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With Sunday Morning Edition.

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THEODORE W. NOYES....Editor

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Wheat Supply and Flour Prices.

For many years the United States has produced more wheat than its own markets demanded, and so it has been able in great measure to supply the markets of the world with its surplus. In immense volume the grain has poured forth from this country to feed the millions of Europe and Asia, for whom there was not a sufficient supply at home. This fact has given great gratification to the people of the United States and has been a source of profit. So long as the export of wheat and flour has not affected the domestic price unfavorably there has been no cause for protest against this heavy trade. But the time has come, in consequence of not only abnormal conditions abroad, but by reason of possible hoardings of wheat in this country to affect the price, when this trade ceases to be a source of gratification and becomes a source of distinct disadvantage and distress. The present price of flour appears to be a reflex of the export trade in wheat. It is higher than at any time since the civil war, and is going higher steadily. This rise in the flour rate means an increase in the price of bread to the consumer. It is beginning to pinch great numbers of people in this country to whom the difference in the price of a loaf is a hardship.

As a general economic proposition the price of flour to the people of this country should be determined not by the world demand for wheat but by the domestic demand governed by the natural relation of demand to full supply. The price of flour should certainly not be governed by the export price of wheat if as a result of hoarding an inordinate percentage of the entire American wheat crop available for the domestic market is sent out of the country. The people of this country, the source of the greatest world production, should not suffer if, as a result of abnormal conditions in Russia and elsewhere, wheat in the world market rises. They should most assuredly not suffer if for the purpose of compelling a nation-wide demand for an embargo, great quantities of wheat are held out of the market so as to increase the rate to the miller, and through him the rate of flour to the baker, and through him the rate of the price of bread to the consumer.

Yet whether by reason of the natural flow of surplus wheat abroad, unduly draining the domestic market, or through the creation of an artificial shortage in the home market by the hoarding of wheat, the price of flour in this country is at the highest point in fifty years, in the face of an immense harvest. This is an intolerable situation, which demands a remedy. If, as suggested, there is a withholding of large quantities of wheat in reserve to affect the price, that fact, if proved, would justify action by the government to break the combination which has thus sought to raise the rates. The storage of wheat in such manner is a violation of the law. Or if there is a concerted movement to affect the price of wheat and flour to cause a demand for an embargo, in order to prevent the shipment of foodstuffs to the allied nations of Europe, now fighting Germany and Austria, that, too, lies within the field of government intervention to bring about normal conditions. An embargo upon the export of wheat, as a means of keeping the prices in America at their proper point, should be regarded as the final remedy, if others fail. But whatever the necessary method of correction, it must be found and applied, else the economic situation in America at peace will soon be as bad as that of the countries now at war.

The Bryanists are beginning to feel that they might have heard from their leader oftener if he had stuck to the chautauqua instead of re-entering active politics.

The organization he has discovered among middle western democrats must remind Frank Hitchcock that he holds no monopoly of the card index system.

New York Is Putting Up.

Treasurer Morgenthau of the democratic national committee thinks the committee will need a million and a half of dollars for campaign purposes. Collections are good. The faithful are responding.

A point of interest is that New York is expected to contribute one-third of the sum stated. Great state, New York! What would the politicians do without her? What would the country? She pays a very large portion of the income and inheritance taxes, not to mention customs and revenue taxes. Need we wonder or complain that she wants a large and influential say in national affairs?

Three members of the present cabinet are New Yorkers—Mr. Lansing, Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Redfield. The President himself is a next door neighbor—almost a New Yorker. Mr. Walter Page is ambassador to Great Britain; Mr. Gerard, ambassador to Germany; Mr. McCombs was offered the French mission; for a time Mr. Morgenthau served as ambassador to Turkey, and was succeeded by another New Yorker.

What the republican expectations are respecting the state is not announced. The candidate for President is a New Yorker, and his campaign manager and the campaign treasurer are New Yorkers. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins, who are exerting themselves to bring all bull moosers into the Hughes line, are New Yorkers. This makes it certain that the republicans also will assess the state for a liberal amount of the sinews of war; and that in case of success at the polls New York will share liberally in the fruits of victory in the shape of all the higher grades of patronage.

Well, using the vernacular, the state can stand the gaff. She is very rich—probably never before so rich as now. A large portion of the prosperity growing out of the war has come to her. She has been selling on her own account, and also for others. She has been handling both cash and commodities in enormous amounts. Previous record figures look small by comparison.

Still, when this abnormal prosperity ceases, as it will cease when the war ends, and the country must look to the normal again, New York will require as much attention in the policies for protecting the national interests as any of her sister states. She will share their necessities as she now shares their opportunities. So, now while she is flush is the time for the politicians to strike her for the "dust." The mare is going, and it takes money to make her go.

Prophets and Prophecies.

