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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1913.

When Democrats fight the tariff smiles.

◆

Academic definitions of trusts don't bring home the bacon.

◆

Old winter will yet shake jubilant January until its teeth rattle.

◆

Peace to Turkey may be quite as expensive as war, but eminently safer.

◆

The Sublime Porte, with sublime resignation to the inevitable, will throw up its hands and do as the powers bid.

◆

That South American heiress who went back home disappointed in her hunt for an ideal man overlooked Bachelor McCuen.

◆

If the millenium comes next year, as some religious cults predict, it will be quicker work on Wilson's part than anticipated.

◆

If it is true that so-called Progressives are turning from Roosevelt to Wilson perhaps it is a case of choosing the lesser of two evils.

◆

A suffragette accuses a mail carrier of eating part of a cake sent by parcel post. Perhaps the man was merely trying to lighten his load.

◆

Patronage is the rock which menaces the ship of state. Let the new pilot run carefully through the uncharted seas which he is about to navigate.

◆

It is poor public policy that hesitates to make a badly needed improvement on the ground of cost when the expenditure involved is fair and reasonable.

◆

It is said the Prince of Wales is guarded by detectives for fear of being kidnapped by the suffragettes. The idea is quite good enough for a comic opera.

◆

Germany wants to experiment in the art of the production of artificial rain. Yet it is within recent memory that rainmakers here furnished the theme of much hilarious joking.

◆

One bad result of the weather man's recent bad mixup of the seasons is the fact that it has badly fooled the animal, bird and plant creation who are insisting on their usual spring program.

◆

A Chicago specialist says that a baby should not be picked whenever it cries. Cynical parents have noticed that the statements of science are never delivered within earshot of a crying baby.

◆

In view of the verbosity which overwhelms the country at the least provocation, it does seem like the irony of fate that people like Mr. Rockefeller have to talk when they do not want to.

◆

An actress is complaining in a suit that she was discharged because she was so good-looking that she spoiled the love scenes. Any court descended from Adam can see through the absurdity of such a pretext.

◆

The British Parliament is now to contend with home rule and woman suffrage, and if that august assemblage does not add to the gayety of nations on both counts, it will be one of the disappointments of the age.

◆

The parcel post has its temptations and its dangers. A woman who sent a cake to a friend through the post agency reported that only a dilapidated half had arrived at its destination, the other half having been eaten by the postman in transit.

◆

A rich girl in New Jersey has married her ex-coachman. The foreign fortune-hunters are finding this a closed season for their annual hunting trips for choice game. The American husbands seem to be securing a corner on the matrimonial market.

◆

A beautiful and wealthy woman from Costa Rica has been in this country on an unsuccessful hunt for a husband. That beauty, grace and wealth could not find one may seem surprising until the fact is known that the lady wanted an ideal husband, and all of that sort are in Heaven.

◆

A woman in New York applying for a divorce from a consumptive husband was badly queered when the "consumptive" husband appeared, offering undoubted evidence of weighing over two hundred pounds. This appearance put the court, instead of the defendant, in a declining condition.

◆

A Bavarian scientist proposes to establish a university of love where young men and women will be instructed in the proper modes of courtship and marriage. The object is the eventual betterment of the race, but the university will not be throned with pupils. The ancient school established long ago and still taught by one Dame Nature will continue to lead over all the scientific ones in real popularity.

◆

The patriotism and civic spirit of Baltimore should be aroused in all to make the celebration of The Star-spangled Banner anniversary here one of the biggest events in the city's history. It is an event at once of local and national importance, for the birthday of the nation's hymn of liberty will be celebrated in the place of its birth, and if such a celebration does not inspire every citizen of Baltimore, there is no such thing as patriotic enthusiasm over any event in our national history.

◆

The Senate at Washington has passed a bill protecting migratory and insectivorous birds. The measure is one the country badly needs. If the conservation of the forests is to be a vital issue, the conservation of the birds is absolutely necessary. The birds are, as a writer on bird lore has happily called them, nature's police to arrest the depredations of insects upon the trees and plants, and to allow their extermination by human cruelty and ignorance is a suicidal policy. The most improved insecticides can never cope with the natural instincts and activity of the birds.

ENGLISH FRANCHISE VOTES.

Today the votes on the enfranchisement amendments are scheduled for England, and from the exhibition of temper that has marked the arrival of the crisis there is not only probability of the day being one of the most ardent for political heat in recent times, but for the squirming of the government through a corkscrew hole to get out from the odium of the result.

Premier Asquith has been called traitor and badger and about everything else purely ornamental in the declamation of political debate, and Sir Edward Grey has been told he is a marked man for his straddling of the issue. The women in the meanwhile are deriding Mr. Churchill's evasion, as they call it, when he seeks to get into the cyclone cellar in advance by declaring that if the bills conferring suffrage upon women are defeated, then the blame must be laid at the door of the small coterie of militants.

