The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office.....916 E. Main Street.
Manchester Bureau.....1102 Hull Street.
Petersburg Bureau.....40 N. Sycamore St.
Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth St.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily with Sunday...	$6.00	$3.00	$1.50	.55
Daily without Sunday	4.00	2.00	1.00	.35
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.25
Weekly (Wednesday).	1.00	.50	.25	...

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—

	One Week.
Daily with Sunday.....	14 cents
Daily without Sunday.....	10 cents
Sunday only	5 cents

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1908.

A TEST FOR THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

It will not be enough for high protectionists to sneer that Andrew Carnegie has bitten the hand that fed him. In such a bout as this the demeanor of the man is of far less moment than the nature of the bite.

The ironmaster's testimony before the Ways and Means Committee is in the prints for the reader to peruse at his will. It does not leave the Steel Trust's half-hearted claim for continued protection a visible leg to stand on. With Judge Gary, Mr. Carnegie very civilly takes issue. A man's view of a situation, says he, is inevitably colored by his interests, and as for figures and reports, everybody knows what deft bookkeeping can accomplish. For himself he rests squarely on his earlier statement, not yet successfully controverted, that in an open market America can beat the world in the manufacture of steel. The trust at least, with profits of $158,000,000 on sales of 10,000,000 tons, is hardly in position to offer convincing disproof.

When Mr. Payne whispered to Mr. Dalzell during the progress of the cross-examination, Mr. Carnegie, who was highly at his ease throughout, remarked to the reporters: "He is whispering, 'The jig's up.'" In the light of all the publicity that has been given to the Steel Trust's earnings and business, is it possible that Mr. Payne's committee will venture to continue old Republican tenderness toward it? "This that I am asking for will be the great vindication of the protective system," cried Mr. Carnegie; and this was the truest and most memorable thing that he said. As the great shame of the protective system has been the absurd bounty extended to this plethoric and fat-paunched organization, so the incisive refusal of this bounty now would be a wholesome evidence of the sincerity and economic honesty with which it is intended to administer this system.

HELP THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

When a storm like that of yesterday visits Richmond, especially after a period of unparalleled warmth and sunshine, it is a profound comfort to the charitably disposed of this city to know that such an efficient and excellent organization as the Associated Charities is ready and willing to relieve suffering. It is on such occasions that the full value of the Associated Charities becomes understood, for by its corps of trained women, as well as by means of the shelter it can offer, it is able to care for the hungry and homeless as no individual could do. Furthermore, the Associated Charities not only relieves the suffering and assists the worthy, but it also eliminates the professional, and often saves those who are temporarily driven to ask alms from becoming perpetual beggars.

Richmond has never lacked for tender-hearted and generous givers, and it should encourage and stimulate all such to know that it is due to the work of the Associated Charities that this city is unusually free both from beggars and the causes which produce those unfortunate hangers-on. These desirable conditions were not created, however, without work and thought. A long and earnest struggle alone resulted in the formation of the association, which has accomplished such great results. This organization has now been perfected, but the work of the citizens who brought about this blessing is by no means ended. The funds for the cost of operation remain to be raised each year. At this season of charity and good will, when snow and cold bring so much sorrow and suffering, the good people of Richmond need only to be reminded of the work and the needs of the Associated Charities to insure prompt and generous contributions.

RED CROSS STAMPS.

For two or three years the Red Cross Society has both advertised its excellent work and added to its resources by selling at Christmas time stamps which are pasted on Christmas letters or parcels. The popularity of this method for raising funds has led the New York Sun to remark upon the pity that it could not be used more generally, and in this connection it says:

"In order to maintain the Red Cross Christmas stamp in the high degree of favor which it now enjoys, it is well to consider whether any special means exist by which its popularity may be preserved.

"We have an idea on the subject which we venture to present for the consideration of those who have already done so much to make the Red Cross Christmas stamp a household word throughout the country. Only one pattern of stamp is now used. What we would suggest is a greater diversity in the form. A different pattern should be devised for each State. There are now forty-six States in the American Union, and each of these has a separate and distinct coat of arms. The present general appearance of the Red Cross Christmas stamp can be preserved, substituting in the wreath under the Red Cross the coat of arms of each one of the several States, and the stamp offered for sale in each State could be that bearing its own coat of arms.

"By the adoption of this plan a new element of interest would be brought into this valuable instrumentality of charity. The residents of each State would be pleased to send away their Christmas letters and packages bearing their own special stamps, and an interstate exchange of the Red Cross Christmas stamps would thus be set in motion, which, we are sure, would tend largely to the perpetuation of this method of raising money for the poor and sick.

