# HOW GERMANY SERVED THE ARMY AND HER PEOPLE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Frankfort, Germany, Sept. 20.—The problem of supplying certain clothing needs of the army, and at the same time providing that the profit from the manufacture of these goods shall go, not to individual firms but to soldiers' wives, sisters and mothers, has been efficiently solved in Frankfort's Naehstube or sewing room.

Through it some 30,000 women and girls, 5,000 of whom live in this city, to-day receive about twice as much money as they would if employed in private concerns, and are enabled to live in self-respecting independence, without having even to draw from their government the sums, which, as a matter of duty, it is prepared to expend to support the dependents of soldiers.

Three organizations—the National Service for Women, the Women's Association of 1813, and the Industrial Association for Home Work—are really the creators of the Frankfort sewing room and its affiliations throughout the province of Hessen-Nassau and the grand duchy of Hessen.

From the so-called Kriegsfuersorge, or very roughly translated, war assistance, a fund was established for the creation and maintenance of the sewing room. The latter started to all intents and purposes as a private business concern would have done, with money and credit sufficient in amount to pay salaries, buy supplies and rent quarters.

Women deserving of assistance—particularly those who perhaps would have had to have financial support from the government or some organization under other circumstances—then were encouraged to seek employment. Five thousand have done so in Frankfort, which is the headquarters for the province of Hessen-Nassau, and 25,000 more are given work. Darmstadt is the headquarters for the grand duchy of Hessen.

For a time the sewing room received its largest commissions from the Red Cross, but gradually the government orders, direct from the military authorities, have superseded all others, until to-day the plant is working almost exclusively for the empire. In the city it is possible of course for the women to leave their homes and work during the day time in the plants. In the country district home work is provided.

The capacity of the Frankfort establishment alone has increased so far that it is able each week to send two full freight car loads of supplies to Mayence, the distributing center for the section. No less than 48 kinds of supplies are made, the majority for soldiers at the front, but some for their relatives at home, the latter being distributed through the Red Cross and kindred organizations.

The sewing room began to turn out supplies about the middle of August, 1914. Up to August 1, 1915, there had been made and delivered among other things, 2,570,574 zwieback sacks, 181,428 shirts, 171,256 pairs of socks, 137,724 neck bands worn by the soldiers instead of collars, 111,868 pairs of trousers, 98,897 helmet coverings, 71,687 suits of underwear (in 79 different sizes and varieties), 58,310 salt sacks, 23,251 arm bands and 16,865 sacks for shipping gifts. In addition there have been made thousands upon thousands of such useful articles as shoulder straps, hospital suits, pillows, gloves, flags, working suits, aprons, head and chest protectors, knee and wrist warmers, nurses' uniforms, towels and the like.

## STOLE DRESS SKIRT.

**Montpelier Girl, Arrested in Burlington for Shoplifting, Admits Guilt.**

Vivian Leger or Larrell, a dainty miss of 18 summers, was detained by the police in this city Monday afternoon following a telephone message received from the chief of police at Montpelier in which he stated that the young lady was wanted there for the theft of a dress skirt. She was found on the street in this city shortly after noon and taken to the police office, where she was kept until evening, when an officer from Montpelier arrived and took her back to the Capital city.

She did not appear to be greatly distressed over the situation in which she found herself, having a good sound two hours' sleep during the evening before she left on the 11 o'clock train in the custody of Chief of Police Connolly. Before leaving she also complacently admitted stealing a very chic little black velvet hat which was found in the room which she had engaged when the officers went after her belongings. The hat she said she took from the Cross milliners, also at Montpelier. At the house where she took her room she said that she was working for the Edison Phonograph company and that it was her intention to introduce the sale of the well known Victrola into some of the larger stores of this city.

At first she denied having taken the skirt but when questioned by the chief admitted that she did so. "I kept going in and looking at them every day, waiting until I could buy one and then one day I took one," was her explanation of the affair. The skirt was taken from the Mitchell store in Montpelier, where the girl has been employed at a hotel as waitress. She claims Gouveneur, N. Y., as her home and states that she has been employed at various cities as table girl and has also done second work. She said Monday that she had worked in this city. She took the skirt Saturday and came to this city and was wearing it Monday, when apprehended. She says both parents are dead and that she has no near relatives who might be of assistance to her in her trouble. The skirt, she said, sold for about seven dollars, which would make the charge against her one of petit larceny.

