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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1908.

A Straight-Out Letter.

The charge that the President was using his appointing power with an eye chiefly to political effect ought not to make any sensible man choke for breath. It was sure to be made. "It is the kind of accusation which for the next few months will be rife."

But it was well to answer it, as was urged in these columns yesterday. And it has been answered in a letter straight-out, plain, with names given. Men of unfair minds, men determined to think evil of the President, will cavil and pick at this letter. But the others—a vast majority of American voters—will find it a full reply not only to the charge which has been already made and to which it is particularly directed, but also to those which will be caught up in future, now that this has been exploded.

Today's Expense Bill.

Rhyme and reason are not conspicuous in these discussions of the cost of living. The Teachers' College pupils of New York, for example, have asked a Boston economist to come over and tell them something about the subject. The latter told the former that women were not independent. "They buy a bonnet because it is the style, and not because it is becoming." Now, of course, this is not wholly a matter of independence; it is also a matter of taste and training. No doubt woman's education along this line is sadly neglected. They teach her how to play Chopin and lawn tennis, but not how to choose or design a hat.

But this is only a crumb that fell from the table. The speaker went on to say:

"The cost of living had not increased materially since 1870, but that tastes and ideals of the present day are very much more fastidious."

Here is a pretty mix-up. It is true that the cost of the necessaries of life was lower in 1907 than in 1870—very much lower, indeed. What could be bought at wholesale last year for a little more than $100 would have cost about $150 in 1870. But think of the increase in the cost of living due to the greater fastidiousness in tastes and ideals! What those of the last generation would have counted as luxuries we count as necessaries, and the item called "Miscellaneous" in the cost-of-living tables has shrunk only a couple of dollars in the last forty years. Two dollars! Why, certified milk would eat that up in a month!

And it is these up-to-date things that make the bills run up. Foodstuffs were cheaper before the civil war than they are today, and clothing was almost as cheap, but "tastes and ideals" are finer and higher now than ever before. Comfort and refinement are the big items in today's expense bill.

Hypnotists Seen and Unseen.

These are anxious days in the House. No one knows when or by whom he will be hit. The Hon. Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, who flayed the Republican "reactionaries" and then roasted the "White House cuckoos," is only one of many. There are orators and free thinkers on both sides of the arena, and even the almost sacred personage who sits in the high chair and ponders on public opinion as it prevails on the prairies is not spared. "He is the House!" stormed a gentleman from Wisconsin, indicating in a parliamentary manner the ruminant and carelessly rustic figure at the main desk.

It was intended, it seems, that the Speaker should be a sort of moderator or go-between; but instead he is an autocrat beside whom even John D. Rockefeller or the janitor of the block is as Job or Lazarus. "Now the Speaker overrides ruthlessly the rights of his opponents and his own associates as well." Thus spoke the Hon. John M. Nelson of Wisconsin, Republican. On the Speaker's "hypnotic spell" he also dwelt, probably with a picture of Senator La Follette before him as a charm against the dread fascination of Uncle Joe. It was a plain case of lese majeste, a very rebel yell, and it affected the Speaker deeply, for when he found his voice he called for the report from the Committee on Fire-escapes and Burglar Alarms.

Then we have the silver-tongued Cockran comparing the President somewhat favorably with Brother Bryan, and Leader Williams promptly repudiating this Democratic heresy, and once again bestowing the title of Peerless upon the editor of the Commoner. Not a rap gives Mr. Williams for the fact that since 1896 the Democratic party has been cracking right through the middle; that Mr. Roosevelt is hailed as the people's greatest hero since Lincoln's day; that not one influential Democratic paper east of the Mississippi is urging Bryan's nomination. Mr. Cannon is not the only hypnotist in politics.

If Washington does go dry, as the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union prophesies, we needn't ever expect to welcome a certain distinguished Louisville editor in our midst again.

So far Mr. Bryan is the only man who feels at all certain of the Canadian vote.

Quentin's translation of "G. O. P." into "Greatest Original Performer" is far from being out of keeping with the original "G. O. P" and some of its most distinguished representatives. That is probably where Quentin got the idea.

