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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1913.

Bricks for Parliament or ballots for women!

Fly-swatting crusade will be in order if spring insists upon staying.

While the suffragists are hiking let the antis stay home and wash the dishes.

The worst of that waiters' strike in New York is that there are no tips in it.

Texas wants the oil men, but not for the purpose of soothing troubled waters.

A glimpse of Baltimore's improvements causes one to take a kindlier view of the tax bill.

The latest is votes-for-women eggs. It is to be hoped they will be as good as the cause.

Wilson promises so serious an administration that whistling in Washington will be a felony.

Great Britain and its statesmen are waiting in quaking suspense to face the fury of the women scorned.

Baltimore may have no tenements, but there are far too many alley shacks where humanity is permitted to live.

Arizona's electoral vote was lost on the way. However, as it was merely cumulative, the loss was fully covered.

Only a man of the stuff of which heroes are made should undertake to navigate the new gyro-dirigible-hydro-aeroplane.

London promises to be a dangerous place shortly, with the city's leading ladies learning how to throw stones straight.

President-elect Wilson has received kindly greetings from the king of Spain. Perhaps Alfonso would be glad to swap places with him.

The Young Turks have determined to fight rather than give up Adrianople. Now it is in order for the powers to speak quite severely to Turkey again.

It is estimated that the public saved $500,000 on the parcel post in the first twelve days of its establishment. As a saver Uncle Sam is something of a success.

Premier Asquith is cheered in the suffragette threat to kidnap him by the knowledge that if they do, no amount of ransom will suffice to restore him to the bosom of his afflicted country.

A woman in Chicago wants permission legally to adopt a child forty-five years old. The permission ought to be coupled with the condition that the adopted one would not be spoiled in its bringing up.

Women speakers at a New York business convention told their masculine hearers how to rule the men. Their fellow-women should discipline them for thus giving away the most precious secret of the sex.

Colonel Goethals has promised that there will be a ship through the Panama canal before the end of the year. As a man who is more addicted to doing than to talking about it, his promise is one which the public will confidently rely on.

An ice famine is the latest threat hung over the head of the ultimate consumer as a result of the mild weather. It is impressive, of course, even though the great bulk of ice is manufactured in plants that are independent of the weather.

Those who claim that this is not an imaginative age have not been reading the recent blood-curdling tales of abduction and attempted murder being told by children of fertile brains, which stories have kept the police of various localities on wild-goose chases of a surprising extent.

The antiexpectoration crusade is such a good thing that it should be pushed vigorously along. With all the light which modern science has shed upon the subject of the transmission of disease, anyone who persists in this foul habit, and thereby endangers the public health, should be held as a public menace and so dealt with.

A college paper denounces the decadence of students in allowing the old-time rough-and-tumble rush to be succeeded by "sappy, effeminate teas and dinners," and pleads for the restoration of hand-to-hand battles to try their mettle. Probably thus did the barbarians look upon the first encroachments of civilization. The college-student estimate of manliness needs badly to be revised.

The fact that policemen on duty at the House of Lords stopped members because their faces were unfamiliar to them of peers flocking to defeat the Home Rule Bill was in itself an object-lesson to the country of how the upper house of the British Parliament neglects its legislative duties until the personal interests of its members are attacked. That is one of the things which led to the present demand for the abolition of the House of Lords as hereditary legislators.

THE SUFFRAGE VISTA.

Militant suffragism in London cannot meet with the conservative sanction of those who believe that no form of outlawry is admissible to further a cause that should depend upon law. But aside from the threatenings of Mrs. Pankhurst and her associates the question of the status of woman's suffrage in England is at the present moment full of interest. The ruling in the Commons that the amendment of Sir Edward Grey striking out the word male in the suffrage bill constituted too radical a change in the bill to entitle it to passage as an amended measure was something to be anticipated, and yet the condition into which the Liberal party has been thrown is almost one of chaos. Multitudes of Liberals declare the act to have been bungling and one of betrayal of constitutional rights. The Unionists are chortling over the state into which their opponents have been thrown, and while no cabinet crisis is at yet impending here is all the material ready for such.

The government is seeking to save its bacon by promising that an outright woman's suffrage bill will be prepared by a kind of nonparty cabinet, and that it will be given full facilities in the present Parliament, come under the Parliament act, and, should it have existence, even though not yet on the statute book when the present Parliament comes to an end, it will be continued in the next Parliament, whether Liberal or Unionist. By this means it is promised that the cause of woman's suffrage will be removed from partisan politics.

