NEW DREW CASE THEORY

Girl May Have Met Death in Auto Accident.

Troy, N. Y., July 16.—One of the theories put forth to-night as a possible solution of the Teal Pond mystery is that Hazel Drew came to her death as a result of an automobile accident, instead of being the victim of a foul and deliberate murder. After five days of careful investigation, in which many theories have been advanced, a motive for the murder is lacking. Nothing has been learned that would warrant the authorities in making an arrest in connection with the crime. This being the case, the accident theory is advanced.

The macadam road between Troy and Averill Park is popular with automobilists. A reckless chauffeur speeding along at night may have struck the girl with his car, causing her death. Rather than face the consequences, and knowing the country well, it would have been a comparatively easy matter to have taken the girl in the car up the lonely road toward Taborton and to have thrown her body into the mill pond. To give color to a suicide theory the hat and gloves were left on the bank. It is not likely that an automobile would have travelled the Taborton road at night, but there is a possibility that Hazel may have decided to return to Averill Park to take a car for Troy, and that she may have been walking on the main road if such an accident occurred.

Through a postal card received at the Drew home from New Carlisle, Ohio, on the day of Hazel's funeral, addressed to the dead girl and signed "Carrie Weaver," it was learned to-day that Hazel and Carrie were good friends and that they went to New York together to spend Memorial Day.

Miss Weaver is employed in the household of A. M. Green, a professor in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Professor and Mrs. Green came here from Springfield, Ohio, and they knew Miss Weaver, who was employed at New Carlisle. Last September they engaged her, and she came East.

The Greens live on Hawthorne avenue, near the home of Professor Cary, where Miss Drew was employed, and Mrs. Green and Mrs. Cary were friends. Mrs. Green told Mrs. Cary that Miss Weaver was unacquainted in Troy, and they arranged to introduce her to Hazel. The girls became warm friends, and frequently spent their afternoons and evenings together. It was at Hazel's suggestion that the trip to New York was planned. Mrs. Green arranged for a room for them through the Young Women's Christian Association in New York, and the girls left Troy on the New York boat the night before Memorial Day. Soon after their arrival in New York Hazel lost her pocketbook, containing about $6, and Miss Weaver paid her expenses during the remainder of the trip. They had planned to come back on the day boat on Sunday, but found the boats did not run on Sunday, and they returned on the night boat on Sunday night. While in New York they went to the theatre and amused themselves by riding about the city on elevated and surface cars. So far as known they had no male companions during the trip.

About two weeks before the girls' visit to New York Hazel had been on a trip to New York, Boston and Providence. She sent her friend Carrie a postal from each city, stating that she was having a good time. While in Providence Hazel is said to have stayed at the home of a Mrs. Jones, but the details of the trip the authorities have not yet been able to learn. Neither is it known with whom she went, if any one, or with whom she stayed in New York and Boston.

Miss Weaver left Troy on the evening of July 6, the night on which the officials are unable to account for Hazel's whereabouts, for a visit to her former employer's home in Ohio. Hazel was not at the station when she left, according to Professor and Mrs. Green, who went with Miss Weaver to see her safely aboard the train. Miss Weaver is expected to return about August 1.

Shortly after the discovery of Hazel's body in the pond Mrs. Green received a marked copy of a Springfield (Ohio) paper containing an account of the tragedy, with an accompanying note from Miss Weaver, saying: "Is this the Hazel that I knew so well?"

Both Professor and Mrs. Green speak very highly of Miss Weaver and of Hazel as well. They say the girls were not known to have had young men callers, but spent much of their time in each other's company. "Miss Weaver is a fine girl, who came to us from the country, and is not the type ordinarily employed in domestic service," said Professor Green. Mrs. Green said she considered Hazel a girl of good moral character, with high ideals.

The Sheriff to-day sent broadcast the notices offering $1,000 reward for the conviction of the murderer, and several were posted along the Taberton road.

