

# WASHINGTON NEWS

A great many people have wondered why it is that Ohio should have selected William Allen as the man to honor above so many others by a statue in the National Capitol. At the time of the death of the late William Allen, Mr. Thompson, of eastern Ohio, gave this reply to the question:

"The provision for statues of great men, two from each State, was made along in the '40's. I think Ohio held back in making a choice until Garfield was killed. Then there was an overwhelming sentiment in favor of placing his statue in the Capitol. After that later a Democratic Legislature in Columbus was considering the choice of an eminent Democrat whose figure in marble could be placed alongside that of Garfield. Many members wanted to honor Allen G. Thurman, then living. One day there was the report that he was near death, and he rushed in the old Payne Legislature, pushed through the bill, and the statue was placed in the Capitol. Mr. Allen was prominent in the Senate years before. There was hardly a popular demand that Allen should be thus honored, but there was some feeling between the Payne and Thurman sections of the Democratic Party in Ohio, and the law was passed.

While Allen was almost forgotten at the time the statue was ordered, those familiar with Ohio history recalled that he had been a very young and distinguished Senator, and had narrowly missed a Presidential nomination at Baltimore when the convention had a prolonged contest. Allen lived 26 years in actual retirement after the death of his wife, and was 'discovered' in 1875 at the age of 76, nominated and elected by the people, and defeated by Hayes in 1875, and that victory had much to do with making Hayes President."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, National Pure Food Expert, welcomed the noted speaker of the country to the annual banquet of the Cosmos Club the other night, and told this story:

"I happened to be in Washington giving a sitting of the Metropolitan Club. This is the richest club in the city. Only swells are allowed here. Then, on his arrival at the Cosmos, 'This is the Cosmos Club, isn't it?' he asked. 'We admit this, but I want to say that it is the cranks who make the world go round.'"

People will doubtless be surprised to know that, 19 years after, Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, now Representative Hobson, of Alabama, is still being pointed out by guides to strangers in the city. And when the question is asked for about as often as anybody.

Another member who is always pointed out is Representative Beahm, who carried the famous old Garfield District in Ohio, the first Democrat who ever carried it, and Rathgate has hardly recovered from the shock.

Mrs. Frank J. Goodwin gave a brief talk the other day in the interest of the District Branch of the Mothers' Congress and the Teachers and Parents' Association at the Cooke Hotel. She talked straight from the shoulder. Among other things that she said was: "Lawless and disobedience in the American home are caused in a great degree by mothers preventing fathers from sharing in the caring and bringing up of little ones." She then went on to say: "There are many mothers who are so wrapped up in their own little world, almost entirely exclude the father's influence from their lives, and get the father is possessed of the stern sense of justice and obedience absent in the mother, but not necessary for the proper training of the child."

Mrs. Goodwin said that this lack of the father's influence is reason for the great number of lawless and incorrigible young men and women in large American cities. Mrs. Goodwin added that mothers lack the sense of truth and law, and for these reasons are not the very best counselors in the world for their boys and girls. The guiding boy and girl needs the stern hand of the father.

They are telling a right funny story in Washington about a special Beahm vote in the different Departments and how they may work confusion to just plain, ordinary people. A young man employed in the Navy Department got into a large boat at the foot of the hard day's work, being in a great hurry to reach his home and attire himself in the wedding garments to be best man to an intimate friend in a large hotel. He was in the same elevator, and was taken to the floor below, where the waiting man desired to get off. On reaching that floor some more Lieutenants got in for the top trunk, and the poor plain Government clerk in the Navy Department was taken to the top floor. At the top floor some more shoulder straps got in, and were taken to their rooms. The clerk kept this up, the Government clerk nodding to suggest that he would like to get out until it was too late for him to be best man.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was re-elected President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, exactly as might have been expected. Mrs. Scott is a "millionaire" there ever was one, and the light that has been made upon her might be said to have been made by partisans—people who do not rise above the sordid things of life, and who look for place and power rather than for pride in a great organization which should be kept clear of all suggestion of self or self-interest. Mrs. Scott is a woman who represents more largely than any woman who has been at the head of the D. A. R., perhaps, the concentrated essence of Revolutionary achievement. She is conducting investigations and means has been her own business manager for many years, and she looks upon the advancement of the D. A. R. projects as a business venture which she is called upon to put through to the very best advantage. She has done this, and thus disappointed her enemies, for enemies she has and heaps of them. Her daughter attended with the opposition there ever was one, and she seemed to take a malicious delight in belittling all that Mrs. Scott has done, and never in the history of the National Society of the D. A. R. has been there such an overturning of one's enemies. Mrs. Scott's cabinet was elected from "A to Izzard," so to speak. Every mother's daughter of the name didn't get even a chance to be so large that there can be no mistake as to the beauty of the thing. There were so many candidates for Vice President-General that only one of the 10-failed of election. Another had

