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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1907.

End the School Scandal Quickly.

It is the fervent hope of this newspaper that the disquieting muddle in the Washington schools may be speedily ended. It reflects no credit upon anybody concerned. On the contrary, it is damaging to superintendent and board of education alike.

Neither one side nor the other can possibly come out of the controversy with even a scant portion of glory. It is a deplorable, sorry mess all around.

Who is responsible for Dr. Chancellor, who devised a school system that would permit such a belligerent deadlock to arise?

Why did these officials remain indolently quiescent during the vacation period, when the troubles might have been thrashed out, and then precipitate the demoralizing contentions at the opening of the school year?

Is there really any phase of the unhappy affair to be found that reveals ordinary executive capacity on the part of those directly involved?

These and other things pertinent to the controversy, the public, doubtless, would like to know. Curiosity is but natural. But for our part, we are willing to pass them by—wield all right to information—if the disquieting episode can only be closed. Indeed, we should like to forget the participants themselves.

An unoffending community is suffering from the scandal—and we speak for that suffering community when we say it would like to see the dirty slate washed clean. It is time to begin anew—high time—and on a better basis.

Mr. McNamara, for the board, and Messrs. Leckie, Fulton and Cox, for Dr. Chancellor, can render a real public service now by co-operating to the end that the miserable contention be not unnecessarily prolonged.

If a speedy adjustment through the processes legally employed be out of the question, then we should like to see the President, for the public good, summarily take charge of the case through agencies ever within his reach and summarily dispose of it for good and all. He owes this to the good people of the Capital in which he lives.

Let's be fair, even to Mr. Bryan. Says the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appell. Why "even to Mr. Bryan?" Is it such a hard matter to be fair to that gentleman?

Promoting Foreign Trade.

That the usefulness of the Bureau of Manufactures in promoting American trade abroad might be materially extended is the opinion of those who are acquainted with the operations of this activity. In the annual report of Maj. John M. Carson, chief of the bureau, several ways are suggested in which the government may aid the domestic manufacturer in locating customers and developing markets abroad. There is nothing novel in the methods proposed, for they follow the lines of similar activities on the part of progressive foreign governments. It is impossible, of course, to reproduce in this country the minute paternalism characteristic of German aid to foreign trade, but within the limitations of our form of government it is possible to accomplish more than has as yet been undertaken.

In pursuance of his purpose to make the bureau more cable to American trade, Secretary Straus has summoned a conference of representatives of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and like commercial bodies, with a view to arranging for a closer co-operation of manufacturers and exporters with the government in the matter of promoting foreign trade. The bureau has done something in this respect already by sending its special agents, fresh from inspection of the foreign field, on tours of the manufacturing centers of the country, where manufacturers or their representatives were met for the purpose of imparting and exchanging information. "The feature of the work of the bureau," says Mr. Carson in his report, "has received approval from business men, and its continuance and extension is strongly urged. Such conferences are not only profitable to business men, but are helpful to the public officer in bringing him into closer touch with commercial men, and in supplying him with information of a practical character that will enhance his usefulness and increase his efficiency as a commercial agent of the government." The value of the work done by expert agents is attested by the frequent appeals from manufacturers for their assistance.

Another feature of the bureau's operations that has proved of value is the supplying to domestic manufacturers of information as to foreign opportunities for the sale of goods, a work that has developed into considerable magnitude, and is increasingly appreciated, as is shown by the growing number of applicants for the information furnished.

Work would be of more value if consuls were authorized to use the cable in transmitting information in which time is an important element, as in some cases mail advices regarding tenders for construction work have been received

after the expiration of the time fixed for receiving bids. Direct communication by cable would have enabled manufacturers to offer bids for the work, and consular officers should certainly have the authority suggested.

The bureau undertakes the collection of information as to foreign tariff systems and the innumerable decrees, decisions, and regulations affecting rates of duty, with a view of keeping domestic exporters fully informed of tariff conditions abroad. It appears, however, that the appropriation for this highly technical work is insufficient. In view of the importance of having a well-informed and competent tariff bureau in the government service, it may be hoped that Congress will give the recommendations of the chief of the bureau the consideration they deserve. We are, as he says, far behind foreign governments in this respect, and the demand for an efficient tariff bureau is growing among progressive manufacturing interests.

