Baltimore American.
AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

139 YEARS OLD

“We Build”

THE DAILY AMERICAN,
ONE CENT
SERVED BY CARRIER IN ANY PART OF THE CITY SIX CENTS A WEEK.
BY MAIL, POSTPAID.
ONE YEAR.........................$3.00
SIX MONTHS.......................$1.50
THREE MONTHS....................... .75
ONE MONTH.......................... .25

SUNDAY AMERICAN,
Three Cents Per Copy. One Year, $1.50.

TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN.
One Cent Per Copy. One Year, $1.00.

Remit by Postoffice or Express Money Order. Subscribers wishing their addresses changed must give their old, as well as their new, address.
Address all letters to
CHARLES C. FULTON & CO.,
FELIX AGNUS, Publisher.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY CAN HAVE THE DAILY AND SUNDAY AMERICAN MAILED TO THEM BY ORDERING IT AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS received at regular rates at American District Telegraph Offices,
7 E. North Ave., 332 McMechen St., 209 Richmond St., 13 N. Eutaw St., Hotel Rennert.
Postal Telegraph Offices—704 Madison Ave., 2120 Aliceanna St.
Knight & Andrews, Frederick and Augusta Aves., Irvington, and Frederick Ave. and Garrison Lane.
Hanback Bros., 2120 W. Pratt St.
H. A. Reindollar, Stricker St. and Lafayette Avenue.
F. W. Bien, Laurens and McCulloh Sts.
Wm. G. Lauer, S. W. Cor. Edmondson Ave. and Schroeder St.
Warner & Potterleld, Greenmount Ave. and Twenty-fifth St.
Philip F. Brenner, 2401 E. Federal St.
C. J. Eisermann, 149 S. East Ave., Highlandtown.
E. E. Moyer, 4000 Park Heights Ave.
A. E. Muse & Co., Mount Washington.
Fuller Drug Co., Fulton and Riggs Aves.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN TELEPHONES,
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE,
Chesapeake and Potomac,
ST. PAUL 6000.
Connecting All Departments.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE.
ST. PAUL 6000.
ST. PAUL 6001.
ST. PAUL 6002.

NIGHT SERVICE.
(12 o'clock Midnight to 7:30 A. M.)
St. Paul 6000—Business Office.
St. Paul 6001—Business Office.
St. Paul 6002—Business Office.
St. Paul 6003—Business Office.
St. Paul 6004—Local Editor, American.
St. Paul 6005—Local Dept., American.
St. Paul 6006—Local Dept., American.
St. Paul 6007—Local Editor, The Star.
St. Paul 6008—Local Dept., The Star.

London Bureau—3 Regent St., London, England; George W. Kettle, Manager.
Washington Bureau—1410 Pennsylvania avenue; Louis Garthe, Manager.
New York News Bureau—1005 World Building; C. H. George, Manager.
New York Bureau—Brunswick Building; Verre & Conklin, Inc., Eastern Representatives.
Chicago Bureau—901 and 902 Marquette Building; C. George Krogness, Manager.
Atlantic City Bureau—Walter E. Edge, Manager.

Have The American Follow You

Baltimoreans who are leaving the city should not fail to have The American follow them. In this way only can they keep informed about affairs at home. The American will be mailed to any address in the United States and Mexico, at the rate of 25c a month for the daily, and 40c a month for daily and Sunday, prepaid. Address may be changed as often as desired.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913.

The winter overcoat is due for a pension.

England just can't make its suffragists behave.

The high cost of living can't come down until after Easter.

Human nature must be the basic consideration in the vice problem.

The thud of the Oriole bats in Fayetteville is merry music in Baltimore.

The mild winter has made possible rapid progress in municipal improvements.

If American interests in a country of revolution are to have no protection what will be the effect upon investors?

There is room for a wager that the girl who smoked a cigar on the streets of Rockville is not a Maryland maiden.

Secretary Bryan will have an opportunity to show his worth as a diplomat in his attitude toward Maryland politics.

It is to be hoped Wilson's abrogation of dollar diplomacy does not mean the substitution of a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy.

A domestic theorist advises mistresses to allow their servants to use the family piano. But why add to the horrors of civilization?

A Delaware legislator pleads that tramps are needed by the farmer in the berry-picking seasons. We are quite willing to let Delaware have all of ours.

Uncle Sam remarks that he is not in sympathy with strictly personal ambitions in the Latin-American states. It is to be hoped they catch the drift of his remarks.

Never, no, never could a Baltimore policeman under any circumstances use such reprehensible language as members of the Washington force are said to have addressed to the suffragists on parade.

An interesting sidelight on the obedience and respect due the law will be afforded in a New Jersey police court when a member of the Supreme Court of another state will be arraigned for speeding.

Somebody wants to put lemons on the free list. It will be a surprise to learn that they have not been there all this time, considering the way in which they are freely handed out to unwilling recipients.

Even fire in its deadliest and most destructive form has been commercialized by the inventive crime of the age, and both in Chicago and New York arson trusts have been discovered which have been doing a flourishing business.

The suffragettes who tried to stop his carriage to present a petition to King George have been sent to prison. It is now in order for the King gallantly to come to the front and pardon the impetuous ladies with his royal compliments.

