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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1913.

Wilson seems to want more rust in trust.

Indications are overcoats will be worn a few weeks yet.

Winter is the time to land the big summer conventions.

Anyhow, the suffragists are having a heap of fun out of it.

Is the weather man's prediction of blizzards a promise or a threat?

Now there is a Lemon Trust, but all trusts, more or less, deal in lemons.

What the Democrats would really like to do is to take the duty off their campaign promises.

If you have a cause which needs advertising hire a mule cart and get in the inauguration parade.

Now a volcano has broken loose in Mexico. But the volcano is justified. Everybody is doing it.

The suffrage parade will become more and more popular if it is known that it is also in the nature of a beauty contest.

Another cold wave is coming. It is to be hoped it will be a good temperate cold wave, and not, like so many others this season, become dissipated on its way.

With no ball, no reception, no parade, the Washingtonians will probably feel that the coming inauguration isn't wholly legal and binding on their patriotism.

The new year is not unlucky as far as its brides are concerned. The firm of Cupid & Hymen are doing a lively business and apparently is prepared for a rush.

Three Americans with their fists outfought 20 Mexicans and were subdued only after 12 policemen had joined the fray. Now what would an army of Americans do?

However expensive an inaugural ball may be it is unlikely that the saving afforded through its discontinuance will be reflected in any corresponding reduction of the cost of living.

The peace envoys are still waiting to find out how they feel about war in Turkey, which is a very annoying situation for peace envoys who want to conclude their business and go home.

England has been given another war scare by a supposed German airship flying over the Welsh coast. It does not seem to take much to give perfidious Albion a nervous shock these days.

The impecunious titled fortune-hunters in Europe must be sighing gustily at the idea of such a vast fortune as that of Miss Helen Gould's going to waste on an American husband and philanthropy.

The masculine enthusiasm in the cause of the equal-suffrage parade may be entirely disinterested, but that enthusiasm is probably not lessened by the fact that beauty and grace are to lead the feminine contingent.

Colonel Goethals says that the defenses of the Panama Canal as provided for in the appropriation bills are adequate and satisfactory. Occasionally some reports of the nation, under practical and quiet doers of the national work, are enlivened with brilliant, not to say comforting, flashes of common sense.

Suffragist hikers to Washington are directed to wear big shoes. So far as the Baltimore suffragists are concerned the recommendation is ridiculous, for the smallest boots would be a mile too large for the most Amazonian of our crusaders.

A member of Congress wants the Congressional Record abolished on the ground that the newspapers furnish all the news of Congress which the public wants to read. Will this rampant iconoclastic crusade against everything tradition holds sacred never cease?

The automobile as a crime agent has suggested to the police in New York to propose taking finger prints of all the chauffeurs in the city. It might not be a bad idea to make finger-print taking a part of the issuing of all public licenses of the kind, which measure would certainly increase facility in identification and help by this added danger of discovery to deter from crime.

A New England railroad has just discovered a new peril of a remarkable kind. It was found an accident had been caused by the carelessness of an engineer who just before going on duty had a quarrel with his wife, and the road is said to have made a quiet inquiry into home lives of employes, with the result of unwritten orders intended to produce happy homes all along the line and keep angry husbands from endangering the public. So difficult is it to keep the human element out of anything depending on human agency.

MAGNIFIED LIGHT.

Cold light is the term that the inventor, a French scientist, applies to the light that he intensifies a thousand fold. The practical benefits of this light, if it shall be made general in use, can be appreciated from the fact that it will require a hundred times less current and give forth a thousand fold magnification of luminosity. There being no heat to the light there is no danger that the ordinary bulb will burst under the tremendous focusing of such brilliant rays.

The process is that of concentrating light on a single point by means of filaments and then projecting it through a lens magnifying a thousand fold. Thus for photographic and other work the new light would be the greatest kind of advance over anything now in use.

So the progress of illumination goes on until the era of radiation shall be reached, at which light for the uses of mankind will be secured through stored sunshine or some other equivalent.

THE FEMALE MAJORITY.

Sir Edward Grey has brought upon himself a storm of abuse because in the new enfranchisement bill he favors the dropping of the adjective, the term “male persons.” The bitter opposers of the women declare that even so, the term persons has become so identified with the male specie that Parliament could not do otherwise than so apply it.

It is interesting to note that one of the main points of objection to the conferment of the ballot upon the women is that the enfranchisement of part of the sex that has property would lead to the enfranchisement, after a time, of all the sex, and as women outnumber the men in the country, they would assume the reins of government and England would be made the laughing stock of the world.

If there is any note of hysteria in the woman's program more remarkable than this, it is hard to discover. The men are getting afraid of the terrors that are without any substantial basis. The fight over the suffrage must be won despite the serious objections that right-thinking persons oppose to the acts of vandalism of the suffragettes.

JACKSON DRAINAGE BILL.