Such is the vista through which the women are invited to view the way of victory for their cause. It is a question as to much consolation being thereby derived. Yet the undoubted advance of the votes-for-women cause in England justifies the conclusion that the conferment of the ballot is inevitable.

PAY OF AMBASSADORS.

In the early days of the country the highest salary paid by the country to its ministers abroad was $12,000. Yet Franklin and Jefferson are found complaining that even then, when the demands were relatively much less than now, they could not live upon the salary. Today the salary of a minister is what it was then, while the salary of an ambassador is just $17,500. This makes the post one impossible of attainment by a poor man or man of moderate means, whatever his abilities and however desirable it would be to have him in some such position. Men of extraordinary ability are thus cut off from the services of the government in the most responsible class of positions to make way for those who, through the possession of long purses, can successfully compete for the places.

England pays her ambassador from $35,000 to $45,000; Germany pays up to $37,500; France as high as $40,000; Austria as much as $45,000. Russia also pays the generous salary of from $32,000 to $40,000 a year to its chief class of representatives at foreign seats of government. Such is the showing in contrast with the beggarly maintenance given by this country, and, in addition to adequate salary, many of the countries own ambassadorial residences. The shrewd business sense of Uncle Sam should be appealed to by the fact that the experience of other countries is that this is often a fine kind of real estate investment, on account of rapid appreciation of property values surrounding the fine embassies of first-class powers. The time for a revolution in the manner in which this country treats its representatives abroad has come, and the methods that are now in vogue should give place to the cultivation of the best service the country can secure in a kind of office where the nation must support the dignity of its sovereignty through the salary and housing of its representative.

A FEW MIDWINTER TALES.

What a change there is in the weather stories which New England has been sending out during this 1913 January when compared with the January reports from the Northeast corner during other years. There are no fearful tales of towns being snowed in up to the church steeples, of frozen fish being dug out of the lakes and mill ponds with picks, or of low-down temperatures freezing the hens solid on their roosts. No anecdotes of arctic conditions whatever. But we are told of Sunday school picnics out in the Massachusetts groves; just like in June, and up along the Kennebec River, in Maine, the boys have been getting arested for going in swimming without bathing trunks. The farmers, we are told, have been planting peas and getting their gardens under way in New Hampshire and Vermont.

But the prize-winning midwinter story comes down from Canada. Up in that land of the blizzards there have been no blizzards, but the flowers have been blooming in the front yards and the robins cheerfully pursuing the early worms. The Chesley (Ontario) Enterprise, under date of January 17, contains the following item: "Mrs. S. Owens, of this town, plucked a bunch of daisies in full bloom growing in the garden of her home and sent a dozen down to this office, that the world might know of the mild weather in midwinter in this part of Old Ontario."

And where, let us ask, is next summer's ice crop ripening? Not on the Kennebec; the boys are going swimming in that stream. Well, February is just ahead. No winter touches the finish until February is past.

EMBARGO UPON INVENTORS.

No one other source of the progress and influence of this country exceeds the remarkable virility of inventive genius that has been characteristic of the American people almost throughout their entire history. This fact is one of conditions and environment. The philosophy of the fruition of ideas into methods and mechanism for the advantage and benefit of mankind has not failed of working out by those whose inclinations are of that order. One of the important factors in the abundance of patents applied for and granted in this country has been the particular encouragement given inventors by the Constitution and the laws of the land.

The question has now been raised through the introduction of the Oldfield bill as to whether there have been widespread and serious abuses of the liberal patent laws that are the open door of opportunity for men with creative bent of mind. Certainly, if beneficence has been turned into brutality, and if the existing patent laws are promotive of odious and onerous restrictions upon the facility of inventors to make headway with their inventions, and if restraint of trade is fostered through the active efforts of those interested in some form of patent to suppress all competition under other patents of similar nature, the situation has a demand for remedy. But the Oldfield bill seemed to have been formed upon no general practice of this kind, to correct no wider-spread evil, but to have for its justification simply some isolated instances which, if they do exist, have not been cited in its support. It is not necessary to prohibit the sale of kerosene because some cooks persist in starting the range fires with it and thereby causing an ocasional combustion. Ideal perfection is difficult to secure in mundane existence, laudable as may be the search for it.