The cause of the disastrous dynamite explosion may never be known, but measures to prevent such a disaster, [illegible] as to the transportation of high explosives through cities and residential places, will be worth all the investigations to settle responsibility after it happens.

The Prince of Wales, who went to Paris to learn French, is now going to Germany to learn German. Acting on this principle of going to the fountain head for instruction, he ought to come to the United States to learn how to make the most of life.

It is announced that among the new spring styles for women is the design of a smoking gown. This announcement will again rouse a furor among a certain class of pessimists that this great American nation, with the great majority of its women smoking cigarettes, is going straight to “the demnition bow-wows.”

The fact that the coxswains of the Oxford and Cambridge rowing teams are in fear of being kidnapped by suffragettes may be tragic to them, but it sounds like a roaring stage farce on this side of the water. Amazonian kidnappers bearing off brawny college rowers, screaming for help, is a picture which appeals to the risibles rather than to the sympathies of American humor.

TO UPSET CIVILIZATION.

That suffragette in the Bow Street Station who declared that the agitators for votes for women will either carry their point or upset civilization did not realize how illogically she was speaking. For the end of the crusade is to promote civilization, and the statement of an alternative in opposite terms is far from a wise method of securing confidence in the sincerity if its exponents. Kruger theatened to stagger the world, and he did come pretty close to staggering England by the determination and vigor of the Boer War. But the ladies are indulging in hyperbole when they make declaration of effect in such terms.

It is all right for the ladies to be exploited as those who would turn the world upside down, when these charges are made by enemies, but it is unfortunate for them to adopt the language of detraction for themselves. The outcome of votes for women would doubtless stagger present-day civilization by reason of the widesweeping changes that would be brought about not violently, but normally. Any such staggering, however, would be relieved of the violence that would justify the word in strict meaning.

It is to be hoped that, despite the excesses of the suffragettes, the cause of suffrage in England will early triumph, as it is destined to do at no remote time in the United States.

REMAKING A CITY.

Modern progress involves a continual making over and material readjustment. In the big cities this readjustment of streets to meet continuously growing traffic needs and to obviate the continuously developing tendency to congestion is causing, in some instances, buildings which were world wonders when completed to be sacrificed to the march of improvement. In no other American city has the tearing down and readjustment of concentrated central area been more daringly planned than in Philadelphia. And now a Market street merchants' association is advocating a scheme which will apparently involve the tearing down and reconstruction of the famous $20,000,000 city hall. It is proposed that the east and west passage under the great building shall be widened to the full width of Market street and that sections of the building shall be raised to a height of twelve stories.

Such alterations can hardly be made without starting at the foundation plans. Other remodeling schemes, including the opening of a grand boulevard from the business center to Fairmount Park, will cost in the ultimate realization more than $100,000,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad is proposing to expend in the near future a good many millions of dollars in readjusting terminal facilities in Quakertown. And plans are under consideration for a greatly enlarged municipally controlled subway system for interurban passenger movements. Philadelphia is not yet a 2,000,000 population town, but is striving in that direction.

A BLIZZARD ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday—the 12th of March—was the sort of day to suggest to the most confirmed pessimist that life is worth the living, and that the beautiful springtime is really on her way. There were many who recalled, however, that the very worst winter delivery of modern times began on the 12th of March and lasted for about a week. On March 12, 1888, there began a driving blizzard, which put the whole Eastern section of the United States out of business for nearly ten days.

A heavy snow storm began soon after midnight, and for about eighteen hours the fall of the flakes came so thick and fast that one could scarcely see thirty yards through it. By midday on the 12th trains in and out of Baltimore were completely blocked, and not a street car was moving. Many pedestrians caught in the storm died from the exposure. Among these was Roscoe Conkling. The storm began on Monday, and before the end of the week every big Eastern city was in fear of a famine. The property loss from the March blizzard of 1888 has never been adequately computed, but it would probably be expressed in nine figures.

Never since 1888 has winter given such a tail-end demonstration, but there is never any telling just what March is going to do at any time from start to finish. Going out like a lion is a trick that has been so often repeated that even the most confident among the weather prophets hesitate about predicting a mild farewell. But, quite often, the finish of March is like the beginning of May.

STUDYING THE FIREFLY.

Dr. W. W. Coblentz, of the United States Bureau of Standards, has recently declared that for every dollar expended in the combustion of coal for producing light ninety-five cents is wasted and only five cents' worth of coal reappears in the form of light. In the burning of coal for steam power there is almost as great a wastage. From 80 to 85 per cent. of the coal in the furnace of a steam engine dissipates in smoke and escaped heat. How shall this wastage be prevented? That is one of the problems over which the practical scientists are working.

A writer in Science, commenting on Dr. Coblentz's estimate of wastage in the artificial production of light, points out that the firefly, with his cold lamp, offers a suggestion which may some day give the clue to a scheme of artificial lighting which will save the other ninety-five cents in the combustion of coal for lighting purposes. This suggestion of studying the glow lamp of the firefly is not in the least in way of a jest.

The lighting plant of a firefly, as every investigating small boy knows, may be squeezed out from its setting and will continue to glow for some time afterward. But the glow is undoubtedly due to a sort of radio activity, if such a phrase may be used at random. The shine of the insect that “carries his headlight on behind” lacks brilliancy. The experimental scientist who goes to the firefly for information will have to improve on the hint which he will obtain. But some day, doubtless, we will know how to obtain twenty times as much light from a ton of coal as we do at present.