It is the present policy of the national government to co-operate with various states having extensive swamp or marsh land areas in redeeming such areas and making them available for agricultural uses. The bill which Senator Jackson, of Maryland, has introduced in the Senate, and which provides for the survey and expert investigation by the national government of certain overflowed areas in this state, is not only in accord with the avowed policy of the Department of Agriculture, but was framed after encouraging assurances had been given by Secretary Wilson.

The Bureau of Drainage Investigation was planned for the very purpose of surveying and reporting upon the practicability of reclaiming overflowed lands. Such investigations, as Senator Jackson points out, have already been made of certain inundated Maryland areas. On the Eastern Shore of this state there are large areas which would be immensely productive if drained, but which can be redeemedd only through a drainage scheme operated upon an extensive and costly scale. It is these flooded areas which the Maryland Senator had especially in view in the preparation of his bill.

The last Maryland legislature passed a law under which drainage districts are provided for, together with the appointment of drainage commissioners. Under this law drainage bonds may be issued. The way is, therefore, paved for cooperation in this state between national and state authorities in the carrying out of drainage plans—or at least the way will be fairly opened if and when the Jackson bill becomes operative.

IMMIGRANT STATION SITE.

The bill which Congressman Linthicum has introduced in the House proposes that a water-front site for the Baltimore immigration station from that landed portion of Fort McHenry which the government purchased in 1836 shall be made available. The slice of land desired is 238 feet wide on the river-front and is rectangular in form, extending back about 640 feet from the river. The use of this strip for the purpose proposed would not touch the historic portion of the fort reservation.

The erection on this strip of an ornamental building, such as the proposed station could be and should be made, would really improve the environment of the fort by shutting off the view of a region crowded with freight cars and smoking engines. The immigration bureau itself would be a government reservation, and it is eminently fitting that it should adjoin the military reservation. There is no apparent reason why there should be objection to the Linthicum bill and there is every reasonable expectation that it will pass.

Mr. Linthicum was assured before introducing the bill that the War Department would raise no objection to the elimination of the land slip for the station site. If this measure passes Baltimore will be provided with an ideal location for the proposed immigration station. The sum of $130,000, the amount now available for the erection of the building is not more than half the amount that should be provided for this important structure. Baltimore is a real and not a merely theoretic immigration port, and the National Congress should recognize this fact in providing for handling immigration here.

WILSON AND PERSONAL GUILT.

Governor Harmon's tenet that guilt is personal has been given the emphasis of the action of Governor Wilson in having introduced into the New Jersey legislature a series of bills that if enacted will transform the state that is the mother of trusts into a state of the utmost conservatism. There must always be raised the question of the timeliness of proposals of this kind when, as in this instance, they occur at the moment when the public mind is fixed upon their espouser, whose future career must give him tremendous influence of widening the range of legislation of a similar type. Yet it is not worth while to contend that the bringing of the legislative shackles for trusts in New Jersey to view at this time is a bit spectacular, nor is it necessary to submit some of the features of inadvisability in creating construction that is really groundless upon the threshold of a new national administration.

As to the merits of the measures proposed for New Jersey, it may be said that they contain many salutary features, but that the advancing of such a sweeping program all at once is apt to have wider secondary effect than could be wished for. By this is meant that the proposed legislation will be taken as a guage of the attitude of the incoming president toward industry. The conclusion likely to be drawn is that the new president will assume the attitude of an iconoclast toward corporate business. It is well worth saying that it is not his purpose to assume any such attitude at all.

The New Jersey measures are not retroactive, but they establish a new condition for the state. Upon their passage and going into effect any corporation fixing agreement anywhere for the regulation of price or otherwise in restraint of trade will be subject to the severe penalties of the law. These will fall upon the administrative officers, including the directors. The charter of the concern may be annulled or revoked. The fine and imprisonment laid upon the directors of such companies will have the tendency of making men who otherwise might enter directorates chary of assuming such obligations.

While holding companies now doing business in the state may continue to do so under the conditions of their charters, yet hereafter it would be illegal for any such company to incorporate within the State of New Jersey. As the corporations now capitalized in that state represent a bulk of capitalization of close to eight billions of dollars, and as the incorporation laws have been a wide source of income to the state, the effect of the new legislation is seen to be of the widest reach. So that in the future corporations seeking to obtain charters for their operations and designing to conduct business in any monopolistic form would have to turn to Delaware or some other of the few remaining states where liberal incorporation laws exist.

It is well enough to make guilt personal and to lay the rod of penalty upon shoulders where crime can be defined and where the responsibility can be assuredly ascertained. But accountability for offenses cannot at all times be justly defined by legislation. In the matter of making directors of companies alleged to have infracted the law alike responsible for the condition men may be brought to penal accountability who personally have had no part whatever in the acts challenged. The field of business discretion must be respected as well as the field of business accountability and the endeavor to fix penalties by hard and fast rules upon persons doing business as directors is fraught with many possibilities of injustice.

