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FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1913.

Give for the flood sufferers.

Defeat is nothing new to Turkey.

Are Wilson men or Democrats to get the plums?

Let Baltimore keep an eye out for big conventions.

There is no indication that Maryland Progressives are happy.

The saddest of all sad things is an Easter bonnet caught in the rain.

But there will be no popular contributions to aid the stricken railroads.

Perhaps some will see in the floods a providential rebuke to a giddy world.

The new administration will find placing the politicians a harder task than revising the tariff.

Another blow at the American workingman with a tax contemplated on all incomes over $3,000.

A wireless message from Arlington reached the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Life in this wonderful age, where all parts of the world are in almost instant touch by the chained service of electricity, is practically revolutionized.

Disaster is a great leveler, often sweeping away the accumulations of a lifetime within a moment. It emphasizes the brotherhood of man and gives the fortunate opportunity to prove their brotherhood by aiding the unfortunate.

In future Atlantic City is to have the ocean only as a reminder that there is any liquid material about the place on Sunday. And nobody but a few enthusiastic artists who are not normal care about standing and drinking the ocean in.

While votes for women is an ever-present issue, equality is the last thing most women want. They would much prefer, no doubt, to continue in the enjoyment of the special privileges conferred by a sex which insists upon viewing woman as a superior being.

There ought to be a grand rush from the country to New York. It seems from the furore which is being created there that all its women teachers are getting married. The matrimonial epidemic is so bad as seriously to threaten the municipal peace of mind.

A member of the board of health of a New Jersey town objected to a fly-swatting ordinance on the ground that flies will exist to the end of time and swatting them will not prevent it. Naturally, this depends much on the extent and energy of the swatting, but the objecting attitude is characteristic and explanatory of the fact that so many reforms fail, though the world needs them.

Now an expert declares that hobble skirts are going to cause pigeon-toed women. But even the threat of deformity may be powerless if fashion insists, and when fashion goes capriciously to another style it will care nothing if they of the pigeon toes are left lamenting.

All the comment about only rich men being able to serve the country in its foreign representation, and of poor but able men of brains being barred resolves itself into the simple proposition that in diplomacy, as in other grades of life, good men come high, but the country ought to feel it must have them.

An honest police officer in Gotham, who tried to help on the vice investigation of the graft system, was promptly disciplined by his superiors. The people of the metropolis must be very apathetic and very regardless of their city's good name if they submit to such flagrant and open protection of what seems wrong in the force.

A medical writer in Chicago advocates the beating of wives. He says they need it, as they want masters and despise husbands who do not assert their mastery with a club. There is no immediate necessity to reason with him on the antiquated fallacy of his theory. When the suffragists are through with him he will be incapable of argument.

The three thousand girl stenographers in Canada who protested against being exhibited in moving pictures as gum-chewers will awake responsive sympathy. No self-respecting, self-supporting young woman wants to be held up to public ridicule as the victim of such a habit, and the fact that the remonstrance is coming three thousand strong ought to count.

THE CHURCHILL PLAN.

No more remarkable proposition has been originated by the fecund intellect of Winston Spencer Churchill, now first lord of the admiralty, than that which has created the widest interest and has awakened varying emotions among the people of his own country and those of Germany. The Churchill plan is for his country and Germany to agree to cancel their programs for the year 1914. He suggests that the influence of this act would be priceless in the setting aside of one of the most senseless chapters in the history of European civilization.

The sensational and picturesque proposal of the head of the British naval administration will awaken ridicule in many breasts and commiseration in others. Germany has hitherto refused to commit itself even to a general disarmament plan, and this ingenuous invitation for the closing of the gates of Janus as respects British-Germanic relations, will hardly meet with the reciprocity that Mr. Churchill would like to see.

The world has long wondered what all the competition in naval armament between Germany and Britain forebodes, but it is not likely that the abandonment of the program for the present year by common consent will be acceded to by Germany even if Mr. Churchill could get his countrymen to support him.

THE HEROIC SUFFERERS.

