

## PRINCESS LEAVES HOME AND BRUTAL HUSBAND



CROWN PRINCESS FRIEDERIKE AUGUST OF SAXONY

The crown princess of Saxony disappeared in a sensational manner from the palace at Dresden at night recently, and it transpires that she fled from her husband with a young Frenchman named Giron, the father of her children, with whom it seems she has long been in love.

Details of the scandal are beginning to come to light. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung declares that the crown princess was in the habit of beating the crown princess. The Lokalanzeiger also declares that previous to the disappearance of the Crown Princess Louise with Prof. Giron, she made several unsuccessful attempts to elope with

other persons. These the crown prince forgave.

It is reported at Dresden that the crown princess left for her husband a written confession of her relations with M. Giron, together with a declaration of her unalterable intention of never returning to the Saxon court. The court at present is concerned with considerations as to the best course to pursue in the matter. It is believed that the pope will be appealed to grant an absolute divorce.

## MARCONI'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

"Marconi has succeeded." It would be difficult even to attempt to estimate what these three significant periphrases in wireless telegraphy, we are told, have been crowned with marked success. Long messages have passed between the station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and Cornwall, England, a distance of 2,300 miles.

There seems no reason to doubt this statement. The governor general of

practical use, has made them available for the needs and pleasures of humanity. And he will reap the rewards which the world always gives to achievement and a purpose fully accomplished.

It were reckless to speculate on a future modified or intensified by this new order. C. G. Field revolutionized commerce and brought nations within shaking distance when he laid the cable. Marconi has



Sgt. MARCONI

Canada has flashed a message to King Edward of England, and the king has flashed one back. Both messages were complete. The correspondent of the London Times has sent a long wireless dispatch to his paper from Marconi's station at Glace Bay, and the Times has confirmed the receipt of this message. Marconi certainly does appear to have triumphed.

And the credit which this achievement merits will not be denied him. There may be some question as to his right to be known as the inventor of either of wireless telegraphy or of all of the apparatus with which he now operates his system. But there is no doubt that he has put these things to

dispensed with submarine wires, thus vastly reducing the expense of installation and operation. Nations will come still closer together, commerce will enlarge its operations, science, art, all that concerns the human race, will have a freer and fuller voice. The peoples of the earth may now explain puzzling questions more easily, disputes may not grow to the point of belligerency because the danger of misunderstanding will be greatly reduced.

Marconi's success, let us hope, will mean the greater success of industry, of commerce, of international fraternity, of universal and permanent peace.

### Fifty Years a Mason.

On Christmas night Bishop John M. Walden (Cincinnati) of the Methodist Episcopal church had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for fifty years. He was made a Master Mason on Dec. 25, 1852, in McMeekin lodge, No. 120, of Mount Healthy, O. Bishop Walden's Masonic semi-centennial was fittingly remembered by that lodge at its regular meeting last week. A silver loving cup was presented to Brother Walden.

### Propose Monument to Poe.

Literary people of Boston are agitating for the setting up in Boston of a tablet in honor of Edgar Allan Poe. Poe was born there in 1809, his mother being a leading woman at the Haymarket theater. His first book was signed "A Bostonian." The present movement is one of the results of the labors of Prof. Richardson of Dartmouth in reviving interest in the writings and history of Poe.

### Coincidence in Lord Mayor's Life.

It is said of Sir Frank Green, lord mayor of London in 1906-1907, who has just died, that the first sight he saw on coming to London as a country boy was the lord mayor's show, which took place on the day of his arrival, and that he became lord mayor himself exactly fifty years after.

### Fund Nearing Completion.

William S. Hubbard of Indianapolis has promised to give the last \$5,000 needed to purchase the United States general grounds in that city as a site for the National Technical Institute. With this pledge \$12,000 of the necessary fund remains to be raised.

### In Memory of Amy Robsart.

A unique appeal has been sent out by a number of English personages, including the bishop of Thetford and the marchioness of Cholmondeley, for funds to be used for preserving a memorial window or some such monument to Amy Robsart in the church at Lynton, Devon, where she was buried. Instead of sending these appeals to everyone, broadcast and indiscriminately, they are sent only to women bearing the name of Amy.