WILSON'S DOLLAR DIPLOMACY.

President Taft was strongly denounced because in one of his later messages he placed the relations of this country with Latin-American republics upon a basis of trade interest and commercial co-operation. The Democrats, who did not find enough of the idealism in this position and who sneered at the dollar diplomacy of the Republican president, have before them the policy of a president of their own party that is in exact accord with that of Mr. Taft. The former president did not confine his position on this subject of trade advantage as a base of international relations to the lesser republics, and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Wilson has other views for the nations generally in relation to the United States than those he has expressed in connection with his warning to the Latin-Americans. The President is exactly right in declaring for the interests that are held in common by all the American republics. The obvious construction upon his statement is that he will give the same support to legitimate commercial enterprise that was enjoyed under Republican administration during the last sixteen years. This matter of support of legitimate business enterprises in other lands and the promotion of trade relations is not only a truly Republican doctrine, but it is truly American as well as soundly statesmanlike.

The relations of the powers today are not in terms of territorial holding, but in terms of trade as the basis of all constructive diplomacy must be trade considerations. The only kind of wars that can occur in these times are wars based upon trade competition or controversy, territory being subordinate as a consideration to the extension of commercial advantage and opportunity. So that the field of diplomacy should be in accord with the field of action. Of course, it is highly interesting to have this promulgation of Republican doctrine by the Democratic President in the early days of the administration.

Nor is there any question as to the meaning of the declaration of President Wilson failing to be understood by the Latin-American agitators. The Castros, the Zelayas and the hundred and one revolutionary leaders in Mexico can take warning from this statement that the present administration, no more than its predecessors, will tolerate the perpetuation of a condition that is destructive to trade interests, that blocks the wheels of commerce and causes investments to become valueless. The only basis for peaceful association of powers is that of trade opportunity. For trade is the life of nations, and impeding its flow by uncalled for revolutions is an infliction upon the powers that have investments and that depend upon lines of trade intercourse with the country in disorder. When such a country is not able to protect vital interests or unable or indisposed to be responsible for them, an intolerable situation is thereby created. It is all nonsense to take stock in the charge of a Mexican deputy that the revolution in Sonora has been financed and fomented by Wall Street. As a matter of fact, any reflecting person knows that investment has nothing to gain from a continual condition of internecine strife in the disturbed republic, and that money spent to support one or another party would be the worst form of outlay.

President Wilson did not make immediate application of his remarks to Mexico, but undoubtedly they can be construed as serving notice that the survivor of the moment in the changing courses of revolution canot hope for recognition by this country. Whether this applies to Huerta remains to be seen, as that dictator has sent his representative to Washington for recognition, and Great Britain has already accorded the Huerta regime its countenance. But it does apply as a general proposition to the Latin-American states, and notice has been served on troublemakers that they will not be given toleration by the United States. The Taft plan of extending business will be followed and pushed and those who stand in the way of this plan will suffer. This is the simple English of the statement, whether it be made to apply to one or another country. This may be dollar diplomacy, but it is Republican usage and national good sense.

TEDDY DID IT.

Colonel Roosevelt has been selected as the goat by the Mexican romancer who in the Chamber of Deputies charged that the Rough Rider had pledged himself to the partitionment of Mexico, and that the revolution in the State of Sonora was the first in a series of acts whereby the Colonel would become the divider of the republic, in order that Uncle Sam might step in and gobble up the entire country. Senor Moheno is responsible for this yarn, and Senor Escudero gives it his O. K. The latter promises a statement on his own account that will be sensational to the last degree.

The mischievous part of such canards is the bad effect they have upon American repute. The Mexicans, always ready to see a hole in any millstone, are quick to attribute wrong motives to this country, and so the story of the two prevaricating deputies has stirred up a muss of resentment.

From the sanctum of Mr. Roosevelt comes the word that the story is too preposterous to deny. The one grain of truth in the allegation is that in case this country did get into a mix with Mexico the Colonel would be on hand to add his part to the interest of the situation. But, as for fomenting revolution and division, there is nothing in the obviously improbable story.

THE BALKAN END.

Mediation has been accepted by the Balkan allies in order to bring the war to an end. This means that the powers will pass upon the ultimate demands of the associated Balkan states and the latter will continue to fight until a treaty has been roughed out, having taken a lesson from their former armistice experience.

The intervention of Austria to prevent Servia from going to the aid of Montenegro in the latter's futile effort to take Scutari is hinged on the decision of the powers to establish Albania as an independent state, with Scutari as its capital.

The delicacy of the situation created between Servia and Austria has no importance other than the fact that Russia is still backing Servia, and the demands of Austria are reflected back upon Servia's moral supporter.

Notwithstanding, however, the fragile nature of some of the matters upon which peace hinges, peace is swiftly being brought about. The Balkan states still demand indemnity from Turkey, and if the latter country shall accept mediation in the right spirit there is probability that the indemnity exacted will be granted, whether of the amount asked or not. But, after the war shall have come to a close, the after effects of the Balkan war will long linger in the policies of Europe.

TAFT FOR HOPKINS.

