

WORLD RENOWNED ROOSEVELT RETURNS TO HIS NATIVE LAND

Cordial Reception Given to First Citizen of America

THE SPEECH OF A PATRIOT

Thousands of Friends and Admirers of the Ex-President Demonstrate Their Joy When He Comes Back Home—Gladness of the Mighty Man Expressed Just Like a Boy.

Summary of Tour Made by Roosevelt.

- March 2, 1909—Sailed from New York on the S. S. Hamburg accompanied by his son Kermit and members of the Smithsonian Institution expedition.
April 4, 1909—Arrived at Naples.
April 5, 1909—Embarked on S. S. Admiral for Mombassa.
April 21, 1909—Arrived at Mombassa, terminus of Vgananda railway, where they started for Nairobi.
April 24, 1909—Spent first night under canvas at Kupiti Plains.
April 26, 1909—Established camp at Nairobi and plunged into jungle.
December 18, 1909—Left Nairobi on the second stage for journey into interior of Africa by caravan.
February 17, 1910—Arrived at Gondokoro, after completing hunt in Belgian Congo.
February 26, 1910—Hunting expedition practically over. Party leaves for Renk.
March 11, 1910—Arrived at Renk, where the party boards steamer for voyage down Nile to Khartoum.
March 21, 1910—Col. Roosevelt meets his wife and daughter in Khartoum.
March 24, 1910—Reaches Cairo, where he stayed one week and made famous anti-Nationalist speech.
March 30, 1910—Sailed from Alexandria, Egypt.
April 2, 1910—Arrived at Naples.
April 3, 1910—Makes public correspondence in which he refused audience at the Vatican. Arrives in Rome.
April 12, 1910—Meets Gifford Pinchot in Italy.
April 13, 1910—Entertained by Emperor Franz Josef.
April 23, 1910—Delivers lecture at Sorbonne in Paris.
May 4, 1910—Delivers Nobel prize at Christiania.
May 26, 1910—Receives degree of doctor of philosophy.
May 10, 1910—Meets Emperor Wilhelm of Germany.
May 12—Delivers lecture at Berlin university. Receives degree of doctor of philosophy.
May 20—Acts as special ambassador of the U. S. to the funeral of King Edward VII.
May 26—Receives degree of doctor of laws from Cambridge university.
May 31—Receives freedom of city of London and delivers famous Guild hall speech.
June 7, 1910—Delivers last European lecture at Oxford university and receives degree of doctor of civil law.
June 10, 1910—Sailed for home on Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.
June 18, 1910—Arrived in New York.

Riders, who introduced him to the reception committee as the various members passed, he said: "This is just the kind of thing I expected. I am so pleased. This is all so fine and magnificent," meanwhile waving his hat at a fleet of steam yachts and vessels, the raucous cries of whose steam whistles nearly drowned his words. Gen. George W. Wingate, who is a distant cousin of the savior of Egypt, was warmly welcomed by the returning hunter, who, seizing General Wingate by the hand, said: "By, George! The savior told me to be sure to give you his regards!" Jacob Riis, one of the colonel's closest friends, was seized by both hands, Roosevelt saying: "Oh, Jake, I'm so mighty glad to see you. I had a delightful revel in Denmark. In fact, I had a delightful time all around."

The welcoming committee set up a



THEO. ROOSEVELT

great shout when Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, with which Colonel Roosevelt is now associated, stepped forward and grasped Mr. Roosevelt's hand. Colonel Roosevelt started a laugh by saying: "Well, by George, partner, this is the real thing," whereupon some one in the rear cried:

"Don't talk circulation," and Mr. Roosevelt quickly taking advantage of the point, cried aloud: "Well, may be you think we are getting up a pink sheet sporting supplement."

To former Secretary of the Treasury the colonel said:

"Oh, George, this is just fine of you to come out here and meet me."