Some of the political prophets, armed with the multiplication table, and undismayed by their failure as to Maine, have turned to other localities and are offering confident predictions as to them. This state will do this thing, that state that thing, while another state will throw a staggering surprise into the country. Listen, everybody!

This sort of thing is as old as the hills. The wonder is that it is still marketable. But marketable it is. In every campaign there seems to be a demand for it. At any rate, in every campaign there is a large supply of it. The present supply is normal; which probably shows that while we have new times we are still using some old methods.

A campaign manager must be confident—for publication. He knows his duty, and does it. In submitting his figures he well understands how they will be discounted by experienced readers, even of his own party. But he is not addressing them so much as the inexperienced readers—the enthusiasts who take fire at round numbers. There are many such. Gamblers have a saying that a sucker is born every minute. Quite as many enthusiasts are born; and they are the "meat" of political prophets.

A spellbinder is under almost as heavy an obligation as a manager. In reporting good times and predicting success he but obeys the law of his calling. His mission is to hearten. He wants to send his hearers home with a feeling that victory is ahead, and cannot be missed by those who are faithful and diligent. "Go to it!" is his message.

Many prophets are in voice, and the air is full of sound. As to some states predictions differ as much as a quarter of a million votes. As to others as much as a hundred thousand votes. Here a state is set down as likely to be doubtful to the end. There a state is set down as doubtful now, but likely to take a definite stand in the next twenty days. Something is "working" there which may yield important results. And so on.

While all this makes good reading, the only thing to tie to now is the fact that a thumping campaign is in progress; that apathy is nowhere in evidence; that the people in numbers everywhere are greeting both native and imported orators with warmth; that the vote is likely to be large, and the mandate of sufficient emphasis to insure the carrying out of the popular will as expressed. As to these propositions there can be no doubt or dispute.

The unforeseen iniquities fostered by what appeared to be perfectly good statutes would indicate that even the coldly analytical legislator should possess a certain share of imagination.

The campaign acerbities have brought up the question as to what constitutes disloyalty. Almost every controversy resolves itself into a case of "back to the dictionary."

The President has resumed his series of talks with newspaper representatives. The spirit of pitiless publicity still holds its place in national affairs.

Every speech delivered by a partisan orator is confidently heralded by his particular campaign committee as a "knock out."

If New York city is not fully prepared to meet strike conditions it will not be for lack of frequent notice that they are impending.

Mexico would be more hopeful if Villa could find some way to amuse himself without playing politics.

Parents and Children.

Health Officer Woodward has issued a statement appealing to parents of the children in Washington to take particular pains with respect to the conditions in which children do their home studying. This is especially important in view of the advocacy by a lecturer before the teachers of the higher grades and the high and normal schools of the policy of home study for pupils. The health officer urges parents to see that each child has a suitable place, with proper light and good ventilation, at which to pursue the studies at home. A copy of this statement should reach every parent in Washington, for it is undeniable that there is great laxity with respect to the conditions which surround the children at home with respect to their health and mental advancement. Children are allowed a much wider range of independent action now than formerly. They are permitted many more diversions. The popularity of motion pictures has complicated domestic discipline, and children are allowed to go out in the evening so frequently that to be kept at home is regarded by them as a real affliction. A child cannot do the required home work properly if continually distracted by the thought of entertainment. The younger generation engage also in social diversions—dances and parties—which cannot fail to interfere with their studies, and even to have an ill effect upon their health.

The health of the children is of vital importance to the community. It should be the parent's first consideration, and Dr. Woodward is performing a valuable public service in directing attention to the necessity of wholesome feeding. This does not mean elaborate or costly diet. It is within the reach of all but the very poor to give children wholesome and nutritious food.

It is urgently important that parents should be occasionally reminded of the fact that they are responsible for the welfare of their children, and that this responsibility does not end merely in providing clothing, shelter and food, or in maintaining rigid restrictive discipline. It is the parent's primary task in life to keep the child well and happy, to insure its education, and above all to make a home pleasant and instructive. The child who is constantly drawn out of doors in search of entertainment is not getting its full share of parental care.

American Partisanship.

An outburst of criticism of the American attitude toward Germany is reported from Berlin on the score of the recent death of an American aviator in the French service, the Berlin press suggesting that this is but an illustration of the falsity of American pretenses of neutrality, especially as there are many other Americans in the British and French service, especially in the flying corps. It is, however, to be noted that the Berlin press recognizes that these men have joined the forces of the allies strictly within their individual rights as adventurers in warfare, whose sympathies have caused them to risk their lives. There is no connection whatever between the action of these American partisans of the entente powers and the official position of the American government as a neutral between the belligerents in the war. Although the government is neutral a large percentage of the American people are far from neutral in their feelings. There is a large pro-German sentiment here, not merely confined to those of German birth and extraction. There is a perhaps larger pro-ally feeling, which springs from no particular factor of race origin, but is chiefly sentimental. In all likelihood many of the former class have gone to Germany and enlisted in the war and are now fighting, if they have survived, just as these young American aviators and others have joined the ranks of the allies. It is not in the best of taste to question the good faith of the American official neutrality on the ground of these individual cases of partisanship, in view of the fact of the unmistakable existence of a pro-German sentiment on the part of a large number of American people, a sentiment which at one time went to a point of expression that called for official rebuke from the President of the United States.