The issues involved in the votes in the Commons are full of significance for the country, and while the prospect for the suffrage cause at this time is not roseate, there is more than likelihood that the outcome of the contest may force the government ignominously to the wall. Defeat on this issue woudl be particularly humiliating and would be most serious, in view of the responsibility of the present government to see the Home Rule Bill enacted into law.

CREATING PARKS.

Few American cities are so fortunate as Baltimore in being surrounded by an area available for parks, which has been adorned by nature in a manner that could not be artificially duplicated by the expenditure of millions of dollars. Many of the Central West cities are obliged to create their parks outright. That is to say, the landscape architect must be employed to transform unsightly levels or boggy lowlands into variegated and picturesque pleasure grounds. It must be granted that the landscape artist frequently works wonders in the making over of very unpromising land areas.

In the January issue of The American City it is told how one of the brand-new cities of Oklahoma created a beautiful park out of an unsightly tract of land that had been used ever since the town was laid out, twenty years ago, as a dumping ground When it was first suggested that this area might be made a park the proposal was greeted with many facetious gibes. There was to be dealt with a barren, washy hillside and a flat spread of land that had been turned into a tin-can wilderness.

But a magical transformation has been effected in this Gehenna. It is now a real park diversified with lakes, lagoons and clustering shrubbery. Judging from the reproduced photographs, the unsighly dumping ground has made over into paradisical gardens. Creating a parg—transforming an ugly landscape into beautiful vistas and pleasant avenues—is not always so difficult as it seems. Nature is always lavish in lending a helping hand in such transformations.

TOWNS SEWERAGE PROBLEMS.

The towns and the small cities must eventually be made to obey the mandate which legislatures are putting upon the larger cities, which forbids the emptying of closet wastes into surrounding waters, or, what is even worse, the maintenance of seccpools or surface drainage from closets in back yards. The problem of sanitary sewerage disposal is already being worked out by hundreds of towns ranging in population from 10,000 to 20,000.

Even towns of 2,000 and 3,000 population are, in many instances, devising disposal plants upon modern ideas of sanitation. Chambersburg, Pa., which, however, is a city of 12,000 population, has within the past three years not only provided a clean water supply from mountain streams, but has created a sewerage disposal plant that is a model for cities of the 10,000 or 20,000 population class. Chambersburg's water system cost $150,000 and the sewerage system $250,000. The water system consists of a 2,000,000-gallon storage reservoir and the accompanying pumping station, with stand pipes and mains, and the sewerage system is designed to treat normally 900.000 gallons of sewerage in twenty-four hours.

Cities of even 12,000 population are often reluctant to incur the bonded indebtedness necessary to the construction of adequate water systems and proper sewerage disposal plants. It is yet the custom in many minor cities to flush the closet wastes into some nearby stream. By so doing these streams are turned into offensive nuisances. Every town above the 2,000 population class can and should solve its sewerage problem in accord with sanitary ideals.

THE PROGRESSIVE MAGNET.

Who has the progressive magnet? This is the question that is vexing the breasts of many a man whose political future depends upon his being attracted in the right direction. As the progressive magnet is veering between Governor Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt, with the inclination at present strongly in the direction of the former, the question is one that has caused many a man to knit his brows over his political planetary. So that the gravitation of the Roosevelt progressives toward the man in the saddle is highly symtomatic. Mr. Wilson has now the right of way, but the time is not far distant when the contributing editor will be out with an energetic expression upon issues in general or some issue in particular, to seek to offset the trend in the direction of the president-elect.

As long as the one pellucid progressive before the public was Mr. Roosevelt his declaration was loaded with arguments for the amalgamation of all progressives under his banner. Now that the progressive zest is manifested by Mr. Wilson, the former president no longer calls upon all progressives to unite in his columns, but seeks to hold to himself his own wavering following in despair of gaining accessions from the Democratic ranks.

The situation with respect to the magnet is that the Republican magnet that has attraction for something more important than men of the iron-filing caliber is drawing to itself the thoughtful Republican progressives who have been disillusioned by the various brands of progressivism that are now being exploited. These men are not patrons of fads and they are not advocates of making progressivism a matter of panaceas. Mr. Wilson has not developed the extravagances of some others of the progressive leaders, but he will be forced to adopt the whole program because progressivism as a distinct tenet is entirely too vague to be defined and adhered to in specific terms. So that whether or no the Democratic president has set his feet in the path of the progressive movement and he will find it difficult to keep himself from being lost in the miasma of the radical vaporings that, unfortunately, becloud that movement.

The Republican progressive party has nothing to do with the party whose title of Progressive Republican is a misnomer. The men who rallied under the latter standard will be absorbed by the Democrats and by the Republicans. The former will attract much of the purely visionary element and the self-seeking element, while the Republican party will take more advanced position and outflank the Democrats. This must be seen by all observant persons as the actual trend, the underlying necessity of the condition of affairs. One and another of the Roosevelt leaders has laid aside the standard or has become disgruntled. Defeat can never energize an embryo party. So that the work of disintegration has set in and the result can be forecast. The one thing accomplished by the Bull Moose party will remain the defeat of the Republican party.