If Edison's threat to make autos so cheap everybody can have one is carried out nobody will want one.

So far Chancellor Day has not yet been able to attract any considerable amount of attention from a certain gentleman to whom he pays no inconsiderable amount of the same article. But the bigger the stick the harder to hit the skeeter.

Count Hadik is apparently going to marry Mrs. Vanderbilt because he needs the money. So far no one has been able to solve the mystery of why she is going to marry him.

The President says he is not going to make any more speeches. Well, he doesn't have to as long as there is no law against messages.

Atlanta is now wailing over the devastations of the blind tigers.

Georgia justices are sending men to jail who violate the prohibition law. Plans for the enlargement of some of the lockups are already being considered.

"New wrinkles for the neck," advertises a department store. We can just see the rush of women for those things right now.

Down in British South Africa it is said to be difficult to keep the natives at work even when they are paid a nickel a day for ten hours of labor. Prosperity always did enervate some people.

Talking about old-fashioned things, what has become of the old-fashioned money our fathers were always able to dig up when it was needed?

Have you contributed your share of the expense toward protecting yourself and your family from tuberculosis? It is a more deadly menace than typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, and hydrophobia combined.

Every thing up at the G. P. O. seems to have dropped into the hell-box.

"The average woman wears a total of seventeen bands of one sort or another round her waist," says a Chicago professor. Now, professor, if you know that much, you must know more, so just go ahead and tell us what these bands are.

Governor Crothers, of Maryland, now says he has no intention of getting married. But maybe some girl has got it in her mind to marry him, nevertheless. He better not boast just yet.

Some of those who shouted the most loudly for the authorities to bring back Mr. Morse show more or less chagrin over the success of the efforts made in that respect.

New York now has a retreat for rich women. Europe will, however, remain the popular retreat for certain of our rich men.

Judging from the recent actions of the Thaw jurors, they seem to have been somewhat affected by the "brain storms," "stuporous melancholy," and "depressive mania" that developed during the trial.

Harry Thaw spent two hours at the piano Saturday. If he keeps that up there won't be much public demand for his being turned loose upon an unprotected public.

Wireless operators have scored one on the nature-fakers. Out in California they report having picked up a message from the Connecticut off Cuba.

Every time those Ohio Taft men think they have Senator Foraker bottled he breaks out in a new place. Some way or other he won't stay put.

"Woman watchmakers are very successful" was the way it was written, but the compositor knew his business and set it "woman matchmakers" and thereby made it a truism.

Onions are good for weak nerves, it is said. The only trouble is that you have to have a strong nerve, in the first place, in order to eat them.

There doesn't seem to be any real crying necessity of worrying about what Mr. Roosevelt will do after he goes out of the White House. There's going to be a mighty lot of time in which to talk that over.

If Mr. Day doesn't say something new pretty soon he will soon sink into the oblivion of "Chancellor Day also spoke."

As far as reports show, the only trouble with the army is that the enlisted men don't get enough pay or food, while they get too much work. Still it's these little things that always vex us.

If you want to be healthy, says a doctor, you must be cheerful at meals. If that's so, some of us will have to change our boarding-houses.

Chicago is bragging again. One of its professors says it is in the van of vulgarity. This is the first consolation for Chicago since Boston got its goat for wickedness.

The indications are that none of the Shaw delegations will be contested.

HUNT FOR WEALTH HIDDEN BY MORSE

Financier Quoted as Saying He Was Hard Pressed, But Not "Broke."

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Federal officials are reported to have begun a still hunt today for securities it is thought possible Charles W. Morse has on deposit in banks not yet covered by the attachments served last week.

Today's investigation is supposedly the outcome of yesterday's conference between Secretary Cortelyou and Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely. Wall Street believes there is no doubt that plans were considered for a campaign to cover all of Morse's holdings by attachments. Financiers are pretty sure the two Government officials do not think his property has yet been found. It is conjectured that their emissaries are searching Brooklyn with a fine tooth comb today for more caches.

United States District Attorney Stimson will not tell what he is doing, but Morse's attorneys say they believe Stimson is waiting until Morse arrives in New York to give him a chance to speak for himself.

