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THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER IN ALABAMA

So weary with deserters, tugg'd with fortune,
That I would set my life on any chance
To mend it, or be rid on't.
—King Henry VI.

Cuts in Mill Wages.

Because goods prices do not quickly respond to the advance in the price of raw cotton the cotton mills in the southern part of New England, where about 50,000 operatives live, have announced a cut in wages of ten per cent. The present wage scale has stood about eighteen months, and the cut in prices carries them back to the old level. Forty mills are combined in the present effort to reduce wages ten per cent, and it looks as if the reduction would be accepted by the members of the textile workers' union. No strike has at any rate been ordered and an impression prevails that the union will make the best of an unfavorable situation.

The trouble no doubt lies against the consumers, who have not become accustomed to higher prices for cotton goods. When all see that consumption is outrunning production in the world at large, and that ten cent cotton has come to stay, they will buy cotton goods as readily as they did when cotton was worth but six or seven cents.

An education of the people is needed in the matter of demand and supply. The burden of the commercial cotton crop is thrown upon this country, aided but little by Egypt and India, and the cotton states in this country are unequal to the task of clothing the world. England and the entire continent want cotton. Even Russia is a free buyer although she bravely and perseveringly tries to produce enough of the staple for home use. In the end, however, all turn to this country, and our labor and our soil are overtaxed. When the consumers understand the situation they will buy goods as before. At present they are holding off, and this is why the mill men in New England insist upon a cut of ten per cent in wages. If they had held out a couple of months a cut in wages would not have been necessary, but they saw an opportunity to force wages down, and they quickly took advantage of it.

The opportunity is thus explained by the Fall River correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Spot cotton in New York was quoted at the close yesterday at 11.05 cents. Allow 20 per cent for waste and the incidental cost of getting the staple to the mills, a pound of cotton in cloth will cost 13.37 cents. The labor cost today is 7 cents per pound and the cost of supplies and miscellaneous charges per pound runs up to about three cents, making a total charge on the mills of 23.37 cents per pound for regular goods. They are selling today (on the basis of 3¼c a yard) at 22.75 cents a pound, or a figured loss of 62-100 of a cent a pound.

Enforcement of Law.

Before the state association of chiefs of police, sitting at Decatur, ex-Chief Austin first assailed the gamblers, and then he discussed homicides, when he said:

"Murder is getting to be very common among both black and white. The white man, if he has a little money and friends, is either turned Scot free, or given a small sentence; the negro is hung. Why is this? Our jury system is rotten to the core. And a good many people have no more regard for an oath than a wild Arab. Perjury is another crime that the officers of the law should give their attention to. Persons swear falsely, in our court houses every day and go unpunished. Paid witnesses are very common, and when one of these gentlemen is caught, he should be taught a lesson that all others would remember."

Birmingham's ex-chief of police is not an idealist—not a bit of it. He speaks from long experience in the pursuit of criminals, and their prosecution afterwards. From the depths of his knowledge he draws a picture of Alabama courts, and it is not a flattering illustration. But no amateur, no mere spectator, can say that there are untruthful lines in it. All know in point of fact that a white man who can command money and friends, or either for that matter, is not as a rule punished. Now and then there is a flagrant Hawes or an alien Duncan, but the average, quarrelsome, quick-on-the-trigger murderer, if white and heeled, is not hung.

Mr. Austin attributes this distressing and demoralizing condition to the rottenness of our juries, and to perjury, and our coming lawmakers should endeavor to find a remedy for these twin evils. No one needs to be told that white murderers are not as a rule hung in this state, and no doubt Mr. Austin shows why they are not.

But, after all, water cannot rise above its source. A petit jury is but public sentiment, and if our juries are rotten and our courts full of perjurers then indeed something must be wrong, not in Denmark, but in Alabama's general citizenship. When public sentiment ceases to countenance rotten juries and perjurers, there will be few or none of either. Mr. Austin's indictment lies therefore against the people of Alabama, and if it be well founded it is high time steps were taken towards a general reformation of the body politic.

