

THE Daily Mirror.

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WEATHER—Fair tonight and Tuesday fair, not quite so cold.

It is to be hoped that Congressman Mouser was not among the 133 congressmen who voted for the increase in salary.

The operation of the protective tariff has increased the cost of living so much that even the congressmen want more pay.

Friday's developments indicated that there are thirteen honest men in the house at Washington. Well, that is better than we had supposed.

CONGRESSMEN AS MERE SALARY GRABBERS.

Friday the house of representatives at Washington voted to increase the salaries of the members \$2,500 a year. The congressmen have been receiving \$5,000 a year and if the plans succeed they will hereafter receive an annual salary of \$7,500.

Not long ago the house voted to increase the salaries of the cabinet members, the vice-president and the speaker of the house to \$12,000. Little was thought of this matter since it was not an instance of men using the power which was granted to them by the voters to increase their own salaries. At the time that the vote was taken on the question of raising the salaries of the officials mentioned, there was some talk of an increase for the congressmen and senators as well, but it was not considered possible that the house would take such action, since it could appear as nothing more or less than a salary grab. The matter has been dragging along from that time until Friday. All of the men in favor of the bill have been pulling every possible wire to get the courage of the members of the house to the point of their willingness to go upon record on the subject and their hopes seem to be doomed to being blasted. No congressman was willing to have the word go out over his district that he has been implicated in the salary grab, and the thing promised to die a boring, until the happy thought occurred to the leaders that it would be possible to take a vote on the question without a roll call. The word was passed along the line that on Friday the speaker would call for a rising vote, doing away with the formality of a roll call. The vote was taken, just as a vote is taken in a country literary society, when there is a question as to the ayes and nays. The speaker said, "All of youse fellers, what is in favor is increasin' yer own salaries \$2,500 on the year, will please stan' up and remain standin' until the clerk has counted ye." One hundred and thirty-three men jumped to their feet, and when those opposed were permitted to stand up and be counted it was found that there were ninety-two men who were not porkish enough to make a grab like that when the public was not looking. One member from Texas then proposed that the roll be called and

when his motion was put before the house there were twelve other men who supported it, showing that seventy-nine out of the ninety-two who voted against the increase in salary really lied when they voted against the bill.

There is still some doubt whether the steal, for it amounts to nothing more, will be permitted to go through. The senate must act on the bill and it must receive the signature of the president. The senate may dodge the issue just as the house did and pass it without a roll call, but when the bill is presented to the president, the supreme test will come. If Roosevelt maintains the same line which he has pursued during his administration he will refuse to sign.

It may be that \$5,000 is not enough remuneration for the work which is done by each congressman at Washington, but there has as yet been no trouble experienced in getting men to fill the position and there is not a doubt but that should the present house be dissolved, enough men could be found willing to accept the places at that salary and men who are just as capable of filling the places. If congressmen wish to increase the pay of the legislators let them go about it like gentlemen. Let them increase the pay, but make it effective at a date after the time of every congressman has expired, or if they want to make it effective during the present term of congress, let them go upon record, so that the public will know who voted for and who voted against the bill.

Drift of Comment

The work of rebuilding San Francisco is far different from that which accomplished the rebuilding of Baltimore after the big fire, and the difference is due to the civic pride and righteousness of the one and the lack of it in the case of San Francisco where quarreling has been so noticeable, retarding the work and postponing the day when the city might rejoice in the accomplishment of what it set out to do so resolutely and with so much courage in the face of discouragement and almost insurmountable obstacles. At first there was hope that San Francisco would profit by the show of pride, but so much in opposition to it has been shown as to overshadow it and result in the city's damage. Graft and greed never built or rebuilt a city. To fully appreciate the truth of that, one has to become familiar with the manner in which the work in California's first city has progressed, owing to no lack of funds, for millions have been for months lying idle in the banks there. San Francisco's experience is teaching the people there and elsewhere a lesson that must be learned in every city if the best and most are to be hoped for in the way of material progress.—Youngstown Vindicator.

MANUAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

What employer nowadays pays any attention to the training of apprentices to be skilled workmen? Nine out of ten boys are hired with the idea of getting as much out of them today rather than for the value they may be to the employer tomorrow. It is no wonder therefore that reliable, skillful mechanics are becoming less in number and from one end of the country to the other there is a cry for workmen who are skilled, sober and reliable. The wages that such a workman can command would astonish the mechanic of ten or twenty years ago, and it is not rare to meet with mechanics laboring only eight hours for six days a week, receiving wages that compare favorably with the salaries of high officials or the earnings of men in professional life. Such a workman, if willing and his union permits, can work as many extra hours at time and a half, as he desires and to such men an income of \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year has become a possibility without subjecting himself to the exacting demands which would have to be met were he in a business or a profession or in an office paying an income like that.

This would be a desirable condition of affairs were it not for the fact that there are no longer enough good mechanics to fill the jobs waiting for them even at the above mentioned high remuneration. American supremacy in the manufacturing world is threatened by it, and the prosperity of the nation is at stake, unless the work of training boys to fill the gaps is undertaken in all seriousness. Employers no longer will do it; the labor unions discourage it; the skilled workman is adverse to it for he thinks that he is merely training a rival who may some day rob him of a comfortable job. Both employer and employee are to blame for this condition but there is a remedy which will put neither to trouble. This is manual



A NEW PICTURE OF TOM L. JOHNSON.

When Tom L. Johnson was first elected mayor of Cleveland several years ago he made his campaign chiefly on the advocacy of a three cent street car fare. Since then the mayor has run for governor and met with defeat, but he kept up his fight for the reduced fare, and the three cent rate recently went into effect on some of the lines.

training schools. Until a few years ago, it was deemed the duty of public schools only to train boys so that they could take an ordinary clerkship after graduation and as a consequence the pressure for just that kind of jobs that go with a white shirt sleeve even though also accompanied by low wages, was something frightful and in the large cities is unabated. But now in some of the larger towns, it is deemed wise to fit boys for other occupations. If a boy has a trend toward being a carpenter, or machinist, or printer, or any trade, he is put under competent instructors and when he leaves school he is ready to take a job as a master workman at good wages. In the west, these manual training schools are too few as yet, but the day is coming when every public school will have a workshop.—Lima Times Democrat.

UPTON SINCLAIR JUST HALF RIGHT.

When Upton Sinclair remarked that the greatest American Socialist is E. H. Harriman he was correct beyond peradventure, in the sense that Harriman is doing more than any other one man or set of men to further the Socialist cause. Actions always speak louder than words; and the indirect and unintended consequences of any act may not be less momentous in the long run than those produced by design. Mr. Harriman, of course, would deny the impeachment; which would show hardly more than that he does not see himself as others see him. Monopoly is making Socialists; and Harriman, if not the greatest single monopolist, is just now monopoly's most conspicuous exponent. Of course, he no more intends to further Socialism than the small boy "monkeying" with a gun intends to kill his little sister. He is in equally blissful ignorance of the fearful possibilities. Like the small boy he "doesn't know it is loaded."

But if Sinclair is right about Mr. Harriman, he is as distinctly wrong about President Roosevelt, whom he classes as a Socialist hardly less active and efficient. Nothing which he has ever said, written or done can obscure the fact that President Roosevelt, so far from encouraging Socialism, is doing his utmost to weaken it by destroying that on which it feeds. He is doing what he can to prevent people, in their fear and hatred of the devil of monopoly, from plunging headlong into the deep sea of Socialist collectivism. He has been admirably successful thus far in his attempt to start a "back fire" which shall leave less monopolistic material than at present to feed any possible Socialist conflagration.

The relation of cause and effect between present day monopoly and Socialism is reasonably clear; and if the president shall be sustained in his effort to extirpate the baleful monopolistic root, there will be little to apprehend from a no less baneful socialistic fruit. He sees clearly; that the time is not yet come when the country can choose only between the two tyrannies represented by monopoly and collectivism. At all events and in this particular case, Mr. Upton Sinclair is half right; which, for one of his peculiar mentalities, is saying a good deal.—Plain Dealer.

Flickinger Must Go TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The petition of Edward Flickinger, the convicted Galion bank wrecker for a writ of certiorari was denied by the United States Supreme Court today. Flickinger will now be compelled to begin his term in the penitentiary.

Horses and Motor Cars.