Morse is quoted as saying to a friend at dinner at the Lawyers' Club the day before he sailed on the Compania: "I'm far from broke yet. I've been pretty hard pressed, but I'm going to pull through."

The Federal grand jury resumed its investigation of the Bank of North America's affairs today and before night United States District Attorney Stimson and District Attorney Jerome will have a conference.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS FRUSTRATE PLOT

Revolutionists Planned to Spread Uprising Throughout Entire Country.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Dispatches from Marseilles tell of the disc[illegible] of a plot, which was to have be[illegible]uted Saturday to overpower the [illegible]guese troops at Oporto, and proclaim a republic. The plan was frustrated by the capture of a large store of revolvers and ammunition, and the finding of the written plans of the conspirators. This information was received here by the brother of one of the highest officials of Oporto.

Many of the revolutionists were arrested, including the leaders. Their plan was to take the city by surprise during the night, imprison the governor and other officials, destroy all means of communication with the outside world, and then begin the work of barricading the city. It was intended to spread the uprising throughout the entire country, and direct the revolution from Oporto.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, and many government officials, attended the memorial services for King Carlos and the crown prince held yesterday at St. Paul's. Immense crowds thronged the streets through which the King and Queen drove to the cathedral.

When the royal party entered the cathedral the band of the Oxford Light Infantry, of which King Carlos was honorary colonel, was playing Chopin's Funeral March. During the services it played the "Dead March" from "Saul" with muffled drums.

A correspondent, who succeded in interviewing the fugitive premier, Franco, at a Bordeaux hotel, declares that the once powerful minister has aged ten years since the assassination.

ARMS SENT TO INDIA; POLICE HUNTING REBELS

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The police of this city and Philadelphia are today searching for the headquarters of revolutionists, who, it is said, are making preparations here for a revolt against British rule in India and are shipping arms, field pieces, and ammunition.

That the British government is in possession of facts that a revolutionary movement is being organized in this country, was manifested in the arrival of the chief of police of Calcutta, who came here to lay before Commissioner Bingham certain facts in the hope of putting a stop to the material assistance said to be given revolutionists in India by East Indian residents of this city.

It is said that large shipments of arms and ammunition, billed as "sewing machines" and "condensed milk" have been made from this city and Philadelphia and the Federal authorities are seeking for definite information on which to base arrests.

HARRY THAW'S MOTHER HOPEFUL FOR HER SON

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Mrs. William Thaw, who made her first trip to Matteawan yesterday to see her son, Harry Kendall Thaw, today said that she had decided to take the advice of the lawyers and that nothing would be done at present to get Harry out of the asylum. She said she felt very much encouraged after visiting her son.

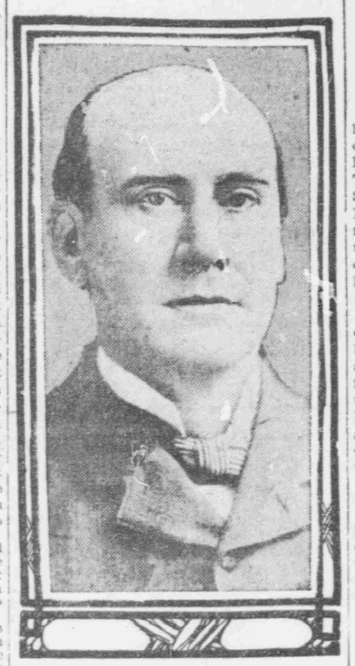
Today three alienists will visit the young man at Matteawan. Should one of these, Dr. Jacobus, report that he believes Thaw can prove himself sane now, habeas corpus proceedings to secure the young Pittsburger's release will be begun at once.

January Circulation Figures

Net Daily Average:

The Times.....41,501
The Star.....37,128

Hamlin Kept At Home With Broken Ankle



C. W. HAMLIN,
Who Met With Accident Directly After Church Service.

Missouri Representative Falls on Ice on Church Pavement.

Representative C. W. Hamlin of Missouri is confined to his home today with a broken ankle received by falling on the icy pavement in front of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Fourth and B streets southeast, yesterday. Mr. Hamlin will probably be obliged to remain indoors for a few weeks.

