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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

PRO-TRUST TODAY AND "ANTI" TOMORROW.

The Republican "trust-buster" programme takes on new phases daily. The latest denouncement is that the public bill is to affect only trusts to be organized hereafter, and that existing trusts are not subject to the provisions!

Let contributors to the toll treasury of the 200 tariff-protected trusts capitalized at \$6,000,000,000 ponder. First—The tariff protection which enables the trust 200 to extort 25 to 50 per cent higher prices from American than from foreign consumers is not to be touched.

Second—The publicity provisions compelling trusts to make public their finances and operations apply only to trusts to be "hereafter organized" and do not affect the protected 200 which actually exist and do business on the plan of discrimination against home victims.

In other words, those trusts which do not exist shall be "busted" if they should ever try to exist; but those which are actual and working facts shall be guaranteed immunity.

This means, moreover, that the favored 200 shall be protected from any competition that might arise through the creation of new trusts, and that their franchise monopolies shall be increased in value through this protection of their exclusive rights.

But this is not all. There is a third species of protection for the favored 200. In putting them under the exclusive supervision of the federal government, they are relieved from the jurisdiction and the anti-trust legislation of state governments. The states will be prohibited from any aggression on the protected federal 200.

Instead of being an "anti-trust" bill, therefore, the Republican measure is a most radical pro-trust affair. First, it protects them with tariff regulations from foreign competition. Second, it protects them from future competition of new trusts. Third, it protects them from the attacks of the states.

No New York social set of 400 will have the exclusiveness of the Republican trust 200. No monopoly in the world's history will be so powerfully entrenched and bulwarked by government protection.

What consolation is given the American public which justly demands relief from tariff-protected trusts? He asks for relief from the coal trust which has actual concrete existence in piling up taxes on the coal bin; and is told by the political "trust-buster" in Washington: "No, the coal trust is a federal ward, and its divine and vested rights must be protected; but, I will tell you, there may be a trust formed some day in hickory knots, and if there is, we will have a law here that will 'bust' it good and plenty."

—The American consumer asks for relief from the sugar trust which levies a tax of about \$1.25 per capita upon 80,000,000 people. But the congressional "trust-buster" comes to the front with—"Say, you know the sugar monopoly has fundamental and preferred rights that cannot be touched by the profane hand of the law; but you will be glad to know that our little bill will make short work of any molasses candy octopus that may show its head in the dim future."

In other words, the Republican management has solved the problem of satisfying public clamor and protecting its trust supporters and allies by drafting a bill which threatens the theoretical and visionary octopuses of the vague future and gives triple protection and joy to living and working trusts of the realistic present. Great are the resources of Republican statesmanship!

The Ptschur heirs have collected \$2,000,000 from the British government for damages pending since 1872. The elder Ptschurs died suddenly of phthisis many years ago, and the British government has been hunting ever since for people who would confess to the name of that spelling. Two million dollars is bound to produce results if you give it time enough.

STRAINED BUT NOT WARLIKE.

There is no question that the diplomatic relations of the world powers are badly strained. At no time in a generation or more have the relations of so many nations been affected to an acute stage, as they are just now; and it is all over the petty claims, many of them mere trumpetry, against Venezuela.

The rejection in toto by the allied powers of Minister Bowen's proposition in behalf of the Venezuelan government, namely, that the 30 per cent of Venezuelan customs revenue shall be applied to the settlement of all nations alike, arrays Germany, England and Italy, who set up the claim of preferred creditors, against the United States, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Norway and Sweden, who demand that the rights of peace shall not be set aside and sacrificed to the claims of war.

The rejection of the proposition for settlement on an equal basis makes the situation acute. The United States, France and the other five nations outside of the blockading powers cannot submit to the forcible destruction of their interests by the war measures of the allies. France already by treaty negotiation has secured a settlement of its claims on the basis of 12 per cent of Venezuelan customs, and will not tamely submit to an act on the part of Germany, England and Italy to confiscate its treaty rights and interests by the appropriation of Venezuelan revenue and property. The claims of the United States have been satisfied by a judgment which also antedates the war measures of the allies, and the subsequent belligerent measures of the allies cannot be permitted to supersede and intervene. Belgium, Holland, Spain, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have claims as meritorious at least as those of the allies and do not propose to stand idle and see the war powers appropriate all the resources of Venezuela.

