EL PASO HERALD

KNOX MAY BE MADE TAFT'S SUCCESSOR

If Electoral College and Congress Are Deadlocked, the Secretary Would Serve.

POSSIBLE TANGLE OFFERED IN CONTEST

(By Frederic J. Haskin)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—Who will be the next president of the United States? Woodrow Wilson or Theodore Roosevelt? Or will president Taft be reelected and thus put off choosing the "next" president until 1916?

Or will the next president be James S. Sherman, Thomas R. Marshall or Hiram Johnson?

Or will he be Philander Chase Knox?

If neither Taft, Wilson or Roosevelt can command a majority of all of the electoral votes, then the house of representatives will choose one of them, voting by states. But since the house is deadlocked on a party division by states, then the succession will go to the vice president to be chosen by the senate, it being manifest that if neither presidential candidate receives a majority in the electoral colleges that the vice presidential race will also be undecided.

Knox May Be Acting President.

The senate is restricted by the constitution to the choice of one of the two highest candidates, so that the choice may be between Marshall and Sherman, or Marshall and Johnson, with the very remote contingency of a choice between Sherman and Johnson. But if neither of the two highest men receive a majority of the whole membership of the senate, then the secretary of state will become president on March 4, no successor to president Taft having been chosen. Thus Mr. Knox would become acting president and he would, under the law, be forced to call an extra session of congress which would in turn order another election for president.

When there are but two principal parties contending for the control of the political affairs of the nation little thought is given to our complicated machinery for choosing a president, but in this year the triangular battle in which Republicans are defending themselves both against their ancient enemies, the Democrats, and the newly created Progressive party has made all these things of practical moment as well as of curious interest.

And how remarkable it now seems to learn from the record of the past that the entire system of electing a president was cast in its present lines because the fathers of the constitution were afraid of the pernicious influence of the aristocratic society of the Cincinnati!

Possible Complications.

As a matter of serious fact, never before in the history of the republic has there been so many possible complications in the outcome of a presidential election. While of course there is no danger that next month's election will bring the nation as perilously near to a second civil war as did the disputed Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876, it is nevetrheless true that the actual selection of the chief magistrate may be attended by more complications now than then. Then it was merely a question of double election returns from several states. If there should be no election in the electoral colleges this time it will mean a deadlock.

At the election on Nov. 5 the people in the several states will choose presidential electors, in each state a number equal to the whole number of that state's representation in both houses of congress. These electors form in each state a college of electors who meet in their own state and cast their ballots for president and vice president. The results of these ballots are sent to Washington, where they are opened by the president of the senate in the presence of both houses of congress. If no candidate has received a majority of all the votes cast in all of the electoral colleges then there is no election.

The whole machinery as at present established is regulated under the 12th amendment to the constitution, which was declared in force on Sept. 28, 1804. It provides that if there is no election by the electors that the house of representatives shall choose a president and the senate a vice president.

Present House Deadlocked.

When so acting as a substitute electoral body, the house votes by states, each state having one vote, and that vote goes for the choice of the majority of that state's delegation in the house. For instance a majority of the Massachusetts delegation are Republicans, so Massachusetts would vote for Taft. A majority of the Virginia delegation are Democrats, so Virginia would vote for Wilson.

It so happens that this duty will devolve upon the present house of representatives in which there are 22 Republican state delegations, 22 Democratic delegations and four delegations equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. These four states would have no vote unless some representative should leave his party and break the tie.

The constitution requires, moreover, that a majority of all the states be given to the candidate chosen to be president. This means that there could be no choice except by the affirmative action of the delegations of 25 states. Either the Democrats would have to win over three divided or Republican states, or the Republicans gain three states, or there would be a deadlock. And this does not take into account the further complications that would arise from the support of the Progressive party candidate by some representatives. Be it said that never before has the house been so completely tied up and deadlocked as a substitute electoral body.

Senate Votes Per Capita.

While the house choosing a president is confined to the three highest men in the poll of the electoral colleges and votes by states; the senate in choosing a vice president is confined to the two leading candidates in the electoral poll and votes per capita. But the constitution requires a quorum of two-thirds to be present and requires for a choice a majority of the entire membership of the senate, and not merely of those voting. As the division of the senate between Republicans, Democrats and insurgents was such that all last session that body could not find even a majority of those voting for any candidate for president pro tempore, it is easy to see that a deadlock in the senate is also within the range of possibility.