### Inherits Theatrical Talent.

Beatrice Terry, the little niece of Ellen Terry, played a childish part in "Sara Crew" in London recently with "remarkable self-possession and grace" and justified the expectation that the traditions of this remarkable family of actors will be maintained by a new generation. Her voice is said to be clear and resonant and she is said to have brought tears to the eyes of many spectators by simple touches of pathos.

### Prince to Disband His "Army."

By way of setting an example to other European monarchs the prince of Monaco has decided to disband his army. This important event will not take place until 1904, when the entire military force in the pay of his highness, thirty-two warriors in all, will be given opportunity to exchange uniforms for more peaceful habiliments.

### Home for Invalid Children.

It is proposed to erect state convalescent homes in Austria for anemic children and those whose weakened condition renders them liable to consumption.

## HELPING THE TRUSTS

SUBSIDY LEGISLATION TO BE RUSHED IN CONGRESS.

In Return for Campaign Funds Furnished to the Republican Party by the Great Monopolies, the People are to Be Robbed.

The ship subsidy bill that passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, and has since been held up by the House Committee on Merchant Marine, is to be pushed through at this session, at least so the New York Commercial—a good Republican authority—informs its readers. The Republicans did not care to add to their burdens by the passage of this bill just before the Congressional elections, but, having succeeded in securing a majority of the next Congress, they consider that the ship subsidy steal, the tariff subsidy steal and the numerous other enactments, present and prospective, that are to benefit the few at the expense of the many, have all been endorsed by the people.

A majority of the voters of the Congressional districts, of course, did not think when they voted for Republican candidates, that their action would be considered an endorsement of the ship subsidy steal; but it is interpreted by the Republican leaders to mean that. The same argument is being used by the trust organs and most of the Republican Congressmen that have expressed the opinion that the people voted to "let well enough alone." The leaders have determined that no legislation against the Coal trust, the Beef trust, the Steel trust, shall be enacted into law.

To stop public clamor, the House of Representatives may pass a bill for a tariff commission and for publicity of trust transactions, but the Senate will not have time to act upon these issues. But the ship subsidy bill cannot thus be postponed without defeating it entirely, for the next Congress has a much smaller Republican majority than the present one and there is great doubt if the bill would pass the Senate if it should again be considered there. The only hope of the subsidy schemers is to push the ship subsidy bill to a vote at this session.

There is another and more potent cause for pushing this bill at this time, than its apparent endorsement by the voters, and this is hinted at in the New York Commercial of Dec. 6, when it says:

"It is asserted, however, that the managers of the Republican Congressional Committee have come back from their recent campaign feeling very friendly to the subsidy idea, and that this will be a new and potent influence, operative in states where the subsidy has heretofore been weak."

This insinuation, translated into plain language, means that the powerful corporations that are to be benefited by the passage of the subsidy bills and the defeat of the tariff reform legislation, paid an unmentioned sum to the Republican Congressional Committee. This corruption fund was to be used to purchase enough votes in the doubtful states and Congressional districts to re-elect candidates who would return the favor by voting for the ship subsidy steal in particular and against tariff reform in general. That this subsidy to the Republican Congressional Committee was a large one is certain or the managers would not impose such an impolitic task on Republican Congressmen as to compel them to vote for these very unpopular measures. How much money will be used by the Steamship Trust to induce Congressmen to vote for the bill can be imagined by the large sums already spent on the elections. The short session of Congress has generally been when the Republicans have been in power, profits of scandals, this session will, from the present outlook, exceed former ones in the magnitude of the subsidies granted to corporations and the large disbursements to Congressmen to bring it about.

The Steamship trust has an organized lobby in Washington headed by Clement A. Griscom, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad and president of one of the largest steamship companies included in the new trust. Some of the railroads, especially the Pennsylvania, are part owners of the Steamship trust and their money and influence will doubtless be used in the same direction.

The Republican voters who endorsed this carnival of corrupt legislation have only themselves to blame for the subsidies that may be voted and the continued extortion of the coal trust and of the numerous trusts that are selling their products to foreigners cheaper than to Americans. The evidence is overwhelming that the present Republican Congress and its successor that has just been elected, is controlled by trusts and corporations and no relief can be expected from it. This situation will gradually dawn on the minds of the independent voters and will force them to side with the Democrats in 1904. With a reform Democratic president and a reform Congress to back him, corruption and extortion will be banished from the seat of national government and an era of honest politics will result.

