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TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1913.

Winter returned for a little farewell chat.

Now the grand rush for the Easter bonnet.

The world either looks up to or looks out for an Irishman.

It was a glorious day for the Irish and for the Irish-Americans.

It's the bill, not the bird on daughter's hat, that interests daddy.

Is Mexico to fight it out on the same lines if it takes all summer?

Yesterday was one of the kind of days that keeps its memory green.

The elimination of vice is a mere matter of the reformation of human nature.

The bright colors of the bluebird seem most popular with this season's spring girl.

The self-styled Progressives are as yet only a faction and not the whole Republican party.

Too much public agitation of the vice question may have the reverse effect to that intended.

Mr. Wilson should not forget that the American people like to see and honor their president at all public places.

The men of Maryland are perfectly able to select their United States senators without any outside assistance.

One of the most famous pie makers of the country died lately in the poorhouse. Thus does the public treat its benefactors.

While this is said to be the rule of the people, the people themselves see no special difference between this and the kind they rejected.

If President Wilson is going to play politics in all the states he will not have much time to look after the interests of the United States.

The new administration of Mexico has another rebellion on its hands. They seem to grow revolutions on the group system down there.

When even the taxicabs get to exploding, no wonder that life in a city palls and so many feel like responding to the call of "back to the soil."

If the weather man will only arrange the proper kind of weather for the Easter parade, the vagaries of the past season will be forgiven, if not forgotten.

If all the world were sincere in its attendance upon the services of Lent problems that spring from human error would melt like the snow in the sunshine.

The Governor of New York is to be boycotted by the Tammany tiger. He is in the class of those who are to be congratulated on the enemies they make.

Curiosity is often the ruling instinct in our lives. Many dabble in devilry from mere inquisitiveness, only to discover it has left an indelible stain on their lives. Therefore public agitation of vicious cases of human conduct which, conducted injudiciously, arouses a morbid curiosity in the young and innocent is to be deplored.

A piano player in Chicago checked an incipient panic in a moving-picture theater by playing The Wearing of the Green yesterday. The deed was worthy of the day and the quick wit of the day's nationality.

Tariff for revenue only is splendid in Democratic theory, but when it comes down to practice it is enlightening to see what a rabid protectionist each congressman may become in looking out for the interests of his own district.

With home rule coming and Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra presenting shamrocks to the Irish Guards in London, things have changed considerably since the day "they were hanging men and women for the wearing of the green."

The suffragettes of London had not only planned to kidnap Chancellor Lloyd George, but had also actually prepared a pit into which he was to be kept, thoughtfully supplying his subterranean prison, however, with all the comforts of home. It may reassure the public men of Great Britain that if captured they are not to be stretched on the rack, broken on the wheel or submerged in boiling oil by the fair militants.

THE ABSENT TIGER.

That famous Sulzer dinner that takes place today as a testimonial to the governor will witness a dearth of the chieftains of the wigwam. How is he with Murphy? has been the anxious word of the subordinates of the clan, and when they got the tip that the Governor and the head of the wigwam were not on friendly footing, the declinations of the Tammany braves were like those of the three men who declined on account of buying a farm, on account of the purchase of a yoke of oxen and on account of marrying a wife, to attend a certain other feast.

The excuses showed an unanimity and resourcefulness that admit of only one conclusion, and that is, whatever Tammany men get to the dinner will do so because they must have been in cold storage and inaccessible when the word went round that the dinner would not be of the tiger stripe. As the affair is not exploited as a political dinner, the absence of the organization men cannot be technically construed into a warpath move. The slur that is cast upon Governor Sulzer may not have the salutary effect upon that official that Murphy evidently intends it to have, but this is the Tammany way of showing the tiger talons, and if it pleases Tammany, why should anyone else object?

THE FRIEDMANN TESTS.

Despite the fact that the New York physicians are disposed to discount the benefits derived by pedsons treated by Dr. Friedmann with his serum for tuberculosis, the results, as they may be gauged by the layman, appear to be favorable to the claims of the German scientist. One patient treated by him reports that within four hours he felt the benefits of the treatment distinctly, and that from that time on his progress toward recovery has been little short of marvelous, and his statement of the stages of progress seems to bear out his optimism.

