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With Sunday Morning Edition.

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Mr. Hughes on the Stump.

Mr. Hughes will make two more stumping tours. The itinerary for the second is almost complete. Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio, and maybe other states in that belt, will hear him. Later, he will visit the near west and the southwest, returning in time to say a word or two to the homefolks.

This is a reply to the democratic charge that Mr. Hughes' first tour was a "frost," and that he proved a disappointment on the stump. But that was absurd on its face and easily disproved by the record. The attendance everywhere was large, and the published reports of the speeches delivered showed them to be packed with matter pertinent to the issues of the campaign and presented in very forcible style.

At several places Mr. Hughes scored a notable triumph. He carried himself at Nashville with perfect poise in circumstances that had been arranged for his annoyance, and won an audience half hostile to attention, and even to applause. At Lexington, Ky., the next day he addressed a great outpouring of people; and speaking of the meeting at the close the chairman of the republican state committee declared that "it was the biggest thing in the history of republican political gatherings in this state."

But although this sort of reply was not necessary to that charge, these tours are well decided upon. Mr. Hughes is in a large sense a new man in the national field, and the majority of the issues under discussion are new. Voters are thinking, and their thinking will be stimulated by appeals from the stump from the real leaders of the campaign. Strong as the republicans are in stumpers, Mr. Hughes in this campaign is, of course, their best asset.

And Mr. Wilson also will stump. Meetings are being arranged for him which have stumping effects in view. Calling them by another name will not change their real character or purpose. He has no thought of sitting tight at Shadow Lawn while republicans are stirring things in all the debatable territory. On his way to and from his meetings he will be alive, and the faithful will gather at the small stations and have opportunity to see him and at least shake his hand.

The wind-up promises to be a hummer. There is no apathy, except in the lower south, where the result is always predetermined. There is no lack of funds on either side. Both sides are abundantly staked, and the money is in hands entirely competent to handle it.

Absolutely no sympathy is shown by Mr. Bryan for the efforts of the republican campaign committee to give his one-term theories a practical application.

The fact that every striker is himself an ultimate consumer whose strike will increase his cost of living adds to the perplexities of modern economic conditions.

Officials of the Sante Fe will probably admit offhand that no eight-hour principles will limit their work in preparing to contest the new statute.

The success of brotherhoods may prompt some of the college fraternities to step forward and demand shorter hours of study.

The Dobrudja Campaign.

Dispatches report that Russian forces are now fighting with the Rumanians in the Dobrudja against the German-Bulgar invaders, who have been pressing forward rapidly in that region for several days. No indication is given of the number of Russian troops operating on this front. It is evident that if a part of the reason for Rumania's entrance into the war was to open up a way for the invasion of Bulgaria by Russia, so that that power might strike at Constantinople, it is decidedly to the interest of the high command at Petrograd to check the Bulgar invasion of Rumania. Should the now advancing force of Germans and Bulgars reach the Danube at the important strategic points along its course through Rumania, they will have gained a material defensive advantage, of great value to them in cases of a heavy Russian movement southward. Save for such defensive purposes against the possible Russo-Rumanian invasion the territory they have been lately taking is of no military advantage. A motive additional to that of defense, however, animates the Bulgars in their attack, for the Dobrudja is regarded by them as rightfully their own, having been claimed as part of the fruits of the first Balkan war.

It has been suggested that Rumania struck precipitately in entering Transylvania before Russia was quite ready to throw a sufficient force into the Dobrudja to stem a Bulgar invasion. It looks at present as though a military mistake had been made by the Rumanians in thus rushing into Transylvania so quickly. There was no urgent need for speed there when once the frontier passes had been occupied. They could be held by a relatively small number of troops against a superior Austrian force, if such could have been spared for an offensive movement against Rumania. Doubtless, however, political considerations governed in the decision to strike vigorously in Transylvania. That region is the Alsace-Lorraine of Rumania, similar to the Trentino and Isonzo provinces of Austria in their bearing upon Italian policy. Its immediate occupation was calculated assuredly to arouse the Rumanian people to their utmost enthusiasm.

Unless the decision to enter the war was unexpectedly reached it is difficult to understand how Russia, which for months has been bringing the utmost influence to bear upon Rumania to join the allies, in order to give a free passage of troops into Bulgaria and Turkey for an ultimate attack upon Constantinople, was caught virtually unprepared for the offensive action. The only explanation now conceivable is that owing to the poor transportation facilities through Rumania the Russian troops could not be sent across Rumania in time after the declaration of war to reach the Dobrudja before the Bulgars and Germans began their offensive.

Pennsylvania.

What is the game? Chairman McCormick expresses hope of Pennsylvania, and has gone home for a fresh inspection of the situation.

He is quoted as saying: "If we could get Pennsylvania we can win without New York." But if the democrats can carry Pennsylvania why not New York also? Why not the Union? Where have the republicans a chance?

For several years the republicans of the Keystone state have been in a family row. Factionism has been intense. Strong men have been pitted against strong men, and some savage blows exchanged. A party trained by the two Camerons and Quay had the fighting quality highly developed, and when the shindy started it spread until everybody of consequence was drawn in.

This condition continued, and was in evidence at the Chicago convention. Pennsylvania's part in that body was far less influential than ever before at such a meeting. Mr. Penrose was quoted on both sides of the Roosevelt problem, and left everybody guessing.

But since then the factionism in the state, if not cured, has been quiescent. Bull moosery, which was vigorous in 1912, has all but disappeared. William Flinn is as actively for Hughes as Mr. Penrose.

Besides, there is the tariff. Has Pennsylvania grown indifferent to a policy which has figured so largely in her development? Has protection done its perfect work for her? Her opposition to the Underwood bill was voiced in very full tones in both House and Senate; and if the next Congress is republican her senior senator will preside over the committee which will handle tariff revision on the Senate side of the Capitol. Does it seem likely, therefore, that at this time such a state in such a campaign is preparing to change partners?

For twenty years the republicans of the state have been polling such enormous majorities overconfidence ordinarily might be a danger. But that has been taken into account by the republican managers. They are appealing not for votes enough to carry the state, but for a majority that will be impressive for its size. Convinced that a change of national control is at hand, they want to lead in the emphasis with which the change is decreed.

So the question: What is Mr. McCormick's game? What has he in mind, or up his sleeve? What are the wild waves saying to him? Or is he simply obeying the old injunction of claiming everything, and claiming it confidently?

In refusing to gladden the winter holiday season by increased wages the Santa Fe declines an opportunity to be a legally authorized Santa Claus.

It would be too much to ask an explorer to go back and find some of the things that get lost immediately after being discovered.

The party that loses may be relied on to prove that the Maine election does not exercise the slightest influence on November results.

The cost of gasoline for motors is less interesting just now than the probable cost of locomotive steam.

Japan, though not neutral, continues to attend pretty closely to her own business.

The Seven Neutral Nations of Europe

Thirteen of the twenty nations of Europe are now at war, Rumania's entrance into the arena reducing the number of neutrals to seven. Of these thirteen belligerents, nine are enrolled as what the world knows as the allies and four constitute the force of the central powers. The seven nations remaining at peace are Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Spain and Greece, and of those the last named is expected soon to join forces with the allies, who already occupy a part of her territory. In addition to the nine allied European powers is Japan, whose part in the war, however, has been chiefly that of a maker of munitions. No other accessions to the ranks of the fighting powers seems likely, with the exception of Greece. The inclination of Sweden is undoubtedly strongly Teutonic, while that of Norway is problematical, with a tendency toward the allies on account of friendliness for England and against them because of apprehensions of Russia. Historical reasons impel Denmark to dislike and distrust the Teutons, but there is no evidence of any disposition to enter the conflict. Holland is drawn toward the allies on commercial grounds and her people as a whole are anti-German, though the wealthier classes are pro-German. The government has been strictly neutral from the beginning of the war. Switzerland has every reason to remain neutral. Her population is divided in sentiment, with perhaps a slight majority pro-Teutonic and the remainder friendly to France and Italy. A departure from a neutral position by Switzerland is practically unthinkable in view of the essentially non-partisan international character of that country. There remains Spain, which is Latin, and, therefore, would naturally incline to the side of the entente allies as against the Teutonic powers as a matter of racial sympathy, but whose monarch is of Austrian descent, and, therefore, bound by strong ties of blood to one of the central nations. This factor, however, has been fallacious in Rumania and in Greece as well. Indeed, Spain is much in the position of Greece, save as to the actual presence of fighting forces on her soil, the monarch having wedded a relative of the English king, just as the Queen of Greece is sister of the Emperor of Germany. There is no reason at present to look for a departure by Spain from a neutral position. Nor is there any military reason for such an act. Of all the neutral nations of Europe those most likely to be drawn into the war's maelstrom by the current of events are Sweden, Norway and Holland.

Motorize the Fire Department.

Chief Wagner of the fire department plans to recommend to the Commissioners the complete motorization of the department as rapidly as possible. This follows the line of experience. Motor fire apparatus is no longer experimental. It has demonstrated reliability and efficiency, speed in response to alarms and flexibility of usefulness. While it is impossible to estimate exactly, it is well assured that the use of motor engines in Washington has materially reduced the fire losses by permitting quicker responses.

The motor engine has a marked advantage over the horse-drawn apparatus in that it is ready to operate at the end of the shortest run, whereas the old-style steamer must have a margin of time to make power. On the other hand, the motor apparatus can be sent to a distant fire at top speed all the way, the horse-drawn vehicle necessarily traveling at a moderate speed.

There are so many advantages to the motor apparatus, not the least of which is the greater compactness of housing, that it should be merely a question of initial expenditure in the replacement of all the old-style apparatus. The District should have the best that can be provided in fire-fighting equipment. The new District appropriation act appropriates for one new motor-driven engine, four new motor-driven combination chemical and hose wagons, three motor-driven tractors and one motor-driven truck. These additions, however, leave a considerable equipment of the old style in service. The next appropriation act should carry provision for the replacement of the entire horse-drawn outfit, thus putting the District definitely on a motor basis in its fire-fighting organization.