With the redistribution of the elements making up the progressive following of the former president, the Republican party will receive some Democrats along with its own defected adherents. The Democrats, on the other hand, will absorb some of the Roosevelt progressives—the more radical and troublesome elements. So that the third party dream will be shattered against the wall of party duality in this country. The test has been made as to whether the United States is ready to have its political forces broken up into groups paralleling the political groups of some of the European countries. The result has been the strongest kind of indorsement of the inherent conservatism of politics in this country. The future will mark the firm stand of the Republicans against the radical inroads, as the bulwark of the country's institutions. So that the political magnet is veering the lightweights between the Democratic and Bull Moose parties. This is of little consequence as compared with the gravity that is drawing the stable Republicans unitedly to the old standard and attracting conservative Democrats to the same adherence. The movement toward the Republican party even now threatens to become a stampede and Mr. Wilson will need all his finesse to prevent this coming to pass.

THE STEEL AGREEMENTS.

In the long line of those who have testified in the Steel Corporation investigation, and now the Steel Trust dissolution suit, former President Corey has given a dramatic statement of the scope of its activities. The lines and confines of the corporation, as marked out by this witness, show that it had parceled out the world in very general and strategic manner. Mr. Roosevelt declares that he knew nothing of the pools when he made his Tennessee and Iron decision. It may be said that this witness has added little to the tale already told of that transaction. Through the astute agency of the three leaders of the trust, Messrs. Gary, Correy and Farrell, the plan was perfected whereby the trust agreed not to invade the markets of certain foreign countries, notably Germany, France, England and Belgium, while the pool of 1904 is dragged to the light as the source of stiffening rail prices through a series of years thereafter.

This economic history is of the highest degree of interest, and furnishes much of the material that the court is seeking in its effort to determine whether or not the Steel Corporation should be dissolved under the Sherman law. It is not a time to pass opinions upon the subject, as the court will have it under its jurisdiction for some time to come. The evidence thus far submitted, however, shows that the material for the determination of the case will be ample.

A GROWING LIBRARY SYSTEM

In his recent annual reports Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Pratt Free Library, has directed the attention of the board of trustees to the need of an enlarged central building for the handling of a distributive system which has grown to large proportions, and which is continually growing larger. His last report places special emphasis upon the recommendation for the central enlargement. He suggests "an extensive addition to the central libary facilities in the shape of an additional new building, monumental in its architecture, convenient and modern in its interior and adjacent to and connecting with the present central library building."

The present front of the library is an architectural gem and the enlargement, which the librarian urges, would, if made upon the scale that is needful, extend the frontage to Cathedral and along that thoroughfare for at least sixty feet, or, perhaps, for a hundred feet. This would give the library the imposing position which such an important building should occupy.

The gift of Andrew Carnegie has enabled the library to establish new branches in several sections of the city. The expansion of the system has by no means touched the limit, however. Twelve sites for other branches are among the expressed needs. Some of the lots upon which branches have been erected have been donated by individuals.

This form of gift, when it meets the requirements, is a considerable aid to the extension of the system into new areas. The library is undoubtedly performing a great educational service.

BIGGER SHIPS THE RULE.

Not alone in the steamship lines which cross the oceans and carry a trade between the continents is there a marked tendency toward the building of ships of greater tonnage, but the coasting lines also are constructing vessels of greater bulk and carrying capacity. The latest issued government report, covering the country's marine activities, shows that there are 23,124 vessels under United States register engaged in home commerce, as against 1,669 engaged in foreign commerce, and the tonnage of these home trade ships ranges from 25 tons up to 6,000 or 7,000 tons. The prospective opening to commerce of the Panama Canal has tended to raise the tonnage capacity of the American coasting ships. Orders have already been placed for vessels of 10,000 tons carrying capacity for the coasting trade that will lead through the canal.

The leading lines trading in inland waters and along the Atlaintic Coast are also outfitting with vessels of greater tonnage and of more luxurious accommodations for the passenger travel. This tendency is plainly indicated in the additions that were made last year to the several of the bay and coastal lines porting at Baltimore. Over short routes the quick round trips, which each vessel is able to make, renders great carrying capacity either for freight or passengers less needful. But, none the less, the tendency is toward enlargement even in the construction of bay boats. Some of the Bay boats which make daily trips to and from Baltimore are veritable floating palaces.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

ITS DEPARTURE.

An old, old friend has gone away,
A friend that did its best
To give us matter for much talk,
And keep it up with zest.
The Balkan War Cloud was its name,
And long it hovered 'round,
Till sometimes people tired of it,
So frequent was its sound.

But still it kept things livened up,
And different shapes it took,
For now 'twould get sensational,
Then have a milder look,
And columns filled its doings all—
What where within did lurk,
And how the Balkans would come out,
And where would go the Turk?

But now 'tis fading from the sky
Contemporaneous,
And with it goes the interest
Attending on a fuss.
Still did its hovering stir up things,
But we must get along
With other news to fill the time—
The Balkan war cloud's gone!

