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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1913.

Sorrow for the dead! Succor for the living!

◆

Baltimore's railroad crossings at grade must be better protected.

◆

High cost of living has given no signs yet of Democratic reduction.

◆

Subscribe to The American and The Star relief fund! Do it today!

◆

There is room for many improvements in Uncle Sam's postal service.

◆

Lipton cannot lift the cup, but all true sports lift their hats to Lipton.

◆

Baltimore does not enjoy getting into the limelight through such a tragedy as that.

◆

Ex-President Taft knows how to enjoy a vacation and to help others to enjoy theirs.

◆

Maryland's Democratic senatorial fight is going as hot as an oven, as lively as a cricket.

◆

President Wilson should prove his democracy by keeping in close touch with the people.

◆

There will now be more care in the handling of dangerous explosives—until the next tragedy.

◆

Maryland Republicans are saying little now, but when the time comes they will be ready for the fight.

◆

No doubt the new President welcomed Sunday as a day of rest, but his troubles will start again bright and early this morning.

◆

There will be plenty of investigations of the dynamite explosion, but they cannot restore lives to the dead nor heal the wounds of the living.

◆

Bryan evidently likes his job, and he is going to let the President know that his Secretary of State does not mean to be a silent partner in the new firm.

◆

An Indiana young woman got $25,000 for a broken heart. Broken hearts are painful things; but, commercially speaking, if this rate is to be taken as their market value, they are very good things to have in one's possession.

◆

A duchess in England, who is a suffragette, has decided on a new line of attack against the government. She has refused to pay taxes on her property. This is a much more serious matter than hunger strikes or even rioting.

◆

A Boston woman has aroused her sex by proposing that bachelor maids be taxed $5 a year. The justice of the proposition, many of them seem to think, hangs upon the point of whether their single blessedness is a luxury or a necessity.

◆

It has taken two wrecks to induce a New York railroad to adopt recommendations of safety made by official investigators. In the coming civilization prevention will not be recommended, but enforced, and "accidents" clearly to be foreseen will not happen.

◆

The Boy Scouts appeared to have covered themselves with glory in the Washington parades. They were among the first to come to the aid of the women in the suffragist parade, and, according to the latter, rendered yeoman's service. They also constituted themselves into an accident corps, and went on duty like veterans. The local contingent gave cause for much civic pride in the young soldiers.

◆

The British militant suffragettes are now promising "to stagger humanity." A dose of the ducking stool might do more to quell them than anything else. It was found expedient and effective for common scolds in the days of its benevolent activity, for there is nothing like cold water to take the burning enthusiasm out of a fanatic.

◆

Baltimore's baseball team starts for its spring training quarters in the South today. Just what work it will do in the season of 1913 remains to be seen, but there's hope that it will improve on last year's record. Baltimore loves a pennant-winning team, will support a club that plays good ball, but has no use for a tail-ender. It is a great pity Baltimore was ever forced to drop into a minor league, and it should have a good position in the best of the major leagues. Some day it will get such a position, and then the baseball grounds will have standing room only at every game.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The large grain exports which began in September to move out from this port are continuing into 1913. During the last three months of 1912 about 20,000,000 bushels of oats, in addition to large wheat and flour shipments, were transferred to the water lines at Baltimore piers. During January and February the outgoing grain cargoes have been mostly of corn. By the end of the current month twenty-three ships with full grain cargoes will have steamed out the Patapsco. During January breadstuffs to the value of $3,931,428 were exported from Baltimore, and the shipments for February aggregate 3,750,150 bushels of corn, 484,033 bushels of oats and 326,825 bushels of wheat. This voluminous movement has continued into March.

Most of this grain had come from the West—only a small proportion of it from Southern points. This unmistakable increase in the grain business of this port would seem to constitute a tangible evidence that Baltimore is reaping the just advantage which it is to be hoped the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission has made a fixture and not something subject to everlasting contention. As in the matter of grain, so in the matter of meats, dairy products and other commodities which are largely sold abroad from the great Central West farm region, Baltimore is the logical port of embarkation. The export business of this port should be far greater than it is.

A GREATER REHOBOTH.

Rehoboth, Del., is a seaside resort that is within less than three hours of Baltimore, and many Baltimoreans own summer residences there and many others who do not have been accustomed to spend some time there during every summer. The three fires that have visited this ocean-front town during the past two or three years have made it apparent to property owners that better fire protection is necessary.

The buildings destroyed in the recent fire are being replaced in several instances by brick and concrete structures. But in addition it is proposed to provide for the town a better water system and a more adequate fire-fighting system. Legislative authority has been asked for the proposal to float a $30,000 loan, from which it is proposed to construct a water system at a cost of $20,000 and to equip a fire department at the cost of $10,000.