The prohibition party shows a conservative disposition to allow its candidate to keep out of what threatens to become a rather acrimonious debate.

The temporary suspension of the Congressional Record eases the demand for white paper in some slight degree.

If the Zeppelin can be made useful in commercial transportation, it may redeem a rather shabby past.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

The Coy Amateur.

"How is your daughter progressing with her music?"

"First rate," replied Mr. Cumrox. "She's gettin' so now she doesn't have to grab the first invitation. She can take a chance on somebody saying 'Please do sing' two and sometimes even three times."

Concerning March 4 Next.

Our prophecies let us forsake
As patriots flock together.
The only guess it's safe to make
Is one about the weather.

Decorative.

"Why do you carry that poodle pup around?"

"I'm making the best of a difficult situation," answered Gladys. "Father wouldn't buy me any summer furs."

Abundant Supply.

"Have you always kept your promises?"

"I couldn't keep 'em all," admitted Senator Sorghum. "But I have usually been able to substitute still better ones for those that didn't pan out."

"A lazy man," said Uncle Eben, "sometimes has to work mighty hard hustlin' foh excuses."

Emblems of Oratory.

The high silk hat! The high silk hat!
It is a thing adorable;
And statesmen grave assure us that
Its lack would be deplorable.
No more the garb of classic days
Is deemed a costume suitable,
When men hold forth with polished phrase
Proclaiming truths immutable.
A man who public plaudits sought
Would then adorn his cranium
With wreaths artistically wrought
Of laurel or geranium,
Or any other style of branch
That stood for soul transcendencies;
But now he moves through town or ranch
With slight artistic tendencies.
No toga gracefully surrounds
His figure so proportionate—
But still the same old talk resounds
Of processes extortionate,
Of schemes to stifle Freedom's Voice,
Of plans for Triumph Glorious—
Appeals unto the People's Choice
That Right may be Victorious!
The high silk hat—it is no wreath.
It sometimes looks infernally,
But what proceeds from underneath
Remains the same eternally.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

Homemaking Division.

It is estimated that more than 300,000 people are now living in homes of their own on land made habitable by government canals, made possible through the work of the reclamation service, and it is for that reason that this branch of the government is frequently known as the "homemaking" division.

At any rate, the reclamation service comes close to the people, to the pioneers who lead the way in homebuilding and homemaking. The reclamation law provides that the money expended in building projects shall be returned by the settlers to the national Treasury, and, therefore, the success of the venture is really dependent upon the success of the projects. In the same way the projects depend for their success upon the individual homes, and the homes are dependent on the real homemakers, the women.

Since the organization of the reclamation service, in 1902, it has undertaken some thirty irrigation projects in sixteen arid states, and up to the present time it is said that about 30,000 families have established their homes on the reclaimed land. It is estimated that as many more are now located in the project towns and cities.

It is the opinion of officials of the service that the women are meeting their responsibilities in taking up homes on this land with their families in the very finest spirit. Having journeyed far from homes and old friends, temporarily cut off from the comforts and luxuries to which they were accustomed, a common tie bound these women from the start, and spontaneously organizations sprung up among them. Clubbing together for social comforts, their activities soon embraced other subjects nearer their practical hearts.

Those officials of the service who have been in the closest touch with this work say the women almost immediately began campaigns for good schools, better roads, sanitation, attractive surroundings and other like improvements. They soon became an important factor in the upbuilding of the vicinity, and although comparatively new their power as a working force was soon recognized and they were laboring side by side in effective co-operation with farmers' clubs, chambers of commerce, boards of trade and even state and national organizations.

It is reported that there are now more than 200 women's organizations on the thirty projects. The tangible results of the work of these women are to be found everywhere, both in the country and in the towns. The community clubhouse and the restroom in the principal project towns, for the use of both town and country families, are favorite aims for some of the organizations. Libraries, clean streets, public parks, playground equipment, boys and girls' clubs and such forms are taken by other clubs.

It can be said, according to officials, without any doubt that the benefits derived from the work of these women and their clubs has enhanced many times the value of the farms, and as a result the projects present a much more inviting appearance to home seekers because of this work.

* * *

Uncle Sam's Laundry.

It may not be generally known, but Uncle Sam is today running a laundry. By this means he is combating the high cost of living. A couple of years ago, when the Post Office Department asked for bids for the washing of towels for the department in Washington, the prices seemed to be abnormally high for the great number to be laundered.

Some one in the department suggested that it take over the towel-washing business itself as an experiment. The suggestion sounded good to the officials, who purchased a small washing machine, and it was soon found that the towels were being washed at a rate much below that quoted.

The department has just, within the past few weeks, decided to go into the laundry business on an even larger scale. A new and larger washing machine has been purchased, and it now proposes not only to wash the towels of the Post Office Department, but also those used at the Washington city post office. This will mean that the post office laundry will wash on an average of about 4,000 towels each day.

