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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913.

It is all over for another four years.

When a man's president his troubles begin.

The suffragists have literally fought for their cause.

Mr. Taft carries his genial smile into private life.

A penny for Bryan's thoughts while it was going on

It will be a hard job to keep the donkey from overeating.

Evidently the weather man decided to keep out of the trouble zone.

Many a good Democrat will work harder to get a job than he will to hold it.

Business must not be made a butler at the door of the new administration.

After all, nobody won the prize-guessing contest about the personnel of the new Cabinet.

Anything of merit well advertised is bound to win; so suffrage victories are absolutely certain.

Already the happy family circle of the new President becomes an inspiration to an admiring people.

The perennial Thaw case seems to be on the eve of another eruption, with the customary legal fireworks.

Mexico might learn a lesson in republicanism from the peaceful and orderly way in which the United States changes presidents.

It might be well now for the people to look up some of those old campaign speeches and promises that they may know what is in store for them.

That the rowdy element is apparently unalterably opposed to suffragist demonstrations is an argument in its favor. Some causes are to be congratulated on the enemies they make.

Atlantic City has been suffering from an epidemic of kerosene-flavored pies. It was accidental, of course, and no fatalities ensued, but there were some explosive scenes while it lasted.

The average age of the new Cabinet is fifty years. A president under fifty is considered almost too young for the responsibilities of the office. This deals another hard blow at the Oslerian theory.

Alaska women may get the vote. In fact, the new states and territories will probably be all ahead of the older states of the Union which have so many more conventions and traditions in the way of radical reforms.

Possibly our way of changing presidents without a single shot being fired, a single man being thrown into prison and no hysterics of any kind, is a puzzle to the Mexicans to which they have not as yet found the key.

President Wilson has cut out a large and expansive program of work, according to his inaugural address. The fact that justice is his motto makes this program more difficult to carry out, for of all the virtues justice in its impartial application to all is the hardest to apply to practical matters and the hardest to keep free from the inroads of special interests and special feelings.

The Russian government is now trying to suppress the suffragettes. As this is a government where one man's will is the law of the land, the conflict between the women and its autocracy will be a good test of the strength and persistence of the movement.

The police graft of New York from its combined sources is reckoned in official figures at nearly $12,000,000 a year. To break down the wall surrounding this immense field of unlawful gain could certainly rank with the labors of Hercules, and the success of Mr. Whitman so far in this herculean task ought to make him one of the foremost figures of contemporary history, since in its desperate fighting for its life this graft has not only the vast power of unlimited money, but also all the misapplied authority and resources of the law.

The head of an arson trust in New York lately, whom the judge in the case called a cold-blooded brute, was given an indeterminate sentence of from six to thirteen years. Another prisoner, whom the sentencing judge pronounced unfit to live, was given a seven-year sentence. It would serve the interests of society more if the judges would stop calling the prisoners names, while making them farcical with the light sentences allowed by law or given in deference to the leniency with which courts often fail to safeguard the interests of society.

PEACEFUL PARTY CHANGE.

It has not been such a great while ago that the American government was looked upon as an experiment by the nations of Europe. This doubt has long since passed away. The Civil War did not wreck the republic, and after the close of that war the country became reunited. There has never been a time when the Constitution was not fully respected

So that the quiet passage of parties in the change of government that was carried out yesterday is one of the best possible tributes to the stability and the unity of the political sentiment of the republic. In contrast may be placed the uncertainty, riots and even revolutions that commonly mark transitions in rule in monarchial countries.

The other republics of the continent that ought to prize their constitutions and to follow them out in practice would do well to take example from the United States. There is no inherent reason in the nature of their governments why the Latin-American republics should not be as capable and as steady as the biggest republic of all.

NAVAL DEFEAT.

It is to be deplored that in the closing hours of the session the House won its point against the Senate in respect to the naval appropriation, and the country is assured of but one battleship. No matter how powerful, how overawing this massive leviathan as planned may be, the country imperatively demands that the United States shall not be relegated to fifth or sixth place in naval importance instead of being maintained in second rank.

The new Secretary of the Navy will have resting upon him a grave responsibility, and should inform himself of the facts as to the necessity for possession by the country of a fleet upon the Pacific that shall be adequate for the country's extensive coast line without imperiling the eastern coast by drafting severely upon the ships necessary to be there maintained.

The matter of the two ships a year standard was well worked out and the arguments used to secure this standard hold good today. So that the Democrats and their secretary have no more important responsibility than to disclose to the nation their full appreciation of an ample naval defense that must be regularly maintained.

KEEP IT MOVING.