But the rejection of Minister Bowen's proposition implies that the allies will continue their blockade, and this in itself is an act of war against the country blockaded. It is also notice to neutral nations to keep off. It also implies that further war measures may be put in force to accomplish the purpose of the belligerent movement. If this purpose is to enforce immediate payment of the claims of the allies, which is the nominal purpose announced, and the Venezuelan government has no cash to pay the claims, which appears to be the case, what will be the next step of the allied powers?

Will they seize Venezuelan property or prebanc territory? In the latter event the United States must intervene to defend the Monroe doctrine.

Will the powers take forcible possession of the col-

lection of Venezuelan customs until their claims are satisfied, which is considered their most probable programme? In that case France and the United States with the other five peace nations are certain to protest and make good their protest for the protection of their own equal interests.

Strict logic would point to the latter as the natural resultant of the act of the allies in rejecting settlement on a non-preferential basis. But there are other considerations which here intrude. Can Great Britain be depended upon to follow the German emperor's warlike lead and endorse his appeal to force? Probably not. The British press, which undoubtedly represents British popular sentiment in this matter, is outspoken in its condemnation of the tactics of the German warships and in its criticism of the British government for being entangled and in a measure responsible, and the government will be slow to welcome an overturn at the hands of an indignant British public. Without British support and endorsement, Germany will be slow to proceed to a point that will precipitate hostility with the seven peaceful nations.

Nevertheless, the situation is extremely delicate, and it is difficult to understand how the allies are going to back down gracefully. The activity in the United States army and navy departments suggests that the government proposes to take no chances on future possibilities.

In the catalogue of the cheap and tawdry, what surpasses the "honor" of a crown prince? Saxony's held this position in "honor" through a notorious career of debauchery; but when his wife left him for another and better man, "honor" compelled him to renounce his succession to the throne.

THE SIMPLE FIRST STEP.

In the sea of uncertainty as to the proper method to apply to trust belligerency and extortion, the proposition to remove from trust-controlled goods the benefits of tariff protection stands out sharply as the simple, just and natural first step of the government.

In a total of 287 industrial corporations or trusts capitalized at \$7,500,000,000 there are 206 capitalized at upwards of \$6,000,000,000 that enjoy more or less tariff protection, and there are 168 capitalized at over \$5,000,000,000 that are largely protected by the tariff.

In other words, something like three-fourths of the trusts of America are recipients of government protection and largesses from the so-called protective tariff. In order to give these trusts special privileges not generally enjoyed by the producing and consuming public, tariff taxes amounting to \$250,000,000 a year are levied as a prohibition upon trading with foreign competitors. To insure these trusts a monopoly of the domestic market to enable them to assess higher prices at home than abroad, it is made unlawful and a subject of fine and punishment for an American citizen to enjoy liberty in his buying of the necessities of life.

What sense is there in talking of petty "publicity" tinkering, as long as these special privileges and tariff wiles are maintained to invite and protect the monopoly?

How trifling and farcical is the programme to put the trusts under paternal supervision, when the rights of citizens are transgressed and the functions of the government usurped to give the trust a monopoly franchise to collect 25 to 50 per cent higher prices for the necessities and comforts of life at home than abroad?

Simple justice and the plain road to it by the removal of special privileges would go farther to convince the public of the sincerity and earnestness in this industrial crisis, than a ton of prolix and uncertain measures laden with red-tape provisions for hampering business operations and stopping natural industrial and commercial development.

German Assyriologists announce that the laws of Moses and the Ten Commandments were lifted from the Babylonians. It is also suspected that Solomon's Songs were plagiarized from the productions of the seven stars that sang together with such artistic effect.

WAR MENACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Latin-American war fever finds its highest temperature in the tropics of Central America, the greatest center of volcanic eruptions and political revolutions on earth.

It is seldom that this earthquake region is free from either a revolution or a volcanic eruption. War and lava outflow seem to be the leading productions. The present political disturbance is a contest between the republics of San Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras as to who shall be president of the latter.

