

# "The Luxury of the Rich"

By Charles Johnston

FOR any one who has imagination, there is a curious and wonderful story behind a "luxurious" bill of fare. Let us begin with the wines; and let us assume that they are genuine, for one can usually have the authentic thing by paying the price for it. The wines on a richly decked table really represent the work of hundreds of French peasants, with their wives and children, who, in the midst of a lovely country, rise early and toll late, with loving and tender care watching over the growth and ripening of the fruit of what is one of the most beautiful and decorative plants in the world. Millions of these thrifty, simple people depend for their well-being and comfort on the constant demand for wines, and for the best and purest, and therefore the most extensive wines. The rich do not compel these people to work; nature compels them to work. What the rich do is to influence the direction in which they shall work, and to bring within their reach all kinds of commodities in exchange for their work.

So other things on the same table represent the well-being, the family comfort, of shepherds in the hills, perhaps, of our west, or of Wales or Scotland; or the wealth of fishermen on the rivers of Maine or along our New England coasts; or down south, in the Gulf, or in the oyster beds at the mouths of our rivers; or, again, the earnings of the hunters along the fringes of the sea marshes, or among the woods and hills, or on the prairies; vigorous, adventurous men, with a warm love of every changing aspect of natural beauty, who are thus able to lead half-wild lives under the fair dome of heaven. It is just this putting in motion of a huge army of folk, scattered over widespread regions, carrying out exacting tasks, that makes the cost of an expensive banquet; and the rich man is simply the factor determining in which of a score of directions a constant stream of resources shall flow, bringing the power to work, and recompense for work, to a varied array of good people all over the world.

The basis of the whole thing is that the richest man in the world cannot spend a penny except by paying some one for something.—Harper's Weekly.

# The Berliner

Unpleasant Qualities on the Surface, Admirable Ones Below.

By Robert Haven Schaufler

WHEN I speak of the Berliner I do not mean the highest stratum of Berlin society; for the gentleman and the gentlewoman are fairly constant types the world over. I mean the person whom the young clerk, fresh from the provinces, sets about imitating; the person whose origin is recognized the moment he enters any European cafe; the person with whom the stranger to Berlin has exclusive dealings.

The Berliner inclines to military standards in appearance and character, very much as official Berlin does. A smooth, determined chin, a daunting glance, a right noble pose, a rapid stride, are all the mode. An upturned mustache has recently been de rigueur, and one notices with joy that even the bronze mermen on the Heydt bridge possess the imperial "string-beard."

One of the Berliner's most trying characteristics is his superiority. He has known the latest joke at least 10 years. Do not try to tell him anything or to strike from him the least spark of enthusiasm, for news is no news to him; he was born blasé. His eleventh commandment is, "Let not thyself be bluffed," his life motto, "Nil admirari." In conversation he instinctively interrupts each fresh subject to deliver the last word upon it, and to argue with him is to insult him. There is something cutting in his speech. Perhaps Voltaire's influence on the great Frederick, the critic king, started this dreadful habit, which seems to grow with indulgence. It is a curious coincidence that the first performance of Goethe's "Faust" should have been given in Schloss Mombjoug, the home of the Hohenzollern museum, for it would almost seem as though the Berliners had modeled their daily speech after the caustic, sneering, telling style of the engaging villain in that drama. They have little humor, but much wit of the barbed, barracks variety. And their target is the universe.

Because their unpleasant qualities are on the surface and their admirable ones are below, the Berliners do a grave injustice to the rest of Germany. Many foreigners go first to the capital, are repelled by the people they first meet, and hasten on to France or Italy with the idea that all Germans have corrosive tongues and manners of a drill sergeant. Whereas there is no wider difference in temperament between the people of Naples and those of Warsaw than between the citizens of Munich and the citizens of Berlin—The Century.

# What Shall We Do with 5,000,000 Women?

By "Amused Teacher"

WHEN President Woodrow Wilson in his talk before the Southern society generalized on the logical nature of women's minds he evidently was not acquainted with the arguments of the president of the National society for the Civic Education against woman suffrage.

