

HUSBANDS IN WAITING.

Why should any woman be without a husband when by the expenditure of a small amount of money she can be out in the way of having one or many? At least, the experience of a Chicago woman goes to show that potential husbands are waiting on every other corner ready to be gathered in by any enterprising lady who happens along, says the Indianapolis Star.

There has been nothing more sensational in the history of aviation than the circumstances of the flight of John B. Moissant from Belmont Park to the Statue of Liberty and back, says the New York Sun. There never was a melodrama or a fiction that contained any more improbability than this story of the Chicago strippling, who, after smashing his own aeroplane and apparently losing his chance to enter the race, bought a new machine for an excessive price in a bargain made over a telephone with a disabled pilot of the air, jumped into it, soared up above a vast assemblage of people at the last moment, held his way straight over the roofs of a populous city, driving the engine at top speed, reached his goal, rounded it and sped back two thousand feet in the air to snatch the rich prize from the hand of the man whom everybody believed to be the victor.

The hobbies of the rich collectors are sometimes as silly as those of the street boy. A French banker who died recently left a collection of 63,000 cigar bands, each differing in some particular from the others. These had cost him fifty years of smoking, and had been arranged systematically in a number of specially constructed cabinets. None of his children shared his taste, so it was decided to sell the bands. When put up to auction the collection which had entailed the expenditure of so much time and money realized twenty francs. The children would have preferred fifty years of cigars.

The boss potato raiser of this country is our old friend Secretary Wilson. He is so tired of those chunks of soggy something or other that come on the table that he has set his experts to raising 30,000 varieties of spuds in the hope that out of the whole mess he will be able to find one on which the guarantee of mealy can be written. The secretary is in the way of becoming the greatest benefactor of the age.

Sixteen battleships of the Atlantic fleet are off for the other side, and will present their visiting cards at a number of ports bordering on the English Channel. As their mission is a peaceful one, they will be welcome wherever they go. The jacksies will enjoy this personally conducted tour of Uncle Sam's, and the navy will profit by the experience of cruising in foreign waters.

A man in Washington lighted a cigar while holding a bag of gunpowder in his hand. He shared the usual fate of the man who persists in spite of warning and experience in looking for a gas leak with a naked light. When fools prepare the train of events it is generally the expected which happens.

An American opera singer in denying her reported engagement to a title volunteered the information that she had met a number of dukes, and that, taken individually and collectively, they are not worth a dime. Her emphasis was almost masculine.

If the promised penny postage will reduce the number of picture post cards that flow in on one every time a friend leaves town, then let us have it and at once.

ECONOMY IS URGED IN TAFT MESSAGE

PRESIDENT POINTS OUT NECESSITY OF CURTAILING EXPENSES TO LAWMAKERS.

ANNUAL DOCUMENT IS READ

Conservation, Ship Subsidy and Fortification of Panama Canal Leading Topics Discussed—Has Little to Say About Tariff.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Economy in government affairs is the keynote of President Taft's annual message read before both houses of congress today. The message approximates 40,000 words and is one of the longest ever submitted by a president.

Conservation of the public domain, ship subsidy, fortification of the Panama canal and the continuation of the present tariff board are the leading subjects touched upon. He also reviews the work of the various government departments and concurs in recommendation, tending toward the bettering of the service, made by several of the members of his cabinet.

Economy Is Urged.

In dwelling on the urgent need for economy in government expenditures, the president says: "Every effort has been made by each department chief to reduce the estimated cost of his department for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. I say this in order that congress may understand that these estimates thus made are the smallest sums which will maintain the departments, bureaus and offices of the government and meet its other obligations under existing law, and that a cut of these estimates would result in embarrassing the executive branch of the government in the performance of its duties. This remark does not apply to those for expenses of maintenance and the meeting of obligations under authorized contracts, nor does it apply to the public building bill nor to the navy building program. Of course, as to these congress could withhold any part or all of the estimates for them without interfering with the discharge of the ordinary obligations of these functions of its departments, bureaus and offices.

Against the estimate of expenditures \$640,494,013.12, we have estimated receipts for next year \$680,000,000, making a probable surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of about \$39,505,986.88, or taking into account the estimates for the Panama canal, which are \$56,530,847.69, and which will ultimately be paid in bonds, it will leave a deficit for the next year of about \$7,000,000. If congress shall conclude to fortify the canal.

Wants Forest Limitation Removed.

