

## WEST POINT STILL KEEPS UP HAZING

Board of Army Officers Submits Report After Investigation.

PROVIDES NO PUNISHMENT

SO WHEN THE BOARD SUBMITTED IT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ACADEMY HE VERY PROMPTLY RETURNS IT.

(American News Service)  
New York, July 24.—Hazing is still being carried on the cadets at West Point, according to a lengthy report by the board of army officers appointed to investigate conditions at the United States military academy. This report was turned in to Col. Hugh L. Scott, superintendent, by Lieut. Colby, commandant of the cadets and president of the board, but it was returned today for the reason that no recommendation was made by the board as to the punishment to be meted out to hazers. The report will be returned to Col. Scott with the proper recommendation next week.

One Cadet Injured.  
The inquiry followed injuries sustained by Cadet Sutton of Oregon, a brother of the United States marine officer, whose death at Annapolis two years ago is now under investigation by the navy department. He is still in the hospital. It is known that 100 cadets were examined and that at least twelve young men are slated for punishment.

## Baseball Results

NATIONAL LEAGUE.		
Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburg...	60	23 .723
Chicago...	54	28 .659
New York...	47	33 .588
Cincinnati...	43	41 .512
Philadelphia...	36	45 .443
St. Louis...	33	47 .413
Brooklyn...	31	52 .374
Boston...	24	59 .289

AMERICAN LEAGUE.		
Won	Lost	Pct.
Detroit...	57	30 .655
Philadelphia...	48	36 .571
Boston...	50	40 .556
Cleveland...	47	38 .554
Chicago...	41	45 .477
New York...	39	47 .452
St. Louis...	37	50 .425
Washington...	25	58 .301

## National League

First Game.		
	R. H. E.	
Cincinnati...	15 15 3	
Philadelphia...	6 9 3	
Fromme and McLean; Moran and Dooin.		

Second Game.		
	R. H. E.	
Cincinnati...	15 15 3	
Philadelphia...	6 9 3	
Gasper and McLean; Corridon and Dooin.		

R. H. E.		
Chicago...	4 5 0	
New York...	1 8 0	
Brown and Archer; Raymond and Schiel.		

First Game.		
	R. H. E.	
Pittsburg...	7 11 4	
Boston...	3 6 2	
Leifield and Gibson; Ferguson and Graham.		

Second Game.		
	R. H. E.	
Pittsburg...	6 9 0	
Boston...	3 9 1	
Phillippi and Gibson; Brown and Graham.		

First Game.		
	R. H. E.	
St. Louis...	0 4 1	
Brooklyn...	1 2 0	
Harmon and Phelps; Bell and Bergen.		

Second Game.		
	R. H. E.	
St. Louis...	0 2 1	
Brooklyn...	1 4 0	
Beechman and Bliss; Rucker and Bergen.		

## American League

First Game.		
	R. H. E.	
New York...	0 3 4	
Cleveland...	2 6 0	
Lake and Kleinow; Young and Eastery.		

Second Game.		
	R. H. E.	
New York...	3 10 0	
Cleveland...	2 6 1	
Manning and Kleinow; Leibhardt and Bemis.		

R. H. E.		
Boston...	1 4 2	
Detroit...	2 12 4	
Arreleaux and Donahue; Willetts and Schmidt.		

R. H. E.		
Philadelphia...	1 6 1	
Chicago...	5 5 1	
Coombs and Livingston; White and Sullivan.		

R. H. E.		
Washington...	3 9 2	
St. Louis...	9 16 1	
Grooms and Street; Powell and Stephens.		

## Where Do the School Days Go?

Ten thousand employers of the United States looking to the trade schools for the skilled workmen of the future. What the Winona Trade Schools do for young men.

The school authorities and employers of skilled workmen have been looking into the results of schooling in the United States, with some startling results. They have found that there are about 18,000,000 pupils in the public schools, and not more than 5,000,000 of them get beyond the fifth grade. Of this 5,000,000 not more than 2,500,000 get through the eighth grade. Only 650,000 get through high school, and not over 200,000 go on to college. The particular point searched for has been to learn what becomes of those who leave the public schools before their education there is finished and who do not get into the high schools and colleges. The seekers after this fact have found that half the number is boys who go into the world to work as day laborers or to gather up a smattering of some trade.

