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 & Potterfield, 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.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913.

Pity the job hunter who is living on expectations.

Today the hurried tramp of belated bonnet hunters.

Spring has actually, as well as officially, made its appearance.

The perfume of the Easter flowers is already filling the air.

It is a safe wager that during Lent society hasn't forgotten how to turkey-trot.

Turn on the rain today, Mr. Weather Man, and keep the sunshine for tomorrow.

Anyhow, a king has a heap more of worry than a president—excepting, of course, a Mexican president.

It remains to be seen to what extent, if any, shirtsleeve diplomacy is an improvement over dollar diplomacy.

There are to be improvements on the parcel post. Perhaps in time letters and parcels will be carried on aerial routes.

New York is now taking itself severely to task for talking harshly about itself. But what it did say about itself while it was talking was a plenty.

An Indian chief has presented his war bonnet to President Wilson. He must have gotten an impression that the latter is preparing to go on the warpath.

The English suffragettes are firing residences by way of emphasizing their opinion that the forcible feeding of their imprisoned sisters is a burning shame.

The dove of peace has left her European perch to go out and hunt for another olive branch, and the war cloud has gone again to lowering with increased violence.

The Connecticut legislature has banned free lunches and muzzled hatpins. Its members are now in condition to enjoy their Easter vacation after this strenuous and valiant work.

Montenegro has defied Austria. "Though she be but little, she is fierce." Austria must feel somewhat like a surprised mastiff when challenged to deadly combat by a black-and-tan.

With the president-emeritus of Harvard selected for ambassador to Great Britain and a former president of Princeton in the White House, the pedagogues are making a great showing.

Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, who has just celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday, may be ambassador to Great Britain. Which proves that brains do not always depend on years for their youth.

The new King of Greece begins his reign under stirring circumstances. From the oath of office to the battlefield is a start which promises a strenuous career, if there is anything in auspices.

One of the Chicago auto bandits was sentenced to an indeterminate term from [illegible] for life. This seems giving the [illegible]inate idea somewhat too much [illegible] to be altogether impressive.

[illegible] of the Harrisburg legis[illegible] perturbed [illegible] a story [illegible] had been [illegible] hidden dictagraphs about the desk. And the public mind naturally asks what caused the perturbation.

An editor in the South issued a special edition of his paper in which were published all the original poetry which had been accumulating for years. This procedure may have been kind to the poets, but it was certainly hard on the public.

A New Jersey bride who started on a pedestrian honeymoon trip of five years has tired of it after three weeks and has gone home. She is not the first to find that self-martyrdom for the gain of a day's posing in the limelight is too big payment for too little gain.

After an abnormally warm and unhealthy winter the spring is ushered in with a cyclone sweeping over nearly one-half the country. We can indulge only the mournful hope that the summer is not also going to beat the record, as that would be the last straw in our weather burdens.

An Illinois physician who lived two months on peanuts has just married a Canadian woman who lived three months on apples. Having thus solved the problem of the higher cost of living and combined forces, they will now be enabled to spend their surplus cash for a few of the luxuries of life, since they have cut off so many of the necessities.

FORTY-FIVE INCH TRUNKS.

Appeal by the baggage departments of the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission has resulted in a decree going forth from that ultimate tribunal that the modern apartment-house trunk, with its myriad stories and balconies and roof gardens and the like, in which costumes and apparel may hang and swing and twist and turn without wrinkle or crease, are taboo. Henceforth the railroads may decline to baggage smash any trunk that is above forty-five inches in length.

This is the beginning of the movement in behalf of the baggage men, and it is expected that before long the length of any baggage parcel will be limited as is that of trunks. In view of the fact that modern trunkery has evolved trunks almost too big to go through the baggage car doors and that are a combination of bureau and wardrobe, the edict will be felt as a keen hardship by the travelers.

Nevertheless, the limit had to be put somewhere, and the commission has fixed it at forty-five inches.

THE SPHINX AGAIN.

Egytologists are scouting the claims made in behalf of Professor Reisner that he has unraveled the mystery of the Sphinx by finding a complete temple in its head. As the dimensions of the temple are given as twenty-four by sixty-four feet, whereas the head of the Sphinx measures but fourteen feet, there seems to be an inherent improbability to the picturesque story, although the mystery deepens in view of the fact that Professor Reisner is a reliable scientist.