All this, however, is aside from the mark that the president-elect has in these laws given definite answer to those who have been seeking to probe the meaning of his general statement with regard to his attitude toward big business. He has struck the ethical note with a sledge hammer and its resonant soundings are heard in every business office in the country. There is here no reason for alarm, however, as, given courts that have the faculty for wise discrimination, the new law will not land many persons behind the bars who have good reason to remain at liberty. There has been some doubt as to how the new president when in office would square his states' rights allegiance with the range of his federal activities in the field of business. He has given answer by showing that in the last analysis the states wield a tremendous power in the correction of alleged business offenses. If the New Jersey measures are to be taken as an indication that Mr. Wilson believes in leaving business legislation as much as may be to the states, then there will arise strong demand for uniformity of legislation. What will become of Mr. Roosevelt's policy of federal incorporation?

IN THE FACULTY.

Following the incumbency, at intervals, of distinguished holders of the Kent lectureship in law, President Taft, who has accepted the appointment to the vacant chair, will bring to his duties a luster of learning that will make the lectureship one of the significant features in the curriculum of the great university. The congeniality of the post for the President, and the ability and learning he will bring to the work are such as to make it the most appropriate manner for him to round out his distinguished career.

The future has much in store for the President when he shall have laid aside his present task, for men like Mr. Taft, with the prodigious range of legal knowledge, which his unparalleled experience and public services have provided for him, are very rare, indeed.

Mr. Taft has shown by his recent utterances the overflowing vitality of his thought and the directness and kindliness of his interest in all that relates to the true welfare of society. Such admonitions as he may give in the future will have vast effect, for while he will not be constantly indulging in philippics upon the state of the people the country will wish for nothing better from him than frequent expressions of views, which expressions will have great influence with the sentiment of the country.

A CLIMATIC REVOLUTION.

Some time last year a magazine writer elucidated a grand scheme for reforming the climate of North America. His scheme involved the diversion of both the Labrador cold current, which flows southward, and the hot current, which flows northward from the Gulf of Mexico. The engineering problem involved in changing the flow of these great ocean streams is of a magnitude that makes the digging of the Panama Canal look like thirty cents; but the magazine writer believed that the result was within the reach of human powers.

Not many people took this suggestion of revolutionizing the climate of a continent, and, mayhap, the world climate, very seriously. But lo! Now a congressman from one of the New York districts has framed a bill which contemplates the ultimate regulation of those two “great ocean rivers”—the Labrador Current and the Gulf Stream.

Protests have not yet begun to pour in from other countries concerning our embryonic purpose to tamper with the climate modifying currents. But the protests would be coming in due time if the scheme were to become anything like a seriously entertained plan. Japan and England are both regarded as being saved from Arctic conditions by the flowing past of tropic currents. If we should succeed in changing the course of two of the great ocean currents, the entire system of these mysterious streams might be altered. It will be some time yet, however, before we start work upon that Arctic dam—there will be plenty of time for Japan and Great Britain to frame up protests.

MISS GOULD'S WEDDING.

If the kindly sentiments of multitudes of persons and the admiration of practically all persons shall be taken as a good augury for the wedding of today that is attracting world-wide attention, Miss Helen Gould will in her changed status as Mrs. Finley J. Shepard go forth into the world with the very best prospects for a long and happy life. For among sensible American women she stands first and among useful women of wealth she is without a peer. Democratic to a degree and influenced by all the womanly motives of service and sacrifice, she is typical in all respects of the kind of womanhood that America prizes as its best product.

The Gould wedding instead of being looked upon like most other weddings of persons in her grade of society is regarded as something that comes close to the sympathies and to the interest and to the hopes of most others of her sex. She has proven herself the friend and benefactor of many, without any of the spirit of condescension and without the patronizing airs which spoil so much charity that otherwise would be widely appreciated.

So that as the wedding bells ring and as the good wishes are tendered Miss Gould in the spirit of vision she may see a multitude of hands reached out to her in the warmth of sincere good wishes by persons whom she has never known. The match seems to be in all respects suitable and the simple American couple, despite the appurtenances of wealth in the high figures, will enter into the even groove of life's best experiences to carry out the high practical ideals that have made the name of Miss Helen Gould beloved.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

THE PLACID WIFE.

(A New England railroad has given its employes unwritten orders not to quarrel with their wives, as bad temper makes them neglect their work.)

If you want to be an engineer,
  Come, con this gentle rule,
Your passions and your temper, too,
  Put promptly to a school,
And learn to be good-humored, so
  You ne'er will suffer strife;
But let your first care of all be
  To get a placid wife.

For if you hap to quarrel with her,
  And she is like her sex
In that, she'll try her very best
  Your heart and soul to vex,
And you get mad, and fling away,
  Full of an angry pain,
You may, in brooding on her words,
  Forget and wreck the train.