What a certain section of the press appears to be looking for is a sort of Alton B. Parker brand of Democratic candidate, disguised as the Sunny South.

Major Tom Johnson says he would rather be mayor of Cleveland than the Democratic nominee for President. Perhaps there is something in that variety of standpoint.

The fact that Senator Foraker called at the White House recently and got away safe and sound naturally arouses speculation as to why "Pete" is being kept in quarantine these days.

"We have a brewery and half a dozen distilleries," says the Chattanooga Star, Knoxville, Birmingham, Atlanta, and Mobile, please write.

A writer in a Tennessee contemporary gives a lot of advice about the umbrella. Of course, nobody will hesitate to take it.

The most important utterance made by "Uncle Remus" during his recent Washington visit was the one concerning the gustatory goodness of collards. If we didn't know better, however, we should suspect he gave that opinion through pure, downright meanness.

The consensus of opinion appears to be that the eagle on the new gold piece is a bird, at all events.

Discussing the proposition of better pay for Uncle Sam's soldiers, the Dayton News says: "Even the devil keeps the ranks of his army full by simply promising a good time." Not altogether true. The devil does deliver the goods, after a fashion, but he collects a monstrous rebate in the end.

"The giving of wedding presents is going out of fashion," says the Birmingham Age-Herald. Another result of the "increased cost of living," doubtless.

According to a sporting editor, many of our great household players "are busted flat." This cannot be laid to the financial flurry, however. Those gentlemen usually are dead broke three weeks after the season closes.

A race of voiceless people has been discovered in Alaska. Let's get them to come down and conduct our next Presidential campaign for us.

The Duc de Chaulnes doubtless understood all along that it was necessary for a certain number of "vehement denials" to precede the final announcement of the engagement.

Since we have found out what a good thing the Panama Canal may be in emergencies, who knows but that we may decide to build a half dozen.

A New York woman is suing for divorce because her husband has purchased her only one hat in the past twenty-five years. She ought to have a decree and a hero medal besides.

A Canadian judge has decided that women may wear their hats in the theater. We believe that is good law, but this nation has solved the difficulty by a mere polite request.

It appears that the famous Duke of Portland case, now on trial in England, turned upon whether the late duke had one or two warts on his nose. It is generally conceded that his grace was an extremely unpretty man.

A Chicago man has been sentenced to pay the lady in the case \$1,000 damages for promising to marry her "in a joke." Some people will never learn that matrimony is no joke, from any point of view.

Only one week to Congress.

NEW KIND OF FEDERALISM.

Southern States Going to Queer Extreme Fighting Railroads.

To go to the logical conclusion of the argument made by the Atlanta Journal, and followed in the conference of governors and railroad commissioners of several Southern States last week in that city, we should have joint action not only among the States of the South, but among the States of the entire Union. That would be Federal action. The Federal government represents "co-operation" among the States of the Union. If the States get away from the principles of Federalism, their railroad affairs each for itself, the States will logically commit themselves to the principle of Federal regulation.

If separate State regulation would not work, separate sectional regulation would be equally impracticable. Yet the States which are themselves most aggressive in reducing railroad rates are those in which Federalism is strongest, apparently, against Federal action. It is an artificial issue. At a time when the average rates of the railroads in the United States, including the Southern section of the United States, are much lower than the general average in other countries, and when the average of expense in the railroad business is decidedly higher than it has ever been before, it is not fair or sensible to be forcing reduced charges upon the common carrier. The 5-cent-a-mile agitation is misdirected.

Taxation of Billboards.

Probably a great many persons in this city never have heard of the township of South New Brunswick, N. J., which is a city, for the people of that township have succeeded where the people of Chicago have failed. They have slain the billboard monster, and their only weapon was the old-fashioned scythe of taxation.

Findings that the not inconsiderable benefits of the countryside were blotted out by glaring billboards, they have taxed the signs out of existence, and now are enjoying the charms of nature unalloyed by the sight of Somebody's pills or Red Nose rye.

Dupe of the Demagogue.