The final campaign for the completion of the round million fund for Goucher College has made a gratifying start. Now let us hope that it will be kept in active motion, and that before the time limit is reached—the 1st of April—the task will be completed and Goucher saved to Baltimore. The sum contributed at seventeen churches on last Sunday aggregated over $10,000.

Other agencies are looked to in the final effort to complete the fund. In fact, every available method of reaching contributors, it is understood, will be used. Undoubtedly a very widespread interest in the situation has been aroused. If this interest is merely passive, it will not be very helpful, but there is good reason for the hope that the interest in Goucher's affairs will have a practical manifestation—will be, in short, expressed in dollars and cents.

It is pleasant to note that one out-of-town church—one church that is not even suburban to Baltimore—has made a substantial contribution to the fund. There are many churches in Maryland outside of Baltimore that should manifest a helpful purpose to save this high-grade woman's college to the state.

Such an institution is really a state asset. There are wealthy people in every county who should help to save Goucher as a Maryland institution. More than a hundred young women from the Maryland counties have been educated at Goucher. The state needs just such a high-grade college for women.

THE WILSON CABINET

Despite the fact that the members of the Cabinet of President Wilson are, many of them, comparatively unknown men, and few of them have had any experience in administration, there will be little disposition to criticise the selections. Mr. Bryan calls for stringent opposition, not because he has been selected as secretary of state, but because Mr. Bryan is systematically opposed upon principle by those who regard his retirement from public influence as important for the ends of national order and progress. He has demonstrated no special qualifications for the office he will fill, because he has held no position of public trust of national scope, save that of representative from a Nebraska district.

Mr. McReynolds, the choice for attorney general, and Mr. Lane, who is to be secretary of the interior, have had experience in the administrative affairs of government. The other members of the presidential household are to be accepted largely upon their individual and undisclosed merit. Mr. William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, is one of the best-known of the group, while Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, is likewise widely known, but is without reputation that would furnish a gauge to his abilities as a Cabinet officer.

The Cabinet represents no paring and no compromises. It discloses no paying off of debts save, perhaps, in the case of Mr. Bryan. It represents no concession to any factional element. It is largely a selection of men for whom Mr. Wilson assumes personal responsibility, as he did not take the public into his confidence and, therefore, was without the guidance of public criticism or approval.

The wisdom of the President in gauging the abilities of men and his own ability to have his Cabinet display team work are to be tested by the future. For the present the Cabinet selection may be regarded upon the whole as clean and above board, and as representing an assemblage of men from whom may be expected a display of the qualifications which Mr. Wilson saw in them as a guide to his choice. So that in important respects the Cabinet may be looked upon as a good one.

CONSERVATION THE KEYNOTE.

Certain words come into use and quickly gain broadened definition. This is the case with the word conservation. It has many uses and serves an excellent end. It is the word that Mr. Wilson in his inaugural address made the keynote of his declaration. One may be in doubt as to some of the specific things that the new president proposes to do, and he does not hesitate to avow his own lack of precise policies in some regards. But it is different with principles. As to these he is firm and assured. He believes that the country has come to a social awakening and that politics is but the best expression of the outgoing of the popular life and that through its medium the people may be uplifted in the range of happiness. In the haste and rush for national expression the country has lost sight of some things of equity that it will be the purpose of the administration to emphasize and to restore. The process of revaluation of things in the social and economic life of the people will not, however, be a mere process of science, but one of passionate intensity. Mr. Wilson says the process of conservation will be used to bring out the latent possibilities of the nation in all its aspects.

Likened to the keynote of conservation is the kindred idea of conservatism. For Mr. Wilson while speaking the language of the apostles of change holds to the steering wheel of wont and use. He finds no more inspiring theme for his action than safeguarding the old-fashioned never-to-be-neglected fundamental rights of property and of the individual. But in seeking to effect this end the new President avows it to be his purpose to to rigidly respect the things that are. He will not be an iconoclast and will not seek out new things for the sake of novelty. For he says that he will deal with the economic system as it is. This means there will be no socialistic tamperings or oligarchic tendencies. It means that the best economic system the world has seen will be respected and that following the work of upbuilding of his predecessor, he will seek to carry on the growth of the state in accord with the inviolability of vested rights as well as of personal opportunity. The people will be glad to be assured, and they believe they can rest upon the assurance that the incoming administration will not make excursions into whither it cannot tell, but will be content to question its own wisdom and to seek knowledge and counsel. This means a renunciation of any dictatorial ambitions such as those unfamiliar with Mr. Wilson's temperament have been prone to attribute to him in advance of fact.