The old "barl" threatens to reappear in politics, being this time not the caricaturist's "barl of money," but the householder's flour barrel.

The home folks in Mexico persist in maintaining their customs without waiting for the news from New London, Conn.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Progress.

"You have studied this new germ?"

"Yes," replied the erudite investigator.

"What have you learned about it?"

"Well, after much research and consultation, I have learned to pronounce its scientific name with absolute confidence."

Awakenings.

A man may sometimes change his mind,
But when opinions we reverse,
Unto our sorrow we may find
That we have gone from bad to worse.

When the Home Team Lost.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you believe in going according to the will of the majority?"

"Of course. Everybody does."

"Then why doesn't the base ball umpire try to make his decisions that way oftener?"

Evolution.

"Are you the ultimate consumer?"

"I used to be. But now I'm the man who goes without."

"Happiness," said Uncle Eben, "is de ability to forget about de shower in admirin' de beauty of de rainbow."

Back to the Old Ways.

Torchlight procession!
That's the pace fur me—
The style of expression
That's inspirin' for to see!
I'll get my oilcloth overcoat
An' set my lamp ablaze,
An' call the populace to note
My patriotic ways.

Torchlight procession
Measured by the mile—
I'll make my confession
Of party faith in style!
I'll never mind the things that's said
When candidates compete—
Instead o' worryin' my head,
I'll simply use my feet!

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

Speeding the Census Work.

The bureau of the census is now completing the manufactures census for 1914. This sounds as though the figures might be ancient, but how about the time when this census was made public five years after the work was undertaken, and then we thought we were lucky? As a matter of fact, very few of us realize the tremendous amount of work that is turned out by Uncle Sam's census office. In addition to the manufactures census and the general population census, many other censuses are undertaken at stated intervals, such as the tobacco census, now taken four times a year.

The work of this division of the federal government, now the greatest statistical office in the world, represents the outgrowth and development of a century and a quarter of periodical, and in recent years continuous, statistical inquiry.

The records show that less than a decade after the American colonies had achieved their independence, and within a year from the date of the inauguration of Gen. Washington and the assembling of the First Congress of the United States there was begun the first enumeration of the population of this country. This was taken in 1790.

It is interesting to note that this first census was taken by the United States marshals, of whom there were seventeen at that time, the actual work being performed by their assistants, of whom there were some 650. This census related solely to population, the name of the head of each family being taken, together with the total number of persons in the family, classified as free or slave.

The expansion of this work of the census office from 1790 to the present time is strikingly brought out by the comparison of the single volume of fifty-six pages to the volumes of the latest census, aggregating some 40,000 or more pages.

There does not seem to be any record of the cost of the first census taken by this government, but the amount spent for the last decennial census was, in round numbers, $15,970,000.

While various labor-saving machines have been installed by the government from time to time, there is perhaps no bureau of the entire fabric of federal work that has benefited more by the use of modern machinery. In fact, the census office is doing today with the use of machines what would be absolutely impossible if hand labor had to be employed. From time to time various reforms and improvements have been inaugurated in this office, and at present the current work on all lines is practically up to date—a condition which has not until recently existed during the bureau's history.

According to officials of the bureau, the first use of mechanical appliances in the compilation of census data was made during the closing months of the work on the census of 1870, when a simple tallying machine was employed with good results.

At the census of 1890 there was introduced a card system of tabulation, which, with modifications and improvements, is still employed. These cards are punched by what is known as a verification machine, which is almost human in its work, throwing out all cards with errors. Following this, the cards are put through an automatic sorting machine which takes care of some 300 cards a minute; following which the card is placed in still another machine, which counts them at the rate of 500 a minute, purely automatically, and finally they are put into still a fourth machine, which records each item of information indicated on the card.

* * *

Parents and Farm Clubs.

An illustration of the great importance of the attitude of parents toward the work of members of the boys' agricultural clubs which have been organized throughout the country by the Department of Agriculture is found by specialists in co-operative demonstration work in two cases recently reported. The incidents are accepted as showing the value of parental sympathy and consideration, particularly in the solution of the problem of keeping the members of the younger generation on the farm.

