

DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

MOTTO—All The News When It Is News.

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State Historical Society

U. S. HELD HELPLESS

SECRETARY DICKINSON POINTS OUT LACK OF MEN, ORGANIZATION AND SUPPLIES.

FOR AN ARMY OF 450,000

Secret Report Also Recommends Definite Policy and a Council of Defense—House Refuses to Receive Document.

Washington.—Jacob M. Dickinson, secretary of war, in a secret report to the house, presents a most alarming picture of the helplessness of the United States, with its standing army about one-third as large as it should be, lacking adequate supplies and military organization, in case the nation should be attacked by a foreign foe.

The report, which the house refused to accept because it was presented to it as a secret, has become public property here Friday and the subject of much discussion. It was sent in response to the resolution of Representative McLachlan of California asking as to the condition of the defenses.

Mr. Dickinson recommends that the standing army be increased to a minimum of 450,000 men, that there be adequate war supplies on hand at all times for the regular and militia forces, that congress adopt a definite military policy and that a permanent council of defense be organized.

A summary of the report shows that the secretary first pointed out the total unpreparedness of the United States for war; the lack of guns and other supplies, and defects in the army system.

"In my opinion this country cannot, so far as its land forces are concerned," continued Mr. Dickinson, "be considered in a state of readiness for defense or to repel invasion if attempted on our coast by any first-class power having the shipping to transport and the navy to protect the transport of her armed forces over the sea."

The regular army is found by Secretary Dickinson to be almost fatally deficient. It lacks numbers; it lacks the proper proportion of the various arms, and reserves of field guns and supplies; it is widely scattered; it is not organized into brigades and divisions essential for war purposes. While the coast defenses are satisfactory in the matter of equipment there are not enough artillerymen to man them, he says.

The militia is in even worse case, declares Secretary Dickinson. It lacks arms and numbers; it is without proper organization; it is scattered as to prohibit prompt concentration; it is deficient in training and physical stamina, and many of the militiamen, by reason of family relations, could not be counted on for long war service.

Making deductions for ineffective, the regular army numbers only about 64,000 and the militia 86,200. As an enemy with the choice of point of attack might require us to have an adequate defense at all points, the minimum number of trained mobile troops required to prevent a lodgment by the enemy on the Atlantic or gulf coasts is placed at 450,000.

This is on the theory that the first hostile expedition to cross the Atlantic would be made up of 100,000, and that the crossing could be made in ten to fifteen days, while an expeditionary force of like strength might be expected to follow in twenty to forty days.

To repel this force, we have available in all parts of the United States at present, only 114,500 regulars, and militia lacking in many essentials.

So there is an actual shortage of 335,500 men to defend our Atlantic and gulf coasts, Mr. Dickinson says. In addition, 19,149 trained coast artillery troops are needed to man the existing forts. The same number of men could be brought by an enemy against our Pacific coast as against the Atlantic and gulf coasts and the same number of defenders would be necessary. It would require 30 days to assemble even the small force we now have on the Pacific coast.

REBELS WHIP DIAZ'S TROOPS

Battle Near La Junta, Lasting Several Hours, Results in Complete Victory for Insurgents.

El Paso, Tex.—Mexican federal troops were completely overthrown in an engagement lasting several hours Friday at La Junta, a small town near Minaca, on the Mexico North-western and Orient railroads, according to authoritative information received by the railroad officials.

It is said the remnant of the federal troops, numbering 150, surrendered their arms and ammunition and were allowed to depart in the direction of Chihuahua.

As telegraph wires were cut in many places no details of the battle can be secured.

Vote Is Tied in Senate.

Washington.—By the vote of 27 to 27 a motion to strike the French spoliation claims from the omnibus claims bill was lost in the senate Friday. Vice-President Sherman's absence prevented the tie from being broken.

Famous Hummer Is Dead.

Yonkers, N. Y.—The famous Johnny Landon, popularly known as "Bill McKinley," died at his home in this city Friday. Mr. Landon had been in failing health about six years.

HOW TO GET A RAISE



IF YOUR SALARY ISN'T SATISFACTORY, JOIN THE NAVY

FUND TO END WAR

CARNEGIE GIVES \$10,000,000 TO ESTABLISH WORLD PEACE AND ATTACK EXISTING EVILS.

TRUSTEES PUT IN CONTROL

Perpetual Fund Formed by Ironmaster With Taft as Honorary Head and Prominent Men as Trustees—Later Choose Elihu Root as Chief.