A young student of the University of California stepped up to the hunter, who greeted him, saying:

"You ought to be here to welcome me. I have given an elephant to your university and all I can say is it is not white."

Congressman William S. Bennett, of Brooklyn, as he stepped up to grasp the hands of Colonel Roosevelt, was drawn close while the hunter said:

"I got something to say to you, but I can't say it before these newspaper men."

"Oh, this is just fine," said Colonel Roosevelt as he edged his way through the crowded companyway to the grand stand at the battery, where Mayor Gaynor officially welcomed him.

When Roosevelt met the Rough Riders at the battery he arose in his carriage and called out to them:

"I certainly love all my boys."

Roosevelt's Responsive Speech.

Replying to Mayor Gaynor's speech of welcome, Colonel Roosevelt said: "I thank you, Mayor Gaynor. Through you I thank your committee and through them I wish to thank the American people for their greeting. I need hardly say I am most deeply moved by the reception given me. No man could receive such a greeting without being made to feel both very proud and very humble.

"I have been away a year and a quarter from America and I have seen strange and interesting things alike in the heart of the frowning wilderness and in the capitals of the mightiest and most highly polished of civilized nations. I have throughly enjoyed myself and now I am more glad than I can say to get home, to be back in my own country, back among people I love. And I am ready and eager to do my part so far as I am able in helping solve problems which must be solved if we, of this, the greatest democratic republic upon which the sun has ever shone, are to see its destinies rise to the high level of our hopes and its opportunities.

"This is the duty of every citizen, but it is peculiarly my duty, for any man who has ever been honored by being made president of the United States is thereby forever after rendered the debtor of the American people and is bound throughout his life to remember this as his prime obligation, and in private life as much as in public life so to conduct himself that the American people may never have cause to feel regret that once they placed him at their head."

"I can't tell you how deeply I appreciate this welcome."

To Captain Crosby, of the Rough

BOOSTING THE SOUTH.

Southern Railway Maintains Southern Industrial Exhibit in Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.—In a constant effort looking toward the upbuilding of industries in the south and the attracting of homeseekers and settlers who will make desirable citizens for the country along its lines the Southern Railway Company, through its Land and Industrial Department, with offices located in open city, is doing a work which has been and is of vast importance in the great progressive movement in the south.

At the headquarters of this department, which occupies a three story building on Pennsylvania avenue, there has been collected a display of the agricultural, manufactured, mineral and forest products of the south which in themselves constitute a comprehensive, permanent exposition of the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi. This is open at all times to the inspection of every one, it has been visited by thousands and has been the means of interesting many prospective settlers in the south and bringing to this section the most desirable class of citizens. This permanent exposition at a nucleus makes it possible for the Southern Railway through its Land and Industrial Department to make attractive exhibits at fairs and expositions in the north and west which make a splendid showing for the south. No matter how short notice the department makes it is ready and able to make a creditable display of the vastly varied products of the country covered by the lines of the Southern Railway. In this particular line the Southern Railway Company has done a great work, having made very elaborate and attractive exhibits at all notable exhibitions for many years past and this has involved very considerable expenditure on the part of this company in each instance.

In addition to this exhibition of southern products and manufactures there has been collected a great mass of information about the south, which has been classified and arranged in such a manner that at a moment's notice the most detailed facts can be given as to the products and sources of any commodity through which a line of the Southern Railway passes. This compendium of information about the south, which is without an equal, represents the work of years of intelligent and persistent labor in studying the south and gathering those facts which will properly show to the world its attractive features.

With this information in hand the department has labored unceasingly in the special work of locating industries at all points along the company's lines and in inducing desirable settlers in the north and west and in northern Europe to turn toward the south to make their homes.

Public Land Bill Passed.

Washington, D. C.—The public land withdrawal bill was passed by the senate, after a debate upon that measure, which covered a matter reported just before adjournment of the statehood bill was laid before the senate as the unfinished business, thus insuring its consideration during the present session. The land bill was so amended as to provide for the issuance of \$20,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness with which to complete irrigation projects.

