WASHINGTON NEWS

"The Great Conciliator," that is the new name for President Roosevelt.

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A pretty wide estimate of the presents which Miss Roosevelt is bringing home with her places the value at $200,000, but that is probably far wide of the mark, a long way off too much. The interesting feature of the thing is, however, that she is to pay duty on the collection. While it is true that the family of the President of the United States would be entitled to bring in things without paying duty, the President has quickly decided that he will not have it that way. So, when Miss Alice reaches the United States the Customs officials will get to handle all the articles of virtu which she has brought over with her. This is as it should be. Miss Roosevelt is a rich girl in her own right, and can well afford to set a good example to the women of the country who do everything possible to evade duty on foreign goods.

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President Roosevelt's announcement of his determination to reappoint William B. Ridgely Comptroller of the Currency was based, it is said, upon two considerations, the President's liking for the man personally and the fine record he has made since he assumed his duties as Comptroller. The office is one that has in the last decade or so become one of prime importance, with duties that call for ability of the highest order.

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And here's another. Dr. Wiley has found that the real-simon-pure-cow's-cream-gilt-edged-butter that the Navy is using is nothing on earth but "oleo" and not a good article at that. It is supposed to be made of beef tallow, but is in all probability made of cottonseed oil and some other things of that nature.

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Fleming D. Cheshire, the American Consul-General at Mukden, is in Washington. He will return to the Orient soon and make an effort to reach his post, from which he has been barred for many months by the belligerent armies. When he last tried to get to Mukden entrance into Manchuria was refused him.

He was sent to Canton, where he was an Acting Consul, and he also worked for a time as the Consul General at Shanghai.

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A pretty kettle of fish might be cooked for the Mormons out of this:

John H. Scott, Salt Lake City, a British subject and convert to Mormonism, who complained to the British Embassador and the President in writing, Sept. 29, that he was being unfairly treated by the Mormon authorities, has renewed his complaint to the British Embassy. He now alleges that he was excommunicated by the Mormon Church Sept. 29, 1905, on account of the presentation of his letters to the President and the British Embassador. Scott demands a public hearing in the church councils, and bases his demand for the intervention of the British Embassador on the fact that he is a British subject, and also for the purpose of warning other subjects of King Edward against Mormon proselyting.

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Prince Louis of Battenberg will arrive in New York Harbor with his fleet Nov 1, and trouble is brewing already. Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans's fleet is now anchored in line in the North anchorage of the harbor, and he desired to have the British ships to take the South anchorage, as that would place them nearer to their "hosts" during all the entertainment that would be going on aboard the two squadrons. But Admiral Evans has found some one who ranks him, and that is the Merchant Marine. He asked the Commander of the Revenue Cutter Service, Capt. Frank H. Newcomb, if he could have the South anchorage, and received the reply that that was the anchorage for the Merchant Marine, and any old tub afloat that might want to come butting in, and it could not be changed even for the Royal Sailor of Old England, the country that once owned New York Harbor. So, Admiral Evans has decided to change his anchorage to further north and give his present anchorage to the British squadron.

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Somebody who didn't know straight up, started the report that when Vice President Fairbanks retired from the Vice Presidency, he was going to leave Indiana and take up his residence in Illinois. Now isn't that funny? Really one of the very funniest, most ridiculous rumors that ever disturbed the dreams of a politician. Here is a man who has earned all the honors he ever had from the Hoosier State, and they are high ones, and just as he is on the point for standing for the Presidency, to move into another State! And Illinois of all others, would be political suicide. No, indeedy. Vice President Fairbanks isn't going to do anything of that kind, and don't you forget it. A Fairbanks did buy some property in —perhaps it was Freeport, Ill., but it happened to be the other Fairbanks, brother of the Vice President.

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Now will you listen to our German brother's opinion of our Army and Navy, and wouldn't it jar your teeth loose after the recent declaration of the supremacy of the American Navy over all others? Not that we have the biggest Navy, because we have not. Not that we have the best battleships, because we have not. It is simply that our Naval officers and men are the greatest fighting men the world has ever seen. They do not know when they are whipped—they never were whipped, in fact. But read this from the Neue Preussiche Kreuz-Zeitung, leading Conservative newspaper of Berlin, Oct. 11:

"The United States possesses sufficient wealth to build 100 new battleships, but it is impossible to man them, as neither officers nor crews exist. The American naval officers are all too old for the respective ranks they hold. Some Admirals are over 61 years of age, and the average age of the naval Captains is 57 years, as compared with 48 years in the English and German navies.