Honduras recently elected a new president, Manuel Bonilla; but the present incumbent, Gen. Sierra, declines to yield the place. The presidents of San Salvador and of Nicaragua with their armies stand by the claims of the incumbent; while the president of Guatemala is in favor of the newly elected president, and Honduras itself stands divided. Gen. Sierra has control of the Honduras army, but his opponent has received the indorsement of the congress and has an armed following. Meantime, the armies of Salvador and Guatemala are skirmishing and plundering on the Salvador boundary.

With a Venezuelan war on the south and a Central American revolution on the north, the government's Panama canal proposition is making a hot debut.

A Chicago doctor in discussing the possible reason for Senator Hiller Horton's kissing bill thinks he has discovered the motive, namely, that the senator "can't get any himself and does not want anybody else to have them without being liable to a fine." The bill should be referred to committee for investigation with power to subpoena witnesses and examine documents on the point above made.

The Minnesota state senate should introduce a bill to prohibit the transportation of Dakota wheat through Minnesota or the grinding of it in Minnesota mills. For if the admission of 50,000,000 bushels from Manitoba would be bad for the state what can be said of the importation of 130,000,000 bushels from the two Dakotas?

Senator Hanna should trade off part of his appetite to John D. Rockefeller. Mark has an appetite which put him under a doctor's care last Saturday; whereas John D. would give a million for the appetite of a healthy boy.

A raid on the cellar of the Soo depot at Bismarck unearthed a half dozen dry loads of beer. Has not a legislature in strenuous session a thirst which a North Dakota attorney general can respect?

The Berlin censor forbids the production of "Mary Magdalene" on the peculiar ground that it is on a Biblical subject. His satanic majesty might be barred from good society on the same ground.

The Hoosier legislature has passed Booth Tarkington's bill permitting Sunday baseball, which heretofore has been a work of fiction which he considered worthy of reproduction in play.

One of the directors of the road seated on the cow catcher of each train might do something toward decreasing the number of railroad accidents and save many lives.

Dowie will crusade New York with 5,000 followers and 1,800 street meetings daily, and convert Tammany to the ways of Zion and Broadway to the narrow path.

Mrs. Maybrick's chances are still remote. A government official by the name of Akers-Douglas gave her a January gold brick.

The owl car measure is apt to become the late car scheme.

AT ST. PAUL THEATRES

David Warfield at the Metropolitan. David Warfield deserves the thanks of his contemporaries for having created a new stage type. His portrayal of Simon Levi, in "The Auctioneer," is quite as finished a bit of comedy in its way as anything before the public to-day.

Perhaps something of the excellence of the piece is to be credited to David Belasco, whose marvelous knowledge of detail in stagecraft has made of this the most perfect of the great Ghetto a thing instinct with life and feeling by accenting the things which should be made to appeal, and subordinating the other things which are merely incidental. Between them Warfield and Belasco—for it is not to be supposed that the putative authors of the piece are not in agreement in the making of this play, which brims with human feeling and subtle stage effects, they have made a play that is most satisfactory to the eye, the ear and the sympathies.

"The Auctioneer" was given last night at the Metropolitan before an audience that was appreciative and constructively so. The play tells the threadbare story of the Hebrew who rises advantageously for vulgar display, and then goes on to vulgar display. The theme comes to a head, and there is wiped away in a twinkling, and there is returned to the old comforts and the old conditions. Villainy of a rather commonplace sort is responsible for the disappearance of the rich, and villainy is as properly and decorously punished at the finish as it could be in the most melodramatic of melodramas.

The story of the play is trifling—the opportunities it offers for the display of human and humane feeling, in comedy and pathos, are many, and of these every advantage has been taken by the art of Warfield and Belasco.

It is not the buffoon type with which we have become familiar on the vaudeville stage that is used in his portrayal of the Jew Simon Levi. Levi is a Jew of the Ghetto—the real man, not the burlesque. He is human, feels, laughs, weeps, cries, and is, in a word, a human being. He is not a caricature, dissembling—never ferocious or vengeful. He is a sweet-natured man, who wins success from opposing fortune without heeding consequences. In the world he shows the front of one who is quite able to take care of himself, to his family and friends he is a very different being. His affections leave him open to the unscrupulous, and thereby hangs the story of "The Auctioneer."