No more interesting suggestion has been proposed for the Hopkins in its search for a suitable head for the office of president than for the management to turn to the man who was recently president of the United States. Mr. Taft is in possession of the particular gifts and training to make an ideal head for the greatest university in the country. He has the personal qualifications; his legal and judicial training and experience; his range of knowledge of the country and its relations worldwide; his aptitude for securing friends and cultivating loyalties are matters of personality and equipment that recommend him as the man above all others for the position.

It is far from certain that Mr. Taft would consider such a proposal. Yet why should he not? With Mr. Cleveland, a former president, lecturer at Princeton; with Mr. Wilson, now president, having a career as head of Princeton; with President Hayes, after he left the White House, lecturing at the Hopkins and other universities, and taking into account the pedagogical experiences of many of the men who have adorned the White House, the traditions of education have been closely related to those of highest national executive experience.

The Hopkins has in prospect the creation of a great school of jurisprudence, such as does not exist in the country. What better man for the marking out of such a school and the selection of the lecturers and the general direction of its work than Mr. Taft? So that in all respects the designation of the former president would show wisdom on the part of the Hopkins, and would assure that institution, in case of acceptance, the services of a man whose all-around fitness for the post has no parallel among Americans.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

THEIR LAIR.

When the suffragettes have carried
Out their base nefarious plan
Of seizing and kidnapping
Now and then a public man,
There remains the awful secret
For detective art to bare,
Where in the United Kingdom
Is their weird and wicked lair?

When they steal the trembling Asquith
Spite of guard and back door 'scape,
Or perhaps a police chieftain,
Torn to ribbons his red tape,
If they grab athletes from college
And away their victims bear,
What is the fate awaits such
In that dank and dismal lair?

Have they torture chambers ready
With hot irons—boiling oil—
Do they torment them with speeches
From which any might recoil?
What is hid by this kidnapping
Which they threaten they will dare?
What the mediaeval tactics
In their hideous, hidden lair?

ITS FAILURE.

“Does your husband believe in the check system, Mrs. Youngwed?”

“Yes, he does, but I think it's rotten. Here I can't get any more money from the bank where he gave me an account, and I haven't used up but one-quarter of the check book.”

A HINT.

He—My dear, the papers say the dresses will be narrower than ever. This is scandalous.

She—I know it's scandalous, but the narrower the gowns are, the better they'll match the means you give me to dress on.

NOT HARMONIOUS.

“Your landlord's face fairly radiated satisfaction.”

“Humph! that is more than his steam heaters did.”

THEY MIGHT.

Cheerful Bill—Let's stop at that house across the road and see if we can get a bite.

Fearful Phil—Better look first if they've got a dog.

NOT THE KIND.

“Do you believe the story that sea gulls can talk?”

“No; I'm not that gullible.”

ITS STATUS.

“What's become of the Ananias Club?”
“It's lying low.”
“But still lying?”

TRUE TO HABIT.

“What did that young lawyer chap say, Matilda, when you told him it was time to go?”

“He immediately began argument for a stay.”

THE EXPLANATION.

“Why is it that some young men get on so much faster in the world than others? It must be pure luck.”

“No, I rather think it is because while some are always ready to accept positions, others go out and look up jobs.”

NOT REAL LIFE.

“It is our ingrained selfishness which makes every one more interested in his own affairs than in his neighbor's.”

“If you believe that, then you never lived in the suburbs.” JOSH WINK.

EXPANSIVE CONDENSATION.

A lawyer of the good old Southern type had argued for three court days without pause. His brief was a masterpiece of classical learning and legal erudition, but it was tiresome.

“Colonel Parker,” said the wearied judge at last, “without wishing to intimate in any way that the court would not be delighted to listen to your whole argument, I must suggest that the docket is somewhat crowded, and that if you could condense a little it might help your client's cause.”

The attorney smiled his acknowledgment. “Your Honor,” he exclaimed, “the thought was in my mind when I prepared my argument. Suh, for the next four days my brief is a perfect marvel of condensation!”—Lippincott's Magazine.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

The newly married young woman rushed into her father's presence and threw herself on her knees before him.

“Oh, papa!” she sobbed. “I have come for your forgiveness and blessing! It was wrong and undutiful of me, but I loved Richard so that I just had to elope with him. But I couldn't be happy till I had been reconciled with you, so here I am at your feet.”

“Well, well,” growled the old man, much affected in spite of himself. “I suppose I'll have to. But you are alone—where is—er Richard?”

“He's just outside, papa, dear, with the cabman. And now that you have forgiven us, please lend us enough to pay the horrid brute so that he'll go away. You see, we had only enough money for the license and the minister.”—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

A $15,000,000 Throne as Security for a Loan—The Guelph-Hohenzollern Feud.

Special to The American.

When monarchs start in to sell or pawn their crowns, their scepters, and their thrones, they may be safely regarded as within measurable distance of the end of the tether of their dynasty. This has already been shown in the case of the reigning houses of Braganza, in Portugal, and of Obrenovitch, in Servia. And now we hear of Sultan Mehmed endeavoring to raise the financial wind by means of that wonderful throne of Shah Ismail, which formed part of the plunder of Sultan Selim I., when he overran Persia, in 1514. Ever since his days, this throne of the Persian shahs has been preserved at Constantinople in the treasury of the old Seraglio, to which so few foreigners have ever been accorded access.