"The American Army is 'rotten,' and 16 per cent of the soldiers deserted during the year 1904. The army is made up of miserable material. The Russian army is superior to that of the United States. Americans are patriotic with their mouths, but are unwilling to become soldiers in behalf of their country. The American Army will not bear close inspection."

* * *

And Secretary Taft comes back after this fashion, which is all American for grit:

"The statement that the American Army is 'rotten' is the result of an extreme prejudice and hostility against an organization concerning which the detractor has no knowledge. Our Army is in an excellent state of efficiency. It is small, very small, as compared with the population, size and resources of the country whose army it is. It is lacking in men for service at the coast defenses, and in that respect must be increased somewhat in the next two or three years.

"In all respects, man for man, our Army will challenge comparison with any army in the world. We have a military school at West Point that is certainly one of the best anywhere, and the officers who have been graduated there are as well prepared as the officers of any country. The Army is rather a skeleton army than an organization for the field. It is much larger in cavalry and artillery in proportion to the infantry than it would be for campaign purposes. But this is because were we to engage in war it would take a comparatively short time to increase our infantry arm and a much longer time to increase the cavalry and artillery branches of the line."

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When the Secretary's attention was called to the allegation concerning the desertions of American soldiers, he said: "It costs more for the Government to maintain the United States Army per capita than it does other countries, because our Army is a volunteer organization, whereas, in all Europe, except England, the whole populace is conscripted into the army, and the daily stipend is exceedingly small. Even what the United States pays, although many times greater than that paid by other Nations, is not enough to attract in times of peace all the men we desire. The constant offer of better wages and greater opportunities to improve themselves furnished in the United States by prosperous conditions, leads a larger proportion of the enlisted men to desert than in countries where conditions are not so favorable to earning a living. But in times of war, when the patriotism of the youth of the Nation is aroused, we have never had the slightest difficulty enlisting more men than we needed."

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Answering for the naval slur, Admiral Dewey says that it is true, and that Naval Commanders are too old, and should give way to younger men. Admiral Dewey gives the lie to himself. If younger men had been in command, the great victory in Manila Bay would not have been won by Admiral Dewey, because he would have been "out of it" and some younger man commanding, who not having Farragut's example before him might have thought a second time before he dared to enter a harbor set with supposedly-effective mines—and then what? Nay, nay, Mr. Neue Preussiche Kreuz-Zeitung. We've got the finest Army and Navy in the world, and if you will just come over and knock the chip off our shoulders we will prove it

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A club in New York City is talking of buying the birthplace of President Roosevelt and preserving it as a historic spot.

* * *

What's in a name? Well, a heap of trouble sometimes.

Dallas Corbin, an expressman in Washington, recently filed a petition in the District Supreme Court for authority to change his name to Henry Corbin. He explains that he has lately discovered his baptismal name to be not Dallas, but Henry.

As Dallas Corbin, he has acquired real estate, and now, unless the court enters a decree clearing up the matter of names, he will be compelled to bring a suit against himself to have himself declared trustee for himself. To avoid this anomaly he files this petition.

* * *

Ex-Speaker D. B. Henderson may die any moment. Life hangs by a slender thread. He has not known any one for months, and when able to talk, babbles like a child.

* * *

Baron Speck von Sternberg announces that he has not considered for a moment retiring from the Embassadorship here. Well, that's all right. We like the little Baron and his pretty American wife.

* * *

A certain tobacco firm had better look a "leedle oudt," so it had. It is using President Roosevelt's picture on its packages, along with those of the Mikado, the Czar of Russia and a lot of other notables, it is true, but all the rest of the pictured men smoke. The President does not. The President does not like the use of his picture in that way, but there is no law of lese majestie in this country, so it is difficult to see what the President can do about it, as his picture is public property. When Cleveland was President a cigarette manufacturer used Mrs. Cleveland's picture, but she never objected.

* * *

And now we learn why the War Department retains control of the Panama Canal operations. A fort—or some forts—have to be constructed to protect the Zone. That is the why of the trip which Secretary of War Taft will make very soon. Fortifications of some kind must be erected on the Pacific end of the canal. In the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty fortifications on the canal were forbidden. But this treaty had the life amended out of it in the Senate and Great Britain would not accept it. The Canal Treaty which was finally adopted and which supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty makes no mention of fortifications, and does allow the United States to use such military forces as may be necessary to police and protect the Canal. As nothing is said about fortifications, the United States Government is going upon the assumption that it will have the right to fortify for protection, and that is what is to be done.