Washington News.

After overruling the recommendations of its conferees on the naval appropriation bill by agreeing to senate amendments that one battleship should be built in a navy yard and not more than one of them should be constructed by the same contractor, and agreeing to have a \$1,000,000 collier built in a navy yard of the Pacific coast, the house approved the report of its conferees on that measure. Further disagreement was ordered upon the senate amendments authorizing four submarine torpedo boats to cost \$2,000,000, five submarines to cost \$2,500,000, and six torpedo boat destroyers to cost \$750,000 each.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has issued instructions for the promotion, on July 1, of nearly thirty thousand postoffice clerks and city letter carriers. This action was taken under the authority conferred on him in the postoffice appropriation bill passed at the present session of congress. More than a million dollars has been paid into the treasury on account of the corporation tax receipts for June have aggregated \$342,642. Twenty-seven million dollars in assessments have been levied against the corporations of the country under the corporation tax law. The tax is payable on or before June 30. Most of the corporations whose assessments run into the hundreds of thousands will wait, in all probability, until the last moment before paying up, thus utilizing in other directions the tax money.

What is commonly designated the plumbing trust is under investigation by the department of justice. The so-called combination has various ramifications, and one feature of it has been popularly called the hardware or bathtub trust. Numerous complaints have been made, alleging generally the existence of a combination to maintain prices. One of these was to the effect that as a result of the operations of the trust jobbers who sold to retailers at cut prices were cut off from plumbers' supplies. Discouraged in his attempt to induce congress to increase the number of officers in the army, Secretary Dickinson has taken steps to recall officers from detail stations to the line.

To all of the Indian reservations through the west car loads of farming implements of the most modern type have been sent, marking the first steps in a great work which the Indian office has undertaken—that of making a successful farmer of the Indian. Expert farmers in the employ of the Indian service will soon begin making visits to the agencies, instructing the Indians how to use the implements. The work has begun in earnest and it is hoped that its perfection will be a long step toward making the Indian responsible for his own welfare.

COTTON DEALERS INDICTED; MANY MILLS MENTIONED

Bills Returned Against Patten and Seven Other Factors.

INDICTMENT CHARGES CONSPIRACY

Alleged Many Southern Cotton Mills Entered Into Contract to Bull Cotton Market.

Five Counts Are Mentioned.

New York City.—The government came out in the open in its attempt to prove that manipulating the cotton market is against the law. James A. Patten of Chicago and seven lesser figures in the speculative field have been indicted, charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Sherman anti-trust law. The indictment was returned by a special federal grand jury and handed up before Judge Hough in the United States circuit court. Five of those indicted—Patten, Eugene B. Scales, Frank J. Hayne, William P. Brown and M. H. Rothschild—gave bail of \$5,000 each required through counsel. For the other three who were neither present in court nor represented by lawyers bench warrants were issued. They are Sydney J. Herman, Robert M. Thompson and Charles A. Kittle.

Five counts are embraced in the indictment which is in blanket form and contains 10,000 words. The first count charges that the defendants unlawfully did conspire with certain corporations not herein indicted to "demand arbitrary, excessive and monopolistic prices for cotton." The firms mentioned as co-conspirators, though not included in the indictment, are as follows:

Alabama—Avondale Mills, Birmingham; Central Mills, Sylacauga; Enterprise Mills, Enterprise; Montgomery Cotton Mills, Montgomery; Prattville Cotton Mills, Prattville.

Georgia—Anchor Duck Mills, Rome; Cotton Mills, Canton; Elm City Cotton Mills, LaGrange; Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta; Flood Cotton Mills, Rome; Grantville Hosiery Mills, Grantville; Habersham Mills, Habersham; Lawrenceville Manufacturing Company, Lawrenceville; Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville; Milstead Manufacturing Company, Milstead; Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan; Roswell Manufacturing Company, Roswell; Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta; Scottdale Mills, Atlanta; Trion Manufacturing Company, Trion; Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange.

North Carolina—Cannon Manufacturing Company, Concord; Herlett Mills, Caroleen; Mecklenburgh Manufacturing Company, Charlotte.

South Carolina—Aiken Manufacturing Company, Aiken; Bolton Mills, Bolton; Brandeis Mills, Greenville; Capital City Mills, Columbia; Easley Cotton Mills, Easley; Glenn Lowery Manufacturing Company, Whitman; Grandburg Cotton Mills, Columbia; Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood; Gillis Mills, Greenwood; Jackson Mills, Iva; Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster; Langley Manufacturing Company, Langley; Monaghan Mills, Greenwood; Olympia Cotton Mills, Columbia; Otteray Mills, Union; Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer; Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont; Richland Cotton Mills, Columbia; Riverside Manufacturing Company, Anderson; Saxon Mills, Spartanburg; Seminole Manufacturing Company, Clearwater; Taxaway Mills, Anderson; Union Buffalo Mills Company, Union; Williams Mills, Williams; Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff; Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenwood.

Describing the inside workings of the alleged conspiracy, the indictment says that the conspirators were to become members of and engage in an unlawful combination in the form of an agreement, under which they were severally to purchase for shipment from the west to ship to New York all cotton not directly absorbed by the demands of foreign and domestic spinners and manufacturers in the ordinary business course—in other words, as much as they could purchase from day to day without seriously enhancing the price of cotton in the market to an extent that together they would long before the end of the crop year, have so much cotton in their possession, "by reason of the abnormal and artificial condition thus produced in said trade and commerce, severally demand a price for the cotton in excess of the normal price."

CHILD LABOR REPORT.

Use of Child Labor in Cotton Mills Worst in South.

Washington, D. C.—The bureau of labor of the department of commerce and labor has completed its investigation of the subject of the employment of women and children in the cotton textile industry of the country as carried on in six southern and four New England states.

The total number of cotton mills investigated was 198, located as follows:

Maine, 7; New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 22; Rhode Island, 10; Virginia, 4; North Carolina, 59; South Carolina, 28; Georgia, 31; Alabama, 13; and Mississippi, 9. These states had in 1908 85.3 per cent of the total cotton spindles in the United States. Among the southern operatives the concentration of the lower age groups is more striking in New England, because of the employment of children at 10 and 12. Of the 143 establishments visited in the five southern states, having child labor laws, 107 employed children under legal age. These 143 establishments employed 3,125 children under 16 years of age, of these 75, or 8.3 per cent, were under 12, the legal age. This was 1.64 of the total number of employes.

GUN-MAN HUNTS PRESIDENT.

Man With Big Gun Arrested by the White House Police.

Washington, D. C.—A muscular man over six feet in height, called at the executive office of the white house, and asked to see the president. He was immediately recognized as the same man who visited the executive mansion June 17 of last year, and when arrested he was found to have two big pistols in his possession. Taken into custody again, he was again found to be armed with a 44-caliber pistol. The man gave his name as James Stricklin.

The man claims various persons are persecuting him and he wants the president to put a stop to it.

FLORIDA DRAINAGE CANAL.

Ditch 184 Miles Long to Drain Florida Swamps.

Tallahassee, Fla.—The trustees of the internal improvement fund have awarded the contract for digging the drainage canal to a construction company of Baltimore. A check was given by this company, which means that they obligate themselves to begin work within fifteen days and to complete it at an estimated price of 11 cents per cubic yard. The length of the canal is 184 miles.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Ten Things That Should Be Done On the Farm During This Month.