## AVERSE TO SLANG.

Just to show how much averse to slang he was a small boy in a Chicago school explained to the teacher one day that he had been walking with a friend, but neglected to take off his hat when they met a lady they both knew. His friend nudged him and whispered:

"Take off your lid, you simp!"

"What he should have said," explained the boy, "was, 'Remove your hat, you nut!'"

The general sentiment is summed up in the words of a small boy, who ventured this:

"Anyways, it's only roughnecks who use slang nowadays."—Philadelphia Ledger.

# $20,000,000 SUM TOTAL GIVEN FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 20.—The first complete report of the commission for relief in Belgium, covering the first eight months of its existence, reveals that in income and expenditure the organization forms the greatest relief movement of history. The commission has collected and disbursed fifty million dollars, fifteen million of which has been contributed in the form of money or gift food by the people of the United States and the British empire and Belgium itself. The bulk of the income has come from other than purely philanthropic sources, but the raising of this enormous sum has been exclusively the work of the commission, which by financial arrangements with Belgian individuals and institutions, exchange of currency with Belgium and a system of providing the solvent Belgian inhabitants, has maintained the entire population of a nation for almost a year.

A remarkable feature of the report which has hitherto received but little notice is the effort being made by the Belgians to help themselves. Over 50 per cent. of the money expended by the commission in benevolence is being furnished by Belgians abroad, and a large amount also is being supplied by Belgians in Belgium.

In discussing the report Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, said: "It may cause more surprise among Americans, who believe that the United States is provisioning the Belgian and French people in the track of war, that only something over six million dollars in food, clothes and money have come from the United States. However, the American public should realize that the commission in its organization, working personnel and political aspects is distinctly American. The American charitable support, so early and promptly given, came at the very inception of the movement when such backing was vital to the success of the organization in giving it time to build. This support gave the commission its foundation from which it acquired the moral prestige that enabled it to secure vitally necessary concessions from the various belligerent governments. Nor is the necessity for this valued support at all over. The problem becomes more difficult every day for the number of destitute has increased from 1,000,000 last October to 2,750,000 in June, and now grows at the rate of 200,000 a month. And our resources large as they are cannot keep pace with the need if the charitable public loses interest in our work. Moreover, the continued support of America is necessary to provide the commission with the moral prestige as an American institution which it now possesses in the sight of the warring powers, and the maintenance of this prestige can only be secured by the continued sentimental and practical backing of the American people."

The report includes detailed statements of the commission's work, such as complete accounts of the disposition of 195 cargoes of foodstuffs and clothing, and other statistical data, as well as a general survey of the situation in Belgium. It is pointed out that the organization as it stands now is the result of constant upbuilding, a feature of which has been the organization of local relief committees in practically every commune with a federal system of district and provincial committees with the Comite National at the apex. The relation of this structure to the commission is one of joint endeavor, and the membership of Americans entirely interlocks the organization.

The relief operations are divided into three classes, one to provision the entire population, another to conduct financial relief and exchange operations; and a third to care for the destitute.

"The provisioning department," says the report, "is charged with the duty of revictualling the whole 7,000,000 people with necessary imports, and up to June 30 had either delivered or had in stock over 600,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Belgian section to the gross value of over $45,500,000. The whole of these foodstuffs are resold to the population through a bread system of reticulation, and the profit earned on these operations is devoted to the support of the destitute. Such profits have been made possible by the volunteer executive, commercial and transportation services, and the amount of these profits—about $4,500,000 to date—is the measure of the value of such voluntary service."

After referring to the work of the financial relief and benevolent departments, the committee states that a million people who might other wise have fallen into destitution have been provided for through the remittance made available by this department, which to June 30 totalled about $20,000,000.

## BRADSTREET'S VERMONT WEEKLY TRADE REPORT

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports conditions among the paper manufacturers show a small increase in the number of orders but these are confined to small lot shipments. There is also noted a little improvement in the organ trade. Manufacturers of chairs are reasonably busy. Garment trade particularly overalls, indicates only a fair demand. The manufacturers of granite for monumental trade report demand not as great as it appeared during the eary part of August. Granite quarries, however, are making usual shipments and the demand for stock in the rough is fully as good as usual. Machine manufacturers not manufacturing war material report only a fair demand. Wholesale dealers in food stuffs are shipping their usual amount for the period.