It is a study, this character that Mr. Warfield presents, and one that shows really great capacity not only for portrayal but also for a realization of the nature of the thing. The acting is more than once, in a dialect and with a manner exuberantly funny, carried to a point which brings him through scenes of infinite pathos and sympathy without losing the sympathetic interest of the people whose eyes still welled with the tears of sympathy.

Mr. Warfield was most capably supported. Miss Marie Bates as Mrs. Eagan was deliciously funny and in thorough control of a part that was exciting enough at times. Miss Maria Davis, the gentle wife of Levi, is a thoroughgoing actress, who bears easily the burden of playing the part that requires much "feeling." Robert Fischer does a really clever bit of work in the role of Callahan, an "East side politician." The other parts, which there are many, are in capable hands.

The staging of the piece is excellent. It is in keeping with what might be expected of a Belasco play, though totally dissimilar to anything Mr. Belasco has done before. The detail of the first act, set in a second-hand store, really shows a second-hand shop.

Mr. Warfield was compelled to lay aside his character of Levi twice—once in the first act, and once in the second, and again when he was impelled to remind the gallery that the play was not burlesque.

"The Auctioneer" will be given for three nights more, the Wednesday matinee being omitted.

Williams and Walker at the Grand. "In Dahomey," a musical farce, with Bert A. Williams and George W. Walker, colored comedians, as the principal feature, opened the week at the Grand last night. The audience, with a heavy sprinkling of St. Paul's colored "40," was liberal in its approval.

As a musical comedy supposed to be endowed with a book, lyrics and libretto, the attraction offers little that would be worth noting, though not bad, but if rag time, nonsense and the usual doings of Williams and Walker has found its way into "In Dahomey," the company, including the chorus, is colored, and even if not of a high sweet voice, has a fair sprinkling of the vocal numbers provided by the author. The support with which Williams and Walker have been provided is in every way excellent.

Of the two comedians, Bert Williams is unquestionably the better, and his work last night, in his impersonation that kept him continually in the limelight. George W. Walker is also a comedian of ability and between the two "In Dahomey" through what would otherwise be an insipid evening's entertainment.

"Walker," "The Czar" and Williams' "All going in, nothing coming out," two vocal numbers well sung, are among their best achievements. Williams is extremely funny and the ovation tendered him was well deserved.

The attraction runs largely to music and some of the numbers are fairly creditable. Among those of the company unusually clever are Aida Over-

ton, "High Rollers" at the Star. Two burlesques of considerable merit and an olio, all the features of which are very good, make up the show offered by the "High Rollers Extravaganza Company" at the Star this week. Though the company is not quite so large as it might be, the large variety of the features in the show make up for the deficiency.

One of the best specialties seen at the Star for many a week is the musical Du Beire, who performs some clever feats. The living album, with Abbe Card, as the scholastic exhibitor, is good. Sam Howe and Robert Scott as Harrows, Palfrey and Hilton as bicycle riders, Dixon and Lang and the Franklin sisters as character singers are all entertaining.

Robert Scott as a girl in the burlesque, "A Runaway Girl," is clever. Same Howe, as a broker all broke, in the burlesque "In the Heart of New York," is amusing.

Walker Whiteside will open an engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, Feb. 5, for three nights and Saturday matinee. During this engagement he will put on "Hamlet," "Richard III," and "The Merchant of Venice."

The talk of a benefit performance for Miss Clara Morris, who is said to be in poor health and financial straits, has revived many stories concerning her early experience on the stage, before she came to be recognized as the greatest emotional actress of her time. Last week an old associate, Mrs. Fernandez, recalled the first appearance of Miss Morris in a leading role at Daly's theatre, an incident that the actress recites in her book on "Stage Life," but more modestly.

"I will never forget the first night that Clara Morris got a chance to show the public what a great actress she was. I was then acting in the play 'Daly's company,' and Miss Morris had a very minor role. The play was 'Led Astray,' and Fanny Moran was the leading woman. On the evening of the first night she had reported for duty as usual, and her understudy had vanished to a dinner party. Soon after Miss Moran reached her dressing room she became so ill that she was not able to appear, and Mr. Daly was in despair. He called the company together and asked if any one was acquainted with Miss Moran's illness. A thin little voice from the rear replied: 'I am, Mr. Daly,' and on his invitation Miss Morris stepped forth. Seeing that she had not been put her through a rigid examination on the first act and then said: 'I'll try you!'