But though this rule's a splendid one,
  That homes must happy be,
That husbands must persuade their wives
  To live contentedly,
And wives, their husbands, never vex,
  But take a placid course,
'Tis easier far to give it out,
  Then find how to enforce.

THEIR CLASS.

“How do they arrange the rates for these apartments?”

“Oh, I guess they're flat rates.”

CONTRARIES MEETING.

“What is the usual result of a freeze-out?”

“A roast.”

CORROBORATIVE DETAIL.

“This portrait is a speaking likeness of the original.”

“Yes, I understand there is lots of talk about it.”

INDEFINITE.

“Well, Jaggs has gone up at last.”

“In business or an aeroplane?”

IN THE KITCHEN.

“This is a grate day in my life,” said the Horse Radish as the cook took it up.

“There is something a-peeling in it to me also,” whimpered the Onion, as it waited its turn.

AN EXPERT.

“I don't know how to kill time.”

“Why, my dear, I have never heard you play that you didn't murder it.”

VERACIOUS DESCRIPTION.

“Old Captain Seabottle says he is going to sue you for libel for saying he was an abandoned character.”

“Why, he told me himself he had been left on a shipwrecked bark by the rest of the crew.”

THEIR COMBINATION.

“Talking about the shows in town,” said a local wit yesterday, “if The Quaker Girl wears a Yellow Jacket over a Red Petticoat, will the Society of Friends object?”

HER TROUBLE.

“There is one thing queer about a cook. When she is surest of getting her daily bread—”

“Then is her hour of knead.”

JOSH WINK.

HIS SOLITARY IDEA.

In the early days of Wisconsin two of the most prominent lawyers of the state were George B. Smith and I. S. Sloan, the latter of whom had a habit of injecting into his remarks to the court the expression, “Your Honor, I have an idea.” A certain case had been dragging along through a hot summer day when Sloan sprang to his feet with his old remark, “Your Honor, I have an idea.”

Smith immediately bounded up, assumed an impressive attitude, and in great solemnity, said:

“May it please the court, I move that a writ of habeas corpus be issued by this court immediately to take the learned gentleman's idea out of solitary confinement.”—Popular Magaizne.

ALWAYS FOR LIFE.

“If New Year's resolutions only lasted, what a fine world it would be!”

Judge Ben B. Lindsey was talking about young offenders.

“An od offender took the pledge before me one New Year's Day in Denver,” he continued.

“'How long are you going to take this pledge for?' I asked.

“'For life, of course; I always take it for life,' the old offender answered, haughtily.”—New York Tribune.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

The Titled Fiance of Miss Eleanor Douglas Wise—His Mother an American.

Special to The American.

Miss Eleanor Douglas Wise, of Baltimore, daughter of the late Commander Frederick M. Wise, U. S. N., whose engagement to the half-American Duc de Richelieu et de Fronsac, was announced last week, should insist upon the wedding taking place not in this country, but in France. For there the Duke, despite the various revolutions and the abolition of monarchy, continues to enjoy some rather interesting privileges, among them the exclusive right of having his wedding ceremony performed in the Chapel of the Sorbonne, in which the remains of the great Cardinal were interred to whom the Sorbonne really owes its existence.

The Cardinal spent a fortune on the Sorbonne, and merely stipulated that either the city of Paris or the state should maintain the chapel in proper repair. This condition was fulfilled until about 16 years ago, when, owing to the removal of the Roman Catholic faculty of theology from the Sorbonne, neither the state nor the city saw the way to spend any more of the taxpayers' money upon the chapel. After a considerable amount of litigation the Princess of Monaco, the judicially separated wife of the ruler of Monaco, undertook in her capacity as widow of the late Duc de Richelieu, to supply the money needed each year for repairs, and has ever since devoted about $5,000 per annum to its maintenance.

The tomb of the Cardinal in the Chapel of the Sorbonne is empty. For at the time of the great Revolution, at the close of the eighteenth century, his body was torn from its resting place, and, having been subjected to all sorts of indignities, was hurled into the public sewer; not, however, before his head had been cut off, in order to be paraded about the city on a pike. After the most extraordinary vicissitudes, it was recovered, and is now preserved at the Sorbonne.

Naturally, the present Duke of Richelieu is unable to count the masterful Cardinal among his ancestors, although he has inherited his name and his nobiliary dignities. Before the Cardinal died he obtained the authority of the crown to bequeath his dukedom of Richelieu and of Fronsac to his grand-nephew, Jean de Vignerot, grandson of his sister Francoise, who had married Rene de Vignerot, Seigneur de Pont-Courlay. The Cardinal had passed over young Jean de Vignerot's father, owing to his extravagance, and Jean in course of time became master general of the galleys.

His son was the famous Marshal Duc de Richelieu, celebrated to this day as the most fascinating man of his time, and who is renowned quite as much for his military victories and diplomatic successes as for his intrigues with the fair sex, these latter being accountable for his frequent incarcerations in the Bastille. It was for him that two of the greatest ladies of the French aristocracy fought a sensational and memorable duel with one another, which has furnished the subject of many a well-known painting.