In deploring the entrance of women into the industries she thinks "the time has come when we must consider, and consider seriously, whether this movement has not gone far enough." For the sake of the argument let us decide to agree with her, but let us pretend that we want to be practical, though of course we really don't.

Would this home-loving lady (who seems to have plenty of money to stay at home on) mind telling us what she would have us do with the five million working women we already have on our hands—I mean are going to have when we have decided they have gone far enough?

Those whose savings seem to make the venture safe might be put to bed and strapped down if they can't be made to behave any other way. The hundreds of thousands of women whose husbands cannot support them might be killed off in some humane manner. The women who have parents to support could be disposed of in the same practical fashion. And the "bachelor maids" with no one but themselves to support and no account now—a gentle application of chloroform and all would be over, with no one the worse. Only the widow is left, and she—but she can usually dispose of herself, and we forego advice.

# A Word to Parents

By Theodore Roosevelt

Y ideal of a boy is one who will grow up and be able to support himself and a wife and children.

To be fit to be an American citizen, he has got to preserve his self-respect and conduct himself so as to wrong no one. Fathers need the most preaching. Frequently the mothers who have had hard lives take the unwise course in attempting to benefit their daughters and sons by bringing them up free from hard knocks. Next to hardness of heart, the next least desirable quality is softness of head, and the mother or father should not try to bring up their child in that way. You don't get the right stuff out of those children for the next war, or you don't get decent citizens when there isn't any war. Bring them up to work, so that they shall recognize an obstacle is not something to be shirked, but to be overcome.

# A CHILD KIDNAPPED

Willie Whittle, Aged 8, Taken From School at Sharon, Pa

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS

Willie Whittle, 8 Years Old, Taken From His School at Sharon, Pa.—Held For \$10,000 Ransom—Terms Complied With, But Plan Fails.

On last Friday Willie Whittle, 8 years old, was kidnapped from school at Sharon, Pennsylvania. A well dressed man drove up to the school and told the janitor that Willie's father had sent him to bring Willie to his office. Not suspecting anything wrong the teacher fixed Willie up and sent him on, in light pleasantry saying she hoped he was not being kidnapped.

All too soon she found that it was a stern reality. A letter was received Friday in Willie's own hand which read:

Dear Father: Two bad men have me, and if you don't send \$10,000 they will kill me in 10 days. Willie Whittle.

There was nothing on the envelope to denote where the letter had been mailed.

Frank H. Buhl, a millionaire uncle of Willie's took a decided interest in the case and will freely pay the \$10,000 for his safe recovery.

It was reported from that city that two men and a boy answering the description of the kidnapers and their victim have been seen there, consequently the supposition is that Mr. Buhl has received word which made him believe his nephew was in Cleveland or that vicinity. The buggy in which the child was taken from school was located at Warren Ohio, and as the Cleveland papers were among those specified, in which the demand of the kidnapers for a \$10,000 ransom should be answered by a personal advertisement, all evidence seemed to indicate that developments in the mysterious case was centered about the Lake City.

A clue was secured Sunday, in which little credence is placed, however. On March 1 the local postoffice department received a circular announcing a reward for a man described as Samuel C. Leavanson, of Canton, O., said to be wanted there for the theft of \$400. Janitor Wesley C. Sloss, of the school from which Willie was taken, when shown the circular bearing a portrait of the man wanted, declared it bore a strong resemblance to the abductor.

A Cleveland, O., special on Sunday says: Willie was instructed in a letter from the kidnapers to leave \$10,000 in Flat Iron Park Saturday night. If no detectives were about the kidnapers promised they would deliver the boy safely to the father in a hotel at Ashtabula at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Willie deposited the money as requested, but the Ashtabula police learned of the plans to pay the ransom and went to the park. The kidnapers are supposed to have seen them, for at 3 o'clock the money was intact and not a man had approached the spot.

Willie believes that the failure to effect a settlement with him will frighten the kidnapers and they will not communicate with him again.

The police of Ashtabula are unwilling to believe that the kidnapers have left that section of the country.

The letter from the captors of Willie Whittle came to the boy's parents in Sharon Friday afternoon.

