

MORAL INFLUENCE OF CLOTHES.
Let not the flippant speak lightly of the suggestion that the way to reform women in prisons is to give them corsets and pretty clothes. The feminine philosopher who propounded this road to redemption was entirely sound in saying that there is no reform without self-respect, and the relation between self-respect and being well dressed is intimate, says the Philadelphia Record. It was another feminine philosopher, one from Boston, who said that the consciousness of being well dressed imparted a peace of mind which not even the consolations of religion could give. The warden who thinks a woman is no worse when a corset is taken off her and no better when one is put on, perhaps forgets that in his own prison the convicts do not wear striped clothes, and the wardens of some other penal institutions are putting on the convicts plain clothes under which it is possible for a sense of self-respect to grow. The cropping of the hair and the lockstep have been abolished from several prisons to avert the psychological effect of a personal appearance that is incompatible with self-respect. There is more in this idea of giving women prisoners corsets and pretty clothes than some of the penologists, social reformers and physicians interviewed thereon recognize.

A clergyman who preached to a congregation of young people recently selected as the subject of his discourse, "After Marriage—What?" and gave several excellent practical suggestions. One was that every married couple should recognize as a paramount duty their duty toward each other. Another was that they should keep up a honeymoon courtesy, and still another that they should establish a home of their own. "Be it ever so humble," he insisted, "a home of their own should be the fixed purpose of every young couple after marriage." It is a safe assertion that no connubial venture conducted on these principles will come to wreck upon the rock of divorce.

When Hannibal was besieging Rome there were those among the inhabitants who bought and paid good prices for the land on which his army was encamped. That was the spirit that made the ancient Romans rulers of the world. Americans on many occasions have displayed the same splendid courage and confidence in the face of danger. They showed it in Chicago in 1871 by planning to rebuild before the ashes were cold after the great fire. They showed it at San Francisco, after earthquake and conflagration had done their worst, and they are showing it at Omaha amid the ruin and desolation following the onslaught of the tornado.

From London comes the sad news that Mrs. Fell, a niece of Lord Macaulay, the historian, has died in a workhouse hospital at Manchester, aged eighty-five. Mrs. Fell, who was the widow of a clergyman, received an allowance from relatives, but when she became ill and two nurses were necessary to attend her she was taken to the hospital. Why it should have been necessary to take her to the hospital of a workhouse does not appear, and the explanation in the conclusion of the dispatch seems to cancel the implication of the opening sentence that the niece of Macaulay died a pauper.

And now the town of Essen, Germany, has been robbed by a swindler who, representing himself to be an auditor and pretending to discover several thousands of a surplus, carried it off to the minister of finance at Berlin, who, needless to say, never received it. City government in Germany may be on a model basis, but there is at least one point on which any American village could give it advice.

Treasury agents, though limited to an expenditure of \$6.50 a day for board and lodging in Chicago and New York, will not starve. One can get a filling order of beef stew for 15 cents and a big plate of succulent wheat cakes for 10 cents more.

The wealth of New York state now exceeds, according to the real and personal valuations, \$11,000,000,000. The official valuations do not exceed one-half of real values. To be exact, the official wealth of the state in 1912 was \$11,131,500,121.

Out in San Francisco they are going to teach the high school girls how to do odd plumbing jobs about the house. Any education that will make life easier for the husband ought to be pretty popular with the men folks, anyhow.

That woman who disliked her home in Philadelphia so much that she committed suicide may not have been so insane. Not a few people feel that way about Philadelphia.

INFORMAL JUBILEE OF OLD WARRIORS

Union and Confederate Veterans at Gettysburg.

AN UNUSUAL DEMONSTRATION

Delegates Hold Final Conference Before Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Joining in three rousing cheers for the united country, the delegates from the various States, the majority of them veterans of either the Union Army or Confederate Army, brought to a close here the final conference before the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg in July. The demonstration, which was entirely extemporaneous, came as the climax of a series of smaller scenes in which the love of North and South were pledged.