To the appalling blackness of the unspeakable conditions surrounding the city of Dayton and the other nature-stricken communities of the Middle West is afforded the one bright foil of the mettle of manhood that the calamity has provided. The loftiest aspirations of the poet and the most realistic pictures of the artist and the words of highest descriptive oratory could not begin to set in the light of its true glory the spirit of the men and women, profound sufferers themselves many of them, who have been bending every effort for the succor and relief of those of their fellows who are worse off than themselves.

Wind, flood, fire, famine, thirst, desolation, cold, sickness—all the malignant demons that wait upon mankind—have been present in the country's vastest calamity to prey upon nerve and sinew and to break hearts and to desolate spirits and to destroy the balance of minds. Amid these conditions faith has not faltered, courage has not waned, and the noble bands of rescuers and aiders of the more unfortunate have worked throughout the dark nights, lit only by torches and by the lurid glare of fire - swept buildings containing doomed human beings—worked for the purpose of reducing to some extent the horrors of immeasurable catastrophe. Only in the immutable records of eternity can the glory of such efforts ever be read.

AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.

The address of Governor Goldsborough before the City-wide Congress concerned a policy that is state wide, but a policy in which Baltimore city is none the less interested. Rightly understood the interests of the city of Baltimore and all other parts of the state are interblended and city progress and state progress are interdependent concerns.

Just now the Governor is greatly interested in the reorganization of the Maryland Agricultural College, and he would have this institution developed along lines that will make it an agricultural college of the highest grade—such a training school in the sciences that underlie agriculture as will make it unnecessary for young men from the Maryland farms to go to other states to find advanced standards in farm-science education.

Yet another suggestion in the Governor's address is that through a properly framed legislative act all the educational institutions which are in a large degree dependent upon state aid should be affiliated so as to operate as practically a single institution with properly co-ordinated departments. This idea of affiliating state educational institutions into a harmonious system, under a common directorate, has been developed in several of the Western States. It is a scheme which, properly worked out, should not only accomplish economics in the expenditure of money for educational purposes, but which can hardly fail to produce more satisfactory results in every branch and department of educational work.

FLOOD PREVENTION.

It may be a half century before the work of irrigation and the work of forestration and the work of internal waterway construction shall so alter the conditions in the flat country of the Mississippi Valley, as to do away with fears of destructive cyclones and floods. The growth of the country has been far in advance of preventives of great nature catastrophes. It is impossible to fend against the destructive forces of natural calamity in all cases, but it is not impossible to so co-operate with nature as to minimize such occurrences. The beginning of the awful situation that has been created in the Middle West were purely atmospheric. The cyclone and the tornado arose from the interference of areas of low and areas of high pressure. Over such conditions man has no direct control, although it is conceivable that he may in time so manipulate the laws of nature as to break up any sinister conditions before they can develop into calamity breeding cyclones or tornados.

The direction of preventive measures lies in control of the watersheds of the Rockies and the flow of the streams there originated that feed the rivers whose overflow is ineffectively provided against by levees, where even such fragile defenses are afforded. The work of modifying the conditions for flood must be at the sources of the streams more than along their courses. The reclamation and irrigation efforts of the general government should be actively extended, so that as speedily as possible the enormous wastage of water originated in the snows and the glaciers of the Great Divide and the eastern slopes might be utilized for the beneficent services of the soil, rather than for destructive and calamity-productive outbreaks and overflows.

All such undertakings, even when carried on upon an adequate scale, must be the work of generations. Allied with irrigation and reclamation is forestration. The great grazing areas of the Northwest are now being broken up into homesteads, and where irrigation does not provide water supplies for the needs of vegetation, dry farming is doing fine service, until irrigation may relieve it by its more direct provision of moisture conditions. This work of creating farms out of grazing stretches is being carried out upon a wholesale scale, and the homesteader is given every encouragement by the government and by the states to enter into the occupation of the soil, and to give attention to the planting of trees and the raising of cattle along with his cereal products. Thus, there are being planted upon the plains in great numbers trees to serve as windbreaks around farm houses and outbuildings, as well as to afford shelter from the terrific heat of summer time. This work, carried on steadily, will gradually forestrate large sections of the plains country and such efforts, fostered by the government, will tend entirely to change the character of the plains, denuded of all forests, and to bring about conditions highly serviceable for the protection of the people from cyclones. The relations of forestration to climatic conditions is too well understood fr the significance of the breakup of grazing lands into farming lands to be lost sight of. This process of intensive development in the prairie regions must go on for generations before its full effects can be reaped.