* * *

Willing-to-be-a-candidate-for-the-Presidency Bryan has gone across the seas to hobnob with his "little brown brothers," the Filipinos, and they are going to fete him. They are, indeed. If Mrs. Bryan is along it's to be hoped that they will wear more clothes than they did in St. Louis and forego "dog-stews" and sich. The insurgent Gomez, and members of the other famous insurgent family, the Lopezes, are at the head of the arrangements for the reception and feed. The Americans in Manila will not mix in the insurgent reception, but will give Bryan one of their own.

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Commissary-General J. F. Weston strongly urges the establishment of a school for bakers and cooks in the Army.

* * *

Exportations of arms, ammunition and munitions of war of every kind from any part of the United States and Porto Rico to any port of the Dominican Republic is prohibited by Presidential proclamation issued from the State Department last week. Accompanying the proclamation is an explanatory memorandum to the effect that this action has been taken after consultation with the Dominican Government, with their concurrence, and is intended to assist them in the enforcement of their regulations designed to prevent the perennial revolutionists of the island from getting warlike supplies.

* * *

For instance, there was a man who was foreman in the biggest publishing house in the world. He had been foreman for a great many years, and he knew that big printery from A to Izzard. His chief was deposed, and he was put in as acting chief. It was thought—indeed, it is by no means certain that he will not become chief in fact. But while acting chief, this man who had been a foreman said to the owner of the big printery that he could show how it could be run for nearly $1,500,000 less each year than it had been run. The foreman is Oscar J. Ricketts, the biggest printery in the world is the Government Printing Office, and the United States is the owner, with Mr. Ricketts now acting as chief. The Keep Commission has been set to work on Mr. Ricketts's suggestions, and if they prove practicable they will be acted upon. Mr. Ricketts ought to know what he is talking about, and Chairman Landis, of the House Committee on Printing, will probably pay pretty close attention to his suggestions.

* * *

Mrs. Kate Ross, an expert counter in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, died last week. Mrs. Ross was an example of what a woman can do when she applies herself. She stood almost alone in her work, and her place will be difficult to fill.

Baron Moncheur is back from Belgium, and he brings the welcome word from his Government that President Roosevelt is "all right." Which is all right.

"Everywhere in Belgium is heard expressions of approval of and admiration for President Roosevelt as a result of his good offices in bringing about an end to the war in the Far East," the Baron says. "The feeling seems to be that his work has resulted in an assurance of permanent peace throughout the world henceforth. He is considered by our people now as one of the greatest and ablest rulers of the day. In attendance upon the Congress in Belgium's Capital were 2,000 delegates, representing the elite of commerce and industrial science of the Old World, and the sense of the whole body concerning the American President seemed to be as I found it in Belgium."

* * *

Well, did you ever! The employes in the Detroit Shipyard have struck because they say they have to work 20 minutes longer each week than they should.

* * *

Representative Sereno Payne, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is now talking about his trip to the Philippines and the impressions he received.

"It will be many years," declared Mr. Payne, "before the people of the Philippines will be capable of self-government. Many of the most intelligent men of the islands do not think the mass of the people will be capable of dealing with even the simplest problems of Government for 25 years. It was amusing to see how crude were the ideas of some of the leaders as to handling a Government. Many of them appeared before us and asked to be allowed self-government. When we asked for their ideas in detail they were woefully tangled and immensely ignorant.

* * *

"I have never been in favor of the Philippines belonging to this country. I was not in favor of it when they came into our possession, but there is nothing else to do but hold on to them and keep them until the people are fitted to govern themselves. This will be, as I have said, a long time off.

"I am in favor of free trade with the Philippines when the treaty with Spain expires in 1909. Until then we will have to levy a duty. On goods coming to the United States from the Philippines I am in favor of reducing the duty to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. We cannot take off the duty, as the islands are unable to do without the revenue collected upon goods coming to the United States. As is well known, all revenues collected in this country on Philippine goods are returned to the Philippine Government. I think it quite likely that the collections will be larger under a 25 per cent rate than under the existing rate of 75 per cent."