Upon receipt of the letter Willie called in private detectives and asked their advice. They were anxious to capture the kidnapers and pleaded with him to permit them to place a decoy package of bills at the designated spot and let officers lie in wait and capture the men who came after the money.

Willie would not agree to this. He finally consented to permit the detectives to accompany him to this city and await his summons to start a search for the kidnapers.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Willie left the package of bills in the park. He went to the designated spot alone feeling certain that his compliance with the request of the kidnapers would prove the means of delivering his boy back to him.

Three policemen who had been sent out from the Ashtabula central station saw Willie leave the money in the park. They appraised Chief Laakey of their discovery and received instructions to remain on duty and capture the kidnapers should they appear.

In the meantime Willie returned to the city and communicated with his detectives in Cleveland. They advised him not to go to the hotel for his boy a minute before the time set.

After five hours of anxious waiting Willie stated after his boy. As he was on his way, a policeman informed him that three officers had been on guard in the immediate vicinity of the park and that no one had called for the money.

Willie was overcome when this news was broken to him. He went to the park and found his package of money undisturbed.

A detachment of detectives was sent out from Cleveland as soon as it was learned that the Ashtabula police were working on the case.

The father refuses to sleep at all and keeps up through sheer will power. The mother, who will not al-

low her daughter, Saline, out of his sight, is showing the effects of the worry.

Whittle returned to Cleveland and after a conference with Detective Perkins the return trip to Sharon was made.

Hundreds of letters from all over the country continue to come in from friends and strangers alike, tendering sympathy. But among all the correspondence there has been no word from the abductors, nor any one who seemed to be in any way in touch with them.

# CONGRESS IN SESSION

President Taft's Message Read—Speaker Cannon Announces Important Committees.

The second day's session of the House of Representatives found the members in a much calmer mood than on Monday. The tension was noticeably relaxed, and a feeling of general good fellowship was apparent. The drawing for seats was the first business. A number of the older members were allowed their choice of seats.

Speaker Cannon announced the following committees:

Rules—The Speaker; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Smith of Iowa; Clark of Missouri; Fitzgerald, New York.

Committee on Ways and Means—Payne, of New York; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; McCall, Massachusetts; Hill of Connecticut; Boutell, of Illinois; Needham, of California; Calderhead, of Kansas; Fordney, of Michigan; Gaines, of West Virginia; Cushman, of Washington; Longworth of Ohio; Crumpacker, of Indiana; Clark, of Missouri; Harrison, of New York; Broussard, of Louisiana; Underwood, of Alabama; Origgs, of Georgia; Pou, of North Carolina; Randell, of Texas.

Speaker Cannon did not consult the minority leader, Hon. Champ Clark, in the appointment of committee from the minority party and Mr. Clark and he had some controversy.

The President's message was received and read in both houses after which the Senate adjourned until Friday.

# PRESIDENT TAFT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the very brief, but clear cut message from the President:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I have convened congress in extra session in order to enable it to give immediate consideration to the revision of the Dingley tariff act. Conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have so changed in the last 12 years as to require a re-adjustment and revision of the import duties imposed by that act. More than this the present tariff act with other sources of government revenue, does not furnish income enough to pay authorized expenditures. By July 1, next, the excess of expenses over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal \$100,000,000.

Party Pledged to Revision. "The successful party in the late election is pledged to a revision of the tariff. The country and business community especially, expect it. The prospect of a change in the rates of import duties always causes a suspension or halt in business because of the uncertainty as to changes to be made and their effect. It is therefore of the highest importance that the new bill should be agreed upon and passed with as much speed as possible consistent with its due and thorough consideration.

Urges Speedy Action. "For these reasons I have deemed the present to be an extraordinary occasion, within the meaning of the constitution and requiring the calling of an extra session.

"In my inaugural address, I stated in a summary way, the principles upon which, in my judgment, the revision of the tariff should proceed, and indicated at least one new source of revenue that might be properly restored in order to avoid future deficit. It is not necessary for me to repeat what I then said.

"I venture to suggest that the vital business interests of the country require that the attention of congress in this session be chiefly devoted to consideration of the new tariff bill, and that less time be given to other subjects of legislation in this session, is better for the country."