One of the important adjuncts to the work of flood prevention will be the working out of the proposed internal waterways system, by which the Mississippi will be made navigable its entire length, and tributaries to this great stream will be used as lateral branches of the canal system. The construction of such a canal, with the constant dredging that will be necessitated to remove the accumulations of silt from the bottom, will go far toward reducing the terrors of some of the most sinister streams in times of flood. The task of preventing floods is a gigantic one; and, until the several agencies are co-operatively developed, the expedients of levees must be depended upon, where these can be built—and such protection is necessarily inadequate.

THE NEW POLYTECHNIC.

According to announcement from the Building Inspector's department, the new Polytechnic building on North avenue is now completed, except for the installation of the machinery which will constitute the working equipment of the institution. This means that the new home of the city's technical high school will be in complete readiness when the next scholastic year opens.

Baltimore's new Polytechnic building may fairly be classed as one of the handsomest school buildings in the country. It stands upon an imposing elevation, with enough landscape spacing in its environment to bring out the attractiveness of the architect's design. It would hardly be guessed by a visitor who did not know of the adaptation that a building originally erected for a different purpose had been incorporated into the large group composing the new Polytechnic's home.

When the city's technologis college begins its new career next fall in its palatial home and with a modernized equipment in machinery and scientific apparatus it will undoubtedly immediately take rank with the best schools of its class to be found anywhere. A large amount of money will have been invested in the development of this school—perhaps, all told, as much as a million dollars. In the developed school the city possesses, however, an asset of permanent value. The new and greater Polytechnic is worth all that it has cost.

A CALL TO EVERYONE.

Two hundred millions is one of the rough guesses of the amount of damage done by the wind, flood and fire in the section of the country where human beings are battling with puny strength against the overflowing waters and the roaring fires of a general conflagration. No one can estimate, no figures set forth, no language can state the losses in money, life and property, and the pains and anguish from the deprivations brought upon hundreds of thousands of persons. All this makes a grim total beyond any powers of human calculation.

Calculation is not needed. Figures are not important in the work of lending the helping hand to the suffering. The call has gone out to the country. It is every man's task, that of assisting by gifts to succor the distressed. It will require a very great sum of good hard dollars to do this creditably. Therefore, everyone must feel the duty laid upon him and assume with readiness the burden of aiding in alleviating the conditions that exist.

Food, clothing, the means of shelter—these are primary matters and money can provide them all. From east to west, from north to south the call is for such a garnering of gifts of money as shall challenge catastrophe with charity and prove that the hearts of all the people are with that portion of their number who are bereaved and afflicted beyond all expression. Let everyone give. Let Baltimore have a high place upon the roll of relief and let the State of Maryland take its place sympathetically and practically by its sister states in distress. Give, give liberally, give now.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

COMPENSATIONS.

March is full of blows and bluster,
April, near, is full of rain,
And from cold to heat, the changes
Fill rheumatic joints with pain,
While in one short month, the oyster
From menus will pass away;
But our lot has still some sunshine:
Shad is coming up the Bay.

We may doubt about the tariff,
We may see with gloomy eyes
The result, when Congress tinkers
With our standing policies;
We may see the worst is coming
As the days they swiftly go,
But we can forget that future,
When we sit down to shad roe.

Then why look on cloudy heavens
When the sun is bound to shine?
Why look for the days that drizzle,
When days come which must be fine?
Why lament the good that's taken,
When there's so much good to stay?
For 'tis long lane has no turning,
And shad's coming up the Bay.

WILL SETTLE THEM.