### No End to Trust Greed.

The rapacity and greed of the coal barons is getting almost beyond endurance. The bituminous coal combine is equally as guilty as the anthracite trust for it has advanced prices in about the same proportion. The Coke combine has also increased prices on a par with its brother reprobates. The pretense is being made by the hard coal trust that it has a hard and fast price of \$3.75 a ton at the mines, to which is added the railroad freight rate, ranging from \$1.55 to New York, \$2.00 to Washington, D. C., and "whatever the traffic will bear" to other points, which varies according to the competition of river and lake transportation. To these charges is added \$1.50 allowed the retailer for cartage and profit. The agents for cartage and profit are, they say, obliged to agree not to charge above the prices given, that is on the basis of \$6.75 at New York, \$7.25 at Washington, D. C., and at

## A CONFIDENCE GAME

PROTECTION A LEGALIZED FORM OF ROBBERY.

Statement Prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics Contains Food for Thought—But the Tariff Superstition Still Blinds.

A statement which has been prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics shows that our manufactured exports during the first ten months of this calendar year exceeded in value those for any corresponding period except in 1900. There was a decrease in total exports as compared with other recent years, but the decrease was in unmanufactured articles.

The magnitude of the figures is instructive. The value of iron and steel exports for the ten months was nearly \$82,000,000, or at the rate of more than \$8,200,000 for the year; leather and manufactures of leather, \$35,400,000; cotton manufactures, nearly \$29,000,000; agricultural implements, over \$16,000,000; chemicals, drugs and medicines, over \$11,000,000.

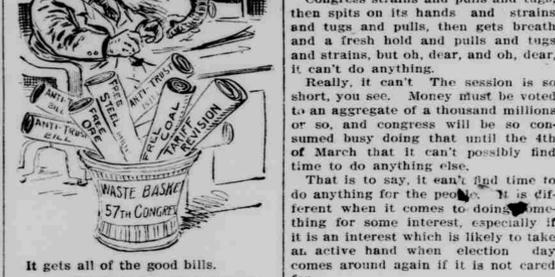
All these things are sent abroad and sold without protection, and generally in the teeth of adverse duties, in competition against all comers. Who can be made to believe that our manufacturers send abroad their wares in such quantities and sell them at a loss merely to get rid of a surplus? They do nothing of the kind. Rather than sell so much at a loss they would restrict their output. It would be money in their pockets.

They sell these goods and wares at a profit. They cannot persuade any sensible man to the contrary. We must not overlook the fact that these articles of which Europe takes more than half of our exports are manufactures, not raw or crude products. They are the very things which are most highly protected by our Dingley tariff.

We must note particularly also that this tariff is intended chiefly to protect our manufacturers of these goods against European competition in our home market. Yet our manufacturers are able to send their goods to Europe and, handicapped by transportation and duties, compete against European manufacturers on their own ground. But they insist that they must be protected in the American market against these Europeans by duties running all the way from 25 to 100 per cent.

Millions of Americans are so blinded by the tariff superstition that they verily believe our prosperity would be utterly and hopelessly wrecked if congress should "seriously threaten (not speak of performance)," as Mr. Roosevelt puts it, to reduce the Dingley tariff materially.

Was there ever a bigger or more successful confidence game?



It gets all of the good bills.

**Civil Service Reform League.** The National Civil Service Reform league, at a convention just held in Philadelphia, commands the policy of President Roosevelt in making Federal appointments.

The league did not resolve on the endorsement of the notorious Adickes, nor did it say anything about the saturation of pernicious activity on the part of the Federal officials in Wisconsin, which even the Republican convention of that state denounced as "in flagrant violation of civil service laws in attempts to forestall conventions and caucuses of the party and assisting professional lobbyists before the legislature and elsewhere in defeating legislation in reformation of party pledges."

As President Roosevelt has not removed these officials, in spite of their "flagrant disregard of civil service laws," it is fair to presume that the league is willing to condone any such lapse of virtue, if it is only a Republican that offends.