There is no unfortunate mortal who has been more heavily and grievously penalized than the dupe of the fiery demagogue. He is it who always adds most weight to his own burden and penalty. He renders his poverty and misery even more pitiable to find him eager to follow over the precipice the ambitious warrior in stormy politics who has deceived, misled, and destroyed him.

Mr. Edward Peyton Weston appears to talk even more tirelessly than he walks.

A lot of Alabama papers are complaining that Gov. Comer wants to run amok, while a lot of Georgia papers

A LITTLE NONSENSE. MEN AND THINGS.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY. Deep breathing is the thing to try if you are feeling sick; it brightens the lack-luster eye and straightens up the back; it soothes you when you cannot sleep; it makes you eat and stout; and furthermore, it's sure to keep your hair from falling out.

Deep breathing is the thing for you if you are on the fret; it drives away the devils blue and sharpens up the wits; To broken hearts, or livers bad, relief it soon will bring; Deep breathing is the latest fad; it's good for everything.

An Inconsistent Dad. "Remember, my boy, there's plenty of room at the top." "In that case, dad, why insist on my being at the bottom, where it's so fearfully crowded?"

Not to Be Fooled. "What is due etiquette, Bill?" "Why, it teaches you how to eat, an' all like that." "Gwan, 'Ev'rybody knows how to eat. People is born dat way."

Opposites Often Wed. "Miss, you are a hoyden. Nobody will ever care to marry a hoyden girl." "Don't worry, mother. I'll find some nice girlsterous boy."

Horses Are Versatile. Don't say a horse can't lose. What'er you do. The horse may, if he choose, Discredit his owner.

Tired of It. "Now, I will explain to you how Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis got his peculiar name." "No, you won't. I'll listen to any other two-cent tale you may wish to reel off, but not that one."

Taking Chances. "Mister, ain't you afeard to sle yer dorg onto me?" "Nix. Why should I be?" "How do you know I ain't representin' some magazine investigatin' de standin' of dis company as regards hospitality to strangers? Why, man, I might go an' write an article on dis affair dat would lock back yer miserable hamlet for 200 years in the end."

No Doubt. They'll spell it "Ten Nights in a Barroom" a hundred years hence, and add a preface explaining that barrooms really existed in medieval times.

ALTERNATING CURRENTS.

THE OPTIMIST AND THE SPECK. Into the eye of the optimist A speck had found its way; But did he rave or clench his fist? Nay, reader, nay.

Why Should He Boast? "I have seen London," said the speaker, waving his hat; "I have ridden through the streets of Paris; I have stood among the monuments of Berlin; I have gazed upon the battlements of Vienna; I have gazed upon the eternal hills of Rome, and I—"

WHEN WE ARE JUDGED. When we are judged at last, when all our little faults are set aside, when King Charles lets fall Her mantle o'er us, what we tried With honest eagerness to do And never accomplished will be placed Among the triumphs that we knew And that our useful efforts traced.

His Faux Pas. "I wonder why Miss Dunson has broken her engagement to young Smartleight?" "He wrote a poem in which he said her laugh was like a draught of rare old wine. Both she and her mother are among our leading temperance workers, you know."

An Apology. "They say that blonde woman's husband is insanely jealous of her." "That lady, sir, is my wife." "Oh, I beg your pardon. I had no intention of criticizing you, I assure you. You are probably fully justified in feeling as you do."

GOOD ROADS TO WASHINGTON.

Plea for Congressional Aid in State Highways. From the Baltimore Sun. Just as it is good policy for the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore to keep the door to Baltimore wide open by means of good roads, so it is good policy for the United States to have good roads entering Washington. The city of Washington is surrounded by the States of Maryland and Virginia, and every road leading to the District of Columbia must be in one or the other of these States. The city of Washington derives the chief benefit from the good roads that lead to it, and it is only fair that the United States should share in the cost of making and maintaining such roads. While it is, of course, a convenience to the citizens of Prince George and Montgomery Counties to have easy access to the Washington market, the chief advantage comes to the city itself. Therefore Congress should take the lead in the construction of an appropriation to aid in the completion of the State road which Maryland is now constructing from Baltimore to Washington is a reasonable proposition, and Congress should act favorably upon it. The State of Maryland has appropriated \$300,000 to this work, and that sum is not more than one-third of the amount that is necessary, and it would be fair and right for Congress to contribute the balance. It is not surprising, therefore, that a great majority of the people who use the road will be either Washington people or those who are going to Washington.