"As Miss Moran was as large as Miss Morris was small we had a most exciting time in dressing her, and, in fact, she was a complete collection of safety pins when the curtain went up. Meanwhile Mr. Daly had apologized to the audience and begged their kindest consideration if they would be so good as to volunteer, should break down and be compelled to read her lines. Well, Miss Morris made good in that first act beyond anybody's expectations, and when her great emotional scene came she fairly lifted that audience out of the chairs and turned it into a wildly enthusiastic mob. Mr. Daly was called before the curtain and an apology from him was insisted upon. He gave it with as much enthusiasm as it had been asked, and then, returning to the stage, walked straight to where Miss Morris was standing. Bending a little he took her face between his hands, and looking straight into her eyes, said: 'God, you are homely, but how you can act!' This he followed with the announcement that no one else save Miss Morris could ever play that role in his theater again, and no one ever did."

Chauncey Olcott recalls a story that Maurice Barrymore once told him with much uncton. It bore on Barrymore's earliest historical experience and on an occasion when he was barnstorming through the West. The hotels were of a character which left much to be desired, and one of these he took up and considered the limit. In the morning when the men of the company met in the hotel office after breakfast, one of them said to Barrymore: "How did you sleep last night?" "I didn't sleep at all," was the reply. "It was kept awake by insomnia." "Then the landlord took you up and wrathfully said: 'I'll bet ye five there ain't no one in the house!'" There were no takers.

The story of "Peggy from Paris" is another satire in Mr. Ade's characteristic style. In a previous note the author says: "This farce is supposed to deal more or less directly with the strictly American habit of paying homage to the foreigner, and the character of Capt. Alonzo Plummer, the village Pooh Bah, and has been educated in Paris, where her vocal fame has spread over the entire continent. Her American nativity is not known outside of her immediate family. She is engaged by a Yankee impresario for a grand opera production, and under the impression that she is a Paris stage divinity who will electrify American audiences. She plays her part in French dialect, imitating the imported artist until when near the close when she has had enough of the silly humor, she takes the mask aside and declares that America is good enough for her. The piece opens with a scene in the Hickory Creek hotel, introducing the family and children of the village. Peggy is an old-fashioned lady, with characters as rural as in any pastoral drama. Later they appear in scenes with Peggy. There are many touches of real sentiment wherein the famous Peggy betrays the true heart of an American."

David Warfield, in his early stage career, was a member of the company which the late John Russell called "Comedians." "Comedians" took quite a fancy to young Warfield, which soon developed in an extravagant fashion. Dave recently related this story in a conversation about the lamented Russell.

"The first symptom I noticed," said Warfield, "was when I was introduced to Russell's mind was losing its balance was his action in Chicago. When the company reached there, he had a big streamer printed with my name, 'David Warfield,' in letters about a foot long, and under it in small type, 'with Russell's Comedians.' I was an obscure member of the company and knew that I had done nothing to warrant that sort of advertising. The only explanation of it to my mind was the conclusion that John's keen business judgment was beginning to fall him—a precursor of the total collapse which followed not long afterwards."

This view of the incident is a tribute to Warfield's modest opinion of himself, but perhaps, after all, Russell's discernment was not such a mad freak as it appeared.

The devotion of E. H. Sothern to his wife, Virginia Harned, is quite touching in these days of frequent theatrical divorce suits. Up to this week Miss Harned was unable to witness the triumph of her husband in "Hamlet," their tours having been so arranged that they had been separated by nearly 1,000 miles ever since its production. Cross Harned this week was in Providence, within fairly easy distance of this city, so Sothern quickly arranged for a special matinee performance at which she could be present. She made the trip to town and went back again in time for her own appearance in the evening after having read the applause with great enthusiasm.

Owing to A. M. Palmer's illness, a number of his professional and personal

Archbishop of Canterbury One of Fortune's Favorites

Randall Thomas Davidson is one of the youngest archbishops of Canterbury that have sat in St. Augustine's seat for centuries; and fortune has smiled on him all the fifty-five years of his life. When only twelve years old he attracted the attention of the late queen when she was visiting her mother in Scotland and attended the Presbyterian service at Crumrod parish church. Her majesty occupied a pew next to the one belonging to Mr. Henry Davidson of Muirhouse, and that gentleman's son was seated in the latter.