THE TIME.

"Pop, when are people's salad days?"

"When they need dressing down, my son."

A MISTAKE.

"I hear your college friend is a polyglot."

"Nothing of the sort. He never touches a drop of anything but water."

A PERMANENT CRUSADE.

"Where is our president?" asked the members of the society for boycotting men till the vote is gained.

"I think," answered one member, timidly, "that she is too busy selecting her trousseau to attend our meetings."

PARTLY.

"In your first battle in Cuba, did you keep up a running fire?"

"Well, I kept up running."

ITS SIGN.

"My dear, this child is going to have a great deal of spirit in his voice."

"How can you tell that?"

"Because, if you notice, it is such a high bawl."

THE FIRST THOUGHT.

"Did you see where some woman is very much disappointed because she has been going around looking for an ideal husband?"

"What asylum did she escape from?"

ALSO SUFFERING.

"After all, from the standpoint of the poor, this mild winter is going to save much keen suffering."

"Is it? What about the poor women who have bought expensive fur coats this season that may be out of style next year?"

THE WAY OF IT.

"I suppose your husband welcomed your lunch sent by parcel post."

"Indeed, he did—with consuming eagerness."

A SPOILED SEASON.

"Who is the man that looks so sad,
And every hour gets glummer,
As though all hope had left him now?"
"Poor fellow! That's the plumber."

JOSH WINK.

WORKERS.

"Woodrow Wilson naturally believes in a college education for boys and girls alike," said a banker at the Princeton Club in New York. "Mr. Wilson, lunching with me here, once said in his quaint way that the old idea about a college education unfitting a lad for work had quite died out.

"We no longer hear", he declared, "stories like that of Gobsa Golde.

"When Gobsa Golde's son Scattergood, he explained. desired to go to Princeton, he said to the old man:

"'Pater, is it true that boys who go to college are unfit for work afterward?'

"'Of course it ain't true!' snorted the old man, indignantly. 'Why, I've got a Princeton graduate runnin' my freight elevator, two of my best coal heavers are Harvard A. B.'s and a Yale B. S. is my star truck driver.'"—Washington Star.

THOUGHT THEM ALIVE.

Robert Henri, the well-known artist, of New York, was laughing about an art hoax that had been practiced in Paris on an American millionaire.

"Millionaires of that type are so easily hoaxed," he said. "They are so ignorant of art.

"I heard recently of an elderly millionaire, who was taking his beautiful young wife abroad to have her portrait painted.

"'But why don't you try home talent?' someone asked him.

"'Oh,' he answered. 'We've tried home talent in vain. Now we're going over to see what the genuine old masters can do.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

A Rich Bachelor Prince Who Is Touring America—Political Paradoxes in Spain.

Special to The American.

Prince Gunther Schoenburg Waldenburg, who has just arrived from Europe in New York for the purpose of making a prolonged tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico, is unmarried, is 26 years of age, holds a commission in the German Army, owns extensive estates in Rumania, comprising some valuable oil wells, and is the only brother and heir of the chief of this very ancient family. It is a house which has been in possession of its Castle of Waldenburg, its principal seat, since the beginning of the thirteenth century, formerly exercised petty sovereignty until the overthrow of the Holy Roman Empire, and still possesses the right of mating with royalty on a footing of perfect equality.

It was this that enabled a cousin of the Prince now here, Prince Frederick Schoenburg-Waldenburg, to wed at Venice Princess Alice of Bourbon, daughter of the late legitimist pretender, Don Carlos, and sister of the present Pretender Don Jaime, the ceremony being performed by Pius X., then cardinal patriarch of Venice. The union was not a happy one, and eventually was sundered by the Divorce Court at Dresden and subsequently annulled by the Vatican. There was much litigation about the only son born of this unfortunate matrimonial alliance, and the Schoenburg Waldenburg family made a vain attempt to deprive the boy, now 10 years of age, of the name and title of a Prince Schoenburg and of any claims on the entailed estates of the house and rights of succession thereto on the strength of the evidence produced in court during the procedings for the severence of the marriage.

The Princess has since then married again, her present husband being a retired captain of Italian cavalry, Lino del Prete, with whom she divides her time between Via Reggie, her place in Italy, and a plantation which she owns in Florida. Her former husband has also remarried, his present wife having been a Mlle. Valerie Maison von Lobenstein, belonging to the petty nobility of Austria. Notwithstanding the fact that the wedding ceremony was performed at Samberg by the archbishop of that ancient city, that the Pope sent his special blessing from Rome, and that the bride was of noble birth, the marriage was regarded in German law as merely a morganatic union, the Prince's consort being, on this account, debarred from sharing his name, his title or his prerogatives; in fact, she remained in the eyes of the law merely Valerie Maison von Lobenstein until the King of Saxony bestowed upon her the somewhat odd title of Countess Bug in her own right.