Committee Assignments.

Senator Gorman is to go on the appropriations committee in the senate, and Mr. Underwood is to become a member of the house appropriations committee a committee in which Mr. Taylor of the First district has long held a place. The transfer of Mr. Underwood from the rules committee to the appropriations committee will prove exceedingly gratifying to the people of Alabama. The rules committee is highly honorary while the appropriations committee is highly practical. Mr. Underwood can serve his state and district much better in the rooms of the latter and the change will be approved at home.

While Messrs. Underwood and Taylor are members of the appropriations committee, and Mr. Bankhead a veteran member of the rivers and harbors committee, and Mr. Burton of Ohio retains the chairmanship of the latter committee, Alabama will be in fair way to get her deserts. Alabama is a river state, and after the Warrior is opened she will ask the government to open the Coosa and the Tennessee. The members from Tennessee should however, attend to the last named task.

The assignment of Mr. Underwood to the appropriations committee will not lessen his work on the floor whenever he desires to be heard. His position in the house is fully recognized, and he will be heard from whenever great questions come up. He will stand by Messrs. Williams and De Armond and what he does not do Champ Clark will do, and the democrats of the house will be heeled for warm and telling contests.

It is not yet known when the house committees will be announced, beyond the appointment of the ways and means and rules committees. No doubt Speaker Cannon is becoming acquainted with the new members, about one hundred in number, and he is perhaps finding some difficulty in fitting the supply of good committee assignments to the demand for them on the part of new members.

In North Alabama

The Age-Herald has had a representative along the railroad that connects the Decaturs with Birmingham a week or more, engaged in presenting the advantages, resources and possibilities of the towns on that line. This he has done without fee or reward, without the promise of an advertisement, or even of a subscription. It is the hope of The Age-Herald to awaken interest in the counties that lie north of Birmingham to the end that immigration and capital may flow in, and both they and it may be materially benefited.

A like work will at once be undertaken in the Tennessee valley—that great valley which bends rainbow-like into Alabama, giving it a most productive and promising section stretching well-nigh across the state. The possibilities of this rich valley in Alabama have never been adequately presented, and The Age-Herald will undertake in the next thirty days to write the story of this valley, sparing no effort, and striving to present the situation satisfactorily and truthfully. The naked truth in the Tennessee valley is glorious enough. It is a valley in which every crop known to this country can be grown, and it has water powers enough to turn a thousand wheels. The river itself will soon be opened to navigation the year round, so that fuel can be brought in at water rates from the mines of East Tennessee, and trade can flow at like rates to and from the mighty Mississippi valley. Such a valley should be fully portrayed, and this the Age-Herald will faithfully endeavor to accomplish.

The battleship Maine has been ordered to Colon, and if the administration be not checked our whole navy will be concentrated at either Colon or Panama.

Colombia's interest in that $10,000,000 canal money grows less day by day, and it is nearly down to zero at present.

Alabama's new constitution will be examined by the United States Supreme court next January, or rather the registration section of it will be. It is not in great danger, although Plaintiff Giles is full of political energy.

In the lottery for seats in the house of representatives Alabama was not lucky, but her representatives can make themselves heard and felt even from the rear of the chamber.

The big Olympic mill of Columbia, the largest in the world under one roof, is in course of reorganization, and no receiver is needed. It will be put on a sound financial basis.

Mrs. Molineux did better than Mary MacLane. The latter wrote a book while the former caught a second husband as soon as she was divorced from No. 1.

The Emperor William may escape the physical taint that violations of natures law have left in his family, but the chances are he will not.

John D. Rockefeller has a granddaughter, and he may have to raise the price of oil in order to properly commemorate the event.

The revolution saved forty citizens of Panama condemned for execution. They were enlisted at once as soldiers of the republic.

Panama has shown the rest of South America how to organize revolutions of the instantaneous, if not spontaneous sort.

William Jennings Bryan is a democrat first last and always. He says he will stay in the harness twenty-five years.