Suddenly, and as Chairman J. M. Schoonmaker was rapping for order, came the call: "Three cheers for our country, the United States of America!" Every man present was on his feet in an instant waving his arms and shouting, and as the third cheer was given it was followed quickly by a monstrous "tiger," after which an informal jubilee of representatives from Virginia, the Carolinas, Texas and other Southern States with the States delegates from the North made a formal adjournment impossible.

That the attendance of veterans is to be fully as large as was first anticipated was shown shortly before the close of the meeting, when Col. Lewis E. Bettler, secretary of the commission, asked for the figures from each State. One after another gave their estimates, made from a careful canvass, in which requests for transportation were taken as the principal guide, until a grand total of 45,685 was reached. This includes both the veterans of the Union and Confederate armies. Of the total number, Pennsylvania is expected to send 15,000 and New York, 10,000. The question of getting the old soldiers to Gettysburg is being handled by the several State commissions.

That plenty of time may be given for the veterans to arrive before the opening of the celebration the big camp will be opened on Sunday, June 29, and accommodations will be provided for that time until the following Sunday for army veterans who may care to remain that long. It is believed that the length of this period will allow all to get to Gettysburg and to return home without difficulty.

WANTS WAGE COMMISSION.

Senator Lewis, Of Illinois, Introduces His First Bill.

Washington.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, introduced as his first bill a measure to establish a national wage commission to provide a system for insuring a minimum wage in all work pertaining to the federal government, public service corporations and all concerns doing an interstate business. The President would be authorized to appoint a wage commissioner for each Congressional district, who would handle appeals charging violation of minimum wage regulations. The bill would appropriate \$500,000 for expense and salaries of such a commission.

WOMAN GOES OVER FALLS.

Wife Of Cafe Proprietor Drowns In Niagara Cataract.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A young woman, supposed to be the wife of Charles M. Schmidt, proprietor of Tivoli Hall, a cafe in Buffalo, was swept over the American Falls at Prospect Point. The woman entered the rapids about thirty feet above the cataract, whether by design or accident is not known.

IGNORE PAGE PROTEST.

Officials Take No Action On Request Of Labor Organizations.

London.—No recognition by the Foreign Office was made of the London Trades Council's protest against Walter H. Page, who is now on the Atlantic bound for London as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, but the American colony exhibited no official reticence.

A. J. MERRILL DEAD.

Publisher Of Rural Farmer and a Former Marylander.

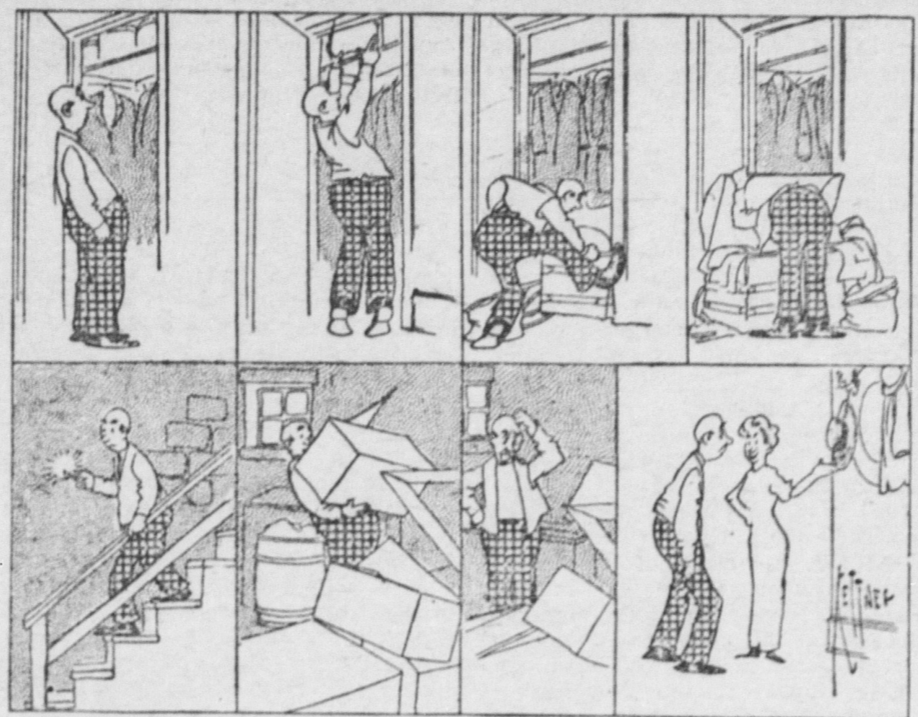
Philadelphia.—Alexander J. Merrill, publisher of the Rural Farmer, died from apoplexy here. He was 72 years old and was at one time a member of the Maryland legislature.