In one case the officials of the department found that the boy of the family was helped and encouraged from the time he first joined a corn club. His father permitted the use of one of the best acres on the farm, gave him barnyard manure and allowed the use of necessary horses and machinery. The young club member produced more than 100 bushels of corn on this single acre the first year, and has been consistently successful ever since. He has even established a reputation as a breeder of fine seed corn. During the four years of his membership in the corn, pig and other clubs he has won more than $400 in prizes, and with his profits has acquired ownership of seven head of pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs, six head of well bred cattle and a horse. The home is said to be ideal, the father and son being reported as "chummy as school boys." The boy has no thought of taking up life in the city, but is planning a constructive future on the farm.

On the other hand, the second case has been entirely different. The young son of this family joined a kafir club, but when the crop was gathered the grain was placed in a general farm bin and he received no value from it. The following year he joined a pig club, and when his father called attention to the lack of feed he hired himself to a neighboring farmer to secure funds. The money which he earned, however, was pocketed by the father. Wholly discouraged, the young boy shortly afterward ran away from home and is now working in a city of a neighboring state. The department is urging that parents permit the young people to receive the full financial profits of their own industry.

* * *

Improving the Mail Service.

Uncle Sam's mail service is a great hopper into which millions pour their sorrows, joys and achievements in the form of letters and postals. In order to dispatch these promptly to their various destinations they must first be separated. In the larger post offices of the country, owing to the practice of business houses mailing the bulk of their mail at the close of the day, great congestion would occur in the mailing division in handling the vast quantity of mail were not some systematic method of separation in operation. Experts of the Post Office Department are now and have been for some time engaged in revising the separation schemes at the larger offices, with a view to lessening the handling of the mail and bringing into use all the latest and most up-to-date methods. The banker has a coin-separating device which mechanically sorts the coins according to denomination; the fruit grower has a device for separating his fruit according to size, but up to date the postal service must depend on human hands to separate the mails.

Deposit a letter in a box in any eastern city for dispatch to a western city—for example, Seattle, Wash. The mail collector on foot takes it with other letters from the box to a central storage collection box in which other foot collectors deposit their mail.

An automobile collector on a regular schedule and circuit takes the full bags from the storage collection box, leaves empty bags in their place, and proceeds to the central post office, where the mail is transported by a mechanical conveyor from the mail platform to the "facing" tables, upon which it is dumped in great heaps and then "faced"—that is the addresses and stamps are placed in the same relative position in order properly to feed them through a mechanical canceling device at the rate of some 500 a minute.

From the canceling tables the letters are conveyed in trays over a mechanical conveyor, similar to those used in any modern department store, to what are known as the "primary separation" cases; usually each case has from twenty to thirty separators, which, as the name indicates, is the first separation given to the letters. Letters for Seattle are thrown into a box labeled "western states."

From the "primary separation" cases the letters are again conveyed mechanically to the final separation cases, where a much larger force of clerks gives the letters their final separation for dispatch. Seattle letters go to the "western states" cases, where mail for that section of the country is separated and tied in packages; packages for the larger cities being made up separately. As fast as the Seattle box of each clerk working the "western states" cases is filled it is emptied and the letters tied in bundles bearing a slip showing the dispatching office, date, hour of mailing, and the name and number of dispatching clerk. If any letter for a city other than Seattle is found in the package when it reaches its destination, the error is recorded on the slip and is eventually charged against the dispatching clerk's record.

Bundles of letters for Seattle, if sufficient in number, are placed in a locked pouch and labeled direct to Seattle, otherwise they are placed with other bundles of letters for cities in that state or locality in a pouch labeled to the proper railway post office—another term for mail cars—for another separation. Letters for the smaller post offices in the state of Washington are tied in packages labeled "Washington state," and all such packages of letters are distributed on the railway cars en route, running west and northwest from Chicago, and dispatched to the proper connecting mail trains for final delivery. Postal clerks on mail trains, or railway post offices, entering large cities just prior or during delivery hours must be familiar with the delivery systems of these large cities, so that all letters may be distributed to insure prompt delivery upon reaching the city post office.

Undistributed packages of letters for any city, on reaching the post office, are mechanically conveyed to the city primary separation cases, where not only these letters, but those mailed for local delivery receive their first city separation to station districts prior to the final separation by other clerks to the various letter carrier routes and general delivery box sections of the office. The letters are then distributed by the postman in his pouch, and when he departs the letters are arranged so that the first letter for delivery is on the top of the package and the last letter for delivery on the bottom.

Uncle Sam's employes therefore have to handle the mail a good many times between starting point and final destination, and the care for proper addressing is easily seen. One carelessly or illegibly addressed letter causes delay to all other letters that follow, or it may result in the letter being thrown to a clerk, called the "nixie" clerk, whose duty it is to decipher addresses or return them to the sender if a return address appears on the envelope, otherwise to the dead letter office.

* * *

Membership of Red Cross.