On the subject of conservation he devotes considerable space to forest, coal, oil and gas, phosphate lands and water power sites. As to the reservation of forest lands, he says: "The law now prohibits the reservation of any more forest lands in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming, except by act of congress. I am informed by the department of agriculture that the government owns other tracts of timber land in these states which should be included in the forest reserves. I recommend to congress that the limitation herein imposed be repealed.

"Congress ought to trust the executive with the power of reservation only with respect to land most valuable for forest purposes. During the present administration, 62,250,000 acres of land largely non-timbered have been excluded from forest reserves, and 3,500,000 acres of land principally valuable for forest purposes have been included in forest reserves, making a reduction in forest reserves of non-timbered land amounting to 2,750,000 acres."

Wants Canal Fortified.

Regarding the Panama canal, the president asserts that unless unexpected obstacles arise the waterway will be completed well within time limit of January 1, 1915, and within estimate of cost, \$375,000,000. Suggestions for levying tolls and management are made, and regarding fortification of the canal, he says:

"Among questions arising for present solution is the decision whether the canal shall be fortified. I have already stated to the congress that I strongly favor fortification and I now reiterate this opinion and ask your consideration of the subject in the light of the report already made and made by a competent board. "Failure to fortify the canal would leave the attainment of both these ends in the position of rights and obligations which we should be powerless to enforce and which could never in any way be absolutely safeguarded against a desperate and irresponsible enemy."

Ship Subsidy.

The president urges such action as he believes will increase American trade abroad, and says:

"Another instrumentally indispensable to the unhampered and natural development of American commerce is merchant marine. All maritime and commercial nations recognize the importance of this factor. The greatest commercial nations, our competitors, jealously foster their merchant marine. Perhaps nowhere is the need for rapid and direct mail, passenger and freight communication quite so urgent as between the United States and Latin America. We can secure in no other quarter of the world such immediate benefits in friendship and commerce as would flow from the establishment of direct lines of communication with the countries of Latin America adequate to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing appreciation of the reciprocal dependence of the countries of the western hemisphere upon each other's products, sympathies and assistance.

"I alluded to this most important subject in my last annual message. It has often been before you and I need not recapitulate the reasons for my recommendation. Unless prompt action be taken the completion of the Panama canal will find this the only great commercial na-

A Quick Recovery. "It seems that prizefighters never 'come back.' "Maybe not, but 'blind tigers' do. One resumed business the other day in 15 minutes after it had been raided."

Depending on Chance. "I wonder why there are so many failures in the world." "Probably because so many people go through life hoping to win some day on a 100-to-1 shot."

A Contrary Way. "An acrobat goes against all received ideas of making a living." "Why?" "Because he supports his family by the reverses in his business."

tion unable to avail in international market business of this great contribution to the means of the world's commercial intercourse."

Criticism of the Tariff.

In the space devoted to the tariff the president says: "The schedules of the rates of duty in the Payne tariff act have been subjected to a great deal of criticism, some of it just, more of it unfounded, and too much misrepresentation. The act was adopted in pursuance of a declaration by the parties which is responsible for it that customs will be a tariff for the protection of home industries; the measure of the protection to be the difference between the cost of producing the imported article abroad and the cost of producing it at home, together with such addition to this difference as might give a reasonable profit to the home producer. The basis for the criticism of this tariff is that in respect to a number of the schedules the declared measure was not followed, but a higher difference retained or inserted by way of undue discrimination in favor of certain industries and manufactures. Little, if any, of the criticism of the tariff has been directed against the protective principle above stated; but the main body of the criticism has been based on the attempt to conform to the measure of protection was not honestly and sincerely adhered to."

The president also refers to the appointment of a board of experts to investigate the cost of production of various articles included in the schedules of the tariff, and concludes:

"Whether or not the protective policy is to be continued, and the degree of protection to be accorded to our home industries, are questions which the people must decide through their chosen representatives. But whatever policy is adopted, it is clear that the necessary legislation should be based on an impartial, thorough and continuous study of the facts."

Recommends Parcel Post.

The adoption of the parcel post is again adopted. On this subject President Taft says: "With respect to the parcel post, I respectfully recommend its adoption on all rural delivery routes, and that 11 pounds—the international limit—be made the limit of carriage in such post. The same argument is made against the parcel post that was made against the postal savings bank—that it is introduced into the government into a business which should be conducted by private persons and is paternalistic. The postoffice department has a great plant and a great organization, reaching into the most remote hamlet of the United States, and with this machinery it is able to do a great many things economically for the government. If organization were necessary it would be impossible to do without extravagant expenditures."

Department of Justice.