If the senate could not choose between the two highest men for vice president, then on March 4, when pres-

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MORTGAGE LOT FOR TWENTY MILLIONS

Is the Largest Ever Placed on a Single Piece of Property.

BREAD AND BUTTER, WITH MEALS EXTRA

New York, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The largest mortgage ever placed on a single piece of property will be recorded here, it is reported, as soon as the details can be arranged. The amount of the mortgage is now given as $19,500,000, though it may reach the $20,000,000 mark, an amount equal to 20,000 mortgages of the average size of $1,000 each. This huge sum is to be lent on the ground and yet to be erected building of an insurance company in the Wall street district which was burned out last winter.

The site, a square block in the territory containing the highest priced land in the world, was sold recently for the tidy sum of $35,500,000. The cost of the new building as now estimated will be about $14,500,000, and it is believed that the total cost of the devlopment may reach the $30,000,000 mark.

The annual interest on this mortgage will be sufficient to construct a good sized town or to build 20 miles of first class railroad, since, figured at the rate of 5 per cent, it will amount to about $1,000,000 a year. The mortgage, it is understood, will take the form for working purposes of a building loan, the money involved to be furnished at various stages during the construction of the new skyscraper which is to be put up and which will be the largest office building in the world. While there is no chance that a mortgage of such size would ever be foreclosed, there is considerable curious speculation here as to what could be done in the way of selling such a property should such a proceeding become necessary. Because of its value as an investment, however, it is agreed that the world's biggest mortgage can never result in the world's biggest foreclosure suit.

Extra Charge for Bread and Butter.

The most startling innovation which has appeared in New York hotels and restaurants in the memory of the present generation and one which is causing more bitter comment than the decision of the city's great caravansaries some years ago to serve only wine during the celebration which has come to mark New Year's eve as the greatest orgy of the year, is the announced determination of hotel proprietors to make a special charge of 10 cents to each person for bread and butter served at meals.

New Yorkers have long been used to having these articles served without extra charge and have considered that they were more than covered by the exorbitant prices of other dishes which they have paid without murmuring. As a result of the imposition of this charge, which is expected to add $12,000,000 a year to the hotel keepers' incomes, they are up in arms. In some quarters there is even talk of bread riots, and while it is not probable that anything of this sort will result, it is certain that the general public strongly resents this attempt on the part of the hotels to pick up a large sum of very easy money. In answer to the proprietors' arguments that it is a regular practice in European hotels to make such a charge, offended and protesting patrons point out that the regular dishes which go to make up the meal bring far higher prices here than they do abroad.

With a pot of coffee containing perhaps 2 cents worth of the beverage being charged at 30 cents or more and many other things in proportion, the addition of the bread charge is considered by many as indefensible. Optimists, on the other hand, point out that water, pepper, salt and sugar are still not charged for directly and urge the kickers to be silent lest a direct tax be levied on these articles as well. The new policy of the hotels, however, seems likely to result in a marked decrease in the consumption of bread and rolls.

May Displace German Sugar.

That the United States has the opportunity to displace Germany as the greatest beet sugar producing country of the world was the opinion given by Dr. Alexander Herzfeld, director of the German sugar institute in Berlin, who returned home this week from an American tour of investigation. Prof. Herzfeld's reasons for this conclusion, as explained to his friends among the chemical experts here, are that the United States has the greatest range of soil and climate adapted to sugar production of any nation and that the possibilities of the industry and its benefits in increasing the yield of other crops grown in rotation with sugar beets have now been so thoroughly demonstrated that only unfavorable legislation by congress can stay the rapid and prosperous development of sugar production to a point where America will grow all the sugar needed by its own people and possibly an export supply in addition.

In Germany, on the other hand, the professor sees in the growing ascendancy of socialistic forces and the demand for a withdrawal of the encouragement which the government has extended systematically to the German sugar industry in the past a threat to the further progress of sugar production in the kaiser's domain. It is so rare that Americans have a chance to score over Germany in the industrial race between the two countries that Dr. Herzfeld's remarks have attracted a great deal of attention here.