THE NEW EAGLE. The legs of the eagle on the Saint Gaudens coin appear to be clad in feather pantalones.—News.

The tumult and the shouting dies, The brass bands and the drums retire; The public news expires; When some new fad makes a start; The changes come to best the best, But who'd have thought—ah, keen regrets—Our bid of freedom makes a start.

Imperial bird! how long has he, With regal airs and awesome gear, Stood on our coin, undisturbedly, With talons lax, in nights or days; But now, to breed financial storm, We get a bird—the thought upsets—That seems to stand for dire disaster In pantalones-in-pantlones!

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WHY ROOSEVELT WANTS TAFT.

Explanation by Writer Who Assumes to Speak for Him. From the New Broadway Magazine. "The President greatly desires the election of William H. Taft as his successor, because he believes that Mr. Taft is the man on whom the country can most thoroughly rely to mend the ways of erring corporations. It is as though a party of straightforward and honest settlers had taken possession legally of a great tract of land; and, as their property had developed, they had extended their activities over the border line until many of them had become squatters. Enjoying undisturbed possession, without public resentment, of these squatters' rights they naturally made a great disturbance when the knowledge of the illegal possession was commuted upon and the demand finally arose for their ejection."

It is the President's feeling that sudden and abrupt action would work great hardship and injustice to those among the squatters who were seeking to reimburse the State for the mistakes that had been made, and who were at once willing to acknowledge the supremacy of the law; but those who defy the government, who seek in every manner to retain authority, hardly by bribery, forgery, embezzlement, and everything but physical attack, could hardly be handled too ruthlessly.

The President believes there must be a constructive readjustment of our corporate laws; and it is known that much of the rest of his term will be devoted to persuading industrial corporations to alter their interests and future prosperity depend upon their aiding him in persuading the States to give over to the Federal government all regulation of interstate commerce. The importance of Mr. Taft's election to the Presidency, in the President's eyes, is that the present distinctions between helpful and friendly corporations and recalcitrant and willfully criminal corporations shall be maintained. There should be no relaxation of the war upon the criminal; no undue or unkind pressure upon the amenable.

THAT FAMOUS STATEMENT. President Election Night Declared. From the Boston Herald. President Roosevelt's pockets are always lined with old clippings from newspapers. When he wanted a paragraph that interests him for any reason, he tears it out and puts it into his clothes for future reference. Some time ago a man in the course of a political campaign attacked the President in a speech. Only a paragraph was printed about it, but that caught the Presidential eye. The paragraph was ripped out of the paper and tucked away in his trousers' pocket.

After the election the President found a way to get an answer to that speech before the maker thereof. When he was preparing the country, he and abroad, President Roosevelt is in the Roosevelt way of course, and in the Roosevelt way of course, I am not speaking for anybody else, and I am no politician.

"Assuming President Roosevelt meant what he said when he made the statement at the last election that he would not again run for the office, and fully believing he meant it, the West, or rather South Dakota, is as to a man for Taft to succeed Roosevelt." The statement was made by Senator Kittredge, of South Dakota, at the Shoreham yesterday.

"Taft is eminently qualified for the place. He is a man who has successfully solved many difficult problems, and who has a wide experience in matters concerning the country, here and abroad. President Roosevelt is in the Roosevelt way of course, and in the Roosevelt way of course, I am not speaking for anybody else, and I am no politician."

"There is no financial trouble out West, if the East pays us what they owe us. They have our cattle, our grain, our hogs, and besides, Western banks hold papers for money advanced to them by New York and Eastern financial concerns. The farmer of the West is rich. He has had good crops for years and everything brought big prices. The barley crop this year was an average of 40 bushels, or about 20 cents a bushel, or about \$3 an acre. Wheat will probably be as high as \$1.50 or more."

Tariff legislation must originate in the House, and I don't do vote unless when I tend to do in that line this year. The Senate can only amend."