There is no reason, however, to believe the Oldfield bill intelligently seeks for remedial agencies, and there have been claims that it is framed for other purposes which seem to be too obvious not to be within the field of intent. The reasons assigned for the need for such a bill are comprehended under three heads: the evils arising from the vendor of a patented article fixing a price for its sale to the public, prohibiting its use in connection with articles not patented by them and suppressing or prohibiting their use, so as to prevent competition with other patented or unpatented articles for sale by the owners of the patent. If there is general or widespread practices of this kind they should be corrected. But it is claimed by the opponents of the law first that such widespread practice does not exist, secondly the measure designed to correct the alleged evil opens the door for the ingress of a number of worse conditions. The Oldfield bill would give persons license to use patents whenever the owners are found to be withholding or suppressing them. It would make forfeitable and subject to confiscation any patent that was used to restrain unreasonably or to monopolize any part of trade among the states or foreign countries. But as the allegations upon which these provisions are based have not been supported by direct citations, according to the opposers of the bill, they seem to be largely academic propositions. One of the biggest inventors in the country declares he has never known of a single instance of the use of a patent for such purposes as alleged. Yet he points out that it should be entirely legitimate for the owners of a patent to seek to suppress some patent of which the subsequent one is an improvement or perfection. He should have the right to place the best before the public and not be subjected to the competition of someone having the right by license to exploit an outworn patent and to pass the product off on the public as the same, or just as good, as the perfected article.

The law would be found unfair to the man who with slender means is seeking to develop a patent, it would put him at the mercy of a rival with a factory favorably located, and this rival could undersell or put him out of business. It would destroy the protection afforded by the ownership of alternative patents, induce the manufacture of crude and earlier forms of invention, and the license law could be used as a form of coercion and oppression, while an element of uncertainty and instability would be injected into trade. Not the least of the effects being to place the small manufacturer at the mercy of the larger.

The patent lawyers declare the license would destroy the exclusive rights contemplated by the Constitution and harm a vast number of patentees in an effort to get at isolated cases of wrongdoing.

With such presentation of the Oldfield bill it is not surprising that the measure has little chance of passage. It seems to be of the class of measures born in the atmosphere of ill-digested reform. It is a club to kill mice in a cut-glass closet.

JAPAN'S TRADE ATTITUDE.

If the persistent reports of those doing business in the dependencies of Japan, such as Formosa and Korea, are to be credited, the subtle policies of the Mikado's government are being directed toward the frustrating of the commercial ends of this country and in breaking down its influence at every point. The ravishment of the Formosan Chinese is charged against the Japanese in their efforts to completely take over the trade of the island. This is due to the determination of the new masters to place their hands upon all the available resources.

The American merchants claim that the Japanese are very sensitive about their ironclad methods being observed by Americans, whose country is looked to with good will by all the downtrodden Asiatics. The American merchants in Formosa form the same kind of audience as do the American missionaries in Korea. The curious part of the charges that are thus made is the allegation that Japan supported in this country monopoly bureaus and through these make war upon American competition in its dependencies.

"The East for Japan," is the mercantile cry of the Japanese, and the great opponents of this movement are the Americans.

THE GOUCHER FUND.

The situation with regard to Goucher College has certainly been made so plain that there can be no lack of understanding of just what is involved in a failure to complete the million-dollar fund which is necessary to pay off the floating debt and assure the future maintenance of the school in this city. The statement made by Dr. Goucher in his address to the congregation of the Associate Congregational Church does, however, put the already enunciated facts in such explicit form as to make the danger of losing this valuable asset startlingly apparent. The full amount, as Dr. Goucher explains, must be raised not by the end of the current scholastic year, but by the 1st of April.

There is yet lacking to the completion of the round million fund about $200,000. Dr. Goucher said that Baltimoreans seem to assume that this amount will be made up from outside sources—somewhere. But he declared that every outside resource has now been tapped and that nothing remains but for the people of Baltimore to make the sacrifice. The $800,000 that has been subscribed is contingent upon the whole being raised, and the final $200,000 must be obtained within the next sixty-five days or the college will close its doors.

The soliciting committees have been at work, but the money has been coming in slowly—not in large subscriptions. Somehow, from somewhere, the subscriptions must average about $3,000 daily for the next sixty-five days.

THORPE, THE INDIAN.

There is a decided touch of pathos in the frank and open-hearted confession which James Thorpe, the hero of last year's Olympic contests has made to James E. Sullivan. Thorpe, who is a Sac or Fox Indian student of the Carlisle School now knows that he is a professional athlete, though he says that he didn't know it, or didn't realize it when he applied for admission to the Amateur Athletic Union, with the purpose in view of contesting in the Olympic games. He passed across the intangible boundary line and became a professional in 1909 and 1910 by playing on a Southern baseball team—a paid team. In his letter, abjectly apologizing for having entered as an amateur under such circumstances, he says: "I hope I will be partly excused by the fact that I was simply an Indian schoolboy and did not know all about such things."