* * *

The Agricultural Department is at work now on an electrical experiment. An extensive laboratory in which will be tried the experiment of forcing plants to grow night and day by means of electricity is now being constructed. It is a well-known fact that most plants go to sleep at night. While they sleep they do not grow. The idea is to force them to grow both night and day, and thus decrease by half the length of time which it takes vegetables to mature. It is notable that plants, like people, sleep all night, and rouse their dormant energies only after old Sol has crawled out of bed. The question to be settled is whether, like human beings, plants have to sleep. Do they so exhaust the soil during the day of its life-giving qualities that Nature has provided that there shall be a rest for the soil to recuperate to be able to give during the daylight hours renewed life to the plant? Do the cells of the plant expand to their limit in the daylight hours and have to harden a little, so that more cells may form? There are many questions that might be asked, but the wisest have never been able to answer them. Someone has said there are certain things which are transcendent. How does the living rise out of the non-living? How does the sensitive rise out of the nonsensitive? How does the comprehending rise out of the non-comprehending? When the Agricultural Department runs upon these transcendent things it will find all its fine theories falling to ruins. Just the same, it may be that electricity can be made to do the work of the sun at a less cost to farmers than waiting on the slow motions of the old "life giver." "It may be."

* * *

Even the United States Government sometimes takes things from the "bargain counter." Commander George B. Ransom, head of the Engineering Department of the Mare Island Navy-Yard, as an expert witness in the trial for the blowing up of the Bennington, said emphatically:

"It is a matter of record that the Bennington was a contract-built ship. The work in connection with the riveting around the furnaces was badly done. The holes were punched, not drilled. They were not properly countersunk. For an expenditure of $50 additional on the work in riveting on the furnace the disaster to the Bennington would never have occurred."

* * *

The Nashville Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted a resolution requesting Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, if possible, to admit Miss Roosevelt's gifts free of duty. The resolution recites that as they were "not her own selection and purchase, but were presents from foreign people, and could not be refused without possibility of giving offense," they ought to come in free.

* * *

You ought to hear Gen. Chaffee roast that German newspaper correspondent who said our Army was "rotten." "Man for man, officer for officer, I am willing to invite comparison with any other army in the world," declares Gen. Chaffee.

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Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Bates, who were designated to represent the Regular Army in the selection of a monument to commemorate upon the battlefield of Gettysburg the heroism and valor of the Regulars in that battle, have returned from their trip to Gettysburg, where they met with other survivors of the battle. It is practically decided to erect a single large monument in memory of the Regulars instead of a number of smaller ones to mark individual engagements. Preference seems to be directly in front of Little Round Top, where the fiercest charge was made. Congress last Winter appropriated $65,000 to be expended under the direction of the Gettysburg Park Commission.

* * *

The annual report of Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General of the Army, shows that of the commissioned officers tried during the last year by General Court-Martial, 35 were convicted and 13 acquitted. Three cadets and 4,393 enlisted men were convicted, while 356 men were acquitted. The total number of trials before General Court-Martial of 4,800 cases shows an increase of 551 cases over last year. This increase is mainly due to the fact that a large number of deserters has been apprehended and brought to trial, the number of convictions for desertions being 1,476 this year, an increase of 440. This gain is chiefly due to the increase of the reward paid to all civil officers for the apprehension of deserters, inducing greater vigilance on their part. The number of men sentenced to dishonorable discharge was 2,529.

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Regarding the large percentage of desertions in the Army, Gen. Chaffee says:

"Unfortunately, the desertions from our Army are large. But that is because of the absence of the military spirit in this country, and of the many opportunities in other lines, which offer themselves to the American soldiers. In no Nation which is not a military Nation can anything else be expected. On account of imperialistic ideas in the United States, popular sentiment does not seem to become deeply aroused over the large percentage of desertions.

* * *

"In order to reduce desertions to a minimum, I asked the Governors of all the States last Winter if they would recommend to their respective Legislatures the enactment of a law disfranchising any man who left the Army before his term of enlistment expired. By making it a reproach for a private to desert, I thought that an effectual stop could be put to the practice. Many Governors approved the idea, but several wrote that such a law could never be enacted in their States, which is an indication of what popular sentiment is on this subject."

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Germany is boiling over the nickname which it is reported over there President Roosevelt has bestowed on Baron Speck von Sternberg, German Embassador. It is said that he refers to him as "Specky," which would seem ridiculous, but after all isn't, for he is such a pocket edition of a man, scarcely over five feet four. But the President, who is personally very fond of the Baron, does not call him anything of the kind.