The department has found that it can wash and iron these 4,000 towels at a cost of not over 18 cents per 100 towels. It is said that the bids received by the department were in the neighborhood of 50 cents per 100. It can therefore be estimated that the department is saving approximately $500 a year by doing its own laundry work, and not only has its towels on hand at all times, but is sure that they are thoroughly washed.

* * *

Feeding the Sailors.

In these days when the price of provisions is advancing, it may be interesting to know that Uncle Sam solves the problem of giving to the man behind the guns all the food he needs without making too heavy a drain on the public Treasury.

Since the outbreak of the war in Europe the cost of provisions generally has steadily increased; and yet, according to the Navy Department, the average cost of subsisting one man per day in our navy has, for the first three-quarters of the fiscal year 1916, dropped more than three-quarters of a cent from the average for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. This would mean a net saving cost of foodstuffs of about $100,000 in the subsistence of the navy in spite of the increased cost of foodstuffs, due to war conditions.

If, as indicated by official records, prices of provisions have advanced on the average of 10 per cent since the outbreak of the war, this would mean a comparative lesser cost for subsisting the navy during the fiscal year 1916 of something like a half million dollars.

Department officials think that one of the great factors in thus reducing the cost of subsistence was an order promulgated in August, 1914, by the Secretary requiring that no provision requisition would thereafter call for any proprietary article, any food substitute or any other item on which public competition could not be had.

Therefore in lieu of prepared foods and food substitutes, the men are now supplied with fresh provisions, which, whenever practicable, include season fruits and vegetables; and, with the modern equipment installed on board naval vessels, good and wholesome food is prepared on the ships from the raw material. The result is that the daily bill of fare in the fleet is at least as good as, if not indeed superior to, that of the average home on shore.

Improvement in the purchasing system is also in a measure responsible for the decreased cost of subsistence. The first step toward reform along these lines was the passage by Congress of the requirement that all provision contracts be awarded, item by item, to the lowest bidder on each; whereas formerly different kinds of provisions were grouped into classes and the lowest bidder on each class was given the contract for that class. As the quantities were estimated only, this system enabled contractors, by balancing their bids, to sell one thing and deliver another, or to inflate the purchase price without danger of discovery.

Another improvement in the purchasing system was the making of contracts covering monthly or quarterly deliveries by the purchasing officers located at the various ports usually visited by naval vessels for as nearly as possible all needed provisions; so that the vessels visiting these ports were in a position to secure their provisions at normal prices instead of having to stand abnormal cost of small emergency purchases.

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Getting Orders for American Goods.

It is seldom possible to estimate the constructive work of the government bureaus in dollars and cents, for much of the assistance rendered to agriculture, to the manufacturing industries, to education, to foreign trade, etc., is of a very general character. It is difficult to measure its value exactly. Some of the work of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, however, has resulted in actual orders for American goods, and these orders not only reveal the practical nature of the bureau's efforts, but occasionally bring to light some interesting facts in studying conditions in foreign lands. The present liberal government of Spain was successful in the recent election, partly because it was able to import enough copper sulphate, commonly known as blue vitriol, to save the vineyards from destruction by mildew. Wine is one of the important Spanish products, and when mildew made its appearance this spring a vigorous appeal for help was made to the government and a promise was given to save the crop. Copper sulphate is the best cure for this disease of the vine, but owing to war conditions in the industrial countries of Europe, and the lack of shipping facilities, it was no easy matter to place a contract with any certainty of its being fulfilled in time to save the wine crop. The America commercial attache at Paris learned of the situation and persuaded the Spanish government to place an order for $800,000 worth of the chemical in this country.

The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce took an active interest in seeing that this order was filled in time. For a period the matter assumed political importance in Spain, and failure to carry out its promise would have weighed heavily against the government at the polls.

A list of miscellaneous small orders, received from Denmark during a recent three-month period, shows what official commercial activity can do in smaller countries in spite of adverse conditions. The counsel general's office at Copenhagen has been instrumental in starting $6,000 worth of miscellaneous goods from one New York concern, and for other concerns: $5,000 worth of egg products, 18,000 pounds of leather, 75,000 pounds of tobacco, $4,500 worth of electrical goods, 45,000 pounds of asbestos paper, 2,000 pounds of varnish, $9,000 worth of carbon products, 240,000 bushels of rye to the Danish government and $250,000 worth of machinery. Another item originally included in this list was 1,177 pounds of corsets, but to the layman this must seem unnecessarily confusing. There is no rule, at least no commonly known rule, for converting pounds of corsets into number of corsets or dollars' worth of corsets. It is apparent, however, that the counsel general at Copenhagen has helped to promote the sale of American corsets in Denmark.

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Administering Rural Schools.

A new problem has arisen in the administration of rural schools in this country and the Department of Agriculture is taking an active interest and is co-operating with teachers and school officials to the end that successful plans may be worked out. The problem is the giving credit for actual farming as home work and how much, if any, credit is to be given. The students' experimental farm at home in many instances is being used as a laboratory for the school work. Some schools have already installed a credit system for this home work and others will in the near future, according to officials of the Department of Agriculture.