"I wonder!"

"What do you wonder?"

"What will happen if the wireless system ever gets into practical politics."

PRACTICAL ROMANCE.

"Could you ever think of a bread-and-butter miss for a wife?"

"Well, a bread-and-butter wife would come in very handy these days of high cost of living."

DANGEROUS CONFIDENCES.

"What's the matter with you, Jim? Now we're by ourselves in this fine library of yours, let's have a good smoke and go over some of our former gay experiences together."

"Sh! My wife's had dictaphones installed all over the house."

A DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENT.

"Is there any way by which more light can be thrown upon astral bodies?"

"I don't know of any, unless you try using astral lamps."

LOOKS THAT WAY.

"What is the color of our fate?" wailed the passenger, cast by the shipwreck on a desert island.

"It is hard to say," replied his companion in misfortune, "unless it is something on a maroon shade."

NO SPEED.

"The messenger boy you sent me is utterly unfitted by his previously training for the job he asked for."

"What was it?"

"He wants to be a bank runner."

AN EXCEPTION.

"In the nature of things, everybody ought to be delighted to see an oculist."

"Why should they?"

"Because to see him is good for sore eyes."

A PUZZLE.

"My wife puzzled me this morning when she called after me to buy her a new boa."

"Why don't you just go in this fur store and buy her a nice one?"

"That's the puzzle; I don't know whether she wants a fur one."

"What other kind could she want?"

"Well, you see my wife's a snake charmer."

JOSH WINK.

INGENUOUS.

Marion came to the breakfast table late, and was scanned by the reproachful eyes of her mother.

"Did that young man kiss you last night, Marion?"

"Now, mother," said the very pretty girl, with a reminiscent smile, "do you suppose that he came all the way from Blue Rock to hear me sing?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Rumors That Boni de Castellane Will Wed Multimillionairess, Baroness Vaughan.

Special to The American.

Now that the most important and authoritative of all Belgian papers, namely the Independence Belge, which occupies in Belgium and all over the Continent of Europe a position somewhat similar to that of the London Times in England, has given utterance in print to the report, I may mention that a persistent rumor has been current for some time past to the effect that Boni de Castellane is bent on marrying the former favorite and morganatic widow of Leopold II., namely, the lady who was known by the name of Baroness Vaughan. She, indeed, is the multimillionairess whose hand he is said to have been seeking, and it is solely owing to the fact that the lady whom he is asserted to be anxious to marry is enormously rich, that the name of Miss Anne Morgan has been most unjustifiably mixed up in the affair without the slightest shadow of any foundation.

That Boni de Castellane has been very attentive for some time past to the ex-barmaid, Caroline Lacroix, who, during her association with King Leopold, used to go by the name of Baroness Vaughan, is an undeniable fact. It is also perfectly true that in spite of her foolish marriage to Durieux, whom she is now divorcing, she has retained the bulk of the immense sum of money which King Leopold invested in her name, or else confided to trustees for her benefit. In fact, she is a very rich woman, indeed, since Leopold lavished everything he could upon her and upon the two sons she bore him, with the object of disinheriting his three legitimate daughters. The few millions of francs for which the three princesses are suing his estate represent only a very small portion of the great wealth which he accumulated.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that Leopold married the woman, Caroline Lacroix, Baroness Vaughan, on his deathbed. It was an ecclesiastical union, for the existence of which the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, primate of Belgium, is the authority. But it was not valid in the eyes of the law and did not have the effect of legitimizing his two sons. At the time of their birth in France they had been duly registered there as the offspring of Caroline Lacroix, without any mention being made as to the identity of the father. He bestowed upon them the titles of Duke of Tervuren and of Count of Ravenstein. But these honors were not sanctioned by the Belgium government nor by any other sovereign state, so that they remain purely honorary.