CASABA MELONS ARE GROWN IN VALLEY

Casaba melons are being grown in quantity in the El Paso valley. J. M. Morrison has some on exhibition in his office. They are known as the Khiva melon and the seed was brought from Russia.

Elmer Stearns, professor at the Juarez Agricultural college, distributed the seeds. He has also brought seeds from different parts of the old world and distributed they through the Pecos and Mimbres valleys.

These melons make good hog and stock feed, and one district in Spain raises 15,000 tons annually which are shipped to the northern markets of Europe.

Farmers who have planted the seeds in the El Paso and other southwestern districts are to send some of their products to El Paso to be placed on exhibition in various store windows for demonstration purposes.

SEVEN YEARS OF TORTURE FOR WOMAN

Mrs. Elsie Hobbs Raymond Welcomes Trial on Charge of Murder of Girl.

UNDER SUSPICION SINCE GIRL'S DEATH

Readfield, Me., Oct. 12.—Is the mystery of the Kent's Hill murder of seven years ago about to be solved?

Is the spirit of pretty Mattie Hackett, who was garroted on her father's farm on the night of Aug. 17, 1905, to obtain its revenge at last?

There is a little woman shrinking in her cell here, on whose head the cloud of suspicion has rested for seven years.

She is Mrs. Elsie Hobbs Raymond.

She will be arraigned here next Tuesday morning. The prosecution will tell her that she is charged with having tied a "weaver's knot" around

Mrs. Elsie Hobbs Raymond and Her Baby.

the neck of 18 year old Mattie Hacket on the night in question.

But this accusation will not be new to Mrs. Rawmond. The formal charge is but the official crystalization of the suspicion under which Mrs. Raymond has lived from the hour of Mattie Hackett's death.

Scorned and Ostracised.

Scorned and ostracised by her stern neighbors of the Maine woods for seven years; haunted by accusing eyes and phantom fingers pointed at her in derision, her lot became almost more than she could endure, and when, at last, an officer of the law came in April last she welcomed his coming as she would a deliverance.

The fiendish killing of Mattie Hackett was more like the work of a madman, than a delicate woman; more like the cunning depravity of a Paris Apache or an oriental savage inspired by a diabolical spirit.

Never, in all the history of the Maine woods, had such a crime been committed before. So cruel, so unusual, so foreign to this section.

On the night of Aug. 17, 1905, Levi Hackett, a prosperous farmer, sat at his table surrounded by his family, peacefully partaking of the evening meal.

When the meal was over Mrs. Hackett left for a neighbor's house to make a friendly visit, taking the younger children with her. Farmer Hackett got up and went to his barn to complete the evening's chores. Mattie remained in the house to clear away the supper dishes and to set the house in order. She went to her task singing. She was young and lighthearted.

Levi Hackett was interrupted at his chores by a tramp, Alford Johnson, who wanted to exchange a little work for something to eat and a night's lodging. The stranger's face seemed honest enough to the farmer. He would give the tramp a lift.

Tramp Calls Attention to Crime.

But while these two were talking the sound of angry voices reached them. Hackett paid no attention to it. The tramp was more exercised. He called Hackett's attention to what was apparently a violent quarrel. The farmer dismissed it with the remark that it was, doubtless, some children at play.

Then he turned towards the barn to resume his chores.

But he never reached the barn.

A voice, the high, piercing voice of a terrified woman, cried, "you wretch!" Then there was a scream.

Before the farmer had time to cease wondering whether or not the cry was serious, another exclamation, smothered, so that one could not tell whether it was that of a man or a woman, but tremulous with an insane hate, rang out.

"There, you nasty, dirty thing," cried the voice.

Farmer Hackett caught the sinister meaning of that tone. He ran to the house, Johnson at his heels.

Frantic Farmer Hunts For Daughter.

He entered the house. It was empty. He called his daughter. There was no response.

"Mattie, Mattie," he cried. The awful fear was mounting in his heart.

He bolted out of the house and began a desperate search.

Johnson remained in the house.

About 40 yards down the road the farmer ran into the prostrate form of his daughter. She lay perfectly still. Blood was flowing from her nose. He thought she had been felled by a bludgeon and that she was dead. He ran to the home of a neighbor, a man named Cole. The two returned and together they carried the girl into the house.