The warm weather of the past week has developed corn beyond expectations. Canners have been in operation over a week and report the yield to be the largest they have experienced for some time. The quality is good and as a whole expectations are for a bumper crop. Potatoes are being affected by rot as was to be expected as one of the results of the rains of the early part of the season. Water in streams is low and some farmers are experiencing trouble in obtaining all that is needed for stock.

Collections are uneven, some sections are reported slow while others comment favorably regarding returns. Some wholesale firms have been calling their men into the southern trade for the purpose of spreading trade there. One small mercantile failure is reported for the week just closed. The total number of failures in the United States for the week ending September 16 numbered 295 as against 235 for the week previous and 289 for the like week of 1914.

September 18, 1915.

**A good store is one of the most interesting of human institutions and the advertising of a good store should be made to rank with the most interesting of reading matter.**

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**Chittenden County Trust Co.,**
114 Church Street Burlington

Start to-day and fortify yourself against future needs.

# ELECTROCUTION OF WORKMAN AT BRATTLEBORO

Brattleboro, Sept. 20.—Timothy P. O'Connor, 48 years old, an employe of W. H. Vinton & Son, paper manufacturers, was electrocuted this morning when he either touched or approached very near a wire of the Connecticut River Power Co., which carries 19,200 volts. Dr. H. B. Hunter and employes of the Twin State Gas and Electric company worked over him for over two hours with a pulmotor but without avail.

Mr. O'Connor, with Oliver H. Smith, another employe of Vinton & Son, were on the roof of the transformer shed rigging a staging to continue their work of painting the main building of the plant. Mr. Smith said he heard a sharp crack and looked to see his companion falling with flames shooting from about his waistline up as high as his head. He was not then touching the high voltage wire.

He fell partly off of the roof across wires that carry 550 volts. Mr. Smith grabbed and dragged him on to the roof, receiving a slight shock himself, but not enough to incapacitate him.

It is claimed by Power company employes that the men had been warned repeatedly of the danger and that when painting was being done a few days ago at a lower point the power was shut off and that, had the request been made to-day it would have been shut off from the plant again.

Mr. Connor was born in Ireland and came to this country about 28 years ago.

# PLANS OF BOSTON FIRM ADOPTED FOR STATE BUILDING

Montpelier, Sept. 21.—The commission for the construction of a State building, composed of Governor C. W. Gates, W. W. Stickney, C. P. Smith, H. F. Graham and H. W. Varnum, has awarded the contract for the architectural and engineering work to the firm of Densmore & Leclear. It is expected that some work may be done on the new building before winter sets in.

The architects chosen for this work are a well known Boston firm, accustomed to work of this kind, and have done work for the State of Massachusetts, and much other work of a public character. Their plans were chosen after a competition in which a number of well known architects submitted plans.

The building will be constructed of hammered granite, will contain accommodation for the supreme court, State library, State Historical society, and offices of the public service commission and State Industrial board. It is of appropriate design to harmonize with the Capitol building and will be situated well back from State street on the lot adjoining the Pavilion Hotel. The commission after consulting with prominent contracting firms is convinced that the new building can be erected within the appropriation of $150,000, appropriated by the Legislature of 1915.

EFFICIENT ONE.

"Can you tell me the quickest way to get up in the world?"

"Sure I can. Pat a mule on the hind leg."—Baltimore American.

# *BULGARIA HAS BIG ARMY READY*

**Reported 100,000 Men in Field —Several Cavalry Regiments Have Been Sent to Unknown Destination.**

Athens, via Paris, Sept. 21.—Bulgaria is reported to have mobilized 100,000 men. Several cavalry regiments are declared to have left Sofia for unknown destinations.

Officials and diplomats here, who alone have been apprised of these reports, appear greatly disturbed over the situation.

Berlin, Sept. 21, via London.—Official reports from Austrian and German headquarters and despatches from the Balkan capitals show that the long expected Teutonic campaign against Serbia has now begun. Austrian and German artillery to-day is bombarding various Serbian positions south of the river frontier between the mouths of the Drina and Morava rivers.

This action undoubtedly is intended as a cover to the throwing of a force across the river and the seizure of a bridgehead whence the new "steam roller," can be started. Just where a crossing will be attempted is unknown.