Discussing the affairs of the department of justice, the president says: "I invite especial attention to the prosecutions under the federal law of the so-called 'mail schemes' and of those schemes to defraud in which the use of the mail is an essential part of the fraudulent conspiracy, prosecutions which have saved ignorant and weak members of the public and are saving them hundreds of millions of dollars. The violation of the anti-trust law present perhaps the most important litigation before the department, and the number of cases filed shows the activity of the government in enforcing that statute.

"In a special message last year I brought to the attention of congress the propriety and wisdom of enacting a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other companies engaged in interstate commerce, and I renew my recommendation in that behalf."

The president recommends an increase in the salaries of federal judges.

Postal Affairs.

In regard to postal matters the president points with pride to its present efficient management and the recent reduction in the deficit. The present unrestricted franking privilege comes in for comment with a suggestion for the adoption of better methods for its regulation.

Abolish Navy Yards.

The president calls attention to certain reforms urged by the secretary of the navy which he recommends for adoption, and continues: "The secretary of the navy has given personal examination to every navy yard, and has studied the use of the navy yards with reference to the necessities of our fleet. With a fleet considerably less than half the size of that of the British navy, we have shipyards more than double the number, and there are several of these shipyards extensively equipped with modern machinery, which, after investigation the secretary of the navy believes to be entirely useless for naval purposes. He asks authority to abandon certain of them and to move their machinery to other places, where it can be made of use."

Speaking of our foreign relations the president says: "During the past year the foreign relations of the United States have continued upon a basis of friendship and good understanding."

"The year has been notable as witnessing the pacific settlement of two important international controversies before the permanent court of The Hague. "The arbitration of the fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which has been the subject of nearly continuous diplomatic correspondence since the fisheries convention of 1818, has given an award which is satisfactory to both parties. This arbitration is particularly notable not only because of the eminently just results, but also because it is the first arbitration held under the general arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain, and disposes of a controversy the settlement of which has resisted every other resource of diplomacy and which for nearly ninety years has been the cause of friction between two countries whose common interest lies in maintaining the most friendly and cordial relations with each other."

President Taft makes a few recommendations for changes in the interstate commerce law and says:

"Except as above, I do not recommend any amendment to the interstate commerce law as it stands. I do not now recommend any amendment to the anti-trust law. In other words, it seems to me that the existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business is a good point where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws of the statute books in restraining the abuses which certainly do exist and which roused the public to demand reform."

Bound to Make a Hit.

Willis—So the play will appeal to all classes? Gillis—Yes, indeed. It's three-quarters full of up-to-date slang to catch the young people, and one-quarter full of old, reliable cuss words to get the old fellows—Puck.

Bank Robbers Use Auto.

Hanover, Kan.—Five men robbed the Taft State bank here of \$3,500 and escaped in an automobile. The robbery was made in the same manner as that of a bank at Seattle, Kan., east of here, a few weeks ago.

MARY B. G. EDDY SILENT IN DEATH

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LEADER DIES OF PNEUMONIA AFTER ILLNESS OF NINE DAYS.

PASSES AWAY IN SLUMBER

Information Concerning Her Condition Is Kept Within Mansion, Where She Reveals No Realization That End Is Near.

Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, discoverer of Christian Science and founder and head of the Christian Science church, is dead, of pneumonia and old age.

She passed into the life beyond at 10.45 o'clock Saturday night in her mansion at Chestnut Hill, but the news of her death was suppressed for several hours until an official announcement was made by Alfred H. Farlow.

She died while asleep and the only physician who has seen her body, Dr. George L. West, medical examiner, says she did not suffer any pain.

For nine days Mrs. Eddy had been ill, but faith in the doctrine which she has preached to millions in every part of the globe kept from her the knowledge that an illness had come which prayer would not heal.

"Natural causes, induced by old age and a slight attack of pneumonia," was the decision of Medical Examiner George L. West of Newton Center, who was summoned to the house by Christian Scientists.

Fortune Estimated at \$2,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—Former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, who was counsel for her children in the litigation over Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's estate, said he believed her fortune—nearly \$2,000,000—has been given to the cause of Christian Science.

REBELS SUE FOR PEACE

Diaz Has Committee Now Confering With Revolutionists for Peace in Mexico.

Mexico City.—The Mexican revolutionists have sued for peace. The government will grant their terms and President Diaz has appointed a peace commission.

The rebels, sued for peace after overtures had been made to them by representatives acting for the Mexican government, who made it known the Diaz regime would meet the revolutionists half way with concessions.

However, tremendous influence had been brought to bear upon the government before it consented to offer concessions to the followers of Gen. Francisco Madero.

The chief demand of the rebels, it is reported, is general amnesty for political offenders. The commission, which is now at San Isidor, treating with representatives of Madero.