A glimmer of light is thrown upon the opacity of the latest Sphinx mystery by the presence at Cairo of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and an English Egyptologist suggests that someone is endeavoring to get the magnate to part with some easy money.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Morgan will not seek to import the Sphinx, as this country has so many of the finance and the political varieties that it is quite content to permit the only original to remain in its native deserts.

WORLD'S GOLD YIELD.

In the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint, which has just been issued, there is a forecaste opinion expressed to the effect that there will be no large increase in the annual world yield of gold during the next ten years. No other authority is more competent to formulate a trustworthy opinion upon this matter than Director George E. Roberts. He, of course, is in possession of accurate information concerning the situation at every source of supply from which new gold is being sent to the mints. Some of the gold-producing areas, as the African Rand, are now yielding a steady average annual crop of gold which can be figured out beforehand with approximate accuracy.

But the estimate of Director Roberts is obviously based upon the belief that no very large yielding new territory will be added, within the next decade, to the gold fields that are now being worked. As to this phase of the matter he is also more than ordinarily well equipped to make a good guess. He knows, undoubtedly, into what regions the gold hunters have penetrated and much about the thoroughness of the various research enterprises that have been conducted during the past half century. But still there are regions that have been but partially covered in the hunt for the precious metal. There is an arctic region strip of Asia, a thousand miles wide from north to south, and stretching seven thousand miles from east to west, which may yet turn in mineral surprises in way of gold, silver, coal or copper.

THE PLUCKING BOARD.

By its name, the so-called plucking board of the Navy Department is an anomaly. It violates the ordinary process of retirement at highest rank for the men who as youths were sought out by the government, induced to forego the emoluments of ordinary avocations and to enter the naval service of their country with the expectation of going up the line to the highest grade before they were put upon the retired list. This plucking board was designed to weed out officers, so as to make room for those who were crowding the grades on up the line. The proposed naval personnel law would take care of this matter in specific ways and furnish an outlet for the Navy to use its competent men for the best advantage of the service while fit, and would also correct the misadjustment between entries into the service and exits from it.

Certainly it seems incomprehensible to the layman that at a time when the complaint is being made of not enough officers to properly equip the ships with qualified men, there should be pursued the policy of retiring men at the youthful age of sixty-two; for the conditions of wholesome living of the men upon the nation's battleships leaves them youthful at that age.

The Army retirement age is sixty-five. So that the Navy men are placed in the position of being routed out of house and home, so to speak, and placed upon the pension roll. Such retirements create an added weight of expense when the retired officers frequently are in excellent health and could give the very best type of service to their country. Even if the age limit were extended to meet that of the Army, a large measure of relief would be given and men who are in their prime would not be compelled to enter upon an idle existence.

The question is a vital one, and the nation will not be satisfied until the matter of personnel is worked out, so as to do away with this glaring injustice, this squandering of fine abilities and lack of balance in the securing of the best type of service in the positions of command in the Navy.

COST OF LIVING COMMISSION.

It is unfortunate that the measure that would have brought this country, when passed, into co-operation with the countries of the world in the creation of a joint commission to investigate the high cost of living, should have died upon the calendar. The Crawford-Sulzer bill fell into the vortex of the filibusters and the no-quorum situations created by those who were seeking to swing the House during the last days for their own interests. No subject of proposed legislative action was of wider importance than this matter of an international commission upon the high cost of living. President Taft first proposed such a commission, and the idea was taken up actively by thoughtful officials in the various countries that are suffering the effects of a phenomenon that appears to be world wide, whether or not the causes in all respects may be international in their reach.

The special message of President Taft, in February, 1912, was followed by the introduction of identical bills into both houses of Congress providing for the appropriation of $20,000. By unanimous consent, the Senate bill obtained passage. It was otherwise with the House measure. The opposition of some members was successful in postponing consideration until after the election, so that when the body reassembled in December the bill was far down on the calendar.

