

TAUGHT "SONNY" A LESSON

Student Method of Discipline That Doubtless Had an Excellent Effect.

At a military academy not far from New York hazing is practically prohibited, but the boys have their own methods of disciplining one another on occasions, and sometimes, if the awful facts have become known to the authorities, those superior beings have been known to cover the transactions with the charity of a wink, depending on the nature of the activities. Last fall one of the new boys who arrived did not make himself extremely popular, but as he was more foppish than aggressive his career did not seem to call for any special disciplinary attentions from his schoolmates. He passed his first few months in the school in comparative peace. One day, however, his mother came to visit him, as parents are free to do at that institution. The railway station is a mile from the school, and as the walk is attractive visitors usually take it instead of driving to the academy. The new student and his mother were no exception. They walked; but alas for the youth! His mother had brought with her a suitcase, and he let her carry it from the station to the school. During her visit no attention was paid to this frightful violation of a gentleman's code, but as soon as she had departed Justice began to be meted out to the young man. All the students who had been in the institution longer than he had were free to hand out some of this discipline to him, and it took form of compelling him to carry their suitcases. Whenever a senior or junior, or even a pale and sallow sophomore, went to the station, Sonny was ordered out to carry the suitcase. The alternative was a ducking in the lake, in full regiments, and as Sonny cared more about his clothes than most youths do he shrank from accepting it. There was no other escape, and there was no reprieve. Every "man" in the institution had Sonny carry a suitcase for him at one time or another.

For a time no man went from one building to another unless he was accompanied by Sonny patiently tugging a suitcase. At last accounts the discipline was nearing its close, and it is believed by even the authorities of the institution that when Sonny is returned to his mother for his next vacation that lady will note an improvement in the attentions which he will tender her.

Balzac.

Balzac dreamed of Eugenie Grandet and Ursule Mirouet in the mean house of mean aspect where Doctor Cabanes lectures. He used to shut the window shutters to exclude external sounds and objects, drink coffee from the tin pot and coarse delft cup yonder and give himself over to his imagination. From sunset to sunrise no sound could be heard save the scratching of pen on paper. He more frequently than not worked thus for eighteen out of the twenty-four hours. This painter of women knew very little about them, but his gift of divination and his deductive power served him in good stead. No other author ever scrutinized their hearts as did this hermit or brought to light with the same truthfulness the treasures of delicate wealth, of unselfish devotion and of delicate sentiment wrapped up in them.—Paris Letter to London Truth.

How Keenly Women Observe.

Sergeant Joseph Fagin of the detective bureau tells an amusing story about his dealings with women who have business with the police department. A short time ago a woman very excitedly reported to him that her home had been entered by a thief, whom she had the good fortune to see and, incidentally, battle with as he was about to leave. The man was known as the "key man," and in the upper courts this week received fourteen years.

"Could you describe the man to me?" asked Sergeant Fagin.

"Why, yes; he was about six feet tall and had dark hair, and, in fact, I could identify him very easily."

Wilkinson, who had just been captured by the detective, was brought before her, and she exclaimed: "That's him!"

Wilkinson had gray hair and was five feet two inches tall.—Newark Star.

Dog's Heaven.

Wonderfully trained sympathetic and smart dogs are the dearest companions of almost every German student who has the money to afford one or more. These can be seen in the university towns fantastically outfitted with the student corps color, in ribbons or wearing the tiny monkey student cap on doggie's head. Often are dogs sent on all sorts of chores, carrying a basket of eggs, bread or butter, a bottle of brandy, dressed chicken, etc. Outside of too many labor stunts—often grievous drudgery—Germany is the dog's true heaven.

About the Size of it.

"Why is it?" queried the youth, "that so many people fall to mind their own business?"

"There may be one of two reasons or both," answered the home grown philosopher. "They may have no mind or no business."

FAMOUS STRUCTURE SOON TO BE TORN DOWN



NEW YORK.—Within a year one of the best-known buildings in New York, Madison Square Garden, will be no more, for this immense structure has just been sold to a company that intends to tear it down. On the site will be erected five modern sky-scrappers. Madison Square Garden was opened in 1890 and has been the scene of many notable affairs, but it is said to have been run at a loss during most of the time.

MONEY IN CHICKENS

George W. Elkins Establishes Model Poultry Farm.

Member of Millionaire Family Erects \$35,000 Plant, All Under One Roof—Business Is Now on a Paying Basis.

Philadelphia.—In Abingdon, one of the Old York road suburbs and close to the famous Folly Farms on the Elkins estate, young George W. Elkins, a member of the millionaire family, has succeeded in establishing a chicken farm that is really a model.

Ten acres, upon which are built the most improved types of shelters and feeding spaces for the chickens, comprise the farm. It cost, in addition to the original purchase price of the land—some \$20,000—the sum of \$15,000 more. Experts have said that the investment is a sound, paying business proposition and not simply the gratification of a millionaire's whim.

Mr. Elkins, business man, clubman, horseman, golfer and motorist, is also an expert on chickens. The farm is under his personal supervision and care. Every detail of its management has been carefully planned. Richard Smith, the superintendent of the chicken farm, frequently goes to Mr. Elkins for advice and suggestions.

The farm is built on a portion of the Ash property, which Mr. Elkins acquired recently. A unique idea of Mr. Elkins was to have his whole plant under one roof. Builders told him this was impracticable, but he succeeded in having his scheme carried out and it has proved extremely justifiable.

A building one story in height, 20 feet wide and 498 feet long, was erected, facing the south. It was divided into 17 compartments, each capable of accommodating 125 chickens. At the western end of the house is a brooder, 115 by 20 feet, fitted up with 32 brooders and capable of caring for 4,800 little chicks.

At the extreme northern end is a large colony house for setting hens. In this end also are the feed rooms, the heating plant and the incubator rooms. One long passageway runs the entire length of the whole house, and the entire plant is thus under one roof. This simplifies construction, makes for economy and is a big saving of time in handling the chickens, besides being a sanitary arrangement.

The report of the committee characterizes the condition as alarming and dangerous. Attention of city officials, as well as dentists and philanthropic citizens, is urged to start a city-wide movement to have the school children given dental treatment.

"This means," says the report, "that unless something is done to ameliorate the condition there are ninety-seven out of every 100 school children who are to be handicapped in their efforts to make for themselves an honorable place in the world."

Several well-known Chicago philanthropists already have pledged sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500 toward the fund.

Continuing, the report says: "School children of Chicago are suffering serious disability through neglect of their teeth. In one district in the southern part of the city where an examination of 700 children has been made it is found that 97 per cent are in need of dental service. A child with defective teeth cannot masticate properly, poor mastication leads to bad digestion, bad digestion to faulty assimilation, and this to serious lack of nourishment."

"As yet," says Mr. Elkins, "the innovation is largely on experimental lines. The proposition looks good to me, and with the success assured (he doesn't even consider the possibility of failure in the venture) additional colony houses and other needed buildings

PREACHERS' PAY IS POOREST

Average Salary of Methodist Minister \$573 Year, or Half That of Skilled New York Laborer.

New York.—A comparison of the wages paid in various trades and occupations, with the salary of the average preacher, prepared for the New York Methodist Episcopal conference, now in session, shows that the preacher receives about half as much as the average skilled laborer.

"Outside of 100 of the largest cities," the report says, "the average salary of the Methodist minister is \$573 a year.

"Beside this, it might be cited that 100,000 locomotive engineers receive an average of \$1,200 a year. The average policeman gets \$1,000 a year, so that more is paid for those who watch over the transgressor than is paid for him who is working for transformation of the human soul."

RAZE OLD McAULEY MISSION

Work Commenced for Construction of New Building to Cost \$100,000—Founded by Pirate.

New York.—Workmen have begun demolishing the old Jerry McAuley mission, an institution where thousands of the underworld have been converted. A new \$100,000 structure in which to carry on the work on a more extensive scale will be erected.

The mission was established by Jerry McAuley, an ex-convict, shortly after his release from the state prison in 1871. He had been converted and mixed with his old associates only to tell them of the better life.

The final services yesterday were attended by a score of men high in the business world, who credit their salvation to the little mission in Water street.

CHILDREN'S TEETH BAD

Dentists Declare Thousands of Pupils Suffer in Health From Decayed Molars—Defect Serious.

Chicago.—Declaring that in some districts of Chicago 97 per cent. of the school children have decayed teeth and that bad teeth cause criminal instincts, a research committee of the Chicago Dental society today made an appeal for the establishment of a fund of \$25,000 to establish dental clinics in the schools and for the school children of Chicago.

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he is not given a fair chance in the world. He drifts into truancy and this leads to criminality of all kinds.

The members of the Chicago Dental society stand ready to devote their time and energy to carry out this work, but they are not in a position to bear the financial burden which it entails. A fund of \$25,000 is needed to equip and maintain the dispensaries for one year, by which time it is expected that the city council will recognize the fact that this is a civic economy and will make appropriations accordingly.

CHAMPION EATERS MAY MEET

Staten Island Man Wants to Wrest Title From "Hungry" Sam Miller of Pennsylvania.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John F. McKay, of 51 Sherman avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., wants to meet Hungry Sam Miller, of Strawberry Ridge, near here, the champion eater of Pennsylvania. In an eating contest for the championship of the eastern section of the United States. George W. Williams, Miller's manager, received a letter from McKay, in which he says that he is willing to meet Miller for \$500 a side or more. McKay says:

"My reputation as an eater is local, having not been in any contest outside of New York city. I won the big-eating contest of the Forty-second Street Country club recently, having eaten 28 pounds of beef, 3 loaves of bread and having drunk 12 quarts of milk."

McKay adds he is willing to deposit \$200 with a New York newspaper to back the match.

Williams says he believes that Miller will be glad to make the match.

GET BETTER PLACES

Men Trained by Uncle Sam Much in Demand.

They Go From Various Government Departments, Where They Are "Finished" to Receive Large Salaries in Other Fields.

Washington.—A few weeks ago a man who had conducted one of the most important commercial investigations and reorganizations ever undertaken by the government resigned a high post in the department of agriculture and went to California. His work had made him a well-known figure in every nook and corner of the orange and lemon raising country of the west. He was regarded as one of the most valuable men in the department of agriculture, had been advanced to the post of assistant chief of the bureau of plant industry and for some time had been acting chief.

The government paid this man, G. Harold Powell, a maximum salary of \$3,000 a year. When he left public office early this year he took a place especially created for him in the California fruit raisers' organization at more than a trebled salary, \$10,000.

He is one of the many brilliant men trained in one of several important lines of science and research who are going out of the government's technical and scientific bureaus every year to lucrative and attractive places in every corner of the globe. His immediate predecessor in the same executive place in the department of agriculture, Albert F. Woods, stepped out of government service about a year ago to become dean of the Minnesota Agricultural college at a salary of \$6,000.

Mr. Powell had the task of reorganizing and readjusting the citrus fruit raising industry of California. He accomplished marvelous results. It is estimated that his changes and improvements in the conditions surrounding the handling and marketing of the California fruits is saving \$250,000 annually to the growers.

The men who are leaving these big graduate schools are taking a foremost part in the development of commercial science and in the carrying on of private research in many countries. They are working for the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Trinidad and for the states of Africa and Asia. They are in charge of important scientific work for private concerns in all parts of the United States and in countries now being opened and developed by American capital.

The fact that the United States government is thus training scientists and then losing them to the more lucrative fields of private business or to rich foreign governments, is not due primarily to the low salaries paid by the government for its scientific experts. Heads of the more important bureaus, from which these men graduate, state that while their salaries have not gone up as fast as the value of their work has developed, yet it would be difficult to provide a salary that would hold the majority of them, when the time comes that they want to go elsewhere. In the last two years nearly fifty men have left the geological survey to go into private business, to take up work for semi-public concerns, or to work for foreign governments. An estimate made by officials of the survey shows that the average earnings of these men is two and one-half times the average salary received when they left the survey.