Adelbert Atwood, parcel clerk at the Union Station, Troy, says he remembers receiving Miss Drew's suitcase, but cannot identify the bearer as Hazel Drew. If was left by a girl of blond type, he says, but whether she was accompanied by a companion he is unable to recall.

BANK MESSENGER GONE.

Youth Takes with Him $590 Belonging to the Chase National.

With the disappearance of Alfred Richter, a $5-a-week messenger for the Chase National Bank, who was said by the bank's president to have $590 of collections in his possession, there came to light yesterday another case of supposed embezzlement where the man in question did not bet on the races or frequent the brighter section of Broadway. Richter, who was eighteen years old, was a choir singer, and, according to his father, who was prostrated by the news, indulged his sporting proclivities only in swimming at Coney Island and Bath Beach.

At the bank A. Barton Hepburn, the president, at first refused to make public the name of the youth, whose father is connected with a large store in the downtown section. Efforts were made to keep secret the amount of the loss. The name of the surety company that went on his bond was also withheld. That there should be so much mystery raised regarding a comparatively petty loss of $590 raised a rumor that the amount missing was closer to $10,000. Inquiries at the bank yesterday resulted only in the feply that all that was to be said was in a typewritten statement that had been prepared. It was learned last night that a bond of $5,000 had been furnished for Richter by the United States Guarantee Company, of No. 111 Broadway, and at the office of the company it was said that his arrest was expected some time this morning.

DOUKHOBORS ARRESTED.

Fight Canadian Mounted Police Fiercely—Twelve Sent to Prison.

Yorktown, Saskatchewan, July 16.—Ten mounted policemen attacked the Doukhabor compound near here to-day to arrest twelve ringleaders of a band of one hundred that is confined there by the government. The entire band fought fiercely for three hours with sticks and other weapons, but were hammered down. Six men and six women were sent to the Northern Penitentiary to-day. This policy has been adopted by the Canadian government to break up wandering bands of this class.

GORMLEY GETS LIGHT SENTENCE.

Pleading guilty to burglary in the third degree, "Jack" Gormley, who surrendered himself to the police, was sentenced yesterday to four years and five months in Sing Sing prison by Judge Foster in Part I of the Court of General Sessions.

Judge Foster told Gormley that if the grand jury had seen fit to indict him as a second offence criminal, he could have been sent away for the rest of his natural life. Abraham Levy, Gormley's attorney, promised that at the expiration of the sentence Gormley would leave the state. Mrs. Gormley was not allowed in the courtroom while her husband was being sentenced.

MRS. GOLDING GETS NEW COUNSEL.

Justice Erlanger, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday granting the petition of Mrs. Mabel C. Golding, who is suing her husband, John N. Golding, a wealthy real estate man, for absolute divorce, to make a change of counsel, substituting the firm of Quackenbos, Posner & Cottle for J. S. & H. A. Wise. In his decision Justice Erlanger said that the firm of J. S. & H. A. Wise had by their conduct and correspondence discharged themselves as counsel for Mrs. Golding and should immediately upon service of the order turn over to Quackenbos, Posner & Cottle all of the papers and documents they held belonging to Mrs. Golding.

RICHARDS BROUGHT HERE

"Lord Ashburton" Arrested in Boston—Accused of Check Larceny.

Boston, July 16.—Charles Richards, alias "Lord Ashburton,"' was arrested by the Boston police this afternoon, and an hour later was taken aboard a train for New York by Lieutenant Miley, of the New York department.

Richards was arrested several weeks ago by the Boston police and was held for a time for the New York police, but was later turned over to the Winthrop authorities, who charged him with forging a check. It was understood that the Winthrop case was settled out of court.

Charles Richards, known as "Lord Ashburton," Colonel May, Charles Bertram, William Griffis, and under several other aliases, is wanted in this city on the specific charge of the larceny of three checks of $400 from Samuel Glantz, manager of the Preston Hotel, Fourth avenue and 26th street, on June 15 last. It is also believed that a number of hotel proprietors and others will appear against the prisoner when he is arraigned.