The new president in his address of induction into office did not expand his theme, doubtless being guided by the reflection that the inaugural address is heard by few and it is not set great store by even when in print and influenced by the further consideration that the weather might be highly unfavorable to an extended out-of-doors oration. At any rate, in the short and terse setting forth of principles in this address is given to the American people the quality of the individual whom they have exalted to the highest place in their confidence. The country is content to permit the working out of the principles of the man who has been made president. The people are satisfied that he will address himself to the work of government in the broadest spirit of comprehensiveness. The people are satisfied that he will not allow himself to thin out his efforts to cover mere theories, but will be fully awake to the virtue of deeds so specific and so definite that they can take their place in the statutes of the country as well timed and serviceable legislation.

The keynote of conservation of the good and the development of the potentialities of services is a worthy one and rightly acted out in the economy of the times it will prove to be the best and surest of working standards. Mr. Wilson regards it in no other wise. He knows that the nation cannot be advanced by social shibboleths any more than it can by partisan shibboleth, and he has set forth the fact that he will rely not upon any assembling of words, but that he will seek to make practical the ideas that are set forth in the standards that he has expressed as those for his guidance. The country is in the hands of a clean, capable, resourceful, an innately conservative and an intensely active chief executive, and it believes that his administration will prove salutary in important respects and will advance the ideals of the nation. In this thought it has satisfaction and hopes for the fuller harvest of beneficial achievement.

The people are content to have worked out the ideals of Mr. Wilson in regard to a tariff that shall not cut off the country from its proper share in the commerce of the world, a reformed currency system and an ideal commercial and industrial system. For in all these things he will perforce build upon the existing foundations and carry on the theme of government with due regard to the fact that the country is an organism. Thus the new administration arouses no apprehension and is given cordial support in the sentiments of the nation.

HERE FOR BUSINESS.

A great many inauguration visitors seem to have adopted the suggestion made in The American a week before the inaugural event, which was to engage hotel quarters in this city and make this their home base during inaugural week. Before the end of last week nearly all of the leading hotels of this city were filled to their sleeping accommodation capacity. Baltimore has, undoubtedly, caught a considerable percentage of the inaugural week crowd.

To many of those who have made their headquarters in Baltimore, however, the inaugural spectacle was merely incidental. They are merchants and the main reason for their journey in from the West, up from the South, or down from the North is to buy stock for the spring trade. Going over to Washington yesterday for the big show was easy, and it was also a far more comfortable proposition to hike back to Baltimore for a good late dinner and a good night's sleep, than to put up with the doubling-up and the crush of a Washington hostelry. The country at large is coming to understand that the national capital is practically in the suburbs of Baltimore.

Many merchants who are in Baltimore this week, according to the reports coming in from the wholesale district, were never here before. If it was the inauguration that brought them in this direction, Baltimore must regard the presidential inaugural as a good business promoter. There is a suggestiveness in the fact that a great political festivity in Washington has made business for Baltimore which should not be lost sight of. That is to say, the fact that the national capital is so near to Baltimore that visitors to this city can easily see the capital on a side trip from here should be fully set forth in the advertising literature which the trade organizations of Baltimore are periodically sending out.

SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

A congressional investigation of the inertness charged against the Washington police by the women who took part in the great parade and were subjected to insult and physical violence is not only in point, but must be had in order that the responsibility shall be definitely fixed and the insult to American manners properly rebuked.

That such investigation will be had is promised by several of the people's representatives. The definite citations from the mouths of policemen whose duty it was to give full protection to the marchers from drunken louts shows that much of the inefficiency of the police was derived from indisposition to hold in check the comparatively small proportion of the multi-thousands who were disposed to act with rowdyism.

The cause of votes for women has been mightily advanced by this disgraceful exhibition of depravity on the part of the roughs and this is a reflection that tends to mollify in some degree the intense resentment of the women against the insulting attacks made upon them by those whose lips showed the depth of perversity of their minds.

The Washington police upon such occasions stand before the country as responsible to the nation and the most drastic kind of investigation should be entered upon, so that once and for all it may be made clear that the streets of the nation's capital are open to peaceful and orderly use of the women of the nation.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

THE SILENCE.

The noise, the bustle,
Is over at last;
The turmoil and trouble,
The shouting, are past;
And with the day's ending
Deep silence came down
With marvelous changing
Of face of the town.

The tired crowds are trooping
All back to their homes;
Though flags may still flutter
From top of the domes,
All other signs ceasing,
The big day is done,
Peace settles contented
Upon Washington.

'Tis true no wild blizzard
Had added its blows
To all the loud tumult
The day always knows,
But 'tis safely over,
The racket, the riot,
And now all the country
Is once more in quiet.

ONE PHASE OF IT.

"Here is a theorist who says that hens think like human beings."

"I don't know about that, but I do know some human beings who cackle like hens."

NO WALKING FOR HIM.

"What walk in life has your son adopted?"

"No walk at all; he's in the auto business."

VERY MUCH SO.