In the minds of a generous public on both sides the Atlantic, Thorpe's excuse that being an Indian and so being not fully cognizant of the nice distinctions which palefaces draw in matters of sport he did not realize that playing baseball on a small town league made him a professional will be taken at par. But, unfortunately, this cannot end the matter. He was the chief prize winner in the international contests, and is now the holder of the most splendid trophies of the Stockholm meet. What is to be done with these trophies? How is the whole queered situation to be readjusted? It is really an international affair, and the tangle which Thorpe has caused cannot be straightened out without a good deal of all-around embarrassment. The whole affair may have to be turned over for arbitration to the King of Sweden, who was the patron of the last Olympic meet.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

A TRAGEDY.

The statesmen of Great Britain
They look without their gates,
And bitter is their outcry
Against their sordid fates.
They look on ancient glories
That light their history's page,
When Britain's name was dreaded,
Then gaze upon this age.

"And, oh, ye mocking nations,"
All bitterly they wail,
"'Tis all right *you* are laughing
At this, our awful tale;
To *you* it may seem funny,
And give you cause for bets,
That we are getting Hades
From shrieking suffragettes.

"A joke to *you* it may be,
A source of foolish fun;
But were you here in London,
You wouldn't laugh—*you'd run.*
Now come, you careless laughers,
Defy this female yoke,
And when they're heading for you,
Just show us where's the joke?

EXCEPTIONS.

"Don't you like hot water in the home?"
"Not when I'm always in it."

SURPRISING.

"There is one thing which puzzles me, ma."
"What is that, my child?"
"Why grass widows don't wear weeds."

A PREFERENCE.

She—I sent Will a lot of kisses by parcel post.
He—I guess Will would rather have them by special delivery.

ITS MEASURE.

"Is your friend in good standing at the bar?"
"His standing at the bar is good for a treat to the crowd."

TOO PROPHETIC.

Maud—I have a perfectly killing automobile costume.
Harry—Then don't wear it on this trip.

BUSINESS SUGGESTION.

"Why doesn't that line stand at attention?" said the young man at the military parade.
"I suppose," replied his friend, the telephone girl, "it is because the line's busy."

THEIR REASON.

"Why do broken-down widowers want to marry again?"
"That's an easy one. Because they want to get re-paired."

SUSPICIOUS.

"Is young Mrs. Oldboy in mourning for her husband?"
"I'm no mind reader—how do I know?"

CORROBORATIVE DETAIL.

"That was a mad wine scene."
"Yes, I noticed the champagne bottles were frothing at the mouth."

JOSH WINK.

NOT TRUE TO LIFE.

The son of a man who had been a great philanthropist welcomed a visitor to his office. The talk turned on the career of the father of the young man.

"It was a great blow to everybody—my father's death," lamented the youth. "By the way, here's the last portrait painted of him."

He led the visitor to where hung on the wall a large portrait of the dead philanthropist, depicting him as standing erect with his right hand in his pocket.

"A fine piece of work," said the visitor grimly, "but it's not true to life. Nobody ever saw your father with his hand in his own pocket."—Popular Magazine.

SHE GOT A DEFINITION.

"Who can give me the correct definition of the world intense?" asked Miss Emma Garwood, a teacher in the Whittier school, yesterday. Three or four of the pupils gave different answers, but none was correct.

"Surely someone can give that definition," Miss Garwood said, almost ready to explain the term. A hand went up from the rear and a little girl was awarded permission to give her definition.

"Teacher, Indians live in tents," the pupil replied. Only the teacher realized the humor of the answer."—Kansas City Star.

Like a Description of Bryan.

William Rockefeller is able to speak, but is unable to say anything.—Chicago Post.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

A German Prince Who Fought for the Filipinos—Wife Whom He Left Behind.

Special to The American.

The presence in New York of Princess Anne Loewenstein-Wertheim, daughter of the late Earl of Mexborough, and who made the trip across the Atlantic on the Majestic last week for the purpose of submitting to a practical test the self-leveling cot which she has invented for the prevention of seasickness, sedves to recall the extraordinary career of her husband, the late Prince Louis of Loewenstein-Wertheim, who succumbed to an American bullet in the Philippines.