According to Glantz, he met Richards at the Hotel Albany last spring, when the latter was posing as the agent for the Lubricating Oil Company of Boston and was becoming popular along the "Great White Way" as a willing buyer of wine. Richards was known as "the millionaire lord," and it was rumored that he was only acting as an agent in order to study America and its people. According to Glantz, Richards went over to his hotel one day and engaged a suite of three rooms for the summer, and started in again to open wine, paying for it with a check of $100 and getting the difference between the bill and the check in cash. On offering the check Richards is alleged to have said: "You don't know me very well, Sammy, and I had better call up the bank in Boston and have them tell you that I am O. K." In telling the story last night Mr. Glantz said:

"Well, after that I didn't want to hurt his feelings by taking advantage of his offer, and as he looked like ready money to me I took checks for $300 more during the day. He showed me checks and orders for about $85,000, and I certainly was easy. As soon as he heard that I had had him indicted a number of his friends came and wanted me to drop the case, but I am going to see it through to the end. Why, they even went so far as to send me part of the $400 on account, and Richards himself had the nerve to call me up on the long distance telephone from Boston one day and kid me about the money. Wouldn't that get your goat?"

There is no picture of Richards in the local Rogues' Gallery, but the Boston police have one.

Richards arrived at 11 o'clock last night, and after giving his pedigree was locked up at Police Headquarters.

Lieutenant Miley says that on the way from Boston the prisoner told him that he "touched" the Bank of England for $650,000 a number of years ago and was sentenced to eighty-two years in prison, after having been found guilty of the theft. According to Miley, Richards said he was pardoned after he had served a few months of the sentence. Before leaving Boston, Miley says, a man appeared at the Boston police headquarters and insisted on the prisoner signing a mysterious contract. Miley could not remember the man's name, other than that a part of it was Curry. This Curry told the police that Richards was an oil expert.

LOWER DEATH RATE FOR JUNE.

Commissioner Crowell Gratified by Reports from Health Department.

Mr. Crowell, Street Cleaning Commissioner, sent to the Health Department yesterday for the June death rate figures for this year and last by districts, to see whether or not there had been a fall in the rate. Commissioner Crowell has been working his force strenuously in order to make a good showing, and he felt that the figures that the Health Department would furnish him might bear out his belief that the death rate would be lower than last year because the streets were kept cleaner this year. He was right, so far as June was concerned.

The report for last week showed an advance, however, but then this was due to the large sunstroke fatality. This was the official table furnished:

	June, 1907. Deaths.	June, 1907. Rate.	June, 1908. Deaths.	June, 1908. Rate.
Manhattan	3,282	17.89	2,751	14.57
The Bronx	456	18.01	440	16.35
Brooklyn	1,884	15.84	1,739	14.18

"SQUEEZING OUT PUS," SAYS BISHOP.

Dr. Grafton, of Fond Du Lac, on Desertions of Episcopalians.

Fond du Lac, Wis., July 16.—That the defection of churchmen of pro-Roman tendencies to the Roman Church is much like the squeezing out of pus, and to be treated like the dying of an insane Englishman who thought that because he had left it the tight little island would necessarily sink, is the comment made by Bishop Grafton, the leader of the extreme high church faction of the Episcopal Church, on the apostasy of Mother Superior General Edith, of the Sisterhood of St. Mary.

"The defection of the Rev. McGarvey, who was the chaplain of St. Mary's sisterhood in New York, has not unnaturally led to his being followed by the sister who was under his spiritual care," said the Bishop. "It is not likely to affect many in their religious life nor in the Church. There is a small body of pro-Roman clergy who have left, and it is better for the Church that they should do so. We want no pro-Romans among us, and we look upon their departure as only squeezing out a little pus.