The conscience of the nation over the Panama matter is not up to the old Puritan standard to say the least.

Wages of cotton mill operatives in the north are coming down to, or at least towards, the southern level.

All nations have deserted poor old backward and unprogressive Colombia. She is sharing the fate of China.

Colombia does not seem to have heard the news from Panama or else she is unable to assimilate it.

The lynching of a white man in Arkansas goes a short ways towards evening up a long account.

As soon as Panama revoluted a new flag sprang up by magic as if from the soil itself.

As iron goes down coal oil goes up. Rockefeller is bigger than any old demand.

The transcontinental railroad lobby is sawing wood and sayin' nothin'.

Uncle Joe Cannon's face is no index of what he has up his sleeves.

The McClellan presidential boom has been withdrawn.

A BIT OF A LAUGH.

Her Retort.

From the Chicago Post.

He was explaining why he didn't get home until an early morning hour.

"The fact is," he said, "an old college chum—a stranger in the city—came to the office, and I felt as if I ought to entertain him a little——"

"Oh, it was charity!" she interrupted.

"Why, yes," he returned, brightening at the suggestion, "you might call it charity to spend a little time and money on a lonesome——"

"But charity," she interrupted again, "begins at home."

Then he gave up the explanation business.

* * *

A Labor Question.

From Lippincott's.

"What are you feeding to those hogs, my friend?" the professor asked.

"Corn, professor," the grizzled old farmer, who knew the learned gentleman by sight, replied.

"Are you feeding it wet or dry?"

"Dry."

"Don't you know if you feed it wet the hogs can digest it in one-half the time?"

The farmer gave him a quizzical look. "Now, see here, professor," he said, "how much do you calculate a hog's time is worth?"

* * *

Woman's Economy.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Lena—May Skorcher is nothing if not fashionable. There she goes in her new automobile.

Rena—Nonsense! That isn't a new automobile. It's merely her last month's machine painted over.

* * *

Lack of Judgment.

From the Chicago Post.

"Was you really plannin' to run away with the hired girl?" asked the old farmer disgustedly.

"That's what I was thinkin' of doin'," admitted his son.

"Aain't you got any sense at all?" demanded the old man. "Don't you know that hired girls is harder to get than daughters-in-law?"

Lovering Tries Again.

Washington, November 12.—Representative Lovering of Massachusetts today reintroduced his bill of last session to make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

From the New York Press.

Mormons exist to prove that men never learn anything from experience.

A woman always has an idea that the reason she doesn't understand business is because she knows how to sew so well.

Nothing makes a woman so suspicious as to have her husband give her an extra allowance when his business is keeping him at the office.

To the last day she lives a woman can never understand how a man can worry about money matters when the children are doing so well at school.

IN HOTEL LOBBIES

Good Horses.

Eugene Fies, the well known horseman, who was largely interested in getting Dan Patch to Birmingham for the trial against the world's record, said yesterday:

"Every time it is possible to get a great horse to Birmingham, whether it be a runner, pacer, trotter or a show horse, it arouses that much more interest in fine animals here, and therefore helps the city.

"A city where good horses are owned and appreciated is a city where higher culture exists, and where the people are refined. Birmingham is rapidly getting to be a city of good horses and the improvement in the past three years has been more marked here than anywhere else.

"There are a number of men in the city who are working constantly to get good horses to Birmingham, and we were successful in this instance. We hope by next season to be able to get many of the best runners, pacers and trotters to Birmingham and to have a meet here that will equal any held in the south. It would mean a great deal for Birmingham."

Alabama Cement.

"The reason contractors do not use Alabama cement in the lock and dam work on the Warrior river," said Capt. W. E. Craighill, U. S. A., "is that the Alabama product lacks the necessary uniformity.

"The Alabama cement mills work to full capacity all the time, and yet they are not able to supply the demands for their product. In a great deal of work it is fully equal to the Portland cement made at some of the eastern mills, and for that reason it always has ready sale.

