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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1910.

THE THOUGHTFUL SOUL.

Not long ago the newspapers were full of criticism of an American citizen, a man of means, who frankly declared that he preferred to live abroad.

In this huge, hungry land of ours, so vital and so new, we still have lots to learn and among other things, one of the most important, we need to learn how necessary it is that we should have a season of rest.

We need, perhaps, to assimilate some of that Old World philosophy which enabled Pope to write: "Happy the man whose wish and care A few paternal acres bound."

We are such slaves of the dollar in this country that it is hardly possible for us to speak of our few idle rich, except in terms of gross contempt.

"Happy the man whose wish and care A few paternal acres bound, Content to breathe his native air In his own ground."

Hamerton, one of the sanest of modern philosophers, in his "Intellectual Life," told us, "Woe unto him that is never alone, and cannot bear to be alone."

"An elegant solitude, consisting of Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, Ease and alternate labor, useful life, Progressive virtue and approving heaven!"

There are some souls who say: "There are sordid souls \* \* \* to whom interest and gain are what glory and virtue are to superior souls."

Not so Kaiser Wilhelm and his friend Col. Roosevelt, both of whom are profoundly impressed with the idea that men and nations are respected in proportion to the bigness of the stick they carry.

Germany's success has been due to that which inevitably must spell success to any undertaking if strictly adhered to, namely, hard work and constant and systematic application of science and industry, added to the national thrift of that nation.

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And She Hails from Virginia!

"Creating a market for herself" may not sound very courteous toward any girl, but it seems to be the truth in the case of the Tacoma (Wash.) young woman who proposes to raffle herself off to the prize winner in a lottery containing 10,000 tickets at \$1 each, with herself, as the leading attraction, thrown in.

She says that she is alone in the world, and has evolved this novel means to "get settled." So far, so good. The plan itself has the one objection—that it is too forward; but it is unique, and may prove a drawing card, especially as she has added a proviso that if the winner refused her or she him, the \$10,000 is to be divided equally between them.

But, dear reader, imagine the result if this novel mode of finding a husband should ever become popular among us. All that any good-looking young fellow would have to do to make himself reasonably comfortable in life would be to risk a dollar and await results. And the girls! No more office or home drudgery! One ticket may solve the future.

The Tacoma girl says she fears that the law may interfere, as lotteries are prohibited by the Federal statutes. Independent of our disbelief that Brother Wickersham could be so discourteous, we opine that this is a matter that rightfully belongs to the pulpit, and not to a court of justice.

And this apostle of "self-settlement" hails from Virginia!

The colonel has not had such a setback since Congress swatted his spelling-reform efforts.

Commerce and Peace.

Commercial advantages and trade relations are the most widely discussed international topics to-day. The danger to international commerce which war would engender is the strongest guarantee of peace. The generally accepted theory of trade expansion is based upon the assumption that the material interests of nations of necessity are hostile.

It is a paradox to speak of international co-operation to promote protection, since the policy of a protective tariff does anything but bring nations together. Hence, it introduces into commerce the identical spirit that provokes war.

Since every state, according to the belief of the chairman of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hepburn, is a large business concern, jealously watching the progress of its neighbors, and contemplating their submission, the opinion gains ground that, although mankind in Europe and America is supposed to form one great community of interests, these nations are separated from one another by chasms which, perhaps, may not be bridged under present conditions, and that one of the greatest barriers lies in the dream of a world power.

It ought to give all of us food for deep thought and study when a military authority like the German Col. Gadke, commenting upon present-day armaments, has this to say: "War begets Chauvinism, armaments beget distrust, and distrust, in turn, augments armaments at the same rate as these increase distrust."

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A Little Nonsense.

How can we halt The warring nations? By finding fault In dull orations. How can we save The oaks and beeches? By looking grave And making speeches.

And how allay The cost of living? By eating hay For our Thanksgiving. A Great Help. "Something must be done to bring down the cost of living."

Job for a Joshua. "Now, in preparing this new election law." "Well?" "Shall we close the polls at sundown or at 6 o'clock?"

Figuratively Speaking. "Is your stenographer good at figures?" "Best ever. Hips or no hips, she's always right in style."

Very Often. Now, two is company, Of course. But when the number reaches three—Divorce!

Fine Football. "Those ancient gladiatorial combats must have been something fierce." "Oh, I don't know. No system. Now, if they had formed the gladiators into elevens, there might have been some snappy work."

His Precious Panis. "Cholly is a brave knight. Went down on his knees when he proposed." "That didn't involve any great bravery."

About Due. "Something on your mind, I see." "Yes; isn't it about time to be getting up a benefit for King Manuel?"

CALL FOR SHERMAN.

Taft's Absence Held to Necessitate Vice President's Presence. Editor The Washington Herald: Subsection 5, section 1, of Article II of the Constitution of the United States, states:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President.

At this good moment President Taft is on the high seas—more than three miles from our shores—and therefore physically unable to discharge the powers and duties of President.

It is high time for public sentiment to get a hint to Presidential junkets. Careful estimates show that the present occupant of the White House is far more a traveler than a President; he is now outside the United States and therefore outside the limits of his office.