All this, apparently, is preliminary to a greater Rehoboth. Rehoboth is having the same sort of revival spirit that is sure to appear when a town that really has a reason for being on the map gets a baptism of fire. When the people of a live town take count of the situation after a big fire they quickly reach the conclusion that the first thing to do is to build better and the next thing is to provide a better protection against fires. There will either be a bigger and better Rehoboth or no Rehoboth at all. It has already, apparently, been decided that the salt-air town shall be bigger and better.

WEST COAST STEEL.

Several iron ore deposits of sufficient extent to warrant the building of blast furnaces and rolling mills have been located in Southern California. But the nearest coal region is in Colorado, 500 miles removed from these ore deposits. There is no region along the Pacific coast of North America where the right kind of coal and iron ore are placed in nearness to each other, except possibly in far north Alaska. But there is a hope being nourished in California that some day, and at no very distant day either, coal will be sent down from Alaska and an iron and steel city be founded in Southern California.

It is a very far call from the coal region of Alaska to the iron ore region of California. The water route would be fully 3,000 miles and the transportation of coal over such a distance would cause a steel plant in Southern California to operate under a tremendous handicap. But a Pacific Coast plant would be in advantageous position to export to Japan and China.

China, however, is reputed to possess both extensive coal and extensive iron ore deposits. It would also, apparently, be a saving proposition to build blast furnaces and steel mills in Alaska, where iron and coal are near each other, rather than to carry the coal over a long journey to the California ore field. There is no question that there is a tremendous alertness in every part of the regions bordering the Pacific for a mineral discovery that will make way for the manufacture of steel at a cost lower than it can be obtained from the Eastern part of the United States or from Europe. If Alaska has a coal store equal to that of Pennsylvania and an ore store equal to that of Cuba, and they can be economically harnessed together, there will surely in time be a Pittsburgh in Alaska.

THE NEW WATER SYSTEM.

Through the conclusion reached last week by the Board of Estimates work is to be pushed to the completion of a water supply system that will include a purification plant. The building of the greater dam that will impound the 20,000,000 gallons supply lake is to be deferred until an additional fund may be authorized for the full realization of the greater supply scheme. The definite settlement of the matter assures a purified supply of drinking water within the next two years.

If it had been determined to proceed at once to the impounding of the big lake which is contemplated in the original plans, the construction of a filter system would, as a consequence, have been indefinitely postponed. As it is the city will have an average reserve storage much more than double the storage available at any time last year. In other words, the supply that will be impounded by the 192-foot dam should be adequate to the needs of the city until the million population mark shall be rounded. And what must be continually borne in mind when balancing the two alternatives between which the city government has chosen—the water which will be pumped through the pipes when the new system gets into operation will be fit to drink.

The low dam which has been determined upon as the initial structure has been planned and is being constructed so as to permit the raising of the walls to the greater height that will be necessary to the impounding of the 20,000,000-gallon lake. In other words, we can have the big supply at any future time when provision shall have been made for it. But even when we do provide the greater supply it must be clean water. We must have a filter plant that will make it germ free.

EQUAL-SUFFRAGE LOGIC.

Recently through the columns of a New York newspaper two very able lawyers explained in detail why they do not regard the proposed enfranchisement of women as being a movement in the interest of right progress—as making for a greater good to a greater number of human beings. The two able lawyers referred to are United States District Attorney Wise and United States Senator Elihu Root. Through the columns of the same paper—the New York Tribune—several cotemporary leaders of the woman-suffrage movement have answered the arguments of Mr. Wise and Senator Root, and in doing so have set forth briefly but clearly just what the national woman-suffrage organization is contending for, with the whys and the wherefores of the contention.

Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell, who edits the Woman's Journal, a Boston publication, takes up the salient points in the argument of District Attorney Wise and answers them in a way which shows that what the able lawyer had to say was not in way of a final word on the subject. Mr. Wise declares that there are many obligations incident to the franchise which women are not capable of bearing, and mentions incidentally jury duty and military service. Whereupon Mrs. Blackwell points out that doctors, lawyers, ministers and about twenty other classes are exempt from jury service and yet have the franchise. As to military service, she remarks that all men over forty-five, all ministers, the halt, the lame and the blind are exempt, yet all of these have the voting privilege. And as to jury service, she declares that women have served on juries in Western states with excellent results.

In answer to the somewhat vague assertion that in states where women have been voting for some time there has been no improvement—that is, no perceptible good results in the cause of general progress and human betterment—Mrs. Blackwell produces the answers to a systematic inquiry made by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in 1910 in the four states where women have been voting for a sufficient length of time for their influence to be measurable. This inquiry was made through letters addressed to ministers of four denominations and to newspaper editors generally. Of the 624 answers received there were 62 to the effect that the writers did not think that the votes of women had bettered the situation. There were 46 respondents who were in doubt about the matter and 516 who believed that the exercise of the franchise by women had helped in putting things to the good. The preponderance of the figures indicating that the exercise of the voting privilege by women is an uplift influence is quite impressive.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, who last year made a journey around the world as a propagandist of equal suffrage, takes up the controversy with Senator Root. Mrs. Catt is caustic throughout. She resents the much-used phrase "the new woman," declaring that there is no "new woman," but new times, and that all that the modern woman is asking is that her position in life shall be brought up to date and adjusted to meet the new conditions.