not been necessary, and blessed if the tenth Scott Vice President-General didn't go in with the usual big majority. The pitiful whine was made that Mrs. Scott won because she of "courtesy" was entitled to a second term, which was funny, indeed. It was a remarkable "courtesy" that let not only the President-General, but her whole cabinet, go in by the same large majority. It really looks to a rank outsider as tho the D. A. R. knows a good thing when it gets it, and intends to hold on as long as the law allows.

The Democratic members of the Kentucky delegation in the House of Representatives were in a glowing frame of mind over the election of Garfield. Many members wanted to honor Allen G. Thurman, then living. One day there was the report that he was near death, and he rushed in the old Payne Legislature, pushed through the bill, and the statue was placed in the Capitol. Mr. Allen was prominent in the Senate years before. There was hardly a popular demand that Allen should be thus honored, but there was some feeling between the Payne and Thurman sections of the Democratic Party in Ohio, and the law was passed.

When the Daughters were in the city the other day a lady wearing a D. A. R. badge was sauntering along in the crowd. She was met by a young man in a very chic young lady, clad in a very much up-to-date walking suit, stopped her, and asked about the White House. The D. A. R. woman answered that the White House and about the different parlors and the color of them and about 20 other questions, and the young lady very patiently listened to all the questions, and replied to the numerous questions. Then, when about to bid the D. A. R. woman good-bye, she handed her card, and asked the D. A. R. woman a question in return. She nearly had a stroke of apoplexy when she glanced at the card and read "Miss Taft." She had been questioning the daughter of the President of the United States, and in return she nearly had a stroke of apoplexy when she glanced at the card and read "Miss Taft." She had been questioning the daughter of the President of the United States, and in return she nearly had a stroke of apoplexy when she glanced at the card and read "Miss Taft."

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce had as their guests at the British Embassy Sir John and Lady Murray, of Edinburgh, Scotland. The Bryce's guests were entertained at tea and later luncheon at the British Embassy. They spent two or three weeks in Boston before coming to Washington, and expressed themselves as having had a most delightful time.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, is against changing the name of Pennsylvania avenue to Lincoln avenue for the perpetuation of the fame of our great President. Senator Cullom says that absolutely nothing short of a magnificent work of art that will be a fitting memorial to Abraham Lincoln.

It is pretty hard for Speaker Clark to keep in view all the time the fact that the House of Representatives is almost entirely excluded from the father's influence from their lives, and get the father is possessed of the stern sense of justice and obedience absent in the mother, but not necessary for the proper training of the child.

William Jennings Bryan, erstwhile candidate for President of the United States, spoke to crowded houses at so many places in the last few days in Washington. He told his three big audiences about the "Price of a Soul." Not a blessed one who heard him seems to have carried away with any doubt in their minds. He was asked, but they unanimously unite in declaring that Mr. William Jennings Bryan is "just grand," and "the sweetest speaker." Oh, yes, and that he said it would rather have my name go down in history as a man who fought for clean politics than to have it registered on the roll of Presidents.

Mr. Justice Hughes, the youngest member of the Supreme Court of the United States in point of years and age, celebrated his 49th birthday April 12. Mr. Justice Hughes celebrated his 62d birthday April 17.

The District Commissioners have paid out the keep of a man named Charles Healy at the Government Hospital for the Insane. Last Christmas the man fell heir to a fortune of \$200,000. Mr. Justice Hughes, the youngest member of the Supreme Court of the United States in point of years and age, celebrated his 49th birthday April 12. Mr. Justice Hughes celebrated his 62d birthday April 17.

Senator Works, of California, who has been a Senator for little more than a week, is not at all frightened over the recent Senate tradition that a newcomer to the upper branch of Congress should be seen rather than heard. He gave notice that he would address the Senate Thursday next on the initiative and referendum.

While temporarily insane, Win. A. Tawney, a brother of former Representative James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, committed suicide at his farm near Pierce, Neb. Mr. Tawney, who had been despondent several days, went to the barn, tied a rope to a rafter, climbed upon a partition, and jumped the house and leaped off.