"The finished work done with Alabama cement is just as good as that done with genuine Portland, but the chief trouble lies in the fact that it does not harden uniformly. One barrel of it will in many cases harden an hour sooner than another.

"You can readily understand that in a work of such magnitude as the building of a big lock it is absolutely necessary that the cement harden uniformly. Thus if a barrel were placed in one of the walls which would not harden until an hour after the cement adjoining it, it would prove disastrous to the strength of the wall, and bad cracks would certainly result.

"As the demand for the production of Alabama mills decreases or other mills are built to assist in supplying it, the mills will be able to give more attention to turning out cement that is absolutely uniform and will stand the government tests. They do not need to be so careful about this now, because, as I said, they are unable to supply the demand for the product that is now turned out."

Baldheaded Men.

"Manufacturers of hair restorers assure us that baldness is becoming more prevalent every year," said a druggist. "Although I did not say so to the prospective customer, I doubted this statement until I began to notice uncovered heads in audiences. Out of fifty men you will find that more than half are bald. I do not mean that every pate is absolutely bare, but I include young men who have that first little spot which is a forerunner of the more advanced stage. Specialists have tried many times to tell us the reason for this, but their explanations always seem more scientific than convincing. The main thing is to get a remedy, but when that is mentioned we are greeted by a wise shake of the head and the announcement that our case is just about hopeless. Of course we are not told this by men who sell hair fluids, but disinterested persons dole out the dispiriting news with quiet satisfaction.

"I do not suppose that Birmingham men are any more bald than men in other cities. I have just noticed it here for the first time. They say that baldness is a sign of a hard worked brain and in that case every man can see the cause of his pate without any trouble. At any rate lack of hair has become so common nowadays that even a young man with a scant poll is not conspicuous."

Stage Force at the Jefferson.

"The stage force of the Jefferson theater broke another record tonight," said a local theater man last night after the performance of "The Silver Slipper," "and by their clever work did a lot toward maintaining their reputation as one of the best set of stage employes in the country. In the second act they accomplished the 'dark change' from a midway scene at a street fair to a beautiful interior ballroom in the remarkably short time of eight seconds. The management of the show said the best previous record was ten seconds, and I heard that the boys won a nice little sum betting they would break it. This same force last winter broke all records at one of the "Ben Hur" performances by making one of that show's celebrated quick changes in three seconds."

Joe Jacobs.

Joe Jacobs, the well known druggist, who is proprietor of a string of the largest drug stores in Alabama and Georgia, was in Birmingham yesterday looking after his interests here. His brother, Eugene J. Jacobs, is in charge of the store in Birmingham.

From Birmingham Mr. Jacobs goes to Montgomery, where he has recently opened a large store, and from there to Macon and Savannah, in each of which places he has stores. He found the Birmingham store in excellent condition.

Steel Prices.

In speaking of the iron and steel condition and of the United States steel trust, a New York man said yesterday: "In every quarter where economies can be introduced the officials of the subsidiary companies will be instructed to make them. Men who have been drawing high salaries will have to accept lower salaries.

"It is regarded as altogether likely that a sharp reduction in the wages of the employes of the Carnegie company will be arranged, and that this reduction will go into effect on January 1."

"The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers also will be treated with next June for a reduction of wages. The non-union mills, with the employes of which there are no wage contracts, will undoubtedly be kept running, but with the wages of the men reduced or readjusted. The union mills where there are wage contracts such as exist with the members of the Amalgamated Association will be closed so far as possible. This plan may be adopted so that the steel trust will live up to the contract of not reducing wages during the life of the contract with the men.

"In Stock Exchange circles the cut in the price of the materials was not accepted as the whole explanation for the heavy selling of the steel stocks yesterday. It was pointed out that the cutting of the price of billets, amounting to $4 a ton, may have started some liquidation. In a great many quarters the disclosures in the United States Shipbuilding Company scandal, and the connection of the former president of the trust with the shipyard company, were believed to be the factors which precipitated the widespread liquidation. Practically all competent authorities said the liquidation was general, and that there was a general disquiet regarding the future of the company.