Leaving the church after the morning service, Mr. Hamlin fell on the pavement directly in front of the church. A hurry call was sent to the Casualty Hospital and Dr. C. B. Conklin responded in the ambulance. The bone was set by Dr. Conklin, assisted by Dr. Watson Moffitt.

After having the injury dressed Mr. Hamlin was taken to his home, 440 New Jersey avenue southeast.

VILLAGE BANKRUPT; IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Cahokia, Chartered by Louis XIV, in Trouble Over Collection of Rents.

BELLVILLE, Ill., Feb. 10.—The village of Cahokia, the oldest settlement in Illinois, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. This is the first time in the history of the State that such action has been taken against a town or city.

Judge B. R. Burroughs, presiding in the circuit court, appointed S. B. Morrills, of Belleville, as receiver upon the petition of the Federal Union Securities Company of Indianapolis. He also granted an injunction to restrain George Lepeich from further acting as supervisor of the village and common fields of Cahokia and from collecting rentals from the tenants of 600 acres of valuable lands. The court order results from an effort to readjust the affairs of the village, which were entangled as a result of the alleged failure of Supervisor Anthony Bordeaux, who served the village from 1882 to 1892, to turn over to Camille Droit, his successor, $20,000 collected in rentals.

Cahokia, the first white settlement in Illinois, was built up around the mission established by the Jesuit fathers in 1700. The honor of the first foundation belongs to the Rev. Jacques Pinet, one of that order. Like its rival, Kaskaskia, founded a few years later, Cahokia, was, during the French occupation, an important trading point and the seat of government for a large area of the surrounding country.

The village was legally formed under the laws of France and the office of supervisor was created in 1722. It has remained in force since that time, the village still being governed by the laws given to it by Louis XIV.

MRS. ELVIRA JOHNSON TO BE BURIED TOMORROW

Funeral services for Mrs. Elvira Johnson, the widow of Rear Admiral Philip G. Johnson, who died at her home, 1709 M street northwest, Saturday, will be held from St. Matthew's Catholic Church at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The interment will be in Arlington Cemetery.

Mrs. Johnson died after an illness of three weeks at the age of sixty-nine. She was born in Talcahuano, Chile, her father being Samuel Lindsay, an officer in the British navy. She married Rear Admiral Johnson in 1872 during a visit of the latter to South America and afterwards removed with him to this country and lived in Washington. Rear Admiral Johnson died while in command of the navy yard at Portland, N. H.

Mrs. Johnson frequently made trips to Chile, after her marriage, and her daughter Isabel married Alfred Steel, the British consul at Talcahuano.

Mrs. Johnson is survived by one son, Lieut. Alfred Johnson and her married daughter is now returning to this country.

HEATER SETS STALL AFIRE.

The dropping of hot coals from a charcoal heater in the produce store of Archie Morse, in the Eastern Market, at Seventh and C streets southeast, this morning, caused $100 damage to the fixings before No. 8 engine, which is less than half a square away, could arrive on the scene. The fire was easily confined to the one stall.

FATHER STAFFORD HONORED BY MEN OF MANY CREEDS

Vice President Fairbanks and Others Deliver Addresses. The President Writes Eulogistic Letter—Crowd Waits for Doors to Be Opened.

A memorial meeting, rivaling in numbers and enthusiasm the one in honor of the late President McKinley, was held yesterday afternoon in Chase's Theater to do honor to the Rev. D. J. Stafford, pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Every seat in the vast auditorium was filled and hundreds of persons stood in the aisles on every floor to hear the eulogistic addresses by prominent men, headed by the Vice President of the United States.

The doors of the theater were not opened until 3:30 o'clock, a half hour before the meeting, but long before 2 a line had formed and a half hour later it reached beyond the corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. No cards of admission were required and a few minutes after the doors were opened there was not a vacant seat in the house.

Prominent Men Speak.

No greater tribute could have been paid Dr. Stafford than in the character of the little group of prominent men who came to do him honor. Few of them were Catholics, but all were united in the admiration for the dead priest, his public-spiritedness and sincere efforts for the common good.