During the six months ended June 30, 1916, the membership of the American Red Cross increased from 27,000 to 230,000. One of the most interesting features in this connection is the fact that the 27,000 membership January 1, 1916, represented the growth of the society during the ten years following its reorganization in 1905.

Those who are most interested in this work point with pride to this achievement, but the fact must be borne in mind that little Japan, with its forty millions, has a Red Cross membership of 1,800,000, having an endowment fund of $13,000,000, while this country, with one hundred millions, has even now a Red Cross membership of 230,000 and an endowment fund of only about $1,000,000.

The magnitude of the work of the American Red Cross since its incorporation in 1905 by Congress should be convincing to the public. There have been more than eighty relief operations following earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, fires, floods, famines, mine explosions and wars in this and foreign countries, for which the society has received and expended more than $10,000,000 in cash and donated relief supplies of a value of not less than $5,000,000.

It is not so generally known that this society is semi-governmental and it has never received the support that it should have. The American Red Cross is intended to aid in the prevention and alleviation of human suffering in times of peace as well as in times of war. The original purpose for the organization was to supplement the medical service of armies in time of war. The great need, however, of a thoroughly trained and efficient organization, national in scope and permanent in character, to render assistance after great disasters, has been so well established that many of the Red Cross societies have extended their functions to include relief and preventive measures in time of peace.

Up to within a few months ago practically nothing had been done toward organized Red Cross preparedness for furnishing volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of our army and navy in time of war. During the past six months the personnel required for twenty-five base hospitals of 500 beds each for the army have been selected and enrolled from among the staff of twenty-five of the largest and best hospitals of the country. Several navy hospitals which are about half the size of the army base hospitals are being organized, and funds for the purchase of equipment of sixteen of the twenty-five army base hospitals costing $25,000 each, have been subscribed.

In addition to this organization of base hospital units, the personnel required for two field columns for transferring the sick and wounded from the transfer hospitals of the regular army service to the Red Cross base hospitals have been selected and enrolled from among the staff of two of the important hospitals of the country and $10,000 toward the purchase of the equipment for one of these field columns has also been subscribed. There is little doubt but what this increased impetus in the work and enthusiasm of the Red Cross has been awakened both by the European war and our troubles on the border.

FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE STAR

Newport News Railroad.

Fifty years ago Newport News, Va., was an insignificant village at the mouth of the James river, but a movement was then on foot designed to bring it into prominence as a deep-water harbor and a great shipping point. In The Star of September 27, 1866, it is noted that Newport News was never heard of until mentioned in connection with military movements on the peninsula during the civil war. The Star continues:

"It is now claimed not only that the name will live in history, but that its situation is destined to make it the commercial city of Virginia, and a formidable rival to older settlements in that state and Maryland. The harbor is said to be the finest on the Atlantic seaboar, is four feet deeper than that of New York, and is not barred by ice in winter, or affected by yellow fever in summer. To make these advantages available, a company has been chartered, with a capital of $3,000,000, to construct what is called the Richmond and Newport News railroad, though whether the road will pass through Richmond is a point not yet settled. At any rate it is intended to connect with the Covington and Ohio railroad, making the connection complete between the great northwest and the seaboard. The great majority of the stockholders are said to be citizens of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The cost of constructing the road will be small, as it is nearly an air-line, and no grade will exceed fifteen feet to the mile. Besides, the people along the line are, it is said, anxious to have the road built, and will, in a majority of cases, give the company the right of way."

* * *

Local Gift Concert.

A gift concert enterprise was in progress in Washington fifty years ago and in The Star of September 28, 1866, is a description of one of the drawings which took place at Wall's Opera House, near the Center Market. The gifts advertised included $25,000 in currency in sums ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, a three-story brick house, a building lot, several grand pianos, gold watches and diamond pins, together with a number of small cash prizes. The advertisements stated that 30,000 of the 120,000 ticket holders were sure to draw prizes. It is evident from The Star's account of the drawing that there was much skepticism regarding the integrity of the scheme. An immense crowd gathered in front of the opera house long before the doors were opened and the building—now known as the Bijou Theater—was packed, fully 2,500 people gaining admission. A concert was actually given, but under great difficulties, as the audience had no patience for the musical numbers, but was eager for the prize drawing. Finally the clamor compelled the suspension of the artistic performance and the management got down to business, and with some difficulty a chairman was declared chosen by the audience, with a committee of supervision. The drawing box was the one used by the provost marshal for the local draft during the war. It proved, however, to be too small to hold all the tickets, so it was proposed to put the tickets in a cloth and that a blindfolded boy should draw the prize-winning slips. When it was announced that only the first five prizes were to be drawn that night there was a great clamor of protest. The blindfolded boy was finally set to work and drew out the first ticket, No. 82575, as drawing the first prize. Many outcries indicative of frank doubt as to the honesty of the scheme were heard. The second ticket was No. 90251, the third 66098, whereupon there was a yell from the house: "Didn't you make a mistake and put in only the unsold tickets?" The Star's account concludes:

"The audience present were not only on the vigilant lookout for their own numbers to turn up for prizes, but had lists of numbers belonging to parties not present, which were solicitously consulted upon the announcement of each drawn number, but, by some remarkable streak of bad luck, not a single prize, so far as we could learn, was drawn by any party present, or any ticket represented. It is to be hoped that they will be more fortunate today when the small-fry prizes are drawn."