Abraham L. Brick, representative from the Territory of Idaho, declares there is but one Presidential sentiment in Indiana, and that is for Vice President Fairbanks.

"There is a class of people, people who do things, to whom Mr. Fairbanks appeals, and he will have their support. It will be no mean support, either, and you must admit the Vice President is in the race to stay. He is a realist, and he is the kind of people who support him are the kind that go to the polls and vote."

George E. Barstow, of Barstow, Tex., at the head of the organization planning to get Congress to declare that the reclamation of swamp land is at the New Willard. He came here to preside over the meeting of the organization, which is to be held in Baltimore next week.

BILLBOARDS AS NUISANCES.

How California Cities Are Moving Against Offensive Posters. From the New York Tribune. "California reports an inspiring advance in the campaign against offensive posters, billboards, and advertising hoardings in the judicial decision that such objects are nuisances, subject to abatement by the police authorities under the common law. It was argued that anything needlessly offensive to the senses was a nuisance. A scap factory or a pigsty would not be tolerated in close proximity to residences, because of the vile odors which would outrage the sense of smell. A stone crusher or a boiler factory would be similarly forbidden, because of the outrage upon the sense of hearing. But the senses are as precious as the nose or ears, and the sense of sight, the most useful and valuable of all the senses, is as much entitled to the protection against outrage as any other. So it was contended, and it was decided by the judge, that posters or billboards which grossly offended the eye were for that reason nuisances and might be suppressed as such."

That decision seems to be eminently logical and in the public interest, and generally acted upon it will certainly prove effective. The enforcement of the common law against public nuisances by the police powers of a municipality is usually a summary proceeding. There are, of course, other grounds upon which billboards and hoardings might properly be dealt with. Some of those objects are inimical to good morals. Some are obstructions to the highway. Some threaten property from fire. Some trespass upon light and air. Any of these grounds should be sufficient to insure the removal of the offending structures. But the much simpler and more speedy is their condemnation and demolition on the ground that they are common nuisances.

Reasons for Congratulation. From the Wall Street Journal. "The business of the country has been subjected this year to the severest tests in a generation. It is a matter of congratulation that it has stood these tests with a showing of remarkable strength. After all these vicissitudes, the development of these times is not the panic, but the way that the panic has been checked. It is not the losses, but the fact that these losses have not struck deep down into the wealth-producing power of the country. It is not the fact that certain financiers and institutions have gone to the wall, but that the number of such disasters has been so circumscribed, and that those who have conducted their business upon safe and sound lines have so generally weathered the storm."

And Long Way from Either. From the Boston Age-Herald. "Taft is now nearer the north pole than the White House."

THE NEW CHINATOWN.

San Francisco's new Chinatown is ready for occupancy, and is rapidly filling up with merchants and tradesmen who were scattered to the four winds by the terrible earthquake and fire of a year and a half ago. All movements looking toward the transfer of the Chinese to a less desirable part of the city failed utterly, and the new Chinatown has risen on the site of the old, under the shadow of Nob Hill, and touching shoulders with the financial district. In the first flush of hope after the catastrophe several plans were evolved for moving Chinatown out toward Telegraph Hill or to some suitable part of the Mission district. The plan of old Chinatown was needed for the expansion of the financial district. One thing stood in the way of this part of the "city beautiful" dream. Chinese firms and wealthy Mongolian individuals owned much of the property in Chinatown. They were satisfied with the site of their quarters. It was near the big hotels patronized by Eastern tourists, and the view was far from the water front whence their goods came. The Chinese refused to sell, and straightway set about rebuilding.

There is a reason why Chinatown was rebuilt before the mission district. The area, even before Market street had been repaved. The Chinese property owners had no trouble in getting ready cash. They did not try to borrow from San Francisco banks or even from New York money lenders. The first steamer to China carried long letters describing the situation. Inclosed were drafts on the treasurer of the company which backed the San Francisco firms. The return steamer brought the gold, and the Chinese could tell their contractors to go ahead.