President Roosevelt sent a letter of regret at his inability to attend the meeting, embodying in the message a high tribute to Dr. Stafford. The note was read to the assemblage by Commissioner Macfarland, who presided at the meeting. It was as follows:

President's Tribute.

"My Dear Mr. Macfarland:

"I very sincerely regret my inability to be present at the meeting called to pay homage to the memory of Father Stafford. It was my privilege to know him and to work with him for many different objects on many occasions, and he was one of those American citizens, who, by actual practice, teach their fellow-countrymen what is best in American citizenship.

"Moreover, Father Stafford illustrated in his life what we have a right to regard as one of the very strongest features of the American character, namely, the capacity to combine fervor of religious belief, fervor in the effort to strive for moral and spiritual betterment, with a wide and kindly tolerance of difference in individual convictions as to the form which conscientious adherence to religious belief may take.

"It is eminently fitting that men of widely different creeds, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, should meet in memory of this our brother, who in his lifetime strove manfully to do good to all men, and whose charity of heart and breadth of vision was such that all could work with him who sincerely wished well for mankind. The forces of evil are strong enough anyhow, and they should not be re-enforced from the ranks of those who, under different banners, war for a common object; nor should they who in reality have a common enemy turn their arms against one another.

"In our belief in the deep, underlying essentials which go to make up the finest type of character we should all be one, and the finest type of character will always seek expression in service to mankind such as Father Stafford rendered. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Fairbanks' Address.

Mr. Fairbanks spoke of Dr. Stafford as the citizen. "He was a profound believer in the virtue of our political institutions," said the Vice President, "and never failed to emphasize devotion to them as an essential quality of good citizenship. He stood with immovable firmness for the supremacy of the laws of the land, for therein lies the permanency of the state and the security of the American home.

"Father Stafford always exerted a most beneficent influence in our midst. He possessed in a very unusual degree the respect, the confidence, and the admiration of ministers of all churches and people of all conditions. He was a power for good in our civic life. He was a splendid type of the best citizen.

"It means much to the country to have here at the nation's Capital men of high purpose, such as Father Stafford was, men who address themselves with such as he. The influence of a good life here radiates to the uttermost limits of the Republic. This is the nation's heart, and the nation's heart should be pure.

"Father Stafford was an upright citizen, a brave and gentle man. He lived a noble life, and died a heroic death. We gratefully pay his memory this tribute of our love."

Hebrew Rabbi Speaks.

Two of the most conspicuous speakers were the Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., pastor of the Church of Our Father, and Dr. Abram Simon, of the Eighth Street Temple. Their testimonials to Dr. Stafford were received with more than ordinary interest by the audience, and manifestly did much to prove to the congregation of St. Patrick's Church the broad mind and spirit of their late pastor who had drawn those of other faiths so close to him.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Dr. Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain, the Rev. Thomas E. McGuigan, and "Corporal" James Tanner, Register of Wills, and formerly Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, were among the speakers who paid high tribute to the dead.

Speaker Cannon was present at the meeting, but did not speak because of the length of the program. A section of the Marine Band and the quartet of St. Patrick's choir furnished the musical program, which included a solo, "The Plains of Peace," by Mrs. Annie Grant Fugitt.

The executive committee was composed of Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, Cuno H. Randolph, Richard V. Oulahan, John Joy Edson, Scott C. Bone, Robert N. Harper, and Patrick J. Haltigan. The general committee, whose members were seated upon the platform, included 200 well-known citizens.

President Denies Using Patronage for Taft

His Answer to Charges Is An Attack on Fairbanks People—Representatives and Senators Generally Given Deciding Voice.

President Roosevelt's reply to the charge that he has been using patronage in the interest of the Taft Presidential candidacy was given to the public today. It is just what was expected—an attack even more than a defense, as was forcast in The Sunday Times.

The President had given out at the White House previously a letter received by himself from William Dudley Ffoulke, former member of the Civil Service Commission, calling attention to the charges and his own reply.