Tom L. Johnson, four times Mayor of Cleveland and former Representative in Congress, died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, at the age of 70. He had been so near death for five days that frequently the physicians thought the end had come, and twice newspaper extras were on the street announcing his death.

The President appointed Gen. Frederick Dent Grant Military Aid to our Special Ambassador, John Hammond, in London, and the coronation of King Gen. Grant most respectfully declines the intended honor. Gen. Grant can see no special fun in parading around in a light-colored uniform in hot weather, and he has declined the appointment Gen. Grant declined.

After a search of two years Secret Service men arrested Harry Reporter in Denver, last week, charged him with making the best counterfeit silver dollars ever circulated in this country. The coins, made largely of tin and lead, were almost perfect in workmanship and design, and had been passed on merchants in Denver and the street railway company there in great quantities.

Charged with supplying munitions of war to Mexico, including rifles for the revolutionists, under a false label, Harvey E. Phillips, former bodyguard to President Roosevelt, known socialist in Washington and New York, and also at the best of times a jockey, riding races on the old Lexington course. He had a delightful Scotch course, and I am sure, from what he told me, that he is a good jockey as well as a statesman.

Altho I ran against and defeated Horace Greeley for Congress, I had the pleasure of supporting him in Baltimore, President Lincoln's campaign. And speaking of Baltimore, I think that was the last time a National Convention was held in the Monumental City. The Democrats would not hold their convention next year in Baltimore, I think.

A kindly Act. It has been said that "the evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." But truly it might be said of Lincoln that his good acts are really interred with the war of the rebellion, when his trials and horrors pressed in on the heart of the great, homely man in the White House, would have seemed to have been a cruel and unjust man could do, and yet almost every day of his life simple little acts of kindness that most great men will not pause to contemplate came in his way to do, and often years after.

Modern fire-alarm boxes are being installed in the Capitol Building. A few days ago it was discovered, when a fire alarm was sounded, that the boxes in the Capitol Building were not in communication for two hours, that there were no fire-alarm boxes in the Capitol Building.

A bill directing the Treasury Department to accept a loan of \$20,000 at the rate of four per cent was introduced in the House by Representative Slayden, of Texas. The measure is a duplicate of the one introduced at the recent session of Congress by Representative McCall, of Massachusetts. The proposed loan of the \$20,000 is, according to the terms of the bill, to be used to purchase engravings to be added to the Gardner Greene Hubbard collection now in the possession of the House of Representatives. The \$20,000 amount was made by the late Gertrude M. Hubbard. The bill stipulated that the United States Government would agree to pay interest on the money at the rate of four per cent to the Treasury Department. The measure introduced by Mr. Slayden is designed to carry out this clause.

Having six sisters, most of them "grown up," doesn't in the least bother Jimmy O'Gorman, youthful son of the new United States Senator from New York. Many of the other young-robbers would think it a terrible hardship, but not so with this youngster. He finds half a dozen sisters are quite an enticement, especially when a good rivalry exists among them. He sees how nice they can be to "little brother." Young O'Gorman, however, has not been "spoiled" by the attention he gets from them. They are too sensible and well-bred to let him go down in history as a man who fought for clean politics than to have it registered on the roll of Presidents.

John A. Joyce, Colonel by title and poet by nature, broke into the Congressional Record and other day Representative Barthold was responsible. He caught the eye of the chair, and asked that the Clerk might read a poem he had written on the occasion of the death of the late Senator. The Clerk did it.

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John Fox, New York. The other day a man registered at the Shoreham Hotel, "John Fox, New York," and probably the whole city of New York, and politicians had read over that register that name would not have attracted their attention. And yet 42 years ago, they would have looked at it with more than ordinary interest. John Fox, 42 years ago was the youngest member of the 40th Congress, and he came to Congress as a Representative from New York City, having defeated Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley and he were nominated by the Republicans, and Mr. Fox beat him by more than 10,000 votes. He served in two Congresses, and then concluded that he had had enough official politics, and he later was elected to the New York Legislature, and was a leader against the regime of Boss Tweed. Mr. Fox visited Congress and became a member of the House of Representatives. He served in Congress to-day than there has been in half a century," said Senator Fox. "Maybe so, but I fancy I remember a few of the men who were about as strenuous and exciting in the present situation. When I entered the House Schuyler Colfax was Speaker, and in the following Congress James G. Blaine took the place of Colfax. Thaddeus Stevens was then the leader of the Republican Party in the House, and among the members were James A. Garfield, Eugene Hale, William E. Chandler, and others. I remember that the House of Representatives was a much more attractive appearance than the one in use at the present time.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock has approved a new postal card to take the place of the standard card now in use. The new card will be printed in color, printed in red ink, making a much more attractive appearance than the one in use at the present time.