E Pluribus Unum. The motto "E Pluribus Unum," never authorized by law to be placed on the coin of the United States, first appeared on an American coin in 1787. There was no United States mint then, and, in fact, no United States, the Constitution forming the Union not having as yet been adopted. There was a private mint at Newburgh, N. Y., and "E Pluribus Unum" was first placed on a copper coin struck at that mint. Few collections have specimens of this coin, and it is valuable. In 1874 a New York goldsmith coined a piece of money which was known as "the sixteen-dollar gold piece," and upon it the motto was stamped in this form: "Unum E Pluribus." Only four of these coins are known to be in existence. They are valued at more than \$2,000 each. New Jersey issued various copper coins in 1877 with the motto stamped upon them. A great many of the early coins, before there was any legal authority for national coinage, were made in England. Most of these were copper, and were coined for different States, and all bore the words "E Pluribus Unum." The United States Mint was established in 1792, and the use of the national motto on any of the gold, silver, or copper coins was not authorized or directed by any of the provisions of the act establishing it. The motto remained on the early gold and silver coins until 1836, and on the gold coins until 1856. It was omitted from the 5-cent piece, and in 1877 from all silver coins. It was not stamped on any coin again until it appeared on the nickel and the standard silver dollar.

Garb of the Samurai. When Capt. Mahan went to Japan in '61, as an incident to a visit by the United States steamship Iriquois, he was much impressed by the garb of the men of the Samurai class. These Japanese were called "two-sworded" men for the reason that they were privileged to wear two weapons, one for the purpose of conventional fighting, the other for the purpose of terminating their own careers. "When the Iriquois reached Japan," says Capt. Mahan, "and throughout her stay, two-sworded men were as thick as salt on blackberries. To European prepossessions it was illuminating to see a man in a kimono, a sword, a hatless, crownless of the head shaved, with a short pigtail at the back tied near the skull, and then brought stiffly forward close to the scalp; their figures gowned, the handles of the two swords projecting closely from the left side of their garments, and the feet resting in stirrups of slipper form, which my memory says were of straw-work; but of that I am less sure. This equipment was completed by a painted fan stuck in the belt, and at times an opened paper umbrella."

The Murderer's Refuge. Switzerland is the murderer's paradise, if the story told of Luchesi, the Italian anarchist and assassin of the Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, be true. Luchesi did not act without reason when he chose Geneva for the scene of his crime. According to a well-informed correspondent, the assassin enjoys a life of ease and plenty of fresh air exercise and fresh air to smoke his pipe at the expense of the government. He listens to lectures delivered by a professor of languages, engages in light work, for which he is paid, and reads the best, classical and contemporary authors. It is not surprising to hear that his health is excellent, and that after studying Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Jean Jacques Rousseau he is now preparing to write his own memoirs.

President Fallieres of France. Innocent little sidelights on the lives of men in prominent positions are always interesting, and sometimes instructive, as they often help the world to form a more precise estimate of them than it could do without such assistance. Even in such comparatively trifling matters as food and dress this rule still holds good. Now we are told by an indiscreet, but kindly, authority how no less a personage than the President of the republic fortifies the inner man, and treats the sartorial washings of the day, and from these disclosures we can gather that, although M. Fallieres is a Liberal in politics, and has been destined by fate to dwell amid surroundings of splendor, he is eminently conservative and simple in his habits. Thus, we are informed that when he retires after the labors of a well-filled day, he invariably takes a bowl of milk, in which an egg has been beaten up with perhaps a dash of rum added, this comforting beverage being always prepared by his amiable lady. No coffee, tea, or "chickens" are always his portion when he rises in the morning. M. Fallieres adheres to the good old custom, which is still retained by many of the country people, who, getting up early, break the work of the day before they sit down to a substantial breakfast. He is likely to dine in the bow already alluded to, and which is embellished with his name around it, he has for twenty years past taken a matutinal soup, flavored with butter, and thickened with bread, a drop or two of wine being furnished by the chef. M. Fallieres is the owner of valuable vineyards on his estate at Loupillon, but it is said that he does not patronize his own wine, as his taste turns in the direction of a light burgundy. Be this as it may, his wine is very good, as his guests found out long ago. In the matter of attire he is equally conservative. He has not changed his tailor for years, and for quite a decade at the very least his clothes have always been of the same style, without the slightest modification one way or the other. Frock coats and lounge suits have alike been turned out on the same invariable pattern, and with equally satisfactory results, as M. Fallieres is always being seen in the matter of neckties he is just as conservative.