Conceding that woman fulfills a different function in the economy of nature from man, Mrs. Catt contends that this gives woman a diverse point of view, creates special needs and special problems which none but women can understand and fairly pass upon. Answering the suggestion that the male is the natural protector of the female—that this is so among animals as well as among humankind—Mrs. Catt says that "in modern life we are far removed from our primitive beginnings, and the male, either from choice or by force of circumstances," has already forsaken the role of protector. She holds that any attempt to hold a class unfranchised in a democracy is out of keeping with our history and inconsistent with logic. The fight for equal suffrage, she declares, is but another campaign in the age-old struggle between autocracy and democracy.

And even General Rosalie Jones has a word to say for her hikes as promotive influences in the equal-suffrage cause. General Jones asks: "Would the whole population of the crossroads turn out to see a parlor car go by? Would the people of that village be thinking about woman suffrage after that?" Her argument is unanswerable. In fact, when he shakes loose from his traditionary prejudices, can any opponent to votes for women find a logical reason for his stand-pat opposition?

FUNDED FOUNDATIONS.

The seeming rivalry between John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, in the giving of money in huge sums for the promotion of human progress and uplift, has resulted in placing now the one and then the other in the lead, as to the aggregate of the gifts for the promotion of the common welfare. During the closing session of the recently adjourned Congress there was passed an act incorporating the proposed Rockefeller Foundation. The act names a body of trustees which will handle and distribute the annual income from a fund of $100,000,000. The revenues from this fund are to be used to promote the well-being and advance in civilization of the people of the United States and its territories and of foreign lands, in the dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention and relief of suffering and in the promotion by eleemosynary and philanthropic means of any and all the elements of human progress.

It will be observed that the scope of this greatest of all the funded benevolences is to be practically without limitations. The income may be used for anything which, in the judgment of the managerial board makes for human betterment, whether it be the promotion of education, of original research or for the relief of human suffering. This new foundation is to be independent of the General Education Board, which is also a Rockefeller foundation, now funded to the extent of $53,000,000. The scattering gifts of John D. Rockefeller to establish institutions run high into the millions.

The Carnegie funded benevolences are numerous, the most amply endowed being the Carnegie Corporation, organized in 1911, and endowed with a fund of $25,000,000. Other Carnegie endowments approximate about $150,000,000 in the aggregate. The Russell Sage Foundation for the improvement of living conditions in the United States, is funded with $10,000,000.

GIVE, AND GIVE AT ONCE!

Send in your subscription today for those who have suffered through the deadly dynamite explosion. The American and The Star have opened a list, and many generous gifts have come in. More are needed, and needed at once. Those left dependent by the awful tragedy are many. Husbands and fathers have been killed, leaving wives and children not only to mourn, but to suffer for lack of the necessities of life unless a helping hand is stretched out to them.

Baltimore has never yet failed to respond to an appeal in such an emergency, and will not hesitate now to show sympathy in a practical way. The sum raised cannot be too large, as some of the children who have been made fatherless by this tragedy are very young and will need help not only for weeks and months, but for years to come.

Don't hold back your gift because you cannot give much. Every dollar counts, and many little subscriptions will soon foot up a large amount.

Don't wait. Make your gift this morning. Send it to The American Office—bring it in or telephone it in. Only get it in. The need is urgent. All subscriptions received will be acknowledged by both The American and The Star.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

ITS COMING.

The shadow of it falling
The day's events across,
The hour approaching swiftly
When it is social boss,
The keenest expectations
Aroused in hearts and homes,
And all prepared to greet it,
The Easter bonnet comes.

It may be thing of beauty,
A very artist's dream;
It may be a concoction
Best listed as a "scream;"
It may be close and cunning
About each shapely head,
Or else a scream-like structure
Enormously bespread.

But one thing's sure about it,
Whatever else it be;
One thing may be predicted
With utmost surety.
One charm 'tis sure to show us,
One final, saving grace;
That hat's forlorn exception
Which crowns no pretty face.

ITS USE.

"Pop, you know the line that ships have to cross?"

"Yes, son."

"Is that where they nang out the ocean's wash?"

THE RESULT.

"What lantern jaws that woman has!"

"Yes, but you ought to see how her face can light up."

THE RIGHT KIND.

"What a queer costume the leaping athletes wear!"

"Why, what kind would you have them wear?"

"Oughtn't it to be jumpers?"

A CASE OF CRUELTY.

"I think the Humane Society ought to go to Bill Wykes' place."

"What's the matter there?"

"I heard somebody say he was keeping a blind tiger."

A PERILOUS CREED.

"Don't you think it must be dangerous for the people who worship the sun?"

"How do you mean?"