* * *

Teacher Tried for Whipping Boy.

The local laws fifty years ago permitted school teachers to chastise their pupils, but not with cruelty. This privilege was not generally availed of in the public schools, but occasionally a case arose of school whipping that attracted attention. In The Star of September 29, 1866, is the following item:

"Miss S. Brown, teacher of secondary No. 4, first district, appeared before Justice Thompson this morning to answer to a charge of cruelly beating Walter S. Bastopol, one of her scholars. Miss Brown was accompanied by Messrs. Wilson and Brown, trustees of the first district. It appears, from the boy's own statement, that he was punished for talking and singing and jumping out of his place in school hours; that the teacher cautioned him not to behave so; that he was in the habit of behaving in the described manner; that on last Wednesday a week the teacher whipped him severely with a light riding whip, which inflicted several bruises; that while inflicting the punishment she threw him on the floor. The physician, Dr. Newman, was called to see the boy several days after and saw several bruises upon his body, but though the marks indicated severe punishment, he would not testify that he thought it cruel. The trustees stated that this school has been the cause of much trouble to them. The disorderly conduct of the boys was such that under another teacher last year the loss of time was considerable and the teacher finally gave the school up. With a view to the restoration of order and discipline in the school, Miss Brown was transferred to it and instructed to use corporal punishment when necessary, and she was provided with the whip used, and was instructed to report for dismissal such scholars as she could not subdue, and the scholar in this case was reported and dimissed.

"Justice Thompson decided that the evidence before him was not sufficient to return the case to court. His own experience as a teacher taught him the necessity of discipline in schools and the necessity for corporal punishment to secure it. The boy had been severely punished, no doubt; but that there was not the slightest evidence of cruelty. The value of strictness in the enforcement of discipline is apparent in the school in question, which, since the transfer of Miss Brown to it, has greatly improved in discipline and order. He dismissed the case with the remark to the mother of the boy that if she was not satisfied she could appeal to the grand jury, but he thought that body would hardly do otherwise with the case than he had done. A number of gentlemen present complimented the teacher for her strictness and success in restoring order in one of the most disorderly schools of the city."

A NEW ADJECTIVE.

I tried it for a month or so:
I'm through, to some hotel I'll go
And leave that furnished bungalow.

It's on a lake, perhaps you know,
A leaky boat helped out the show;
I do not swim, or fish, or row.

I rented it of Sharp & Co.—
Ads written well by Tom Long Bow—
That pesky, fly-blown bungalow.

I'd rather go to Mexico,
Where bugs, ants, beetles bigger grow,
Than stay in such a bungalow.

Old adjectives are weak and slow;
I coin one new, to phrase my woe—
That "bungalorious" bungalow!

—Brooklyn Eagle.

KING AND VENIZELOS PART WAYS

King Constantine Has Dallied.

September 3 the King of Greece was at the crossroads, hesitating which road to take. Since then, that is on the 25th ultimo, the ex-premier, Venizelos having waited long the decision of the king, parted from him and took the road to Saloniki, the road to revolution. That King Constantine has dallied with his destiny is painfully apparent. He has been singularly indifferent to, if not positively defiant of, the will of the people, and this attitude, as we shall see, is temperamental and characteristic.

At this hour there is at Saloniki a revolutionary committee of national defense composed of Col. Zymvrakakio, Lieut. Col. Matakaris, the commander of the gendarmerie, Kokalas; M. Argyropoulos, ex-prefect of Damas; the representatives of five sections of Macedonia, etc. This committee was constituted several weeks ago to centralize the movement of opposition to the royal policy which permitted Greece to be violated by the Bulgar invasion.

The committee of national defense having vainly proclaimed its protestations launched an appeal to the people and a proclamation to the army; it demanded the return of M. Venizelos to power and appealed for volunteers "to drive the enemy from Macedonia." To that appeal the 12th Regiment of Infantry responded, and likewise the gendarmerie of Saloniki. There was some resistance to the national movement and some defections on the part of some troops, but the excitement was comparatively mild and no blood was shed. Nevertheless, the committee continued its work, sending emissaries to solicit adhesions, instituting courts-martial, creating a sanitary service and a press bureau.

"The committee is not anti-governmental," declared a member; "it will submit to government when the latter executes the national will. All Greece will adhere to the movement."