WENDLING FOUND GUILTY

Slayer of Eight-Year-Old Alma Kellner in Louisville, Ky., Escapes the Death Penalty.

Louisville, Ky.—Joseph Wendling was found guilty here of the murder of Alma Kellner, an 8-year-old girl. The jury fixed his punishment at life imprisonment.

Wendling was captured in California after a 10,000-mile chase. He claimed that as he was a citizen of France, he should be tried in the federal court, but this was denied him. The girl's body was not found for weeks after she disappeared and it was believed she had been kidnapped.

The body was found, dismembered, in the basement of a church where Wendling had been employed as janitor.

TRAINMEN AFTER RAISE

Representatives in Conference With Managers—Reported Engineers' Vote Favors Strike.

Chicago.—Representatives of approximately 55,000 conductors and trainmen employed on the 60 railroads west of Chicago, who have demanded an increase in wages averaging about 15 per cent, are holding daily conferences here with the general managers.

It is reported that the engineers of several of the big western railroads have already completed their strike vote, showing 99 per cent in favor of going out.

Rock Wrecks Freight.

Johnson City, Tenn.—A double headed freight train was wrecked on the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railroad, one mile north of Clinchport, Va. Three men were killed and one per haps fatally injured.

Weds Mother's Chauffeur.

Washington.—Eloping from Washington while attending school at the Mount Vernon seminary, Miss Blanche Malone, daughter of one of the richest families in West Virginia, married Al Sanders, her mother's chauffeur.

Brakeman in Peculiar Accident.

Rawlins, Wyo.—George A. Ball, a brakeman on the Union Pacific freight train, had a remarkable escape from death when he was snatched from the cab of the engine by the lever on the mail car of a flyer.

NEW TRIAL PLEA FILED FOR HYDE

ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR MAKE PAMPHLET OF ONE HUNDRED PAGES.

255 ERRORS ARE CITED

Appeal for New Hearing for Kansas City Physician Will Be Heard on January 3—State Has Month in Which to Answer.

Kansas City, Mo.—A printed booklet of more than 100 pages, every page in defense of Dr. B. Clark Hyde, convicted as the slayer of Col. Thomas H. Swope, was filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court at Jefferson City. The brief in book form was finished by the attorneys for the defense and was taken to Jefferson City, along with an abstract of the evidence—several thousand pages—by John Cleary. The filing of the brief means that the appeal will be heard by the supreme court January 3, the day set by the judges.

"We will need every day of our month to prepare our answer," said Virgil Conkling, county prosecutor.

A record in Missouri criminal law probably is set by the number of alleged errors set forth in the Hyde appeal. Several days ago it was said the distinct and separate errors on which the new trial would be asked would total 101. When the brief was sent to the printer it was found that the assignment of errors included 255 separate and distinct points, in all of which the Hyde attorneys asserted the court erred in ruling.

In the main the arguments correspond closely to those in the petition for a new trial heard by Judge Lathrop, except that the points of error are given in more detail and at greater length.

THIRTY HURT IN WRECK

Flyer on Missouri Pacific Railway Goes into Ditch Near Lamonte, Mo.

Sedalia, Mo.—Thirty sleeping passengers were injured when Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 4, bound from Kansas City for St. Louis, was wrecked at a point about four miles west of Lamonte, Mo. Several of the passengers, at least four of whom were seriously hurt, were taken to the Missouri Pacific hotel at Sedalia, Mo., for treatment.

The train was running at rapid speed and was attempting to make up 30 minutes' lost time, when all the coaches but the baggage car went into the ditch. The engine also remained on the rails.

BECOME KING'S SUBJECTS

Thousands of Americans Now Residing in Dominion Are Naturalized Under Canadian Act.

Ottawa, Ont.—That thousands of American citizens are becoming British subjects under the Canadian naturalization act is shown by the report of Charles Murphy, the secretary of state.

It has been a much discussed point as to whether the large influx of Americans into Canada would show corresponding increases in the reports of aliens becoming British subjects, but the report of the secretary of state seems to settle the point.

SLAIN IN SYRIAN REVOLT

Druse Tribesmen and Turkish Soldiers in Bloody Battles—Many Put to the Sword.

Constantinople.—Bloody fighting is going on between the Druse tribesmen and Turkish soldiers at Kerak, southern Syria. More than one thousand have fallen. Seven hundred of the tribesmen have been killed, the city of 3,000 has been captured by the fierce Druses and 200 of the Turkish garrison put to the sword.

Greeks Attack Turks.