Considerable attention was drawn a year or two ago to the scientific work of Dr. Allerton C. Cushman, then a chemist in the department of agriculture. His discoveries in the field of preventing iron rust were regarded as highly important. A few months ago he left the government's \$3,000 post, took charge of the Institute of Industrial Research, and is credited by his friends with an income of \$30,000 a year.

Representative Ashbrook of the Seventeenth Ohio district, was called to the lobby of the house of representatives one day by a page. It was one of his constituents from Johnston, Licking county, that wished to see him, and the meeting was cordial, as such meetings usually are.

"Well, Rush," said Representative Ashbrook, "how's everything back home? I understand that young Foley and his father are carrying on their business just the same as before Joe died. Is that right?"

"Y-e-s," said the visitor, stroking his beard, "it's like this: The old man does the business while the boy does the carryin' on."

NOT THE BUTT OF THE JOKE.

Major Archibald Butt, U. S. A., aid to President Taft, lived in rooms which were very small before he moved into the quaint old house that is now his home. One day one of his fashionable friends called on him at his flat, and as he entered said:

"Great heavens, Arch! How on earth can you live in this place? Why there isn't room enough to swing a cat. How long have you been living in this nutshell?"

Major Butt—it is major now, he has discarded the captain—smiled.

"Not long enough to become a colonel," was his reply.

service is universal. She is one person feared at all the branch mints when there is any investigating to be done.

Twice within the recent history of the bureau the director of the mint has been for a short while, acting secretary of the treasury. There is no immediate likelihood that the acting director in this instance will have an opportunity to become acting secretary of the treasury, as congress is on the eve of assembling, and the treasury officials are always on hand at that time. However, stranger things have happened and if Frank A. Leach and Director Roberts, two of the incumbents, have been acting secretaries of the treasury, it is not without the pale of possibility that Miss Kelley will some day find herself the ranking official in the department.

AGED WOMAN KEEPS JOB.

Forty seven years ago Abraham Lincoln paused in the cares of Civil war for one of those kind and homely acts which have lived after him. It was to pen a personal letter to the postmaster general asking that official to employ Miss Susan Dugger, a young belle of Carlinville, Ill., who was the sole support of her brother, a Union soldier, crippled at Shiloh. Miss Dugger got a position and preserved the letter religiously.

Secretary MacVeagh after reading the same letter the other day—though the paper has yellowed with age and the ink is dim—ordered that Miss Dugger's name be not dropped from the treasury's list of employees, though she has been ill more than a year. When an employee has been absent without pay that length of time, it is customary to strike the name from the rolls.

Senator Culion brought the letter to Secretary MacVeagh, who promised to the speaker that Miss Dugger may have her old position if she is ever able to work again. She is now seventy years old. Miss Dugger was transferred from the post office to the treasury soon after President Lincoln's letter obtained her employment, and became an expert in detecting counterfeit money. She has handled billions of dollars—some good and many bad—during forty-five years' service for the government.

SPEAKER IS GIVEN SCARE.

Speaker Champ Clark was given a suffragette scare the other day. As he approached the house chamber he heard a steady beat of the gavel and assumed that the pages were holding a mock session. As he passed through the swinging doors he was surprised to find half of the members' seats filled with women and a determined looking presiding officer occupying his chair. She appeared to be having some difficulty in bringing order among her sisters on the floor.

"What does it mean? Is it a suffragette invasion?" Mr. Clark inquired affrightedly over his shoulder, as he beat a hasty retreat.

The speaker was relieved to learn that the invaders were Brooklyn teachers seeing Washington. At the approach of noon, when the regular session was to convene, they obediently retired to the galleries, which proved at once that they were not real suffragettes.

NEW WAR DEVICE INVENTED.

A new death dealing device for use in aerial warfare has been patented by the Krupps. It consists of a highly sensitive fuse which insures the explosion of the projectile on impact with the