* * *

Pension Commissioner Warner is certainly "on the Lord's business," so to speak. He is determined that the Pension Office shall be purged of loan sharks. He has run to earth nearly all those who were fattening off the misfortunes of others, and has found that several of them were getting as high as 90 per cent on their loans. He says that he will wipe out the vicious money loaners if he has to discharge every mother's son of them. He found that some of these Pension Office money sharks were doing business right in the Pension Office during Government hours.

* * *

The Czar of Russia has honored Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., who has been on duty in Manchuria, with the decoration of the Stanislaus Order, and the General has cabled to Washington for permission to accept it.

* * *

This seems to be getting along toward a Government by proclamation. The President has issued an order which is as follows:

"No officer or employe of the Government shall, directly or indirectly, instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or classes of persons with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission.

"The fact that any officer or employe is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service."

No explanation of the underlying reason for this order accompanied its issuance, and everybody is in the dark. It is almost inexplicable to the public, for why it should be a crime to impart information no one can understand. It puts a spoke in the wheel of a good many deserving low-salaried clerks who were eking out a living by teaching classes of young men and women at night who were endeavoring to take the Civil Service examination. Goodness knows a little more knowledge wouldn't hurt some Government clerks, and then it is a positive fact that expensive examinations have frequently to be held because there are no eligibles on the list from which to draw clerks.

* * *

The Navy Department has assigned the cruiser Columbia as the vessel to be placed at the disposal of Secretary Taft for his trip to the Isthmus of Panama, where he goes the last of the month.

* * *

Associate Justice Tucker, of the Territorial Supreme Court of Arizona, has been requested to resign.

Several months ago charges were preferred against Justice Tucker involving his personal conduct as a member of the Territorial Judiciary. These charges were presented to the President, and were referred by him to the Department of Justice for investigation. The request for the resignation was based upon the findings of that investigation.

* * *

Gen. Luke Wright, Governor-General of the Philippines, will probably retire from that office in December. The General and Mrs. Wright will return to this country near Christmas time. It is said that Gen. Wright has been dissatisfied with his surroundings ever since he went over, and that he is not in hearty accord with the plans for the government of the Islands. It is his purpose to resume the practice of law at his home in Nashville, on his return to this country.

* * *

Washington, the Capital of the United States, is the largest negro city in the world. Washington has a negro population of 90,000, Chicago of 35,000, New York of 70,000, and other large cities of the world have under this population considerably.

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Through the co-operation of Dr. DuBois, of Atlanta University; Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, and other leaders of the race, together with such agencies and investigators as Greenwich House, New York; South End House, Boston; the Frederick Douglass Center, and Trinity Mission, Chicago, and the like, a general survey of the situation has been gotten together in a special number of Charities, a New York periodical of philanthropy and social advance.

Certain features of these studies stand out clearly, it is shown. They may be grouped about two words, "opportunity" and "responsibility." In his deprivation of one or the other, or both, lies the explanation of much of what is called the negro problem. When the negro is excluded from industrial opportunities, we have the Clark street strike-breaker; when kept from decent streets and obliged to live beside the worst of his own race, and of all races, we have the breeding of negro criminals; when earning only the wage of menials, we have the working mother and the broken homes whose cost is paid in disease and shiftlessness.

* * *

On the other hand, the studies show that indiscriminate charity to the negro, permitting him to squat in squalid hovels instead of destroying these and giving him clean, airy houses, not strictly applying to him all the laws of civil and moral responsibility that are applied to whites, results in lowering the standard and "criminalizing" the negro incredibly.

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Prof. Franz Boas, a foremost anthropologist, contributes to the number an article in which he answers the question as to how far the undesirable traits found in our negro population are due to social surroundings and how far to racial traits. He insists that there is nothing to prove that licentiousness, shiftless laziness, or lack of initiative are fundamental characteristics of the negro. On the contrary, Prof. Boas finds that in his aboriginal home he shows the traits of a healthy primitive people, with a considerable degree of personal initiative, a talent for organization, an imaginative power, technical skill, and thrift.

* * *

Brig.-Gen. John F. Weston, of the Commissary Department, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General, in place of Maj.-Gen. George M. Randall, who retires because of having reached the age limit. The official date of the new rank is Oct. 9. Gen. Weston has been assigned to command the Northern Military Division, with headquarters in St. Louis.