"I should imagine such a worship would involve a number of heat prostrations."

LITERAL NOMENCLATURE.

"Why do you call your sketch 'Wrinkles?'"

"Because it is a head liner."

HIS SORT.

"What particular drink would you recommend for a golf player?"

"I should suggest some brands of teas."

ONE THING.

"Now there is nothing to remind you of the annoyances of office life about this seaside resort."

"Oh, yes there is—the whistling buoys."

SUSPICION.

"Your artist son, sir, has a very effective touch."

"How much did you lend him?"

JOSH WINK.

HOW HE SAVED THEM.

Reference being made at a recent banquet to the wonderful inventions of children to escape paternal punishment, Governor Marshall was reminded of little Jimmy and his new skates.

The skates, the Governor said, were given Jimmy at Christmas, but on account of the unsafe condition of the ice he was told not to attempt to try them. The pressure, however, soon became too great for the youngster, and hiding the skates in his coat one morning, he hustled for the pond. A half hour later he returned, dripping wet.

"Where in the world have you been?" exclaimed mother on catching sight of her saturated child. "Didn't I tell you not to try those skates until the ice was safe?"

"Don't whip me, mamma," exclaimed Jimmy, "I just saved three men and three women from drowning!"

"You don't mean it!" was the wondering response of mother.

"Yes," returned the youngster, "they were just about to go on the ice when I broke through."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

LAST THING HE DID.

There had been an explosion in a powder mill, according to a story told by Congressman Rucker, of Colorado, and the proprietor, who was away on a pleasure trip, hurried home to make an investigation.

"How in the world did it happen?" he asked the foreman of the mill as he viewed the wreck. "Who was to blame?"

"Well, you see, sir," replied the foreman, "it was this way. Bill went into the mixing-room, probably thinking of something else, and struck a match in mistake. He——"

"Struck a match!" exclaimed the proprietor in amazement, "I should have thought that would have been the last thing on earth he'd do!"

"It was, sir," was the calm rejoinder of the foreman.—Los Angeles Herald.

ALWAYS MERRY AND BRIGHT

Stan. V. Henkels, an auctioneer, was talking about the wonderful Hale autographs which he sold last month.

"Benjamin Franklin's autographs," said Mr. Henkels, "showed him, as always, shrewd and witty. It was Franklin, you know, who, replying to a revolutionary letter, which said, 'The cream of the English army is now in the field,' answered:

"'I suppose you mean the whipped cream.'"—Washington Star.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Monaco's Ruler Permitted to Cross Russian Border—Why He Has Been Under a Ban.

Special to The American.

Emperor Nicholas has at length relented toward Prince Albert of Monaco. For the first time since Czar Alexander III. ascended the throne, in 1881, that is to say, more than 30 years ago, the ruler of the Rouge-et-Noir principality has been permitted to cross the Russian frontier and to set foot on Muscovite territory. True, Nicholas has not yet consented to receive him at St. Petersburg. But on the Prince making it known through some of the grand dukes at Paris that the one dream of his life was to see an aurochs roaming in its native wilds (a survival of the ancient bison of Central and Northern Europe which are to be found nowhere today save in the great Polish forests of the Czar around Bialowitz, where they are most strictly preserved), Emperor Nicholas declared that Albert might visit Bialowitz, and might even shoot one of these aurochs, if he liked.

Accordingly the Prince arrived at Warsaw toward the middle of last month, spent a day at the imperial shooting lodge at Bialowitz, where he shot an aurochs and then returned to the Polish capital, where he spent three days, being entertained at dejeuner by the governor general, and at dinner by the Count and Countess Xavier Braniki and by the Marquise Wielopolska, at her palace in the Avenue of the Roses, the Marquise being a granddaughter of Empress Marie Louise of France by her second husband, Count Neipperg, and a sister therefore of Prince Montennovo, the grand master of the court of Vienna.

In order to appreciate just what this visit of the Prince to Warsaw and to Bialowitz means, it is necessary to explain that Alexander III. entertained the most violent prejudice against him. He was, first of all, aroused against the Prince by his treatment of his first wife, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, now Princess Tassilo Festetics. He was still more indignant when he learned that Albert instead of taking steps to terminate the concession to the Monte Carlo Casino Company for public gambling tables, as he had pledged himself to do, had, on the contrary, prolonged it, and identified himself still more closely therewith, becoming an active partner in the concern with the Blancs. He held him as such responsible for the ruin of many Russian nobles who had squandered their fortunes at rouge-et-noir and roulette at Monte Carlo, suicide resulting in numerous instances, and Alexander even went so far as to draw up a ukase forbidding his subjects from setting foot in Monaco under severe pains and penalities.

It was only with the utmost difficulty that he was induced to refrain from the promulgation of this edict on it being pointed out to him that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce it, and that the spectacle of an imperial order being flagrantly disobeyed by Russians abroad was not conducive to the prestige of the Muscovite crown. As everyone is aware, the late emperor was strongly prejudiced against the Hebrew race, and the fact that Albert had placed on his throne, as his second wife, an American-born Jewess, namely, Alice Heine, of New Orleans, mother of the present Duc de Richelieu and a woman not even of noble parentage, rendered Alexander still more hostile to the Prince.