"So Mayme is going to marry a man in the upper circles."

"Yes, I understand he is an aviator."

THE REAL KIND.

"I have quite a valuable collection of autographs."

"Whose are they?"

"They are those of my creditors on receipts."

THE NATURAL KIND.

"What was the fruit of that gun-firing?"

"I think, sir, it was grapeshot."

ALL HER RELATIVES.

Wife—You got family when you married me.

Husband—Yes, more family than I could well support.

LOGICAL SUSPICION.

"Who scorched my handsome rugs?"

"I guess it was done by the charwoman."

OUGHT TO BE.

"Can one make a feature story out of an ordinary debate?"

"Why not? Isn't it full of ayes and noes?"

HIS KIND.

"The leader of that church flock has been grafting."

"Ah, I see! He is a shepherd's crook."

JOSH WINK.

SHE SPOKE PLAINLY.

A sharp-featured, determined little woman popped her head out of the door and indignantly demanded the business of a bashful young man who had been hanging around the house for hours in a pitiless downpour of rain, hoping against hope that his adored one would invite him in.

"Now, then, young feller, what do yer want here? Tryin' to wear the pavement out, or what" she demanded sarcastically.

"I reckon I've come a-courtin' your daughter," the shame-faced youth admitted.

"Oh, y're after Lizzie, are yer? Then take my advice, young man, an' run away an' lose herself. My gal ain't goin' to marry a chap that hasn't courage to knock at the door an' ax for her—not likely! Why, when her father came a-courtin' me an' found the door locked, he climbed the back yard wall, strangled the bulldog and knocked the old man silly wi' a clump on the jaw. Then he grabbed hold of my hand an' shoved a ring as big as a cartwheel on my finger, and told me that the banns were already up. That's the sort of husband I want for our Lizzie; not a shiverin' milksop that ain't got sense to come in out of the rain!"—Cleveland Leader.

BRIGHT EXPECTATIONS.

A charming young woman walked into the stationer's shop in a village, and asked to see some typewriting paper. After making her selection she hesitated for a moment. "Do you make any reduction to clergymen?" she inquired.

"Yes," replied the stationer promptly, "Are you a clergyman's wife?"

"N-no," she answered.

"A clergyman's daughter, probably," said the man, as he tied up the package.

"No," was the young woman's hesitating answer. "But"—and she leaned over the counter and spoke in a confidential whisper—"if nothing happens I shall be engaged to a theological student as soon as he comes home from college next term."—Everybody's Magazine.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

A Duke Who Is Buried in the Potter's Field—His Ancient Lineage and Career.

Special to The American.

A full-fledged duke of ancient lineage in the Potter's Field—not in this country, where quite a number of great nobles after being ruined in the Old World seek refuge and oblivion—but in his native land of France. The duke in question is the late Napoleon Louis Macdonald, third Duke of Tarente, and a scion of the historic Scotch house of Macdonald, of which Lord Macdonald of the Isles is the chief. He died last year, alone, abandoned and in such extreme poverty that the best which could be done for him was a pauper's funeral and a pauper's grave in the Metropolitan Cemetery of Bagnolet, where he was interred, not in a separate grave, but in the "fesse comune," that is to say, the long trench in which paupers are buried in coffins made of rough, unplaned pine boards, without shroud and without any form of religious rite.

These facts have just been brought to light by the search made by Mrs. Arthur Hamilton Coates, on her recent arrival from India, to ascertain what had become of her brother's remains. She was the Comtesse Marianne Macdonald de Tarente, married in 1880 an Englishman, Arthur Hamilton Coates, and makes her home at Lahore, in British India. She had completely lost sight of her only brother, had, in fact, become more or less estranged from him. On her return recently from India she learned of his death, and, being unable to get any information about him from the former friends of her family, appealed to the French authorities, who, after a considerable amount of research, informed her that he had been buried as a pauper, and that having been laid in the "fesse comune," which literally means the common trench or ditch, it was hopeless to make any attempt to recover the body from the many hundreds that are interred in that particular portion of the cemetery pell mell each year.

The late duke was the grandson and heir to the honors and estates of that first duke who as Marshal Macdonald played so great a role in the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Descended from a branch of the Macdonalds of the Isles, which had espoused the cause of James II. after the latter's retirement to France, his father having been a very near relative of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, he captured Rome for the French in 1798, and took part in most of the Napoleonic victories, being created a marshal of France and Duke of Tarente by the Emperor, on the battlefield of Wagram, where his division broke the Austrian center and won the victory. He was Napoleon's ambassador in turn to Copenhagen and to Russia, remained faithful to the Emperor after all the other marshals had deserted him, and once having given his adherence to the Bourbon regime at the personal command of Napoleon, remained thereafter true to them.