The Prince, when he married Lady Anne Savile, in the spring of 1897, sorely against the wishes of her family, was the younger and penniless son of a by no means wealthy mediatized house of Germany—one of those houses that exercised petty sovereignty until the overthrow of the Holy Roman Empire, and which retains to this day the right of mating on a footing of equality with the reigning dynasties of the Old World. Nor did the match meet with the approval of the Prince's relatives, owing to the fact that Lady Anne's mother came of the Jewish race, having been a Miss Elizabeth Raphael. It is, in fact, by reason of this that the widowed Princess makes her home in England, and has never attempted to secure presentation at the courts of Vienna or Berlin.

The Prince, prior to his marriage, being almost penniless and heavily in debt, had placed himself under very deep obligations to a species of marriage brokers, who not only brought about in an indirect way his acquaintance with Lady Anne, but also financed him during the entire period of his courtship. Having failed to fulfil these obligations, the brokers thereupon commenced a campaign against him of a blackmailing character. For they had managed to obtain a number of exceedingly compromising secrets of one kind and another concerning the Prince, calculated to involve him in no end of legal difficulties of the gravest character. He at length appealed in desperation to his father-in-law, the old Earl of Mexborough for money to settle with his persecutors. But the peer, who had never been favorable to the match from the outset; who disliked him not only on general principles, but likewise for his un-English manners, and for the way in which he neglected his wife, drove him from his presence, expressing bitter regret that Lady Anne should be married to such a man.

The Prince thereupon found it well to leave Europe quietly, in order to avoid legal proceedings of an unpleasant nature, and the brokers thereupon set to work to advertise for his whereabouts, not only in the English, but also in the foreign press. Lady Anne very chivalrously took up the cudgels in behalf of her truant husband, and insisted that the people hunting for him were disreputable blackmailers. But the circumstance remains that the Prince left her, after only a very few months of marriage, and vanished completely from sight, until 18 months later he turned up in the Philippines, not, however, under his title.

There he became identified with those nondescript European adventurers, who assisted Aguinaldo in his insurrection against the United States. On several occasions he narrowly escaped being shot by the American authorities as a spy, and finally met with his death at the battle of Caloocan on March 26, 1899, being struck by several bullets fired by soldiers of the Oregon regiment into a house where rebels had been concealed. A search of his body revealed a passport, signed by Aguinaldo, granting Mr. Wartheim—one of the patronymics of his family—permission to enter the lines of the rebels at will, and instructing insurgent officers to give him any aid and comfort he might desire. Subsequently his identity was definitely established.

Fortunately, his widow is rich in her own right. For she has never received a penny piece from the entailed estates of the princely house of Loewenstein-Wertheim, to which she would have been entitled had no question been raised as to her equality of birth with that of her husband. At the time of her marriage an attempt was made to argue that her mother was of Persian descent. But the late Lady Mexborough's father, old John Raphael, attended synagogue in London, in thoroughly orthodox Jewish fashion, while Lady Mexborough's type was distinctly Semitic.

The Princess' father, the late Lord Mexborough, is familiar in a way to most American admirers of Kinglake as the most intimate friend and traveling companion of that author, and he figures in the latter's popular book, Eothen, under the transparent pseudonym of Methley, the latter being the name of the principal country seat and ancestral home of the Lords of Mexborough, near Leeds. Built in 1590 by Sir John Savile, who was a baron of the Court of Exchequer under the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and founder of the Mexborough branch of the Saviles, Methley has been in the possession of the family ever since. One of the features of the stately mansion is a great gallery adorned with the emblazoned armorial bearings of the principal families of the County of York. Mention should be made, too, of the queer old powder-rooms. They are a species of cupboards, a little larger than telephone booths, to which men and women in olden times retired, in order to be subjected to the powdering of their wigs and of their hair. Very few of the old-time mansions have retained them, and they are so scarce nowadays that even where they do survive their former use has been forgotten.

The present Lord Mexborough is a professed Buddhist. This is not a mere matter of eccentricity, but of study and travel. For the Earl, if a crank in some respects, is a man of wide learning and culture, and, like his father, has traveled all over the world. His present and second wife is a Roman Catholic, and when he married her at Florence, was the Italian-born widow of that Captain Claud Cleph, of the Indian Staff Corps, who had charge of the education and training of the Nizam of Hyderabad, for 10 years.