He was succeeded at the age of 92 by his grandson, Armand, who, under the title of Comte de Chinon, spent four years in this country in the latter portion of the eighteenth century. He had been married in his early boyhood to Rosalie de Rochechouart, a girl under 12, quitting her immediately after the wedding ceremony. When he returned to France after his long absence in America, he found that instead of growing up into a beautiful girl, his wife had developed into a perfect monstrosity, a mere dwarf, barely four feet in height and hunchbacked. So great was the shock that he stopped short, horror-struck, fell to the ground in a dead faint when he first met her again, and then immediately left for Russia, where he entered the army of Empress Catherine. He remained in the Russian service until the restoration of the Bourbons, after the downfall of Napoleon, and his name is honored to this day in the land of the Czars, as one of its most brilliant military commanders, and as the creator and first governor of the now great and prosperous City of Odessa, which has raised a magnificent monument to his memory.

Returning to France in 1815, he was appointed by Louis XVII. minister of foreign affairs and premier, and took advantage of the high favor in which he was held by Czar Alexander to secure from him a reduction of the term of the foreign occupation of France from seven to three years, and a very notable diminution of the war indemnity to which France had been subjected. In recognition of this, the French national legislature voted him an annuity of $10,000 a year, which he turned over to the City of Bordeaux for the foundation and endowment of a public hospital.

The Duke had no children, but two half-sisters, children of his father by his second marriage, to Marie Antoinette de Gallifet. Beautiful as children, they, for some reason or other — probably from Potts' disease—grew up to be hunchbacks, like the Duke's wife; or, rather, they did not grow up, for they remained almost as stunted as the Duchess. In spite of their deformity, the Duke's two half-sisters found husbands. The elder, married to Hippolyte, Marquis de Montcalm, died without leaving children. The other sister, Simplicites, was happily married to Antoine de Chapello, Marquis de Jumilhac. She was so witty, so sunny-tempered, and so full of life, and en train, that people forgot her hunchback, forgot her dwarf-like stature and her ugliness, and found no entertainment and no fete complete without her presence.

On her half brother's death, and in accordance with the petition which he had previously addressed to Louis XVIII., the latter issued letters patent, dated December 19, 1822, bestowing the dukedoms of Richelieu and Fronsac, along with an hereditary seat in the Chamber of Peers, upon her eldest son, Antoine, Marquis de Jumilhac, who thus became first Duc de Richelieu and of Fronsac of the present creation. Dying unmarried, his two dukedoms and his Marquisate of Jumilhac went to his nephew, Armand, the only son of his younger brother, Louis.

Armand, as second duke of the present creation, married Alice Heine, a native of New Orleans, daughter of Michael Heine, a banker of the Crescent City, and died at Athens while traveling with his wife in Greece. The present Duc de Richelieu is their only son. His only sister, Odile, is married to Count Gabriel de la Rochefoucauld, who also possesses the Bavarian title of prince.

The present Duke is, through his mother, related to the Millenberger, the Hopkins, the Pollock and the Marigny families, of New Orleans, and has been twice before reported engaged on the first occasion to Miss Irwin, sister of the Countess of Limerick, and daughter of Joseph Burke Irwin of the Priory, County Limerick, and on another occasion to Mlle. Pauline de St. Sauveur. While his father had no property to speak of, the town of Richelieu having long since been alienated from the dukedom, the present duke will inherit half of the very large fortune of his American mother.

He is short, very quiet mannered and unobstrusive, has extensive interests in Mexico, which he often visits, and has spent much time during the last few years in New York, escaping undue attention owing to his practice of usually dropping his title and contenting himself with the name of Jean Chapelle, which latter is his patronymic. He is 38 years of age, makes his home in Paris, at 134 Boulevard Haussmann, and at the Chateau of Haut Buisson, in the Department of La Sarthe, but does not belong to any of the leading clubs of Paris.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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Fitness of Things.

Probably the most harm there is in telling a girl she is svelt is that it makes her want to go and buy some new clothes like that.—Galveston News.

Sermons in Stones.

Of course, there are sermons in stones. Many a minister has preached about that little affair between David and Goliath.—Philadelphia Record.

MEN AND WOMEN

Miss Amy Lowell, sister of President Lowell, of Harvard, has issued a volume of poems.

Rev. Henry B. Tierney, pastor of the Catholic Church in Trenton, Mo., is publicity man for the Trenton Commercial Club.

Nelson Fisher, 102 years old, died at Palmer, Mass. He was born in Canada and most of his life had been a woodchopper.

Andrew Carnegie has given Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell University, $25,000 to be used at Cornell as he thinks best. The money probably will be used to help needy students.

Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Cornell Smiley, widow of the organizer of the Lake Mohonk Conference on Indians and prominent in the world peace movement, has died in Redlands, Cal. She was seriously ill when her husband passed away not long ago.

Mrs. W. H. Toomey, formerly Gertrude San Souci, a noted organist, who played at the Buffalo, St. Louis and Chicago Expositions, died at her home in Weehawken, N. Y. Mrs. Toomey was 39 years old and the author of about 25 well-known songs.

Dr. Albert Weidemann, one of the German delegates to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, found one of the most agreeable features of American towns to be “the universal garden about the American dwelling and the absence of fences or hedges.”

Before Mora, Leita and Max Murdock, children of the late J. T. Murdock, of La Salle county, Ill., can inherit under their millionaire father's will they must appear before the Probate Court and swear that they have not smoked nor chewed tobacco nor partaken of intoxicating liquors as a beverage for two years previously.

Miss Adda Burch, of Greenville, Pa., has departed for Hatillo, Porto Rico, where she will become supervisor of the Boys' Industrial School, maintained by the Methodist Church. Miss Burch was located at the girls' school at Concepcion, Chili, for 16 years and had been home on a vacation for eight months.

When T. R. Subsides.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the rest “I” is getting on the linotype machines.—Charleston News and Courier.

Might Just Send His Voice.

William Rockefeller is coming home, but the question is, Is he leaving his voice behind him?—Detroit Free Press.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Milwaukee wants to have a subsidized theater.

Madame Sherry is to be shown in a condensed form.

Wells Hawks has joined the staff of the New York Press.

A stock company in Ottawa is to give three shows a day of tabloid dramas.

Julian Eltinge is doing a big business in New Orleans in The Fascinating Widow.

Broadway Jones, George H. Cohan's latest success, is to go to Chicago for a run.

Charles Dingle has joined a stock company in North Adams, Mass., as leading man.

Cecil De Mille is to produce an automobile comedy by Lee Wilson Dodd, author of Speed.

The Yellow Jacket ran two months in New York and was accounted the greatest novelty of the season.

Jose Collins, Lena Abarbanell and Mary Shaw have been engaged for The Seventh Chord, to be produced by George W. Lederer.

The Governor's Lady, the Belasco play which has been running so long in New York, is now on tour with the original company.

Arnold Daly is considering the use of The Ballad of Reading Goal, by Oscar Wilde, and a sketch called Bryant 500, which is a telephone number. He is also planning a Shaw season, to begin with Candida, in which he made a big hit.

Florence Reed has been engaged by W. A. Brady for his productions for a term of years. Her first appearance under this contract will be in The Painted Woman, by Frederic Arnold Kummer. She made a hit this season by her acting in The Typhoon.

Somewhere Else, by Avery Hopwood and Gustav Luders, received harsh treatment from the critics when presented this week in New York. It is a fantasy, with the scenes laid in a mythical land with a queen, into which land come college students from the United States. Among the principals are Taylor Holmes, Cecil Cunningham, Will Philbrick, Franklyn Farnum and Catherine Hayes.

THE NIGHT SONG.

[From the Denver Republican.]

At night time, when I've looked at story books
  Until my eyelids seem to kinder stick,
My mother lays her work down, and then looks
  Up where the clock is goin' tickty-tick,
And then she laughs and kinder softly sings
  A little song that's runnin' through my head.
This is the song—though her voice allus rings—
  “It's time for little boys to be in bed.”

I think I'm goin' to kick, but some way I
  Jest smile back at her when that song is sung;
I shut the book and then I sorter fly
  Right in her lap and feel her warm arms flung
Around my neck, and then I settle down
  And rest a while before good night is said,
And hear her sing that call to Sleepy Town:
  “It's time for little boys to be in bed.”

Nobody else can sing it just her way,
  No other voice can make it sound the same;
When I grow up and be a man, you watch. Some day
  I'll write that song, and it'll bring me fame;
I'll make the music sorter soft and sweet and low,
  The way she croons it when my eyes feel just like lead.
And this is how this song of songs will go:
  “It's time for little boys to be in bed.”

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Distributing the Immigrant.

[Philadelphia Press.]

An act just passed by the United States Senate after passage by the House of Representatives begins the federal distribution of alien immigrants. Under its provisions the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is given $75,000 to establish a station at Chicago and authority to establish such other stations as he finds necessary.

The work of these interior stations will be to relieve the congestion of alien immigrants in New York and other Atlantic Coast cities, and send the newcomers into farming communities or districts where there are better opportunities for them and pressing need for their services. The wonder is that this regulation has not been adopted sooner. It provides at least a partial remedy for a recognized evil.

Various organizations have been trying by private philanthropy to do the same work. These will no doubt co-operate with the federal authorities to make the plan a great instrumentality for good. This becomes practical when the government undertakes the task of drawing the immigrants away from the squalor and temptations which await them in the great cities.

French Republic Stable.

[Cleveland Leader.]