Gen. Weston is a Kentuckian, and enlisted in the 4th Cav. of that State in November, 1861, when 16 years of age, serving through the war with that regiment and rising to the rank of Major for gallant conduct on the field at Resaca, Ga. For gallantry at Wetumpka, Ala., the last year of the war, he won a Medal of Honor.

Gen. Weston entered the Regular Army as Second Lieutenant in the 7th Cav., in 1867. One of his feats while serving with Custer was to swim the Yellowstone with his horse and make a reconnoissance on the other side after a detail had failed to get across owing to the strength of the current. But for the counsel of an Indian, Weston's career would have ended there, for another Indian had sworn to kill him.

Transferred to the Commissary Department, Gen. Weston developed unusual business capacity. In the Santiago campaign Gen. Weston served as Chief Commissary and became well acquainted with the President, then Col. Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders. For his services he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

* * *

Gen. Randall, who now retires, enlisted from Pennsylvania as a private and served throughout the civil war. He served creditably, and was honorably mustered out in April, 1865, as Lieutenant-Colonel. During the war with Spain he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, reaching that rank in the Regular Army in 1901. On June 15 last he was made a Major-General.

* * *

The President has issued a letter to each member of the Cabinet in the following remarkable language:

"It has been made the subject of an understanding with the three press associations that nothing is to be given out hereafter in regard to Cabinet meetings. This will do away with the unseemly practice, which self-respecting members of the press have always disliked to follow, of waylaying members of the Cabinet as they come out from the Cabinet meetings and asking them for information of what has taken place.

"It is to hoped that in observance of this request, which places each member of the Cabinet under the solemn moral obligation not to discuss proceedings of the meetings of the Cabinet, no one will in a moment of weakness or of good nature give to a special correspondent whom he may especially like, or for whom he feels sorry, a statement of anything that has happened in Cabinet meetings. Such a course would make it necessary to go back to the old practice of giving out a resume of what has been done by the Cabinet, which is undesirable. Members of the Cabinet will also please refrain from discussing policies, either of their own or those of the Administration."

* * *

The effect of this order is that no news of the Administration will reach the public except as dished out by the Administration, and presumably blue-penciled by the President. A noted correspondent ventures the opinion that the country at large will not give the same credence to news from Washington that it once did, when it learns that all that it gets is strained through the White House colander.

* * *

It was decided two or more years ago that we should dig a canal across Panama. We have spent several million dollars and a number of lives down there, and now it is fully decided that we will have a "lock canal." Will we have a canal? Sure, Pete. But you won't live to cross the Isthmus on a boat.

* * *

The United States Senators from Alabama are both over 80 years of age. They are both after re-election. They will probably get it. Senator Morgan, when his present term expires, will be 83 years old. Senator Pettus will be 86. The Alabama Legislature meets only once in four years, and after the session of 1906 there will not be a session until 1910. Next year's Alabama Legislature will probably re-elect both Morgan and Pettus. If they live out their terms they will be 89 and 94. What sort of a chance has the Oslerian theory down in Alabama?

* * *

When President Roosevelt was a student at Harvard an old black mammy was his laundress. She's still there and alive, and she has applied to young Theodore to let her do his "wash" like she did his "daddy's," and she got it all right.

* * *

President Roosevelt is on his romping trip through the South, and he is having the time of his life. Everywhere he has been treated with the most unvarying courtesy, as due his high office, and with the genuine hospitality which Southerners know so well how to extend to their favored guests. The only fly in the ointment is that Gov. Vardaman, of Mississippi, refrained from extending a welcome to Mississippi, but, then, Gov. Vardaman does not represent the true sentiment of the better class of men and women of the South. He comes from the same class as Senator Tillman. Down in Gawgy they call 'em "clayeaters." The President visited the old home of his mother in Roswell, Ga. He had never been there before, but the old black mammy who used to nurse his mother, and the old colored man who helped to decorate the church for her marriage to Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., did not reproach him for his long neglect of the hallowed spot, but were on hand to welcome him. He greeted them with effusive delight, went all over the quaint old house in which his mother was born and from which she was married, and then showed himself possessed of full knowledge of the place by asking to be shown the bed of violets of which his mother had told him in his childhood, and the old well into which a pig had fallen. He took the deepest interest in everything, and was surprised to find so few changes had taken place in the 50-odd years since his mother had lived there.