This suggestion appeals to The Times-Dispatch as being eminently wise. In Richmond, for example, there were numerous demands for the Red Cross stamps, though a good deal of difficulty was experienced in getting them.

The recent establishment of the State Sanatorium for Consumptives and the interest which the State Board of Health, under the leadership of Dr. Ennion G. Williams, is trying to awaken in this most necessary and beautiful work leads The Times-Dispatch heartily indorse the suggestion of the New York Sun, and to urge that some steps be taken to secure for the State of Virginia a special stamp, whose use would direct the attention of all its users in Virginia to the insistent need of caring for those who are unable to care for themselves.

OYSTERS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

The foretold and expected is taking place in the oyster industry. From Norfolk, Newport News and Hampton come reports of hard times for the oyster packers and planters, as well as for the tongers, who live by taking oysters from the natural rocks, and the cause seems to be that the New England oyster producers have supplanted the Virginians in the Northwestern and Western and Eastern markets. This is exactly what The Times-Dispatch said would happen in discussing this matter last February, and the slight satisfaction that this paper would naturally feel in having its prediction abundantly verified is far overbalanced by the thought of the loss of revenue to the State of Virginia and widespread suffering to many families, which the fulfilment of our forecast necessarily entails. For example, in the Fishing Gazette of December 19th, we find the following statement about the oyster business in New York City:

"Large oysters were in great demand in New York market during the present week. Dealers say that though they anticipated a good run of orders for the Christmas holidays they had not the faintest idea that there would be such heavy orders for stock as was manifested in the week just ended. Orders came from both West and the Southwest for open and shell stock. Many of the wholesalers here had to work day and night in order to meet the demands made upon them, although the weather has been quite warm, and not the kind that dealers expected for heavy ordering."

While from Baltimore, in the same issue of the same paper, the statement is as follows:

"While a few orders for shucked oysters have been received by local shippers, trade has been restricted by the mild weather. Unless the weather becomes cooler in the next few days the trade will be very light. Receipts of oysters continue fairly liberal. The bulk of the offering stated of medium-size stock, and large oysters scarce. For latter reason select stock brought a premium."

It would seem, therefore, that the large oysters so plentiful in New York were difficult to obtain in Baltimore. From Norfolk comes this wail in the same issue of the Fishing Gazette:

"This week thus far has been a huge disappointment to oyster packers. Formerly at this season of the year most of the dealers were unable to fill orders, although the big houses were working to their full capacity. Now the dealers have not many orders to fill, even during the regular business day. An oversupply of oysters here was the cause of the light trade."

From New Haven reports of prosperous trade by H. C. Rowe & Co., one of whose boats alone landed 29,500 bushels for one week's work, show how satisfactory conditions are in New England. So it seems that in New England and New York the oyster industry is thriving with large orders and good returns, while in Norfolk, Baltimore and Hampton the market is crowded with oysters for which no sale at profitable prices can be found. These facts are admitted and demonstrable. The sole problem that concerns Virginia is how can she best regain the business that has been lost and supply work at profitable remuneration to those citizens who, as planters or tongers or packers, are engaged in earning their livelihood from the oyster business.

To The Times-Dispatch it seems too clear for argument that the fundamental difficulty with the oyster industry of Virginia is that the average Virginia oyster for some reason is not successfully competing with the New England product. And it should ever be remembered that for decades the Virginia oyster was known and acknowledged as the best in the world. If, therefore, other States have found a better way for developing and working oysters than ours we should lose no time in adopting their methods, and thereby restoring to Virginia oystermen the prosperity they once enjoyed.

"Very few ladies who want to vote," remarks the observant Houston Post, "know anything about cooking." And very few ladies who know anything about cooking ever so much as heard of Carrie Chapman Catt.

Lowell could have written something much better about the first snowfall had he had the good fortune to live in Old Virginia, the incunabula of perfect weathers of all descriptions.

Despite the glad season, a certain melancholy hangs over the Abe Ruef tree.

The late-shopping crowds thronging the stores of Richmond show no signs of lack of confidence, either.

The scamy side of the beautiful snow wears goloshes.

There goes the green Christmas.

Borrowed Jingles

RESTRAINED.

Said Hezekiah Piffles, with his hand upon his brow,
"At last I'm here in Congress and I'll show the nation how
An orator can manage by his language strong and terse
To shake the vast foundations of the very universe.
I'll have the audience sitting in a sense of wond'ring dread
That the pillars of the temples may come crashing 'round my head.
I'll sweep the trump of fame into my grasp, and I will blow
Till bad corporations tumble like the walls of Jericho!"