The election of President Poincare was marked by nothing which justified doubt of the permanence and security of the French Republic. There were no conditions or incidents which indicated an unsafe foundation for the institutions under which the French people have lived for more than four decades.

On the contrary, the utter feebleness of the antirepublican elements which were once formidable—the adherents of the old Bourbon dynasties and the smaller body of imperialists—was one of the most striking features of the election. At the opposite pole of politics the Socialists were able to do nothing of importance, and their total vote was small by comparison with that of the senators and deputies who stood for the existing government.

Clearly, the French Republic has passed far beyond the stage of experiment. It has endured for 42 years, and that is a much longer period than any other government lasted in France between the first great revolution, nearly a century and a quarter ago, and the establishment of the present republic in 1871. In the 80 years prior to that date France had been ruled by a parliament—a group of virtual dictators, an emperor, a king, a king of another dynasty, a brief republic and a second emperor. No government had lasted more than 18 years before its overthrow.

Books and the Parcel Post.

[Springfield Union.]

Books, poisons, intoxicating liquors and explosives are barred from the parcel post. It is easy to understand why liquors, explosives and poisons should be excluded, but the reason for the discrimination against books is not apparent. Perhaps it was due to an oversight that no provision was made for including them in the privilege of parcel post. If so, the mistake ought to be corrected without delay. It seems the height of absurdity that a mop, or broom or a salt codfish may be mailed at the fourth-class, or parcel-post, rates, while a book has to go as third-class matter, at the rate of eight cents a pound, with a limit of four pounds on the weight of the package.

Complaints on this score are so numerous that it is likely there will be an amendment to the rules that will admit books to the same privileges now extended to food, clothing, paving blocks, mousetraps and soap. It certainly cannot be urged that the books would be likely to cause as much injury to other packages in the parcel post as a box of eggs or a loosely wrapped package of butter in warm weather, nor would they be as offensive as a piece of strong cheese; yet the eggs, butter and cheese are excepted without question.

Better Education for England.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

A gigantic new scheme for improving education in England seems to have been decided upon by the government. The speech of Viscount Haldane, lord chancellor at Manchester was virtually an announcement of this project. The existing system of education, he said, was chaotic and must be altered. Expenditure for this purpose he believed absolutely necessary if England was to maintain her productive power in comparison with that of her rivals.

According to an outline of the proposed change, primary school education is to begin earlier and continue later in the year. The curriculum is to be broadened, particularly to give increased technical and manual training. Secondary schools are to be improved and popular universities, on the lines of those at Liverpool and Leeds, are to be established. Scholarships and other aids are to be provided with the aim of making a university education possible for every boy or girl reaching a satisfactory standard. There are to be schools for mothers and state kindergartens.

England has long had good educational advantages for her classes; the masses are now to be given opportunities to learn. tI is a splendid program.

The Cost of Living.

[New York Times.]

There is no agreement how the cost of living may be reduced, but there is agreement that the causes of its increase are world-wide. It seems to follow that any inquiry into the ways and means of making both ends meet more easily ought also to be world-wide. No country can hope to reduce its costs alone, but much might be done by cooperation. A bill for an international inquiry as a preliminary to action upon any agreed course has passed the Senate, and is not opposed in the House. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine any good reason for opposition, but there is danger of neglect in the customary flood of legislation in the closing days of a final session of Congress.

Representative Curley has won approval by his support of the measure, and can win more by pressing its passage. Representative Henry has it in his power to give Mr. Curley's support a chance to be effective. There are no personal axes to grind in the measure, so that there can be no reason to ask any representative to vote for it, except the belief that it is in the public interest to have an authoritative inquiry into the causes of the social unrest resulting from the difficulty of earning a livelihood.

Plainly Impracticable.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Utah is still concerned over the execution of the death penalty, although a soft-hearted legislature some time ago endeavored to smooth the departure of the condemned by giving him his choice of being shot or hanged. Further amelioration along the same limited line is being discussed during the present session of the legislature, including the suggestion of Judge Marioneaux that the Chinese system be adopted of inviting those sentenced to death to act as their own executioners.

Now while this works in China because of the general understanding that if the condemned fails to commit suicide his removal will be hastened with less consideration for his feelings, that system would not at all meet Utah's desire to defer to the wishes of the victim in the detail of how it shall be done. For if he absolutely refuses to commit hari kari on invitation, obstinately preferring life under any conditions to death by any means, there will be only one of two things for Utah to do—kill him by rope, bullet or current, or let him live, the first to the outrage of its own sensibilities and the second to the frustration of the sentence of the law.

Looks Suspicious.

The president of an express company has kindly advised his employes to be friendly toward the parcel post. For this condescension the American people will be duly thankful.—New York World.

Who Was He?

Governor Sulzer announces that he is writing a biography of Silas Wright, “one of the great men of this country.” He sure was, Bill! By the way, who was he?—Washington Post.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Greater Boston claims a population of 1,522,912.