So when the latter, through the Russian Ambassador at Paris, the late Baron Mohrenheim, announced that after having paid an official visit to the Queen of England and to the Emperor of Germany, he was about to call upon the Czar and Czarina at St. Petersburg, Alexander caused him to be very curtly informed by Baron Mohrenheim that not only would he absolutely decline to receive him, or the Princess of Monaco, at St. Petersburg, either officially or privately, but that he had even given peremptory orders that if the Prince and Princess attempted to set foot on Russian territory the police were to stop them at the frontier. That ended the matter, and the Czar took care that his action should become widely known.

Since then Alexander III. has been gathered to his fathers, and sleeps his last sleep in the fortress-church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the banks of the Neva. His son Nicholas, who now reigns in his stead, has been frequently approached as to whether he would not repeal the ban resting upon the ruler of Monaco and receive him at St. Petersburg; no longer with his Jewish wife, from whom he is judicially separated, but alone. It was pointed out to Nicholas that the Prince had been received at every other court in Europe.

The Czar has, however, declined to yield in the matter, beyond allowing the Prince last month to visit Bialowitz and Warsaw. But St. Petersburg still remains terra incognita to the Prince of Monaco, and the Russian court is the only one in Europe which resolutely declines to permit him to cross its threshold, although it has even gone to the length of welcoming such a man as King Peter, who reached his throne through the shocking assassination of his predecessor, whose murderers still form part of his entourage.

Emperor William has signalized the celebration at Koenigsberg of the one hundredth anniversary of the commencement of the war of liberation by bestowing his Order of the Black Eagle upon Prince von Dohna—the Order of the Black Eagle being the Prussian equivalent of the English Order of the Garter, of the Russian St. Andrew, of the Italian Order of the Annunciation, and of the Austrian and Spanish Orders of the Golden Fleece. Prince von Dohna, as president of the provincial diet of East Prussia, took an active part in the ceremonies, and is one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the Kaiser, who advanced him to the rank of a Prussian Prince some 13 years ago.

Until that time Richard von Dohna had been a Burgrave, an ancient title superior to that of Count and which had been enjoyed by the family since it was bestowed upon the Dohna of his day by Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in 1153. Prince Richard makes his principal home at Schlobitten, a grand old place in Eastern Prussia, which with its superb and immense park shaded by glorious trees has been in the uninterrupted possession of the family since the beginning of the fourteenth century. The name of Dohna is recorded in all the most important pages of German, and more especially of Prussian, history. Statesmen, generals, and, in particular, confidants and cronies of their successive sovereigns have borne the name, and there is no king who has reigned over Prussia, nor previous to that any elector who has ruled over Brandenburg, who has not stayed at the Castle of Schlobitten and occupied the antiquated four-poster bed in which the present emperor sleeps whenever he pays a visit there.

President Poincare has revived the post of chief of the military household at the Elysee, which had remained unoccupied under his two predecessors as chief magistrate, and has selected for the post General Beaudemoulin, one of the most brilliant and dashing cavalry generals of the French army, who has lately been commanding the cavalry brigade at Epernay. After obtaining his commission he first served with the Spahis, and with the Chasseurs d'Afrique in the Algerian disturbances, in the Moorish border campaigns, and in Tunisia. In fact, he won rapid promotion by his brilliant feats of daring in desert warfare. Then for a long time he was one of the principal instructors of the great school for cavalry officers at Saumur, and after that was colonel of the Sixteenth Dragoons, one of the crack cavalry corps of the army.

He is a very handsome man, of very distinguished manner and bearing, with most simple, unaffected and pleasant manners. President Poincare could not have made a better selection, and if I draw attention to it it is because all those people from this side of the water who may happen to be received at the Elysee Palace during the next seven years will necessarily be brought into contact with him.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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Domestic Revolutions.

With West Virginia legally declared "in a state of insurrection" and with that Jimham Lewis revolt in Illinois, Mexico doesn't seem to have much on us, after all.—New York Herald.

Coming and Going.

No office-seekers are walking to Washington, but some of them will count the railroad ties coming back.—Atlanta Constitution.

MEN AND WOMEN

Prof. Henry Crosby Emery, former head of the United States Tariff Commission, will give a course in socialism at Yale.

Henry M. Howe, the eminent metallurgist, has been elected president of the sixth congress of the International Association for Testing Materials.

The youngest man ever to attain the degree of Ph. D. at Harvard is Norbert Wiener, who has just completed his course in the graduate school. He is 18 years old and will receive his degree next June.

R. C. Quiggle, of Pine, Pa., one of the best-known citizens in Clinton county, has had the pleasure of greeting every president of the United States since Lincoln's time, with the exception of President Wilson. He hopes to shake hands with the present Executive at an early date.