"The Rev. McGarvey's going was based on the amendment to the nineteenth canon. He made several dire prophecies as to what was going to happen if he left the Church. He is a good man and we love him still, but his prophecies of coming calamities to the great Anglican Church were ridiculous through their self-defeat.

"He and his were wont to take a 'Philadelphia little back alley view' of things. His prophecies of coming disaster remind one of the insane man who, in England, upon stepping aboard a boat, said, 'Now that I have left England, I suppose the island will sink.'"

STEEL OFFICIAL'S WIFE SHOOTS SELF.

Despondency Held Responsible for Act of Mrs. W. C. Teagle in California.

Pasadena, Cal., July 16.—Mrs. Edith M. Teagle, wife of Walter C. Teagle, of Cleveland, an official of the Standard Oil Company, is dying in the Pasadena Hospital from a bullet wound inflicted by herself last night.

Mrs. Teagle, who is about thirty years old, has lived in this city about two years. While her nurse was in Los Angeles making arrangements for a trip to Cleveland, Mrs. Teagle shot herself through the head at her home, and was found several hours afterward by the nurse when she returned, a revolver clutched in her hand.

Mrs. Teagle's action is attributed to a fit of melancholia, resulting from continued ill health. Her husband, who has been in Europe for some time, was expected to land in New York to-day.

Mrs. Teagle is the daughter of W. T. Murray, of Cleveland, head of a steel company and prominent in financial circles.

ERIE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INDICTED.

It is reported that the Hudson County Grand Jury has found an indictment against the Erie Railroad Company for maintaining a nuisance in burning soft coal in its locomotives. The complaint was made by a citizens' association of Jersey City, that is fighting the soft coal smoke nuisance.

EXPLOSION VICTIM'S BODY FOUND.

Marion, Mass., July 16.—The second body to be recovered of the four victims of Sunday's explosion on board the launch Dolphin in Buzzard's Bay, was found on the Falmouth shore to-day, and was positively identified as that of Roland Worthington, of Dedham and Boston. Mr. Worthington's family are at their summer home near here.

ELKS IN ANNUAL PARADE.

Forty Bands Make Music in Feature at Dallas Reunion.

Dallas, Tex., July 16.—Garbed in costumes typical of the different parts of the country they represented, the various delegations attending the annual reunion of the Elks marched in review today before a throng of cheering onlookers.

Following a squad of mounted police, Grand Esquire John P. Sullivan, of New Orleans, led the parade. Then followed General A. P. Wozencraft, chairman of the parade committee, attended by his aids, the reunion hosts, the Dallas lodge, and the grand officers of the organization in carriages. Next came the Jersey City lodge, headed by Exalted Ruler C. W. Farmer; then a brass band in automobiles, the members of the band being women of Dallas. New York Lodge 1, the pioneer lodge of the organization, marched behind a blood-red banner, and Los Angeles, which city was chosen as the next place of meeting, followed in spotless white; and, in turn, the various other delegations, each with some original feature, and some forty bands.

The grand lodge will probably close its session to-morrow.

BINGHAM STILL WILLING.

Modestly Puts $7,500 Increase in Salary First on Budget.

Police Commissioner Bingham, whose request for an increase of salary from $7,500 to $15,000, as much as the Mayor receives, was pigeon holed by the Board of Aldermen after it had been favorably acted on by the Board of Estimate last spring, does not purpose to let the matter drop there. The first item in his budget of expenses for 1909, which was filed in the Controller's office yesterday, provides for this doubling of his own salary.

So that it shall not appear to be too startling Commissioner Bingham also provides in the budget for an increase in the salaries of the second, third and fourth deputies from $4,000 to $6,000 each, the same as the salary of the first deputy. The Board of Aldermen rarely tampers with the budget after it has been passed by the Board of Estimate, so that Commissioner Bingham stands a good chance of getting his "raise," unless Alderman "Little Tim" Sullivan, who is against it, makes a special point in the case.