Two years only after his ordination as priest he was chosen to be Archbishop Tait's resident chaplain, and one year later he married Miss Edith Tait. Queen Victoria, too, had not forgotten him, and at the unusually early age of thirty-five he was given the deanery of St. George's, Windsor; while from that hour he and Mrs. Davidson were honored by unceasing marks of her majesty's confidence and friendship.

Many comments were made on this royal preference for two such comparatively youthful people; but those who knew the Davidsons best could understand it. There was a certain resemblance of the young dean to the late king, which caused the old lady at Stepney to exclaim, "Well, Mr. Ingham, you have got on! Who'd ha' thought it!"

Ranks Next to Princes. The archbishop ranks next to the royal princes. He is expected to be present at the birth of the heir to the throne, he is usually the person upon whom falls the duty of informing the sovereign of his accession to the throne; he is the one who solemnizes the baptism, confirmations, marriages and burials of royalty; he is the chief official at a coronation of a king or queen; he is always the trusted adviser of the king.

The archbishop lives in almost king-like dignity at Lambeth palace, and his income is \$75,000 a year, exclusive of fees and perquisites. He represents in his person a long line of statesmen and ecclesiastics from the days of Auper to the present, and he is ninety-sixth in succession. He occupies a position in the state made famous by such men as Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Langton, Crammer and Laud.

It can hardly be expected that Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson will make a "great name" for himself, but he probably possesses those gifts so necessary at a time when the Church of England may be said to be fighting a battle with the people of England for its status as a permanent national institution.

Dr. Davidson raised the problem of clerical costume when in muffs to a fine art, and there was nothing more agreeable in the whole ranks of the clergy than the sober suit of gray tweed, with a Norfolk jacket and a

frilled waistcoat. He represents in his person a long line of statesmen and ecclesiastics from the days of Auper to the present, and he is ninety-sixth in succession. He occupies a position in the state made famous by such men as Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Langton, Crammer and Laud.

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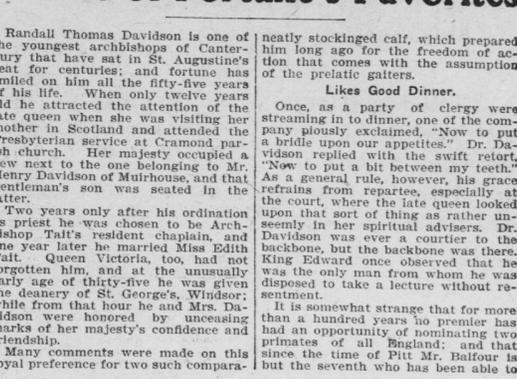
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RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON



New Primate of the English Church.

Archbishop of Canterbury. The promotion of the bishop of Winchester to the see of Canterbury, which caused the old lady at Stepney to exclaim, "Well, Mr. Ingham, you have got on! Who'd ha' thought it!"

Ranks Next to Princes. The archbishop ranks next to the royal princes. He is expected to be present at the birth of the heir to the throne, he is usually the person upon whom falls the duty of informing the sovereign of his accession to the throne; he is the one who solemnizes the baptism, confirmations, marriages and burials of royalty; he is the chief official at a coronation of a king or queen; he is always the trusted adviser of the king.

The archbishop lives in almost king-like dignity at Lambeth palace, and his income is \$75,000 a year, exclusive of fees and perquisites. He represents in his person a long line of statesmen and ecclesiastics from the days of Auper to the present, and he is ninety-sixth in succession. He occupies a position in the state made famous by such men as Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Langton, Crammer and Laud.

It can hardly be expected that Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson will make a "great name" for himself, but he probably possesses those gifts so necessary at a time when the Church of England may be said to be fighting a battle with the people of England for its status as a permanent national institution.

Dr. Davidson raised the problem of clerical costume when in muffs to a fine art, and there was nothing more agreeable in the whole ranks of the clergy than the sober suit of gray tweed, with a Norfolk jacket and a

frilled waistcoat. He represents in his person a long line of statesmen and ecclesiastics from the days of Auper to the present, and he is ninety-sixth in succession. He occupies a position in the state made famous by such men as Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm,