

SHOWS EFFECTS OF LIFE IN TOMBS

Lines in Morse's Face Deepen And His Hair Grows Whiter.

MISSES FORMER LUXURIES.

HE IS NOW REQUIRED TO EAT AS OTHER PRISONERS EAT AND GREATLY MISSES OUTDOOR EXERCISE.

New York, Nov. 16.—Charles W. Morse is a changed man since he was locked up in the Tombs as a preliminary, perhaps, to a term of fifteen years imprisonment in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for violating federal banking laws.

The former "steel king" has not lost his air of confidence and his nerve, but his hair has begun to whiten and there are deep lines on his face. All this is sufficient to cause his friends great uneasiness and they fear that lengthy imprisonment will kill him.

Morse once spent much of his time in the open air. He was fond of walking in Central Park and of driving. In his luxurious Fifth avenue home he had every comfort that unlimited money could secure.

Life is Startling Contrast.

His present life is a startling contrast. He occupies a cell in the federal tier, the seventh in the Tombs. It is bare of furniture, except a washstand in one corner and two cots, one above the other, that let down from the wall. There is little room in the cell for the occupant to move around and he must either sit or recline on the bunk most of the time.

Instead of his walks to the park, Morse must content himself with tramping up and down the semi-circular corridor in front of the cells during the regular exercise hours with the other prisoners. This corridor is but four feet wide, paved with stone and is not an ideal place for a walk.

Morse must walk with the others, jostling elbows with the men they pass. He never speaks to his companions in misery, who are, with the exception of Jau Pouren, the Russian ex-prisoner, for the most part counterfeitors or green goods men.

Meals Thrust Into Cell.

One of the greatest privations Morse must undergo is in connection with his meals. Formerly these were surrounded with formality and luxury. Now they are thrust into his cell on a tray and are sent in by a cheap caterer.

His soup is delivered to him in a tin pail, as was the case when his son, Harry, carried his dinner in to him from a Center street luncheon. Altogether, his meals are not ceremonial affairs to which Morse can look forward with pleasant anticipation.

Morse was buoyant until his hope of an early release on bond was shattered. He had been confident that he would be freed and had bidden his keepers and the warden farewell. His disappointment was bitter and his imprisonment since has told on him severely. But his son Harry has never deserted him and he has made no complaint.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

Cambridge City, Ind., Nov. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Callaway are moving into their pretty new home on West Main street.

Prof. Will Wissler and family of Richmond were Cambridge city visitors Friday.

Mrs. C. B. Kellar was called to Muncie Friday by the sudden death of her father Josiah T. Bailey.

Miss Alice Medearis of Centerville is the guest of her niece Mrs. Walter Boden for a few days.

Mrs. Alvah Hormel and Mrs. Harry Beard visited recently with Mrs. Charles Daub of Richmond.

Mrs. Clarissa Smith who spent the summer here with her niece Mrs. John Parrish, has gone to Bentonville where she will make her home.

Mrs. Lou Hewitt of Muncie was the guest of Mrs. Charles Clawson and Mrs. John Caldwell recently.

Mr. Everett Wilson of Uniontown, Pa., who has been spending a few days with his parents here returned to his home, Sunday.

Mrs. Harry B. Miller has been spending a few days with friends at Greenville, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Morey who have been visiting Indianapolis friends have returned to their home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George McLean and daughter of Richmond were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hagenman.

The Cambridge City Cemetery association met at the home of Miss Mattie McClave recently for the purpose of holding an election of officers for the coming year, the result of which was the retention of the old board.

The Social Union of the Methodist church will hold its meeting Tuesday afternoon of this week at the home of Mrs. K. P. Diffenderfer.

MEXICAN VETERAN DIES.

Josiah G. Bailey, Former Cambridge Resident.

Cambridge City, Nov. 16.—Josiah G. Bailey, a former citizen of this place, died very suddenly Friday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Voss in Muncie, Ind. Mr. Bailey was 86 years of age and a soldier of the Mexican war. He leaves four children, Mrs. C. B. Kellar, of this city, Charles and Frank Bailey and Mrs. Harry Voss of Muncie, all well known here. The remains were taken to Harrison for interment.

Country Life Commissions Should Get in Contact With Farmers, Says Pres. Roosevelt

Washington, Nov. 16.—Thorough cooperation of farmers and professional interests connected with them throughout the United States in the work of the Country Life Commission is urged and the appointment of two additional members of the commission Charles S. Barrett of Union City, Ga., and William A. Beard of Sacramento, Cal., is announced in a letter of President Roosevelt to Chairman Bailey of the commission. The President's letter follows:

"My Dear Prof. Bailey—I wish at the outset cordially to thank you for the way in which you have taken hold of the work you are doing. No more valuable work for the people of this country can be done, because no more valuable work for the farmers of this country can be done.