Others who were treated seem to be experiencing remarkable improvement. It appears illogical, therefore, for the doctors to seek to discount the facts they do not gainsay by falling back upon psychic effects. For the most part physicians have declined to give credit to mental efficiency of suggestion in functional diseases and their disposition at present to give credit to psychic forces suggests the question of their wide antipathy to Christian Science as a spiritual form of healing and other forms of mental treatment.

The public does not admire the heads-I-win-tails-you-lose attitude upon a serious subject. It wants facts and is not disposed to enter into any belittlement of these. On the other hand, the scientist himself has not as yet manifested entire frankness.

AN IMPORTANT COMMISSION.

As a result of the promotive activities of the Southern Commercial Congress a delegation composed of representatives from all of the states will sail April 26 for the purpose of studying the system of rural credits that is operative in several European countries. It will be recalled that President Taft, both in official messages and public addresses, urged an investigation of the plan which is extensively in use in Germany, whereby farmers may float loans in order to obtain ready money for use in their business, upon favorable terms and without an excess of red-tape procedure. This and other beneficent methods in use in one or another European country will be investigated by the commission.

In twenty two states, where the legislatures have been in session since the beginning of the current year, provision has been made for defraying the expenses of the two delegates who will represent each of these states. In other states farm organizations—the State Grange in Pennsylvania—have provided funds for defraying the pro rata cost of this important investigation.

The Maryland legislature does not assemble until next January, and it is, therefore, necessary that the farming organizations or some other civic body defray the cost of having this state represented on the investigating commission. It is highly desirable that the state should be so represented. The time is now near when the commission will sail and whatever action is taken must be taken quickly.

REMAKING SOUTH BALTIMORE.

During the past one hundred years Baltimore has grown from a city of 50,000 population to a city of 600,000 population. During that period the older parts of the city have been remodeled several times. No time in the history of the city has the work of making over been more general than at present. Baltimore is, in fact, recognizedly at the beginning of a new era of industrial, commercial and population expansion.

During the current year a tremendous transformation will be made in South Baltimore. The new sewer system is now being extended into this section. Viaducts are in process of building which will relieve the most serious of the grade crossing troubles. The city is building a wide new streetway which will parallel the south side of the inner prong of the harbor, and which will furnish a direct traffic route to the central section of the city for the great commerce which docks on the south side. Two of the great railroad systems serving Baltimore have their terminals in South Baltimore, and it is generally understood that an important extension and development of each of these systems is in contemplation.

In short, during the next ten years the south side of the city, extending from Camden street to the water front, will be transformed in a way that will change the appearance of that section wonderfully. According to reports other big industries are preparing to locate plants along the southern water front. The southern water front is very extended—there is room for many factories.

WIDER NATIONAL RELATIONS.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson fully appreciates the vital importance of the wider relations of the country, the international movements that bear and must bear upon the United States. While the attention of the people has been largely engrossed by the movements in the republics to the south, ond while the Monroe Doctrine has consequently been very much to the fore, movements in the wider world area betoken important developments of which this nation must take full cognizance. It would not be at all surprising if the validity of the Monroe Doctrine were to be attacked in a specific manner during the incumbency of President Wilson and this could come about through some entanglements of lesser republics with European countries. Irritations may be created and demands made upon this country that it would have to honor or give up its traditional position. Only the fact that virtually all the powers of Europe have had their attention focused upon the Balkans has saved the United States from being brought under direct pressure by some of these governments to hold closer responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico. Not that these are not being measurably cared for, but because the situation is an irritating one and offers a standing temptation to powers that do not agree to the principles of the Monroe Doctrine to make that doctrine a burden to this country.

The United States now has an old-world boundary. It borders upon Asia, and through this fact it is brought directly and vitally into the movement of affairs in the other continents. The relief that it has secured from undue pressure on account of the situation in Mexico may or may not be long continued. But the United States cannot expect to have immunity from any of the big movements among the nations. It may say that the situation in the Balkans is remote from its interest. It cannot be remote from its interest to have created a great Slavic power that is being formed from upon the basis of the debris of Turkey in Europe. This movement is of such momentous importance that to it is assigned the tremendous tax upon property that has been proposed for Germany. The United States will find that the work of the cartographer, when he shall finally draw the new boundaries for the Balkan group of states, is a work that will so shift the balances in Europe and so alter the general world situation as to bring its interests into vital relation to the new conditions. The nerve system of the world is its commerce and the United States is one of the most important centers of this system.