The patent conferring this dignity provided that the children born of the union should bear the titles of Barons and Baronesses Bug, Bug being the name of an exceedingly picturesque village in the neighborhood of Bamberg, in Bavaria, where Prince Frederick owns a handsome chateau. If I lay stress on this it is to call attention to the fact that Prince Gunther Schoenburg, now in this country, in the event of becoming engaged to an American woman, will either have to himself renounce all his semiroyal rank, prerogatives and status, and descend to the rank of the ordinary nobility, if he wishes to marry her on a footing of equality, or else will have to secure her consent to a morganatic alliance, in which case she would not be permitted to share his titles, privileges and family property, from which the children born to the union would also be excluded.

Spain is a land of paradoxes, and it is necessary to go south of the Pyrennes in order to find leaders of a republican party denouncing conservative chieftains for disrespect and disloyalty to the King. Republican leaders such as Senor Alvarez actually go so far as to declare that Spain has a far better sovereign than she really deserves. In Spain, as in most other monarchical countries of Europe, where two great political parties alternate in office, the consent and the connivance of the opposition is necessary to the administration for the conduct of the business of the state. It is not so much a question of majority and minority. For a change of cabinet, usually the result of internal dissension, and the advent to office of the opposition, is immediately followed by a general election, by means of which the new administration always manages to obtain a majority in Parliament, no matter how small the number, of its adherents when it was in opposition.

When one of the political parties remains in office too long the opposition becomes restive and obstreperous, and manages to obstruct business to such a degree that the cabinet usually resigns. Then it has been the custom of the sovereign to summon the leaders of the opposition and to entrust them with the formation of a new administration. When the Conservatives of Spain last resigned, and Alfonso entrusted the reins of government to the Liberal leader Moret y Pendergast, the latter managed to become involved in so bitter a personal quarrel with the outgoing Conservative Prime Minister Maura and his masterful lieutenant, ex-Minister of the Interior La Cierva, that they declined to accord to him the customary good will of the opposition, necessary to him for the transaction of business. Consequently, he was compelled to resign, and thereupon King Alfonso confided the premiership to another Liberal leader, Senor Canelejas.

The latter had been in office nearly three years when assassinated at Madrid toward the end of last year. The King on the same day temporarily confided the duties of premier to the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Garcia Prieto, and then when the business pending at the time of the tragedy had been completed, Prieto placed his own resignation and that of all his colleagues in the hands of the King. It was generally supposed that Alfoso XIII. would thereupon, in accordance with time-honored usage, summon the Tory ex-Premier Moret to the palace. But the King did not consider it wise to revert to a conservative policy at this time. He was extremely satisfied with all that had been accomplished by the Liberal administration of Canalejas during its three years of existence, and was anxious for the completion of its program and for the continuance of its course. So, instead of calling for Senor Maura and for La Cierva, he summoned another Liberal leader—Count Romanones—and requested him to form a new Liberal cabinet and to assume power as premier.

To say that Senor Maura was both surprised and indignant was to put the matter mildly. He was literally wild with anger, declared that the King had been abominably advised, and forthwith announced that under the circumstances he would not only withdraw from political life, but would induce the entire Conservative party under his orders to do the same and to refuse any further attendance either in the Senate or in the Cortes. At first this coup on his part was declared to constitute a grave peril to the throne and as almost certain to prove fatal to the dynasty. Certain it is that it was intended to be a staggering blow to the crown—one which Maura anticipated would bring Don Alfonso to his knees.

But things have turned out quite differently. In the first place the bulk of the Conservatives, especially the Moderates, have on reflection thought better and, seceding from the leadership of ex-Premier Maura, have arrayed themselves under the leadership of Senor Dato, also a Moderate and an ex-cabinet minister of much experience, and have declared their readiness to accord the usual co-operation to the Romanones Liberal administration.

But, what is still more important, the Republicans have abandoned for the nonce their antidynastic activity and have given their support not merely to the Liberal administration, but to their young sovereign, of whose conduct in the recent ministerial crisis they wholly approve, whom they declare to have acted in accordance with the wishes of his people and in a constitutional manner, while they denounce ex-Premier Maura as not alone unconstitutional and unpatriotic, but as something very much akin to a traitor, since he was willing to imperil the throne in order to force his own return to power and office.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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Would Be More Effective.

It is understood that Mr. Wickersham is to go further with his probe of the Coal Trust. Possibly he would do well to try a longer probe.—Boston Advertiser.

Everybody Is a Progressive.

President Wilson will appoint no one who is not a progressive. But who is not a progressive with a small initial in these days?—Topeka Journal.

MEN AND WOMEN

M. Poincare, president-elect of France, is the author of the introduction of a book by Senor Garcia Calderon on Latin America, Its Rise and Progress, just published in London.

A champion runaway mule team is owned by A. M. Herpel, of Mauch Chunk, Pa. These mules started at 6 in the evening and were captured, still running, at 6:30 next morning 30 miles away.

The late widow Mary Oxenreider, of Avon, Pa., was 95 years old. Up to the last fortnight of her life she helped in the housework, read and sewed without spectacles and smoked her corncob pipe every day.