The results of this investigation has brought grave concern to the large employers of skilled workmen, who say that while on the face of the returns many thousands of boys every year begin to learn trades, there is a shortage of from 10 to 50 per cent of skilled workmen in the workshops of the United States. The employers have found that for all the hue and cry they make for more and better workmen, their forces cannot be recruited by employers teaching the boys trades in their own shops, as has been done heretofore. The strenuous competition, the unceasing demand for greater and better output of shop and factory, has resulted in such a tremendous pace in the industries of this country that there is no time to train an apprentice and give him an all-round knowledge of some trade, as was done back in early times. In a printing office, for instance, a boy becomes a feeder of a press at a few dollars a week. So long as he is content to remain a press-feeder at low wages he will stay at a machine year after year, and this is as far along the road to becoming a printer as he will get. Some feeders, of course, get by this point and become pressmen at better wages. But taking the workshops of the country as a whole and they contain thousands of boys who did not finish the public schools and who are "tied to a post" by performing one particular task in a shop, or factory, until they become as much of a machine as the one they operate.

It was this condition as found by the employers which has prompted six national associations of employers to go into the effort of training boys to become skilled workmen, to give them complete knowledge of a trade, as was once done by the apprenticeship method. These six associations have concentrated their efforts in the trade schools of Winona Technical Institute, at Indianapolis, and they are making of the institute "the school that gives the boy a chance." These six associations represent 10,000 industrial concerns of the United States, which have on their payrolls the great bulk of skilled workmen—hundreds of thousands of them. The United Typothe-

tae, made up of employing printers, has given \$9,000 to the institute's School of Printing to be used as a scholarship fund, and has helped in gathering up \$60,000 worth of equipment for the school. The National Founders' Association has given \$12,000 in scholarships to the School for Iron Molders and has gathered equipment worth many thousands for the use of the school.

The Metal Trades Association has given \$12,000 for scholarships in the School for Machinists and is gathering up many thousands of dollars' worth of material for the school, which will soon open at the institute. The National Lithographers' Association has given \$28,000 in scholarships and equipment to the School of Lithography. The tlemakers of the United States have given \$5,000 for scholarships in the School of Tile-Setting. The bricklayers have given \$5,000 for the School of Bricklaying at the institute.

These gifts of money are followed up by close scrutiny on the part of the associations to see that boys in these schools get practical instruction. The associations do this through committees, each of which has one or more Indianapolis members, who are in constant touch with each school's affairs. These committees select the instructors, and the men chosen are known to possess two qualifications: They know thoroughly the trade they are to teach, and they also know how to impart their knowledge to boys learning the trade.

The boy who goes to Winona Technical Institute gets his chance, whether he has money in his pocket or not. If he cannot pay the tuition, the amount needed, from \$60 to \$100 a year, is lent to him from a scholarship fund. He gives his note for the amount, which is to run for a period of years without interest. After finishing his schooling and going to work he begins to pay off this loan. Scores of boys have made such loans at the institute and they have returned several thousand dollars. As rapidly as the loans are repaid, they become money available to other boys who desire to bor-

row. Many of the boys pay their own tuition when entering the institute, so there are many of these scholarships untaken and are open to the first boys who apply for them.

The institute since it opened five years ago has had 1,500 students, and its graduates are now employed all over the United States. The institute cannot produce graduates as rapidly as employers desire to give them work. With their all-round knowledge of a trade, which they acquire in an institute workshop, many of them have quickly advanced to places as foremen and superintendents and other positions of responsibility.

There have been many striking instances in the institute of boys who are determined to get on in the world. They have gone to the institute without any money, worked their way through a trade school, and gone at once into permanent employment at good wages. One of these boys is a native of Porto Rico. He sailed from his island home with only enough money to carry him to Indianapolis, and when he entered the institute's School of Lithography he had two dollars in his pocket and had borrowed \$100 from the scholarship fund to pay his tuition. He could hardly speak English, but employment as houseboy was found for him in an Indianapolis home, where he earned his bed and board, going to school through the day. He finished his schooling and is now employed at good wages with an Indianapolis concern as a full-fledged lithographer.

In the School for Iron Molders there is a boy who was too ambitious to continue living in an Indiana orphan's home. He entered the School for Moulding without a cent in his pocket. He is paying his way with money he earns taking care of furnaces through the winter and with odd jobs about private homes through the summer, and he will make one of the best moulders this school has produced. A dozen jobs will be open to him as soon as he finishes his schooling.

Boys who enter the institute without means resort to many ways of earning money for incidental expenses. They take care of furnaces, mow lawns, drive delivery wagons, carry newspaper routes—anything that will give them an honest livelihood while they are learning a practical trade at the institute. They room and board in the private homes around the institute grounds.

Many fathers who are employers of skilled workmen send their sons to the institute to learn a trade in which the father is engaged, rather than teach the son in his own workshop, the boy going home to help the father carry on the business. Many employers, too, have taken alert boys out of their shops and sent them to the institute to get a better understanding of a trade, and such a boy usually goes back to his employer to become a foreman or a superintendent.