Durieux, the ex-noncommissioned officer of the French Army, who had been Caroline Lacroix's friend and agent at the time of Leopold's death, and who had assisted her in securing possession of all the private papers and documents which the King had been wont to keep in his handsome flat in Paris, recognized the two boys as his offspring when he married their mother about six months after King Leopold's death. Consequently, these boys are officially his offspring, and in law are entitled to his name of Durieux. They still remain with their mother, and it is in order that she may retain possession of them that she has been willing to consent to settle upon Durieux a sum amounting to nearly a million of dollars, but which is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the wealth at her disposal.

That the woman expects to marry Boni de Castellane as soon as she obtains her own divorce from Durieux is an undoubted fact. It seems, however, incredible that he should be willing to sell the remaining vestiges of his self-respect and position for the sake of her money. He forfeited most of them through the circumstances of his marriage to Anna Gould, which led to his being "pilled" by the French Jockey Club, with a greater number of black balls than had ever been cast against any candidate since its foundation. He injured himself still more in the eyes of the people of his own class by his wholly inexcusable conduct toward Anna Gould while she was his wife. If he weds the ex-Baroness Vaughan for the sake of her money the social boycott will become complete.

Moreover, it is difficult to understand why he should be making such efforts to secure from the Vatican the ecclesiastical annulment of his marriage to Anna Gould, if it is only to marry the ex-Baroness Vaughan. For the latter will be a divorcee as soon as the decree dissolving her union with Durieux is confirmed by the French courts.

Count Paul Festetics, Sr., who has just been appointed by Emperor Francis Joseph to the office of grand chamberlain of the Court of Hungary, must not be confounded with his cousin, Count Paul Festetics, Jr., a younger brother of that Prince Tassilo Festetics who is the head of the house. If I lay stress on this fact, it is because the confusion between the two Counts Paul Festetics has already led to all kinds of disagreeable contretemps, and even sensational episodes. The new Grand Chamberlain of the Court of Hungary is a man of 72, who is a member of the Hungarian House of Lords and of the Privy Council of the Empire. He is married to Countess Francesca Palffy von Erdody, who is one of the ladies of the Palace of the Court of Vienna, and they have no children.

Count Paul Festetics, Jr., is a man of 52 and no longer holds any kind of office, not even a commission on the reserve list of the army. He came prominently to the fore in the early eighties by his elopment with the particularly pretty wife of a Jewish lawyer of the name of Fischer, with whom he was obliged afterward to fight a duel, the man holding a commission on the reserve list of an infantry regiment. He killed Fischer in the encounter and then married the lady. Naturally the couple were ostracised in spite of which they attempted to brave matters and took up their residence at Pesth.

On one occasion invitations to a court ball intended for Count Paul Festetics, Sr., and for his wife were delivered to Count Paul, Jr. The latter, although he must have known that there was an error, availed himself thereof to appear with his wife at court. It was a ball at which the late Empress was present.

The appearance upon the scene of Count Paul Festetics, Jr., and of the ex-Madame Fischer, created amazement among the guests, and consternation among the court dignitaries, none of whom at first cared to interfere, not wishing to provoke a scandal. The guests, however, held aloof from the lady, as if fearing that even the touch of her skirts would contaminate their dresses. One of the dignitaries, bolder than the rest, inquired of Count Paul Festetics the reason for his presence and received a very sharp answer from him to the effect that he as well as his wife had duly received cards of invitation. This was reported to the grand master of the court, and by him to the Emperor and Empress, just at the moment when they were about to make their entry into the ballroom at the head of the procession.

Francis Joseph, on learning of the presence of Count and Countess Paul Festetics, Jr., halted the cortege and gave peremptory orders that the couple should be removed at all costs, by force if necessary, before the Empress and himself made their appearance. Nor did the imperial cortege make its entry with the customary state and ceremony until the Count and Countess had vanished. One of the principal chamberlains had offered his arm to the Countess, informing her that he had the commands of the sovereign to escort her out of the palace, while another chamberlain took the arm of the Count and deliverd to him a similar message.

On the following day Count Paul Festetics, Jr., sent challenges to both chamberlains, as well as to the grand master of the court. But by command of Emperor Francis Joseph these dignitaries declined the challenges on the ground that they had merely executed his very peremptory orders.

