

**OLD ENGLISH LANDMARK MAY HAVE TO BE DEMOLISHED**



The old tower of Temple church, London, which, because of its increasing tendency to lean to one side, may have to be torn down, is one of the oldest landmarks in England. It was built 718 years ago, and it has not only survived the great fire which

burned dangerous near to it, but thus far it has withstood the ravages of time. The Temple church was built by the Knights Templar on the model of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem. It is one of the five remaining round churches of Europe.

**THE RESULT OF DIET.**

**Effect of Brain Food on People of Massachusetts Village.**  
Charles P. Thompson who for years represented the Gloucester, Mass. district in Congress and who once defeated "Ben" Butler for that position, had a party of fellow representatives at the old seacoast town. "What is the diet of these people?" asked a New Yorker. "Fish, mostly," responded the Massachusetts man. "Why?" spoke up a Virginian. "I thought fish was brain food. These are really the most unintelligent looking persons I ever saw." "Well," said Thompson, "just think what they would look like if they didn't eat fish."

**BOSTON MAN'S HIGH HONOR.**

Charles H. Taylor again head of Newspaper Publishers' Association. Charles H. Taylor, Jr., re-elected president of the American Newspaper



CHARLES H. TAYLOR

publishers' association, is business manager and treasurer of the Boston Globe. He is the son of the editor-in-chief and has had a thorough training in the newspaper business from his youth up. After graduating he studied newspaper methods in New York. He then began on the Globe as a reporter and worked his way up to assistant managing editor. Subsequently, as business manager, he also achieved an eminent success.

**Curing Writers' Cramp.**

At a social gathering in London not long ago a Miss Gubbington, on being introduced to Rudyard Kipling, said she thought of going in for being an author, but was afraid of writers' cramp. Mr. Kipling said he had once suffered in that way, but had been cured by a piece of beefsteak. "And how did you apply it?" said the young woman. "Grilled and internally," was the reply, "and it cured the cramp I had. But then perhaps you and I are thinking of different parts of the human anatomy."

**Indian Statesman Respected.**

Ex-Governor Johnson of the Chickasaw nation is likely to be re-elected to the governorship again. Mr. Johnson is a man of good address, polished and courtly and so well up in the civilization of the white man that so one would think him of aborigine stock except for his coal-black hair and the suggestion of copper hue. Governor Johnson has done much to advance the cause of education among his people. He is held in the greatest respect by all classes in the territory.

**Record for Shoe Making.**

A pair of women's shoes made in Lynn, Mass., to establish a record for rapid shoemaking, required fifty-seven different operations and the use of forty-two machines and 100 pieces. All these parts were assembled and made into a graceful pair of shoes, ready to wear in thirteen minutes.

**Production of a Rainbow.**

In order that a rainbow may be produced the sun must not be more than forty-two degrees above the horizon.

**BLAME PLACED ON KINLOCH.**

**British Army Scandal Centers in Grenadier Commander.**  
Col. Kinloch is the central figure in the army scandal which has been agitated England for several weeks. Although he declares he knew nothing of the "ragging" that prevailed in his regiment, the Grenadier guards, and which included the flogging of the sons and nephews of several dukes, Col. Kinloch has been held responsible for the escapades of his subalterns and retired on half pay.



LIEUT.-COL. D.A. KINLOCH

AMERICAN ENVOY IN ILL ODOR  
J. R. Crossland, Minister to Liberia, Shoots and Wounds a Man.  
J. R. Crossland, a Brooklyn negro who is United States minister to Liberia, is accused in a letter received at New York of shooting and wounding T. J. B. Faulkner. The trouble was started by Crossland, who was



J. R. Crossland.

unduly attentive to Mrs. Faulkner. Since the shooting it is said Crossland has avoided arrest by keeping inside the American legation.

**Advantages of Married Men.**

In the course of quite a lengthy conversation with Senator Mason the other day the president said: "I tell you, Mason, these bachelors do not stand the strain. Now there's Moody of the navy. He has got to go South for rest. He's all broken up with his social duties. He gave one dinner. The hotel people got it up for him. Mrs. Dewey invited the people. A file of marines was turned out to keep things in order and all he had to do was to eat. And yet the strain used him up for two days, while we married men go about joyously and never get tired."

**Great Shoe and Hat Producers.**

The great shoe manufacturing towns are Lynn, Haverhill and Brockton, Mass., and the great hat-producing towns are Bethel and Danbury, Conn., and Orange, N. J.

**Illinois' Chief Manufacturers.**

Illinois ranks first among the states in the manufacture of agricultural implements, bicycles, cars, glucose and distilled liquors, and in slaughtering and meat packing.

**A PROGRAM OF "IFS"**

**FARFICAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED AGAINST TRUSTS.**

**Industrial Commission Had More Power Than New Department of Commerce, but Accomplished Nothing in Four Years.**

The Republicans in Congress have just passed, with a great display of strenuousness and a great show of opposition on the part of the trusts—all the while keeping their faces straight before the public and looking serious and determined as possible—a law, giving to the department of Commerce and Labor the power to investigate and gather information about certain great corporations or trusts, and to report such data to the President. That this law is meaningless and harmless, so far as the trusts are concerned, no one with a thinking full of brains and an ounce of political experience can doubt. There is a preponderance of evidence against it, both internal and external. In the first place, observe the "ifs" in the law itself:

If the Secretary of this new department is so inclined he may fish for facts in regard to trusts;  
If the chief of the bureau of corporations in this new department is not owned by the trusts, and if he is capable and if he has competent and honest assistants, and if they fish in the right place, they may obtain valuable data;  
If, when valuable data is obtained, the President wishes, he may secure it;  
If, then, the President has time to read it and sees fit to do so, he may make public some or all of this data; or  
If he thinks best, he may simply make "recommendations to Congress for legislation" to regulate trusts;  
If, then, Congress is not controlled by the allied trusts and raw goods, it may, in the course of time, pass new legislation to curb trusts;  
If, then, the attorney-general is so inclined, and if he has time, he may apply the new legislation to the offending trusts;  
If, then, the evidence is sufficient, the courts may, in the years to come, decide that the new legislation is constitutional and that some particular trust has been guilty of illegal practices;

If, then, the trust has not already changed its form or ceased to exist, it may pay a nominal fine and, in the course of eight or ten years—as did the Standard Oil trust—slightly change its name and location and continue its business of plundering the people, as will also the hundreds of other trusts against which suits will not be brought.

With such a program of "ifs" in front of him it is surprising that Mr. John D. Rockefeller got frightened, became hysterical and telegraphed all the senators whose names he could remember, not to pass such drastic legislation.

Besides this internal there is ample external evidence to condemn this new legislation.

It apparently has not occurred to our Republican trust-busting legislators that we have had four years' experience with a Republican institu-

tion that all the so-called "anti-trust" legislation that has passed this year has passed while the Senate was deadlocked by the statehood bill, with Senator Quay in charge. One word from Quay would have prevented this bill. If the trusts had asked it, Senator Quay would have said that word, for he is, par excellence, the representative of the trusts.—Byron W. Holt.

**Under the Auspices of the Cat.**



**Export Prices Again.**  
It takes a great amount of gall these days to assert that our numerous protected trusts are not continually and habitually selling their products cheaper to foreigners than to Americans, but the Republicans are undaunted by any amount of evidence, even when it comes from protected Republican manufacturers.

Numerous protected manufacturers were before the ways and means committee on Jan. 15, arguing in favor of the lowering bill to enable the manufacturers to obtain drawback duties without identifying the imported raw material. The bill is all right, for it would enable the manufacturers to sell still cheaper to foreigners without in any way injuring Americans. If Mr. Lovinger would introduce another bill to give the manufacturers free raw materials to make goods cheap to us, we would applaud still louder; but his party does not believe in giving us cheap goods.

During this hearing Mr. W. H. Seaver of the National Wire company said that steel billets and raw material cost about \$10 a ton less abroad than at home.

"Is there any one company or corporation that controls the price of raw materials in this country?" was asked by a member of the committee.  
"I should say yes," replied Mr. Seaver, "that being the United States Steel corporation."  
"What has been their act toward raising or lowering prices?" Mr. Grosvenor asked.  
"Their policy has been to retain the prices at such a high level that the independent concerns have found it very difficult to live," replied Mr. Seaver.

In reply to a question he said: "I know it to be a fact that in spite of the enormous demand of this country, certain companies are still holding on to the export business at prices which I know are very much less than those obtained in this country."

**KNOX'S LITTLE JOKE**

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL REVISES THE ELKINS BILL.**

**Amendment Added Makes New Measure a Duplicate of the Existing Law—An Excellent Sample of Republican Legislation.**

It appears that the President takes a lively interest in the Elkins bill to eliminate the bad element from the trusts by prohibiting the payment of rebates by railroad companies. His interest is so lively, in fact, that he gave a dinner to leading members of the house in order to impress upon them his earnest desire for the concurrence of the house in the passage of that bill.