"God created horses for the use of mankind and the devil invented motor cars for the destruction of mankind," remarked a coroner at Shrewsbury, England. "The reporters may publish that statement, Mr. Coroner?" suggested the foreman of the jury. The coroner said they might publish it as much as they liked; it was quite true. So here is the genesis of the motor car.

NEW POWER IN FINANCIAL WORLD.



J. W. Longyear, who is associated with James J. Hill in the \$1,000,000,000 lease of ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation, formerly resided at Marquette, Mich. He is heavily interested in northwestern ore lands and a new one to Wall street, but a familiar one in the iron district of the northwest.

A Poem for Today

THE FLIRT'S PROGRESS
By Theodosia Garrison
YOU asked me for a rose tonight, and I laughed at you and said "No," and by and by when you were watching me above my fan I smiled and gave it to another man. Perhaps it was a foolish thing to do. But, then—but, then, I care so much for you!
And yesterday I saw you in the crowd at the Van Norden wedding, and you bowed and looked so puzzled when you saw me stare and bow as though I wondered who you were. Perhaps it was a foolish thing to do. But, then—but, then, I care so much for you!
And then, today when Marjorie and Bee and Lilian and I were having tea we spoke of you, and I—I called you queer, stupid and unattractive. Oh, my dear, perhaps it was a foolish thing to do. But, then—but, then, I care so much for you!
Well, yes; I love to flirt—to act as though The things I say and look are really so. But when I talk to you I just congeal. For fear you might think—fancy—know them real. Perhaps it was a foolish thing to do. But, then—but, then, I care so much for you!

Substitutes for Meat. According to Dr. Robert Hutchinson, of London, if at any time meat is not available, bread, sugar and eggs will make "a very respectable support for the body." Sugar is an exceedingly valuable article of food as a source of energy, the unfortunate thing about it being that it contains no nitrogenous matter. Bread, however, does contain some, hence it balances up well when combined with sugar. In times of scarcity of food, bread and molasses is not a half bad diet—at least, it can be relied on to keep the body up to a fair state of efficiency.

ALLSPICE. It is cultivated in the West Indies. Its blossoms are small, white and fragrant. It is a tree and attains a height of 30 feet. It bears its interesting berries when it is seven years old. A single tree in a good season often yields 100 or more pounds of the dried spice.

Its green berries are set in the sun for several days, turning a red-brown. Many know it as the pimento, and it flourishes as well in Jamaica and South America.

Its berries are supposed to combine the taste of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves, hence the name.

This wild allspice, which is next of kin to sassafras, has the same warm, aromatic scent in its smooth, brown bark.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A man can stand a good many troubles if it isn't the cook. An engaged girl seems to think the rest of her life is going to be something like a matinee. When a man wouldn't steal an umbrella it's probably because his mind is on something worth while. A man is so proud to have people think he has more money than he has that he will let them overcharge him. What a woman would like about having her husband President is she would have to dress in a manner suitable to his station.—N. Y. Press.

MAIDENS WITH ACROBATIC EYES. "With her eyes she riveted him on the spot." "Her eyes sparkled as they drank in every gesture." (Compiled after reading half a dozen modern novels.)

"He stood rooted to the spot by her magnificent eyes." "Fixing her eyes upon the reclining form, she remained immovable."

"Her trained eyes penetrated every nook and corner of the desolate room." "His conceit perished before the withering gaze of her scorn-filled eyes."

"She returned his caresses with a single glance from her beautiful brown orbs." "She permitted her eyes to rest upon the ceiling a moment, and then they roamed carelessly about the room."

"Isabel's eyes took in everything that the room contained, and with a dignity befitting a queen she left the place."

"Slowly her eyes followed, as he disappeared from view o'er the distant hilltop."—Life.

PHILOSOPHY OF A DYSPEPTIC.

No man forgives unless he also forges. It is often the under dog that starts the fight. Happiness is the reward of being commonplace. Second thoughts may be best, if they are on time. Whiskey will improve with age, but the trouble is we won't let it. A flirt is a woman who gives a man the key to her heart, knowing the lock is rusty. The girl who marries her ideal generally lives to realize that there isn't any such thing. When misery loves company, the company may be pardoned for packing up and going home. At a certain age a woman begins to worry for fear she won't get married, and a man for fear he will.

After wandering through a cemetery and reading all the tombstone inscriptions one is apt to wonder where all the sinners are buried.