Count Paul's union was not a happy one, and in course of time he divorced the ex-Mme. Fischer and married a widowed Baroness Fekete de Galantha, nee Countess Dessewffy, by whom he has a seven-year-old son. But inasmuch as he is a divorced man, his present wife, despite her excellent birth, is not admitted to court.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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Changing His Methods.

Speaker Clark declared at Boston for direct presidential primaries. Baltimore convinced him that the present system has its drawbacks.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

MEN AND WOMEN

T. E. Martin, of Syracuse, N. Y., in 1912 succeeded in raising 417 bushels of potatoes on an acre of ground.

Walter Winans has started for Siberia with a staff of moving picture men to get pictures of a chase for the Siberian brown bear.

An inheritance of $7,400,000 has fallen to a shepherd of France named Marius Bonnaud. It comes from an Englishman whose name is not made public.

The body of James Prowse, a maker of monuments, has just been interred in the Flushing Cemetery, and over his grave there will be placed a monument on which he had been faithfully working for 12 years.

Capt. Lewis C. Schilling, 81, sole survivor of the Alamo massacre and adopted son of Kit Carson, was found dead, having starved in a shack in Reno, his savings of eight years, $320, reserved from his pension money, having been filched from his pockets.

Mysterious Stephen Lund, of Warren, N. H., at the age of 19 years, has undergone the ordeal of his first hair cut, and rumor has it that this modern Sampson sacrifices $20,000, which was left him by the will of an uncle if he reached the age of 21 without ever having his locks sheared.

Where Taft Should Worry.

President Wilson now has the job of making 1,400 appointments in a manner to satisfy as nearly as may be 140,000 applicants.—St. Louis Republic.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Adeline Genee is next summer to make a tour of Australia.

Rae Selwyn, the sister of Edgar Selwyn, will be a member of Grace George's company.

H. B. Warner is to star in The Ghost Breaker next season under the management of Maurice Campbell.

Weber and Wilson, the turkey-trotters, are making their first appearance in the East as members of Marie Dressler's Players. They hail from San Francisco, where they were favorites.

W. A. Brady will, next season, produce the Harvard play, Believe Me, Xantippe, which won the annual prize offered by John Craig, of the Castle Square Stock Company, in Boston, for the best play by a student of Harvard or Radcliffe College.

Four prominent actors, who were once important players in the famous Augustin Daly Stock Company, were playing lately the same week in Philadelphia. They were: Otis Skinner, in Kismet; Charles Richman, in Bought and Paid For; Henry Miller, in The Rainbow, and Hamilton Revelle.

Jose Ruben, of the Garden of Allah Company, studied for the bar before he entered upon a stage career. He was a graduate of La Sorbonne, in Paris, and entered the office of Laborie, the noted Parisian barrister who was associated in the defense of Captain Dreyfus in that celebrated case some years ago. M. Ruben lately took out citizenship papers, and, it is understood, will eventually practice law in this country.

The offer of Winthrop Ames, manager of the Little Theater, to give a prize of $10,000 for the best play submitted, has attracted attention all over the country. Mr. Ames holds the American rights to Arnold Bennett's play, The Great Adventure, which has just been successfully produced in London, and this play will be seen next season at the Little Theater.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Who Pays the Taxes.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The Democrats in Congress are having great difficulty in adjusting the income tax without lowering the amount to a figure that may offend large masses of the people politically potential. This is scarcely news, as it is but a result of a well-established law of political economy.

A great deal of difficulty would be avoided, many false hopes would not be created, if it were only remembered that the whole accumulated wealth of the world is not sufficient to keep its population alive for a single year. If mankind should but stop work, in less than a year universal starvation would follow. Thereby is it demonstrated that the real wealth of nations consists in the persisting energy of their peoples. Stop that by unwise taxation, uncertainty or anything else, and what you can take or confiscate is not a drop in the bucket.