The House Committee on the Census has authorized a favorable report on the bill fixing the membership of the next House in the 63d Congress at 423, an increase of 42 over the present membership. Under this plan no State has a member which would have been the case had a total lower than 423 been agreed upon.

The bill reported is identical with the Crumpacker measure, which was passed by the House of Representatives, which failed to come to a vote in the Senate. The Democratic committee, however, struck from the bill that section approved last year which gives the Department of Commerce and Labor the right to make the reapportionment 19 years hence.

Under the bill reported Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and West Virginia gain one each; California, 3; Illinois, 2; Massachusetts, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 2; Oklahoma, 3; Pennsylvania, 4; Texas, 2; and Washington, 2.

Representative Murray, of Massachusetts, a new member of the House, who is 29 years old and does not look it, has resumed amicable relations with Representative Slayden, of New York, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who is by way of being a veteran.

Mr. Murray was standing near the speaker's desk a couple of days ago, when Mr. Slayden, with a frown resembling his brow that makes him resemble Henry Clay, stepped up.

"Young man," he said, "run out in the back yard and get a broom. During the war of the rebellion, when his trials and horrors pressed in on the heart of the great, homely man in the White House, would have seemed to have been a cruel and unjust man could do, and yet almost every day of his life simple little acts of kindness that most great men will not pause to contemplate came in his way to do, and often years after."

"Hereafter when you address me," he said to the astonished Mr. Slayden, "do not call me Murray and be properly respectful."

Mr. Slayden gasped for breath.

"Who's the fresh guy?" he asked a House employee.

Representative Murray, of Massachusetts, the employe replied.

"The — you say," cried Mr. Slayden, and he chased Murray with an apology.

Mr. Robert G. Eberhardt, one of the ablest French sculptors in the United States, has been reviewing the statues scattered around over Washington until they make the city look like a checkerboard. He thinks Washington a very beautiful city, but he thinks that it is in need of more monuments. He has a list of monuments that he thinks should be erected here. Mr. Eberhardt seems to have his "think tank" on straight, anyhow, for some of the most of them are unimportant.

Dr. H. A. Buck, Burlington, Vt. Dr. Buck had an unusual experience during the war, going out at the first call in the 7th Ill. and then becoming Assistant Surgeon of the 15th Ill. He was Grant's Assistant Medical Director at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and then was sent to Washington, where he had charge of the Unitarian Hospital in charge of the Allotment District. He is now a well-preserved, vigorous man, with all of his faculties, and highly interested in everything that relates to his comrades. He is particularly interested in the Sulloway bill.

John R. Hamilton, 123d N. Y. St. John's New Brunswick, Comrade Hamilton has been 41 years in New Brunswick, has stood 41 severe winters, and says that he has had enough of the business, and has on a visit to the old battlefields of Virginia.

It may reassure some unnecessarily timid people to know that the United States has twice as many big battleships as Japan, and that nearly all of our ships are up-to-date creations, while many of those of Japan are old-fashioned affairs, some of them captured from Russia. We have 33 battleships, where Japan has but 15.

Hats On. Ed Pritchett, Martinsburg, Mo., says hats off to Senators Curtis and Stewart. He says that he has seen many other noble men who fought our battle for the Sulloway bill. He wants the comrades to fire a volley from the top of the Capitol dome, while many of those of Japan are old-fashioned affairs, some of them captured from Russia. We have 33 battleships, where Japan has but 15.

Returns After 37 Years' Absence. James N. Herbert, Sr., of Wellsboro, Pa., member of George Cook Post, 215, and Encampment 105, A. U. L., spent his 74th birthday with his son in Syracuse, N. Y. This was Comrade Herbert's first visit to Syracuse since 1874, when he was in charge of the second canal boat to run over the North Branch extension from Pittston, Pa., and he was very much surprised at the growth since then. Comrade Herbert served in the 13th Pa. Reserves and the 19th Pa.

## NATIONAL PRESIDENT, W. R. C.

Mrs. Belle C. Harris Attends Flag Raising at Historic Pollock. The Department of Potomac, W. R. C., was honored a week ago by the presence of the National President of the organization for a period of five days, and probably never before in the history of the Department has it been possible to pay so many courtesies to a National President, and never before have they been more graciously received and enjoyed than by Mrs. Belle C. Harris, of Kansas.