- 1. Keep the cultivators going. Level, shallow, frequent cultivation is what the crops need at this season. Don't cut the corn and cotton roots by deep plowing.
2. Plant cowpeas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts—some legume that will work twenty-four hours a day for you gathering nitrogen, making money and building up the land. Put in a stubble land not otherwise employed as soon as the oat or wheat crop is taken off.
3. Save all the crimson clover seed possible. If no clover huller is available, the seed can be beaten out by hand and sown in the chaff.
4. Get the mowers in good running order. See that all bolts are tight, the knives sharp, the guards on straight and the bearings well oiled. A mower is a splendid weed killer as well as a necessity in the hay field.
5. Plant late corn and potatoes. Keep up a succession of garden crops; beans, tomatoes, sweet corn and other vegetables should be planted this month. Fresh vegetables are cheaper and better than meat or store-bought foods.
6. Spray the apple trees again with Bordeaux and Paris green and the late peaches with lime sulphur. Plow out the first year strawberry beds and plow up the old ones.
7. Look after the work stock. Cut out and separate the cows these hot days and substitute cotton seed meal, oats or peavine hay. See that there is enough shade and water as well as grass in your pasture.
8. Fix up a bathroom of some sort so that you can free yourself from dust and perspiration at the close of the day. It will prove invigorating, add to your sense of dignity and enable you to do better work.
9. Keep up the warfare against flies, mosquitoes and so help ward off typhoid fever and malaria. Screen doors and windows against the stagnant pools and look after the breeding places of the flies.
10. Prepare for the Farmers' Institute in your section, and if there are no Women's Institutes in your state, keep after your officials until they are started.—Baldwin (N. C.) Progressive Farmer and Gazette.

BIDDING FOR EXPOSITION.

New Orleans and San Francisco Want Canal Celebration.

Washington, D. C.—Both San Francisco and New Orleans must raise \$7,500,000 before they can hope to receive government endorsement for their exhibitions in celebration of the completion of the Panama canal.

The house committee on foreign affairs decided not to write foreign nations to participate until these conditions were complied with. Prior to the executive meeting of the committee a representative of San Francisco argued that his city has raised more than \$6,000,000 by public subscription and wanted to raise the balance by raising the rate to \$7,500,000. A member of the committee hurried outside and talked with Representative Estep of Louisiana.

"Will New Orleans meet that amount?" asked Estep.

"Yes," replied Estep, "we have already raised \$1,000,000, and can easily obtain the rest."

If both cities raise the sum at the same time the question is then to be presented to the president for his decision, in which event it is not probable that he will designate both cities to hold expositions.

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Charlotte Gets Farmers' Meet.

Texarkana, Ark.—Secretary Davis of the National Farmers' Union announced that the next convention of the union would be held at Charlotte, N. C., September 16 and 17 of this year. The Louisville, Atlanta, Denver, Memphis and Atlantic City were among the other cities which bid for the convention.

Professor Harris Acquitted.

Manassas, Va.—"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury rendered in the case of Professor J. D. Harris, former principal of the Warrenton High School, who was tried here on the charge of having murdered W. A. Thompson, associate editor of the Warrenton "Virginian," on the streets of Warrenton, Va., in April, 1909.

Smuggled Chinamen Found.

El Paso, Texas.—Seventeen Chinamen believed to have been smuggled into this country from Mexico, were found by immigration officers at San Marcial, hidden in a car loaded with hay. They will be held pending an investigation.

Senate Approves Railroad Bill.

Washington, D. C.—The senate has placed its final stamp of approval on the administration railroad bill by adopting the report of the conference committee on that measure.

SOUTHERN EUROPE SWEEPED BY FLOODS

Many Villages Were Destroyed By the High Water.

PROPERTY LOSS WILL BE GREAT

Deaths Estimated at From 800 to 1,000 and Growing as News Arrives—20,000 People Are Homeless.

Vienna, Austria.—Southeastern Europe is flood-swept and reports received indicate that the death list is between 800 and 1,000. Whole villages have been destroyed and fertile valleys are lakes. The property damage cannot be definitely estimated, but meager advices already at hand show that it will surely be in excess of \$2,500,000.