* * *

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied the President as far as the old home of his mother, and was given a royal reception everywhere, particularly in Richmond. She did not care to go further on the trip, and returned to Washington the last of the week. The President's trip will be of only 10 days' duration.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Editor National Tribune: On behalf of our Blair County (Pa.) veterans, I thank you for your splendid editorial entitled "Pennsylvania Veterans and Politics" in this week's issue of your paper.

You have sized up the political situation in the old Keystone State with admirable accuracy. In this campaign our Blair County veterans stand where they have always stood, on the platform adopted by the regular Republican Convention at Harrisburg, April 20, 1905.

Here, in the home County of our popular candidate for State Treasurer, Hon. J. Lee Plummer, of Hollidaysburg, we know and love him all the more for the enemies he has made, and shall give him our cordial support at the coming election. Blair County veterans vote as they shot—straight from the shoulder every time.

We take no stock in the bushwhackers of Philadelphia or elsewhere, but stand squarely by the nominees of the regular Republican Organization. The chronic croakers of Philadelphia sneeringly refer to the regular Republicans of the State as "the Gang."

We accept the title. We are the same old gang who responded to the immortal Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861.

We are the gang who followed the flag from Bull Run to Appomattox.

We are the gang who were with Pennsylvania's proudest sons at Gettysburg—Meade, Hancock and Reynolds.

We are the gang who made Pennsylvania what it is to-day, the banner Republican State of the Union.

We are the self-same gang who rolled up 200,000 Republican majority for Roosevelt at the last election, and gave our enemies the biggest licking they ever got, and we are the gang who can do it again every time.

Aside from the disfranchisement of our comrades in the Soldiers' Home at Erie, and depriving them of the miserable little pensions granted them by the General Government, I fully agree with our worthy Governor that Pennsylvania to-day has no ills worth mentioning.

Surely there is a crying need for reform in this direction, and the good, patriotic people of this grand old Commonwealth, irrespective of party lines, should unite at once in a movement granting the right of suffrage and payment of their pensions to our comrades in the Soldiers' Home at Erie.—J. D. Kennedy, Co. B, 110th Pa., Altoona, Pa.

The Eve Before Thanksgiving.

(Lippincott's.)

"Bruddah Jinks," said one colored deacon to another, "I likes tu'key, I tell you, much bettah'n I does chicken. How 'bout you?"

"Bruddah Sam," said Deacon Jinks in a whisper, "I tell you, we'll jes' have ter be satesfied wid whutsomevah we finds in Marse John's henhouse ternight."

THE COYOTE.

Mr. Roosevelt on the Habits and Character of the Pest.

(Theodore Roosevelt in the November Scribner's.)

These Southern coyotes or prairie-wolves are only about one-third the size of the big gray timber wolves of the Northern Rockies. They are too small to meddle with fullgrown horses and cattle, but pick up young calves and kill sheep, as well as any small domesticated animal that they can get at. The big wolves flee from the neighborhood of anything like close settlements, but coyotes hang around the neighborhood of man much more persistently. They show a foxlike cunning in catching rabbits, prairie-dogs, gophers and the like. After nightfall they are noisy, and their melancholy wailing and yelling are familiar sounds to all who pass over the plains. The young are brought forth in holes in cut banks or similar localities. Within my own experience I have known of the finding of but two families. In one there was but a single family of five cubs and one old animal, undoubtedly the mother; in the other case there were 10 or 11 cubs and two old females which had apparently shared the burrow or cave, though living in separate pockets. In neither case was any fullgrown male coyote found in the neighborhood; as regards these particular litters, the father seemingly had nothing to do with taking care of or supporting the family. I am not able to say whether this was accidental or whether it is a rule that only the mother lives with and takes care of the litter; I have heard contrary statements about the matter from hunters who should know. Unfortunately I have learned from long experience that it is only exceptional hunters who can be trusted to give accurate descriptions of the habits of any beast, save such as are connected with its chase.

Coyotes are sharp, wary, knowing creatures, and on most occasions take care to keep out of harm's way.

RECENT LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF THE 118TH PA. (CORN EXCHANGE). By the Survivors' Association. Published by J. L. Smith, 27 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a new and much enlarged edition of a most excellent history of a most excellent regiment. The new matter added expands the book to 743 large, well-printed pages, embellished with maps, half-tone portraits, sketches and other pictures. Among the new matter are portraits and details of the members of the 118th Pa., who received the flag of truce at Appomattox and directed the bearer to Gen. Custer. There is a letter from Capt. R. M. Sims, of Gen. Longstreet's staff, with reference to the surrender. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost, who took the regiment into the army and commanded it during the first year of its service.