Scores of boys who have finished a trade at the institute have gone home to fire their companions with an ambition to become a skilled workman with his hands, and it is through this medium that the institute has in part seen its enrollment grow from year to year.

That the national associations of employers are realizing handsomely on their scholarship funds and gifts to the institute is strongly indicated by the eagerness with which these employers give employment to the graduates as rapidly as a boy can get his schooling.

## The Critic's Duty.

It is sometimes the painful duty of a judge to order a man to be hanged by the neck till he be dead; it is sometimes the painful duty of a critic to tell an author that his English is faulty, his arguments fallacious and his imagination a minus quality. But it is never the duty of a judge to mingle with the dreadful utterance of doom sarcastic remarks about the prisoner's inferior social status, nor is it ever the duty of a critic to mention an author's connection with "gallipots" or to sneer at his poverty or to insist on the fact that his work was originally printed in a journal purchasable for the sum of one-half penny.—T. P.'s Weekly.

## A Criticism.

"He said this skirt of mine was a perfect symphony."  
"Maybe, but it's not well conducted."  
"What do you mean?"  
"It drags."—Cleveland Leader.

## The Real Want.

"What we want is a square deal."  
"Oh, well, compromise on that in a pinch. What we really want is a shade the best of it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Insincere.

"Oh, John, don't you wish we could sit here and spoon forever?"  
"Yes, dearest. But let's go now. I think I hear the dinner bell!"—Boston Post.

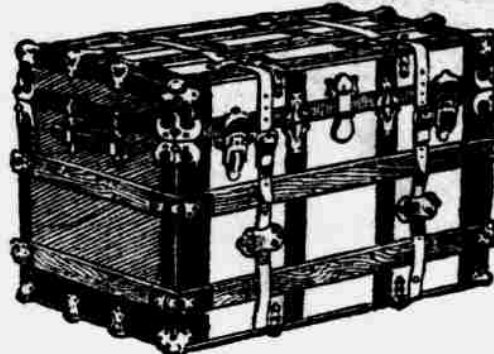
It costs the devil little trouble to catch the lazy man.—German Proverb.  
Finland is a country where tips are said to be unknown. This is thought to be due to the fact that very few tourists visit the country.

# FOR THE VACATION TRIP

The vacation time is here and the thing that is necessary to complete the trip is a nice Trunk, Suit or Hand Bag. We are showing a large assortment of the very latest styles and you will find our prices much lower than you can secure the same articles elsewhere. Note the prices quoted below.

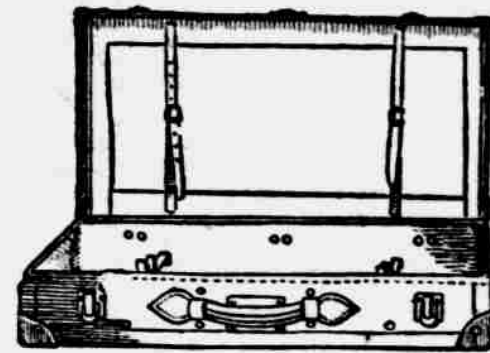
## Trunks.

28-inch from	\$2.75 up
30-inch from	\$3.00 up
32-inch from	\$3.25 up
34-inch from	\$3.50 up
36-inch from	\$3.75 up



## Suit Cases.

24-inch Imitation Leather Case with leather handles and corners for 98c.	
24-inch Genuine Leather Cases from	\$4.50 up
24-inch Cases, with strap, from	\$1.75 up



## Hand Bags.

15-inch Imitation Leather Bags at \$1.35	
16-inch Leather Bags at	\$3.75
17-inch Leather Bags at	\$4.00
18-inch Leather Bags at	\$4.25



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ALLEN & COMPANY

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RICHMOND

The Store That Saves You Money.

## WOULD YOU BE MAD?

That Is If You Fell Into a Pool Of Dirty Water and Gang Smiled.

## ONE TRAVELING MAN DID

If you were running to catch a street car and should slip and fall in a pool of dirty, muddy water, ruining a brand new suit of clothes, and everybody should laugh at your sad predicament, and besides you should miss your car—wouldn't that make you real angry and wouldn't you feel like breaking the seventh commandment? Well it made a traveling man at the Pennsylvania depot mad too, this afternoon.

It is not always funny to see a man fall, but when the object of your attention is directed to a big fat, domicile looking man, why then circumstances sometimes alter cases. The atmosphere was rendered blue for a distance of several rods after the unfortunate accident and he even had to be threatened with arrest before he would desist from such abusive language. As is always the custom in such cases, there was a large crowd present.