Saloniki, Turkey.—A Greek band attacked a column of Turkish troops near Santiquaranta. The Turkish troops fell into an ambush arranged by the Greeks, three of the Turks being killed and one wounded.

Woman Guilty of Manslaughter.

Spokane, Wash.—Mrs. Hannah Beebe, 73 years old, charged with the murder of James Sutton at Cashmere on August 14, was found guilty of manslaughter.

Moses C. Wetmore Dead.

Col. Moses C. Wetmore died at St. Louis as the result of injuries suffered when run down by a wagon. His injuries consisted of concussion of the brain and a fractured shoulder. He was unconscious when he died. He was Democratic national committeeman from Missouri and was chairman of the finance committee of the national Democratic organization. He had been active in politics for many years and was an intimate personal and political friend of William J. Bryan.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI

The Crops Never Fail.

Facts and figures made public by Labor Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller reveal that Missouri holds exceedingly high rank as a horticultural state, having an annual production from its gardens and orchards worth, in round numbers \$22,000,000. There never was a complete failure of either the vegetable or fruit crop of Missouri, because of the peculiar topography of the state, its geographical locations, climate, soil, and the energy, thrift and industrious habits of its horticulturists. Of course the Ozarks in the southern part of this commonwealth play a leading part in preventing a general crop failure. There is enough rainfall in the counties fortunate enough to be located in that section, to make fruit and vegetables grow and flourish every spring, summer and fall, no matter how extensive a drought may be elsewhere. Such proved to be the case in the severe dry spell of 1899, when there was only a third of a crop of everything in the central states. In that year the Ozark counties came nobly to the front and tried to make up for the shortage in other places, not alone for wheat, corn and other staples. Take the season just closed. The late heavy frosts of last spring nipped most of the peaches in the bud in north Missouri, in Illinois, in Iowa, Nebraska and other states to the north, east and west, and seriously injured other varieties of fruit. In the Ozark counties this was not the case. Howell, Oregon, Christian, Greene, Barton, Jasper, Barry, McDonald, Ozark, Bollinger, Webster, Wright, Ripley, Lawrence and other counties had one of the largest and best crops of Elberta peaches south Missouri has ever seen. The production of apples, grapes, strawberries and other fruit was equally as large, good and valuable. On returns from the railroads and steamboat lines of Missouri and the county buyers and shippers, Supervising Statistician A. T. Edmondson of the bureau of labor statistics has figured that the 1909 vegetable crop of the 114 counties of Missouri was worth \$11,346,708, and the fruit crops, in round numbers, \$10,000,000. Early estimates for 1910 indicate that this year an even more prolific production of these two classes of commodities and that the worth, when all returns are in, will approach closely \$25,000,000.

Murray to Be Major General.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, chief of the coast Artillery, who entered the army from Pike county, Missouri, has been selected by J. M. Dickinson, secretary of war, for promotion to major general to fill the vacancy in that grade to be created by the retirement of Maj. Gen. William P. Duvall of Maryland, January 13. The selection will be laid before President Taft immediately upon his return from Panama and is expected to be promptly approved.

Dentists to Meet at Mexico.

The North Central Missouri Dental association was formed and chose Mexico as the best meeting place. These officers were chosen: Elmer F. Smith of Columbia, president; R. E. Kierman of Huntsville, vice-president; R. M. Burgess of Paris, secretary, and J. C. Pasqueth of Moberly, treasurer.

Marion County Fair Directors.

At a meeting of the directors of the Marion County Fair association in Palmyra, the following officers were selected: J. W. Lemmons, president; H. S. Potter, vice-president; G. W. Thompson, secretary; M. D. Thompson, treasurer; C. J. Johnson, superintendent of grounds.

Missouri Students Won.

The University of Missouri drew chief honors when the 12 judges of the agricultural students' contest announced their official figures and the number of points scored by the rival colleges at Chicago. The competition is held annually in connection with Chicago's International Live Stock exhibition. Missouri won the trophy and had the additional honor of taking the first four places on the honor list. Forty-five students from nine colleges competed.

In Pettis County 70 Years.

Benjamin Randolph Major a pioneer of Central Missouri, and for more than 70 years a resident of Pettis county, died at Sedalia aged 93 years. Mr. Major is survived by his daughters, Mrs. Lella A. Kidd and Mrs. U. F. Short of Sedalia, and son, W. R. Major of Longwood.

Missourian Commits Suicide.

Eugene Corcoran, 48 years old, who came to Seattle from Atlanta, Mo., in September, committed suicide in his room in a hotel by taking poison. Cororan, was a miner.