Colonel Teyssier, a French soldier, who has just received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, was commandant of the fortress of Bitche, which held out against the Prussians from August 8, 1870, until March 24, 1871. He is now 92 years of age.

Prof. George Frederick Kay is the new secretary of the section on geology and geography of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met recently in Cleveland, O. Professor Kay is a Canadian by birth, a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Chicago University.

Mrs. Elizabeth Janisch, aged 80 years, of Jennings, Mo., has recently received a registered letter containing $100 in new government gold certificates, sent in exchange for ashes of bills which were burned when Mrs. Janisch's house was destroyed on January 1. On that day she gathered the ashes of the bills from the ruins of her home and carried them in a tin can to a local attorney, who sent them to the United States Treasurer.

Through the discovery of a Bible brought to this country from England by James Howard early in the eighteenth century, Charles Howard, Mrs. W. G. Holister and M. A. Proper, of Walton, N. Y., become heirs to a large English estate. In 1852 the last of the Howard family in England died, and there apparently being no heirs the estate reverted to the crown. The Bible recently discovered shows that the three Americans are the heirs.

Sufficient In Themselves.

Virginia's hams need no wine, cider, jellies, fruits, candies or kickshaws any more than an oyster needs shoes and socks. New York Press.

Has Never Been Equaled.

You just have to hand it to the high cost of living on its batting average.—Indianapolis Star.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

William Collier is to appear this spring in Never Say Die.

Alice Lloyd is to join the Rose Maid company on the Pacific Coast.

Robert T. Haines will be in vaudeville for the remainder of the season.

Sidney Booth is playing the leading part in a road company presenting Within the Law.

Holbrook Blinn is to revive The Boss. He wants to play Napoleon some time in the future.

Cyril Maude has made a success in London with The Headmaster by Wilfred Coleby and Edward Knoblauch.

The Music Master, The Lion and the Mouse, The Cipher Code and other plays of Charles Klein are to be shown in the moving picture shows.

Grace Filkins is to appear in a new play called The Love Leash by Ann Steese Richardson. It will be under the direction of a new producer in Joseph P. Bickerton.

Arthur Shaw says he has left the stage. He has undertaken the management of a fruit ranch in Southern California. He made a tremendous hit as the property man in The Yellow Jacket in New York.

It is said that after an association of 27 years, Rowland Buckstone is to leave E. H. Sothern to devote himself to producing. He has written a play called The Iron Chancellor, in which he will enact the role of Bismarck.

James Young and his wife, Clara Kimball Young, are being featured in The Little Minister as produced by the Vitagraph Company in moving pictures. The popular actor's counterfeit presentment is greeted with general applause.

Charles Hawtrey, the English actor, as the story goes, once went to Louis N. Parker, author of Joseph and His Brethren, the present sensation in New York, and asked for the producing rights of a play Mr. Parker had just written. The author assented on condition that Billie Burke should have the leading feminine part. Mr. Hawtrey demurred, on the ground that Miss Burke was a musical comedy actress and no one had thought of her for the dramatic stage. But Mr. Parker insisted, and Miss Burke was engaged for the play, which was called Mr. George. The play failed, but Miss Burke made a hit in it. Charles Frohman saw her performance and sent her a contract to be John Drew's leading lady. That is how Miss Burke came to this country and why she is now a star herself in a play of English stage life, Mind-the-paint Girl.

THE WANDERER.

[From the New York Times.]

The wind that wails without, the lonely wind,
Doth whispering search a little chink to find
To creep within and lift my laddie's hair;
Who sits so rapt and quiet in his chair—
Reading and dreaming—faring far away
To shores by romance lit, where young knights stray,
Pure knights and bold, in armor straitly sheathed,
And ladyes faire, with tresses blossom wreathed.

The wind, the lonely wind that blows tonight,
Back in the ages gone stirred hair as bright;
Reddened a cheek as pure and kissed a mouth
Sweet as my lad's, that rose-bloom of the South.
Sometimes you sing, O wind! Sometimes you weep;
Yet wake, forever wake, nor ever sleep!
O wind, the little children you did kiss;
Where are they now? God keepeth them, I wis.

GRACE STONE FIELD.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—A School for Lawmakers.

[Toledo Blade.]

The saying that politics is the only profession a man could practice without previous preparation is beginning to lose its edge. The politics that could get along without preparation is going out and for the simple reason that words no longer pass current in lieu of works. The time now calls for a minimum of speech and a maximum of performance. And the wiser, more far-seeing men who practice the profession of politics realize it more fully than anyone else.

It is with a view to founding a sort of training school for public men that Governor Cox is urging the general assembly to establish a bureau wherein will be stored all sorts of information which may be handy for lawmakers, wherein the acid test can be applied to the ideas of legislators and systems worked out for the practical application of such ideas as stand the test. They have such a bureau in Wisconsin and it has proved so well worth while that Senator La Follette used it as one of his arguments in the preconvention campaign why the voters ought to support his delegates. Governor Cox's bureau isn't to be called a school. But it will be that, nevertheless.