Here is a subject for legislation that reaches to every home and one that has vastly more possibilities of service than many measures that are passed without much difficulty. The plan advanced in the proposed legislation not only has the recommendation of former President Taft, but has received the approval of President Wilson, former President Roosevelt, the former finance minister of Japan, the colonial secretary of Germany, similar officials of Austria, Italy, Canada and other countries, and the intelligent promotion of President Poincare, of France. This is a question of civilization and humanity, and the world is ready to consider it in such breadth. The United States, that should be the foremost in all such undertakings, and, indeed, has been in this instance, must not permit the proposed legislation to fail of early passage. While there may be no specific recommendation in the forthcoming message of President Wilson for the urgency of high cost of living legislation, there exists such urgency that the subject might well be the foremost topic of that message, if that degree of prominence would not prove disturbing to business. At any rate, President Wilson is keenly impressed with the importance of this country losing no time in affording relief to conditions, if relief may be obtained through concurrent study by the representatives of the various powers. The conditions of society today are baffling in many particulars, and the variety of reasons advanced for the high cost of living is proof of the fact.

If possible, the Crawford-Sulzer or a similar measure should be passed during the coming extra session of Congress. The country would give the most cordial approval to such enlightened attention to the matter of most vital bearing upon the interests of the people. But, at any rate, the action should be had during the present year. It would be too bad for it to be put off even until the December convening of Congress, when it ought to be passed to the credit of the party in power and to the credit of the country by unanimous consent at the special session.

Even the most conservative view in opposition to excessive employment of committees breaks down before the proposal to have created an international commission to afford relief from excessive living costs and to get at the root of the burdens that laid so heavily upon the backs of the masses of the people. Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness can best be promoted in an environment of easement in condition of livelihood.

ELIOT FOR ST. JAMES.

Former President Eliot, of Harvard, designated for the post of ambassador to the Court of St. James, is such a manifestly fit selection that the country would be glad to feel that all its ambassadorial positions were as admirably filled. But one thing operates against the selection of Dr. Eliot, and that is his age. Yet the ambassador to this country from England, Mr. Bryce, is a man of advanced age, and his physical activity has proven to be almost a counterpart to his mettle.

Dr. Eliot is as actively interested and creditably expressive in the field of human interest today as ever he was. The relations between the United States and Great Britain are cordial, and likely to so remain, despite any indiscretions that may be made. Dr. Eliot would be an excellent one to temper such indiscretions and to make the relations of the two countries at all times diplomatically smooth and discreet.

The selection by the former president of Princeton—as chief executive of the United States—of the former president of Harvard for the most important diplomatic post is most unusual and interesting. The United States is to be congratulated upon having men of the caliber of the world-renowned Dr. Eliot for its service.

A FINE EASTER ISSUE.

The Sunday American, issued tomorrow, will be a fine Easter number. There will be in it a number of special features bearing upon the great church festival, and the illustrations will be timely, as well as attractive. It will be in close touch and true harmony with the spirit of the day.

The Sunday American is one of the great newspapers of the United States. In Baltimore no other Sunday paper can compare with it in any way. In its news, in its special features, its society and sporting records, in every department it has no equal in the city, no paper that can claim to be in its class. The paper is a welcome visitor to practically every home in Baltimore and adjoining territory. It is Baltimore's greatest home paper, because it is the greatest paper in Baltimore and the whole South. No other Sunday paper in this city or in this part of the country can now compare with it in interest, in influence, in circulation, in popularity. It stands in a class by itself, without a rival, without a competitor. By years of careful and painstaking effort, by the employment of the best news agencies and newsgatherers, by a strict adherence to a progressive policy and a firm determination to spare no expense to make the newspaper ideal in every respect, The Sunday American has been placed in a position in this community no other Sunday paper can even approach. The American feels proud of this record, proud of the fact that its efforts have been followed by the commendation of this whole community.

The Sunday American of tomorrow will cover the whole field and cover it well. It will go into the homes of Baltimore and have many times more readers than any other paper. It is not published, either in whole or in part, in New York or any other distant city. Every page of it comes right off the great presses of The American's fine plant and goes direct to its thousands upon thousands of readers. In circulation it keeps on gaining every Sunday. Long ago it passed the 100,000 mark, and adds to the great record every issue.

NIGHT SCHOOL GRADUATES.

One of the costliest investments of modern cities is in way of educational plants. Baltimore now has considerably over $20,000,000 invested in school buildings—a good investment, unquestionably. But the city should be getting all the service out of these educational factories that is possible. We should not hesitate to work them on night, as well as day, shifts, if the educational demand calls for it. And there is a growing conviction that the educational demand does call for it.

Certificates of proficiency were handed over to a graduate class of seventy-five at the City College on Tuesday evening, the graduating classes being composed of young men and women, who during the past two years have worked for a livelihood during the day hours and attended school after dark. What these seventy-five ambitious and diligent people have done a thousand others—ten thousand others—may do. These are the first night school graduates turned out by the public school system in Baltimore.