The shortest route to Bulgaria would lead throghu the northeastern corner of Serbia, where hardly 30 miles of Serbian territory intervenes between the Bulgarian and Hungarian borders. The difficult mountainous country, the absence of railroads and the proximity of the Roumanian frontier, however, speak in favor of the old route of the crusaders further to the west, through the broad and fertile valley of Morava. Through this valley runs roads and a railway line to Bulgaria and Turkey. This railway touches the Danube at two points—Belgrade and Semendria—both of which are under bombardment to-day.

## TWO ARE DEAD.

**St. Johnsbury Children Victims of Infantile Paralysis.**

Two deaths inside of 12 hours from virulent cases of poliomyelitis at St. Johnsbury is the record for the disease so far this season and was reached there Sunday night. The victims were Henry Thibedeau, aged eight years, and Edward Holmes, aged eight months. From all appearances the physicians and experts can not find that the cases were in any way connected, the families living in different parts of the village. The infant was a breast fed child and had not been out to any great extent where he might have received a germ carried from the other case.

The Holmes infant was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Holmes and was taken ill Friday morning, dying during the night Sunday. The disease was reported to the State board of health Saturday as being a case of infantile paralysis. The Thibedeau boy was taken sick Saturday and died at one o'clock Monday morning. His case was also reported as being poliomyelitis Saturday. There is one brother and an infant baby sister in this family, neither of whom had shown signs of the disease up to Monday night.

The total number of cases of the disease, including the two cases at St. Johnsbury, totals 16 so far this season, with four deaths. The first case was reported on August 7, and up to the first day of September there were 11 cases reported at the office of the secretary of the State board of health, with two deaths. Since September 1 there have been five cases reported, with two deaths, those at St. Johnsbury. The number of cases so far found is many times less than those found during the epidemic of last year during the same period and were expected by the physicians who have made a study of the disease, whose characteristic is to burn over a section in epidemic form one year with only a few scattering cases the next. With the exception of St. Johnsbury there has not been more than one case of the disease in any one town or city in the State.

# *HAITI AGAIN RECOGNIZED*

**New Government Is Officially Saluted by Naval Batteries —United States to Negotiate Treaty.**

Washington, Sept. 17.—Formal recognition has been accorded by the United States to the new government in Haiti, headed by President d'Artiguenave.

Charge Davis of the American legation at Port Au Prince cabled the state department late to-day that he had conveyed notice of recognition to the Haitien government at eight o'clock last night. At the same time Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the naval expeditionary force on the island, reported to the navy department that he had exchanged national salutes with the Port Au Prince shore batteries and called with his staff upon President d'Artiguenave.

This action, which will materially strengthen the position of the existing government, is in line with the purpose of the Washington administration to negotiate a treaty by which the United States will assume a virtual protectorate over Hayti; supervising her financial is now before the Haitien congress for and police administrations. The treaty ratification and its negotiation could not be completed without recognition of the government. In the meantime Rear Admiral Caperton with his force of more than 2,000 marines and bluejackets will continue to administer the customs houses, all of which now have been taken over.

## AUSTRIA STILL FRIENDLY.

**Vienna Sends Assurance Dumba's Recall Does Not Affect Relations.**

Vienna, Sept. 18, by courier to Berlin and thence to London, Sept. 22, 12:20 a. m.—The recall of Dr. Dumba cannot have any possible efect on the existing good relations between Austria and the United States, according to assurance given to the Associated Press authoritatively by a high government official.

Thus far no report has been received from Dr. Dumba and it is assumed here that because of difficulties of communication he will wait until he can make a report in person. Until then, it is stated, the government feels compelled to exercise reticence.

The official referred to explained the government's attitude as follows:

"The wish expressed in the American note that the friendly and cordial relations may remain unchanged is shared to the fullest degree by the Austrian government.

"The American government undoubtedly considered itself in good faith bound to request the ambassador's recall. Cases of recall of ambassadors often have occurred in peace times without any especial importance being ascribed to them, and the Dumba case should also be considered from the same standpoint."

The correspondent mentioned the fact that other officials in Austrian governmental circles had intimated to him their feeling that Dr. Dumba, in so far as he warned his countrymen against assistsing in the making of munitions, did only his duty.