He was one of the very few distinguished generals of the Napoleonic era who could boast of blue blood in his veins, and who was a man of the most perfect breeding and unblemished honor. He died as Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, at his chateau of Courcelles-le-Roi, being succeeded by his son, the second duke, who was sponsored on the occasion of his christening by Charles X., and by the Duchess of Angouleme, that is to say, by the daughter of Louis XVI. and of Queen Marie Antoinette, and who had been imprisoned with them in the temple.

Like most of the personages of the court of the Third Napoleon, he lived far beyond his means, although these were very large, and he had big estates, so that when he died, in 1880, he left his son, the late Duke, rather badly off. In fact, the late Duke de Tarente was heavily in debt at the time when he contracted, in 1899, a marriage with the elderly and very wealthy widow of M. Camescasse, who was for so many years prefect of police in Paris. She was a woman of over 50, of extremely plebian origin, the only child and sole heiress of old Delegorque, the founder of the General Omnibus Company in Paris and also of the Petites Voitures or leading cab company of the French capital. Her two daughters by her first marriage served as bridesmaids on the occasion of her marriage to the Duke.

Unfortunately for the latter, she was a woman of very thrifty disposition, and exceedingly close-fisted. She foresaw the slumps in the value of her shares. For the extension of the tramway system, the underground railroads, and, above all, the general adoption of the telephone, had the effect of reducing the value of her stock in the General Omnibus Company and in the Petites Voitures concern by some 60 per cent. Prior to the introduction of the telephone the Petites Voitures were often used for messages. When old De Villemessant was editor-in-chief of the Paris Figaro, he always kept half a dozen of these petites voitures at the door of the Figaro offices day and night, so as to be always enabled to hasten reporters to the spot where anything was going on, or to convey hurried messages.

This developed in her an apprehension that she would die in the poorhouse, and accordingly she cut down all her household expenses to an almost incredible extent, her economies being of a character to excite not only the indignation of her husband, but the ridicule of the press. Moreover, she was constantly being sued by unpaid servants, and for household bills. At length the Duke declined to stand it any longer, and enclosing some of the newspaper cuttings in which her parsimony and meanness were described as savoring of dementia, he added: "My best compliments on the enclosed. I share the general opinion about you, and am ready for the solution that I have already offered, namely, divorce. I prefer my debts—want of money is not a mortal malady—to the celebrity which you are acquiring, both as a woman and as a wife."

The divorce ensued, and it was followed a year later by the institution by the Duke of further legal proceedings to prevent his ex-wife from continuing to style herself Duchess de Tarente, which title and name she had been expressly forbidden to bear, by the terms of the decree of divorce. The Duke might even have put up with the close-fistedness of his wife had not she been constanly making him feel, both in private and in public, that she had purchased both his title and himself. That is why he insisted upon the dissolution of the marriage. It is needless to add that there were no children born of the union, and that the dukedom of Tarente is now extinct.

After his divorce, the Duke found himself still more harassed than before by his creditors, and unwilling to depend upon the bounty of friends, or to request the charity of his former fellow-members of the Jockey Club, of the Cercle Agricole, and of the Union, he just managed to exist, in the utmost obscurity and penury, until, completely deserted, he died a papuper's death and received a pauper's funeral and grave, lucky indeed that his body was spared being turned over to the Paris hospitals for dissection and distribution among surgeons for purposes of study.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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Leasing a Republic.

It now appears that we owe Panama $250,000 for rent. When did we lease the Republic, anyhow?—Washington Post.

Disturbing Business.

This new theory that a man ought to be qualified to fill a government job before he gets it must be mighty disturbing to the political business.—Indianapolis News.

Popularity Among the Sensible.

If Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's assertion that she expects to dress on $1,000 a year has hurt her in the estimation of modistes and of some women of society, she may be sure that it has increased the respect in which she is held by vast numbers of sensible people.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Many Predecessors.

The shades of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and James G. Blaine will be glad to have Mr. Bryan added to the list of secretaries of state who could not be president.—Kansas City Star.

MEN AND WOMEN

Susan Steed, of Middletown, Ct., has attended Sunday school for 25 years without a single absence or lateness.

Mgr. Vincenzo Misuracca has been appointed by the Pope auditor of the Papal delegation at Washington.

Miss Ethel Sargent has been elected president of the botanical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Old Dan" Jones, famous ball player, who has his nine sons organized into one of the best teams in Ohio, has moved from East Liverpool to Wellsville. He takes his nine with him.

Charles J. Hinman, a salesman, is dead in Omaha, where he had been for the past ten days. He was descended from Benjamin Hinman, of Revolutionary fame, and from the founders of Southberry, Ct., where he had his summer home.