But, according to Superintendent Koch, there are twice as many students using the opportunity offered by the night classes as there were when the classes that graduated Tuesday night were organized. Running the city's educational plants on night shifts has been in way of experiment and the experiment has, apparently, demonstrated not only that the scheme is practicable but subserves a widespread need. There are other ways in which school properties might be used to general advantage. In many cities school buildings are being put to night service systematically, as well as to day service.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

O weather man, O weather man,
Give us a sunshine day
Tomorrow when we wend to church
Our joyous Easter way,
In all the pomp and glory of
Our brand new spring array.
Ah, do not of our hopes the bane,
Bring down on us destroying rain.

Remember all these Lenten days
All given up to gloom,
We've planned for all the finery
We hope now to assume,
As newest fashions, rich and rare,
Will have their 'customed boom.
Ah, have you, then, the hardened heart
Our prospects from this hope to part?

The fine new dress, the Paris hat,
Which we expect to grace,
The smile of satisfaction on
Each young and pretty face,
How can you spoil, till of our hopes
You leave not e'en a trace?
Ah, list to every anxious maid,
And ruin not our dress parade!

QUEER CONDUCT.

"Madam, your husband is frequently seen in bucket shops."

"Then I think it is very queer I can't get him to bring me home a new tin one."

HIS HOPES.

"I know that poor hen-pecked fellow wishes he was his own chimney."

"Why?"

"Because then he could smoke in spite of his wife."

ITS NATURE.

"What a funny noise there is in this room!"

"That's the clock ticking."

"No, it isn't."

"Then maybe it is the bed ticking."

HIS IDEAS.

"Butt is always talking shop. He told me today he had a bouncing baby."

"How is that shop?"

"Isn't he in the rubber business?"

SUITABLE.

"That policeman's affliction is a strictly professional one."

"What is it?"

"He has a felon on his hands."

HER LUCK.

"A hand reader ought not to complain of bad business."

"Why shouldn't she?"

"Because hers are palmy days."

ITS PROPER PLACE.

"How did that story you cooked up end?"

"In a family stew."

HIS INDORSEMENT.

"Did you know that Shakespeare expresses unqualified approval of speakeasies?"

"Where does he?"

"Where he characterizes as excellent things, soft, low voices."

A DUE PRECAUTION.

"Let's sit down here in the conservatory and have a nice little exchange of gossip."

"Then let us move away from the rubber plants."

JOSH WINK.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Way down in Florida two darkies were discussing as to the color of certain Biblical personages. One of them asserted that as Palestine was about in a line with Africa, the people must all have been colored.

"Lor' bress you' heart," said the speaker, "St. Peter an' St. Paul an' the rest of the Apostles was as white as that North'n gen'l'man ober dere."

"No, sah!" said the man in opposition, "Paul may ha' been, but St. Peter—no, sah! St. Peter was a culler'd gen'l'man."

"You're wrong, for if St. Peter'd been color'd dat cock wouldn't ha' crowed more'n once't."—Charlotte Observer.

The Newspaper and The Book

One man in a hundred reads a book; ninety-nine in a hundred read a newspaper. Nearly a century ago, when the American press, which is now a spreading oak, was in its green twig, Thomas Jefferson said he would rather live in a country with newspapers and without government than in a country with a government and without newspapers. Resolve to say a good word for your home paper at least.—*Exchange.*

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Lord Leven, Now a Banker, Known in America—Managing the Royal Household.

Special to The American.

Lord Leven and Melville, who was over here last autumn, staying with Mrs. Ogden Goelet at Newport and with other American friends, and who excited considerable amusement by his angry encounters with inquisitive newspaper reporters, has joined the important London banking firm of Huth & Co., and bids fair to become as familiar a figure in the region around the Bank of England as his father and grandfather were before him.

His father, the late Earl, was the principal partner of the banking-houses of Melville, Evans, Fickus & Co. and of Williams, Deacon & Co. The latter, having a very large American connection, had succeeded to the business of the great firm of Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton & Co., which played a very important role in international finance during the early days of Queen Victoria's reign. The late Earl was often on this side of the Atlantic in connection with his banking business, and was the best man at the wedding in New York of Consuelo Yznaga to the late Duke of Manchester.