So Hezekiah Piffles started in at once to get
The Speaker's eye, and, and to say, he hasn't caught it yet.
He glances at the calendar and notes with many a sigh
How rapidly the days and weeks and months keep slipping by.
He often takes his manuscript and reads it to a friend
And finds, alas! that he is yawning far before the end!
The grafters go on grafting and reforms grow tired and balk,
And he knows it's all because he hasn't had a chance to talk!

—Washington Star.

MERELY JOKING.

Valor and Discretion.

"What's the difference between valor and discretion?"

"Well, to go through Europe without tipping would be valor."

"I see."

"And to come back by a different route would be discretion."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Two Fools and Their Folly.

"I'm the fellow that rocked the boat all last summer and nothing happened," exclaimed a stranger.

"Shake," said another stranger. "Shake, old man. You ought to know me. I'm the fellow that drags a loaded gun behind me."—Detroit Free Press.

Strictly Up-to-Date.

"Will you be my true love?" he asked.

"No," she replied; "but I am perfectly willing to be your affinity."

Then he gave her a soul kiss and they lived happily for a year. The only difficulty now is the adjustment of the alimony.—Nashville American.

Going Some.

"'David Harum' was rejected by seventeen publishers before it got into print."

"My novel had an even more remarkable record. It was rejected by thirty publishers, and never did get into print."—Washington Herald.

The Very Latest.

"Something new in legal procedure."

"How now?"

"In the latest New York trial, it is rumored that the hypothetical questions will be asked and answered by graphophones."—Kansas City Journal.

Their Finish.

"What were the prehistoric animals?"

"Those which got left at the dock when Noah sailed."—Kansas City Journal.

SHOTS FROM THE GALLERY.

MR. CHAMP CLARK says the average price of a woman's hat is just about $5. It is to be hoped Mr. Clark knows more about the business of leading minorities in Congress than he does about the millinery business.—Washington Herald.

* * *

By the way, isn't the plan of the congressional insurgents to clip Uncle Joe's wings rather too flattering as a figure of speech in that connection?—Boston Herald.

* * *

Roosevelt baiters are inclined to go a bit slow in the matter of stirring Teddy up. They have a suspicion that he may have the last laugh.—Pittsburg Leader.

* * *

Mr. Croker wants to live 100 years. He made a mighty poor start by criticizing woman suffrage.—Denver Republican.

* * *

A statistician figures that in 1920, according to the increased ratio of divorces to marriages within the last forty years, every marriage will be followed by a divorce. Encouraging progress, of course, but in the eyes of Chicago society women in 1920 the fly in the ointment will be that there will not be a guarantee of alimony in every case.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

* * *

"There are 100 'blind tigers' in Birmingham," says a news item in the Age-Herald. Is that an "ad" or a knock?—Washington Herald.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The first dress suit that ever came to Kansas came with the "aid" from Boston during the dry summer of 1860. Some rich man in the East contributed it, having outgrown it, and a farmer named Paswell, in Kapioma township, in that country, plowed corn in it all summer.

The city of Vera Cruz itself has no more than about 45,000 inhabitants; but there is Orizaba with 35,000, Jalapa with 25,000, Cordoba with 10,000, San Andres Tuxtla with 10,000, and many other towns with from 2,000 to 5,000. All these places draw their stocks either from Vera Cruz or Mexico City.

King Peter of Servia owns a barber shop, owns a patent medicine and conducts a motor-car agency in his capital. The reigning Prince of Lippe-Detmold deals in butter and eggs, while a prosperous brick factory swells his profits. The King of Wurtemberg is the proprietor of two hotels in his kingdom, and they add $50,000 a year to his revenue.

Another substitute for coal is reported from Galicia, where a native engineer has made a combination of crude petroleum, cinders and sand into bricks or briquettes, "which may be used as fuel by any household in place of coal, 100 kilos (220.4 pounds) to cost only $1." A society has been formed to manufacture these bricks, and a factory is to be placed in operation at Florisdorf.

The election of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson as Mayor of Aldeburgh by a unanimous vote has brought out the interesting fact that her father, her brother and her husband had all served as Mayor of the town before her. Aldeburgh is described as a sleepy little place in East Anglia, but it has proved itself sufficiently up-to-date to elect the first woman Mayor in England.

