposition to concentration of the nature he imposes, even if there may not be given as ready assent to his ingenuous plea that personal aggrandizement should be allowed to go to the limit because—and then follows the Tower of Babel illustration.

Mr. Schiff was groping for the thing that in the field of political economy is styled potential competition. This is a purely theoretical proposition, and its chief exponent, in the manner that is analogous to that of Mr. Schiff and his Tower of Babel a-tottering, is Prof. J. B. Clark. This distinguished leader in pure economic reasoning holds that inevitably the forces of latent competition will become active when a certain point is reached in concentration. But to the practical question put to the New York financier, "Have you ever thought what would happen while this monopoly was growing and when it fell of its own weight?" he replied that he had thought of that.

Herein is found the gravest cause for the extension of well conceived and scientific control by the government over gigantic private and corporate banking enterprises that the men who come to the places of such exalted power have, as a rule, very little capacity for thought in the direction of economic law. They seldom see beyond their noses, and the business of the country and its prosperity blunders along in their unthinking trails.

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 progressive policy and a firm determination to spare no expense to make the newspaper ideal in every respect, 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

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Russia's New Minister of the Interior—Death of Founder of the Third Republic.

Special to The American.

Although the name of the Czar's new minister of the interior, Nicholas Maklakoff, hitherto governor of Tchernigoff, differs very little from that of his predecessor in office, Makaroff, yet the two men have nothing in common. For, whereas the outgoing minister was incompetent in every respect, lacking in energy, afraid of giving offense to this or that influence at court, and endeavoring to suppress and to hush up scandals rather than to punish them, his successor is a man of great energy, fearlessness and administrative ability. Moreover he has a far stronger social position, his wife being a Princess Obolenski, a granddaughter of Tolstoi. Furthermore, his brother is one of the most important members of the Douma.

The new minister is but 40 years of age, has been hitherto noted as the youngest provincial governor in Russia and is a particular ally and nominee of Premier Kokowzoff, whose position is materially strengthened by his appointment to the cabinet. The princely house of Obolenski has always stood in high favor at court, especially in the immediate entourage of the present Emperor, and in this way the new minister is likely to have the ear of his sovereign to a greater degree than most of his colleagues in the administration.

Among the New Year's honors bestowed by King George there were none more universally approved than the Knighthood of the Indian Empire conferred upon his consul general at Kashgar, who from henceforth will be known as Sir George Macartney. Sir George is the only member of the British consular service who is half Chinese, his mother having been a niece of Li Hung Chang, a statesman who, as far as a non-Christian can undertake the duties of sponsorship, was his godfather. Sir George's father was the late Sir Halliday Macartney, for so many years one of the principal foreign servants of the Chinese government, who wound up his career as councillor of the various Chinese embassies and legations in Europe, and who used to be known in China and abroad as "the English nose" of the Chinese Emperor.

Sir Halliday was of Irish-Scotch origin, was a surgeon of the Ninety-ninth Regiment; then director of the Imperial Chinese Arsenal at Nanking; the associate of General Gordon, of Khartoum, in the Taeping rebellion, and one of the chief advisers and most trusted confidants of Li Hung Chang, whose kinsman he had become through his first marriage. Sir Halliday's first and Chinese wife, the mother of Sir George, retained her national religion, instead of becoming a convert to Christianity on her marriage. She died during Sir George's infancy and was buried at Nanking, according to native rites, a beautiful pagoda marking her grave.

The fact of Sir George Macartney belonging through his mother to one of the best families of China naturally causes the Chinese dignitariesand natives of Chinese Turkestan to regard him with exceptional good will and respect. Moreover, it enables him to fathom the myserious depths of the Chinese character to an extent altogether beyond any American or European who does not happen to be half a Chinaman himself. It is to Sir George Macartney, moreover, that the scientific world is indebted for the wonderful collection of Central Asian manuscripts that bears his name. He is, indeed, one of the most able and remarkable of England's corps of civil servants in India and Central Asia.

The consulate general at Kashgar, where Sir George lives with his English wife and children, is extremely remote, although Sir George insists that it is the center of the universe. For letters reach Kashgar via India, and even at the best of times it takes the mails a month to two weeks to reach Kashgar from India, and even much longer in winter.

Wholly forgotten, there has just passed away at the advanced age of 93 in a small, rose-bowered, sunshiny cottage in the Department of Gard, Senator Jules Cazot, one of the founders of the Third Republic, and who while minister of Justice in several administrations furnished the butt of many of the witticisms of the then Austrian ambassador in Paris, the late Count Beust. Jules Cazot was of peasant origin. So was his wife, and they retained at all stages of his official career their characteristically peasant contempt for French bourgeois sham and hypocrisy and for the affectations and mannerisms of fashion.

Thus, when Senator Cazot was appointed minister of justice he became entitled thereby to a handsomely furnished official residence, with a big staff of servants, maintained at the expense of the state and situated in one of the finest portions of the city, namely, the Place Vendome. The Cazot, however, declined to live there, declaring they would not be comfortable and insisted on retaining their more than modest apartment on the fourth floor of a rather shabby house in an obscure street of the Latin Quarter.

Ambassador Beust used to relate that when he went to pay his official call upon the minister of justice, who was also the keeper of the Great Seal of France, and had climbed up laboriously the four flights of rickety stairs, he came to a narrow corridor, in which an elderly woman was seated near the window, knitting a pair of stockings. Imagining her to be one of the servants or a housekeeper, he asked her if he could see M. Cazot, whereupon, without stopping her knitting or rising from her chair, she shouted out, "Eh! Jules! Un homme qui te demande-te!" (Hey, Jules! Here is a man who is asking for you.) Jules did not appear in the least embarrassed by the visit, and after introducing the Count to his wife, led him into a small and very quietly furnished salon.

The Cazots never made any pretense of belonging to any different social rank than that to which they had both been born. If they prided themselves on anything, it was on their peasant stock, and while they furnished the comic sheets of the Boulevard with plenty of material for fun and for caricature, won the regard and respect of all sensible people, especially those of the highest classes, by their quiet dignity and obvious sincerity.

As keeper of the Great Seal of France, it was Jules Cazot's duty to pass upon the various titles of nobility in France, and to register those who applied for registration, and who were able to furnish evidence of right to the honors by legitimate descent. It also fell to him to refuse registration to those nobiliary titles which were usurped, and, notwithstanding his peasant birth, he gave more satisfaction in this particular branch of his duties, and exercised a greater degree of scruple and of care than any other keeper of the Great Seal before or since.

Although a much older man than Gambetta, he was one of his most intimate friends, and was the latter's secretary general during the period of the Dictatorhsip in 1870. In 1851 he, as a young lawyer, largely self-educated, distinguished himself to such an extent by the vigor of his defense of the opponents of the Coup d'State, that the imperial authorities sent him to jail for a year. Indeed, he narrowly escaped deportation to the penal colony of Cayenne.

On going out of office as minister of justice, even his political opponents entertained so great a respect for him that he was appointed president of the Supreme Court of Appeal, which he held until a canal company of his own native department went into liquidation. Although he was not financially interested in it in any way, he had given it a certain amount of legislative support while in the Senate, just as he would have done to any other of his parliamentary constituents. Taking the ground, however, that the president of the Supreme Court of France must have his ermine so immaculate that his name should not be even indirectly associated with a commercial or industrial failure, he insisted on resigning and retiring into private life.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright, 1913, by the Brentwood Company.]

Giving Him Practice.

Colonel Bryan was never in a position to appoint his own cabinet, but he may be permitted to make experiments with President Wilson's. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Especially in Outlook Office.

Munsey overlooked the fact that holding companies are very much under the ban at present.—Philadelphia Record.

MEN AND WOMEN

Lord Ashburnham died in Paris the other day, aged 72, of asthma. He represented one of the most ancient families in the English peerage. He was a generous supporter of the late Don Carlos the Spanish pretender.

Devoted as they were when sweethearts in their youth, Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Belleville, of Meriden, Ct., celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of their wedding recently. They are believed to be the longest-married couple in the United States.

Officers and men connected with the Atlantic reserve fleet, stationed at the navy yard in Philadelphia, have contributed $600 to purchase a silver vase as a wedding present for Miss Helen Gould as a token of the esteem in which she is held by the American navy.

Miss Eva Lowry unveiled a bronze tablet in San Francisco last week which was placed in memory of the fiftieth anniversary of the first breaking of ground for the Central Pacific Railway. It was the first transcontinental line and the marker was given by retired railway employes.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York city, will give the New York Bible Society, of that city, $22,000 as soon as it has raised $66,000. Of this amount Mrs. D. Willis James has already given $10,000, and a man has contributed $5,000, so it will probably not be difficult to raise the entire amount.

Ernest Thompson Seton, chief scout of the Boy Scouts of America, when among white boys teaches them Indian tricks. When he visits the Indian boys he teaches them tricks and stunts of the white boys. Recently, when out among the Sioux Indians he taught the boys and girls the Virginia Reel.

Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, is working on a model for the memorial fountain for Major Archibald Butt, military aid to President Taft, and Frank D. Millet, the painter, who lost their lives when the Titanic foundered. The fountain will be placed in the park outside the White House grounds.

Mrs. C. B. Hamilton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is one of the active leaders in the continued Michigan suffrage campaign, which hopes to secure a big majority in the state next April. The suffrage workers, it is alleged, suffered from fraud at the November, 1912, election, claiming that they really had a majority of over 5,000, but that in the recount they were fraudulently counted out.

America Saw Him First.

Cip Castro, the nation's distinguished guest at Ellis Island, appears to be so fond of sea voyaging that he doesn't care to "see America first."—Springfield Union.

Entirely Different.

It is inelegant to say "hug a girl," says a contemporary. Oh, very well. But it is positively elegant to hug a girl.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Halifax has three stock companies.

Nazimova's tour will take her to the Pacific Coast.

Nance O'Neil is playing a tabloid version of Leah the Forsaken.

Louise Drew has been engaged for James K. Hackett's company.

Paul Doucet has been re-engaged to play the part of the priest in The Confession.

Francis Wilson is to appear in a play by himself called The Spiritualist. He will be under the management of John Cort.

Fraunce Fraunholz has left the stock field, in which he was a great success, to accept an offer with a moving-picture company.

Eva Tanguay has written a sketch of stage life called When Chickens Come Home to Roost. It is booked for early production.

John E. Kellerd, who has been very successful with Hamlet in New York, is going to appear as Shylock, with Amelia Gardner as Portia.

The New Secretary was produced this week in Atlantic City, with Charles Cherry and Marie Doro as co-stars. The play is adapted from the French.

Edison is not satisfied with his moving and talking pictures, but is now at work on an invention which will color the figures and bring them out from the flat background by relief.

The Olive May who this week in London married a young English nobleman has been confused in the minds of many press writers with the Olive May who is an American actress and who married the late John W. Albaugh, Jr.

Value Received, a new play by Augustin McHugh, author of Officer 666, was produced recently in New Bedford, Mass., by a stock company. The play is about a young husband who yields to temptation and takes the funds of an institution in which he is employed.

It is announced that Bessie McCoy, the Yama Yama Girl, who married Richard Harding Davis, is to come back to the stage, which she left on her marriage. She says she will play but three months in the year and the rest of the time will devote to her husband and their farm.

STRENGTH

[From the Chicago Record-Herald.]

I would be strong, but I have no desire
For strength such as a tyrant would
display
In seeking to cause others to admire,
Or through his wish to have unbridled
sway.
Such strength may come through accidents of birth,
Or be the poor result of circumstance.
To be destroyed or robbed of all its worth
By some unlucky word or evil chance.