The total amount of money asked by Commissioner Bingham is $16,393,539, an increase of $2,043,039 51 over the amount given to the Police Department for 1908. In 1907 the appropriation was $13,849,840. It is pointed out that whereas since 1899 the appropriation for the Board of Education has been increased 108½ per cent, that for the Fire Department, 68½ and for the Department of Correction, 67 per cent, the increase of the Police Department has been only 28 1-3 per cent. It is pointed out that it costs the Police Department in salaries $538,050 to furnish policemen for other branches of the municipal government. One item included in the detailed amounts spent in this way for each department reads "Cooper Union, $2,800," which means two patrolmen. It is understood that this service is furnished under a special ordinance.

Commissioner Bingham wants $4,000 to give $1,000 a year to each of the department chaplains, who now receive no compensation. He wants to increase the salary of the chief surgeon from $3,500 to $4,500, and to make eleven more captaincies at an additional cost of $30,250 a year. He asks for eight hundred additional patrolmen at $800 each, at a total cost of $64,000 a year. By the operation of law the salaries of the 8,358 policemen now in the service will be increased by a total of $385,724 35 next year, the salaries of some one hundred and fifty detectives by a total of $34,450.

This year the department got $47,000 for "incidental expenses," which amount the Board of Estimate is asked to increase by an even $100,000. For furnishing the new Police Headquarters $75,000 is asked.

The Commissioner asks money for a police station in Flatbush and one in Ozone Park, and he wants three branch detective bureaus in Brooklyn—in Brownsville, in Williamsburg and an Italian branch.

ASKS STRATHYRE CAPTAIN'S ARREST.

Attorney General's Representative Wants Homicide Charge Made in Chinamen's Case.

Three of the twenty-five Chinese sailors from the steamer Strathyre, who attempted to drown themselves Saturday, testified yesterday before Coroner Harburger that Captain D. M. Gunn, the ship's skipper, had cheated them out of their wages, beaten them and starved them to a point where they preferred to die rather than continue on board. Two of the crew succeeded in drowning themselves, and three of the most intelligent of the Chinese were held at Ellis Island to testify to the cause of their death. The other twenty were shipped to England on their way to China on Wednesday.

The hearing before the coroner was requested by Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, special representative in New York of Attorney General Bonaparte, who contended that the Chinamen had been compelled to try to end their lives by the brutality of Captain Gunn, and urged the coroner to order his arrest on a charge of homicide.

Sergeant Mulhall, of the harbor police, testified that Captain Gunn refused to throw a rope to the struggling men or assist him to pull them out of the water. Man Chee Ja, the steward, the only one of the Chinamen who speaks English, testified that for fourteen months none of the crew had been permitted to leave the Strathyre, that their food consisted of putrid fish and ground potatoes, and that he and others had been cruelly beaten on several occasions. They were fined for the slightest things, he said, and were forced to pay exorbitant prices for clothing.

Coroner Harburger said he would not decide until to-day or to-morrow whether he was justified in ordering the arrest of Captain Gunn or any of his officers. The Strathyre is at Norfolk, loading coal for the battleship fleet.

Norfolk, Va., July 16.—Captain Gunn said to-night that he would return to New York promptly if wanted on any charge, or to testify in the case of the mutinous Chinese crew. No order has been received here for his arrest. He expects to sail on the Strathyre to-morrow.

DEVELOPMENTS IN WILSON CASE.

Police Find That Woman Bought Bottle in Which Poisoned Ale Was Sent.

Philadelphia, July 16.—The police who are investigating the murder of Dr. William H. Wilson, who died after drinking poisoned ale, believe they have found the place where the bottle which contained the ale was bought, and with this discovery information which strengthens the theory that a woman sent the poisoned ale or had something to do with the sending of it. The proprietor of the place says the bottle was bought on June 19, seven days before the murder. The woman, he said, bought six empty bottles to use for ketchup. The description of the purchaser does not tally with the description of any woman who has been suspected of being connected with the crime.