William T. Tornaday, director of the Bronx Zoo Park, New York City, has called the attention of the Mexican government recently to the fact that Rocky Mountain sheep were being ruthlessly slaughtered in lower California. Acting on this information President Diaz has issued a decree forbidding the killing of these animals by any person except by special written permission of the minister of Fomento.

Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson has just been elected president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, succeeding Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, retiring on account of age. Mrs. Fisk, now seventy-six years old, has served as president fifteen years, and during that time has traveled more than 100,000 miles. Mrs. Robinson is particularly interested in deaconess work, homes and institutions of the society.

Mr. Taft's Fish Story.

Justice Harlan told a story to Judge Taft of how he went out to play golf in a fog. He thought he would drive the ball and sent it off at a "hazard." He came to the caddie and asked him to find the ball, looking within a radius of 300 yards. The caddie's eyes stuck out.

"I done found dat ball, judge. It am in de hole sure 'nough. It jest wiggled in like."

It was certainly remarkable that a drive through the fog should place a ball where the most earnest effort of two to twenty strokes may fail in broad daylight.

Judge Taft responded with a fishing story, also about a fog. He went out one day in a wagon to fish, and the fog came down thick. He drew up where he thought the stream ought to be, cast his line, felt a pull, and hauled in a fine trout—another bite, and another, until the wagon was filled. The fog lifted, and the wagon was 300 yards from the river! There was a silence, which might be felt, when Judge Taft concluded, and Justice Harlan told no more fog stories.—National Magazine.

The Courts of Europe

By La Marquise de Fontenoy

Lord Curzon Off for South Africa.

GERMANY'S crown prince is meeting the fate that falls to the share of many inventors, for a couple of German jewelry manufacturers, one in particular from Pforzheim, have lodged a protest against the patent which he recently took out for a fastening for sleeve links. They claim the invention to be theirs, and to date from several years ago. But as no record thereof can be found in the Patent Office at Berlin, they will have to produce very positive evidence to the effect that they not only invented the fastening in question, but likewise manufactured it for public sale, before they will be able to succeed in depriving their future Emperor of the rights to his discovery. This counterclaim was bound to occur, for there is a considerable amount of truth in the ancient adage that "there is nothing new under the sun," and, then, too, there is hardly any patent of value obtained, without its being contested by individuals who claim prior rights to the discovery. The fact of the inventor being a reigning sovereign or prince of the blood does not render him immune from this fate.

Lord Curzon has started on a prolonged trip to South Africa, with the object of recruiting his health, considerably shaken by his automobile accident of last summer, and does not expect to be back in England much before May or June next. He has gone by way of Cape Verde and St. Helena, and before returning expects to visit every part of South Africa, south of the Zambesi River. He has a twofold object in this; one of which is to write a book, and the other to qualify himself for public office in the next Unionist administration. It was his extensive knowledge of the Near and Far East, obtained by travel, that won for him, first of all, the under secretaryship of state for foreign affairs, at an unusually early age, and then the viceroyalty of India. As it is a foregone conclusion that in the next Unionist Cabinet, Lord Lansdowne will return to the foreign office, and as there seems to be a sort of unwritten law against former viceroys of India occupying the post of secretary of State for India, it looks as if Lord Curzon was qualifying himself for the portfolio of minister at the head of the colonial department, nowadays one of the most important offices of the government. It is understood that while in South Africa he will devote himself more especially to the investigation of the lot of the thousands of Hindoo settlers there, whose humiliating treatment by the South African colonies he has frequently denounced with considerable vigor in the House of Lords.

Lord Dormer's bankruptcy turns out to be more serious than at first expected, and instead of receiving the customary whitewashing by the court, ridding him of his financial obligations, and enabling him to start out in life anew, with a clean slate, it will probably be several years before he receives honorable discharge, and is enabled to resume his seat as a hereditary legislator in the House of Lords, from the deliberations of which he is now suspended, for during the course of his recent examination, the official receiver brought out the admission that he had pawned a quantity of jewelry as his own property, withholding from the pawnbroker the information that it consisted of entailed heirlooms, in which he possessed merely a life interest, and of which, therefore, he was not free to dispose. Several unfortunate irregularities with regard to bills of sale, used for purposes of obtaining loans from money lenders, were likewise brought to light.

In fact, the evidence thus far has been of a character to very seriously prejudice Lord Dormer in the eyes of the court. It may be said, however, in his excuse, that he succeeded to an ancient peerage—he is the thirteenth Lord Dormer of his line—without any means whatsoever to support it, beyond the pittance of $2,500 a year belonging to his Syrian wife, who at the time of his marriage his friends and relatives in England wrongly understood to be an enormously wealthy heiress. Under the circumstances it is fortunate that he has no children, and that his next brother and heir, Captain the Hon. Charles Dormer, of the royal navy, is, thanks to his wife, comparatively well off.