Intemperance.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Intemperance in speech is comparable with intemperance in any other form. A man may easily be transported to the vanishing point of sobriety by the passionate momentary impulse for which he is remorseful when it is too late. That experience has just befallen a clergyman of this city, who, in default of any clear and accurate apprehension of the facts, took it upon himself to denounce the conduct of a private social gathering.

The clergyman has made an honorable and manful retraction of his remarks. It is a commentary upon the sensation-seeking nature of some people that the church was filled to overflowing to hear the apology—but, at any rate, the public recantation occurred as promised. The misfortune is that it was necessary.

The clergyman in particular, from the sanctity and authority of his office, is bound to measure his words and consider their possible effect upon those whom he is addressing. If the pulpit gives him a unique opportunity, it gives him also a supreme responsibility. Mere uninformed invective from the pulpit against over-elaboration in social entertainment is likely to have no further result than to create class hatred and to stir up blind discontent which may overstep the boundary of ironical commentary.

Pity the Poor Novelists.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

If the spirit of scientific investigation continues the novelists will be left without a single one of the old-time "props" which were always to be relied upon. Thus every budding "society" story writer for several decades past has furnished us with virile heroes, who were the personifications of all the graces and accomplishments and who invariably boasted "square chins expressive of determination, will power and the highest development of their sex."

Now comes along a scientist in England and tells us that, owing to the increasing use of soft foods, our teeth are becoming decadent and fewer in number. He tells us that, for the same reason, the modern man has a "pointed jaw, smaller and less powerful," and that this is distinctive of higher civilization, inasmuch as it denotes advance in the art of living and because teeth are not used to "crunch bones and other hard foods," as they were in a more primitive state.

That means, of course, that the highest form of man is he of the pointed jaw and that the square-jawed hero of the novelist is really a survival of a bestial type.

Turkey Yields.

[New York Times.]

When the collective note of the powers was handed to the Turkish government last Friday there was a curious hesitation throughout the capitals of Europe to accept it as a decisive step. The usual comment on Turkish procrastination and intrigue was renewed. Few observers believed that the powers would, or could, act in the sense pointed out by the note. But we ventured to point out that the language of the note was extremely plain, that Europe had really menaced Turkey with the loss of Constantinople and with the extension of the war into Asia, and that, having united in such a threat, the powers could not fail to act on it if Turkey should refuse this advice.

The word now comes from Constantinople that the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire has voted to accept that advice. This necessarily imposes on the powers the negotiation of the precise terms of peace, the disposition of the Aegean Islands, the fixing of the limits of Albania, the arrangement of the claims of the allies between themselves and a multitude of difficult details. It will be a hard task, but it will be performed, almost certainly, without further fighting.

Walking for Women.

[Omaha Bee.]

The mania for long journeys by foot which seemingly has seized Eastern suffragettes may be entitled to more serious consideration than it has provoked. It is quite notable that as a rule American women are not walkers; that they do not walk as much as is good for them. They are the subject of all manner of comical criticism by their British sisters on this account. So, perhaps, if the suffragettes do not enlist many women in their ranks by this example they might get them to take up walking as a fad. When a thing gets to be a fad—among certain people—it is almost sure of success, for at time, at least.

The fad to get out and walk a few miles each day might prove very beneficial to women, who do all their traveling by easier and less exhilarating methods. The suffragettes, who recently walked from New York to Albany, are now planning a jaunt to Washington and propose all shall join or pay for sending a substitute. The substitute feature offers no particular value to the exemplary features of the project, though it might result in swelling the ranks considerably.

Technical and Inalienable.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

The urgent importance of legal technicalities for the maintenance of the constitutional rights of a defendant is exemplified in the fact that he must have them whether he wants them or not, according to some high courts of the old school.

In one illustrative case the accused in a trial for homicide so forgot his legal privilege as to go out of the courtroom to get a drink, returning in plenty of time to be convicted. But this self-inflicted violation of his constitutional privilege shocked the appellate court. It decided that the error was so grave as to invalidate the verdict. The same principle was strongly affirmed in a Mississippi case in which the court assembled after dinner, a witness was called and partly examined before it was discovered that the accused was not present. He was brought in and the examination of the witness repeated. But the Supreme Court would not tolerate that evasion of constitutional right, declaring: "We will not inquire whether the prisoner was unfavorably or otherwise affected. He had the right to be present, which he could not waive."

Lower Duties on Farm Products.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Democratic members of the ways and means committee say that there will be many material reductions in the duties on agricultural products before they get through with the tariff bill on which they are working. Doubtless they speak with authority, but they may find even their own ardor for this particular kind of tariff scaling oozing out before midsummer.