In the entire region affected, it is believed that more than 20,000 persons are homeless. Belgrade, Serbia.—In a proclamation to his people, King Peter of Serbia, at the head of the relief work in the flooded Moravia valley, reports that the situation is not as bad as at first believed, but is nevertheless serious. He asks that the nation pray for the afflicted.

Budapest, Hungary.—Melting snows increased the seriousness of the flood situation in Switzerland and Bavaria. Four towns on the borders of Lake Constance are under water. Constantinople, Turkey.—The government began efforts at relief work in the flooded districts of European and Asiatic Turkey. It is estimated the number of dead will be 500 in Armenia alone. The western Euphrates and the Pasin Areas rivers are flooded and several villages have been swept away. The situation is almost unbearable.

Budapest, Hungary.—A dozen towns are under water, 5,000 persons are homeless and fully 75 have been killed as the result of floods in Hungary. Advices received say that the towns of Titel and Opava are under several feet of water, and efforts to rescue many of the inhabitants by boat have failed.

Kiel, Germany.—Floods are raging through the principal valleys of Little Russia, and great damage is reported, particularly from the province of Poltava. The Danaper, the Savran and Lutz rivers, according to advices received, have flooded a score of villages and the property loss will be immense. Hundreds are homeless and several deaths are reported.

GROCERS DENY WRONGDOING

President of Southern Grocers' Association Makes Statement.

Jacksonville, Fla.—J. H. McLaurin, president of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, expressed great surprise that federal prosecution should be taken against the association by the federal authorities. He was aware that several parties in Washington were trying to interest the general public in the prosecution, but he stated it was evident that the attorney general did not realize the true reasons for the activities of the parties trying to bring on the suit. Mr. McLaurin believes that the sole purpose of their action was to further individual litigation now pending in the courts at Birmingham and elsewhere, in an effort to influence public sentiment.

"The allegations of the present complaint of the United States as reported in the newspapers," continued Mr. McLaurin, "are wholly incorrect and can be proven so. The Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association is simply an association for social and legitimate business purposes, like the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, which covers the non-retailers, retailers grocers' associations, cotton growers' associations, fruit growers' associations and like associations which exist in practically every business and occupation in the country, unless there are all out to influence legal and in violation of the acts of congress, I do not think that the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association will be held to be so."

TO REVIVE BULL-FIGHTING.

Cuban Congress Will Allow Gambling to Attract Tourists.

Havana, Cuba.—A bill legalizing the revival of bull fights was favorably reported from committee to the house. The bill gives a company the capital which is principally American, the exclusive concession for 30 years to operate a Monte Carlo, at which the attractions will be gambling games, bull fights, cock fights, horse races and other sports. The object of the bill, it is declared, is to attract tourists to Havana.

GREAT FRAUD DISCOVERED.

United Wireless Officials Alleged to Have Cleaned Up Vast Fortunes.

New York City.—United States post office inspectors raided the handsome Broadway offices of the United Wireless Telegraph Company and caused the arrest of Christopher C. Wilson, president of the company, Samuel S. Bogart, first vice president, and Wm. W. Tompkins, president of the New York Selling Agency.

It is charged that the price of the company's shares has been advanced by manipulations to fictitious values and that individual officers of the company have sold out their stock to the general public at a profit estimated at ten million dollars.

North Carolina Mills Curtail.

Charlotte, N. C.—The most significant feature of the annual session of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association was the failure of the mill men to take any official action on the matter of curtailment, as had been advertised. It is understood, officially, however, that probably all of the members have agreed to a complete curtailment in August. The association passed resolutions condemning the rules of the New York exchange encouraging speculation.

SOCIETY WOMEN DISCUSSED.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Shocked by Actions of Social Leaders.

Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the grand old woman of America, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," who has just passed her ninety-first birthday, discussed the part American womanhood is playing in the twentieth century life. Mrs. Howe believes that other women could live to be 91 quite easily if they shun the fast life of society and look with old-fashioned horror on the insidious and invidious evils. Her ideals are not so old-fashioned as her precepts for living.