To the superintendents of the schools has fallen the duty of determining how much credit shall be allowed, and whether the home work shall be optional or prescribed, and to the teacher falls the task of giving a rank for such home work and applying that rank to the general scholarship average of the individual.

In this connection departmental experts, who have put much time on this subject in the past few months, have selected six cardinal points in relation to this work.

They say first that the home farm may be the logical laboratory for practical work connected with rural school agriculture. Home work carried on for this purpose may be properly given school credit just as home study of arithmetic gains credit.

Second. The relative importance of a project from the school point of view depends upon its relation to school study; the amount of education involved; the improvement of the pupil in skill, method or knowledge; the results or relative success measured partly by crops or profits, and the reports, essays, exhibits and other evidence given at school.

Third. The weight given should recognize, besides the educational factors, the period covered by the project; the hours of labor involved and the relative difficulty; the evidence of good management; the emergencies met and pests combated, and the success of adults in the same line of work during the same season.

Fourth. The rank should depend on evidences of honest endeavor and thoughtful application of instructions.

Fifth. Both weight and rank should be based upon the usual methods of ranking and crediting school subjects. Manual practice should not receive too much or too little relative recognition.

And sixth. Until local records are compiled and analyzed from boys' and girls' projects, it will be best to use the most available records of man labor, modified as to relative difficulty, number of new operations involved and other factors. These estimates may be gradually modified as experience is gained. The educational feature should always be kept in mind.

After their complete study, officials of the department have advised teachers of these rural schools that in cases where the study of agriculture is prescribed for the upper grades it is not feasible to require any home work. It would be best, they think, to offer added credit for home project work and average the rank on the project with the recitation rank in agriculture.

In this work, the experts point out, the active co-operation of the parents is one of the essentials. The parents should agree, they think, (1) to permit the pupil to use specified land, animals and equipment, either as a temporary owner or as a tenant so far as the needs of the project are concerned; (2) to grant the pupil the time needed for the work and to verify and vouch for the time record; (3) to instruct the pupil in the necessary manipulation, so far as practicable; (4) to allow the pupil the profits derived from his own labor and management.

EIGHT-HOUR ECHOES.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

Congress announces that it is going to quit for good this week. Has it the permission of Chief Garretson?

From the Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

It having been signed by the President on Sunday, there ought to be no doubt about that eight-hour law being a good one.

From the Sioux Falls Press.

Labor day would have been a black date in American history had the trainmen followed out their plan to go on strike.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lawmaking under intimidation or as a special favor is alike iniquitous.

From the Chicago Herald.

Candidate Hughes' glad "Eureka!" over the discovery of arbitration as an issue is being heard far and near in this broad land of ours.

From the Baltimore American.

Perhaps the traveling public will some day get to the point, when forced by strikes to walk the streets and roads, to make somebody else walk the plank.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

We hope that some day the present critics of President Wilson will get a chance to test the merits of arbitration on an angry bull.

FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE STAR

Virginia Gets Immigrants.

When affairs in the south began to settle down after the return of peace, movements were started to secure immigrants. In The Star of September 5, 1866, is a paragraph on this subject:

"We see that the leading journalists and public men of Virginia are sagaciously advocating the adoption in that state of a policy which, conforming to the altered state of things there and the impossibility of working large tracts of land profitably under the present system of labor, proposes to encourage the better class of immigrants to settle there. Some 700 immigrants of this sort have just landed in New York on their way to Virginia, who propose to purchase farms of 50 to 100 acres immediately on their arrival and to enter at once upon the requisite building and other preparations for permanent settlement. They have ample means for building, stocking and provisioning their homesteads, but will require a credit of five or six years upon the purchase money, paying interest from the date and with the privilege of paying portions of the principal as from time to time they may be able to do so. They are skilled agriculturists and have among them mechanics of all kinds and some laborers. Should their experiment be a success a yet larger number of immigrants of the same class will follow them to Virginia."

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Southern Militia.

One of the problems confronting the government after the close of the war was the reorganization of the militia of the states lately in rebellion. In The Star of September 6, 1866, is an item on this subject:

"We learn that vigorous efforts are being made to reorganize the Virginia militia in portions of the state, but that the rank and file do not exhibit any great degree of alacrity in responding to the calls for that purpose. The 'high privates' allege that they saw enough of soldiering in four years' war, and have no idea of engaging in holiday parades for the glorification of officers of the home guards. In Richmond elections of officers are now being held, but even in that city, where fear of negro organizations acts as a spur to the lukewarm, but little interest is manifested. Applications for arms will, no doubt, soon follow successful attempts at reconstruction of the militia regiments, as that seems to be one of the objects of the movement. Complaints are being made all through Virginia that the federal authorities have heretofore furnished the blacks with arms, while the whites were unarmed. Judging, however, from the discharges of firearms in the suburbs of Richmond every afternoon by parties shooting at bats (a perfect fusillade is generally kept up for an hour or two), and by the number of revolvers to be found in almost every citizen's house, also by the occasional affrays in which pistols are used, we are of opinion that in that section at least the white population is not altogether defenseless."

* * *

"Regulators" Prohibited.