EIDSMOE GETS FIVE YEARS.

Bank Cashier, After Chase Around World, Pleads Guilty.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Albert J. Eidsmoe, formerly cashier of the First National Bank at Grandon, Wis., indicted two years ago on the charge of embezzling bank funds to the amount of \$38,000, pleaded guilty before United States Judge Geiger, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. Eidsmoe was apprehended at Maple Creek.

THAT LAST YEAR'S "LID"



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WOULD GIVE NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

No Warships or Troops Will Be Moved for Awhile.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ORDERS

Declared At White House That the Attitude Of Japanese Government Has Been Scrupulously Correct.

Washington.—President Wilson has determined that no warships or troops shall be moved or anything resembling a military or naval demonstration carried on by the United States while diplomatic negotiations with Japan over the California alien land legislation are in progress, so that no alarming interpretation can be placed on even the ordinary maneuvers of the Army and Navy.

This decision of the President was announced at the White House. It answered a report current in official circles that precautionary movements by the Army and Navy were contemplated and had been discussed at a conference between the President and Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department, and Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, and Acting Secretary Moore, of the State Department. It was emphatically denied that Army or Navy maneuvers, or movements of any kind not included in ordinary plans arranged months in advance of execution, had been contemplated at any time.

Artillery To Honolulu.

The rumor which called forth White House statement probably began its rounds when the War Department made public orders to three officers and two companies of coast artillery to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, about May 24. These orders, it was explained, were in conformity with the program for the creation of a permanent and sufficient garrison in Hawaii, outlined in the last annual report of the Secretary of War and merely carried out plans of long standing.

BRYAN'S TOAST TO THE BATTLESHIP OF FRIENDSHIP.

Washington.—Toasting the "ship of friendship" and not the dreadnought of war, Secretary of State Bryan bade the foreign peace delegates good-by at a breakfast in their honor, given by John A. Stewart, founder of the peace centenary conference. "Ever since the earliest days men have been building ships," Bryan said. "They are still building them, but the ship we are planning is different from the others. Its compass is the heart; its shells carry good will; its missiles are projected by the smokeless powder of love; its captain is the prince of peace. I ask you all to drink with me to this new battleship—the ship of friendship. No target can withstand the shots that friendship sends abroad."

RUSH CANAL FORTS.

Workmen Increased and Three Shifts Labor Twenty-Four Hours a Day.
Panama.—For some days work on the fortifications at the Pacific entrance to the canal has been going on night and day. The force of workmen has been increased.

A FRIENDLY SOLUTION.

The Japanese Foreign Office Expects To Reach One.

Tokyo.—The Foreign Office is optimistic as to the outcome of the controversy over the California alien land ownership legislation. In reply to an inquiry a high official said: "The negotiations between Japan and the United States are progressing satisfactorily. We expect to reach a friendly and permanent solution of the difficulty."

JAIL FOR THOSE WHO MAKE WAR

Dr. Ralston Would Treat Military Kings as Criminals.

FLOATING MINES OUTRAGE.

Vicious Sale Of Arms—Same As Giving Gun To Man Who Has Openly Threatened To Do Murder.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y.—"The next The Hague conference must treat war as a crime and construct international statutes from that standpoint," declared Dr. Harvey Jackson Ralston in an address before the International Peace Conference here.