The eleventh Earl of Leven—that is to say, the grandfather of the present peer—was also a banker, and so much of a business man that he actually went to the length of disinheriting his youngest son, the Hon. Norman Melville, for sending his boys to the University of Cambridge, "whereby the probability of his becoming fitted for business had decreased." That Earl married the daughter of Henry Thornton, M. P., friend of Wilberforce, of Thackeray, Macaulay, and Gladstone in his younger years. Indeed, the Thornton villa at Clapham, so graphically portrayed by Lord Beaconsfield in the opening chapter of the novel left unfinished at his death, was the headquarters of that society of wealthy pietists constituting the pillars of the Exeter Hall School, who led the abolition movement in England and who for a time exercised a most powerful influence on English politics. Henry Thornton's Family Prayers had a wide vogue in this country and proved a large source of revenue to the author.

The present Lord Leven is 27, a representative peer of Scotland, is sandy-haired, tall and very rich. While at college he distinguished himself as a steeplechaser, has dabbled in diplomacy, holds a commission in the cavalry of the territorial forces, and came rather prominently before the public some time ago through his presentation to the King of $150,000 for use in the arrangement of a chapel for the knights of the Scotch Order of the Thistle in the Cathedral of St. Giles at Edinburgh. Lord Leven, who is the fourteenth earl of that title and the eleventh Earl of Melville, is at the head of a very ancient family, and his earldom of Melville is transmissible in the female as well as in the male line. His principal trouble with American newspaper reporters when in this country last fall was his objection to their addressing him "without being properly introduced."

That the Hamiltons are quite as high in favor at court today as under the two previous reigns is shown by the fact that King George has just appointed Captain Lord John Hamilton, of the Irish Guards, to be deputy master of the royal household, in the place of Sir Derek Keppel, who has recently been advanced to the mastership, on the retirement through ill health of Colonel Sir Charles Frederick. Lord John is one of the two brothers of the new Duke of Abercorn. The late Duke of Abercorn, their father, was chief of the household of King Edward until his accession to the throne, and afterwards one of his lords-in-waiting; while Lord Hohn's aunt, the late Duchess of Buccleuch, was grand mistress of the robes and of the household to Queen Victoria, and afterwards to Queen Alexandra. Lord Hohn, who is unmarried and just 30 years of age, is, therefore, in every sense of the word accustomed to court life and on terms of intimacy with the members of the reigning family. "Ne dans le serail, il en connait les detours."

There are no posts at court that bring one into closer association with the King and with the Queen than those of master and deputy master of the royal household. These two officials practically run the entire royal establishment, and it is the master of the household who sends out the "commands" of the King and Queen to all private and semiofficial entertainments, including those for the dine and sleep guests at Windsor. Their duties include the very prosaic but exacting one of supervising and checking up the weekly domestic bills of the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker and other tradesmen.

They have, moreover, all the worry and trouble of keeping in order, placating and supervising the royal servants—a much more difficult task than falls to the lot of the head of the household of an American multimillionaire, or even the manager of a large hotel. For royal servants are extremely touchy regarding the privileges of their various positions, the limitations of their duties, their hours of work, their remuneration, their grades—that is to say, their precedence—and heaven only knows what besides. All these points are governed by tradition, and practically the palace help "below stairs" have a government of their own. It is the business of the master of the household and of his deputy to harmonize the relations of all these people, and it necessitates almost superhuman tact, forbearance and phenomenal command of temper under extreme provocation.

Then, too, the royal household is very far from being a fixture. It might be likened, if the comparison may be pardoned, to a very large traveling circus that suddenly pulls up stakes and makes a jump of hundreds of miles. When the King and Queen move from Windsor to Balmoral, or from Balmoral to Buckingham Palace, the master of the household and his deputy have to attend to the transportation of their majesties, their suites and their baggage, also the servants and their luggage, often at little more than an hour's notice. They engage the trains for the royal retinue, which is very large, pay the railroads, arrange for regular meals of the whole party en route, check the impediments, and when anything fails to arrive at its destination trace whatever has gone astray—in fact, do the thousand and one things that only an experienced tourist agent could himself enumerate.

The foregoing is merely the plain sailing, the routine of office. It frequently happens, however, that at the last moment there is a change of plans. After everything is provided for and a start is about to be made, a political crisis, the death of a relative of the royal family or some other untoward event may upset everything and the whole party may have to be shipped off in a different direction. And the master of the household and his deputy must do the work so skilfully and smoothly that their royal charges shall not suffer the slightest inconvenience or bother therefrom.