Assistant District Attorney Gray has received an anonymous letter from a woman who asserts that she can give clews which may solve the murder. She admits having had a criminal operation performed, and connects the name of the physician who treated her with Dr. Wilson. She says that Dr. Wilson and this physician had a bitter quarrel over another case, and she hints that this physician may throw some light on the mystery.

"POOR OLD WOMAN" IS RICH.

It became known yesterday through a report made to Commissioner Hebberd of the Charities Department by Superintendent Roberts of the City Home on Blackwell's Island that bankbooks showing credits for $5,340 19 had been found on Mrs. Theresa Schultz, an eighty-year-old German woman. Little is known about her. She was taken to the Home on Monday by a patrolman of the Union Market station. She is being detained by order of Commissioner Hebberd until the Corporation Counsel can be consulted as to the method of having her snug fortune cared for.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

IDEAL EDUCATION

Industrial Training, Pure and Simple, Not Under This Head.

A cool defiance to both those who wish to train the children of the masses to be good workmen and nothing else and to those who wish to abandon the whole modern plan of education for women and train them also only for their "vocation in life" was thrown down at the School of Philanthropy yesterday morning. It was Dr. H. P. Douglas, superintendent of seventy-five schools maintained for the negroes of the South by the Congregational Home Missionary Society, who threw down the gauntlet, and in the course of the talk, in which he dared to call in question the favorite educational fads of the day, he told some very interesting things.

"The first education given the negro by Northern philanthropists after the war proceeded on an entirely theoretical basis. Its effort was not to train the race to be useful, but to develop a few minds very highly. The South itself set the test. Calhoun said, 'Show me a negro who can read Greek, and I will concede that the whole race should be freed.' It was an illogical, inadequate test, but it was a test which represented sufficiently well the attitude of the whole white race toward the so-called inferior races. That attitude was that the inferior races were not capable of the white man's mental development. So the first Northern educators set out to show that the negro could read Greek; that he could acquire any education that a white man could acquire.

"They did it. It has been proved that the negro can read Greek. It has been proved that he is capable of the highest mental training. Of course the picked few who have achieved this are in no way representative of the negro masses. Neither are the highest white types; and every race demands and has a right to be judged by its highest specimens.

THE WHITE MAN'S TEST.

"The demand for industrial training for the negro did not rise till the generation of slave trained artisans began to pass away. Then it rose and became the keynote of modern training for the race. The early method was unsparingly denounced, but that early method, unsuited as it was to the masses, did something which no number of negro carpenters, farmers or skilled mechanics could have done. The fact that it was proved that the American negro could read Greek completely altered the whole attitude of the white race toward all the so-called inferior races in the world. And just as soon as the mental attitude is altered the whole scheme of treatment of these races throughout the world must in time alter also. When a lower race rises up and passes the white man's own test the whole position of the white man toward that race has got to alter. That was worth teaching Greek for a generation. It was even worth neglecting more useful training for a time, though as far as use goes, all the negro colleges and schools have never yet turned out all the trained negro leaders, doctors, lawyers and teachers that the negro race could employ and keep busy.

WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

"'Industrial inefficiency' is the cry of the educational reformers; 'vocational schools' are their shibboleth. That vocational training is necessary no enlightened person will deny. But, like all other good things, this idea may be pushed too far. It is now seriously proposed by these 'vocational' enthusiasts to go back on the whole plan of modern education for women and alter the curricula so as to train her only for her 'vocation in life.'