Woodrow Wilson. The most attractive of the political creations of Tuesday is obviously Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey. Long known as a capable thinker concerning politics and government, he proved himself on the stump a candid candidate, and demonstrated himself to be a voter-getter of great power.

Except George B. McClellan, whose residence in the State was nominal, Jersey has never had a Presidential candidate. There is fair prospect that the prospect, if it be such, is not unlikely to be removed. All over the country Democratic thought will turn to-day to Dr. Wilson as the appointed one for 1912.

Mr. Roosevelt's fiery abuse of Mr. Dix and characteristic impulsiveness, which led him into untenable positions, undoubtedly alienated sympathy and votes. However strong his personal feelings may be, West, it was evident that the New Nationalism as interpreted by Mr. Roosevelt struck no responsive chord in the East.

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ELECTION VIEWS.

From the Kansas City Star. If the people of Indiana had had the chance to vote on United States Senator Beveridge would have been returned by a substantial majority. He made a great fight against overwhelming odds and fell another victim to a cumbersome electoral system that was fastened on the country as an experiment by the founders of a nation.

From the Columbia (S. C.) State. Is Gaynor's administration in New York City satisfactory to the working people and the poor people? The general verdict is that it is—they say that Gaynor is peculiarly a man of the people, who gives every man a fair chance.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. It is agreed on all sides that the Democratic landslide was caused by the Payne-Aldrich tariff to a greater extent than by any or all of the other combined sins of the party in power—the Ballinger mudpie, the boycotting of the insurgents, the bitterness over the Wickersham railroad bill, &c.

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SOCIAL GOSSIP OF FOREIGN CAPITALS.

The decree abolishing titles of nobility in Portugal only affects a comparatively small number of persons. Formerly all of the Portuguese titles carried with them a grant from the royal treasury, and the fact alone made each sovereign rather chary of conferring them.

Speaking of Portuguese nobility, it has never been universally known what great courage and heroism King Manuel's great-grandmother, the Duchesse d'Orleans, in whose favor Louis Philippe had abdicated, and the Duc de Chartres, on February 25 the duchess went to the Chamber of Deputies with her children to press the claim of Louis Philippe's grandson and to ask for herself that she might be appointed regent.

With the approach of the end of the year there is much anticipation among the young folk that during the coming year, with all its prospective festivity and ceremony attendant upon the coronation of King George and Queen Mary, there are a number of girls who will have been presented at the last court levees of last season, and whose formal debut necessarily has been put off until the coming season, but in addition to these there are many others who, in all probability, will be seen at country dances and house parties as a preliminary to the more ceremonious "coming out" next season.

I hear that Queen Mary again will inaugurate a new series of court levees. Whether this is authentic has not yet been proved. It is doubtful if such a return to a custom of the Victorian era would be welcome, for we all know that even the prettiest women lose in looks by having to wear decorative dresses in the cold, "garish light of day."

Of those who will make their debut at court in the approaching season are Lady Moyra Godolphin Osborne, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and a sister of Lady Leedes and a sister of Lady Leedes, Miss Margaret Beaumont, Lord and Lady Alendale's eldest daughter; Lady Marjorie Thynne, second daughter of Lord and Lady Bath, whose eldest girl, Lady Katharine, was one of Miss King's bridesmaids recently; Lady Maud Hastings, who, with her mother, Lady Huntington, visited among friends in Scotland last summer; Lady Barbara Wilbraham, second daughter of Lady Leedes; Miss Diana Lister, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Ribblesdale, and Miss Helen Brassey, Lord Brassey's only daughter by his second marriage.

Queen Mary, by the way, has given some of her intimate friends to understand that she wishes to correct the impression that she harbors any prejudice against Americans as such in London society. She points out that the fishing in the Bay itself. Except for the whale, the walrus, and porpoise fisheries prosecuted in the extreme north of the Bay, there has never been any systematic attempt to exploit or even ascertain its resources.

The development of the fisheries," continued Mr. Carter, "will incidentally serve a very useful purpose in finding profitable work for the unemployed. The government of Canada has always prided itself on its fair treatment of the aboriginal population, and even makes praiseworthy attempts to promote their welfare in their own country. It is in the interests of the world to take an Indian boy and teach him to read and write to become a carpenter or farmer, and then send him back to his native forests, where he can make no use of his knowledge, and only suffers by finding himself inferior to his neighbors as trapper or fisherman. It would be far better for the Indians if the government would devote its efforts to utilizing their inherited capacities as a means of development. It might, for instance, help in establishing some co-operative machinery to enable them to market their fish on good terms, and might train them in boatbuilding and other occupations accessory to fishing. Similarly, too, it might develop the native talent for dressing and combing their leather on profitable lines, giving them some contact with regard to the most salable articles and designs, and helping to put them into touch with promising markets."

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A Servian Love Tragedy. Marko Radjovitch and Lazar Simitch, both enamored of Milena Spassitch, the prettiest girl in the village of Dragovits (Servia), agreed to finish their rivalry by mortal combat. But the young man, who had treated them to wait and she would find a way out of the difficulty in making her choice. Next day her body was washed up on the banks of the Sava.