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

For four hours the House of Representatives Friday listened to the reading of the tariff bill which was the only business transacted. It was perhaps the dreariest legislative session of any held by the body in recent years.

The census bill was received by the Senate from the House and referred to the committee on the census. After being in session eight minutes the Senate adjourned until Monday. There is a general disposition in the House to eliminate as far as possible any academic discussion of the tariff.

Members on both sides are desirous of having as little general debate as possible and as much time as is practicable for the consideration of the bill under the five minute rule for amendment.

A Chicago judge says a stolen kiss is worth \$10. It would have been more gallant to have said "its weight in gold."

# RENDERS VERDICT OF GUILTY

Decision Against the Two Coopers for Killing of Sen. Carmack—20 Years in the Penitentiary the Penalty.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—Guilty of murder in the second degree—punishment 20 years' imprisonment—this was the unexpected verdict rendered by the jury against Col. Duncan B. Cooper and Robin J. Cooper when the court opened Saturday. The jury Friday acquitted John D. Sharp, indicted with the Coopers for the slaying of former U. S. Senator Edward W. Carmack.

Rush to Sign Bond. Although Judge Hart fixed the bond at \$25,000 there was a rush to sign it on the part of wealthy citizens of Nashville which fairly swamped the clerk of the criminal court.

The first to arrive was John J. Greener, who signed for \$10,000 on each bond. Several others had been sent for and telephoned that they would come as quickly as automobiles would bring them. In a few moments Walter O. Farmer arrived and signed for the balance. "I will sign for a million for these men," he remarked. In vain the clerk protested over and over again that more than enough sureties had signed but the invariable answer was "We want to put our name on that bond too." It seemed as though every friend of the Coopers considered it incumbent upon him to sign the bond. When there was no more room for names at the foot of the document the new bondsmen endorsed across the face until it was difficult to decipher the signatures. When filed the bond totaled nearly a million and a half.

# The Jury's Verdict.

At 9:25 the 12 men entered the room and took the same seats they had occupied for nearly 9 weeks. "Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?" said Judge Hart.

"We have," replied Foreman E. M. Burke hoarsely.

"Advance, Mr. Foreman, and read the verdict."

"We, the jury, find the defendants Duncan B. Cooper and Robin J. Cooper guilty of murder in the second degree and assess their punishment at confinement in the State penitentiary for a period of twenty years."

"So say you all, gentlemen?" "So say we all," in chorus. "I thank you, gentlemen," said the court, "for your patience and devotion to the State, and dismiss you to your homes and to your personal vocations.

The jurors were tired-looking and disheveled, but with the conclusion of this remark the entire 12 sprang from their seats as one man and hurriedly left the court room.

# Verdict a Surprise.

The verdict, coming as it did upon the heels of Foreman Burke's declaration Friday that the case was hopelessly tied up as to the verdict, was a decided surprise. The defendants took it coolly—almost without emotion. In a second after the verdict was read dismissing the jury, the defendant, Anderson, of the defense, turned to the judge, exclaiming: "You are a fool because of the verdict. I intend that Friday's verdict shall be the only one, and that John D. Sharp should declare a disagreement on the other defendants. We also ask that the defendants be admitted to bond at once.

# A Bailable Case.

"The verdict of the jury makes it a bailable case," was the court's report. "Hence I will fix the bond of each defendant at \$25,000 unless there be some objection. In that event I will hear arguments." "It is satisfactory to us," said Attorney General McCann. "And to us," retorted Judge Anderson. "There seems nothing left but for the court to pass sentence," added Judge Hart.

"I do not think that necessary," said Judge Anderson. We move that judgment be suspended and that we be given a new trial. We will be prepared to argue the motion later—probably next week."

"All right, judge," remarked the court. "I know you will not delay unnecessarily and I will take it up at your own convenience."