## WORK WAS RESUMED

(American News Service)  
Kenosha, Wis., July 24.—Today the Allen tannery resumed operations in all departments and Chester C. Allen, one of the directors of the company, said: "Operations have been resumed in every department of the plant without an outbreak. We can not say just how many men are at work, but I should say half or at least one-third of the men are back at their old places."

Today was pay day at the tannery and all men including the strikers were paid off.

## DUBLIN WON GAME.

Milton, Ind., July 24.—Will Floyd, Dr. McKee, Gideon Moore and Mr. Reed of Dublin, played croquet with Milton players here yesterday afternoon. Score 3 to 2 for Dublin.

## GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

## GARRISON IS BROKE

(American News Service)  
New York, July 24.—John T. Garrison, the only member of the brokerage firm of Eastman & Co., 23 Wall street this afternoon, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The firm's liabilities he puts at \$92,000.00 with assets of \$1,132.50. Garrison was the partner of "Lame Bob" Eastman who M.D., when hunted by a posse for the murder of Mrs. Woodfill in his bungalow.

## CITY LEAGUE GAMES

The Y. M. C. A. defeated the Athletics yesterday afternoon 4 to 3. The batteries for the Y. M. C. A. were Sanders and Myers; for the Athletics H. J. Johnson and Jones.  
The Starr Pianos took a fall out of the leaders at Easthaven this afternoon to the tune of 3 to 2. Batteries Yaagi and Snively for Easthaven; L. Kuhlbeck and Sullivan for the Starrs. The pitching of Kuhlbeck was the feature of the game.

## Casting Metals.

As is well known, some metals are unsuitable for casting, while others, like iron, can readily be cast in any desired shape. The property of casting well is said to depend upon whether the metal contracts or expands on solidifying from the liquid form. Iron, like water, expands in solidifying, and hence the solid metal may be seen floating in the liquid iron about it. The expansion causes it to fill the die into which it is poured, and so it can be cast easily. Gold and silver contract in cooling and therefore are not suitable for casting.—Exchange.

## GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

## Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.

Eastern Division  
(Time Table Effective Oct. 27, 1907.)  
Trains leave Richmond for Indianapolis and intermediate stations at 6:00 a. m., 7:35, 8:00, 9:35, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 1:00, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:25, 6:00, 7:30, 8:40, 9:00, 10:00, 11:10.  
\* Limited trains.  
Last car to Indianapolis, 8:40 p. m.  
Last car to New Castle, 10:00 p. m.  
Trains connect at Indianapolis for Lafayette, Frankfort, Crawfordsville, Terre Haute, Clinton, Sullivan, Paris (Ills.) Tickets sold through.

"Is Mickey in condition?"  
"He's as fit as a fiddle. Ah, Mickey's a great boy. He's got some things in his shirt-sleeve that'll astonish all the other fellows."  
"What's S. M. Deenan?"  
"It's his screen."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## POPULAR EXCURSIONS

Via Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville R. R.  
Season 1909

\$68.15  
To SEATTLE, WASH., Round Trip, account of Alaska Yukon Exposition. Selling dates August 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Final return limit October 31st.

\$15.20  
To TORONTO, ONT., Round Trip, account of Canadian National Exposition. Selling dates August 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Final return limit Sept. 14th.

\$44.15  
To SALT LAKE, UTAH, Round Trip, account Grand Army Nat'l Encampment. Selling dates August 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Final return limit 30 days.

NIAGARA FALLS excursion August 5th.

ATLANTIC CITY Excursion via B. & O., Aug. 12th.

ATLANTIC CITY Excursion via C. & O., Aug. 19th.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Excursion via C. & O., July 27th.

For reduced rates to points in North, East, South or West, call

C. A. BLAIR.

Pass & Ticket Agent, C. & L. R. R. Home Phone 2062, Richmond, Ind.

## \$6.50

## Round Trip to Niagara Falls

Via

## The C. C. & L.

—and—

## Wabash Railroads.

## Thursday, Aug. 5

Train leaves Richmond 10:30 a. m. Free reclining chair cars will start from Richmond running direct to the Falls without change of cars, via Peru and the Wabash railroad.

Stop over on the return trip at Detroit.

Make reservations at once. Double berth rate from Peru \$1.50.

Final return limit August 17. For particulars call

C. A. BLAIR, Pass. and Ticket Agent, Richmond. Home Telephone 2062.

Only a Few Days of July Left.

HARD COAL \$6.75.

United Coal Yards Co.,

Phones 3165 and 1633.

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No End of Special Features

OPENING BILL

The Triumph of Betty

Prices, Night, 10, 20, 30; Matinees 10, 20.

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COMPLETE SCENIC PRODUCTIONS

Seats on sale at box office

Week Commencing Monday,  
July 26th — Daily Matinees,  
Commencing Tuesday.

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