"It was also learned that a meeting of the steel rail pool will be called to reconsider the question of the price of steel rails. This meeting will take place either on Friday or Monday next. Yesterday the officials of all the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation were in Pittsburg, where they met Mr. Corey, who left New York on Saturday, and other of the higher officials of the holding company. At this meeting the whole question of retrenchment, it was stated, was gone into most thoroughly, and it is expected some reduction in the wages of the employes of the corporation will be announced."

About Persons.

Thomas H. Dickinson of New York is registered at the Hillman.

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A. T. Smith of Talladega was one of the Morris' arrivals last night.

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A. Hill of Atlanta is stopping at the St. Nicholas.

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Allen D. Primrose, advance agent Ringling Brothers' circus, is stopping at the Metropolitan.

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W. H. Kennedy, Jr., of Dalton, Ga., was one of the Florence's arrivals last night.

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G. D. Gray of Atlanta, advance agent of the Rice Star Lyceum bureau, is at the Morris. Mr. Rice said: "I have perfected the arrangements for a lecture to be delivered by Colonel Jack Crawford, the famous scout-poet lecturer, at the Jefferson within the next three weeks. The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the First Christian church. Colonel Crawford is a noted Indian scout and a most pleasing speaker. He also enjoys the distinction of being a member of the New York Press club."

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H. M. Spitiz of Atlanta is registered at the Hillman.

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M. S. Stickle of Brookwood was one of the St. Nicholas' arrivals last night.

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Thomas M. Rielley, manager of the Silver Slipper company, is registered at the St. Nicholas.

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W. T. L. Cofer of Cullman, ex-member of the constitutional convention from Cullman county, was one of the Morris' arrivals last night.

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R. L. Little, a prominent citizen of Jasper, was one of the Hillman's late arrivals last night.

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Dr. G. E. Spruill of Agnes is registered at the Metropolitan.

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V. H. Hanson of Montgomery was one of the Hillman's arrivals yesterday.

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Ed Reynolds of Blocton is stopping at the Morris.

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W. A. Meglemry of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with headquarters at Louisville, is at the Metropolitan.

HORSE DOES CAKEWALK.

From the New York Herald.

El Padre has a degree of intelligence that some persons have not. He learns his lessons carefully and never forgets them. El Padre means "The Priest," and while that name may seem an inappropriate name for a horse that cakewalks, twosteps and waltzes, and fetches and carries, it comes from El Padre's early associations.

El Padre is a handsome Kentucky stallion owned by Lieutenant H. T. McGlenty of the Seventh cavalry.

During the year of inactivity at Chickamauga the horses, as well as the men of the Seventh cavalry, have had an opportunity to become well drilled. El Padre has had careful training, which he appreciates, and shows by the love he bears for his master. He has learned to do many tricks, which Lieutenant McGlenty exhibits in the presence of select friends. The strains of the band in a cakewalk, march or dance find immediate response from the horse, which is full of grace and ease in every movement.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

By Samuel Woodworth.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew!
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well—
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

That moss-covered vessel I hailed as a treasure,
For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well—
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips!
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
The brightest that beauty or revelry sips.
And now far removed from the loved habitation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket that hangs in the well—
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hangs in the well!

COMMENTS ON MEN AND MATTERS OF THE WORLD

RAILROADS are debating the questions of reduced transportation to St. Louis during the fair. As ticket scalpers will flock to the exposition in great numbers in order to traffic in return portions of tickets, the railroads hesitate to place themselves at the mercy of such sharpers by offering low rates. The action of the railroads will have much to do with the success of the fair, therefore it is hoped that some arrangement may be made to outwit scalpers. New York lines are especially interested, from the fact that injunction proceedings against ticket brokers have been overruled by the state courts. For weary years railroads have been harrassed by these men but they have never yet obtained any substantial relief. The scalper continues to flourish in spite of all efforts to overwhelm him. The co-operation of all railroads and the public has been asked during the fair so that as much protection as possible may be afforded. Yet it is very certain that scalpers will do an enormous business at St. Louis, whatever may be the steps taken to defeat their schemes.