# How the Jury Voted.

The jurors were not inclined to talk but one of them said:

"On the first ballot we acquitted John Sharp and disregarded the conspiracy theory. On this same ballot we stood six for guilty of murder in the first degree with mitigating circumstances, five for murder in the second degree with 20 years, the maximum penalty and one for acquittal. The ballots all day Wednesday and Thursday showed the same result. Friday the man who voted for acquittal came over to murder in the second degree but demanded that only 10 years be assessed. The rest of us did not deem ten years as anything like adequate, so we disagreed again. Of course, all this refers to the Coopers, not Sharp, whom we had acquitted. Early Saturday morning the man who was holding out for 10 years agreed to 20 years and the six who were voting for a first degree verdict agreed to this verdict."

# UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORT ON THE COTTON CROP

Washington, Special. — Running bales of cotton numbering 13,408,841, of average gross weight of 505 pounds, all equivalent to 13,563,942 500-pound bales, with 27,587 ginneries operating, was the final report of the census bureau Saturday on the cotton crop grown in 1908.

The report included 344,970 linters and counts round as half bales. The final 1907 crop report was 11,325,882 bales, equivalent to 11,375,461 500-pound bales with 27,597 ginneries operating.

Included in the 1908 figures are 93,085 bales, which the ginneries estimated they would turn out after the time of the March canvass.

Round bales in the report are 340,450 bales. Sea island bales included are 93,848 for 1908 and 86,895 for 1907.

The crop by States, in running bales, including linters, follows:

Alabama, 1,358,339 bales; Arkansas, 1,018,708 bales; Florida, 71,411 bales; Georgia, 2,022,828 bales; Kansas, Kentucky and New Mexico (including linters, of establishments in Illinois and Virginia) 5,054; Louisiana, 481,694 bales; Mississippi, 1,665,695 bales; Missouri, 60,609 bales; North Carolina, 699,507 bales; Oklahoma, 703,862 bales; South Carolina, 1,239,260 bales; Tennessee, 348,582 bales; Texas, 3,719,189 bales; Virginia, 13,013 bales.

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# THE HOUSE PASSES AMENDED CENSUS AND HEALTH BILLS

Washington, Special.—In its amended form the House took Thursday for consideration the bill providing for the taking of the next census. The bill was passed at the last session, but was vetoed by the President because of his objections to the provisions which took away from the Civil Service Commission the power of appointment of the clerks. An amendment by Mr. Sterling (Ills.)

was agreed to providing that the appointments shall be made in conformity with the law or apportionment among the States under the civil service act. In order to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among government clerks, an amendment by Mr. Bennett (N. Y.) was agreed to, requiring that each census applicant furnish with his or her application a certificate of good health.

# DECLARE ALCOHOL IS BEING ELIMINATED.

Washington, Special. — Alcohol practically has no therapeutic uses, judging from the discussion at the semi-annual meeting here Thursday of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Drug Narcotics. Some of the medical scientists contended that alcohol has no therapeutic uses; others that on the whole it has few such uses, while another declared that alcohol gradually is being eliminated as a drug. Papers were read by Drs. Henry O. Maroy, of Boston, honorary president of the society, entitled, "A

Medical Study of the Temperance Movement in the South;" Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, on "The Alcoholic Problem in Every-Day Life;" T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., on "The Future of the Alcoholic Problem;" and W. B. Parks, of Atlanta, Ga., on "The Effects of Alcohol on Temperament as it Relates to Race and Nationality." The night's session developed much interest among the scientists as indicating the necessity for laws relating to the care and protection of inebriates.

# LYNCHED AT ELKINS, W. VA., FOR ASSAULTING OFFICER

Elkins, W. Va., Special.—Joseph Brown, said to have been an ex-convict, who Thursday evening shot and seriously wounded Chief of Police Scott White, at Whitmore, near here, was taken from jail by a crowd of men at 1:30 Friday morning and lynched. Brown was hanged upon a telegraph pole. Thursday evening White, who is a son of Weyor Washington White, of Whitmore, remon-

strated with Brown for using offensive language. Brown drew a revolver and shot White and then took to the mountains. He was followed by a posse of citizens, captured and placed in jail. Early Friday it seemed that the whole town was aroused and Brown was quietly taken out of the jail and hanged. Chief of Police White, it is believed, will recover. Brown is said to have served several terms of imprisonment.