J. E. Taylor, who is the chief of the finger-print bureau of the Navy, holds an invincible identification of every man who has enlisted since 1907. His files contain more than 130,000 cards, each carrying the mark of identification of an enlisted man.

The wedding present problem has been solved by Robert Woodhouse, a prominent London society man, who invariably gives a wedding ring of his own manufacture. He has made and presented 183 such gifts. Woodhouse's hobby is metal work making beautiful things in iron, bronze, gold and silver.

Dr. O. W. Richardson, of the Department of Physics in Princeton University, has been elected to membership in the Royal Society of Great Britain, an honorary scientific body. Dr. Richardson is honored because of his important experimental discoveries fundamental to the electric and kinematic theory of matter.

Four states, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Mississippi, have accepted gifts of $1,000 each to be held in trust for 250 years and three months and compounded semi-annually at 4 per cent. for the relief of dumb animals, the donor being Adolph Melzer, philanthropist and retired soap manufacturer of Evansville, Ind.

Miss Hare, who is spending the winter in Bucksport, Me., found on the snow last month a full-grown butterfly with wings outspread. The wings were as perfect and finely colored as the most beautiful ones of June. It was brought into the house, and at present the butterfly is alive and feeding on primrose and lily-of-the-valley blossoms.

From Missouri.

General Huerta wires that peace and prosperity will reign hereafter in Mexico, but he will have to show us.—St. Louis Republic.

What We Want to Know.

General Wood says we have no army. What, then, are we paying out all this money for?—Philadelphia Record.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Lotta Linthicum is in a stock company in Washington.

Hiawatha, with the Indian Players, is to be seen in motion pictures.

Tyrone Power's starring tour in Julius Caesar will open shortly in Halifax.

Officer 666 is to make a tour of the English provinces with an English company.

Louis Nethersole is doing the publicity work for Lillian Russell's beauty lecture tour.

Thomas E. Shea is to produce a play called The Whirlpool, by Henry Irving Dodge.

A new opera to be produced next season bears the attractive title of Maid of the Mist.

Sara Algood, the leading lady of The Irish Players, says she would like to act in America in melodrama.

Marc Klaw, of Klaw & Erlanger, is negotiating for an American production of The Little King, which has made a success in Berlin.

Mizzi Hajos, the Hungarian prima donna, is to star in a piece called Her Little Highness, under the direction of Werba & Luescher.

A. H. Woods will make two productions this spring, one of a comedy called The Stolen Honeymoon, and another of a musical play entitled The Joy Ride.

Sara Truax, formerly a leading woman of the Albaugh Stock Company here, took a prominent part in the tableaux of the great suffrage parade in Washington.

Maude Fealy started her starring tour in Bridgeport, Ct., in a play by Clara Louise Burnham called The Right Princess. The tour is under the management of John Cort.

The Little Theater, in Philadelphia, opened this week with an Austrian comedy, The Adventures of Chlora. The opening was an auspicious one and was attended by social and literary notables of the city.

The Seventh Chord, a music play by Ashley Miller and Joseph Carl Breil, has a notable cast, including Grace La Rue, Dora De Phillippe, Cecil Ryan and Mary Shaw. The story is of a young composer who discovers a wonderful voice in a boarding-house slavey.

TO W. H. TAFT.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In bidding you "farewell," our words have meaning
Beyond the mere conventional "adieu"—
Your countrymen, of whatsoever leaning,
Unite to wish that all fares well with you.

Although, of course, some politicians score you,
You wisely show you can ignore their darts;
And, more than many presidents before you,
Your personality has won our hearts.

Patient, despite abuse—and uncomplaining
Beneath attacks, however undeserved—
You leave the presidential chair retaining
The love of those you faithfully have served.

And so farewell! The best of luck go with you,
As you return once more to private life—
Be peace and happiness your guerdons, sith you
Have earned repose and respite from the strife.

G. B. M.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Taft's Growing Fame.

[New York Times.]

The popular judgment of Mr. Taft has grown more and more favorable as his administration drew toward its close, and the whole world's opinion of him has been raised by his steadiness and courage and wisdom in the crisis arising from the troubles in Mexico at the very end of his term. Moreover, the heart of the public has been warmed to him by the calmness, the philosophy, and the good humor with which he accepted defeat. There was no resentment, no bitterness, no complaining, and his public utterances since the election of his successor have raised him in the popular esteem. He will come to his own, to his just measure of repute and fame as a president who has shown an intelligent understanding of what the institutions of his country are, what they mean, in what aspirations they originated; a president who has not been willing to cast aside all or anything sound in what the genius of the fathers has given; who has shown entire fidelity to the Constitution of his country and a competent knowledge of that instrument; a man of truth, an honorable gentleman, worthy of receiving the respect of his countrymen. And he may have the comforting assurance that as the memory of the rude conflicts of passion in which it was his fate to engage grows dim, he will hold a higher and always higher place in the esteem of Americans.