Magazines.

In the matter of snappy, bright stories of Western life, Sports Afield for October offers an even more generous assortment than its readers have anticipated. "Early Days on the Plains," by O. O. Osborn, supplies the frontispiece, and there are dozens of stories by interesting writers. The October issue is an especially good issue of a good magazine. Published by Sports Afield Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

William Barclay Parsons, member of the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1904-1905 and of the Board of Consulting Engineers, and a civil engineer of high repute, has prepared for the November Century a comprehensive account of the enterprise, discussing the most pressing problems of construction and their solution.

The 1st Ohio H. A.

Each year after the Annual Reunion of the 1st Ohio H. A. Comrade H. C. Miller, Jackson, Ohio, who has long been Secretary of this Association, issues a neat little circular giving the minutes and roster of the meeting. Such a circular has just been issued, reporting the 19th Annual Reunion at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 6. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. S. Matthews, Toledo, Ohio; Vice President, R. W. Caldwell, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer and Historian, H. C. Miller, Jackson, Ohio; Chaplain, C. B. Taylor, McArthur, Ohio.

"I'm Well

Because of Liquozone," is a Tale Told Everywhere.

In almost every hamlet—every neighborhood—there are living examples of what Liquozone can do. Wherever you are, you need not go far to find some one who has been helped by it.

Talk to some of those cured ones; perhaps your own friends are among them. Ask if they advise you to try Liquozone. Or let us buy you a bottle, and learn its power for yourself. If you need help, please don't wait longer; don't stay sick. Let us show to you—as we have to millions—what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma	Goitre—Gout
Abscess—Anæmia	Gonorrhea—Gleet
Bronchitis	Hay Fever—Influenza
Blood Poison	La Grippe
Bowel Troubles	Leucorrhea
Coughs—Colds	Malaria—Neuralgia
Consumption	Piles—Quinsy
Contagious Diseases	Rheumatism
Cancer—Catarrh	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dyspepsia—Dandruff	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fevers—Gall Stones	Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:

Kidney Troubles	Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles	Women's Diseases

Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me with a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

W. 205 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

All About Pensions.

The "Age" Order.

The laws of June 27, 1896, and May 9, 1900, provided for a pension, according to degree of disability, from $6 to $12 per month for any soldier of the War of the Rebellion who served 90 days and was honorably discharged.

The new "AGE" Order simply says that any claimant who has arrived at the age of 62, or 65, or 68, or 70 is presumed without further proof (and, inferentially, without examination) to be suffering disability sufficient to warrant $6 a month pension at age of 62; $8 a month at age of 65; $10 a month at age of 68, and $12 a month at age of 70

To Those Who Have Never Applied for Pension.

We urge upon these comrades that it is their duty to apply. If many are so well-to-do that they do not need it, they can apply the money to help those who do need it. Under the "AGE" Order an application can be made that, in most cases, does not involve examination, which probably removes a feature that was objectionable to many. Write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.

To General Law Pensioners Drawing Less Than $12.

If under the law of June 27, 1890, as construed by the New "AGE" Order, which is given elsewhere, a pensioner will receive an increase, he should write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed him without cost.

To Pensioners Under the Act of June 27, 1890, Who Are Receiving Less Than $12 Per Month.

Read very carefully the new "AGE" Order given in another column. If it allows you more pension than you are now receiving, write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.

To Those Wishing to Allege More Disability Than Is Prescribed by the "Age" Order.

Under the "Age" Order it is assumed, if the contrary does not appear, and all other legal requirements are properly met, that a claimant is half disabled for manual labor at the age of 62; two-thirds disabled at the age of 65; five-sixths at the age of 68, and wholly disabled at the age of 70. If the claimant cannot show that he has greater disability at these respective ages than is recited above, it is of no use for him to describe his ailments. It is a disadvantage, in fact, because it will incur the expense and delay of medical examination. If a claimant is in fair health for his age, it is useless to apply for more than is allowed by the "Age" Order.

Any one, however, who is sure that he is more disabled than is allowed for by the "AGE" Order should write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed him without cost.

Widows.

Upon the death of your soldier husband, apply for pension promptly. It is one of the provisions he leaves for your maintenance. In most cases the pension will commence from date