John G. Potts, of Denver, has received a patent for a contrivance consisting of a balloon and several thousand feet of wire to produce rain from the clouds at any given point at any time, or at such times as the moisture is needed for crops. Potts has studied and experimented for eight years.

Col. Sir Josceline Fitzroy Bagot, Unionist member of Parliament for the Kendal division of Westmoreland, died recently, aged 59. Sir Josceline was one of the handsomest men in the House of Commons. He is said to have been taken by Ouida as a model for the famous guardsman of her early novels.

Edward T. Peters, a 19-year-old boy, of Kansas City, has been granted the rights of majority by a judge in the District Court there. The fact that he was a minor interfered with the conduct of a manufacturing business which he manages. The order grants him all rights enjoyed by a man of 21 years, except the privilege of voting.

At St. John's Methodist Church in Sunbury, Pa. Dr. S. C. Swallow preached from the same text that he used in that pulpit 51 years ago. It was at the beginning of his pastorate there as junior preacher. A large audience was present, but among them only three remain of those who were members of the church 51 years ago.

Major Walter Pannill is dead at St. Louis. He was born at Petersburg, Va., 76 years ago. At the outbreak of the Civil War he served as a Confederate soldier. He was a spy at Washington, where he was captured, tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. Before the sentence could be carried out the war ended and he was pardoned.

For Particulars See Lorimer.

In Washington, you know, Colonel Lewis, they are somewhat particular as to the credentials of senators from Illinois.—Chicago Tribune.

Kept on the Run.

Mexico is just one statesman after another—with a gun.—New York Evening Sun.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Victor Maurel will appear as the Emperor Napoleon in The Purple Road.

After the production of The Secretary in New York and Chicago the play will make a tour of the large cities, with Charles Cherry and Marie Doro as costars.

Arthur Hammerstein is shortly to revive The Geisha with a star cast. Lina Abarbanell, James Powers and Arville Harold are said to be under consideration as principals.

The story of Elizabeth Robbins, which has been attracting so much attention, My Little Sister, will be dramatized and produced by Charles Frohman in both this country and England.

Fred Niblo is said to have made such a success in Australia in The Fortune Hunter that the has received an offer to stay there for another engagement of two years to appear in American comedies.

It is said the Kinemacolor Company has sent representatives to Rome to endeavor to gain permission to have the Pope and the Easter ceremonies at the Vatican photographed for moving picture purposes.

Mrs. Henry Vandenhoff, who is one of the oldest actresses on the American stage, has decided to return once more to the footlights. She has appeared with a number of prominent stars, coming to this country with Barry Sullivan.

The leading players for the revival of The Beggar Student will be George Macfarlane in the title role, De Wolf Hopper, Blanche Duffield, Kate Condon, Anna Wheaton, Viola Gillette, Arthur Cunningham, Louise Barthel and Arthur Aldridge.

The Shuberts made last week a production in New York of Basil Hood's adaptation from the German of The Five Frankforters, supposed to tell the story of the famous Rothschild family. The critics pronounced it a charming and witty comedy. The cast was a strong one, including Mathilde Cottrelly, Edward Emery, John Sainpolis, Frank Losee, Pedro De Cordoba, Suzanne Perry and Eleanor Woodruff.

THE KELLY.

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

"Oh, papa!" cried the urchin with a great
and growing grin,
"There's Mister Oscar Hammerstein. He's
pushed his whiskers in."
"Ah, no, my child," the father said. "Look
still more closely. That
Is William Jennings Bryan in his new
silk hat."

"Pray tell me," asked the stranger, and
his face was white and tense,
"What is that smokestack looming up
above the White House fence?"
"Smokestack, your eye," the guide replied,
with a sardonic smile.
"That's Secretary Bryan in his brand new
tile."

"Well, well," said the ethnologist. "Dear
me. Upon my soul,
I just have seen upon the street a strange,
rare totem pole."
"Tut, tut," the stern policeman said,
"don't hand me out no kid.
That's William Jennings Bryan in his
ten-bone lid."

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on Various Topics—Woman's Aptitude for Teaching.

[Philadelphia Record.]

More and more as the years go by women are attaining recognized fitness not only for the work of primary teaching in the common schools, but for the more advanced administrative work of superintendencies and membership in school boards. This comes of the slow process of evolution. They have conquered their place in the school system because of deserving. Motherhood and childhood have a relativity that may not be disputed, and the early formative work of the schools is best done by the sex that has a natural born aptitude for the task.

According to the statistics gathered by the United States Bureau of Education there are now in this country four women state superintendents of education and 495 county superintendents. In some of the Western states women appear to have almost a monopoly of the higher positions in the public school system. Wyoming has a woman state superintendent; the deputy state superintendent is a woman; and of the 14 counties in the state, all but one are directed educationally by women. In Montana, where there are 30 counties, only one man is reported as holding the position of county superintendent. There would have been a more rapid advancement in the employment of women in school work if there had been larger facility of preparatory instruction.