AT THE HOTELS.

"If we were compelled to do business in this country on a cash basis, and climate conditions would go bankrupt," said Representative James A. Tawney, of the First Minnesota Congressional district, and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, at the Shoreham, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Tawney was discussing the present situation and condition of the money market, and in this connection indorsed the views as expressed by Representative Fowler.

Mr. Tawney said he was not in touch with politics, having been away from this country, in Panama, since October.

Frank L. Patterson, of New York, who is "interested in the manufacture of paper, is registered at the Raleigh. Mr. Patterson discussed the white paper situation and said:

"To-day nearly all the paper used for correspondence, legal and business records, is made out of wood. The day of rags for paper-making has passed, for it is not only easier, but cheaper, to make all grades out of wood pulp, and the latter product is far the better results. Spruce and hemlock are the best woods for paper-making. The latter yields the strongest fiber, but the spruce makes the whitest paper. Even poplar is made out of wood pulp, but we have found it too expensive to make any quantity of that grade, for it takes a special process and the mills have to run at a reduced speed. While you might think that any coil wood could be used in the making of paper, it is not so.

"Of course, choice logs that would make good lumber are not required, but the wood has to be selected with much care. If the fiber is in the least decayed, it is of no use for making the pulp. But the day of picking over stumps is a thing of the past. Where mills that use rags have to employ 100 girls for sorting, a wood pulp mill can turn out thirty tons of paper a day with a force of thirty men."

"I don't know about Roosevelt for another term. There seems to be an impression among a great many business people that he will stand by his statement that under no condition would he be a candidate for re-election. I would be for favor Cannon, or some such man, of course, I am not speaking for anybody else, and I am no politician."

"Assuming President Roosevelt meant what he said when he made the statement at the last election that he would not again run for the office, and fully believing he meant it, the West, or rather South Dakota, is as to a man for Taft to succeed Roosevelt." The statement was made by Senator Kittredge, of South Dakota, at the Shoreham yesterday.

"Taft is eminently qualified for the place. He is a man who has successfully solved many difficult problems, and who has a wide experience in matters concerning the country, here and abroad. President Roosevelt is in the Roosevelt way of course, and in the Roosevelt way of course, I am not speaking for anybody else, and I am no politician."

"There is no financial trouble out West, if the East pays us what they owe us. They have our cattle, our grain, our hogs, and besides, Western banks hold papers for money advanced to them by New York and Eastern financial concerns. The farmer of the West is rich. He has had good crops for years and everything brought big prices. The barley crop this year was an average of 40 bushels, or about 20 cents a bushel, or about \$3 an acre. Wheat will probably be as high as \$1.50 or more."

Tariff legislation must originate in the House, and I don't do vote unless when I tend to do in that line this year. The Senate can only amend."

Abraham L. Brick, representative from the Territory of Idaho, declares there is but one Presidential sentiment in Indiana, and that is for Vice President Fairbanks.

"There is a class of people, people who do things, to whom Mr. Fairbanks appeals, and he will have their support. It will be no mean support, either, and you must admit the Vice President is in the race to stay. He is a realist, and he is the kind of people who support him are the kind that go to the polls and vote."

George E. Barstow, of Barstow, Tex., at the head of the organization planning to get Congress to declare that the reclamation of swamp land is at the New Willard. He came here to preside over the meeting of the organization, which is to be held in Baltimore next week.

UNCLE REMUS CONVERTED.

Would Vote for Roosevelt if Named for Third Term. From an interview in Atlanta Constitution. "If Mr. Roosevelt were nominated for a third term," said Mr. Harris while sitting in his easy chair at Snap Bean farm, "I think I would vote for him. He is a great man—the greatest man there is in the country to-day."

"Tell you something about the dinner? Well, a dinner is a dinner. You have things to eat at a dinner. At least it is the accepted order, although literature mentions, in 'The Arabian Nights,' a dinner at which the guests just imagined they ate. There was no real dinner, and then we ate some more, and then we ate some more, and then we ate some more. You may not know it, but I am rather fond of eating. It's a habit I acquired when quite young, and I have never been able to get over it."