"G. Stanley Hall and some of his followers are back of this. Dr. Hall is a psychologist. He has analyzed the female mind. He says it is different from the male, and should have different pabulum fed to it. The sentimental and æsthetic aspects of nature should be presented to it, instead of the sternly logical ones. But now comes along the sociologist and corrects the psychologist. Professor Thomas in his book says that woman is as yet an artificial being, produced by social conditions and outside pressure. He says that the traits she shows are not necessarily natural female traits. For instance, if woman is deceitful, as has been so often charged, it is exactly what any race kept in bondage is. Subject races are always deceitful. Nobody is outspoken who is afraid. Relieve woman of social pressure. Let her show what she really is first, and then fit her education to her nature. But don't fit the education while she is still under artificial conditions, so as to keep her where she is. Don't presume to pronounce on the proper education of woman until she is thoroughly emancipated. Woman is not yet completely emancipated, any more than the negro is. The emancipation of woman and the negro have gone hand in hand in this country, and present more points in common than any one supposes. For instance, all through the South you will find negroes listed on payrolls and elsewhere as "mechanic's helper." The man is really a mechanic and does a mechanic's work, but he gets the rank and pay of mechanic's helper. So many a negro is in reality a clerk, performing a clerk's duties, in a white establishment, but he is listed and paid as a "porter." Race prejudice operates to keep back the economic status of the race. In exactly the same way sex prejudice pays a woman a smaller salary for the same work than a man. Women are yet in the position of a subject race.

"Why is it that the women are not contented to have separate schools and separate and different curricula? Why is it they are determined to pursue just the same studies that men do, and in the same classes? For the same reason that the negro wanted to read Greek. No dominant race will acknowledge equality in a race which has been kept subject until the subject race passes the dominant race's tests. Neither can the subject race ever confidently and believingly assert its own equality until it has passed the tests of the dominant race. They may believe that the things they themselves do are equally important and difficult, but the dominant race is never going to allow that. Both the woman and the negro had to read Greek, they had to pass the white man's test, before he would even admit the possibility of their equality. When the woman is thoroughly emancipated men will no longer be discussing her education, any more than she now does theirs. She will settle her own education and choose what suits her.

"Now, Greek has never been particularly useful to women, negroes or white men. An infinitesimal portion of the human race makes any use of it after leaving school. Nevertheless, the ambition to read it on the part of women and negroes was a high ambition, a great ideal, and I refuse to believe that the recasting of the position of a subject race or sex in the eyes of the world was not as worthy an ideal as that of becoming such a good workman that the employer's output would be increased.

"We want skilled workers, both for their own sake and the sake of the product. But we want ideals, too. I protest against any scheme of education which wants to train the children of this country merely to turn out more product for their employers."

GLEANINGS.

At the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, at Richmond, a group of women representing reformatory work for girls attracted much interest. Among them were Miss Morse, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Fairbanks, of Connecticut; Mrs. Falconier, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Amigh, of Illinois, and Mrs. Gregory, clerk of the Denver Juvenile Court. These women, who have been in the work for years, have gathered about them a fine body of young women workers, mostly college bred, who are enthusiastic in their chosen work of teaching girls in reformatories and opening wider views of life to them.

At the same conference Alexander Johnson, secretary of the committee on feeble-minded children, laid down the principle that such children should be kept permanently in institutions, given all the mental, moral and physical training they can receive, given light employment and happy surroundings, but never permitted to marry or to vote. He stated that family and life histories of such children are now being carefully recorded, so that in time the source and cause of defective children can be definitely known. So far as these records have been followed they show that a very few families are producing a large proportion of the dependents, defectives and delinquents of the country.

It is estimated that $240,000,000 were stolen from the people of the United States last year through short weight and measure on the part of food dealers. It is reckoned that an average of $3 a year is purloined from each inhabitant through short measure milk bottles, short weight cans, boxes and packages of goods and short weight ice and coal. The ice thief always blames the weather for his frauds. Many coal dealers sell three-quarters of a bushel of coal for a full bushel. Heavy wrapping paper is paid for at the cost a pound of the food inclosed. In a case investigated recently two-pound packages of sugar advertised were found three ounces short on each package.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke, the famous California astronomer, who was the first woman to gain the degree of doctor of mathematics in France, has a special building of her own in the great Observatory Garden of Paris. One of her duties is to photograph the stars in that section of the heavens known as the Paris belt. For this purpose she makes frequent balloon ascensions.