Cleveland has one policeman to every 913 residents.

Philip Allen, newsboy preacher, is dead in St. Louis.

An Omaha church is installing a moving-picture outfit.

Boston's 1912 birth rate was 25 a thousand of population.

New York has 1,062,000 of the 11,871,783 Jews in the world

Minneapolis has 18 Presbyterian churches to serve its 300,000 population.

Mrs. Sarah Scott, of St. Louis, mother of 10 children, has entered a nunnery.

Annie Scroggins, 14, of Fort Worth, Tex., has just married her second husband.

Mexico uses more cigarettes than any other country in proportion to its population.

The Countess of Warwick, England, has decided to sell her 1,580-acre estate to her tenants.

New York's monument in Central Park to the victims of the Maine disaster is nearing completion.

Coal is mined in considerable quantities along the Yukon River for domestic use and for the river steamers.

The Pan-American Railway Company has received the materials for the bridges over the Maciel and Porongos Rivers and the international bridge over the Curaelm River, between Uruguay and Brazil.

Asphalt deposits are found near the Lake of Maracaibo and also in the eastern part of the country near the San Juan River, a short distance from the port of Cano Colorado. This last deposit is exploited by an American corporation and the product is shipped to the United States.

Short wheat crops in China, dear rice and low prices abroad gave an opportunity for the sale of flour of which Americans took full advantage. The total flour imports aggregated 746,610 sacks, or 720,210 more than in 1910.

A large number of time clocks have been placed on the various tramway lines of Leeds. The conductor registers each time he passes a clock, which records the time. This has done away with timekeepers and has assured more regular running of the cars. Similar clocks have been in use in Liverpool and Manchester for some time.

The 1912 potato crop in Ireland is estimated at 2,546,710 tons, or 95,077,173 bushels, as compared with 3,694,856 tons, or 137,941,291 bushels, in 1911. The average yield of the 1912 crop is estimated at 161 bushels per acre, as against 231 bushels per acre in 1911, and the average yield of 179 bushels per acre for the 10-year period of 1902-1911.

Acting Director of Forestry W. F. Sherfesee has announced the granting of a new timber concession in the Philippines, which, under certain conditions, will involve a capital investment of not less than $550,000. The forest tract is in the Provinces of Tayabas and Ambos Camarines, bordering on Ragay Gulf. It was advertised for competitive bids several months ago, and the award was finally made to Mr. E. J. Lane, who has associated with him in the enterprise capitalists and timber operators in British Columbia and in the northwestern part of the United States.

Hoosiers and Hens.

Indiana authors will be in the same class with hens as soon as books are made eligible for transmission by parcel post.—Chicago News.

Watson! The Needle.

Rockefeller and Morgan Ancestry Traced Back to Monarch. Headline. Probably one of the seizers.—Columbus (S. C.) State.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

Chatty Waiter—The rain'll be 'ere in a minute or two now, sir.

Customer—Well, I didn't order it; I'm waiting for a chop!—Punch.

“Shall we cut our names in this tree, love?”

“What! Already? Papa wanted first to inquire about you, Robert.”—Lustige Blaetter.

“Brown got off a great mother-in-law joke the other night.”

“That so? What was it?”

“He said he was very fond of her.”—Detroit Free Press.

Kitty—Isn't it a most fortunate thing?

Ethel—What?

Kitty—That people can't read the kisses that have been printed upon a girl's lips.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

“Yes, we had a big home wedding.”

“You say it passed off smoothly?”

“Yes; we hired a Broadway director, and he staged it just as if it had been a musical comedy.” — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Blobbs—Good thing Methuselah was a man and not a woman!

Slobbs—Why?

Blobbs—Well, if he had been a woman we would never have known how old she really was.—Philadelphia Record.

Client—But you tell me of nothing but misfortunes.

Fortune Teller—Well, what do you expect for two francs? That you will win the big prize in the lottery and marry a millionaire?—Pele Mele.

“I tell you, Binks,” said the millionaire, with great gusto, “talk about your fun! There's none to equal that of earning a million, dollar by dollar!”

“By ginger!” soid little Binks. “What a lot of fun there is ahead of me!”—Harper's Weekly.

“What is Wombat always pondering about? Looks as thoughtful as a tree full of owls.”

“Been that way for years. Spends all his spare time trying to think of some way to utilize the burnt matches.”—Pittsburgh Post.

Overhead in the Washroom—Why don't you wear your other earrings, dearie? They're swell!

“Oh, I can't make 'em stick in my ears! Why, I had such trouble getting these to stick that it made me half an hour late to work this morning!”—Detroit News.

“Tom, dear, I wish you wouldn't use cigarettes. You know what's in them.”

“Yes. For the mere penny a cigarette costs you get nicotine, valerian, possibly, a little opium, and a whole lot of carbon.”

“You do! Oh, well, of course, if it's such a bargain.”—Boston Transcript.

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