Under such circumstances the importance of the departure from Athens of Venizelos is significant. A dispatch from Athens announces that the ex-premier, will visit Crete and Canea, where he will deliver addresses to the people to prepare them for the revolution which it is expected will be established at Saloniki. That Greek revolutions move slowly is manifested by the intention attributed to M. Venizelos "to invite King Constantine to place himself at the head of a national defense movement." Constantine has the unusual luck to have fallen into the hands of such an even-tempered revolutionary leader as Venizelos.

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The Saloniki Proclamation.

The proclamation promulgated from Saloniki says, in part:

"The king, forgetting the traditions of the race and having become the representative of interests of the stranger, has given up without resistance to the cruel invader the paternal soil and favored his invasion, subjecting also the Hellenic people and degrading the honor of the flag and the Greek army.

"We will align ourselves on the side of the allies and with their aid drive the invader from Macedonia and the rest of Greece."

To the soldiers the proclamation said:

"The enemy that but yesterday you had driven from Macedonia at such great sacrifices has dared again to cross our frontiers, occupy our forts in complicity with him who led you to victory during the Balkanic war. To obey those who have surrendered without resistance is inadmissible.

"The hour has come to unite your efforts to those of the nation to continue the great work we have undertaken seven years ago, and we invite all soldiers, officers and suboffices to align themselves on the side of the allies to achieve that sublime mission."

Saloniki thus looms up as the prospective capital of Greece and tomorrow the revolutionary capital of republican Greece. The situation has become intolerable for Greece as for the allies, and cannot be prolonged indefinitely; it is necessary that the crisis should have a solution and that Greece should be taken out of this abnormal state.

It is quite time! The Greek problem has not yet been solved by the powers of the entente for two reasons—first, for regard for the Hellenic people, which for a time seemed regardless and indifferent; second, because of Russia's indulgence and opposition to the wishes of the entente. A long time ago France and England had exercised their rights as guarantee powers and re-established by force the constitutional regime. But the czar can no longer oppose the wishes of his colleagues for the security of the allied army, its base at Saloniki, which must be reinforced and solidified in view of the very serious operations now imminent from Saloniki.

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The Bulgar Invasion.

Too long the patience of the allies has permitted Constantine and his intriguing court to pester them to the profit of Berlin, Vienna and Sofia. The king sent off Venizelos when it was a question of ceding Kavala to the Bulgars in exchange for Cyprus and Smyrna, with the Hellenic littoral of Asia Minor, which was the price of attaching Bulgaria to the entente. But the king permitted Bulgaria to take Kavala, Seres and Florina when Bulgaria came as allies of the Germans. The king has favored spying to the profit of Bulgaria and her friends. He has organized a secret service to the prejudice of the allies. Gen. Dousmanis, his former chief of the staff, was very active agent and served as a medium with the enemy. He delivered Greek forts with their guns and munitions and war material to the enemy.

M. Gounaris, in quitting the presidency of the council, caused Berlin to be advised that the change of ministry would not prove hurtful to German interests in Greece. Baron Schenk was a very energetic German agent, and his propaganda was little in accord with the spirit of neutrality, manifested by such works as the following: The establishment of submarine ports in the Aegean; wireless telegraph stations planted on the Austrian and German commercial vessels anchored in Greek ports.

All such manifest acts of hostility on the part of the king, committed while invoking neutrality, have not been punished, but have been borne in silence.

A correspondent, M. Hugues le Roux, writing of a visit to King George at Athens in 1896, mentions what King George said of his sons, Constantine and George. In the spring of 1896 Athens celebrated in the new stadium the Olympic games, which attracted athletes from all quarters of the globe. King George I was arrayed in a brilliant uniform of the navy, attended by his sons, who constituted a guard of honor. "The eldest, Constantine," said M. Roux, "was already married to the Princess of Hohenzollern, who has had a sad influence on Constantine's destiny."

Prince George wore, as his father, the navy uniform. The prince was a great favorite with the people and with strangers. He was like his mother, more Russian than Danish. "He added to the shoulders of a grand duke a joyous stoutness which filled up his uniform and the smile by which the nervosity of the athletes was overcome." Prince Nicholas, the youngest, "had all the elegance of a woman's long glove." The two other sons, Andre and Christophorus, were only graceful children dressed as little sailors with great straw hats and carrying whistles over the shoulder.

The following day King George, referring to his son Constantine as the heir apparent, remarked to M. Roux: "There is my son Constantine. I pass my time in reminding him that we are nothing outside of the will of the people who have adopted us. I put him on guard against 'coups de tete'; against the idea that we may set up in the prince the 'divine right.' On the contrary, I see that my son George has captured the hearts of all. That one had no need to be borne alongside of a throne to make his way in the world. He is mild and good; he is a distinguished officer of the navy; he talks like a man who is already in the business. It is unfortunate that we have not ships to place at his disposal, for he knows how to command!"