The condition of affairs in the Far East is full of meaning for the United States. The plans and plots of Japan and Russia with respect to China are merely held in abeyance until the Balkans condition has been settled. A respite of a few years or a few months has been gained. But the development of China and the efforts to thwart its tremendous assertions will be one of the most disturbing of world influences. Whether there will be brought to bear against Europe a united Asia—united in sentiment and destiny, however divided in territory and governments—remains to be seen, but any turn that the far eastern situation may take will directly affect the United States. The opening of the Panama Canal will occur during a period of crises in the world's order and it may prove to be a most important transitional era as well. The United States is sitting at the loom of its destiny and it cannot tell as yet the pattern that is being wrought out.

The best publicists are agreed that this country has entered upon an era of world involvements that will prove crucial in many aspects and that the competition, the jealousies, the conflicts of interest that arise will very gravely threaten its placidity and certainly will widely affect its material interests. President Taft saw all this and sought to fortify the ordinary agencies of diplomacy with general peace treaties. His high purpose was frustrated. President Wilson has presented to him the situation in even graver and more acute forms than it has previously existed. Hence the demand for men in the capitals of Europe and Asia, as well, who will be able to care for the interests of this country in the widest spirit of information and the best spirit of discretion. Hence the importance for Mr. Wilson at an early date to seek to have peace treaties similar to those of the Taft administration enacted. Hence the importance of maintaining the military establishment of the country both on land and water in the best state of efficiency. The United States is not simply sentimentally a world power; it is vitally and responsibly such.

A FINE PARADE.

St. Patrick's Day, beautiful as weather could be, brought out a great throng to witness one of the finest parades in celebration of the saint of Erin that has been seen in Baltimore for years. The entire effect of the parade was highly creditable to those who took part in it, and the general holiday feeling in the atmosphere seemed to inspire the marchers to put their best steps forward.

At any rate, all who witnessed the parade were one in complimenting the sons of Ireland for the exhibition they made of fine specimens of manhood and fine appreciation of the color blends that give pageantry its attractiveness.

The Irish compose one of the most important sections of the population of this city, and the people of Baltimore generally regard them as being the very best of Americans, while to count those who are of Irish descent in the number to be credited to the green would almost exhaust the population. Therefore, the annual St. Patrick's Day parade is something that pleases very many more than those who belong to the various societies and marching orders that give picturesque effect to the celebration.

ALL WAY STATIONS.

The architect who planned the colossal and magnificent passenger terminal system which the New York Central Railroad has completed on Manhattan Island has recently declared that he does not think that this $200,000,000 world wonder marks the limit in the construction of railroad stations. His idea is that the grand passenger station for a big city should be a union station, and that this palace for the accommodation of railroad travelers should never be a terminus—that is, not a place where trains come to the end of their journey, reverse their engines and return in an opposite direction to that in which they came.

The big Union Station, he thinks, should be a way station, even for New York. He would have trains stop merely to put off and take on passengers. The casual critic would remark that every railroad must end somewhere; there must be some station where the train turns around and goes back. This view of the matter is too obvious for disputation. What the big station architect apparently means is that the big city is not the place for a terminal system, except, of course, for freightage.

He would have the passenger trains swing under Manhattan Island and use a transfer station in a less condensed region. It is quite apparent that such an arrangement would expedite movements, and neither forty nor twenty acres would be needful for a passenger station in a big city if the suggestion were practically worked out.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Congress has been called to convene in extraordinary session on April 7, at which time it will receive a message from the President and will proceed to the consideration of matters of legislation considered pressing by the party in power. The paramount subject will be the tariff. The Democrats during the last session of Congress were busy making tariff drives, and, undoubtedly, some of the strength that carried that party into power was due to the agitation for tariff reform. This topic is, therefore, one of keen interest. The business community feels that if it is destined to be thrown into the vortex of a tariff debate, the sooner the better. This was not the case before a special session had been fixed upon, for the business community would have been glad to have had the matter lay over until the regular session, so as to have respite from the disturbing effects of the campaign.

The Taft policy of a tariff bureau to pass upon the items one at a time and to have scientific revision of the tariff has not met with favor from the Democrats thus far, who seem to believe they have a particular illumination on the subject that asks nothing of the experience of the business world or expert knowledge.