It is in the form of a divan, covered with a baldequin, or canopy, the posts of which, as well as the throne itself, being of pure gold, literally studdied with magnificent but badly cut jewels. The intrinsic value of the entire affair is estimated at some $15,000,000, and if the transaction has not been completed, it is because the Sultan wishes to give it as collateral for a loan, whereas the people with whom he is dealing insist on purchasing it outright. The throne has occasionally been used during the last century on very great ceremonial occasions, but does not strictly form part and parcel of the Turkish imperial insignia, which consists of the scimitar, the bow, the staff, the standard, and above all the mantle, of the Prophet Mahomet. The four corners of the canopy over the throne are adorned with huge solid gold balls, from which are suspended golden crescents and fastened thereto, horse tails.

Formerly the Sultans were wont to receive foreign envoys, seated on this throne. But the diplomats were not permitted to approach it beyond a certain distance. In fact, there was a sort of golden grillwork between them and the monarch, sometimes like the wire caging which separates prisoners from their visitors in penitentiaries. My readers may determine for themselves whether this golden barrier at the Old Seraglio was designed to protect the Padishah from harm, or his throne from secretive spoliation of its gems by the representatives of the foreign powers admitted to his presence.

Now that the way has been paved towards a reconciliation between the Guelphs and the Hohenzollerns by the engagement of Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick and Great Britain to the only daughter of the Kaiser, it may be timely to place on record a high-handed act of which Prince Bismarck rendered himself guilty in 1866, unbeknown to old Emperor William, and which was mainly responsible for the feud that ensued between those two great European dynasties.

Old Emperor William and the last king of Hanover were not only first cousins, their respective mothers having been sisters, but had, moreover, been intimate friends from early boyhood, King George of Hanover having been born and brought up at Berlin. In 1866 King George, on the advice of his ministers, sided with Austria against Prussia, and was defeated by the Prussians in the battle of Langensalza, where the blind monarch, on the battlefield, presented a most pathetic spectacle, recalling the blind King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crecy in 1346. On reaching Vienna, George addressed a letter to the king of Prussia couched in the most affectionate and yet dignified terms, paving the way to an understanding. It commenced with the words “My dear William. The fortunes of war have decided against me. But to have been defeated by you is, in my eyes, no dishonor.”

The letter was dispatched to Nikolsburg, where William, then only king of Prussia, had established his headquarters after his victory over the Austrians at Sadowa. The emissary entrusted therewith by George of Hanover reached the castle at a moment when William was busy having himself photographed with his staff of generals. This was put forward by Bismarck as a pretext for the Prussian sovereign's inability to receive the Hanoverian dignitary, and a few hours later the latter was on his way back to Vienna with the unopened letter, having been informed by Bismarck that William would not admit him, the envoy, to his presence, or accept any communication from King George.

Had William received the letter, it is certain that an arrangement between the two cousins and old-time friends would have ensued, whereby Hanover would have entered the North German Confederation, under the presidency of the ruler of Prussia, as a sovereign federal state, on the same basis as the similarly defeated Saxony, Bavvaria and Hesse.

This is what Bismarck wished to avert. He wanted Hanover annexed to Prussia as a mere Prussian province. So he prevented any understanding. And it was not until too late that William of Prussia learned, through his English daughter-in-law, afterwards Empress Frederick, of the advances made to him by the blind king of Hanover, and which had been spurned without his authority or knowledge by Bismarck.

King George, on receiving back his letter unopened, became intensely embittered against King William and inaugurated such steps to recover by force his throne from Prussia, that gave Bismarck the excuse for the altogether unwarrantable seizure of his great private fortune and that of Queen Mary, which were retained by Prussia until the present Kaiser restored it to their son, the ex-Crown Prince of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, after the disgrace of Bismarck, who made a boast of using the income derived therefrom for bribing German and foreign newspapers, describing it as his “reptile fund,” the newspapers being, of course, the reptiles.

I have been asked by a reader of these letters whether the last King of Hanover was born blind. To this I would answer in the negative. He lost his sight as a boy in a very peculiar fashion, at Berlin. He was swinging a gold chainwork purse around in the air at the end of a long string, when suddenly it flew back, striking him with great force in one eye, which it injured so badly that the sight of it ended by being destroyed. Then the other eye became affected in sympathy, and total blindness ensued. Curiously enough, his father, King Ernest of Hanover, was also partially blind, having lost one eye in battle against the French at the end of the eighteenth century, while still Duke of Cumberland. The fiance of young Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia is the first prince in four generations of his house to be perfectly sound physically as well as mentally.

Lord High Chancellor Haldane's impending visit to the United States and Canada serves to recall that at least one of his predecessors on the woolsack was born on this side of the Atlantic. Lord Lyndhurst, who was lord high chancellor in four separate administrations during the reigns of George IV., William IV. and Queen Victoria, was a native of Boston, Mass., where his father, John Singleton Copley, was celebrated as a painter, while his mother was a daughter of the merchant to whom were consigned those chests of tea that were emptied into Boston harbor, thereby precipitating the War of Independence. Lord Lyndhurst was brought to England as a child.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright, 1913, by the Brentwood Company.]

The Mute Majority.