Precisely as had been promised, the President shows that far from using patronage for political purposes, he has almost entirely appointed to office the men recommended by Senators and Congressmen within their respective spheres of control.

Goes After Fairbanks People.

The correspondence takes rather the form of an attack on the Fairbanks people for their alleged unfairness in making these charges against the President.

"False and malicious" is the phrase with which Mr. Roosevelt describes the allegations. He calls one of the specific charges "comic." His letter goes into the matter in the greatest detail, although he explains his distrust of the wisdom of answering them, because those who have "invented" them will invent others.

Passages from the President's letter are:

"Since the present Congress assembled two months ago I hav sent to the Senate the names of all the officials I have appointed for the entire period since Congress adjourned on the 4th of March last; that is, for seven months. Excluding army and navy officers, scientific experts, health officers, and those of the Revenue Cutter Service, I have made during this period about 1,352 appointments subject to confirmation by the Senate, 1,194 being postmasters. Of these, appointments in the diplomatic and consular services and in the Indian service have been made without regard to politics; in the diplomatic and consular services more Democrats than Republicans having been appointed, as we are trying to even up the quotas of the Southern States.

Careful About Judges.

"In nominating judges I have treated politics as a wholly secondary consideration, and instead of relying solely upon the recommendations of their Senators or Congressmen, have always conducted independent inquiries myself personally through members of the bench or the bar whom I happen to know, or through Attorney General Bonaparte, Secretary Taft, who was himself a judge; Secretary Root, because of his great experience at the bar, or Senator Knox, who was formerly my Attorney General.

"In a number of the other offices, chiefly assistant secretaries or heads of bureaus here at Washington, but also governors of Territories or men holding peculiar positions—such, for instance, as that of commissioner of education in Porto Rico—and also in a few other cases, notably those of marshals in certain of the Western States, but including various offices also here and there throughout the Union, I have either felt that the position was of such a character that the initiative in the choice could only with propriety come from me or from one of the Cabinet officers, or else I have happened personally to know, or to know of, a man of such peculiar qualifications that I desired to appoint him on my own initiative.

Frequently Follows Suggestions.

"There remain the great bulk of the offices, including almost all of the postoffices, the collectorships of customs, the appraiserships, the land offices, and the like, numbering some 1,250 or thereabouts. It is, of course, out of the question for me personally to examine or have knowledge of such a multitude of appointments, and, therefore, as regards them, I nominally accept the suggestions of Senators and Congressmen, the elected representatives of the people in the localities concerned, always reserving to myself the right to insist upon the man's coming up to the required standard of character and capacity, and also reserving the right to nominate whomever I choose, if for any reason I am satisfied that I am not receiving from Senator or Congressman good advice, or if I happen personally to know some peculiarly fit man.

"When the man has done well in office, I prefer to reappoint him, and do so when I can get the consent of the Senators from his locality; but if they refuse the reappointment cannot be made. Ordinarily, as a matter of convenience, the appointment can best be settled by consultation beforehand, the advice of the Senator or Congressman who is elected and has peculiar means of knowing the wishes of his constituents being taken. But where a Senator treats this not as a matter of consultation or mutual agreement, not as a matter of convenience and expediency, but as a matter of right on his part to nominate whomever he chooses, the custom is necessarily discontinued.

Many Democrats Appointed.

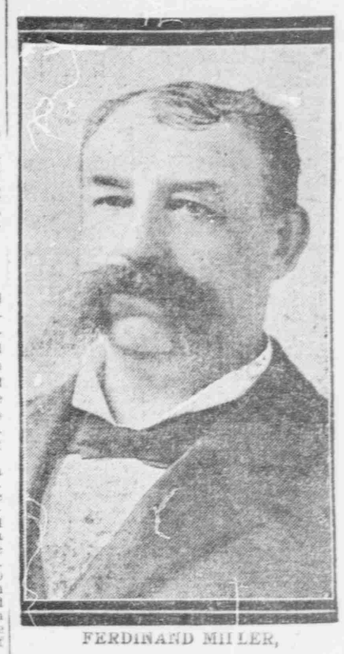
"In the South Atlantic and Gulf States which have contained neither Senators nor Congressmen of my own party, I have been obliged to seek my advice from various sources. In these States I have appointed large numbers of Democrats, in certain States the Democrats appointed outnumbering the Republicans. For advice in appointing the Republicans I have relied, wherever possible, not upon officeholders at all, but upon men of standing and position, who would not take office and on whose integrity I could depend.