Lady Anne's sister, Lady Mary Savile, has also been somewhat unfortunate in her marriage. For her union with Walter Harris, the well-known correspondent of the London Times, in Morocco, and who makes his home at Tangiers, was annulled by the divorce courts in London some years ago. Through her husband, Princess Louis of Loewenstein-Wertheim is connected with the Braganzas, and, consequently with Anita Stewart, daughter of William Rhinelander Stewart, of New York, and who is now the wife of Prince Michael of Braganza. For Michael's father, the Duke of Braganza, has married en secondes noces, Princess Therese of Lowenstein-Wertheim; while the Duke's father, ex-King Miguel of Portugal, married the late Princess Adelaide of Loewenstein-Wertheim, who, on becoming a widow, took the vows of a nun, and died at the Benedictine convent of St. Cecilia, at Ryde, on the Isle of Wight, four years ago.

The other Princesses of Loewenstein-Wertheim have taken the veil, and their father, Prince Charles, a few years after losing his wife, Princess Sophie Lichtenstein, retired to a Dominican monastery at Venice, in Holland, where he took the vows of a monk, after resigning his estates, all his rights and prerogatives to his eldest son, Aloys, and surrendering his membership of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and his seat in the Reichstag at Berlin, as well as in the Houses of Lords of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden.

For more than a quarter of a century he was the all-powerful chief of the Catholic or Centre party in the Imperial Parliament at Berlin. Today, at 76, he is condemned by the rules of the terribly strict order to which he belongs, to absolute silence, save at prayers, and is required to lie at full length on his face on the stone floor of the chapel during certain devotions; prostrations which cannot but be most trying to a man of his advanced age.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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May Be True.

When Mr. Wilson sends his nominations in maybe those senators will be sorry they didn't let Mr. Taft make the appointments.—Washington Post.

Making of a Hero.

The way a man tries to get to be a hero is telling his family so.—New York Press.

MEN AND WOMEN

Clarke H. Johnson has been unanimously elected Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court by the members of the legislature.

Jeremiah Bancroft, chief of the almost extinct tribe of Ponkapong Indians, at the age of 90, makes a living from his farm near Boston.

Farmer Bernard Coleman, of Warren county, Pa., has tapped his sugar maples; he reports a "quite lively" flow of sap on January 19 and since.

Owen Wilcox, of Milwaukee, is in Winstead, Ct., to visit Mrs. Julia Dayton, a schoolday sweetheart, whom he had not seen in 80 years. Mr. Wilcox is 90 years old and Mrs. Dayton 94.

Count Ancilotti, the Italian minister at Montevideo, has been recalled because he is said to have made himself unpopular with the Uruguayan government by a too brusque demand that Italy's sovereignty over Lybia be recognized at once.

F. C. Perry, of South Promfret, Vt., who has been rural mail carrier on the same route for 48 years, has again put in a bid for his route. The route is 10 miles long and Mr. Perry estimates that he has walked 288,000 miles since he first became a carrier.

Mme. Honegger, a widow, 76 years old, has lobored 50 years of her life in order to endow her native village of Bremgarten, in the canton of Argovie, Switzerland, with a memorial. At the age of 24 she lost her husband, and has worked hard ever since, often denying herself food to save money for a suitable gift.

J. J. Schott, of Galveston, Tex., who has been a druggist for 30 years and has occupied the same shop all that time, put up his millionth original prescription one day last week. He celebrated by closing his establishment for four hours and entertaining all his employes at an oyster roast. This is the first time in 30 years that his store has been closed during business hours.

Hereditary Trait.

As a general thing, the men who now kick at the price of millinery are sons or grandsons of men who used to kick at the cost of shawls that women wore on their heads—Galveston News.

In Comparatively No Time.

But it will not take President Wilson so long to pass a given point in a parade as it did President Taft.—Knickerbocker Press.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

The latest Belasco production, Years of Discretion, is termed a romance of Middle Age.

John E. Kellerd is to appear in a production of the Greek drama, Oedipus Rex, with Amelia Gardner as his leading lady.

Julia Marlowe was taken ill in Chicago with ptomaine poisoning, and will not be able to appear for two weeks, her physician having ordered complete rest.

William Harcourt has joined the cast of The Hundredth Man, which is to be produced shortly under the auspices of the National Federation of Theater Clubs.

Scott Cooper, who was one of the most popular members of the old Albaugh Stock Company, will shortly be in the city, as he is one of the prominent members of the comedy, Ready Money.

William Danforth is one of the leading funmakers with Richard Carle and Hattie Williams in The Girl from Montmartre. Mr. Danforth will be remembered for his support of Frank Daniels and De Wolf Hopper.