Another Washington leader comes forth with the opinion that a woman should be able to dress herself on $1,000 a year. Thus the common people take hope. There are quite a few American women whose clothes do not cost over $1,000 annually.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Will Be Interesting.

When some of the excitement is over it will be interesting to note the time when William Jennings Bryan begins to boom Woodrow Wilson for a second term.—Philadelphia Press.

Function of the Minority.

Majorities should rule, of course, but minorities should keep right on trying to show them how to do it.—Puck.

MEN AND WOMEN

Queen Alexandra has received many congratulatory letters upon the fiftieth anniversary of her arrival in England.

Morris Rosenfeld, poet of the Ghetto, was honored at a meeting in Carnegie Hall on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday.

Violet Wells, 12 years old, whose parents were lost on the Titanic, is again fatherless, as the result of an accident in the Lackawanna mills, which cost John A. Rady, a boss spinner, his life.

After living in Red Bank, N. J., for nearly 90 years and sleeping in the same bed in a hotel for 68 years, Charles Preston has moved from the town. Mr. Preston was 90 years old in February.

Judge Mal D. Clark, who has been appointed assistant municipal judge in Brainerd, Minn., is believed by many to be the youngest judge on the bench in the state. Clark is only 21 years old.

E. Torday, who spent 10 years in the Congo region in Africa as agent of the British museum, is now at the University of Pennsylvania, engaged in cataloguing the ethnological collection from that region.

Three Democrats who have been state treasurers—W. H. Berry, of Pennsylvania; D. S. Craemer, of Ohio, and Wm. Harris, of Georgia—are competing for the bigger job of treasurer of the United States.

“It was a matter of plain duty,” Willard P. Holmes, of Kansas City, Kan., says. And so he went ahead and in 20 years he earned enough to pay of the $63,000 of indebtedness recorded against his little bank, which failed in the panic of 1893.

Viscount Godfrey Charles Morgan Tredegar, D. L., J. P., a captain in that band of heroes, “The Gallant Six Hundred,” who rode with his regiment in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava during the Crimean War, died recently in London, England, in his eighty-second year.

John A. Wilson, of Franklin, Pa., a cousin of President Woodrow Wilson, has offered to accompany 25 members of the senior class of the high school of that place to Washington April 24. He will serve as guide and will endeavor to obtain an audience for the seniors with the President.

Mrs. William Foote, daughter of General Baldwin, of Denver, was the first white child born on the Santa Fe trail. She made a speech recently before the Daughters of the American Revolution on the subject. She was born in a little adobe hut on the trail, which was the “mansion” of the Bacas, a famous Spanish family of Trinidad.

Without a Friend.

Now the fly is confronted with an international swatting campaign. Truly it is almost as friendless as the man who forgets to register before an election.—Chicago News.

Resilience of Our Tongue.

“Should the schools teach hard words?” somebody asks. Sure and the soft ones, too.—Omaha Bee.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

A new farce comedy is called Sunny Smiles.

Seymour Hicks, the English actor, is to produce Broadway Jones in London.

Hedwig Reicher is in vaudeville with a sketch by Martha Morton, called Countess Laura.

Edward Sheldon's new play, Romance, is to be presented in London, with an English company.

What Happened to Mary, with Olive Wyndham in the leading role, will be seen in New York Easter Week.

A play by an American woman, Irene Osgood, was successfully produced lately in Paris. It was called Captain Le Brun's Adventure.

Alice Fischer appeared in Philadelphia this week in a condensed version of the play in which she formerly starred successfully—Mrs. Jack.

Frank Pollock has been engaged for the star revival of The Geisha, which the Shuberts and Arthur Hammerstein are to make at the end of the month.

Emma Trentini has determined to return to grand opera after her tour in The Firefly next season, and has accepted an offer from La Scala in Milan.

Victor Moore is to star next season, under the management of Cohan & Harris, in a comedy by George M. Cohan, entitled Kid Burns and the Four Hundred.

In Joseph and His Brethren is a young California Girl, Patricia O'Connor, who has revealed talents as an entertainer on the lines made popular by Kitty Cheatham.

Viola Allen has been offered $25,000 to appear for moving pictures in her famous role of Glory Quayle in The Christian, if arrangements can be made with the author of the play, Hall Caine.

The revival of Liberty Hall in New York to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Empire Theater, was a very successful one. The honors of the performance went, according to the critics, to Lennox Pawle, as the old bookseller. John Mason took the part originally played by Henry Miller and Martha Hedman that played by Viola Allen. Others in the cast were Sidney Herbert, Charlotte Ives, Julian L'Estrange, Wilfred Draycott, Emily Dodd and Ada Dwyer.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

[From the New York Times.]

The longer that I live, the more
Inscrutable I find,
And past all understanding are
The ways of womankind.

Dame Fashion says: “You must be fat—
Or svelte—or quaintly lean,
More Botticelli-like”—and lo!
No other type is seen!

Some have to fast, some have to feast,
Oh! 'tis a strenuous life!
From week to week it's often hard
To recognize one's wife.

How interesting, too, to note
That scalps but lately bare
Can, in one night, grow lovely curls
Or massive braids of hair!

What magic shampoo stuff they use!
I only wish I knew
Its name (I'd never dare to ask)
For I've a bald spot, too!