"That is certainly true," was the the answer. "Subjects of the dual monarchy who do such work make themselves guilty of high treason and would be severely punished in case of their return. It was therefore the ambassador's duty to warn them."

"What says your excellency concerning the employment of Archibald as a messenger?" asked the correspondent and received this reply:

"If, as reported in the press, Archibald was an old friend of Dr. Dumba, it was understandable that the ambassador, in view of the great difficulties of communication, employed him without giving the matter a second thought."

# STARS THAT LEAD THEIR CLUBS IN PENNANT RACES

**Alexander, Evers, Speaker and Cobb Are Most Important Cogs in Fast-Going Baseball Machines.**

Which individual player could not possibly be spared by the Phillies? Did that question ever occur to you? And, at the same time, did you ever give any thought to the absolutely necessary cogs in the other three baseball machines which have been most prominent in the big league pennant struggles this season?

Possibly you will argue that it is concentrated club strength and not individual effort which wins baseball championships, continues Stoney McLuin in the Public Ledger. You may insist that the manager deserves the lion's share of the credit for blending and organizing the machine. And you are correct, too.

Without well-balanced and honest team play, or lacking managerial finesse and baseball brains, no team can expect to get into a world's series. Dozens of illustrations could be cited where wonderful ball clubs, when taken man for man, failed to finish in front because the concentrated effort and competent leadership were lacking.

However, we declare, without fear of contradiction, that each big league pennant contender has one player who becomes a sort of "bell cow" and whose individual prowess in some department of the game keeps his club at or near the top.

In introducing this argument, we asked which player could wreck the Phillies by suddenly deciding to become a "soldier of fortune" in the European war. Undoubtedly, you already have answered it, and the man's name is—sure! Alexander the Great. Without the pitching of Grover Cleveland—who already has won more than 25 games—and the moral support his remarkable hurling skill provides for his mates, Pat Moran's team surely would be near the bottom of the percentage table to-day.

WAY DOWN WITHOUT ALEXANDER.

A baseball expert figured it out one time that pitching was between 50 and 75 per cent. of the team foundation. If that is a true estimate—we believe it is—the Quakers would be in the second division and probably in last place without Alexander. Remove just 15 of his victories from the won column, and put them on the "lost" side of the ledger. The result will startle you.

It is generally agreed that Grover Cleveland Alexander is the greatest pitcher in baseball to-day. Admitting that fact, it is not putting it too strongly to say that Manager Moran could not find one flinger or several of them, who would deliver more than a score of wins with as few defeats, as has the marvelous Nebraskan.

Therefore, one does not fear contradiction, nor does it detract one iota from the managerial wisdom of Moran and the playing skill of Cravath, Luderus, Bancroft, Whitted, Killifer, Paskert, Stock, Niehoff and all the other members of the Phillies' organization, to say that the one man who is as necessary to the success of the team as is the ocean to Atlantic City, is Grover Cleveland Alexander.

Though we have admitted the value of exceptional pitching skill, none of the other pennant contenders has a hurler whose mark stands out so prominently in team success as does that of Alexander. The Boston Red Sox have Wood, and Rudolph heads the Braves' list this year. The Detroit Tigers depend a whole lot on Coveleskie. However, it is altogether likely that any one of these twirlers could be replaced.

It is in other departments that we must seek the player who is the necessary individual to his team's success on each of the three other pennant contenders. And, as the Boston Braves are regarded as the team which may push the Phillies to the limit, so is Evers, the captain and second baseman, nearly the equal of Alexander in furthering the victories of his club.

THEY BLAME A LOT ON EVERS.

Boston baseball critics declare that Stallings' team would be in the lead right now if Evers had been playing steadily, or, at least, had been on the field, where his brains and inspiring leadership could be utilized. That may be putting it strongly—we believe it is. But it does seem true—and if the Braves admit it—that the team does not play with the same spirit, determination and mental ability when the "Human Crab" is absent from the scene of conflict.

Evers doesn't hit .300, nor is his fielding as brilliant as it was some years ago when he was the backbone of the Cubs. But he "does things" that count in the way of "driving" the other Bostonians and keeping them mentally alert all the time. So, remembering what Maranville, Magee, Schmidt, Rudolph, Tyler and the other Braves do to win games, we must select Johnny Evers as the individual who appears necessary to the smooth grinding out of victories by the Stallings machine.