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Doubt as to Fitness.

King George thus evidently had already (in 1896) grave doubts as to the fitness of Constantine to govern because of his disposition to violent action and his predilection for the principle of the "divine right of kings" versus the will of the people. In view of this incident, Venizelos may have in mind the ultimate succession of the brother of Constantine as King George II!

Meanwhile revolution grows throughout Greece. Canea, the capital of Crete, has been occupied and the revolutionists acclaimed. The revolution is well organized and operates mechanically. Crete, indeed, should know her lesson well, for this is the eleventh revolution during the last century. This reminder casts no reflection on the brave Cretans, for former revolutions were aimed at breaking the intolerable yoke of the "unutterable Turk."

The Athens newspapers of the 23d ultimo contained for the first time the information that Greece had made a demand on the Austro-Germans for the return of the Greek troops held at Goerlitz, Silesia. The Hesperini, it should be remarked, an anti-Venizelos organ, contains an editorial by Nicholas Stratos, former minister of marine in the Gounaris cabinet, "who strongly advocates war, convinced that no further dependence should be placed on the diplomatic assurances of the central empires." It will read like a romance to learn the character of those diplomatic assurances made by the fantastic Baron Schenk. To have so led the king by the nose the baron must have held up to the king's vision or nose the alluring bait of becoming the equilibrist of the Balkans with Constantine king, seated on the throne of the Byzantine emperors at Constantinople.

There enters on the stage at this late hour of the Greek drama Agamemnon Schliemann, who in 1914 was Greek minister at Washington. It is perplexing even to the wise in Greek politics to learn from a correspondent's dispatch that "Nicholas Stratos and Agamemnon Schliemann have formed a new anti-Venizelos war party." The correspondent may have been incorrectly reported, but in any event we shall learn all about Greek politics and the Greek revolution from that clear-minded patriot, Venizelos, who henceforth is the head and soul of the Greek revolution.

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Raid on Greece.

It should be borne in mind as a guide through the maze of incidents reported from Greece that on May 28 a Bulgarian army of 25,000, led by German officers and supported by a strong force of German cavalry, crossed the Greek border. They captured Fort Roupel, reached the Demie-Hissar bridge, recently blown up by the French, and poured into the Strumitza valley. The invaders seized the railroad from Saloniki to Kavala, which is the key to Seres and Sofia. It was at this moment the reorganized Serbian army arrived from Corfu and confronted the Bulgars, who had racked Belgrade and with their German allies crushed the Serbian army, "blotted it out definitely," it was said. Serbia was now resuscitated as if by magic!

As a result of this invasion it was announced that 25,000 Greek troops had voluntarily surrendered. It appeared subsequently that the number was 6,000 and the surrender was made, it was charged, with the connivance of the king and his chief of staff, Gen. Dousmanis. If it should be asked why Gen. Sarrail, commanding the Saloniki front, did not anticipate this movement, it may be answered, in the absence of other reasons, that Gen. Sarrail had warned the Greek government that if it should prepare defend its own frontiers. In default of such defense, it would prove to all Greece that the king, his court and army were not defending Greece, but defending Bulgaria. This was the crucial test and the Greek people, awakened, have turned from the king to Venizelos to save Greece.

There is a note in the taking of Kavala by the Germano-Bulgars which affects the government at Washington contained in a dispatch from Athens of September 25 and released from London September 26 to the effect that of the $15,000,000 value of tobacco found in the warehouse at Kavala and seized by the Bulgars, $2,000,000 value is the property of American companies. The American minister at Athens had protested and demanded that the Bulgarian government return the property.

At this hour (September 28) the unwilling king is reported as willing to listen to the murmurs of the people now heard in a general clamor. The ministers have met in secret council in connection with a council of King Constantine, Queen Sophia, Gen. Dousmanis and M. Streit, the trio who have brought Greece to this impasse. The questions in discussion are said to be the abandonment of neutrality, the resignation of the Kalogeropoulos cabinet, a proclamation to the nation.

M. Venizelos, wearied with the subterfuges of the government, left Athens for Saloniki to save what was left of Greece. His parting words were:

"The movement is not directed against the king or his dynasty. It is the last effort we can make to induce the king to come forth and follow the path of duty. As soon as he takes this course we shall follow his flag as loyal citizens and be led by him against our country's foe." CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

RAISING BREAD.

From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

It isn't the bread that has risen higher; it is just the price.

From the Boston Globe.

The price of flour is higher now than it has been before since the civil war. Where's that recipe for johnny-cake?

From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

One advantage in higher education for girls is that as housekeepers they can calculate in a moment whether they should increase or decrease the width of doughnut holes to meet rising costs.

From the Cincinnati Times-