Hunger Strike Farce.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

One of the surprising and almost amusing features of the suffragette disturbances in Great Britain is the "hunger strike" and the way in which it is handled by the authorities. Several cases have been reported of women who had refused to eat when imprisoned, and later had been released for fear they might die from starvation. If it is possible for women or any one else to commit all the crimes in the calendar and then avoid the consequences simply through refusal to eat, the administration of justice will be a farce wherever such conditions prevail. It would seem, therefore, that the first step in putting an end to suffragette demonstrations is to dispose of the "hunger strike," once and for all time.

The problem has been perplexing largely because the prisoners have been charged with misdemeanors and petty offenses. Those in authority, no doubt, have hesitated to deal harshly with women accused of disorderly conduct in committing the foolish acts that had characterized the earlier stages of the militant campaign. The crimes charged against some of the women recently are too serious to be viewed lightly. A suffragette who merely created a disturbance, or even broke a window, might force a release on a "hunger strike," but there should be no such escape for those who resort to arson and bombs.

Woman's Work Day.

[Omaha Bee.]

The shorter work day for women is coming, as in most spheres it has come for man. It may be put down as an inevitable result of our industrial development. It is idle to argue the justice of working the weaker sex longer hours at less pay than the stronger sex. Heads of large industries may argue as they please that shortening woman's work day will bankrupt them, but their argument will not avail to stop a movement that has gained the impetus this one has.

As indicating the momentum of the movement, a bill has been favorably reported in the United States Senate providing that no woman shall hereafter work more than eight hours a day in mercantile or industrial pursuits in the District of Columbia. It excepts domestic service in a home, but there is some objection to the exception and even it may not hold later. Going further, Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, is the author of a bill which denies entrance to interstate commerce of an article or commodity in the production of which women have been employed more than eight hours a day. It is argued in support of both of these measures that the federal government has adopted the eight-hour day for its own employes and should enforce it also on private industry.

Training Publicists.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

In commenting on the unique training which Woodrow Wilson has had for the presidency, President Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina, suggests that it might be wise to establish government scholarships for publicists in the various universities. Young men would be trained for public service just as they are now trained for the Army and the Navy; they would be experts in government, prepared to shape public opinion in harmony with the best ideals throughout the world.

The idea is an excellent one, but the obvious difficulty is that no certain career would await publicists in this country. A publicist who couldn't carry his own ward—and his training would hardly fit him to do so—would make small progress; he would find even the higher branches of the public service, which are appointive, closed to him unless he had a "pull." Until civil service is much extended and the consular and diplomatic departments are so reorganized as to offer a definite career to men specially trained for them, the professions of law and medicine will hardly be abandoned for a dubious future in the uncertain profession of the publicist.

Insolent Coal Combination.

[Springfield Republican.]

The main facts regarding the hard-coal holdup of the people since the anthracite strike last spring may be summarized from the official report of the United States Bureau of Labor, as follows:

The companies have paid $4,000,000 a year more in wages.

They have exacted from the public, through higher prices, $13,450,000 a year more than before the strike.

Thus the miners, the operators and the retailers all made easy money by the strike and the wage agreement, while the public alone has lost money, through higher prices, without any compensation whatever.

Regardless of local conditions, this may be accepted, apparently, as the truth concerning the country as a whole. We see no reason for mincing words regarding these facts. A strike in the hard-coal industry, in its consequences to the public, has become an organized robbery of the people. For this the companies and operators and dealers as a class appear to be responsible. In exacting in higher prices three times the amount necessary to add to the wage fund they take impudent advantage of their control of the coal trade.

Financing Mexico.

[Nashville Democrat.]

If the new Mexican government succeeds in sustaining its authority it will still be confronted by a big financial problem. Revolutionary conditions have proved costly not only by the reduction of governmental revenues, but also increasing indemnity liabilities. The provisional government has asked the Mexican Congress to authorize a loan of $100,000,000 for "the pacification and rehabilitation of Mexico," but this can hardly be secured until confidence has been established in the stability of the present order. It was reported soon after the downfall of Madero that American capitalists had offered to advance $30,000,000 to the Huerta administration, but the report has not been confirmed. There are enough American, British and other foreign invested interests in Mexico to make it possible to secure strong financial aid to the government when its stability is demonstrated, but until capital is convinced that it is properly safeguarded it will be chary of its offer.

Beats the Heathen Chinee.

Now that Cipriano Castro has sailed for Cuba, it becomes the turn of the government at Havana to keep a watch on the natty little Venezuelan. He's full of tricks.—Philadelphia Press.