The Democrats have set up their standards, and it is to be seen how well and unitedly the hosts will rally to them. The outcome of this debate will probably bear even more importantly upon the interests of the party in power than upon the interests of the country at large. It is a safe prediction, however, that when the measures shall be framed to suit the views of the President, they will be conservative.

As for other objects of legislation, the session will be free to originate whatever it sees fit. The attitude of President Wilson seems to be to permit the Congress to exercise its own wisdom in this respect.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

A REVIVAL.

There has been a silence,
Portentious but deep,
A silence which nowise
Resembled a sleep,
But which made all wonder
How 't could be so long,
When speech was an instinct
With Bull Moosers strong.

But now it is broken
By T. R. himself
With proof that he has not
Been laid on the shelf,
And that his repression
Heroically made,
Will by outbursts lively
Be amply repaid.

As earthquakes, volcanoes,
Eruptions portend
By rumblings and mutters,
Ere fire out they send,
The Bull Moose makes noise
Yet gently, once more;
But list for the coming
Of that repressed roar!

NOT POSSIBLE.

"Jim needn't be so blue. His life can't be altogether dark."
"Why not?"
"Because he's got a job in a lighthouse".

ITS PROOF.

"That writer has a killing style."
"Yes, he does murder the King's English."

LITTLE PITCHERS.

"Pop, did you hurt yourself last night?"
"Hurt myself! What does the child mean?"
"Why Jimmy Smith's papa said he saw you fall off the water wagon."

CURIOUS.

"People seem perfectly crazy about the net fishing on the pier."
"Strange, when it is such a seine proceeding."

VAGUE.

"Is it true that birds of a feather always flock together?"
"Well, that may be a matter of a pinion."

SUITABLE.

"I've thought of a very appropriate way to deck the room when we give a dinner to the Aviation Club."
"What will you use?"
"Air plants."

PRACTICAL SENTIMENT.

She—Oh, don't you just adore the dear little lambs?
He—Yes, especially with green peas and mint sauce.

INDEFINITE.

"Do you care for jam?"
"On the supper table or in trolley cars?"

THE REASON.

"Sallie always takes a rosy view of every subject."
"That's because somebody told her once pink was her color."

JOSH WINK.

COULD REACH IT.

A temperance lecturer was enthusiastically denouncing the use of all intoxicants.

"I wish all the beer, all the wine, all the whisky in the world was at the bottom of the ocean," he said.

Hastily Pat arose to his feet.

"Sure, and so do I, sor," he shouted. "I wish every bit of it was at the bottom of the sea."

As they were leaving the hall the lecturer encountered Pat.

"I certainly am proud of you," he said. 'It was a brave thing for you to rise and say what you did. Are you a teetotaler?"

"No, indade, sor," answered Pat. "I'm a diver."—Cleveland Leader.

REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.

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

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

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

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

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

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

England's Royal Treatment of Captain Scott's Widow—Wonderful Wemyss Castle.

Special to The American.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott's widow is being treated with liberality by the British Crown. King George, besides bestowing upon her the same rank and precedence as if her husband, the ill-fated Antarctic explorer, had lived to receive a knight commandership of the Order of the Bath, has arranged with Prime Minister Asquith to grant her for life a pension equivalent to $5,000 a year. When first the news was received of her husband's tragic death it was announced that she would be treated in the matter of pension as if he had fallen in battle. On consideration, however, it was decided by the monarch and by his prime minister, that this would be inadequate. So they arranged that she should draw for life, not only his full pay of $3,000 a year, as a senior captain, but in addition thereto the annual allowance of $1,900, which he would have received in addition to his full pay while in command of a first-class battleship or cruiser.

Besides this the King has placed at the disposal of Lady Scott for the duration of her life a suite of apartments in the royal palace of Hampton Court, where she will enjoy the privilege of residing rent free, without payment of taxes or municipal rates, and with the lighting, heating and maintaining in repair, furnished by the state free of cost. Hampton Court is one of the most beautiful of royal palaces, so beautiful, indeed, that when Cardinal Wolsey built it for himself, Henry VIII. became envious thereof, declaring that it was infinitely superior to any of his regal abodes, and did not rest until he had obtained possession thereof.