In figures this fund that must be accumulated by laboring saving seems large, but it is but a trifle in comparison to the great powers of production with which the Almighty has entrusted His creatures. We are not discussing the merits of an income tax, but again simply calling the attention of our readers to how inadequate a fund accumulated by saving must always be for the support of even moderately administered government, and to ask them to keep it constantly in mind that the great burden of taxation, no matter what is done, must fall and will always fall upon the already overladen back of the laboring man.

Buildings and Storms.

[Springfield Republican.]

It is possible that the terrible devastation wrought by the recent storms will cause a reaction in favor of building for safety even at some sacrifice of commodiousness, and fortunately the revival of the ancient art of cement construction has made available a type of building proof against anything but the most extraordinary violence of an exceptional tornado, and it is likely that even this could be resisted by special precautions such as persons of ample means could apply. As for commercial buildings, the resisting power of steel construction is immense, against wind as against earthquake. In proportion as the rich and prosperous Middle West is rebuilt with increased solidity the destruction from tornadoes will be reduced. For the present the number of windproof structures must be limited, but much may be done to avert loss of life by the systematic provision of places of refuge and the extension of the system of alarms. Fortunately a tornado lasts but a few minutes, and a very small underground pit, the construction of which costs little, provides a safe retreat for a whole family. This problem is becoming of increased importance as the region of tornadoes becomes more densely settled, and the recent storms should be a matter for investigation. The Japanese government has done much to reduce loss of life by earthquakes, and it should be possible by science and forethought to reduce materially the terrors of the tornado.

Small Speculators of High Degree.

[Providence Journal.]

The chancellor of the Exchequer may have been a lamb to take a flyer in Marconi stocks. But, according to the reluctant testimony of the equally eminent attorney general, who was also caught, Mr. Lloyd-George did not lose anything by the slump because he had not paid anything for his shares. The chancellor seems to be a long-headed person, if a trifle lacking in a becoming sense of the liability of statesmen to public opinion. Said the editor of the National Review recently: "Intelligent people are beginning to ask themselves whether Costa Rica government is not carrying the country to the brink of a radical Panama." It seems unkind to the most orderly of Central American countries to associate it with the great French scandal that opened the way for the United States to undertake the canal. Nicaragua, more appropriately, might have been mentioned as a place where politicians are never in politics for their health; where the public interests are exploited for the private gain of those who purport to devote transcendent gifts exclusively to the uplifting of their benighted countrymen.

Senators From Illinois.

[New York World.]

The election of James Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman as United States senators from Illinois ends creditably a deadlock which in the circumstance might have produced another Lorimer scandal. Lewis is a Democrat and Sherman is a Republican. They were necessarily chosen by a fusion of Democrats and Republicans, for neither party had a majority of the legislature. Both had some sort of claim to election, as in the soap-box primaries of their respective parties they were the choice of the people.

Legislative conditions in Illinois, which made the Lorimer purchase possible, have on several occasions resulted in honorable compromises of this kind. Lyman Trumbull, David Davis and John M. Palmer came to the United States Senate by negotiation and coalition. With this contest out of the way and direct elections of United States senators soon to be provided for, the end of one great source of corruption seems finally to have been reached.

Good Listeners.

[Washington Herald.]

It is beginning to appear that Mr. Wilson and his Cabinet are hewing to their own lines. They are showing remarkable ability as listeners, but so far show only sporadic activity as talkers. Officeholders who are holding down their jobs are beginning to realize that this is more interesting to their superiors than the question of their political affiliations. We believe that the departments are in the hands of men who realize that some concessions must be made to politics, and it is better to hold these down to a minimum, get things done, and then sit on the lid till the steam pressure blows them off.

This situation may, or may not, suit the Democratic party, and we confess to grave fears that it will not. We begin to have a comfortable feeling that the White House holds a man who has a "thinker" and uses it—who is not going to talk so very much about the "Peepul," while he's working for them. If our guess is right we hope as many people as voted for Mr. Wilson will get the "it" straight and feel comfortable, too.

Can Pay Him Salary.

If a dancer can get an ex-king to follow her around the world, she does not require much of a press agent.—Boston Advertiser.