An Impossible Risk.

The New York National League Baseball Club has insured Manager McGraw's life for $100,000. How about the league umpires?—New York World.

MUCH IN LITTLE

New York's 750 hotels can care for 350,000 guests.

St. Paul business houses employ 2,500 traveling salesmen.

American hens produce annually eggs valued at over $400,000,000.

The toad becomes torpid in winter and takes no food for from four to six months.

On a test, paper insulation on exposed electric wires has withstood service for 33 years.

The American Mine Safety Association has been formed with headquarters at Pittsburgh.

Hemp growing around Damascus is increasing. Some of the rope made locally goes to Egypt.

To bore the deepest hole in the world, an opening in Silesia 7,350 feet deep, it cost more than $10 a foot.

Philadelphia's humane society last year investigated 56,739 cases of reported ill-treatment of animals.

School savings banks in 1,149 schools throughout the United States have now nearly $1,000,000 on deposit.

J. W. C. Barnett, 38 inches tall, married Dorothy Warfield, 68 inches high, in St. Louis, Mo., the other day.

St. Etienne, France, excludes women with visible hatpins from all public conveyances and places of entertainment.

An electrically operated device for analyzing and registering the quality of furnace gases is a recent French invention.

Two English physicians are experimenting with a new parasite with which they hope to exterminate the flies of their country in a few years.

Fish refuse, granulated to resemble cod roe, is being used in France to bait sardines which rise to be caught in nets as it is spread upon the sea.

The cottage or unit type of public school, in which each grade has a separate building, is working successfully in experiments by two Colorado cities.

An English automobile builder, who caters to colonial trade, incloses his magnetos and carburetors in watertight compartments and tests his cars by running them through water.

Copra, or cocoanut meat, is being purchased by the United States in largely increasing quantities, reaching 65 million pounds in the fiscal year 1912, against 38 million in 1911, 14 million in 1908.

Another splendid development enterprise in the Philippines, says the Manila Times, is promised in the recently organized and incorporated America Philippine Co., which proposes to interest itself in the development of the products of the islands. It has a capital stock of $5,000,000 fully subscribed.

There arrived from France on January 21 all the materials necessary for the installation of electric lighting in the city of Basse Terre, the capital of the colony of Guadelope, French West Indies. Especial interest attaches to this event as it is the first electrical enterprise to be started on the island, and, if successful, may be the forerunner of further electrical development.

A Continuous Performance.

Two of the most regular things we know of are the preparations of the sheriff to sell out Gen. Dan Sickles and the coming to the rescue of Mrs. Sickles.—Hartford Times.

No One Would Care.

Now let Huerta apply the Fugitive Law to Diaz, or Diaz apply it to Huerta, and see if anybody cries.—Kansas City Times.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

Mr. Almost Bald—Tony, my hair is getting thin.

Tony (the barber)—So! Which one?—Life.

Nell—They say every man has his price.

Belle—Well, mighty few of them are worth it.—Philadelphia Record.

"Is he really a professor?"

"Well, isn't any man who professes to be a professor a professor?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

"I thought," he remarked, "you said you could die dancing."

"So I did," came the reply, "but I didn't say I wanted to be trampled to death, did I?"—London Tit-Bits.

"I'll bet she's a suffragette."

"Why?"

"She passed right by the ice-cream and cake counter and took a boiled dinner for her lunch."—Detroit Free Press.

"She looks so discontented and dissatisfied."

"No wonder; she has a husband who gets her everything she wants!"—London Opinion.

"That's a bad-looking thumb you have, waiter," said the diner. "Does it hurt you?"

"No, sir," replied the waiter. "It is parboiled. It gets that way from serving soup."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"After you became wealthy," said the biographer, "you found yourself much sought after?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "by an investigating committee."—Washington Star.

"What makes you look at that pear so thoughtfully, Auguste?"

"It reminds me of the gentleman who dined with madam yesterday, and who seemed to have such a noble bearing."—La Journal Amusant.

"Are the apples in this barrel good ones?"

"Madam," said the dealer solemnly, "I assure you that barrels are much too expensive to use for packing inferior apples in."—Washington Herald.

"I thought your minister was to have a call to Minneapolis."

"He did expect it, but he went up there to preach a trial sermon and took his text from St. Paul, so it's all off."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Dropped a little at roulette while I was abroad," remarked the iceman.

"Can't beat that game," said the coal man.

"Wasn't trying to. I just wanted to see how it feels to lose money."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The young woman store detective when proposed to was silent.

"Then you cannot be the sunshine of my life?" said the young man in disappointed tones.

"How can I?" she answered. "I am a professional shadow."—Boston Post.

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