The front of her dress had been torn open. He started to adjust it and to his horror he discovered that a cord was buried in her neck. She had been strangeld, garroted, like a recalcitrant favorite in an oriental harem.

Thinks He Might Have Saved Her.

The brokenhearted father thinks that she was alive when he first found her lying in the road. And had he known then that the deadly "weaver's knot" was about her throat, he could have saved her life. He will never cease regretting—he will never forgive himself for leaving her at that desperate moment.

Levi Hackett turned in terrible wrath on Johnson, the tramp, and accused him of the deed. Johnson made no protest. He remained there until the arresting officers came and took him to prison. He confessed that he had recently been released from another jail, where he had been detained on a charge of vagrancy. There had been three other knights of the road with him. A dragnet was thrown out and the three others were soon gathered in. They were hastened to their trial, but with little difficulty established their innocence beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Then farmer Hackett declared his daughter had been done to her death by a woman. In the first access of his grief and fury he had turned on the inoffending Johnson, but he had felt from the first that the "weaver's knot" had been tied by the deft hands of a woman.

The next step was to find a woman who could possibly have a motive that could impel her to do so foul a thing.

It was recalled that Elsie Hobbs, the

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DICTATORSHIP THREATENED BY MADERO

Says if Government Is Not Supported, the Sword Will Enforce Order.

CONGRESS IS NOW GREATLY DIVIDED

Mexico City, Mex., Oct. 12.—Mexican people must be prepared to be governed by a dictator "who will rule by the sword" if they fail to support the present administration, according to president Madero.

The statement was made in a speech at a banquet at which the guests were congressmen and politicians in private life. The banqueters retired with only an indistinct idea of just what it was the president had meant and since then the public generally has done much guessing as to his real meaning.

When Madero was spreading the doctrine of equality and democracy, there were few who would have believed there was the making of a despotic dictator in him. Since then, however, by his invocation of the law of suspension of constitutional guarantees, he has displayed some of the signs of a successful "iron man." Many have suggested that president Madero was warning them that he himself would be the one to "rule by the sword."

"Long ago," said the president, "when I first began my work, I decided that the will of the people was the will of God. This will must be respected, and I consider it my duty to see that it is. The present government has fulfilled its promise, and if the government freely elected by the people cannot sustain itself it will be proof that the Mexican people are incapable of democracy. It would then be necessary to call a dictator who will govern by the sword."

The president also bitterly assailed the press, an institution for whose untrammeled liberty he fought. "The portion of the press which has survived," said the president, "is in its majority a relic of the old regime. It tries to alarm and deceive the people, but it tried to do so for 30 years and still the people revolted, and they will refuse to believe it now."

Congress Badly Split.

How much reliance the executive can place upon the support of congress this fall and winter is not known. That president Madero became worried during the first days of the session was evident. It had appeared that the government party, or the Progressives, had the control of the chamber when that body was gathered at the capital, but not a week had passed when it became apparent that the chamber had been split into many factions giving no party the control. Worse still, men who had been elected by the votes of one party solemnly announced their own political views as different from that of their constituents and lined up with one of the many factions.

All that became certain early in the session was that there was a strong group who declared their support of the administration "so long as they approved of the government's measures." The conversation most frequently heard in the lobby was that "Congress now was going to conduct the affairs of the country; that congress would give instructions to the president rather than receive them."

Rebel Leaders Quit Orozco.

Adversity has resulted in an alteration of the personnel of Pascual Orozco's immediate following. The rough riding of the guerilla warfare made necessary by the campaign of Gen. Huerta and by the efficiency of the American authorities in preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition, did not appeal to a number of the more fastidious rebels, and they have disappeared from Orozco's army.

One of the first to go was Gonzalo Enrile, a polished product of the old regime, who had charge of the treasury of the rebels. Jose Cordova, who bore the title "general secretary of the revolution," was one of those captured by Americans at Ojinaga when the father of the rebel leader was taken in custody.

Others who for various reasons have left the service of the rebel chief voluntarily include Alfonso Castenda, chief of staff, Miguel Quiroga and Jose Serret. These three left together and established their temporary homes in Canada. Casteneda and Serret had been in the regular army, the latter at one time paymaster general. Quiroga is a resident of San Antonio, Texas, though a citizen of Monterey, Mexico. Jose Ponce and Jose Casares, both colonels in the rebel establishment, are reported to have gone together to the United States. Casares was paymaster general of the rebel army. His home was at Las Cruces, N. M. Ponce was a citizen of Mexico, but the greater part of his life was spent in the United States.

Two others who are out of the fighting are Ricardo Gomez Robelo and David de la Fuente, both residents of the Mexican capital. Both have been tried at El Paso on the charge of conspiring to violate the neutrality laws and exonerated. Due to the injury of an arm by a bursting shell at the battle of Villa Lopez, de la Fuente probably never will return to the field.

All these men were of the type who can wear evening clothes without appearing "dressed up." There remain in the field many of their type, but the dominant element at present is the plainer and perhaps sterner material, though at no time did the departed element show signs of less courage as long as they were in the revolution.

CHARLTON SOON TO LEARN FATE

TO CLASSIFY AERIAL WAR VESSELS

Aeroplanes For Scout Work Will Be Part of Cavalry Equipment.

DIRIGIBLES TOO SLOW FOR SCOUTING

Paris France, Oct. 12.—Art of aerial warfare has advanced to such a stage that army aeroplanes will now have to be divided into different classes, in the same way as are naval vessels, in the opinion of the heads of the French army aviation corps. Light and mobile aeroplanes easily taken to pieces and transported in wagons which could go anywhere like ammunition wagons will have to be attached to the front to act as the eyes of the army. Just as the cavalry now has its own machine guns, so it will in future have its own aeroplanes. In the rear of the army the heavy armored aeroplanes with high-power motors will be installed in aviation camps. These machines will be the battleships of the air, just as the first line aeroplanes will be the destroyers.

Basing his observations on the performances of the two dirigibles which took part in the recent French war maneuvers, a French expert concludes that the dirigible in its present form is antiquated and useless. The alleged mobility of the portable balloon sheds, he declares to be a myth. A dirigible requires 220 men to handle it, while three squadrons of aeroplanes need only 250.

Biplanes Are Swifter.

The swifter of the two dirigibles employed at the recent maneuvers took more than 10 hours to reconnoiter a radius of 250 miles, while the least rapid biplanes took only two hours and a half to scout a region of 120 miles and other aeroplanes three hours, five minutes to travel about 200 miles.

Counting from the day of departure for the maneuvers, the 26 army airmen who had no accident of any kind, out of the total number of 49 engaged in the operations, flew about 22,320 miles altogether. The remaining 12 who broke down aggregated 2224 miles. Adding the 1984 miles flown by the eight aeroplanes of the reserve, the total distance flown by the aeroplanes engaged in the maneuvers amounted to 27,528 miles.

Tradition Is Violated.

A hitherto inviolable tradition in connection with the election of an "Immortal," or member of the French academy, will be violated in the case of Gen. Lyautey, the successor of Henri Houssaye. Owing to his absence at the head of the French army in Morocco, he will not be able to call formally on the other 39 members of the academy before his election on October 31.

Of the three candidates for the seat left vacant, two have formally withdrawn, leaving Gen. Lyautey as the sole candidate. That eminent soldier's inevitable election is a matter for popular rejoicing, since recent deeds in Morocco have made him a national hero.

In connection with the election somebody has unearthed from the constitution of the academy a legally enacted article which expressly forbids solicitation of votes for election, the purpose, naturally, of the 39 visits. Older academicians say that the discovery of the "curious" article will render life desolate for them, as the calls of distinguished seekers after one of France's highest honors have been always delightful.

Juvenile Crime Increases.

Juvenile crime is increasing in an alarming way in France, according to the recently published statistics of the courts of justice for 1910.

Some 26 percent of all persons accused of crime are minors. A similar tendency hase been observed in England and Germany, and the question is receiving the serious thought of criminologists.

A second revelation of the tables is the remarkable preponderance of half-educated people among criminals as

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ALLEGED WIFE SLAYER MAY GO FREE

Supreme Court to Decide if He Shall Be Returned to Italy For Trial.

FATHER IS FRIEND OF PRESIDENT TAFT

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—The fate of young Porter Charlton, who murdered his wife on lake Como, Italy, in June, 1910, and who has been held a prisoner in Hoboken, N. J., for two years, will be determined within the next few days by the supreme court of the United States, whose sessions begin on Monday.