Penalty of Being a King.

The King of Greece has paid the penalty of being a king. — Detroit Free Press.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Canadian 1912 bond issue totaled about $193,000,000.

Chicago's city salary list for 1913 calls for $28,782,699.

New York annually consumes $28,000,000 worth of eggs.

St. Louis is to have coke ovens shortly to cost $5,000,000.

Dimples produced by surgical means are a society fad in Paris.

Bar Harbor, Me., may repeal laws prohibiting entry of automobiles.

New York is said to be have 15,000 feeble-minded public school children.

Chief of Police McWeeny, of Chicago, has ordered general expulsion of the floating criminal population of that city.

Grass hats numbering 2,049,400 were exported from the Dutch East Indies to the United States in the third quarter of 1912.

Aluminium is to be turned out at the rate of 25,000 tons annually at a new hydro-electric manufactory now under construction in North Carolina.

Paul Mand, of Swoyersville, Pa., has landed in an insane asylum because of his persistent habit of falling asleep on railroad and street car tracks.

Among bachelors between the ages of 30 and 45 the mortality is very high, about 27 per cent., while among the married men of the same period it is but 18 per cent.

The City Council of Budapest has appropriated $5,000 to be used in entertaining the delegates to the International Suffrage Alliance, which is to meet in that city next June.

Jute piece goods were exported from Great Britain during January and February to the extent of 28,500,000 yards, one-half coming to the United States. The Canadian and Argentine trade, however, is growing most rapidly.

Durban is the only city in South Africa which owns and operates its telephone system. All others are operated by the federal government. Durban is also the only city which uses the American type of exchange, all others being of the Ericsson type.

Cuba in Bush League.

Cuba will be envious. She isn't a pinwheel to the revolutions made by Mexico.—Atlanta Constitution.

Will Be Different.

The suffragists are to parade again in Washington April 7. It is suspected that they will have police protection.—Kansas City Star.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

Longshot—Do you consider horseshoes an emblem of luck?

Placer—Yes, when they are on the winning horse.—Tit-Bits.

Virago—Can't I beat my own husband if I want to? Do you object?

Musician—Not at all, madam; only beat him in time.—Sourire.

He—I have saved up ten thousand dollars. Will you be my wife?

She—Oh, Mr. Jones, this is so sudden! Save up another ten thousand. —Judge.

Manager—I am looking for a man I can trust.

Applicant—And I'm looking for a man who will trust me. We ought to get along fine.—Boston Transcript.

"All the average man wants is fair play," remarked the Wise Guy.

"Yes, but the trouble is he also wants to act as umpire," added the Simple Mug.—Philadelphia Record.

"Auntie, you must have been very beautiful at one time."

"How so, my dear child?"

"Well, uncle would never have married you as you are now."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Mistress—I saw the baker kissing you this morning, Mary. In future I shall take in the bread myself.

Maid—It won't be no use, mum. He don't like fair women!—London Opinion.

"He pleaded with her to say the one little word that would make him happy for life."

"Tell me quick! Did she say it?"

"She did. It was 'No.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Look here, Mose; I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist church?"

"Yas, sah, I was. But I's bein' sprinkled into de 'Piscopal till de summer comes."—Life.

"Though my daughter has no dowry, she has some expectations. It may be 10,000 francs, perhaps more."

"Yes, yes. Can't you fix on a sum?"

"Well, not just yet, I'm afraid. It's a lottery ticket."—Pele Mele.

Jinks—I hear you've got the sack for turning up late at the office.

Binks—Yes; but I can't understand it. When they engaged me I was told they didn't want a clerk that watched the clock!—Comic Cuts.

"I should think you'd be ashamed to sponge on Gotrox daily at lunch. The meals are always at his expense."

"Oh, it's a mutual agreement. The jokes are at mine."—Pittsburgh Post.

"My son has become acquainted early with woman's perfidy."

"How now?"

"A little schoolmate persuaded him to lick her slate for her, and then declined to kiss him on account of possible germs." — Washington Herald.

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