Ralston was the agent of the United States in the case of the Picus fund, the first dispute submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

War Kings Classed As Criminals.

"Criminals or those contemplating crime are not permitted to draft laws; so those rulers engaged in war or who contemplate war, should not be permitted to help frame anti-war treaties to govern the nations," he said.

In discussing the framing of the peace laws, Dr. Ralston declared that the international statutes should be drafted as if the nations did not intend to violate them, and added:

"Laws against crime seek to restore the victims of crime in person and property to the fullest extent possible, and victims of war should be so treated. Blockades are a direct violation of the rights of neutral nations, and international statutes must come to regard the rights of peace and eliminate the wrongs of war."

Floating Mines Outrage.

"Floating mines are an outrage against mankind and should be forbidden."

Ralston discussed the sale of arms to nations about to engage in war, and declared it was as much a crime against other nations as the sale of weapons to an intended homicide would be against a community.

YOUNG LEAVES THE HOUSE.

The Representative From Michigan Sends in Resignation.

Lansing, Mich.—Secretary of State Martindale received the resignation of H. Olin Young, United States Republican representative from the Twelfth Michigan district. Mr. Young announced in Washington that he would resign his office in view of the fact that William J. Macdonald, his Progressive opponent in the election last fall, received the larger number of votes but lost the election because his name was erroneously printed on a number of ballots.

LEATHER TRADE PROBE.

Investigation Of Large Industries To Be Made By Commerce Agent.

Washington.—A first-hand investigation of the large shoe and leather industries of the country will be made by Arthur B. Butman, an agent of the Department of Commerce, Secretary Redfield announced. Butman recently returned from Europe, where he spent two years in observation of these industries in various countries. In addition to the manufacturing cities of New England, his itinerary will include New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.

PANIC IN SHOW TENT.

Many Persons Buried Under Canvas and Posts.

Lancaster, Pa.—A number of persons were injured when the big tent of the combined Buffalo Bill-Pawnee Bill show was blown down during a thunderstorm. The accident occurred shortly after the show opened and a panic ensued as the many poles, ropes and canvas fell, burying the audience. That none were seriously injured or killed was in the nature of a miracle.

A NEW ERA IN WORLD PROGRESS

The Anglo-American Court Holds First Session.

MANY CASES TO BE DECIDED.

British Ambassador and Counselor Of the State Department Represent Their Respective Governments.

Washington.—With Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and John Bassett Moore, counselor of the State Department, present to represent their respective governments, the international Tribunal for the Arbitration of Outstanding Pecuniary Claims between the United States and Great Britain held its opening session here. A number of guests were present.

Henry A. Fromageot, of France, president of the tribunal, made a brief address, in which he spoke of the desirability of arbitration in settling questions of differences between nations, and expressed the hope that all the deliberations of the new tribunal would lead to happy conclusions. Earlier in the day the members of the court—M. Fromageot, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of Canada, and Chandler P. Anderson, former counselor of the State Department—called and paid their respects to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

Efforts will be made to settle one case a day, so that the large number of cases which are on the schedule may be disposed of. As there are more than 200 cases on what is known as the "first schedule," cases which both governments have agreed shall be submitted to this judicial arbitration, it will take a year of working days to wipe the slate clear of this first list. By the time that is done a "second schedule" probably will be ready, as negotiations are under way looking to having a large number of other claims settled in a similar way.

DEED OF ENRAGED FARMER.

Kills Wife, Shoots Daughter and Husband.

Sparta, Wis.—Because of family trouble, William Hogue, aged 70, a retired farmer, killed his wife with a stove poker, three times shot his daughter, Mrs. Guy Wilson, with a revolver, seriously wounded his son-in-law with two shots from the same weapon and then committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Mrs. Wilson is dying. Her husband may recover.