I would be strong in heart and strong
in trust,
I would have strength when all is dark
to strive,
To thrust away temptation, to be just,
To face disaster, keeping hope alive.
I would have strength to stand out for
the right,
Though all my friends turned blindly to
the wrong;
To be undaunted in a losing fight,
To keep my spirit clean, I would be
strong.

S. E. KISER.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Circumventing the Law.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

The Oregon legislature, almost unanimously Republican, elects Harry Lane, a Democrat, United States senator. The Montana legislature, with a Democratic majority of 25 on joint ballot, votes without dissent for Thomas J. Walsh, a Democrat, for United States senator. The two items are from a single day's news.

In state after state the election of senator is being taken out of the hands of legislatures, and, in spite of an outworn constitutional provision, placed where it belongs directly in the hands of the voters. Lane wins in Oregon and Walsh in Montana because running upon the primary ticket, they polled a popular victory and members of the legislature pledged themselves beforehand to abide by the voters' decision.

Ohio has a similar law enacted by the last legislature. The "Oregon plan" has found very wide acceptance as representing the best device so far proposed for circumventing the provision written into the federal constitution nearly a century and a quarter ago, a provision which has broken down under modern political conditions.

It is time for the states to unite to abolish a constitutional requirement which no longer requires, to erase a command which few commonwealths pretends longer to obey.

To Reform Education.

[Ohio State Journal.]

The news from London is that after the government has got through with its present pressing reforms it will address itself to the improvement in elementary, secondary and higher education. To this end a colossal scheme has been planned. As Viscount Holdam said, "the existing scheme of education is chaotic and must be altered." Premier Asquith and David Lloyd-George are leaders in the proposed movement.

They understand the relation of education to the public welfare, and that it is not doing its work in the improvement of the life and thought of the people. With them it is no parsing and literary gem business, no matter of grades or vocations. The main idea in education recognizes the spirit as well as the intellect, the impulse as well as the knowledge, the strengthening of the conscience and imbedding moral discrimination deep in character.

It is the work for statesmen, for in the educational field the destiny of the nation is to be worked out. Public education was established in the first place to save the nation, and yet the perils are accumulating all the time. The benefits are not increasing half as fast as the expense is. The buildings are grander and costlier, the laboratories are more complete, the administrative process is more elaborately arranged, but education itself has not kept up with these improvements.

Clothes and the Woman.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

That 18-year-old New York girl who turned pickpocket because it seemed so much easier than working for $5 a week in a factory, and because she wanted fine clothes so she could get a husband, now realizes that it was not so easy. True, in her three-month experience she discovered that women were "so easy" and she had little difficulty in separating them from their pocketbooks and in acquiring fine feathers; but the police found it even easier to detect her, and she is now facing a term in prison, with her chance of getting a husband more remote than ever.

Her confession offers an interesting psychological study. "I thought if I could dress as other girls dress that some man would become attentive to me and I could be happily married." Which goes to puncture the masculine theory that women's love of adornment springs from personal vanity and places the responsibility upon the masculine tendency to believe that fine feathers make fine birds. This girl confessedly stole so she could attract a husband, not to enjoy the personal rapture of fine plumage. Nor was she so very unconventional in that. It is natural to desire to appear at one's best before those whose admiration is sought. And it is not exclusively a feminine failing.

"A Woman's Party."

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Suffragists in Colorado are reported to be dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by the male politicians of that state in the distribution of offices, and to be contemplating the formation of a "woman's party" in order to struggle for the loaves and fishes of political activity. If this be true, the suffragists will have adopted the one means most certain to alienate present voters in nonsuffrage states from their movement for equal franchise rights. It has always been contended by the advocates of votes for women that the franchise was sought not only as a mater of abstract justice, but as a means of social progress, and that woman's influence in shaping legislation and in pressing for the correction of abuses is essential to intelligent and rational progress. But if new political divisions on sex lines are to be introduced solely to the end that the scramble for spoils shall be made more intense, then the grasp of the "haves" will be tightened and the "have-nots" will find their fight for political justice made doubly difficult. "A woman's party" which has no higher ideal than offices will find it difficult to persuade the public that its aspirations for higher service are not shallow insincerities.