In Detroit there is little chance for argument about the player whose individual feats have kept the Tigers near the top. Ty Cobb is the greatest all-round player in baseball—that's the answer. While Alexander wins for the Phillies by silencing the bats of opponents Tyrus Raymond piles up the victories for the Jennings clan by his unapproachable batting and base running. It has been said that Cobb plays for records and is a great attraction because of his dazzling diamond feats, but that he is not so valuable to a team as some men with only half his skill. Get the files of a newspaper and examine the box scores of the Tigers' games. You will be astounded, no doubt, to know how many battles were won almost unaided by the mighty Georgian. Take Cobb away from Detroit and the club would be just about kicking a hole in the bottom of the percentage table.

SPEAKER THE RED SOX STAR.

The American League club in Boston usually is rated as a pennant possibility each year because of its marvelous outfield, composed of Speaker, Lewis and Hooper. As fly catchers and throwers, the trio is far superior to any other in the big leagues. In batting, they must be placed second to the Cobb-Crawford-Veach combination of Detroit. However, we are not discussing outfields now, but individuals, and surely no man on the Red Sox roster is as valuable to his club as is Tris Speaker, the spectacular center fielder.

On the defense, Speaker has no equal as a mid-gardener. He covers a world of territory and last year led all outfielders in the number of chances accepted. At bat and on bases, Tris is a wonder and invariably pushes Cobb for the individual honors in base hits, slugging and base running. Put an ordinary outfielder in the center field for Boston, and occupying Speaker's "clean-up" position in the batting order, and Carrigan's crew would tumble fast. Possibly the sensational Texan is not as necessary to his team as is Alexander to the Phillies, Evers to the Braves or Cobb to the Tigers, but his departure would be the most serious blow that could descend upon the red-hosed diamond laborers.

The true strength of a baseball club does not always appear on the surface, and figures sometimes are misleading when one is seeking to judge the individual strength of a certain player. But in selecting the foundation rock of the four big league leaders, statistics have been made incidental, except where they indicate value so plainly as they certainly do in the cases of Alexander and Cobb.

And now, finally, where would the—Phillies be without Alexander, pitcher; or Braves be without Evers, second baseman, or Tigers be without Cobb, center fielder; or Red Sox without Speaker, center fielder.

And the most valuable of the quartette is Alexander the Great, king of big league flingers.

**SHOES AT THE EXPOSITION.**

To the fact that his soldiers were the best shod in Europe the famous Duke of Wellington, the victor at Waterloo, attributed very largely his military successes, and it was the great Napoleon who said, "With bread and a pair of shoes a man can march around the world." It was on the shoe of her child that the Italian mother placed a red ribbon that the evil eye might be averted. An eye was embroidered on the toe of the Corean child's straw shoe, which could watch over the little one while out of the sight of the mother. At an Anglo-Saxon wedding the shoe was thrown after the bride to indicate that she left home for good and that all her possessions had gone with her. And even to-day, when the dag dragged body of a soldier is being borne to its final resting place, his horse follows with the riding boots reversed in the saddle as a symbol of defeat and overthrow. In the Massachusetts section of the palace of education is a loan exhibit from a prominent shoe machinery company in the State, which traces the development of footwear from the time of primitive man to the present day. Shoes may be seen of the type worn by Cleopatra and her contemporaries, which were recently uncovered in the ruins of the city of Antoine, Egypt, after being buried for over 1,600 years. Primitive sandals, clogs, moccasins and even shoes such as are being worn by the soldiers of the warring nations of Europe are also there. They compose the finest collection of footwear in the world. In addition is shown a series of motion pictures, by means of which one may see a pair of modern shoes made from pelt to welt by a process requiring 160 different machines to make a single pair.—Exchange.

TOO MANY HEXAMETERS.

An indignant mother wrote thus to the principal of an academy: "Dear Sir: My son writes me that he has to study too hard. He says he has to translate fifty hexameters of Latin a day. I looked 'hexameter' up in the dictionary and find it is a poetic verse of six feet. Now that makes 300 feet or 100 yards of poetry for my poor son to translate each day. I think about half a hexameter, or six inches, of this Latin is enough for a boy of his age. Yours truly, Mrs. Smith."—Woman's Home Companion.

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