It stands near the Thames, in lovely gardens of great extent, a portion of which is reserved for the exclusive use of the inmates of the palace. These include the widow of Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala; Mrs. Creighton, widow of the late Bishop of London, and Field Marshal Lord and Lady Wolseley. The only disadvantage of these royal apartments in Hampton Court Palace is the difficulty about servants, who have an objection to staying on account of ghosts. The palace is asserted to be haunted by one of Henry VIII's. consorts, Queen Jane Seymour, and the corporation of the City of London is on record as having during the reign of Queen Mary ordered 12,000 masses to be said for the repose of her soul, with the object of "laying" her ghost, which is wont, according to popular belief, to wander about the corridor, near the room where Queen Anne Boleyn caught her sitting on the King's knee.

Some 25 years ago the inmates of the palace were alarmed by the sound of the whirr of a spinning-wheel at night, and in deference to their urgent entreaties, the Government Office of Works instituted an investigation, which resulted in the discovery of a bricked up, and until then unsuspected chamber, containing an ancient spinning-wheel, showing marks of recent use. Reference to the old records of the palace showed this room to have formed one of the private apartments of Queen Jane Seymour.

Both the late Lady Eastlake and Mrs. Cavendish Boyle, who were residents of the palace until a few years ago, were wont to vow that they had seen a white apparition believed to have been that of Queen Catherine Howard, near the Queen's great staircase, and graphically described the ghastly look of despair on her face and the blood-curdling sound of her screams.

It is all very well to scoff at this idea of Hampton Court Palace being haunted. But servants do not give up good places, nor do titled ladies of limited means relinquish so great and highly prized a privilege as free apartments in a royal palace for the sake of mere fancy or imagination.

Michael Wemyss, of the Blues, came last week, on the occasion of his twenty-fifth birthday, into the possession of the great fortune and ancestral estates of his father, the late Randolph Gordon Erskine Wemyss. His inheritance comprises Wemyss Castle, in the County of Fife, which has been in possession of the family for many centuries, throughout near thirty generations. But the young officer holds all the property subject to a strange condition, namely, he forfeits everything in the event of his permitting his mother, Lady Lillian Wemyss, to ever cross the threshold of Wemyss Castle. The interdiction extends to her brother, the sixteenth Marquis of Winchester, and to every other member of the Paulet family, to which she belongs by birth. Lady Lillian divorced the late Randolph Wemyss in 1898, bringing charges against him which gave rise to the most intense bitterness on his part. As soon as ever the decree had been made absolute he married the then thirty-year-old Lady Eva Wellesley, sister of the present and third Earl Cowley. The son sided with his father in the conflict, and the daughter with the mother. In punishment for this he cut his daughter off in his will with a pittance of $1,500 a year.

Wemyss Castle is a wonderfull old place, and has been the scene of many stirring events in Scottish history. It was built by Michael of Mothil, the founder of the house, who entertained King William the Lion there during the latter half of the twelfth century. Sir Michael Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, played a notable role in the war between Baliel and Bruce. At first he supported the former, and received and entertained Kig Edward I. of England, in 1297, at the castle. Afterwards, his patriotism caused him to join King Robert Bruce. Sir David Wemyss was one of the ambassadors sent, after the death of Alexander III., to bring home the Maid of Norway, and there is still preserved at Wemyss Castle a silver bowl of old Scandinavian workmanship, presented to him by Eric, King of Norway, on that occasion. Another Sir David Wemyss rode out from Wemyss Castle to his death on the battlefield of Flodden. Sir John Wemyss received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Mary Queen of Scotts, and her first meeting with Darnley, afterwards her husband, took place at Wemyss Castle.

Michael Wemyss is descended from the third son of the fourth Lord Wemyss, and if it is he who owns Wemyss Castle, rather than the chief of the family—namely, the nonagenarian Earl Wemyss, father of the British Parliament at Westminster—it is because the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Wemyss sided with the Stuarts in the Jacobite rebellion, and was, in consequence thereof, attainted by Parliament; the estates, instead of being confiscated to the crown, being, however, transferred to his younger brother James, then member of Parliament for Sutherland, who had espoused the Hanoverian cause. The attainder was subsequently removed, but Wemyss Castle and the greater part of the property remained with the younger branch.

The name of Wemyss, which should be pronounced as if spelled "Weemz," is taken from the Celtic word Vumhs, or caves. These caves line the coast of what was in olden times the Shire of Wemyss, and the interiors bear many sculptured traces of the early Christian missionaries who sought shelter there.