The Bankruptcy Court, by the by, furnished what may be described as the aftermath of the Marquis of Townshend's "cause celebre" of a year or so ago, for the Rev. Geoffrey Robins, who accompanied him to this country in the capacity of chaplain and mentor, and who subsequently by means of hypnotic influence over his weak-minded, physically stunted charge, secured from him possession of a considerable quantity of property, some of it entailed, has now been proclaimed as an absconding bankrupt, on the petition of the marquis and of the latter's trustees. It is understood that the reverend absconder is hiding somewhere in the wilds of Australia, and that he has left no assets behind him. Before the legal proceedings of two years ago he had been inhibited by the authorities of the church from its ministry.

Lord Townshend's principal country seat, Raynham Park, in Norfolk, which has been in his family since the reign of Henry I., when Ludovic Townshend married Elizabeth de Havile, heiress of Havile of Raynham, is now let to Mr. and Mrs. Sigismund Neumann. The Neumanns, in spite of their German name and Austrian origin, are new altogether English people, and for a number of years past they have rented Invercauld from the Farquhars, and have thus been the near neighbors of the King and Queen at Balmoral. Sigismund Neumann is at the head of a great banking house in London, and strictly speaking, is entitled to style himself baron, for his grandfather, Baron Neumann, was secretary of the Austrian embassy in London, and charge d'affaires, in the first two or three decades of the nineteenth century, was the favorite dancer of the wife of his chief, the Prince Esterhazy, and not merely one of the rare confidants of famous Prince Metternich, but likewise the channel through whom that statesman carried on his amatory correspondence with the equally celebrated Princess de Lieven, the Russian ambassadress at the court of the regent, afterwards George IV. Baron Neumann was likewise one of the great authorities at Almack's, the four or five patronesses of which ruled the London great world in those days with a rod of iron. In fact, he may be said to have been their adviser and executive officer, and as it was they who made and unmade the social position of people of every rank, even the very highest, it may readily be understood that the influence which he enjoyed was very great. Memoirs dealing with the first three decades of the nineteenth century bear eloquent tribute to his role in English life, and he became to such a degree devoted thereto that he could not resign himself to quit the United Kingdom on his withdrawal from the diplomatic service, but continued to make his home there, where his descendants have since acquired "droit de cite."

Princess George of Greece has given birth to a son at her father's home in Paris. She is the daughter of Roland Bonaparte, whose part ownership of the great public gambling establishment at Monte Carlo, from which he derives his wealth, will become the inheritance of the infant prince. It is not a pleasant heritage, or one which is calculated to prove a blessing to this youngest scion of Greek royalty.

It is said that Princess George does not find the atmosphere of Athens congenial, and it is intimated that her relatives there, especially the crown princess, who is a sister of the Kaiser, and the Princess Nicholas, who was Grand Duchess Helen of Russia, are lacking in cordiality to their sister-in-law. At any rate, the fact has attracted comment that since her marriage she has spent almost her entire time with her husband at her father's house in Paris.

(Copyright, 1908, by the Brentwood Company.)

STATE PRESS

Coming "On to Richmond."

Sunday's Richmond Times-Dispatch contains nearly a full page on road-building in Virginia, including an outline map of the entire State, showing just what has been done toward bettering the roads in each county, from applications for State aid, to the different surveys, the work under construction and the work completed. The black dots showing this latter consummation are lamentably few.

The map is not quite correct, in so far as Augusta is concerned, for it does not show the recent survey over the mountains from Basic City to Brookesville, near the Nelson and Albemarle lines. This survey was completed last week. It is about six miles long and follows the surface line of the old railway cut crossing the Blue Ridge at this point. It is said to give an average grade of 5 per cent., and that a horse may readily go at a full trot from the Valley clean to the other side of the great eastern barrier. This is the first step towards building a good pike from Staunton to Richmond. The people of the Waynesboro and Basic vicinity have already subscribed something like $2,000 toward the building of this important road, and it is confidently asserted in these two growing towns that the road will be built with but little delay. This is a most encouraging bit of news to people all along the line, from Staunton to Richmond—in fact, all over the State—and means that within the near future the great Valley turnpike will connect at Staunton with a sister pike leading from the State capital across five or six counties.—Staunton Daily Leader.

Should Have Their Chance.