More curious opinions about women can be gleaned in the various missionary headquarters of the city than in any other place in town.

"They make the sign of the cross when I tell them my wife can read," said Dr. L. S. Crawford, who has been a Congregational missionary in Turkey for the last thirty years, the other day.

"In the cities there are some schools for Greek girls as well as boys, endowed by wealthy Greeks. But in the little villages they still believe literally that a woman is not capable of learning how to read. Often, on seeing my wife with a book in her hand, they have asked me if she could read, and when I said she could they always made the sign of the cross, whether to express their astonishment or to ward off the influence of such a dangerous female, I don't know."

Seen in the Shops.

One handsome costume of rajah silk was marked only $17 50 yesterday. The skirt was laid in fine pleats running from the waist to the hem, and the jumper waist was heavily embroidered in a pale lavender exactly matching the color of the material. With this costume went a guimpe of embroidered lace.

Wide neck bows appear to grow wider, and narrow ones grow narrower. In short, the tendency is to exaggerate. Some very narrow neckties of doubled silk, in pink, blue, red and green, finished at the ends with little gilt balls, were selling yesterday at 50 cents.

In spite of the fact that they are not considered "the thing" except for certain very limited occasions, "Dutch necks" are making their insidious way into the fashions. Blouses cut square at the neck are beginning to be seen in window displays. A hand embroidered waist with a Dutch neck sold yesterday at $3.

A 23d street shop has adopted the plan of showing its veils over drawings. It is really more effective than showing them over wax heads. Wax heads have something corpselike about them, in spite of the bloom on their cheeks, but veils are quite enticing with a smart girl in black and white looking out through the meshes.

High white collars, with a tie of natural colored linen, very smart, are 25 cents.

Neck bows of wide gold braid seem to be a fad of the moment.

For girls in mourning come Dutch collars of white lawn, embroidered in black and with black ribbon bows.

Some belts were on sale yesterday which looked exactly like knitted silk purses of abnormal length. If there had only been an opening at one end they would do nicely to carry one's change in, as the Westerners carried their money in early days. These belts came in various colors, and sold at 35 cents, or three for $1.

Some belts at $1 each were of brown leather, in two pieces, so arranged that the belt looked like two snakes intertwined.

Some new French collars are of linen, very high and very white, with a narrow turnover strip at the top, daintily embroidered in dots.

Little outing caps for boys, with a colored band setting close to the head and a flaring crown of white duck, are only 29 cents.

Some of the smartest white linen waists have touches of blue—generally cuffs, collar and a narrow strip down the front, or across the top of the little breast pocket, of pale blue linen.

Three-quarters length pongee coats are selling at $12 50. They are of natural colored pongee, with a bit of bright embroidery at the neck.

A suit of dull red linen, with a tight jacket and a row of large white pearl buttons down the front of the skirt, brought a good many women to a standstill before the window in which it was shown yesterday. It was not nearly so bizarre as it sounds.

Taft at Work

Views of the Candidate at work in his temporary headquarters at Hot Springs, Va., in

Next Sunday's TRIBUNE

which will also contain an article about the Tercentenary of the Founding of Quebec by Champlain in 1608, Illustrated by numerous photographs, with descriptions of some of the most important features of the celebration.

The Gray Master

A nature story that has the human element in it.
By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

The Secret of the Locket

Astro the Seer takes a pre-Revolution case.

The First Lady in Camp Fancy

Making Money

Human nature side of the attractive Twenty Dollar Gold Pieces.

The Watseka Wonder

Another of those fact-articles about strange experiences in the Shadow World.
By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

The Cover of the Magazine Section is by
HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY

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It's Full of Good Summer Reading