"As instances merely, I will refer to Col. Cecil A. Lyon, of Texas, commanding one of the Texas National Guard regiments and a man of independent means, engaged in active business, and to Pearl Wight, of Louisiana, and to Mr. Coombs, of Florida, also men of independent means and of large business affairs, all of them being among the most respected men in their several States."

The President then takes up specific charges of misuse of the patronage as those charges have been brought by the Indianapolis News, the New York Evening Post, and the Boston Herald. He shows, by detailed evidence and discussion, that the charges are untrue.

He adds that any violation of the civil service rules will be punished without hesitation.

MILLER FUNERAL NEXT WEDNESDAY



FERDINAND MILLER,
Who Died Sunday.

Was Prominent in German Societies for Many Years.

The funeral of Ferdinand Miller, one of the best-known of Washington's German-American citizens, who died yesterday at his residence, 2230 Brightwood avenue, will be held from the Church of the Immaculate Conception Wednesday morning. A requiem high mass will be said, and the interment will be in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Mr. Miller's death came after a prolonged illness, which caused his retirement from active business two years ago. He came to this country forty years ago from Bavaria, Germany, and has lived in Washington ever since. He was fifty-eight years of age.

He was a member of many fraternal and Catholic societies, treasurer of the Verein Bayern, Columbia Section, No. 1; trustee of the German Central Union, director of the National Permanent Building Association, and a member of the Arion, Germania Maennerchor, St. Joseph's and St. Boniface Societies.

He is survived by a widow, three sons—Charles, Frank, and William—and a daughter, Frances Miller.

FALLEN DICTATOR ON WAY TO GENOA

Sends Letter of Great Importance to King Manuel.

BORDEAUX, France, Feb. 10.—Former Premier Franco, of Portugal, left here today with his wife and son for Marseilles. He arrived in Bordeaux from Paris Saturday night and will sail from Marseilles for Genoa. He intends to live in Italy at least until political conditions are such that he can safely return to Lisbon.

Franco dispatched a message yesterday to King Manuel of Portugal by a Lisbon detective, who accompanied him from home. The correspondence is said to be of high political importance, but its exact nature is unknown.

The fallen dictator is said to consider himself still in danger of assassination and is taking every precaution to protect himself.

Suffering Papas Organize Union To Obtain Rights

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 10.—The Suffering Papa Club of Warsaw has organized with fifty-seven members. Its object is to accomplish certain domestic reforms. Among them these:

Refusal to walk the floor at night with a squalling infant.

Refusal to assist in the kitchen when daughters are giving parties.

Cigarettes and pipes to be smoked in any part of the house and in presence of "company."

Daughters' beaux to be called down when they get too gay.

W. F. Maish is Master Suffering Papa. There are Junior and Senior Suffering Papas and a Suffering Papa Goat.

HAS SEVENTH BIRTHDAY AT AGE OF THIRTY-TWO

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Although he will be thirty-two years old February 29, John Lefferts Conrad, one of the best known lawyers in this State and former county solicitor here, will celebrate his seventh birthday anniversary on that date. His friends have dropped to the humor of the occasion and are all bombarding him with toys suitable for a "seven-year-old."

Conrad thinks it had enough to be born February 29 and only have a birthday anniversary once in four years, but he is particularly aggrieved at fate in causing him to be born when he was, so that the 200-year correction of the calendar robbed him of one of these four year anniversaries in 1900.

YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE: HAD HIG LEG AMPUTATED

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Frederick Rose, sixteen years old, despondent at the loss of his left foot which was amputated, committed suicide by shooting. He left a note for his mother which read:

"Mother—I am tired of living. All the other boys are having fun, and I ain't. My legs hurt me. Something funny buzzes in my head. Good-by, mamma, I killed myself. It wasn't any one else."