Old Lord Wemyss entered Parliament more than 70 years ago, as a member of the House of Commons for East Gloucestershire, and remained there until the death of his father transferred him to the House of Lords, to which he brought an atmosphere of breeziness to which it was unaccustomed, and introduced there an element of pugnacity and general aggressiveness, capping the climax when on one memorable occasion, while perorating on military matters, in one of his finest periods, brought down his right arm and hand in a denunciatory sweep, full on the hat of the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, who, as usual with members of both houses of Parliament, was sitting with his high silk hat on his head on the cross benches, just in front of him. The hat, badly damaged and flattened, was knocked down upon the heir apparent's nose, to his intense astonishment and subsequent merriment.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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T. R. Still Peeved.

Too bad Colonel Roosevelt, as an ex-president, could not find interest enough in the proceedings to have attended the inauguration.—Omaha Bee.

Gaynor's Talent Recognized.

As a delicate tribute to its capacity as a spouter the new fireboat is to be named the William J. Gaynor.—New York World.

MEN AND WOMEN

J. Pierpont Morgan has given $200,000 for a library building for Trinity College, Hartford, Ct.

Rev. Dr. Donald MacLeod, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington, has invited Secretary Bryan to conduct a Bible class.

The record for expensive dinners in New Britain, Ct., is held by William H. Hart, who used $2,200 stock certificates as place cards at a dinner party he gave to his 30 children and grandchildren.

William Hale White, who died at his home near London at the age of 83, was widely known about 30 years ago for his writings on social, moral and theological questions under the pen name of Mark Rutherford.

Louis Maurice Boutet de Monvel, France's greatest painter of children, died at his magnificent home in Paris after an acute attack of heart failure. He was 63 years old and is survived by a wife and several children.

Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale University, recently delivered a lecture before the Patria Club, of New York, on Climbing and Exploring the Peruvian Andes. Professor Bingham is well known as an authority on South America.

Mrs. M. E. Harlan, corresponding secretary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, one of the largest philanthropic institutions of the country, with headquarters at the College of Missions, in Irvington, died recently in St. Louis, Mo.

Gerald Mandell, the three-year-old son of Matthew Mandell, of Fountain Springs, Pa., had his appendix removed recently, making the sixth member of the Mandell family, including the mother, to submit to an operation for appendicitis in two months.

One of the greatest collections of African trophies and geological documents of the African stone age, that of Herbert Ward, the noted sculptor, sole survivor of the Henry M. Stanley expedition, is to be presented to the Smithsonian Institution.

A veteran botanist is Prof. William Gilson Farlow, who has been connected with the botanical department of Harvard University, his alma mater, for nearly 40 years. Dr. Farlow, who was born in Boston, 1844, had his scientific training both here and abroad, and is known among scholars on both sides of the ocean for his studies in cryptogamic botany, the potato rot, diseases of olive and orange trees, etc.

Modern Law of Gravitation.

The largest diamond in the world has been discovered. It's only a matter of time till it is discovered by United States Customs officials.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Danger of Confusion.

Speaker Clarke presides in the House and Senator Clarke will sometimes in the Senate, but so rarely that there won't be any confusion.—Springfield Republican.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Madame Sherry is to go into the stock companies.

A musical play to be produced next season is called Adele.

Flo Irwin has made a hit in London in Mrs. Peckham's Carouse.

A stock company in Rochester has a woman manager, Louise Coleman.

Edward E. Rose will have produced next month a play called Bates of the U. S. A.

Edwin Arden will replace Frank Keenan in the Faversham production of Julius Caesar.

What Happened to Mary is to be seen in New York with Olive Wyndham in the leading role.

Tim Murphy will appear next season in a new play under the management of Henry W. Savage.

Hale Hamilton wants to present the sketch, by George V. Hobart, It Happened in Topeka, in London.

Tyrone Power is to open a season in Julius Caesar in Easton, Pa., under the management of A. G. Delamater.

William Hawtrey is to appear under the direction of Jesse Lasky in a condensed version of The Old Farm.

A. E. W. Bates, author of The Witness for the Defense, in which Blanche Bates is to appear, is a member of Parliament.

It is said that John Barrymore and Alice Brady, daughter of W. A. Brady, are to be co-stars in a revival of The Gentleman of Leisure.

A motion picture stock company has been using the Boardwalk in Atlantic City, by permission of the mayor, as background for its scenes.