Sir Derek Keppel's appointment to the mastership of the household at the beginning of the year has led to the inauguration of some extremely radical reforms, of the necessity of which King George and Queen Mary have gradually become convinced since their accession to the throne, but which they were unwilling to institute until the retirement of Sir Charles Frederick. Sir Derek is just the man for this sort of work. A younger brother of the Earl of Albemarle, he possesses a wonderful talent for organization, due, perhaps to his training as a civil engineer. He has been an equerry of the King for the last 20 years, and there are few who enjoy to a greater degree the confidence of the sovereign and of Queen Mary.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright, 1913, by the Brentwood Co.]

Not Great to Be Crazy.

The experience that Harry Thaw is having should be a warning to every young man to think twice before going crazy.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Old Opinion Confirmed.

The German taxpayer will agree that General Sherman correctly classified war. New York Evening Sun.

MEN AND WOMEN

Dr. Yamei Kin, a woman physician, of China, has arrived in this country to deliver a course of lectures.

Mr. W. W. Astor, of London, has got a billet for his son John on the staff of Lord Hardinge, governor general of India.

Dr. A. B. Harris, president of Northwestern University, has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Society of Chicago.

J. F. Hughes, dead in Newman, Ga., willed his entire estate, valued at $10,000, to Mrs. William Atkinson, widow of a former governor of Georgia. He wanted to marry her 30 years ago.

A picturesque personality has been removed by the death of John Thomas, king's harpist, known in musical circles as Pencerrd Gwalia. Thomas had a European reputation as a harpist and was appointed harpist to Queen Victoria in 1871. He was 87 years old.

Miss Geneva Elwell, of Northport, Me., who is not yet three years old, can name all the presidents of the United States by looking at their pictures in any order. She can show where she lives on the map and tell the state, county and town. She can tell her right hand from the left and can spell small words.

Stephen Van Culen White, known as Deacon White, who won and lost several fortunes in stock market speculation, died penniless. This was stated by relatives, who declared that no application for the appointment of an administrator would be made, for the reason that there was nothing to administer.

Miss O. L. Granfield, Mount Vernon, N. Y., at a directors' annual meeting at Colorado Springs, Col., was elected president of the old Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company, C., K. & N., succeeding W. H. Davis. This is the only Colorado instance in which a woman has succeeded to the presidency of a producing mine.

Mrs. Jane Palmer, a Philadelphia artist, with the aid of several women and men, plans a "Utopia" for artists, magazine writers and others interested in such work. The most picturesque spot in Montgomery county, Pa., will be selected for the site, it is said, and the enterprise is neither philanthropic nor co-operative.

Herman A. Miller, of Essex Falls, N. J., is the champion job holder of that state, if not of the country, so his fellow townsmen say. Miller fills nine positions and fills them well. He is the borough clerk, recorder, clerk of the Board of Education, clerk of the Board of Health, ticket agent, freight agent, telegraph operator and express agent.

Mrs. Lydia Clark, of Hanover, Mass., cuts and saws wood every day for part of her living expenses, and, besides, does all kinds of work on the farm. When her husband was taken sick, and it seemed that he would have to be taken care of by one institution and she and the children by another, she said: "We will stay together if I have to saw wood for it."

Lucky One Lands It.

He is a friendless Democrat who cannot get mentioned for an office in these busy days.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Recognition Comes First.

Recognition of China as a republic is likely to precede any further recognition of Mexico as such.—New York World.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

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

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

Charlotte Walker, now touring in The Trail of the Lonesome Pine, expects to appear in a new play next season, not to be written by her husband, Eugene Walter.

One of the members of Mrs. Fiske's company is Frederick Perry, who made such a hit here by his performance of Aaron Burr in The First Lady of the Land with Elsie Ferguson.

A suit for royalties over the famous Champ Clark song, You Gotta Quit Kickin' My Dawg Aroun', is going on in a Chicago court. It is claimed that the melody is an old one and came from the Ozark Mountains.

James Bernard Fagan, who adapted Bella Donna for the stage, has completed an English version of Prophet Percival, by Lengeyel, author of The Typhoon. It is to be produced in London by Sir Herbert Tree.