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AT THE HOTELS.

Referring to the criticism of various judges and courts of this country by a certain strenuous New York politician during the last campaign, Andrew G. Farr, a solicitor, of Glasgow, who is at the New Willard, said last night: "A curious system prevails in Scotland, where all the judges of the high courts have to undergo a probation before their appointment is made definite. By an old rule, the judges, on nomination, are required to sit for two or three days with one of the puisne judges, and to report on cases heard there to the Inner House, that is to say, to the Court of Appeals, and then to sit for one day in the Inner House and to give an opinion on the cases debated there. There have been several cases where the Inner House has rejected a new judge nominated by the government on the score of his not possessing the necessary qualities for a seat on the bench. But of late years the men chosen by the state for the office of law lord are so eminent in the profession that their probation has become more or less of a formality, and there is the least possible delay in appointing the nominee from an 'apprentice' into a regular member of the College of Justice, which entitles him to the title of 'lord' and his wife to the prefix 'lady' for the remainder of their respective lives."

"Although one is liable to errors," said Mr. Farr, "it is decidedly bad taste, to say the least, to attack them in political speeches and excite the people's minds against them."

"Aristide Briand, the premier of France," said Edouard Brouet, of Paris, who is at the Shoreham, "is one of the strongest statesmen France has had since 1870. He is an orator of extraordinary power and eloquence and of a persuasiveness that always carries the house with him. He is not a member of the Paris bar, but started out in life as a lawyer in a small provincial town, and when he came to Paris he turned his attention to politics and journalism, rather than law. He became a member of the editorial staff of La Lanterne, and has been in Parliament since 1902. That is to say, he has made his way to the very head of public affairs in France during the brief eight years that constitute the terms so far of his political life."

Commenting on the election, M. Brouet, who is a silk manufacturer and exporter, expressed his undisguised delight at the success of the Democratic party. "The Republican party in power in America," he said, "means a French market for our goods, and a fall in our profits in order to be able to compete with the American home product. The truth of the matter is that in some instances it is hardly worth while to seek American markets."

"The Democratic party is a free-trade and low-tariff party. It is looked upon with greater favor abroad than in the Republican party, for the simple reason that European manufacturers and exporters will again have an opportunity to enter the American market profitably. There is only one drawback now, and that is the Senate is still Republican, and so is the executive, and so is the majority in France that the next President of the United States will be a Democrat."

John X. Carter, of Montreal, Canada, who has extensive commercial interests in the region of Hudson Bay, is in the Arlington. In speaking of the resources of the Bay, he said recently: "The whole of the vast network of lakes and rivers west of Hudson Bay is full of whitefish, trout, sturgeon, and other marketable fish. Communication with the outside world is all that is needed to encourage a development similar to that which has already occurred against the great lakes of Manitoba. Even greater are the potentials of the fishing in the Bay itself. Except for the whale, the walrus, and porpoise fisheries prosecuted in the extreme north of the Bay, there has never been any systematic attempt to exploit or even ascertain its resources."

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The development of the fisheries," continued Mr. Carter, "will incidentally serve a very useful purpose in finding profitable work for the unemployed. The government of Canada has always prided itself on its fair treatment of the aboriginal population, and even makes praiseworthy attempts to promote their welfare in their own country. It is in the interests of the world to take an Indian boy and teach him to read and write to become a carpenter or farmer, and then send him back to his native forests, where he can make no use of his knowledge, and only suffers by finding himself inferior to his neighbors as trapper or fisherman. It would be far better for the Indians if the government would devote its efforts to utilizing their inherited capacities as a means of development. It might, for instance, help in establishing some co-operative machinery to enable them to market their fish on good terms, and might train them in boatbuilding and other occupations accessory to fishing. Similarly, too, it might develop the native talent for dressing and combing their leather on profitable lines, giving them some contact with regard to the most salable articles and designs, and helping to put them into touch with promising markets."

"I believe that Col. Roosevelt has been killed politically," said Herman S. Stiner, of New York, at the Riggs last night. "On the contrary, I fully believe that public sentiment within a short time will undergo a reversal, and in looking for the cause of the Republican defeat, will discover that Roosevelt was not at all responsible for the Republican Waterloo and that his progressive policies are those which I and I further believe that those who worked against him will be snowed under. Roosevelt will be the logical candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1912. Stranger things than that have happened in politics. The public is awfully tickle-minded. Even though he said on the night of his election in 1904 that he intended to retire and would not be a candidate for another term, he would not be the first candidate who had the nomination forced upon him. Gen. Grant wanted to retain his post as the head of the army in 1868 and declared that he had no desire to become President, but the Republican politicians told him that he was the choice of the Republican voters, and the convention ratified that idea by giving him a unanimous nomination. He accepted it. His opponent in that year, Horatio Seymour, who presided over the Democratic convention which was held in New York, told the convention when he saw a drift beginning to set in his direction: 'Your candidate I cannot be.' Nevertheless, the delegates went right ahead and nominated him, and he acquiesced in their choice. There are a number of other cases of a similar kind. Times and sentiments will change."

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