Hogue arose early and after a dispute with his aged wife, attacked her with a poker. Assuring himself that she was dead, the husband hurried to the home of his daughter, a half mile distant.

Answering her father's ring, Mrs. Wilson was greeted with a fusillade of revolver shots. Three bullets struck her. She fell dying just as her husband, attracted by the shots, rushed to the rescue and seized Hogue as he was about to fire again.

Hogue fired twice in his son-in-law's face and escaped from the wounded man. Pursued by neighbors he ran to his home, lay down beside his wife and cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor.

BRITISH POOR PRODUCERS.

Takes Two and a Half Times As Many Men To Accomplish Act As In U. S.

Washington.—The first result of the investigations of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is to be the Administration's weapon in repelling assaults on the forthcoming tariff law, came in a report claiming that in Great Britain one-sixth more power and two and one-half times as many wage-earners are needed to produce a net output of equal value to that in the United States. This report was prepared at the request of Chairman Underwood of the House Ways and Means Committee and co-authored with the President of the tariff bill.

COLLISION IN THE AIR.

Biplane and Monoplane Crash At Altitude Of 60 Feet.

Johannesthal, Germany.—Another collision in the air occurred here. A biplane piloted by Captain Zucker and carrying a pupil named Dietrich as a passenger collided with a monoplane at an altitude of 60 feet. Zucker was instantly killed, Dietrich was badly injured and the two men in the monoplane were slightly injured.

MISS NELLIE GRANT WEDS.

Grandaughter Of Former President Bride Of Naval Officer.

San Francisco.—Foregoing all the pomp and ceremony due to the granddaughter of one of America's greatest generals, who later became President of the United States, Miss Nellie Grant and Lieutenant Commander William Pigott Cronan, United States Navy, were married by Justice of the Peace A. T. Barnett, with only the clerk of the court, Jeremiah Collins, as witness.

COMMERCIAL Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:
"In spite of some curtailment of orders for merchandise affected by pending tariff changes, the unusually favorable crop conditions have resulted in a marked increase of confidence throughout the West and South. Reports from 58 cities show a gain in building activity for April of 1 per cent, as compared with the same month in 1912, a heavy decrease at New York city being more than offset by gains elsewhere, particularly at Chicago, and at most points in the West and on the Pacific slope."

Bradstreet's says:
"Trade movements evidence the existence of some barriers to active progress, but the week's reports, nevertheless, indicate that current needs are of heavy volume, and that they are more than sufficient to make for a satisfactory, if not indeed active, distribution on current account. Consequently jobbers' stocks, which by the way are by no means large, are being subjected to further incursions, and though there is considerable evidence of frequent shopping for small parcels, this tendency is really indicative of a wish to cut cloth only when and as it is needed. On the other hand, buying for future account, except in a few sections, feels the incubus of prospective tariff regulations, and it is over this aspect of affairs that most caution is manifested."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 59 1/2¢ f o b, float.
Corn—Spot firm; export, 63 1/2¢ nominal f o b, float.
Oats—Spot firm; standard white, 41 1/2¢ elevator; No. 2, 42¢; No. 3, 41¢; No. 4, 40 1/2¢.
Butter—Packing stock, No. 2, 23 1/2¢ @ 24¢.
Cheese—State, whole milk, fresh white, specials, 13 1/4¢; do, white, average fancy, 13¢; do, fresh, undergrades, 11 1/4¢ @ 12 1/4¢; state, whole milk, held, as to style of quality, 10¢ @ 17¢.
Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 22¢; do, storage packed, firsts to extra firsts, 20 1/2¢ @ 21 1/2¢; do, extra firsts, 20 1/2¢ @ 21¢; do, firsts, 19 1/2¢ @ 20¢; fresh gathered, seconds, 18¢ @ 19¢; do, thirds, 17¢ @ 17 1/2¢; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 17¢; do, No. 2, 15 1/2¢ @ 16 1/2¢; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, whites, defective in size, color or quality, 20 1/2¢ @ 21 1/2¢; do, browns, 21 1/2¢ @ 22¢; do, gathered, browns and mixed colors, 19 1/2¢ @ 21¢.
Live Poultry—Steady; chickens, Southern, 30¢; fowls, 18¢; turkeys, 12 1/2¢. Dressed steady; fresh-killed Western fowls, 16 1/2¢ @ 19¢; frozen turkeys, 15¢ @ 25¢.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, as to location; No. 2 red, \$1.01 @ 1.02; No. 2, 98¢ @ 99¢; No. 3 red, 96¢ @ 97¢; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98 1/2¢ @ 99 1/2¢.