Dustin Farnum, now playing in The Littlest Rebel, says he is tired of being an actor, and is going into the motion-picture film manufacturing business. He owns property near San Diego, in California, and will go there to establish his plant.

Adrienne Augarde, the light opera singer, who was seen here in The Rose Maid and who had made hits in other performances, died in Chicago lately, after an operation for appendicitis. She was an English singer and came to this country with The Duchess of Dantzic organization. She had a very dainty and pleasing personality, and was in vaudeville at the time of her attack.

Winthrop Ames, manager of the Little Theater, in New York, has offered a prize of $10,000 for the best play submitted before August 15 of this year. The judges of the manuscripts sent will be Mr. Ames himself, Augustus Thomas, the dramatist, and Adolph Klauber, the dramatic critic. The play must be an original one, by a native American author, and must be sent in anonymously, so the award may be made strictly on merit.

MISTER SUNSHINE.

[From the New York Sun.]

Mister Sunshine, he comes dancing
Down the way the willows bend;
Bringing gladsomeness entrancing
Like the smile of some old friend.
There's a glory in his face
Seeking out each shadow place
To enliven it with grace.

Mister Sunshine, he is charming
To the watchers of the night;
Quells he swift the dark's alarming
With his benison of light.
O'er the hill and o'er the dale
Bring he in his golden veil
Hope and healing down the trail.

Mister Sunshine robs the tearful
Of their bitterness and throe;
Ah! he comes with joy that's cheerful.
Lifting hearts bowed down with woe.
Down the way the willows bend,
Ever faithful, dear old friend,
Mister Sunshine takes his trend.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Now Recognize China.

[New York Tribune.]

Recognition of the Chinese Republic would undoubtedly be the next logical step for the United States to take after withdrawing from the six-power loan syndicate, and would be the natural sequence to the sympathetic sentiments toward that country which have been expressed by the President.

It is now more than a year since the Chinese Republic was organized on a permanent basis. In that time it has maintained itself with stability and dignity, and has with sufficient completeness discharged its international duties. We know of no material particular in which it has failed in efficiency or in which it displays a serious cause for doubting its permanence.

The argument for recognition on the ground of sentiment is obvious and is not lacking in force. There is no lapse of courtesy toward monarchical nations, in feeling a certain gratification at the establishment of a new republic, especially when, as was in this instance most emphatically the case—the change is not merely from monarchy to republic, but also from bad government to better government, and from darkness toward light. We boast ourselves the senior great republic of the world. It behooves us, then, to be foremost in giving to each worthy new republic a welcome and a recognition which will be not merely a formal courtesy, but also a substantial aid in making the new regime successful.

Profit in Co-operation.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

A co-operative store established at Montclair, N. J., a year ago, has just paid its stockholders 6 per cent. on their capital stock, set aside 5 per cent. on the stock as a reserve fund and paid rebates to its customers—all stockholders—of 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the purchases. This looks like success even in comparions with the records of the long-established English co-operative trading societies.

The Montclair store has dealt in groceries, fruits and vegetables and, for six months only, in meats. As much as possible goods were bought of original producers. At first the sales were only $2,500 a month; at the end of the year they amounted to more than $100,000 a month. The original capital was only $6,000, distributed among 200 stockholders.

Co-operative trading depends on good management, which in competitive business has been costly. Perhaps the Montclair co-operators have been unusually fortunate in their management, but no one can deny that there is too great and unnecessary expense to the purchaser in ordinary retail distribution of foodstuffs under the competitive system. If co-operation can be made as successful in the United States as it has been in England, the cost of living can be reduced for many people.

Law and Suffragettes.

[Buffalo Express.]

The criticism of Home Secretary Reginald McKenna by Unionist members of the British Parliament probably can be explained by the hostility of the English people to the militant suffragettes. The attack on the home office for its policy in dealing with suffragette offenders and the inadequacy of its measures to suppress outlawry add to the troubles of the Asquith ministry. The opposition seeks popularity by taking up the cry of the crowd. But the Unionists, too, have a careful course to steer if they continue on the popular side of the suffrage question. No doubt, the opposition seeks merely to press a momentary advantage without thought of following it far. The Unionists, no less than the Liberals, appear unwilling to go to the people on the issue of equal suffrage.

The position of the government is ticklish and the Unionists must take especial delight in adding to this discomfort. As usual, criticism and suggestion are much easier than constructive work to remedy an evil. Even opponents of Mr. McKenna estimate the consequences of permitting a woman to starve. The fanatical zeal of the suffragettes presents a difficult problem.