But, as I said at first, the wiles
And ways of womankind
Are problems quite too vast and deep
For my untutored mind!

M. V. CARUTHERS.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Dignity of Court and Law.

[St. Paul Dispatch.]

It is quite the style to blame the United States Supreme Court for everything. Whenever the court holds a law unconstitutional there is a big outcry against the court, but seldom one against the Constitution, the idea being, apparently, that the court should forget that there is a Constitution whenever, by so doing, a just thing may be done. But if any court were to begin a course of steering without regard to laws and constitutions, that court's decisions would be far more tyrannical than is now possible, because such decisions would be essentially obiter dicta. Many things ought to be changed in this country, but whatever change comes or does not come, there must be some standard of government that will give some orderliness of procedure to official thinking.

And, despite the fact that courts are often out of step with the spirit of the times, and despite unjust decisions, and even in spite of dishonest opinions, sight should not be lost of the fact that these things are not typical of courts. If they were anarchy would have swept the government out of existence long ago. Any impartial student of history knows that it is not going beyond the fact to say that if all the judicial opinions of the last two hundred years in England and America were taken together as one vast document, they would form, as a whole, the noblest utterance of the rights of man and the most eloquent and fundamental defense of the principles of popular government in existence.

Needless Profits.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

An excellent illustration of the manner in which the “middleman” in general operates, and of the injustice of his profits, has been afforded by a “case” against an express company in Minneapolis. Quite recently a resident of that city presented to the company a package to be delivered to an address in another town. The charge was 40 cents. As it happens, the sender had the package addressed to himself, and his surprise can be better imagined than described when he received it through the parcel post, by which method the company had sent it at a cost of 22 cents.

With a minimum of trouble the express company made a profit of 18 cents on the transaction. Had the man sent it by parcel post direct he would have saved that profit for himself.

In much the same way the middleman, or rather the middlemen, are exacting profits on all sorts of commodities and increasing the price to the ultimate consumer. Foodstuffs go through certain specified channels in order to get from producer to consumer, and at every twist and turn an additional cost is placed upon an article.

When we arrive at a more direct method of getting commodities from the farm to the family a great stride in reducing the cost of living will have been made.

The Life Expectancy.

[Providence Journal.]

A professor at Boston University believes that 100 years should be the average life of man. The three-score-and-ten notion gets fixed in our imagination from the Sunday school period, it seems, and the modern science of “physical economics” rejects it. We should “will” to live longer. This is the questioning age all around. It is often easier to dispute than to prove the negation. Is the average expectancy as high even as three-score and ten? Can the normal average be determined so long as not many of us, by reason of environment or physical limitations, are able to practice the scientific life? The head of the statistical department at the French capital has recently reported that few die of old age. This might have been guessed, even disregarding the accident account. Occupational diseases are measurably responsible for an average tenure below the Psalmist's conservative estimate. Some occupations not reckoned unhealthy probably induce destructive processes, subtly or indirectly. The French findings disclose that the profession of the clergy is the safest. Clergymen have fewer diseases and live longer than anyone else. Their lives are apt to be prudently, if not scientifically, ordered.

Quick Work.

[New York Tribune]

The Seventeenth Amendment, providing for the direct election of United senators, is likely to break all records in the way of speedy ratification. It was submitted to the state legislatures on May 13, 1912, and has already received five-sixths of the approvals necessary. Mr. Bristow, of Kansas, made a brief statement in the Senate the other day showing the exact status of the pending amendment. He counted up 29 ratifying states, and one more state, Missouri, has since joined the column.

Mr. Bristow also said that in five additional states—Pennsylvania, Utah, New Jersey, Delaware and New Mexico—one branch of the legislature had voted to ratify. If four of these five legislatures complete the act of ratification only two more votes will be needed, and the Kansas senator announced that he had strong assurances that Tennessee and Florida would accept the amendment—the first in March, and the second in April.

If the Seventeenth Amendment becomes effective in April next it will have been before the country only 11 months. The Sixteenth Amendment was submitted in July, 1909, and was not approved until February, 1913.

Distributing Immigrants.

[Omaha Bee.]

The establishment of means to extend federal aid for a better distribution of European immigrants throughout the country should be speedily brought about. The streams of immigration constantly pouring into our Atlantic ports must be drawn off and not allowed to congest, as is the tendency in New York and other larger seaport centers of population. The government will have no very difficult task to meet in guiding these newcomers to the localities best suited to them, because migration always has followed lines of latitude, and especially in the settlement of this country. The government's new aids, therefore, will have but to follow out largely established movements, only with a good deal more scientific promotion than has ever been given.

Glancing over the distribution of immigrants for the year ending June 30, 1911, this principle of settling according to climatic or latitudinal lines is found to obtain. For instance, nearly 8,000 from sunny Italy, the majority of those who came West of the Mississippi River, settled in California, while about the same proportion of Scandinavians went to Minnesota and one or two other Northern states.

Canada a Good Neighbor.

[Washington Herald.]

Canada and the United States are separate governmental entities on the northern half of this continent. Despite occasional bursts of annexation sentiment, first on one side and then on the other, they have remained independent of each other. Canada has sent the United States a couple of million hardy citizens, and the best development of Western Canada is due to the skill of American farmers.