It appears also that Attorney General Knox revised the Elkins bill and incorporated in it his plan to punish the shipper who gets a rebate as well as the carrier who gives it—a plan which he pretends to think will catch the rogues and put an end to the practice which he assumes gives the trusts the most of their unfair advantage.

With these facts in mind we are prepared to see the point of an amendment to the Elkins bill which the house committee on commerce has agreed to report. The amendment strikes out the words "or corporation" after the word "person" in the following clause:

"But no person or corporation shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, in such proceeding."

The clause is part of the provision for getting at shippers who receive rebates. If they were corporations, as they easily might become, the could escape penalty by simply proceeding in their corporate capacity to produce evidence against themselves. The proposed amendment exposes the joker.

The publication of this Knox clause of the Elkins bill once more directs attention to the fact that this very legislation to catch the shipper is now in the interstate commerce law as it has been amended from time to time.

In the original law provision was made for the punishment of both giver and receiver of a rebate. Presently it was discovered that nobody could be convicted under this law because both giver and receiver—the only parties necessarily in the secret—could refuse to testify against each other. They could not do so without incriminating themselves. In other words, by virtually confessing their guilt both parties could escape punishment.

To overcome this difficulty this very Knox clause was enacted as an amendment, all but one thing. In order to get shippers to testify against carriers it was enacted that the testimony of shippers should not be used against themselves. The only thing added to this by Mr. Knox was the joker by which any shipper could slip out if he was big enough and numerous enough to get himself incorporated.

Without the amendment the Knox clause is worse than the existing law. With that amendment it is nothing but the existing law. Yet Mr. Knox puts it forward as a great trust-busting device and the President gives dinners to members of the house to promote its enactment!

**Naval Brahminism.**  
Mr. Foss' naval appropriation bill grudgingly concedes that twelve warrant officers may annually be advanced to commissioned rank. This is in the face of the fact that the navy is now short 577 commissioned officers and will within three years have a deficiency of 1,500 officers.

If it is advisable to allow twelve promotions from the ranks it is advisable to permit 1,200 promotions if the candidates are competent. The restriction is snobbish, irrational and narrow. It is the outgrowth of the caddish talk about "social qualifications which emanates from the bureaucratic clique which runs the navy."

If enlisted men or men from civil life are good enough for the army they are good enough for the navy. The institution at Annapolis is not the incubator for a caste of Brahmins superior to other American citizens.

**Merely a Makeshift Measure.**  
Senator Aldrich, who has been a persistent opponent of currency reform, comes forward with a bill which is a piece of the makeshift legislation so dear to the Republican party. It is a proposition to enlarge the powers of the secretary of the treasury in dealing with the customary monetary stringencies by permitting him to deposit public money in the treasury with national banks on approved securities, such as municipal and choice railroad bonds. One stroke of business sagacity appears in the stipulation that at least one and a half per cent interest is to be paid for these deposits, the secretary being given power to fix the rate.

**Can't See the Tariff Hole.**  
After a vast deal of tugging and pulling and straining the Republican brethren in Congress have practically settled down on three Jack-the-Trust-Killer measures.

First, a measure to advance trust prosecutions on the calendars of United States courts; a bill by itself.  
Second, a measure to secure publicity of some of the affairs of some of the trusts; a provision inserted in the bill creating a new executive department.

Third, a measure to punish both the givers and the receivers of freight rebates; another separate bill, and essentially a re-enactment of what is already in the interstate commerce law. But there is not the first hint in all this about what the experienced Mr. Havemeyer calls the mother of trusts and what certain Iowa Republicans call the shelter for monopoly; that is to say, the tariff for monopoly only.

BYRON W. HOLT

**It is the case of the hog in the garden over again.**

That sagacious animal when pursued makes any number of attempts at holes he cannot possibly squeeze through, but he cannot see the hole through which he got in—no, never—until he happens to want to get in again, when he finds it without the least difficulty in the world.

So the trust magnates and their Republican friends in Congress are ready to stop all the little holes through which no trust ever could have entered, but they are quite blind to the big hole which is the great thoroughfare through which the trust hogs enter the public garden.

Let us not forget this when the utility of the new legislation becomes apparent.

**Where Shall the Line Be Drawn?**  
The point made in favor of the proposition to double the salary of the President of the United States, thus increasing it to \$100,000, is that the expenses of living have become so much higher as to make this rise appropriate. We are moved to inquire in this connection if those who advocate the advance on this ground realize how much the position they take implies.

If this increase in the price of living bears hard upon the president, why not also on the people? If the state of the case calls for so much additional salary there, most certainly it must mean the propriety of substantial addition to laborers' wages. Before the legislators at Washington engage in such projects as this one it may be well for them to reflect upon that they may logically lead to it reasonably carried out.

**Hanna's Ridiculous Bill.**  
Senator Hanna has cast all measures in the shade by his ridiculous "save pension bill." No one for a moment supposes that it will pass Congress. Not even Senator Hanna could keep his face straight were he asked if he believed the measure would become a law. In fact, he excuses its introduction by apologetically indorsing it as presented "by request."

It was a most mischievous thing, however, to have done. It will arouse a rain hope among the negroes of the south that they are to be pensioned by the government, and it will stir into activity those who on various occasions have deluded these poor people with such hopes and induced them to part with their little savings to "help it along." If Senator Hanna isn't ashamed of himself he ought to be.

**Inadequacy of Fines.**  
Great stress is laid in Congress on the fact of the inadequacy of some of the fines stipulated in the anti-trust provisions. It was of the nature of the house that the Hoar bill was too weak-kneed against violators of its provisions and the Elkins anti-rebate bill was regarded by the advocates as far too moderate in the matter of fines.

The whole history of English attempts to suppress monopoly by terrible fines shows how futile it is where the penalties are sufficient to risk violating the law. Wrong systems never were abolished by fines. The true remedy is to abolish the laws which make the system possible. Until we repeal some of the laws under which the trusts were incorporated the fines will not save us.

**Power of the Trusts.**  
A striking illustration of the power acquired by the formation of a trust and one brazenly announced in academic essays on the virtues of such organizations is the shutting down of the refineries of the sugar trust at Williamsburg, N. Y., throwing out 5,000 employees, and thus depriving dependent families of support. The closing of the cooper shops, an incidental sequence, will almost double the number of the unemployed. The reason for the closing is the regulation of production. That is, to follow out the process, to maintain prices and secure more profits to enable payment of larger dividends.

**Echoing Hanna's Allegation.**  
It is instructive as to the operations of the human mind to observe that in the house debate on the anti-trust bill Jenkins of Wisconsin returned to the city which evoked the recollection of 1900—"There are no trusts." In this plea Mr. Jenkins infringes on the copyright of M. A. Hanna. The latter statesman worked this assertion to the limit in that year. Yet since then President and legislators have found out that there are trusts enough to necessitate doing something about them if it be no more than going through the motions of the Elkins bill or the Nelson amendment.

**Roosevelt and the Trusts.**  
President Roosevelt's opposition to removal of tariff protection from the trusts, as stated by him during the recent campaign, was on the ground that small industries competing with the trusts might suffer. But the present Democratic proposition entirely meets and obviates that objection because it places the power to determine tariff necessities and the discretion to act entirely in the President's hands, whereby danger to small industries or to any other innocent interests could be avoided.

**A Record of Trickery.**  
The record of the majority in the present Congress, now so far from completed, will be one of trickery and disobedience in this matter of anti-trust legislation. The teaching of such a record should lead to effective remedial action at the polls. The trust evil will never be restricted by the action of a Republican majority in the national Congress. This is the truth now most plainly evident.

**Just the Same Old Story.**  
Mr. Bogle, head of the Indiana coal operators, says that any increase in the pay of coal miners must mean an increase of the consumers. Oh, of course. Nobody expected anything else. The consumers always "pay the freight," no matter what the controversy is about.

**Making It Thoroughly Harmless.**  
The trusts are going to deborn the new department of commerce at the start by securing control of its secretary. Inside of two years from its establishment, if their plan works, the department will be as innocuous as an Iowa railroad commission.

**The Tyrant Man Analyzed.**  
What is man? Man that is born of woman is small cabbages and few in a patch. In infancy he is full of colic, patergolic and catnip tea, and in old age he is full of cuss words and rheumatism.

**SYMPATHY OUT OF PLACE**

**The Only Way to Offer Help in Some Instances Is to Buy a Pie.**

"Out West, a few years ago, while journeying around with a friend of mine, I overheard a conversation which goes to show that sympathy is often misplaced," said the roving man, "and the moral is not by any means a bad one. The quick way in which the man turned on his friend, who had offered him an abundance of sympathy, so far as sympathy can be extended by mere words, was very amusing and showed that the fellow was quick-witted and unusually bright, despite the fact that he had fallen into a rather rough road."