Gastronomy.

[Pittsburg Gazette-Times.]

If a man from Mars were to tour the United States at this season of the year he would almost be persuaded that ours is a government by gastronomy. For several months past the public dinner, characterized by stunts and speechmaking, has been much in evidence. All sorts and conditions of men and organizations are having their annual banquets, stated and more or less formal functions, while between times lunch clubs by the score, unable to restrain the impetuosity and oratory of their members, seize an hour or so out of midday to talk matters over and consider the state of the nation.

As long as and whenever General Prosperity is in command this form of diversion and entertainment is to be commended and encouraged. A busy and intense people require safety valves both as a means for relaxation and to give expression of their views on questions of importance which vex the public mind or intimately affect the community.

Nor is the safety valve element of the banqueting board to be despised. Americans work hard, think fast and, as a rule, are tireless in their energies. Sometimes there is danger that political passions may carry them too far and that feelings engendered in campaigns may leave scars difficult to heal. When, however, it is possible for men by the hundreds of thousands, in the course of the feasting period of the year, to take a course in gastronomy, a fine art in itself, and to forget temporarily the stress of life in the joy of living and talking, all's well!

Rampant Militarism.

[Philadelphia Record.]

While the prospect of an early peace in the disturbed regions of Europe is favorable, the great powers are acting as though they were on the eve of a general war. It is reported that the demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian armies, which have been concentrated on the frontiers for the past six months, is about to begin. The fact of mobilization has been vigorously denied on both side, and the present reports not only prove these denials to have been equivocal, but it is intimated that the mobilization will merely be partial. Italy is strengthening her frontier garrisons, and the Italian outlet of the Simplon tunnel under the Alps has been mined, as though an invasion was expected. The French government has asked a credit of $100,000,000 for the purchase of new arms; and to top it all comes the German project of army increase at an expenditure of $250,000,000.

To say that the German nation has been stunned by the proposal would be to put it mildly. It is intended to raise the billion marks required for military expansion by a "recurring levy" of half of one per cent. on private fortunes, which levy is everywhere regarded as a "war tax" and is described in the public press as an indication of "armament drunkenness." Whether all these things are indicative of anything more than an acute stage of the long-prevalent militarist madness, who can tell?

Allies of the Turks.

[Toledo Blade.]

The terrible condition of the roads has brought the siege of Adrianople virtually to a standstill. The Bulgarians are having the utmost difficulty in transporting ammunition and provisions to the front. Arms are thrown aside because they cannot either be repaired in the field or returned to the ordnance works for repair. In spite of every precaution of discipline and of medical science, sickness is increasing and more soldiers are going to the hospitals than are being sent away cured or convalescent. And—at the same time—the costs of war are piling up remorselessly.

Was it not for all this that the cunning Turk played when he wrangled in the peace conference, stretched out the meetings, caused delays and postponements and waitings upon instructions from Constantinople?

The Turk knew his country. He knew his climate. He knew exactly what kind of roads the invaders would have to depend upon at this season. And now a starved-out land, an inhospitable climate, roads bottomless and impassable, the pyramiding costs ware are providing the Turk's holy city with the very best defense it could ask.

Tuberculosis Among Indians.

[Chicago Journal.]

The federal government has been asked for help to check the ravages of tuberculosis among Indians. That help is urgently needed and should be given in generous quantity at once.

Thirty per cent. of all deaths among Indians in the United States are caused by consumption. Their annual death rate from this disease is more than double that of their white brothers. In some measure this is due to unsanitary habits; but the chief cause of trouble is that the red man is being civilized faster than his constitution will permit.

Tuberculosis is a house disease, and, therefore, in large part a disease of civilization. It is part of the price mankind pays for having permanent homes. When the Indian lived in his tepee or his long lodge of bark he had little trouble from consumption. Now that he lives in modern houses and has learned the art of using window glass to keep out fresh air, the white plague is killing him by hundreds.

Preventable Diseases.

[Buffalo Express.]

Authorities are quoted by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to show that the elimination of preventable diseases would mean an economic gain of $1,500,000,000 a year to this country.

That is probably as strong a way as the matter could be presented. It makes more of an impression than though it were said that 630,000 of the 1,500,000 deaths in this country are from preventable diseases and, therefore, represent an unnecessary loss—a loss due not so much to ignorance as to carelessness or to greed. In some instances we are too careless to take the necessary measures of precaution. In others we put the cost of taking these measures above the value of the lives which might be saved. In some localities and among certain classes there is an ignorance of causes and of the importance of preventive measures.

In a health campaign, therefore, there are two things to be done. One is to remove this ignorance and the other is to make plain the economic value of a life sacrificed.

Beware of a Flareback.

General Huerta is going to expose alleged frauds by Madero. He is fully aware that Madero can't come back to expose a certain alleged murder.—St. Louis Republic.