The subject of the bearing of arms in the south was perplexing to the government in view of the appearance in certain localities of bands of "regulators," in a way the forerunners of the subsequent Ku Klux Klan. In The Star of September 6, 1866, is this item:

"Maj. Gen. Sickles, commanding the Department of the South, has issued an order prohibiting the organization of white or colored persons having arms or intended to be armed, not belonging to the military or naval forces of the United States. This order will not be construed to prohibit the lawful enrollment of the militia. Armed bands of outlaws, known as 'regulators,' engaged in acts of hostility against the United States forces or in depredations and outrages upon the persons and property of well disposed citizens, will be deemed as guerrillas, and when captured will be summarily punished. Commanding officers of posts are authorized, when these bandits cannot be dispersed by means of the regular garrisons, to accept the services of such citizens as may be willing to assist in capturing the offenders. This order prohibits the formation of associations composed of persons who served in the rebel army having for their object the perpetuation of any military or civil organization which was engaged in the rebellion or the commemoration of any of the acts of the insurgents."

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Dexter and Patchen.

In The Star of September 7, 1866, is a news item telling of a great trotting match at Chicago for a purse of $4,000 participated in by horses that were then, perhaps, the most famous animals in the world, Dexter and Patchen. The account runs:

"Patchen drew the pole and an even start was effected on the first trial. At the quarter pole Dexter went off his feet and Patchen put two lengths between them. Dexter instantly recovered himself and made a beautiful burst, lapping Patchen at the second quarter, putting a length between them at the last quarter and coming in at the score three lengths ahead. Time, 2.30½. The spectators hissed when the time was announced, being greatly disappointed. In the second heat Dexter took the lead and kept it all the way round, making a splendid dash during the homestretch and coming in a dozen lengths ahead of Patchen. Time, 2.34½. The third heat was much like the second. Dexter, a length behind at the start, quickly passed Patchen and came in eight lengths ahead. Time, 2.28."

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Improvements at the Treasury.

In The Star of September 10, 1866, is a news item regarding improvements in the White House grounds then being made. The gateways at the head of the Avenue, just opposite the Treasury, had been removed and replaced by three pairs of gates for carriages and two pairs for "foot passengers." In this connection The Star said:

"The proposition to set apart the north end of the Treasury building for the use of the State Department has been dropped, as the Treasury will need all the accommodations that that portion of the building soon to be erected on the site of the State Department will afford, and it is proposed that the permanent State Department structure shall be erected just south of the Treasury building, for which an appropriation will likely be asked at the next session of Congress."

LAFAYETTE.

The lily-fingered native of Auvergne,
Marie, Jean, Paul, etc., Lafayette;
A castle-born aristocrat could spurn
All luxury, and that without regret—
"The boy" Cornwallis sneered when first he faced him;
But did not linger when the Frenchman chased him.

Of tyrants and of tyranny the foe,
Yet serving not the mob, his course he set;
A warm heart beat beneath his lace jabot;
And history justice does to Lafayette—
The lesson? Write it in our catechism:
"No class monopolises patriotism."

—Brooklyn Eagle.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE IN THE WAR

No Possible Return.

Much has been said of Bulgaria's attitude in the war recently in the European and American press. Those who have given credit to Bulgaria for a desire to detach herself from the cause to which she is allied have singularly failed to remember Bulgaria's treachery to Russia and Serbia, double treachery, to which Rumania's entry on the scene adds additional weight. This forbids that Bulgaria's offense could be condoned even if Bulgaria had experienced a change of heart, which is doubtful. Bulgaria, so far as Russia, Serbia and Rumania are concerned, voluntarily left the Balkan game, and, being out, will stay out.

Herr Tochew, the Bulgarian minister to Austria-Hungary, interviewed in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, says:

"Newspapers in hostile camps publish insinuating reports to the effect that there is vacillation on the part of Bulgaria. All these reports incite the greatest indignation and honest disgust in Bulgaria."

Dr. Rizow, the Bulgarian minister to Berlin, in an interview the same day in the Berliner Tageblatt said:

"The entire Bulgarian nation knows perfectly well that Rumania hates us, and that she cannot support the idea of a great and strong Bulgaria after the war allied to victorious Prussia and strengthened Austria-Hungary. Every one knows that Russian triumph would lead to the end of Bulgarian independence, as the way to Constantinople is through Bulgaria.

"For these political and moral reasons," continued Dr. Rizow, "Bulgaria could not take any other decision. If we waited until Rumania took the first step it will now be understood why."

To appreciate Bulgaria's present attitude it will aid our perception of events by reference to the past. Bulgars are Scythian by origin and from the Volga migrated to the Danube in the middle ages when Boris was converted to Christianity (864). Conquered by the Byzantine empire in the eleventh century, the Bulgars were vanquished by the Turks in the fourteenth century. In 1870 a firman of the sultan constituted the Bulgarian Church a separate religious community under an "exarque."

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Creation of Bulgaria.