"The young man had been out West for some time. He had gone out there with the idea that he could win a fortune, but instead of finding the way rough and rocky, it was rather smooth success a smooth one. It was rather to prick the feet, pitfalls and all that kind of thing. Put in plain, unpoetic language he was run down at the head and bagging at the knee. In order to make a living he had been forced to become a pie merchant on a small scale. He was in this business when we found him, and had a small movable stand on the corner of two streets in a well known mining town. My friend recognized him at a glance, and rushed up to greet him. The fellow seemed to be just a little embarrassed and my friend thought it would be the proper thing to do to offer a little sympathy."

"Sorry to see you situated as you are, old fellow, and in this business," said my friend feelingly.  
"D—your sympathy. Buy a pie," was the quick rejoinder of the vendor, and in a few moments we had left him shrieking out his wares to men who passed that way. It was rather to prick the feet, pitfalls and all that kind of thing. Put in plain, unpoetic language he was run down at the head and bagging at the knee. In order to make a living he had been forced to become a pie merchant on a small scale. He was in this business when we found him, and had a small movable stand on the corner of two streets in a well known mining town. My friend recognized him at a glance, and rushed up to greet him. The fellow seemed to be just a little embarrassed and my friend thought it would be the proper thing to do to offer a little sympathy."

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**M'KINLEY'S FAVORITE FLOWER.**

**How the Carnation Came to Be Selected by the Late President.**  
"Carnation day" has but recently been observed all over the country as a sort of tribute to the late President McKinley, who during the later years of his life was seldom seen without one of these blossoms in his buttonhole. It is related that Mr. McKinley never showed any particular fondness for the carnation until some girls attending the Lake Erie college at Painesville, O., elected him an honorary member of their class and planned their class flower in his buttonhole. The incident occurred on Nov. 19, 1892, while the president, then governor, was in Painesville, a guest of the Garfield club. He devoted no little time to the college girls who had honored him, and his attitude thereafter showed that he appreciated their admiration. He often remembered and was remembered by them thereafter. Mrs. McKinley also took great interest in the class and its insignia and was accustomed to provide a bunch of carnations for her husband's room each morning. The first remnant of the class took place when Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency and the class sent him a congratulatory telegram. He visited the college several times and was a member of its board of trustees.

**Two Birds.**  
The birds there that I do love—  
The turkey and the eagle;  
One walks the earth, one soars above  
The clouds, supreme and real.  
The turkey, too, can fly, but he  
Aims not at elevation;  
Some safe limb of an apple tree  
Best suits his humble station.

By night, there, from his wily foe,  
The fox, he's in the plumbers  
All undisturbed by any woe  
That mortal dreaming numbers;  
By day, in orchard and garden,  
He busily seeks his living,  
Unconscious of the joy he'll bring  
To gourmands on Thanksgiving.

Each in his sphere has rightful fame;  
The eagle first in favor  
As emblem of the nation's aim,  
The turkey for his flavor.  
But while the eagle's chief renown  
Lies in his life as a warrior,  
The turkey's still, when dead and brown,  
Served for Thanksgiving dinner.

**Senator Perkins' Idea.**  
Senator George C. Perkins of California has some unusual ideas regarding the election of United States Senators, and on account of these he refused to listen to the appeals of his friends to go to California during the recent senatorial fight there.

It regards the members of the legislature, said he, "as the jury of the people, so far as the election of senators is concerned. Before the election of the legislature I made a campaign which extended the length and breadth of my state. I told the people that I was a candidate for re-election and I made my promises to them. They elected a Republican legislature and by so doing made that legislature their jury. When opposition appeared to my re-election my friends urged me to leave Washington and personally conduct my case before the legislature, but I do not think it is right for senators to try to influence the election of legislatures, so I remained in Washington. In other words, I refused to tamper with the jury."

**Many Miles of New Railroad.**  
According to the Railroad Gazette, 6,626 miles of new steam railroad were built in the United States during 1902. The figures are exclusive of second track, sidings and all electric lines. Rebuilt mileage is also excluded, except where the work involved such extensive changes in alignment that a new route was established.

**The Tyrant Man Analyzed.**  
What is man? Man that is born of woman is small cabbages and few in a patch. In infancy he is full of colic, patergolic and catnip tea, and in old age he is full of cuss words and rheumatism.