Citizens of the United States do not begrudge Canada her share of the territory and opportunities of life in the Western Hemisphere. Canadians prefer national existence under the Union Jack to allegiance to the Star Spangled Banner.

The Dominion is far better off than if her neighbor were Germany, France or Russia or even England herself (if Canada were of another nationality). The United States is to be congratulated that Canada is an orderly neighbor giving no such anxiety as the republics of Latin America to the guardian of the Monroe Doctrine.

Power of Deduction.

A magazine writer has discovered that it is easier to live on $15 a week than $15,000 a year. And he discovered it without testing the latter half of his proposition.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Under Suspension of Rules.

A man is always “president ad interim” or “pro tem.” in Mexico.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Denver will restore clubs to its policemen.

Boston is to have open-air flower shows in 1914.

Next year New York will celebrate its tercentenary.

Paris omnibuses will shortly adopt electric power.

St. Louis needs $2,000,000 for its water system extensions.

New Yorkers are calling for a law to prohibit vivisection.

Health marriage legislation has been defeated in Oklahoma.

Columbus, O., will appoint physicians for its public schools.

Grand Forks (N. D.) society women will censor moving picture shows.

In January 192,385 barrels of flour were shipped from the port of Philadelphia.

Statistics collected in St. Louis show only two of 253 mail trains true to schedule in two weeks.

With the stenotype, a new keyboard machine, dictation has been taken at the rate of 592 words a minute.

The French state railway is rapidly being electrified. Orders for [illegible]0 electric locomotives have been placed.

The State of Florida is nearer the sea level than any other state in the Union. Its greatest elevation is but 301 feet.

A recent patent covers a combination bathing suit and life preserver, the latter being made into the suit, and its presence is unobservable.

The dog problem in hotels is likely to be overcome soon by kennel suites, where there will be accommodations for the animals in connection with their owners' rooms.

Austrian laws require that dwellings and business houses be built of solid material from interior to exterior. Building regulations in Austria are very strict and are rigidly enforced. Interior walls there are chiefly of plaster and concrete, but bricks and laths are much used.

The horse-breeding industry is to be stimulated in New York state, the legislature having authorized the Commissioner of Agriculture to make investigations looking to the promotion of the business. The exports of American horses is now increasing and amounted to nearly $5,000,000 last year. Canada is the largest purchaser.

Manager Higgins, of the Manila and Dagupan Railway Company, has placed an order for the finest passenger train in the Far East for the Manila-Camp One run. It will contain a full train of sleepers of the most modern pattern, and a buffet car will be attached to the train both ways. He expects the train in time for the next Baguio season.

Road to Humanity.

Colonel Gorgas, who made the Canal Zone healthy, will cleanse Ecuador. This is precisely the sort of revolution that those South and Central American republics need.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Self Preservation.

There isn't going to be anything in our obituary about making dangerous ascents in the Alps.—Atchison Globe.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

He—Why is that grind never subject to colds?

She—He's always wrapped up in his books.—Yale Record.

Gladys—Helen certainly looked happy in church this morning!

Mae—Evidently she had nothing on her mind but her Easter hat!—Judge.

“Can I sell you a set of Dickens?”

“I don't know what you can do if you get started, but I'm not going to let you try. Good day.”—Detroit Free Press.

“I've never loved a girl but you.”
Such was the young man's explanation,
“If that,” the maiden said, “is true,
You go and get a reputation.”
—Woman's World

“Who is the belle tonight?” asked she,
As they stood on the ballroom floor,
He looked around the room to see,
And she speaks to him no more.
—Cape Cod Item.

“Success is very difficult to attain.”

“True enough.”

“Fortunately, when a man does attain success his entire family can go through life hanging onto his coat-tails.”—Kansas City Journal.

She—It seems strange that you did not remember my face and yet you remembered my name.

He (awkwardly)—Well, you know, you have an attractive sort of name.—Yonkers Statesman.

“I have read three novels by your Cousin Amanda. In none do the lovers marry. Now, that is peculiar!”

“Oh, not at all! She is much too envious to give others such happiness!”—Fliegende Blaetter.

Financier—To think that a son of mine would “crib,” actually steal, to pass a college examination!

The Son—Come off, Dad. How much did your company have to swipe to pass that government examination?—Life.

Lady (to Messrs. Cook's official)—I have nothing to declare. What shall I say?

Official—Say, madam, that you have nothing to declare.

Lady—Yes; but suppose they find something?—Punch.

“That's a valuable dog of yours.”

“Yes; but he doesn't know he's a valuable dog. Look at him scratching yonder in that cheap dirt when he might as well be up the boulevard scratching in ground worth $500 a front foot.”—Washington Herald.

“Nothing, it seems to me, looks as unimportant as a bridegroom at a wedding.”

“Have you ever noticed a governor when he was surrounded by the uniformed members of his staff?”—Chicago Record-Herald.

Irate Tailor—Now, look here, Mr. Scribb, this has gone on long enough. I demand a check right now.

Impecunious Author—Sorry, Snip, old man, but my physician has ordered me to give up writing altogether for three months.—Tit-Bits.

“This novel is sure hewing close to the line of realism.”

“The heroine marries the poor young hero?”

“No, indeed! She throws him down and marries the rich young profligate and they live happily forever after.”—Houston Post.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4150_1_215-0296