"Now, of course, the whole success of the work depends upon the attitude of the people in the open country, of the farming people of the United States. If they feel an awakening interest in what you are doing, they will manifest it. Moreover, it is essential that the farmers, the men who actually live on the soil, should feel a sense of ownership in this commission, should feel that you gentlemen in very truth represent them and are responsive to their desires and wishes, no less than to their needs.

Should Get Into Close Touch.

"It seems to me, therefore, it would be wise to try to get into the closest

possible touch with the farmers of the country and to find out from them, so far as you are able, just what they regard as being the subjects with which it is most important you should deal. This you are already doing by sending out a circular of questions and by holding meetings in different parts of the United States. But perhaps something more can be done.

"I accordingly suggest that you ask the farmers to come together in the several school districts of the country so that they may meet and consider these matters. I suggest the school districts because the schoolhouse would be the natural and proper place for such a meeting, or they could meet at any other customary or convenient places.

"It would be well if the meetings could be held within the next three or four weeks, that is, before congress adjourns prior to the Christmas holidays, so that at the time of the reassembling of congress early in January, you will have the reports of the meetings and so will be in position to advise definitely what should be done. I suggest that you ask them to meet not later than Saturday, Dec. 5, and you will, of course, use your own judgment whether to summon the meeting by circular or otherwise.

"Throughout this letter where I use the word 'farmer' I mean to include all those who live in the open country and are intimately connected with those who do the farm work—ministers, school teachers, physicians, editors of country papers, in short, all men and women whose life work is done either

on the farm or in connection with the lifework of those who are on the farm.

Topics to be Discussed.

"You know better than I what topics you will suggest. How would it do to include such topics as: 'The Efficiency of the Rural Schools,' 'Farmers' Organizations,' 'The Need of Good Roads,' 'Improved Postal Facilities,' 'Sanitary Conditions on the Farm.'

"Your purpose is neither to investigate the farmer nor to inquire into the technical methods of farming. You are simply trying to ascertain what are the general economic, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the open country and what, if anything, the farmers themselves can do to help themselves and how government can help them. To this end your especial desire is to get in touch with and represent the farmers themselves.

"The commission now consists of five members. I shall ask two more gentlemen to serve upon it, so that the full membership will be as follows: Prof. L. H. Bailey, New York State college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., chairman; Henry Wallace, Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts agricultural college, Amherst, Mass.; Gifford Pinchot, United States Forestry service, Washington, D. C.; Walter H. Page, North Carolina, editor of the World's Work; Charles S. Beard, Union City, Ga., and William A. Beard, Sacramento, Cal.

"Again thanking you and with all good wishes for your success in this great and important work, believe me, very sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

WORLDLY SPIRIT MUCH IN EVIDENCE

Return to the Religion of Old Advocated by Bishop Francis.

ADDRESSES MEN'S CLUBS.

WORLD HAS GOTTEN TOO MUCH INTO CHURCH AND MORE LOYAL SERVICE TO CHRIST IS NECESSARY, HE CLAIMS.

The worldly spirit is too much in evidence among the men of the church in this country during the present age according to Bishop Francis of the Indianapolis diocese of the Episcopal church, who addressed a meeting of the Federation of Men's church clubs at St. Paul's Episcopal church yesterday afternoon. The address was interesting and attended by a representative audience. The return to the religious fervor of old was advocated by the speaker. He advised a strict interpretation of the words of the Bible and a specific application of the meaning of the scriptures.

In brief, Bishop Francis said: "It is my firm conviction the world has gotten too much into the church. By the spirit of the world is meant that spirit which acquires hold of a man and moves him to strive solely for worldly things. The real purpose for which God has put us into the church is being forgotten. The peace and satisfaction which was given by the religion of old has been lost sight of. More loyal service to Jesus Christ is necessary. The church is in the world to serve. Christ's stay on earth was marked by his service to his God.

"By service to God, one serves his fellowman and by the salvation of ones own soul that of another may be gained. We are all in ones great common family of brothers, regardless of what the color or class may be. Be pure and honest. Stand out before the world as a leader in holiness, integrity and purity. The power of such a fine body of workers could not be estimated if you were to put yourself into the service of your God. You would derive a benefit equal to that you bestowed on others."

Yesterday's meeting was the first of a series that is to be held during the winter. A vested choir led the music. The proceeds of the collection will be devoted to the needs of the Federations.

A Nature Faker.

"Really," said the stylish lady enthusiastically to her friend, "it is quite worth while going to the zoo if only to see the wonderful supply of rhododendrons."

"Is it?" replied her friend languidly. "I like to look at the great, big, clumsy beasts, too, but it always smells so unpleasant round the cages." — London News.

The Essential Feature.

A Philadelphia capitalist in whose gallery examples of the painter Sargent's best works are to be found told this Sargent story:

"A millionaire of coarse extraction went to Mr. Sargent's Tite street studio and had his portrait done.

"When the portrait was finished the millionaire looked at it closely and then said, with a frown:

"Not bad, Mr. Sargent; not at all bad, but you've left out one most essential feature."