Corn—We quote the following prices: Car lots, for local trade, No. 2 yellow, natural, 63 1/2¢ @ 64¢; steamer yellow, natural, 62 1/2¢ @ 63¢; No. 3 yellow, natural, 62¢ @ 62 1/2¢.

Oats—No. 2, 42¢ @ 42 1/2¢; standard white, 41 1/2¢ @ 42¢; No. 3 white, 40 1/4¢ @ 41¢; No. 4, 37¢ @ 39¢; sample, 35¢ @ 36¢.

Butter—Solid-packed and other separator creamery, extra, 31¢; extra firsts, 29¢; creamery firsts, 28¢; creamery seconds, 27¢; ladle-packed, extra, 26¢; do, firsts, 25¢; do, seconds, 23¢ @ 24¢.

Eggs—Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, free cases, 56¢; Pennsylvania and nearby, current receipts, free cases, 55¢; Pennsylvania and nearby seconds, 52¢ @ 54¢; Western, extra, firsts, 56¢; do, firsts, 55¢; Southern ond, 52¢ @ 54¢; Southwestern, extra firsts, 56¢; do, firsts, 55¢; Southern firsts, at mark, 55¢ @ 57¢.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red and May, 108 1/2¢ nominal; July, 94 1/2¢ nominal.
Corn—Contract, 58 1/2¢; steamer mixed, 54 1/2¢; no established grade, 55 1/2¢.
Oats—White—No. 2, 42 1/2¢; standard, 42¢; No. 3, 40 1/2¢ @ 41¢.
Rye—No. 2, 67¢ @ 68¢; No. 3, 63¢ @ 64¢; No. 4, 61¢ @ 62¢. Bag lots nearby, as to quality, 60¢ @ 65¢.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$18 @ 18.50; standard do, \$17 @ 17.50; No. 2, do, \$16 @ 16.50; No. 3, do, \$15 @ 14; light clover mixed, \$15.50 @ 16; No. 1, do, \$15 @ 15.50; No. 2, do, \$11 @ 13; heavy, do, \$12 @ 13; No. 1 clover, \$11 @ 12; No. 2, do, \$8 @ 10.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$18; No. 2, do, \$17 @ 17.50; No. 1 tangle, \$11 @ 12; No. 2, do, \$10 @ 11; No. 1 wheat, \$8; No. 2, do, \$7.50 @ 8; No. 1 oat, \$9 @ 10; No. 2, do, \$8 @ 8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 30¢ @ 31¢; creamery, choice, 28¢ @ 29¢; creamery, good, 26¢ @ 27¢; creamery, prints, 31¢ @ 32¢; creamery, blocks, 30¢ @ 31¢; ladies, 25¢ @ 27¢; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 22¢ @ 24¢.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 18¢; Western firsts, 18¢; West Virginia firsts, 18¢; Southern firsts, 17¢. Recrated and rehandled eggs, 1/4¢ @ 1¢ higher.
Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens heavy, 17¢ @ 17 1/4¢; do, small to medium, 17¢ @ 17 1/4¢; old roosters and stags, 10¢ @ 11¢; spring, 1 1/4 lbs and over, 30¢; do, 1 lb and under, 27¢ @ 28¢. Ducks—White Pekings, 15¢; muscovy, 13¢ @ 14¢; puddle, 13¢ @ 14¢. Pigeons, per pair—Young 80¢; old, 30¢.