Just now a live topic of discussion in the papers is the Roxburghe-Goelet wedding. Opportunities to be sarcastic are many and they have been greedily seized upon by paragraphers. In the first place there was the mob of insane females who stormed the bridal carriage in spite of the efforts of 100 policemen, who showed remarkable forbearance in not using their clubs. After such extensive advertising given the affair and all persons interested it was but natural that many people should have a desire to take a peep at close range.

Shorn of the wealth and the glamour which it spreads around them the Goelets would no doubt be very commonplace individuals. In fact it is doubtful if the younger members of the family would be able to make a comfortable living by the sweat of their brow if they should be turned adrift in the world. As for the "Dook," he was such a painful back number that he can be passed over in silence.

The second item that has exercised editorial writers was the fact that $1,000,000 worth of wedding presents were given to the bride and groom. Some one wisely observes that $1,000,000 is a large sum of money, therefore, it is a great waste to spend so much on jewels and baubles. But when all is said no one outside of the family really has any legitimate kick to make. So long as the Goelet wealth enables them to indulge in such extravagance the public will have to grin and bear it.

Poor King Peter has received another snub. He has been given so many here of late that he is probably becoming callous. It is stated that the British charge d'affaires at Belgrade refused to receive the congratulations of the Servian monarchy on the birthday of King Edward. The English government seems determined to give Servia the cold shoulder at every opportunity, while the miserable little kingdom is powerless to resent such treatment. It is even said that King Peter will appeal to Russia in the hope of persuading England to relent in her policy toward Servia. It will be many a day before the world forgets what happened in the palace at Belgrade, even though the bloody drama is no longer discussed in the public press.

President Roosevelt is being complimented on his recent message to congress. For one thing it was short, and thus printers, telegraph operators, newspaper men, readers, and all others concerned were made glad. It is no easy job to wade through an average presidential message, especially if the style of composition is Clevelandesque. About the only topic touched upon in Mr. Roosevelt's message was Cuban reciprocty. Although the question is a live one, there are others which will no doubt come up for consideration. However, the executive very wisely fought shy of such ticklish problems, although the situation in Panama is far more absorbing than a mere matter of trade could ever be.

Charles T. Yerkes, the great traction magnate, has come over from London on a visit home. He talks very enthusiastically of his plans in regard to the underground railways in London. The memorable war Yerkes waged in Chicago has not yet been forgotten, and his name is synonymous with all that is powerful in great commercial enterprises, especially those concerning street railways. Although Yerkes suffered partial collapse in Chicago, he seems to have won back his prestige in London, where work on the underground railways is progressing most favorably.

Evidently former Mayor Van Wyck of New York has lost nothing by giving up his political office. It is reported that he has picked up $2,000,000 in Wall Street within the past nine months, while several of his friends have made enormous sums by trailing along after him. Mr. Van Wyck conducted his operations on the short side of the market. He is said to be a particularly daring speculator. His dealings, at least, were on a large scale. From this it would seem that speculation is almost as lucrative as politics, if one only knows how. But that is the trouble. Both are fickle and no man knows just when he is going to come out on the bottom, whether it be a matter of wheat or a mayoralty.

Uncle Russell Sage received an unexpected fall the other day which nipped him of $2500. It seems that the aged financier was dickering with the brokerage firm of the Roberts Company of New York for the sale of some stock of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway. The plaintiff claimed that Mr. Sage promised to sell at a certain figure and then refused, while the financier says he did not sign his name to any documents which would hold him legally responsible. The jury evidently did not look with favor on the plea of Mr. Sage, for a judgment of $2500 was given against him. As the financier merely hesitated because he feared the brokers would make more out of the deal than himself, he can now count up how much additional the little transaction really cost. Uncle Russell is wise, but justice sometimes manages to see very well, in spite of her bandage.

GRAVY SHORTENS LIFE SAYS SENATOR PETTUS

Special to the New York World.