Let it not be forgotten that the Democratic voters of Virginia as a whole did not show much interest in the peanut-tariff issue. The gentleman who ran particularly on that issue polled much the lowest vote. That he got a good many votes on it in the peanut-growing section of we are not prepared to deny.

It is not fair to assume that tariff-seeking delegations which go before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington always represent the public sentiment of their communities. They nearly always represent special interests; for the protective tariff is a bunch of special interests.

But there is a strong drift towards the conclusion that as long as the tariff is so made up, the special interests of the South ought to have their chance as well as the special interests of the North and West. The peanut people may be asking too much from the point of view of moderate protectionists. That is another question. Too much ought not to be given to them.—Norfolk Landmark.

Getting Part of the "Swag."

"However sincerely a great many of us may deplore the evils of the protective tariff system, the simple fact is that if it is in reality an established thing, the South is going to insist on her share of it. About the best that tariff reformers can hope for under present conditions is that the moderate protectionists and revenue-only advocates will jointly restrain the biggest hogs."—Norfolk Landmark.

In one sentence this means that the whole thing is a steal and the South is going to insist on her share of the swag. It may be so, but it certainly is a slam on the South.—Lynchburg Advance.

Advice to the Red Noses.

The Byrd liquor law requires that all saloons and barrooms shall be closed on Christmas Day and no liquors can be sold. Sunday regulations apply on that day.—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

Now listen to that, ye unregenerated red noses! No bum on the barkeeps' lunch and brimming bowl next Friday morning. Dig down for the price, take your inspiration in the sanctuary of your home, and then go to church like sober men, if such you are not.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Will Be One Consolation.

"Richmond will go dry,'" says a telegram from that city. Well, if she does the muddy James River water the good folks there continue to drink will remind them of beer.—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

Two Questions Settled.

According to Colonel James Mann, of Norfolk, there will be no occasion for a second primary in the contest for Governor next year. He says that his distinguished uncle expects to poll more votes than all his competitors combined.—Newport News Times-Herald.

The Line Drawn on Lemonade.

The circus editor of a Boston paper is alarmed at the outlook for a higher duty on peanuts. He doubtless fears that the next step will be to put a protective rate on red lemonade.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Saved a Bite, Anyhow.

Half a loaf is better than no loaf at all, so it is said. But Richmond didn't get half of that locomotive order. The ratio was eleven to eight in favor of Philadelphia.—Newport News Daily Press.

CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH.

Rise of Factory System Demands New Treatment.

It is time that our Southern States awoke to the crying need for the humane and merciful treatment of the children who go astray; it has only to avail itself of the experience of other States to meet the need. If it be said that our poverty is yet too great to undertake the individual expense, be it said in reply that we are too poor not to save the State the criminal expenses that inevitably follow the lack of such reformatory institutions, and that the restoration of one child to a useful life from a life of crime and shame is well worth the attention of any civilized State. And when we learn to treat the young criminal properly, to consider the unfortunate environment which breeds crime, we should be led to the consideration of the larger problems involved and the reformation of the adult criminal, that he also may be, wherever possible, transformed into a man, instead of being hardened in iniquity.

The final argument for the extension and complete adjustment of the juvenile court system in the South, and for the building and proper maintenance of model reformatories, is the development of the factory villages of the South, with their system of family labor, including the labor of the child. There are now some 700 or 800 of these communities in the South, either entirely separate from other communities or forming a separate section of our municipalities. It has been amply proved that the ranks of our criminal population are not being recruited from the schools, but from the army of neglected children, especially the army of the toiling children. It is a matter of commonest complaint of the managers of our factories where children are employed that both the boys and the girls, especially the boys, so soon become unmanageable. Their arguments in opposition to child-labor laws really amount to the plea that these children of the factory villages must be sentenced to labor in the mills, either by day or by night, in order that they be kept out of mischief. I hold that the child-labor system or the family labor system—in the one case the mother being kept at work and away from the duties of the home; in the other case the children early developing, as bread-winners, first the spirit of independence, then of irreverence, disobedience, and finally hoodlumism—is responsible for this state of affairs. We are making progress in the South in the correction of the abuse. At the same time the urgent need for the proper training of these children of the factory communities under authority of the law they manifest their disposition to recruit the criminal classes.—From a recent address by Dr. A. J. McKelway.

PSYCHOLOGY OF DRESS.

Alleged Influence of Clothes Over Mentality of Women.