"Times and conditions have certainly changed since I was a girl," said Mrs. Howe. "Some changes have been for good; others for worse. We were all shut in and I can go back in my memory and see myself like a damsel of olden time shut up in the castle of my home.

"I have been shocked to hear of the prevalence of drinking among society women today. The cocktail habit, as I believe it is called, is the curse of modern society. That is one of the phases of fast life in society. It is alarming.

"Imagine that regret with which I have heard that some women have even acquired the 'breakfast cocktail habit'—am I right in that? I am told it is a habit of drinking before breakfast in the morning in order to acquire an appetite. I shudder to think of the harm which is done to women, not only physically, but morally, by this custom. Even the 5 o'clock teas which were once so staid and decorous have changed and liquor is associated with the delight and delightful tea which gave the name to the fashionable repast.

"Society will change with the equal enfranchisement of women. In recent years the wealthy matron and girl have had no way in which to spend their time but in frivolity. Their idleness led to mischief. The ballot will impose a duty upon women which will give them something to occupy their thoughts with. They will not have so much time for silly and harmful pleasures. Much of the 'fastness' will pass from smart society.

"Happy old age comes only from health and a clear conscience. Health can only be kept by simple and quiet living. I do not deny society at all; the only harm of it is that which has grown up in the past twenty years.

"The old-fashioned ideals are the best. Every woman who attains a certain age comes to realize this and preaches its doctrines. Give us again the old home with its cozy comfort and its tranquil air of perfect peace and domestic happiness. No divorces, no sudden voyages to Europe upon the merest whim.

"Perhaps great wealth has done much harm to the human society. I do not know. Wealth has done some harm in the manner in which it has caused men and women to become dissatisfied with their homes. It makes them seek the gilded hotels, where one can have his bidding done by the push of a button. The hotel life of today is very harmful. It makes people lazy. It removes democratic obligations.

"Some day it will be all changed. Some day all people, rich and poor alike, will realize that the old-fashioned ideas are the best after all."

NO ICE TRUST INVESTIGATION

Atlantic Ice and Coal Corporation Not to Be Probed at Present.

Washington, D. C.—No report will be made at this session of congress on the resolution of Representative Clark of Florida, directing the department of justice to make an investigation into the "acts and doings" of the Atlanta Ice and Coal Corporation.

In explaining the object of this resolution and his reasons for asking congress to take action in the premises, instead of making complaint directly to the attorney general, Justice, Mr. Clark said: "Robert Gamble of Jacksonville, Fla., appealed to me to take this action to keep him from being crushed by the Atlanta concern. It seems that Mr. Gamble was given the alternative of joining the combine or being accepted as a stock in the Atlanta Ice and Coal Corporation, or have them as competitors in his own field. He asked to be permitted to examine the books of the Atlanta corporation, to aid him in making a decision. This was refused. He was told he must accept stock for his property to the amount of its value, as appraised by Mr. Woodruff. Therefore, he decided to fight the combine which is trying to crush him."

Neway Paragraphs.

In New York the report was published that a \$100,000,000 corporation was being formed to combine some sixteen companies engaged in making bathtubs and to be known as the "bathtub trust." Jobbers already having signed contracts, as the companies control 95 per cent of all bathroom fixtures.

About \$10,000,000 worth of diamonds are smuggled into the United States annually, according to a statement issued by the Importers' Protective Union, which has just offered to pay rewards of \$2,500 and up for information leading to the arrest of offenders.

Robert Hunter, the noted author of "Poverty" who married into the wealthy Stokes family of Norton, Conn., has accepted the socialist nomination for governor in Connecticut and says he will conduct an aggressive campaign, with speakers of national reputation. Stimulated by his party's success in Milwaukee, Hunter says: "It is not a far cry from a city to a state, and the