The "Amusing" Mr. Wilson.

[Philadelphia Press.]

President-elect Wilson in his speeches and "talks" since election has revealed himself in a light that must surprise and disconcert thousands of Republicans who voted for him in the belief that he was not only scholarly but level-headed as well.

The "statement" that he authorized his secretary to make in response to the comments made on his extraordinary speech before the Commercial Club of Chicago is the most unsatisfactory thing that he has yet done in the way of theatrical phrasemaking.

It might well be imagined that he would discuss the outcry occasioned by his remarks upon fundamental business questions in at least a sober-minded and simple spirit. On the contrary, he says "this is nothing less than amusing."

This sort of flippancy might be in place in the before-the-curtain remarks of an actor in the theater. But the American people have been accustomed to something else from their presidents and presidents-elect.

A New Canada in Asia.

[Boston Globe.]

The common American opinion that Siberia is nothing but a vast region of snow and ice, dotted with prisons and echoing the clanking chains of condemned exiles, must be revised in the light of the information furnished by Prof. A. C. Flick, of Syracuse University, who recently completed a journey across the country.

Two and one-half times as large as all of Europe and 25 times the size of the German Empire, the inhabitants number about 10,000,000.

"I stopped," says the traveler, "in at least four cities as populous and modern as the Salt town back in the States from which I hail."

The soil is rich and productive beyond description; the mineral resources vast and almost untouched.

Rivers and a railroad run to the markets of the world.

Surely, if the immigration, now encouraged by the Russian government, brings to the land the right kind of men and women, it will build up there, as Professor Flick predicts, a mighty power that will, to a very large degree, determine the destiny of the old continent of Asia.

Made Discovery First.

The United States Department of Labor, after a careful investigation, has found that the price of foodstuffs advanced between August, 1911, and August, 1912. But the ultimate consumer was the first to make the discovery.—Toledo Blade.

Make It a Political Museum.

When the political holding party gets itself organized it might as well take the Prohibitionists off the curb along with the rest.—New York World.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Rurango, Mex., has a population of 30,000.

London women now feed their dogs at tables in restaurants.

Last season 133 tourists were accidentally killed in the Alps.

The University of Wisconsin, Madison, now gives a theoretical course in football.

Nebraska has a publicity committee, the business of which is to advertise the state.

A remedial loan association has been started in San Francisco to offset loan sharks.

Philadelphia loan sharks report business dull owing to rigid municipal supervision.

St. Louis is likely to make municipal nominations this spring by the primary method.

A Wilmington (Del.) hotel has four cats regularly employed and cared for to deal with rats.

Columbia Medical School, New York, wants to add $7,000,000 in 1913 to its endowments.

R. F. Tankersley, dead in Texas at 85, boasted that he hadn't slept under a roof in 65 years.

It is estimated that $13,000,000 Chilian capital has been invested in mining interests in Bolivia.

Pastor J. N. Hadley, First Lutheran Church, Loraine, O., has 12 kinsmen who are also preachers.

Cottonseed oil exports from the United States during the 11 months ending November totaled 314 million pounds, against 252 million pounds in the 1911 period.

Coal production in the United States in 1912, according to the Geological Survey, was 550,000,000 tons, surpassing the previous high record of 1910 by 10 per cent. and over double the production in 1900.

Efforts are directed to improve methods of agriculture and stock raising in Brazil. Experts are sent through the rural sections to give practical instruction and demonstration; seeds and literature are distributed widely, and efforts are made to destroy the various insect pests, such as ants, grasshoppers, etc.

An oriental institute for languages at Naples, Italy, has an attendance of 460. Seventy-eight students are taking Arabic, 16 Turkish, 32 Persian,