Sweethearts, the new opera in which Christie MacDonald is to star and which will have its first production in this city at the Academy of Music, is getting its finishing touches in a series of dress rehearsals in New York. There will be a private performance for members of the press and the invited guests before the special train of the company leaves for Baltimore. Victor Herbert himself is to conduct the opening performance.

COST OF LIVING.

[From the Somerville Journal.]

"I do not see why folks complain,"
Said Jorkins, "of the price of meat;
For 50 cents a pound you get
A sirloin steak that can't be beat.
For the same money you can buy
A luscious English mutton chop.
Why should you ask for more than that?"
Yes, Jorkins keeps a butcher shop.

"The cost of living ain't so high,"
Said Jobkins. "Why should folks find fault?
For half a dollar you can buy
A full three months' supply of salt.
Just think what people had to pay
Right after our great Civil War,
I tell you, flour cost money then!"—
Yes, Jobkins keeps a grocery store.
But Jobkins went to buy some meat,
And said that Jorkins was a skin;
And Jorkins, paying Jobkins bill,
Declared he had been taken in;
And when the coal man asked for pay
They both set up a mighty shout;
And just as they were feeling worst
The plumber came and cleaned them out!

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Capitalizing the President.

[Washington Post.]

The caucus proceedings incident to the reorganization of the Senate disclose little or nothing in support of current reports of a divided opinion along Wilson and anti-Wilson lines as regards the policies of the administration. The claims made that the newer element in the Senate is inspired by the knowledge that they more truly represent the views of the President than their veteran colleagues are not borne out by an analysis of the alignment of forces as revealed by the votes taken. Nowhere does it appear that the senators who have been closely associated with the President in politics stood together on the vital points at issue as to control of that body, as they doubtless would have done if the fate of his policies hung in the balance.

Would it not be going too fast to bind senators to policies of government which have yet to be formulated and proclaimed? The President, as everybody is aware, has not taken a definite stand on any piece of legislation impending in Congress, and until he does clearly indicate what course ought to be pursued in handling the various live propositions no set of Democrats in that body can be sure that they are on the right track.

They are all progressives, some more ardent and itching than others; but the President has done nothing since coming to Washington to flatter the pretensions of either party to the organization controversy. His silence has been utilized to give color to the claim set up by many committees and individuals who are preparing bills for introduction in Congress that their propositions are in line with the President's policies and have received his sanction. Perhaps it was this species of deception that induced him, a day or two ago, to let it be known that policies will be fixed upon as occasion arises.

The King Business.

[Kansas City Times.]

King George, it is said, will revive the old custom of the sovereign wearing the crown at the opening of Parliament today. It is a laudable decision. If you are going in for the king business you ought to do it right. This business of a king parading around in a frock coat and top hat just like a plain, everyday citizen on his way to church, is calculated to bring the profession into disrepute. Somebody will get up some day and inquire the use of paying large sums for a royal establishment and that sort of thing when there is nothing to show for it except an ordinary-looking man with whiskers. And the first thing you know another king will be hunting for a job.

The fact is, a king ought to dress the part. Every child knows how he should look. If he were really onto his job he ought never to appear in public except encased in a gigantic suit of black armor, wearing a crown studded with diamonds and rubies over his helmet. On his left arm should be a shield bearing two lions rampant on a field gules, while in his good right hand he should carry a battleax which would tax the strength of two ordinary men to lift. His eyes should flash fire through the bars of his visor, and his voice should blare like a bugle.

Marriage Laws and Divorce.

[New York American.]

To what extent the divorce evil is encroaching on our national life is shown by the report of the Illinois commission appointed to secure evidence on that subject.

The figures it submits are staggering. Within the last half century divorce has increased on an average of more than three and one-third times as fast as the population. In the past year it is estimated that 100,000 divorces were granted; it is within moderation to say that in the last 50 years 2,000,000 homes have been wrecked, and that nearly a million and a half of children under the age of 10 were deprived of one or both parents.

Compare the figures for 1900 in 20 European countries, in addition to Australia, Canada and New Zealand, with a total population of 267,000,000, as against our population at that time of 76,000,000.

The divorces granted in the 23 countries were 27,000. The divorces granted in this country were 56,000. The rate here was seven times that of Europe.

The commission believes a remedy can be found only by a revision of our marriage laws. "We can never hope," says its report, "to eradicate the evil of the divorce court until we safeguard the morals and health of the community by just, sane and adequate marriage laws."