WASHINGTON.—"Young man," said Senator Pettus of Alabama, aged eighty-three, "the reason people get fat is because they eat too much gravy with their meat. Observe me. The Congressional Directory says I am eighty-three. Maybe I am, but I don't feel that old by forty years. I have never eaten much gravy. I was raised on a plain diet, and I have lived on it all my life. In this day gravy is called sauce, I know. It's a French word that means gravy, and if it had not been given a French name by the English-speaking races I daresay not so much of it would be eaten. It is shortening the life of the race, just like so many other French abominations are, and the sooner we banish it from our diet the better will be the health of the generation of young men and women coming on to take our places.

"Now, mark you, I don't object to a little gravy on my meat, but just a little—just enough to aid deglutition. It does not aid digestion at all, you know; on the contrary, it harms it—first, by interfering with the functions of the salivary glands, then by preventing the gastric juices from doing their perfect work, and finally by neutralizing the action of the alimentary juices. So I tell you to quit eating gravy on your meats. If you prefer to call it sauce, all right; but, by whatever name you designate it, by all means stop soaking your meats in it before eating them.

"A little of the natural juices of the meats, even if occasionally thickened with flour to give the gravy consistency, is not harmful, but, since the race is running to sauces, I am loath even to hint at the harmlessness of this."

"But, senator," the young man protested, "maybe it's your habits that have preserved you in perfect health to such a ripe old age. Haven't your habits been always regular? No late hours, and all that sort of thing, eh?"

"My habits, young man," replied the fine old Alabama statesman with a snort of rage and defiance, "have always been like the verb—regular, irregular and defective, begad, sir!"

AMERICAN REPUBLIC TO APPEAL TO A MONARCHY

From the New York American.

WHAT sort of American policy is it that drives an American republic to appeal for protection to Germany?

The Kaiser will not, of course, accept the alluring offer of territory on either side of the Isthmus in exchange for his interposing the strength of Germany's army and navy between Colombia and the power of the United States of America. Germany is not ready for war with us, and war is what it would mean; but the mere fact that the people of Colombia should appeal to a European government marks a melancholy era in the history of the western continent.

The Monroe doctrine is a notice to the word that American territory is not subject to European colonization. It was promulgated at once for our own protection and the protection of the weaker republic of this continent. What a travesty it is that this country should have to invoke it to prevent an American republic voluntarily placing itself under the protection of a European power!

The United States would not recognize the insurgent government of Cuba that had maintained itself by force of arms for three years against Spanish domination.

But it recognized the Panama republic twenty-four hours after it had been declared, and not only recognized it, but served notice on the Colombian federals that they would not be permitted to crush the Panama rebellion.

There never was a plainer example of the oppression of a weak nation by a strong one than President Roosevelt has given by his course at Panama.

And it is as unnecessary as it is brutal. Congress ordered the President to turn to the Nicaragua route in the event of the failure of the Colombian negotiations. The President has seen fit to ignore the instructions of congress and to countenance, if not actually to foment, a rebellion in a county with which we are at peace.

Apparently the "get-rich-quick" spirit of Wall street has infected the administration at Washington, for the disclosures in the shipbuilding trust and the asphalt trust do not reveal a more cynical disregard of ordinary morality and justice than does this governmental departure from international ethics.

What will congress do about it?

It is a republican congress, but the issue is not partisan.

The President has compromised the honor of the country, and the American hopes that the majority in congress will place loyalty to principle above loyalty to the administration, and give us back our self-respect.

Colombia's greed does not excuse rapacity on our part.

If Columbia has turned blackmailer, that does not justify the United States turning pirate.

And Now They Don't Speak.

From the New York Times.

"They say that Broek, a little town in Holland, is the cleanest town in the world," said the New York girl. "Do you suppose that's true?"

"I know it's true, from personal experience," answered the Chicago girl. "Some girl friends of mine in Chicago and I were there not long ago, and they wouldn't let us go into any of the houses without taking off our shoes."

"Yes, I suppose the houses there are rather small," mused the girl from New York.