Bulgaria revolted in 1875 against the Turks and was ravaged by the bashi-bazouks. The atrocities committed excited the commiseration of the Christian world for the Bulgars. Russia made war against Turkey in 1877, and in the treaty of San Stefano May 3, 1878, Russia provided for a "Grand Bulgaria" by the addition of oriental Rumelia as vassal to Turkey. In December, 1878, the national assembly at Tirnova elected Prince Alexander of Battenberg as Bulgaria's ruler. King Milan of Serbia declared war in 1885 and Prince Alexander abdicated in 1886. Prince Waldemar of Denmark was designated November 11, 1886, but declined, whereupon Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg succeeded August, 1887 and was recognized by Russia and the powers in 1897.

A page of Bulgarian history very little known or remembered may be recalled here. In January, 1895, the position of Prince Ferdinand was so difficult that Baron Burian, then charge d'affaires of the dual monarchy at Sofia, asked of Francis Joseph, through his father-in-law, Gen. Fejervary, personal friend of the emperor, "What situation would the court of Vienna guarantee to the prince in case that political events, which seemed imminent, should force the prince to follow the path of his predecessor, Alexander of Battenberg?"

For a fact, the struggle of parties was provoked by the prince, who saw in it the means of ridding himself of a ministry presided over by the honest but little perspicacious Stoilof, too Russian to suit the prince, and the agent of the Ballplatz, maintained at the court at Sofia, Baron Hoening.

The confusion in the country was extreme. The prince, it was well known, was engaged in playing Austria against Russia, and, reciprocally, in such manner as to guard an open door, either at Vienna or at Petrograd, or at both.

Now, it happened that both doors closed before the prince: Austria-Hungary suspected his sincerity and disavowed his diplomatic representative; Russia, which had cordially welcomed the election of the Coburg, addressed him one of those frigid communications for which the Pont aux Chantres, on occasion, was distinguished.

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Religious Question.

But the diplomatic Muscovite did more. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, always ready to create embarrassment for the cabinet, presided over by M. Stoilof, and to excite pressure on the Catholic sentiments of the emperor, Francis Joseph, found that the question of the religion of the infant Prince Boris, heir to the throne, was raised, and soon a general emotion spread among the people.

Russia caused public opinion to be worked upon to the point that the conversion of the young Boris to the orthodox faith soon became the pivot of the policy of all Bulgarian parties, and it manifested itself with such violence that Prince Ferdinand faced the alternative to submit to the will of the nation or abdicate.

Prince Ferdinand chose the first alternative and launched from the tribunal of the sobranje the manifest which startled both the court at Vienna and the Vatican. The prince told the sobranje that he had listened to the patriotic sentiments expressed in the desire of his subjects that "the heir to the Bulgarian throne should pass into the bosom of the orthodox religion." The prince had consecrated his life exclusively to the progress and grandeur of Bulgaria; the nation owed its renaissance and liberty, its existence even, to the orthodox faith of its ancestors. The national dynasty should be in full communion of ideas with the past and soul of the Bulgar people. Although believing firmly in the immense truths bequeathed him by his ancestors, he made the sacrifice on the altar of country.

The following day Prince Ferdinand, accompanied only by a few intimates, left Sofia for Rome, where he would request of Pope Leo XIII the absolution of a sin which he had the firm intention to commit. The prince caused himself to be preceded by Count Amedee de Foras, the marshal of the court of Sofia, who, of an old Piedmontese family, had maintained excellent relations with the royal house of Italy as at the Vatican, and to him was confided the mission to enlighten King Humbert on the motive of the visit of Ferdinand to the Eternal city. The prince would plead his case with the pope. Just here it may be remarked that Count de Foras, who made the voyage "under orders" and against his judgment, did not return to Sofia, but instead sent his resignation there.

The mission arrived in Rome the morning of January 26, 1896, and, stopping incognito at a modest hotel at the foot of the Pincio, Prince Ferdinand was received the same day by the sovereign pontiff. The interview was stormy. Leo XIII addressed to the Bulgarian prince the most vigorous reproaches on his conduct and his projects concerning his son—projects which the Pope qualified as "scandalous offenses" made by a Catholic prince against Christianity. The Pope recalled his word of honor, given at his marriage with the daughter of the Duke of Parma, that the children which would issue should have no other religion than Catholic, promise solemnly reiterated some months later to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Pope menaced Ferdinand with the penalties of the church—excommunication. The prince plead extenuating circumstances, "the force of things, the interests of his dynasty." Leo XIII would listen to nothing, the drift of the conversation redoubled the anger of the Pope and with his harsh voice he cried, "Abdicate, monsigneur, abdicate, then!" In fact, acording to the somewhat familiar but energetic expression of Cardinal Galimberti, Leo XIII administered to the prince "una buona lavato di capo"—literally—"a good dressing down."

The prince left Rome the same night profoundly embittered against the chief of Catholicism. The Pope never pardoned Ferdinand of Coburg, and the excommunication continued to weigh on the latter down to the moment of the advent of the successor to the throne of St. Peter.