The proverbially hollow mind of the very beautiful woman is not due to the exhaustion of nature's resources on her exterior, but to the fact that her attention is so bound up with the expression of her own charm that it stops with that. And the homely woman who competes with her has a still more absorbing problem. The foolish and disrespectful customs of courtesy which men practice toward women are also a product of woman's dress, and tend to keep her helpless in mind and body. The helplessness involved in lacing, high heels, undivided skirts, and other impediments of women has a certain charm in the eyes of man. Their helplessness shows him off better by giving freer play to his protective and masterful instincts. It is his heroic opportunity since the disappearance of large game and in the "piping times of peace." To flatter this disposition of man, woman therefore assumes even greater helplessness than she possesses, and the most romantic periods in history are those characterized by tight lacing and purposive fainting.

The role of the "half angel and half bird" is a pretty one, if you can look at it in that way; but it denatures woman, makes her a thing instead of a person, a fact of the environment and an object of man's manipulation instead of an agent for transforming the world. It leaves society short-handed and the struggle for life harder and uglier than it would be if woman operated in it as the substantial and superior creature which nature made her. We have a machine-made civilization which has introduced class inequalities, hatred, and suffering unknown in savagery or barbarism. We are wealthy, but not humanized. Man is pursuing business on the same pitiless principle that he formerly pursued game. Women have a base of maternal feeling that makes them more social than men, and if the economic value of the superfluity of their dress and the energy and attention they waste in following the fashions were devoted to humanistic enterprises we should be in a fair way to add the elements lacking to make our machine system a civilization. But there is no use trying to talk fashions down. The change will come gradually, as women become more intelligent and independent, and of themselves "experience the expulsive power of a new affection."—Professor Thomas, in American Magazine.

NULLIFYING POPULAR CHOICE.

Legislatures Not Legally Bound by Senatorial Primaries.

North Dakota, like Oregon, promises to give the world an answer to the question, What value shall be attached to a political promise? In the State on the Pacific Coast, it will be remembered a Republican legislature was elected in June, and pledged by the primary law to elect a Democrat to the United States Senate. In North Dakota a somewhat similar situation prevails. There the Republican Legislature is pledged not to re-elect Senator Hansbrough. The Senator, however, backed by a decision of the State Supreme Court to the effect that the portion of the primary law which binds the Legislature to elect the man indicated by the voters at the polls is unconstitutional, is preparing to go before the coming session and fight for what the people decided he should not have. Just what object was sought to be gained by carrying the matter to court is not stated, but it seems a fair presumption that the move was made in order to free the legislators-elect from the necessity of carrying out their promises.

It is probable that were the case taken into court in Oregon the decision would be the same; that the Republican Legislature need not elect the Democrat. The Federal Constitution puts the matter of electing United States Senators into the hands of State Legislatures. The members of the assemblies may voluntarily surrender their prerogative, but it appears sound reasoning to argue that the law cannot compel the carrying out of the terms stipulated in such surrender.

The primary law in Alabama goes further than those in North Dakota or Oregon. In this Southern State even the Governor is forced to abdicate the right vested in him by the Federal Constitution, and in case of a senatorial vacancy, to appoint the man named by the voters in primary. It is doubtful whether this law would stand the test of the courts.

Leaving out of the discussion the wisdom of such State attempts to undermine the constitutional method of electing United States Senators, the fact remains that men elected to legislative seats who have agreed to carry out the provisions of primary laws are morally, if not legally, bound to fulfil their contracts. Whether they may be depended on to do it or not, Oregon and North Dakota will soon show.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LINCOLN AS A DEBATER.

How He Forced Douglas Into the Open at Freeport.

In this part of the State (Freeport) Lincoln was almost a stranger, and his uncouth appearance and slouchy bearing were not offset by any direct knowledge of his professional attainments. On this occasion, however, he speedily dispelled all doubts of his ability by advancing boldly to the attack. Reminding his auditors that Douglas had seen fit to cross-examine him at their last meeting, he announced that he was prepared to answer the seven questions which had been put to him, provided his adversary would reply to questions from him not exceeding the same number. "I give him an opportunity to respond," he announced, and, turning to Douglas, paused for his reply.

In an instant the vast audience was hushed. Even the fakers and vendors at the outskirts of the crowd ceased plying their trades and strove to catch a glimpse of the platform. It was a dramatic moment, and an unequaled opportunity for Douglas; but he merely shook his head and smiled. "The judge remains silent," continued Lincoln. "I now say that I will answer his interrogatories whether he answers mine or not."

No more effective challenge was ever uttered, and the audience, quick to recognize its courage and fairness, responded in a fashion that must have disconcerted and nettled Lincoln's cautious adversary.—Frederick Trevor Hill, in the Century.