The Department of Maryland divided the week with the Department of Potomac, and Mrs. Harris very graciously permitted herself to be "toted" back and forth from Baltimore to Washington as she was wanted in one of the other places. Wednesday, April 12, the National President was the guest of honor of a party of 14, who accompanied Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball from Washington to Pollock to raise a flag over the new school house at that place.

The Pollock neighborhood is one of the most historic in that section of Virginia, and Pollock Church was built on the plain by Washington, and was one of its vestrymen for a period of 20 years.

The two pews known as Washington pews, great square, boxlike things, and the pulpit, which is now occupied by Washington and family, and the quaint old church has been restored to its condition, both interior and exterior, of nearly a century and a half ago, and is one of the most interesting of historic places to visit.

The Mount Vernon School Board has recently erected a beautiful little school house a short distance from Pollock Church, which is known as Pollock School. The State of Virginia has recently adopted a new sanitary plan for erection of school houses, and this is one of the first schools in which the plan has been carried out.

Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, who has placed flags over some 15 school houses in his section of Virginia, was invited by the Mount Vernon School Board to play one of the most interesting of historic places to visit.

The National President of the W. R. C. could be proud of the honor when Mrs. Ball to accompany the National President were Mrs. Agnes Keeler, President of the Department of Potomac; Mrs. Sallie Price Ferron, President of the Department of Maryland; Mrs. Lydia A. Oldroyd, Department Counselor; Miss May Borland, Department Color Bearer; Mrs. Annie Babcock, Past Department President; Mrs. Mary C. Ricker; Mrs. Rose O'Meara, Department Chief of Staff; Mrs. John McElroy, Miss Nellie Ailing, Mrs. Jean M. Hyde, and Mrs. Annie Babcock, Department President of Maryland.

The party was met at Alexandria by Mr. Mason, Secretary of the School Board, who accompanied the party to Pollock station, where they were met by Mrs. Ball and her driver, and a mile and a half to Pollock Parish, where exercises and presentation of the flag were held. The teachers, pupils and patrons of the school were gathered to greet the Washington party, at their head being the Rev. Dr. Meade, Rector of Pollock Church.

A delightful hour was spent in mutual greetings, and a delicious repast, and the table being loaded down with splendid products from the homes of that section and decorated with yellow flowers and flags.

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Mr. Robert G. Eberhardt, one of the ablest French sculptors in the United States, has been reviewing the statues scattered around over Washington until they make the city look like a checkerboard. He thinks Washington a very beautiful city, but he thinks that it is in need of more monuments. He has a list of monuments that he thinks should be erected here. Mr. Eberhardt seems to have his "think tank" on straight, anyhow, for some of the most of them are unimportant.

The members of the Isabel Worrell Ball Flag Association, led by the Department President, Mrs. Agnes Keeler, advanced to the platform and raised the flag salute, which the teachers agreed should be used in the daily exercises of the school. Mrs. Ball then presented to the school a large flag in memory of her father, James P. Worrell, Captain of Co. E, 86th Ill., a soldier of the Union, mustered out in 1862. The flag was presented by Mrs. Ball, and many of her ancestors lie buried in Christ churchyard. Following the presentation of the large flag, the National President, Mrs. Belle C. Harris, called to the platform by Mrs. Ball, and presented to the school a small flag, known as a storm flag, in honor of Capt. Worrell, who was a pioneer in the use of the storm flag, and whose name is most of them unimportant.

After the meeting at the hall adjourned to the top of the Capitol, where Rev. Dr. Meade donned his robes and conducted beautiful Lenten services in honor of the Washington guests, who were seated in the main East hall of the Capitol. The Rev. Dr. Meade, of Washington, presided at the organ. The party then adjourned to the school house, a few rods away, where the flag, presented by Mrs. Ball, was raised to the top of the staff, while a large assembly sang "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue."

The Washington party was then taken in carriages, over seven miles to the top of the Capitol, where the Mount Vernon Station, around which lie the estates once belonging to Washington at Mount Vernon, and returning to Washington, were entertained at a banquet by the W. R. C. Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Harris returned to Baltimore that night with the Baltimore ladies for the big reception given by the W. R. C. of Baltimore, the retiring Department President.

Reunion of Western Soldiers. Editor National Tribune: That was a good desire of Comrade Patterson of Philadelphia, in your issue of March 22. Would it not be well for the Western Soldiers of 1861 to meet in the Fall of 1911 at Chicago, Ill., in the same city as in Washington, D. C., in the Fall of 1912? In that way more would meet in 1915 for the semi-centennial of the "Grand Review," as suggested by Comrade Patterson.—Edwin P. Walker, Captain, Co. A, 39th Ill., Washington, D. C.