George Nash, playing in Officer 666, is a brand new father, having left a future aspirant for histrionic honors in New York. Mrs. Nash was known professionally as Julia Hay, and acted last season in the farce.

Marc Klaw, of Klaw & Erlanger, has engaged for production here a new Berlin actress named Elise Adler in a Chinese opera called The Envious Butterfly. He has also secured the American rights of a new Lehar opera called The Ideal Wife.

Tom Brown, one of the end men with Primrose and Dockstader Minstrels, and likewise leader of the band, asserts that the real comedy music of the age is Chicken Music produced by the saxophone, and he is demonstrating to Baltimoreans just what "chicken music" is.

A picture film, shortly to be released which is something out of the ordinary, is a travesty on melodrama by Rupert Hughes, James Montgomery Flagg and Julian Street. The piece is entitled Tracked by Parcel Post, and the actors in it besides the authors are such literary and art celebrities as Charles Dana Gibson, George Barr McCutcheon, Wallace Irwin, Compton McKenzie, John W. Adams, Will Irwin and Tom Masson.

THE RAJAH'S PRIDE.

[From the Spectator.]

He who ruled for the English King,
Summoned the chiefs to his counselling,
Princes and governors met at his call,
East with the West, in the council hall.
Never were ranged in a room before
Such wealth of gems as the Rajahs wore;
The smallest stone in the simplest ring
Was the ransom price of a captured king.

A prince there was of a petty state,
Least of them all where all were great,
Lacking, it seemed, in the pride assigned
By the gracious gods to the lords of Hind.
A ruby chanced from his chain to fall
On the paven floor of the council hall,
Forgeting his Eastern dignity
The chief with his henchman bent the knee
And searched for the jewel with nervous dread,
While a smile on the English faces spread.

Beside him, impassive, a Rajah stood,
His rubies of Burma red like blood,
His emeralds flashing a sea green fire,
His pearls surpassing a queen's desire;
Yet his rarest jewels less brightly burned
Than the flame in his eyes when, fierce, he turned
And noted the deed of the native born
And the English lips that curled with scorn.

With a sudden movement light as a girl's
He snapped a string of his priceless pearls;
Like hail they scattered; his servants came
Swift to his aid, but his eyes flashed flame—
"No!" The word fell like a blade on the air,
"What is found in the dust is the sweeper's share!"

W. H. OGILVIE.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Prosperity Is Increasing.

[Washington Post.]

While the stock market in London and Paris, as well as in New York, is agitated by war scares, it is an encouraging sign that neither the railroads nor any of the other big industries of the United States are curtailing their efforts toward development.

The effect caused by the announcement of the Pennsylvania Railroad management to spend at once $16,000,000 for new equipment has been stimulating in more ways than one. The fact that the greatest railroad system in the world should, on the eve of a change in the national administration, make provision to improve present and prospective traffic facilities is suggestive of the confidence of the directors in the general business outlook. As none of the new cars which have been ordered will be ready for delivery for six or eight months, it is plain that President Rea is confident that prosperity, instead of diminishing, will increase during the next year.

Railroads throughout the country have had a very striking example of the results of their timidity in the past in the shortage of cars, which even now is hampering the transportation of the big crop. The Department of Agriculture estimates that one-third of the crop is left on the farm, and if the railroads had been better prepared for prosperity they would have obtained greater profits from it when it arrived.

Are Men Less Charming?

[Pittsburg Dispach.]

The adjective is not ours, it is used by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, of Chicago, who very emphatically asserts that men of today are, in matters of courtliness and charm, in no way equal to the men with whom her father and mother associated 50 years ago. The word "behavior," she says, seems to have been dropped out of the language. Forty-five years ago the men were better educated, they knew literature, they were better conversationalists, wonderfully well read, had a leisurely bearing and good breeding that now seems, she thinks, to have passed out of existence. Big cities and the modern civilization, in their tendency to part the sexes, and the influx of foreigners, are the causes she offers in solution.

But are her charges true? Grant that the greater strain of life has crowded out courtliness, that few men can afford a leisurely bearing in these days of increased cost of living, and that modern manners are more abrupt than those of the old school, what of her other specifications? Are men less well educated, less well read, less able to converse intelligently? Of course not. Education, reading and intelligence were never so generally diffused as today, and the broadening process has not lessened the proportion of well-educated, well-read and exceptionally intelligent men, compared with 50 years ago, but rather the reverse, because the natural effect of wider diffusion has been to create a larger proportion of leaders.