Honesty in Norway. As an example of Norwegian honesty, Lord Edward Spencer-Churchill, in a lecture, told a story of how he and his friends left a silver spoon in one of the little station houses by mistake. Two years afterward, when they passed by the house again, the silver spoon was brought to them.

AMERICAN MARINES.

Continued From Page One Sunday many bodies were recovered through the aid of vultures which perch in flocks on the ruins beneath which their prey is buried. As fast as they are uncovered the bodies are thrown on the funeral pyre and slowly consumed. The total number of known dead is about 450, and it is believed there are at least 150 persons who have not been accounted for. Food is coming into the city from the country districts, but a famine is greatly feared. The filthy conditions of the camps on the parade grounds and race course, where thousands of persons are huddled under improvised tents roofed over an sheathed with palm leaves, causes grave apprehension of an outbreak of typhoid fever. At present there is a most urgent need for tents for several thousand persons, but the government is not supplied with these and is not making endeavors to obtain them. Rain is now threatening, and if it should come it will involve untold suffering for the homeless thousands.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Acting Secretary of State Bacon last night, when shown the dispatch from Kingston regarding Governor Swettenham's attitude toward Rear Admiral Davis, who went to Kingston with two battleships, a cruiser and torpedo boat destroyer, to administer aid to the stricken people, at once declared that it was not true. He charged that the newspapers were trying to make trouble between Admiral Davis and Governor Swettenham.

"There is not any truth in it," he said emphatically. "I know what I am talking about. There is not the slightest kind of trouble or any foundation for it in any way, shape or manner. The ships have not sailed." "I know exactly what happened, and," he added, "there is no foundation for it in any manner. That is perfectly straight. If you are looking for the facts those are the facts." Mr. Bacon would not disclose the source of his information, but indicated a possibility of official advice. The news from Kingston of the withdrawal of the American ships

went there for the relief of the stricken people of the Jamaican capital and the remarkable correspondence that led up to that step, caused a profound sensation in Washington last night. Naval officials to whom the word of the unexpected culmination of this government's efforts to relieve the victims of the disaster was communicated early, expressed astonishment, but beyond that carefully refrained from expressing their views for publication.

Washington, Jan. 21.—President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, had a conference at the White House, Monday, regarding the Swettenham-Davis incident at Kingston.

Bacon, before entering the conference, while admitting that the American ships had been withdrawn, said he had no official knowledge of any difficulty between the American Admiral and Swettenham. The state department fully appreciates the seriousness of the situation, if details contained in press dispatches are true, but officials decline to express any opinion until the full report of Davis is received. There is a disposition among officials of the department to blame Davis for landing troops, declaring that he had no right to do so, without express permission from the Jamaican authorities, as provided by international law.

At the navy department, however, it is stated that Davis cabled some days ago that the officers at Kingston requested him to land a detachment of men to assist in maintaining order at the penitentiary.

Washington, Jan. 21.—It is announced officially that the United States will not ask Great Britain to discipline the governor of Jamaica for his discourtesy, which resulted in the withdrawal of the American warships from Kingston. Even should the British foreign office inform the state department that it stands ready to punish the island governor, the state department would reply that it is no concern whatever of the United States government.

Swettenham's action will have no bearing on the administration's future course in similar cases. Kingston, Jan. 21.—(delayed in transmission)—There is considerable disorder here tonight and discontent is rife. Governor Swettenham and Mayor Kingston are at loggerheads and there is little prospect of their co-operating. On every side the belief is expressed that Swettenham has made a mess of the situation and an ass of himself.

The withdrawal of the American warships has greatly hampered the work of restoration and succor. American surgeons performed noble service, working twenty-four hours a day and the local medical corps is inadequate to deal with the situation. The number of injured approximates two thousand. Late last night the lawless element was much in evidence. A number of small rum shops opened, and a number of small disorders among the blacks are reported.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The supply ship Celtic, which was ordered by the president to proceed to Kingston with provisions for the stricken city has returned to Guantanamo. It was evidently recalled by Evans on account of Swettenham's conduct.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Charge de Affaires Howard of the British embassy, said today that if press dispatches regarding Swettenham-Davis incident is true, "it was a most regrettable affair." The embassy has no official advice on the subject. Howard has an appointment with assistant secretary of state Bacon to discuss the matter.

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