At any early date as possible after the opening of the court, the question

Porter Charlton, and His Pretty Wife, Whom He Is Said to Have Murdered.

as to whether or not Charlton will be turned over to the Italian authorities and sent back to Italy, to be tried there, will be argued before the court.

The presenting of this matter before the court will revive interest in one of the most remarkable wife slaying cases on record. It is the story of a young man of high birth and breeding, youthful in years, handsome in face and figure, of high mental gifts and quiet demeanor, caught in the fascinating graces of an experienced woman of the world, whose checkered and hectic career furnished diversion for newspaper readers for more than a decade and who finally met a hideous fate, and the young man she had so strangely enchanted is charged with her death.

Powerful Influence Helps Him.

Porter Charlton is the son of judge Paul Charlton, solicitor of the war department and a classmate of president Taft, and it was the intervention of the father and all the powerful influences he was able to summon which prevented the extradition of young Charlton immediately after his arrest in this country, to which he had fled after the murder of his wife, whose body was crammed into a trunk and thrown into Lake Como.

The fight of the Italian authorities for the extradition of Charlton resulted in diplomatic complications that threatened for a time to develop seriously.

Young Charlton has been lying in jail in New Jersey for two years, awaiting the verdict of the supreme court as to whether or not he will have to go back to Italy and stand trial. If the court decides that he should not be extradited, it seems there will be no other alternative than to set him free.

CHARITY ASKS HELP OF EL PASOANS

Splendid Work of Charity Association in Helping the Really Needy.

INDUSTRY IS BEING TAUGHT

Not many realize the excellent work that is carried on in the office of the Woman's Charity association. In the basement of the court house in a small room divided into a waiting room, office, and store room, Miss Cookson, the superintendent, interviews and settles the cases as they come up. The association has been very anxious to become the clearing house of charity work in the city and has often asked for the cooperation of church organizations. A very complete record of each case is kept and the endeavor is made to prevent duplicate and indiscriminate giving. The merchants are also asked to send applicants for alms to the office, that investigations may be made and the kind of help given that is most needed.

Teaching Them to Work.

The giving of money to all who ask tends to pauperize. The object of the Woman's Charity association is to help the poor to help themselves. Every morning the waiting room is full of women who seek work. Some are sent to homes where maids or laundresses are needed, others to the Charity home at 405 South Campbell street, to do washing or assist in general house work. After two hours' employment there, they are sent to the office for provisions in payment for their labor. Those who are not willing to work are judged imposters and are denied help.

How a Man Was Helped.

Among the cases for which a happy solution was found recently was that of a professional man, down on his luck, ill, and without means of support. He was nursed and provided for until he could take the position that was found for him. An El Pasoan in the same profession as this man became interested and engaged him as an assistant. Then, as in the fairy tale, came a letter from home telling of a fortune that was left him. Now he is to be a partner in the firm that was to employ him and well, in a measure, repay what was done for him.

Generous Donations.

Nations's market is very generous in filling orders for free meat and the Belgian and Purity bakeries donate a fee company, the Globe Mills are regular contributors. Of beans there are never enough, so that there are always disappointments. The shelves of the store room contain all kinds of clothing which has been given for distribution. Women who are too ragged and unkempt to send out to work, are given a bath and clean clothing. If people could see the transformation that cleanliness and clothes make, the self respect and decency they inspire, they would lend greater financial aid to this work, the promoters believe.

Visiting the Homes.

The district nurse, Miss Barlow, examines the home condition of applicants for help and gives whatever advice and assistance is needed in the care and prevention of disease. Her reports are of value in making complete records and in locating families. Whenever it is possible, these are persuaded to assume their responsibilities. For instance, a mother was induced to take back an erring daughter, a feeble minded boy was sent to his relatives in Louisiana, and several husbands have been brought home to care for their deserted wives.

The Baby Department.

Besides the relief work, there is the baby department which does untold good, the object lessons for mothers in the care of their children, the work of the nurse in the clinic and in the homes of the poor, and among tubercular patients. There is the laundry school and training of the unskilled in general house work. These varied activities of the Woman's Charity association need the support of the business men and of all charitable people. The burden is great and they need all to help.