### An Ill Wind That Blows, Etc.

The Standard Oil company advanced the price of kerosene one cent per gallon on Dec. 10. This makes 3 1/2 cents advance since the beginning of the coal strike. The New York Commercial says:

"There has been no advance on the Standard Oil products shipped to foreign countries, because there is no coal strike there, and because there is competition with Russian oil. The Standard Oil company has been using every possible means to develop the use of kerosene in heating and cooking stoves since the beginning of the coal strike. The increased consumption, a Standard Oil official said yesterday, had been very large. The expression in Wall Street yesterday was that the Standard Oil company is trying to make its profits large enough to pay a 50 per cent dividend during the present fiscal year."

### Cannot Be Throttled.

Tariff revisionists are not wholly dismayed by the attitude of the Republican leaders. The latter may be able to prevent action on the matter, but they cannot stifle public expression in the halls of congress. Tariff revision is too vital an issue to be wholly throttled, even in the house of its enemies.

A man can never be a true gentleman in manner until he is a true gentleman at heart.—Charles Dickens.

## SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

Only One Ohio Man Has Held the Office—No New Yorker Since 1872.

Among the earliest duties which will involve upon the recently elected members of the Fifty-eighth Congress will be the choice of a speaker, and present indications make it probable that the speaker will be chosen from the west.

The speaker of the Fifty-seventh Congress, David B. Henderson, was the first to be chosen from the territory west of the Mississippi.

The first speaker was F. A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania. The post of speaker was held in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses by James K. Polk, afterward president.

Speakers of the House of Representatives who have been candidates for president are numerous and include Henry Clay, John Bell and James G. Blaine. Sceney Colfax after having been speaker, was vice president of the United States.

The oldest surviving speaker is Galusha A. Grow, born in 1823 and speaker from 1861 to 1863.

The last Democratic speaker, Charles F. Crisp, was a native of England. Two surviving speakers, John G. Carlisle and Thomas B. Reed, though elected Representatives in Kentucky and Maine respectively, are now residents of the city of New York.

There has never been a speaker from the Pacific coast and it is a somewhat curious circumstance that Ohio, though pre-eminent in nearly all other political offices, has had in the country's history but one speaker, John W. Kiefer, who served only a single term.

The state of New York has had no speaker since the close of the Nineteenth Congress in 1827, though New York has been, during the whole of that period, the most populous state and the one having the largest congressional representation.

The speaker of the Fifty-eighth congress when chosen will preside over a larger number of Members of Congress than any of his predecessors, the total membership of the next house being 386.

### A "BOY" AT SIXTY-EIGHT.

New Yorker's Playful Comment on Somewhat Elderly Friend.

Two elderly men were conspicuous the other morning on a Sixth Avenue elevated train. They entered at opposite ends of the car. One was short, slow and heavy of tread, and yet obviously anxious to appear spry and youthful. The other was tall, spare, and active, and only gave token of advanced years by the fustiness with which he dusted the car seat before settling down to his morning paper, says the New York Times.

As the crowd thinned out at Park Place the two men caught sight of each other and the tall one moved over to a seat alongside his friend.

"How spry you are for your age!" remarked the short one, with a symptom of envy in his tone.

"Age?" exclaimed the other. "Why I have not begun yet to grow old. I am only sixty-eight."

"Well, well, that's the stout one, 'are you seventy-four?' I didn't think you were old."

"Why," exclaimed the lean one, tapping his companion playfully on the knee, "you are quite a boy yet."

**Eating in Old Times.** The Romans took their meals while lying upon very low couches, and not until the time of Charlemagne was a stand used around which guests were seated on cushions, while the table only made its appearance in the middle ages, bringing with it benches and backs. The Greeks and Romans ate from a kind of porringer. During a portion of the middle ages, however, slices of bread cut round took the place of plates. The spoon is of great antiquity, and many specimens are in Egyptian as early as the seventeenth century B. C. The knife, though very old, did not come into common use as a table utensil until after the tenth century. The fork was absolutely unknown to both Greeks and Romans, appeared only as a curiosity in the middle ages and was first used upon the table of Henry III. Drinking cups were very ornate, while the table only made its appearance in the middle ages, bringing with it benches and backs. The Greeks and Romans ate from a kind of porringer. 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