A Proclamation From Passaic.

[Providence Journal.]

A Passaic pastor announces that hereafter he will refuse to marry couples who fail to present certificates from physicians vouching for their fitness to enter into matrimony. He is obsessed by reflection on what he terms "misfit" marriages that he has known in the past, and believes something should be done for their avoidance. He is not alone in this determination, of course. Master Cupid will take notice and be careful about whom he hits with his darts in Passaic. Physicians may be easy about granting certificates, to be sure. Theirs will be no light responsibility should they take the proclamation too seriously.

The precaution seems inadequate, indeed, when the number of marriages is considered that prove misfits for no reason a doctor would look for. A guarantee from a professor of psychology might sensibly be required to supplement the doctor's. This, after joint examination, should set forth the compatibility of temperament of the happy couple presumptive. Daphnis and Chloe, though duly certified sound in wind and limb and of normal mind, might yet be unsuited for matrimony in respect of those subtle considerations on which their long endurance in the same flat must depend.

To Preserve Indian Music.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, has commissioned a man to go out among the Indians, study their music, and arrange it for the Indian schools. This seems a laudable purpose, but does not promise a great deal.

Indians, like all aborigines, had a native music, but we do not know much about it, and it is unlikely that we ever shall be informed. Four hundred years of contact with the white man have changed many of the manners and customs of Indians, and the whites who have lived long among them find it difficult to understand exactly what was the original and how much modern civilization has affected present song.

However, the new movement may be taken as an earnest of the intentions of the Interior Department to introduce culture among our wards. Whether it is going to add to the stores of native music is another matter and one over which reasonable doubt may be expressed. Music never seemed to have charms enough to quell the savage breasts of the original Americans.

Living and the Dead.

[Boston Globe.]

How long should an author have been dead before his books become classics, and consequently worthy objects of study by university students? They write dissertations and theses on the works of half-forgotten writers who lived long ago—on the French poets of the sixteenth century, on the English prose writers of the eighteenth and on the great Italians of the fourteenth. That is in harmony with academic tradition. That is called scholarship.

Meanwhile the moderns are neglected as a subject of study in the universities, although they certainly loom as large in our day as the ancients did in theirs. A writer in the Independent calls attention to this neglect and suggests that such literary artists as Huxley, William James and Bergson are as worthy of study as Plato and Aristotle; that Bernard Shaw and Ibsen are as deserving of attention as Rousseau and Voltaire; that Arnold Bennett and H. G. Wells afford ample food for thought; that De Maupassant and Anatole France, D'Annunzio and Fogazzaro, Sudermann and Hauptmann, dealing in a masterly way with modern life, should not be ignored in university courses.

No Place for Them.

It is announced that the White House is to be "dry" during the present administration. No doubt it was necessary to do something desperate to discourage the Southern colonels.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Fierce To Be So Poor.

Pity poor Mr. Rockefeller. He'd like to own a motorboat in Florida waters if it weren't for the high price of gasoline.—Chicago Record-Herald.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Haverhill, Mass., now enjoys 80-cent gas.

More than eight million calves are slaughtered each year in the United States.

San Francisco promises a moral clean-up in advance of the opening of its exposition.

Charles Rolf Barnes edits a newspaper in Big Cabin, Okla., printed in the Cherokee language.

Adolphus Osborne, 91, of Brocton, Mass., the other day married Miss Juann Wadleigh, aged 30.

Frank Rockefeller is selling his 10,000-acre ranch in Kiowa county, Kansas. He is 76 and is retiring.

A new town in the State of Washington has been named Woodrow in honor of President Wilson.

M. O. Neff, of Cincinnati, estimates that 10,000,000 persons in the United States daily visit film shows.

Two Utah men have patented a simple implement which cores and quarters an apple in the same operation.

A. G. Haight, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has set out to visit every state capital in the United States. He journeys afoot.

Archbishop Adolph Alejandro Nouel, of Santo Domingo, is the new provisional president of the Dominican republic.

George Munsinger, Howard, Kan., has celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary. He has 144 descendants.

Henry Gable has just been pardoned out of prison in Tacoma to return to Minnesota to claim an estate of $75,000.

Berlin has a new title, D. H., meaning doctor of hotel keeping. After a s