Responsibility for Typhoid.

[Buffalo Express.]

A Rochester man has been awarded $475 on the second trial of his action to recover damages from the city because of an attack of typhoid fever which he claimed resulted from drinking impure water. Negligence on the part of the city was averred in the removal of a check valve. As a consequence, the river water polluted the supply of drinking water, which is drawn from Hemlock Lake. The city will probably take an appeal, as 10 other damage suits are based on the same evidence. If the first verdict is affirmed, then a settlement of the other cases may be attempted.

Science has come to regard typhoid fever as a preventable disease whose existence presupposes negligence on the part of a community or the individual or both. A city should make every possible effort to provide a pure water supply. Deliberate failure to do so implies negligence. But the individual, as well as the community, has a duty in warding off typhoid. Cannot a city assume that a person before recovering damages must prove absence of contributory negligence? Modern medicine not only says that typhoid fever is the result of negligence, but it also says that typhoid prophylaxis is efficacious. If cities are to be held responsible for cases of typhoid fever resulting from impure water, are they not justified in demanding that persons be inoculated with the serum which has proved of such value in reducing the number of cases of the disease in the Army and Navy?

Federal Protection of Birds.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

The McLean bill, providing for the federal protection of migratory birds, has been unanimously passed by the Senate and will probably meet with favorable consideration in the House. It is to be hoped that the measure can be made a law before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

While it is a fact that sportsmen have taken a leading part in advocating and advancing the doctrine of federal protection, game birds will not be the only ones to come within the scope of the McLean bill. The song birds, which are protected by law in the Northern states, but which have been ruthlessly slaughtered in the South, will be saved from extermination. The South, indeed, has been the chief offender all along the line. The summer homes of the migratory birds have been much safer resting places than their winter abodes.

It is deemed unfair that the pot-hunters of one section of the country should profit by the game protection laws of another section. Without awaiting federal action one important step was taken toward bird protection when Marsh Island, off the coast of Louisiana, was recently purchased by bird lovers and set aside as a haven of refuge. A much greater protected area is necessary to preserve some of the species.

Too Easy Bonding.

[Omaha Bee.]

The Chicago auto bandit who killed an officer after one of his numerous escapades, had been arrested and had escaped several times before. Once he was released without bond on the word, merely, of a friend. This friend later proves to be the leader of the gang of highwaymen terrorizing the city, and is himself arrested. Such a proceeding seems incredible. Here is a judge setting an alleged criminal free on the word of a man quite as much of a stranger to the court as the prisoner. Why, since he had waived bond and taken this stranger's word for it, did the judge not simply take the word of the prisoner and let it go at that? What made him regard the word of one stranger as any better than that of another, simply because the latter happened to be charged with a crime?

This is a shocking object lesson of the looseness too frequently characterizing this bonding of prisoners. The tendency too often is to subordinate justice to mercy and degrade the law and the "peace and the dignity of the people of the state"—the law-abiding people—to the accommodation of the man charged with violating the law.

Dress Reform in Difficulties.

[New York World.]

The military commandant of Constantinople has forbidden Moslem women to appear in the streets in attire contrary to their religious law and national custom. Thus goes astray one more brave movement for dress reform.

A Turkish woman's street garments leave little play for individual taste. Only by its material, cotton or silk, does the shapeless black robe which shrouds the form reveal whether its wearer is wealthy and coquettish or the reverse. The face veil must be worn even though the wearer exhibits a generous ankle at a bootblack's stand or in mounting to the "harem' of a horse car.

When the Young Turks came in, many women, thinking they were at last in a free country, threw off veils and began cutting their garments closely to the form. The reform was nipped in the bud. The Young Turks were sympathetic. But really it would not do. Reform had much to contend with, and the prejudices of conservative Moslems had to be respected. So the women adopted the policy of getting their veils off and their dresses shaped by slow graduations. Any recent visitor to Stamboul can testify that they had made progress.

Climate and Language.

The Houston Post constantly refers to the "rose-spangled winter glory" of that city, which shows that living in a warm climate has a strange effect on the vocabulary.—New York Telegraph.

Getting Used to It.

There is nothing in the world a man gets used to so quickly when he once starts as making a fool of himself.—Philadelphia Record.

MUCH IN LITTLE

In 1912 Chicago consumed 5,340,684 barrels of beer.

Cleveland markets will be 45 years old in February.

Richmond,