HOW WE GOVERN FILIPINOS.

Mr. Taft's Description of American Rule in Orient.

The Philippine Commission among its earliest acts enacted a rigid civil service law of general application. An act was also passed providing for a general public free school system and for the importation of 1,000 American school teachers. A provincial government act was passed which provided for the election of the governors of provinces by the vote of the councilmen of the various municipalities in the provinces. Contemporaneously therewith a law was enacted providing for the organization of municipalities and the election of presidents (or mayors) and councilmen by popular vote. The commission also passed an act organizing a judicial system composed of a Supreme Court and courts of first instance having general jurisdiction sufficient in number promptly to administer justice. A department of justice was also created, providing for the appointment of an attorney-general, a solicitor-general, and sufficient assistants, the attorney-general of the islands being the head of this department.

At first it was necessary to utilize the Americans in a majority of the more important positions of the various departments of the government thus established. This was so because it was vital, in order to be of any real benefit to the Philippine people, to substitute largely American methods and ideas for the Spanish system, which had heretofore prevailed. The undeviating policy of the commission, however, has been, as fast as vacancies occurred which could be filled by Filipinos as well as by Americans, to give the former the preference. As a result of this policy, to-day three members of the Supreme Court of the islands are Filipinos. The attorney-general of the islands is a Filipino. Fully half of the judges of the courts of first instance are Filipinos. The governors of provinces and a majority of the provincial boards are Filipinos. All of the municipal officials and at least 85 per cent. of the officials and employes of the insular government are Filipinos.

In addition to all this, the Congress of the United States, by act of July 1, 1902, established a government to take the place of the commission created by the President. This government was composed of the governor-general—who was the chief executive—the original commission, which was to be the upper House, and a Philippine Assembly, elected by popular vote. Under this act more than a year ago the popular assembly was elected and inaugurated by me, as Secretary of War, in person. And this is the government as it at present exists in the Philippine Islands.—William Howard Taft, in Everybody's Magazine.

ADMINISTRATIVE MERGER.

Minimum of Friction Involved in Accession of Taft.

Secretary Root's reputed suggestion that there should be a "merging" of the Roosevelt and Taft administrations is in a fair way to be carried out. The President-elect has made another visit to the White House to discuss with the retiring Chief Magistrate topics of national import, and has had the benefit of a personal interview with Mr. Root as well, receiving from him, it is said, the latest inside news of our Japanese relations. Seldom, if ever, in the history of the presidency was there a time when a change of executives bade fair to be accomplished with less friction or disturbance. As everybody knows, the President has taken a unique interest in the election of his successor—or, if not a unique interest, an interest equaled only once in the records of the chief magistracy. He has exerted his commanding influence to put Mr. Taft in the White House, and it is a matter of course that he should now do everything in his power to smooth his administrative pathway.

There are temperamental differences between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft that will eventually obtrude themselves on public notice; but against these as a controlling force, at least in the early days of the Taft administration, may be set the close political intimacy of the two men, and particularly Mr. Taft's official association with such a large number of the Roosevelt appointees. His nomination to the presidency found him an active member of the Roosevelt administration, one of the most prominent members of the Cabinet, in daily conference with Messrs. Root and Cortelyou and the others of the ministerial group; so that it is hardly to be anticipated that he would desire to make a clean sweep of the Roosevelt leaders. Mr. Roosevelt's friends are his friends. He knows their worth and has been accustomed to working with them. Of course, the Taft Cabinet will not be identical with the present one, but it will not be entirely dissimilar.—Providence Journal.

Looking to the Future.

National Chairman Hitchcock is quoted as not denying the rumor of a Cabinet place, but saying that he will neither return to his old place as First Assistant Postmaster-General nor head a trust company. Everything is working out all right. Nobody ever heads a really big trust company without first serving an apprenticeship in the Cabinet.—New York Telegram.

Same Thing.

Speaker Cannon says he is the servant of the House. Well, the servant usually bosses the boss.—Omaha Bee.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and Purifies the breath

A superior dentifrice for people of refinement

Established in 1866 by

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

The foods we eat furnish energy for the body just as burning coal makes steam for an engine.

The experiments of Prof. Frankland, Ph. D., of London, show that cod liver oil yields two and one-half times more energy than starches or sweets.

Scott's Emulsion

is pure cod liver oil combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It forms fat, gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, and repairs tissues.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents for postage, and we will send you a handsome Atlas of the World. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York