## Boy and Girl Scouts.

Washington is now in the throes of two new organizations. One is the Boy Scouts, and now some rich women, who want a new sensation, are organizing what is called the Girl Scouts. And sensible people of the humdrum, work-a-day world grow just a little weary of it all. The world seems to be running perfectly mad on the subject of "organization." The writer can remember a few years back when boys and girls had about all they could accomplish outside of school hours in doing the small "chores" about the home. There are thousands of tired mothers whose burdened shoulders and aching backs from hearing could be tremendously eased if the boys or girls of whom they are the mothers could be induced to "scout" around and help to do the work. If they would learn to wash and iron, bake, scrub, make beds, sweep and do housework generally; if the boys and girls were made to do these small, healthful tasks, they would not have time now to be any necessity for them to do outside "scout" work.

The tendency of the present day is to take boys and girls out of the home rather than to bring them in to teach them unusual amusements that cost both time and money rather than to instruct them in home accomplishments which mean to them to do the home economy and saving. Many a mother has slain her servants and unruly boys and girls, the two leading to extravagance and possible heartbreak, when if the servants were out of the house and girls brought in to do the streets, shooting, juggling, moving-picture shows, tawdry dancing parties and from feeble imitations of "society functions," the boys and girls would grow stouter and healthier and the homes happier because one who is useful naturally becomes happy.

Why not get "back to nature" by instilling a little sound common sense in the heads and hearts of boys and girls, and later they will be able to "scout" around for themselves and have sense enough to separate good from evil and "choose the better part."

This eternal effort to "amuse and instruct" the young is tiresome, and is bound to sound the death knell of the "amuse and instruct" system. Make his own cart his happier in his possession than the boy who pays a dollar for one, which he tires of in a day, hunting a newer amusement. The boy who makes the cart developed latent genius, and is proud of the thing that cost him both time and labor. The boy who bought his cart, knowing that he could buy another, tossed the costly toy aside because he saw in it better sentiment no "labor" represented to him only money.

The girl who fashions her mother instants into a rag doll loves the doll because it is a product of her thought and time in its construction.

Both boy and girl in building their own toys have exercised constructive sense, and are as exactly that much richer in a knowledge of household economy.

The active sports of normally healthy children are all right, but the artificial reaching out for something to "amuse and instruct" is all wrong. Healthy children, if let alone, are contented as to toys and sweets and taught economy in the expenditure of the pennies, do not need playground instruction. It is natural for a boy to play marbles, to kick a ball, to mumble and kindred sports. It is so natural, in fact, that he often laughs at the clumsy, theoretical putting into practice of his instructor's things, which have really come from the boy almost as a God-given inspiration.

Very young girls enjoy much the same sports as their brothers, which is quite proper, and neither of them need to be taught those things which come by instinct. It is the artificial suppression of the exuberance of youth that make these innumerable organizations for "amusement and instruction" for "board and keep" "scouting" movements may be a necessity, but for the boys and girls of the home "no" thousand times no.

There is a strong suspicion that these "scout" movements are being advanced by lazy fathers and mothers, who find it more delightful to way to avoid their parent's duty than to spend their money on the outside of the home. And if these "scout" organizations are to take the place of the good old Biblical home instruction, on the States ought to step in and take the children, if it is to be the saddest place on earth is an orphan asylum, where little human automatons are taught by machine methods to do things exactly so on a certain hour each day, and originality is killed by scientific theorizing. The happiest place on earth is the little home where parents and children are comrades respecting their rights, and all are growing like the strong, healthy tree straight toward heaven.

The "scout" organizations belong to institution life, and to the rich, but for some way to spend money. They are not needed in homes where the parents are alive to their responsibilities, and you will receive by result the same boys and girls cannot be taught to be gentle, kind, humane, courteous, thoughtful and unselfish in the home, under the instruction of good parents. There isn't any salvation for the boys and girls of the home. And if these "scout" organizations are to take the place of the good old Biblical home instruction, on the States ought to step in and take the children, if it is to be the saddest place on earth is an orphan asylum, where little human automatons are taught by machine methods to do things exactly so on a certain hour each day, and originality is killed by scientific theorizing. The happiest place on earth is the little home where parents and children are comrades respecting their rights, and all are growing like the strong, healthy tree straight toward heaven.

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