It is clear that if the farmers of the United States had been convinced that the election of Woodrow Wilson meant many material reductions in the duties on agricultural products there would have been a different story of pluralities to tell at the polls last November. Governor Wilson might have been elected, but he would have lost some of the states he carried and in others his margin would have been materialy narrowed. And many Democrats who have seats awaiting them in Congress, after March 4, might not be interested in Washington hotel rates or the cost of apartments.

Any man in public life who imagines that the farmers of this country meant to vote for lower duties on the crops they raise has little understanding of their state of mind.

Not Conclusive.

Only three persons were arrested for intoxication in Cleveland last year, says a paper of that city. But how many ought to have been?—Detroit Free Press.

Will Be Heard Around the World.

A money trust whisper from William Rockefeller will sound as loud as a shout from anybody else.—Washington Post.

MUCH IN LITTLE

The Alexandrian library, 274 B. C., contained 700,000 volumes.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul, lumber king, is 73 years old.

Los Angeles has 13 national banks with deposits aggregating $71,032,856.

Buffalo has a movement looking toward establishment of commission government.

A model hospital for children is to be built in Philadelphia at a cost of $500,000.

St. Louis has many vacancies on its police force and can't find men to fill them.

M. B. Allen, of Springfield, N. J., has succeeded in growing a pineapple from a potted plant.

New York authorities have stopped as unlawful Sunday sales of coal to tenement dwellers.

Clevelanders are demanding a new law to prevent sales of lots fronting on undedicated streets.

Mount Zion Methodist Church, Darby, Pa., has celebrated its one hundred and fifth anniversary.

A micrometer used by a Swiss watch company accurately measures parts to the hundredth of a millimeter.

Dr. C. Ward Crompton says curvature of the spine is increasing alarmingly among school pupils in New York.

Cincinnati coal sellers have been officially warned not to give short weight to the poor, on pain of prompt prosecution.

The leading agricultural interest in Venezuela is the growing of coffee. This is grown principally in the highlands in the immediate neighborhood of Lake Maracaibo and on the southwest, south and southeast sides of that body of water. It is also grown generally among the mountains which follow the coast of the Caribbean Sea to the east.

The long-haired tiger is still found in considerable numbers in parts of Eastern Siberia, especially in the Pri-Amur district, and the largest bears in the world in the Altai Mountains. Now that there is a prohibition against killing sable or buying, selling or exporting sable furs for three years, from February 1, 1913, they will be prized much more and their cost will be increased.

The desire quickly sprang up among Prince Edward Island farmers to secure good fox stock and engage in this lucrative industry, and as the movement gathered headway the original owners found in a short time that they could gain larger sums by selling their foxes for breeding purposes than by shipping the pelts to England. Prices for breeding stock rose from $4.000 per pair in 1910 to $6,000 per pair in 1911; and the past summer $10,000 was not an unusual price.

Are Not So Many.

Colonel T. R. wouldn't play the game according to the rules, so the game goes on without him—and a good many of us. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why Should We Worry.

If Adrianople looks like its picture we don't see what anybody wants with it.—Galveston News.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

He—Some things quite carry me away.

She—Only tell me one, and I will play it with great pleasure.—Lippincott's Magazine.

He (pompously)—I tell my wife all I know!

She—How delightfully quiet you must be at home.—Brooklyn Life.

She—I envy Miss Payne. She plays so well that one forgets how she looks.

He—But you look so well that one forgets how you play.—London Opinion.

Heck—They say a ring around the moon is a sign of rain.

Peck—So is a ring around a woman's finger a sign of reign.—Boston Transcript.

"A local landlord has named his apartmenthouse The Balkans."

"Why that name?"

"He declares it gives him nothing but trouble."—Washington Herald.

Mrs. Clancy—The daredevil would loight his poipe wida stick av dynamite, and——

Mrs. Hogan—'Twas jest loike Tim! What'll he be doin' next?—Puck.

Wigg—You can't place much faith in Bjones' promises, can you?

Wagg—I should say not. Why, that fellow couldn't keep a promise in a safe deposit vault.—Philadelphia Record.

De Daub—Poor Smaro is painting nothing but night scenes now.

O'Impresso—How's that?

De Daub—He only has a tube of black paint left.—Kansas City Star.

He—What's the matter You seem miserable?

She—I am. Half the time I don't know whether I've got gooseflesh or prickly heat.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Waiter—Do you mind if I put your bag out of the way, sir? The people coming in are falling over it.

Diner—You leave it where it is. If nobody falls over it, I shall forget it's there. Fliegende Blaetter.

"Were you invited to Mrs. Flimgilt's reception?"

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "She preferred snubbing me by not sending an invitation to risk my snubbing her by rejecting it."—Washington Star.

"Do you really love me?" she wrote.

"Referring to my last letter," he promptly replied, "you will find that I love you devotedly on page one, madly on page three, and passionately on pages four and five."—Pittsburgh Post.

The operation was successful; also, the patient was dead. The doctor spoke kindly to the mourning widow.

"Marvelous that the poor man lived through so many years of so much disease and suffering!"

"Yes, doctor," the widow replied, "we had tried our best to make him have the operation long, long before this."—Life.

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