"Mr. Sargent bit his lip to hide a smile.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, "but I thought you wouldn't care to have the—er—warts reproduced."

"The millionaire, purple with rage, shouted:

"Confound it, sir. I'm talking about the diamond rings and pins, not the warts!" — Rochester Herald.

LAW IS CRITICIZED

State Health Board Says Money Expended on School Houses is Lost.

BUILDINGS UNSANITARY.

The State Board of Health in its annual report for 1907, just issued, makes a number of recommendations relating to the health of the state and the best means for preserving healthful conditions. The board suggests a statute requiring that all schoolhouses hereafter built shall conform to natural sanitary laws. It also suggests that the act should contain a clause requiring that hygiene be taught in the public schools.

"Not less than 10 per cent. of school houses are now wasted" says the report, "on account of unsanitary schoolhouses, in which start most of our epidemics, and in which are laid the foundations for consumption and other diseases.

Health Law of 1891 Criticized.

The board also criticizes the health law of Indiana passed in 1891, declaring that this law does not recognize the advances made in sanitary science since its enactment, and that for that reason it should be amended. "It does not provide that health officers shall be men who are informed in hygiene," says the report.

Few Good Men Seek the Office.

"As the condition now exists, it is only rarely that good men seek the position. In many instances, persons unfitted for the work offer to fill the position for a small sum, and when accepted, they put the money in their pockets and do nothing. This way of doing is bad business, and it is not surprising that money is spent without return.

Viewing the old health law of 1891 as a machine, it may be said that several old wheels and levers should be removed and new ones of new design substituted.

"We recommend these improvements as wise and of the utmost importance to the profit and to the business of the state.

"We most respectfully request that you give these recommendations as to improvement of health laws your careful consideration, and we hope they will secure your support and be recommended in your next message to the general assembly."

Preservation of Water.

The board also makes a strong plea for the preservation of the water supply in Indiana.

"It is apparent that our streams and lakes are valuable assets," says the report, "and should be jealously protected from pollution or other destruction. They are sources of beauty and refreshment to the land, sources of a valuable food supply, and must eventually furnish public water supplies. It is this last fact which makes it urgent that early action be taken for their preservation."

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EMPEROR TALKS WITH VON BUELOW

Conference to Be Held at Kiel Between Ruler and Chancellor Today.

CRISIS MAY BE SOLVED.

FROM THE INTERVIEW IT WILL BE LEARNED HOW FAR THE EMPEROR AGREES WITH VON BUELOW'S VIEWPOINT.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Emperor William is still at Dornauschingen as the hunting guest of Prince von Fuerstenberg. He is due at Kiel today to swear in a number of naval recruits. Chancellor von Buelow left Berlin Sunday and will be at Kiel to receive the Emperor. The audience between the chancellor and his majesty, on which depends the future course of events, has been arranged for the afternoon.

Though the agreement of the chancellor with the position of the Reichstag and the federated governments is now clearly known, the Emperor's attitude is greatly in doubt and a subject of diversified prediction. The Grenzboten, a monthly political review, published under the supervision of the Foreign office, has taken up the defense of Chancellor von Buelow, and in the current issue says:

"Calm consideration of German interests does not permit us to judge the oversight of a trusted statesman as we would similar action by a clerk, whose error in such a case would be unpardonable. It would be the height of absurdity to expect the chancellor personally to examine and control every manuscript that came to his hands. The misfortune is that such a conversation ever occurred."

The Cologne Zeitung says that from the meeting of the emperor and the chancellor it will be learned how far the emperor agrees with Von Buelow's viewpoint, or whether any agreement has been reached. The Reichstag has not arrived at any formal conclusion in this matter, and the solution of the crisis lies today with the Emperor, on whom all eyes are turned.

Baron Von Jenisch, who is a kinsman of Prince Von Buelow, is in the Emperor's suite, as representative of the Foreign office. He is a man of calm and quiet judgment, to whom his majesty is personally attached.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

His Amendment.

The elopers were 1,000 miles from home and their funds running low. "See, dear," whispered the enthusiastic bride, "I am wiring papa an announcement of our elopement and have added 'R. S. V. P.' The tall bridegroom smiled significantly. "Better make it 'R. S. C. P.' Gracious! What does that stand for?" "Rush some cash, please." — Chicago News.

SHOULD HAVE IT ON EXHIBITION

A lady reader of these notes offers the suggestion that, since there are so few farmers who know what quack grass is when they see it, it would be commendable thing if the officers of county institutes would see to it that when their winter sessions are held specimens of the grass showing seed head, leaf and root systems were exhibited and the habits and characteristics of the plant given a somewhat full exposition. The suggestion is an excellent one and should be acted upon in just as many cases as possible.

In all too many instances the only acquaintance a fellow has with this weed of pest comes through its getting a foothold on his land and the war of extermination he has to wage to get rid