Extravagance for Hetty.

Some callous soul has made off with a $15 boiler belonging to Hetty Green. Horrors! Fifteen dollars for a boiler!—Chicago Record-Herald.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Newton, Mass., is to have a dental clinic for pupils of public schools.

The site of the building in which Daniel Webster was born has been found in Franklin, N. H.

Last year's gold output from the Transvaal mines totaled $188,613,665, the highest on record.

Oatmeal exports dropped off in the fiscal year 1912 to nine million pounds, from 32 million pounds in 1911.

The artificial cultivation of crayfish in South Africa is proposed with the object of extending the canning industry.

A new lighthouse is to be constructed at Coatzacoalcos, Puerto Mexico, which will have a range of 75 miles in clear weather.

Mineral production in the United States reached an aggregate value of $1,918,326,253 in 1911, against $1,000,000,000 12 years ago and $500,000,000 25 years ago.

The Asociacion General de Ganaderos (National Association of Stockraisers) of Spain will hold, in Madrid, on May 21 to 26, 1913, an exhibition of agricultural machinery and of stock.

Americans desiring to see some of the more interesting historical spots in China, places which combine historical interest and scenic beauty, would do well to try to arrange to visit Confucius' grave and the Sacred Mountain Tai Shan.

The Earl of Nelson has just died in his ninetieth year. Although only a distant relative, being a grandnephew of the famous Admiral Nelson's brother, he enjoyed for 78 years a pension of $25,000 annually, granted to the family to keep up the dignity of the earldom.

Recent investigations and pronouncements by Sir William Ramsay and the Hon. R. J. Strutt have testified to the exceptional radiactivity of the waters of Bath, and the corporation of the city feels in duty bound to develop this invaluable therapeutic resource.

Vocational work in high schools is now fully recognized with other subjects for admission to Kansas University. Three of the required 15 units my be in manual training, domestic science, stenography, bookkeeping, agriculture or commercial law. The University of Michigan also accepts vocational subjects.

A certain product called lithoxyle or stone wood is largely used in the Lyon district for inside finishing. It is employed not only for floors and stairs, but also for walls. It is stated to be composed of sterilized sawdust, asbestos, magnesia and other chemical ingredients, the names of which are withheld.

The demand for pistachios from the United States is increasing rapidly. Last year the shipment to that country exceeded $100,000. While the other countries purchase the pistachio nuts unshelled, or shelled without any preparation, American buyers ask generally for salted and roasted pistachios, packed in soldered tins.

The securities issued by corporations operating under Canadian charters in foreign countries during 1912 amounted to the very large total of $42,155,000, as compared with $26,820,000 in 1911 and $5,900,000 in 1910. Mexico and Brazil continue to be the most successful fields of exploitation for these companies. In 1912, however, one company acquired large interests in Barcelona, Spain, and another in the United States.

They Need the Money.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deny that they are in the business of making panics; they are not incendiaries of credit.—Philadelphia Record.

But J. P. Don't.

Mr. Morgan declares that public sentiment bars a money "trust."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

"Does your husband do any work around the house?"

"Nothing except split a few infinitives."—Indianapolis News.

"Conceit, pa——"

"It is that, my son, which causes a man to think he can beat a frog swimming or a widow at her own game."—Judge.

Crawford—How in the world did he mistake his wife for a burglar?

Crabshaw—He happened to wake up as she was going through his pockets.—Judge.

"De man who wants de office don't sleep sound till he gits it, but after he's on de inside he sleeps too sound ter hear his friends knockin' on de door."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Billy Weldon is dead."

"Poor chap. Let's get busy now and say a lot of the nice things about him that he would have been glad to hear."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Carrie—Isn't the bear's skin to keep him warm in winter?

Mamma—Yes, Carrie.

Carrie—Then what does he have to keep him cool in summer?—Harper's Round Table.

"Does your husband ever tell you you have poor taste?"

"Frequently."

"And what reply do you make to him?"

"I think of what I married and say nothing."—Houston Post.

"Bought your wife a vacuum cleaner yet?"

"Nope, I'm used to the broomstick. I'll wait about the vacuum cleaner till some man's wife has soaked him with one and I see how badly he is injured."—Houston Post.

Mrs. Exe—I had to discharge my cook today.

Mrs. Wye—But you told me when last I saw you she was a perfect jewel.

Mrs. Exe—Yes, but jewels, you know, are more ornamental than useful.—Boston Transcript.

"I wish you wouldn't get married and divorced so much," said the proprietor of Plunkville's Popular Stock Company.

"It doesn't hurt me with my audiences," declared the handsome star.

"No; but if you keep marrying our customers, where are we to get audiences from?"—Pittsburgh Post.

"I've got a new idea for your performance of Hamlet," said the farce-comedy manager who has ventured into the legit.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"Every time anybody drops dead in the last act let the man in the orchestra hit the bass drum."—Chicago News.

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