The prince, without waiting his return to Sofia, sent from a small station in Hungary four telegrams which sealed the conversion of the infant Boris as an accomplished fact; the first to the exarque of the Bulgarian Church, committing to his care the soul of the young prince; the second, to the Winter Palace at Petrograd, soliciting the czar of all the Russias to act as godfather to the neophyte; the two others to the president of the council, and to the Princess Marie Louise, his spouse. The latter, profoundly grieved in her most fervid sentiments, heartbroken, and her health undermined, left Sofia immediately and retired to Beaulieu in the environs of Nice, where she sought consolation in the little Church of St. John.

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Sovereignty Recognized.

The political consequences of the act of Prince Ferdinand were soon manifested by the almost immediate recognition of his sovereignty and his dynasty by Europe. The czar's recognition was contained in the acceptance to act as godfather to young Boris, at the same time that he re-established a titular representative at the Russian legation at Sofia, abandoned since the departure of Alexander of Battenberg.

Turkey followed Russia—Turkey, which, it should be borne in mind, was the suzerain—sent Ferdinand a fine uniform as marshal of the Ottoman army, borne by two high dignitaries, to invest the prince as tributary sovereign of Bulgaria, but they were to give him only the title of "vali," or governor. Thus the sultan employed one of the army of the divan in which to juggle with what seemed to be an honor, but which was to "save the face" of the Turkish authority. The sultan was not content with this manifestation, but during a dinner given in honor of the sultan's messengers sent a telegram to Prince Ferdinand saluting his "dear governor" and assuring him of his "benevolent protection" expressed the pleasure he would experience by an early visit the 'vali' was expected to make at Constantinople. The prince's feelings may be better imagined than described.

The governments of Europe were relieved of the pressure on them of the non-recognition of Ferdinand and quickly followed the example given by Russia, and soon Sofia found itself with a court and diplomatic corps, which lent it importance, and thus Prince Ferdinand achieved his aspirations when he was proclaimed King of Bulgaria October 5, 1908, by the force of the all powerful Russia.

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M. Venizelos' Proposal.

It is pertinent to Bulgaria's attitude in this war to refer to Bulgaria's expectant attitude at the time of the retirement of M. Venizelos from the Greek cabinet in March, 1915. M. Venizelos, it is recalled, proposed, in order to placate Bulgaria and retain the latter in the great Balkan confederation, in which M. Venizelos hoped to make Greece the great equilibrium power, that Greece should cede Kavala.

Serbia agreed likewise to cede territory to Bulgaria, but Serbia could not do so without the consent of the Greek government because of the treaty which King Constantine had ignored in the hour of Serbia's greatest need. Greece, it should be added, was to be given ample compensation in two Turkish provinces of Asia Minor, in which the population was almost entirely Greek. The fact is King Constantine was already hopelessly in the toils of the enemies of Greece firmly intrenched at the palace in Athens.

From London comes the entire text of the remarkable address drawn up by M. Venizelos to the king and approved by the great Athens demonstration of August 27. It says, in part:

"Sire: * * * You are the victim of your military advisers * * * anxious to establish a system of absolutism which would make them in effect masters of the country, have convinced you that Germany will emerge victorious from the European war. * * * You have not only believed in German victory, but you have desired it. * * *

"Today we see the consequences of these blunders. Instead of expanding in Asia Minor, Thrace and Cyprus; of creating Greece, great, powerful and rich; fulfilling our loftiest national dreams; we see Bulgars invading Greek Macedonia, occupying Seres and towns and forts, making prisoners of detachments of the Greek army there, without our being at war, declared or not, with the invader.

"While we receive them with the irony of friendly assurance we see them seize our munitions of war, which cost us hundreds of millions and which the general staff criminally abandoned after our general demobilization. Although our national enemy, Bulgaria, mobilized, this war material was left concentrated in towns near the frontier and so became easy prey of this invading neighbor." * * *

Greece is fortunate that she possesses in the crisis a man, Venizelos, who may save her from the weakness of her king and from the invasion of her neighbor.

CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

GREECE IN A PICKLE.

From the Boston Globe.

Perhaps it is true that an ultimatum to Greece is in preparation at Berlin. Everybody seems determined that Greece shall take part in the war.

From the Syracuse Herald.

It remains to be seen whether Zaimis has the stuff in him of which dictators are made. Greece needs a good dictator, but a wabbly one would leave her worse off than before.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

If Greece gets into the war what nation will be the next to "hover on the brink" for an indefinite period?

From the Chicago News.

First Greece mobilizes, then demobilizes and then remobilizes. Such a business!

From the Buffalo Express.

One can't just recall what ritual King Constantine was married under, but it's almost a safe bet that he promised to obey.

From the Los Angeles Tribune.

After all these centuries Constantine suddenly restores the marathon to popular favor in the land of its origin.

From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Minister Venizelos of Greece says, "A man is not a country." But there was a time when he would not have dared to say it to the Oyster Baby-ite.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is suspected that there will be more ex-kings than Constantine before this cruel war is over.

From the Toledo Blade.

King Constantine has as much trouble as a candidate who is running for a second term.

From the Chicago Tribune.

When Greek meets entente then comes the Grecian bond.

From the Kansas City Times.

Greece, like Maine, seems to enjoy being electioneered by both sides.