No Monopoly of Social Justice.

[Philadelphia Record.]

It is a severe strain on the patience of the rest of the community that the Progressive party should claim a monopoly of interest in social justice and that Mr. Roosevelt should represent himself to be the modern Moses smiting the flinty rock of the public heart and conscience and drawing from that unpromising source a flood of sympathy and refreshment for the multitudes traveling through a wilderness of hardship from Egyptian bondage to a promised land in the remote future.

Nothing could be farther from the truth than all this. Not all has been done that ought to be done for the protection of workers, and especially for women and children workers, but a great deal has been done in reducing the hours of labor, for the sanitation of factories and tenements, to enforce safety appliances, and to provide for the sick and the injured. Both the existing parties, in Congress and the legislatures, have responded over and over again, through many years, to demands for social justice, and, if neither has yet done all that ought to be done, the need of a third party to secure social justice did not become apparent to Mr. Roosevelt and his followers till he had failed to secure the presidential nomination from the Republican party last summer.

Buying Legislation.

[Cleveland Leader.]

A bill has been passed by the Ohio Senate making it a misdemeanor to pay or receive money for the signing of initiative and referendum petitions. It should not fail of enactment. The safeguard it provides against perversions of direct legislation is needed.

In some of the states that first adopted the initiative and referendum the obtaining of signatures for proposed popular legislation was at once commercialized. Agencies were established that made it a business to put through the petitions of those willing to pay for legislation they wanted. Signatures of voters soon came to have a recognized market value and were a source of easy income for an army of bummers and other unscrupulous citizens. It is charged that many signatures on the petition by which at least one initiated bill was sent to the present Ohio legislature were paid for.

If it is necessary to prevent the selling of votes in the election of the men who make the laws, surely it is necessary to prevent the selling of the signatures needed in the enactment of laws directly by the people.

Raising One's Thoughts.

[Ohio State Journal.]

It happens sometimes in one's experience, and more often than it should, when one is thinking on a low plane, that selfishness and cowardice taint the thought. One could shift himself from this plane if he would, by reading the Beatitudes, or some beautiful Psalm, or a paragraph or two from Emerson, or listening to some noble hymn or song of happy sentiment. Let him try this experiment when his mind is occupied by dark, maudlin, envious or hostile thoughts, and see how soon there will be the tearing away of his reflections from a miserable moorage. It will be so sudden a separation that one can almost hear it snap. One often hears of nepenthes for one's sorrow or distress of mind, but here is one that pushes aside a grief and puts a joy in its place. Health, moral and physical, consists largely of raising one's thoughts.

Curiosities of Time.

Eleven million watches were exported from Switzerland in the last fiscal year, not to mention a great many genuine Swiss watches made in this land of equal opportunity.—Ohio State Journal.

Complications Grow.

Things certainly get more complicated every day. For example, we shall now have to refer to him as the only living ex-president who was ever vice president. Chicago Record-Herald.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Missouri's agricultural college is crowded with students.

Camden, N. J., cannot secure teachers enough for its normal training school.

St. Elmor Society of Yale is to erect a $150,000 clubhouse in New Haven, Ct.

Four children and one man were bitten in St. Louis the other day by rabid dogs.

An anti-Mormon league has been formed to drive Utah proselyters out of England.

Judge Gemmill, of Chicago, favors permitting schoolboys to work after school hours.

It is expected that this year over 1,400,000 immigrants will land in the United States.

The new British Dreadnought Iron Duke is especially armored against attack by airships.

On a test, paper insulation on exposed electric wires has withstood service for 23 years.

John Lawton, 26, a moving picture operator in Lorain, O., has fallen heir to $183,000.

Philadelphia Catholic Total Abstinence Society has 179 branches and 17,045 members.

Over 1,000 flat dwellers in New York have organized a "tenants' union" to force lower rentals.

Miss Berthe A. Dutton, of Cleveland, has been a schoolteacher since 1858 without missing a day.

St. Louis folk are forming a league to refuse to pay street railway fares unless provided with seats.

Chicago's grand opera season just closed shows receipts above $500,000 against $480,000 last season.

Los Angeles has mapped out certain sections of the city available for factories, and decreed their banishment from residential sections.

At an estimated cost of over $12,000,000, a Canadian railway expects within a few years to have opened a two-track tunnel four miles in length through the Selkirk range of mountains between Calgary and Vancouver