Washington.—Surrounded by 27 trustees of his own choosing comprising former cabinet members, ex-ambassadors, college president, lawyers and educators, Andrew Carnegie Wednesday transferred \$10,000,000 of five per cent. first-mortgage bonds, value \$11,500,000, to be devoted primarily to the establishment of universal peace by the abolition of war between the nations of the earth.

The trustees organized by choosing as president United States Senator Elihu Root, permanent representative of the United States at The Hague tribunal. President Taft has consented to be honorary president of the foundation.

The method by which the annual income of half a million dollars shall be expended is left by Mr. Carnegie entirely to the trustees. The foundation is to be perpetual and when the establishment of universal peace is attained the donor provides that the revenue shall be devoted to the banishment of the "next most degrading evil or evils" the suppression of which would "most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of men."

The informal trust deed presented by Mr. Carnegie to the trustees reads as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have transferred to you as trustees of the Carnegie peace fund \$10,000,000 five per cent. first-mortgage bonds, value \$11,500,000, the revenue of which is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Although we no longer eat our fellow men or torture prisoners, or sack cities, killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the twentieth century of the Christian era; for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

"Let my trustees, therefore, ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help men in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

"Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of the trust and your hearty approval of its object, I am, very gratefully, yours,

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

TAKES UP GREAT PROBLEMS

National Civic Federation Meets to Discuss Trusts, Railroads and Other Matters.

New York.—President Seth Low called to order the eleventh annual meeting of the National Civic Federation and made a brief opening address in which he outlined the matters that would engage the attention of the body during the three days it will be in session.

The most important of the topics that will be considered are: Regulation of corporations and combinations, regulation of railroads and municipal utilities, compensation for industrial accidents, and arbitration and conciliation.

The federation has been organizing councils in every state in the Union, composed of representative business and professional men, and delegates from these councils are attending the meeting.

Daylight Raid on a Bank.

Tulsa, Okla.—Robbers held up Cashier J. H. Comer of the First State bank at Tulsa, Okla., at the point of a revolver Friday, took what money was in sight and escaped. The amount taken has not been ascertained.

Ship's Crew Rescued.

Boston.—The schooner Stephen C. Loud of Thompson, Me., was abandoned in Massachusetts bay Friday in a sinking condition and her frost-bitten crew rescued by the steamer A. W. Perry.

SEEK TO ATTACK COAL MERGE

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT MADE OVER FORM OF DECREE.

Attorney for Government Asks to Have Certain Trust Charges Dismissed "Without Prejudice."

Philadelphia.—The form of decree to be issued by the United States circuit court in the government's suit against the alleged anthracite coal combination was the subject of a long argument in that court which brought out several questions of great importance to coal carrying railroads.

The government, through J. C. Reynolds, contended that the decree should specifically state that the government's allegation that the Reading and Jersey Central and the Erie and New York, Susquehanna and Western were illegal combinations should be dismissed "without prejudice."

The attorney said the merger of the Reading and the Jersey Central brought under one management the control of 63 per cent of the unmined anthracite coal in the country and the government may at some time feel it its duty to look into this merger.

With regard to the Temple Iron company the government asked that the corporation be decreed to be "itself a combination" in restraint of trade and that the defendant railroads be enjoined from continuing the combination or from transferring their interests to individuals or companies controlled by them. The court will hand down its decree next Tuesday.

HADLEY COMMISSION MEETS

Will Investigate Federal Regulation of Issues of Stocks and Bonds of Interstate Carriers.

New York.—The stocks and bonds commission, appointed by President Taft under the authority of the railway act of the last session of congress to investigate and report on the best method for federal regulation of securities in this city Wednesday, with President Arthur T. Hadley in the chair.

The commission seeks a means to circumvent the opposition evident at Washington when a measure was introduced at the last congress to regulate the issue of railway securities. At that time objection was raised to the provision that no new road should be allowed to sell its bonds below par and this, together with a general belief that the measure did not contain all the features that such a bill should embody, served to bring about its defeat.

At the present hearing members of the interstate commerce commission will give their views on the federal control of railway securities, the testimony of the various state railway commissioners will be taken and a voluminous correspondence will be carried on with a view to collecting information to be used as a basis of the commission's report. Among those attending the hearing are Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, F. N. Judson of St. Louis, Frederick Strauss of New York and B. H. Meyer of Madison, Wis.

LAND MEN ARE ACCUSED

Seven Colorado Residents Are Indicted for Using Mails Fraudulently.

Washington.—Indictments were returned against seven Colorado men for using the mails to exploit an irrigation scheme which is pronounced to be "wildly and flagrantly fraudulent" by the officials of the interior department.

The indictments came as a result of the efforts of the interior and post office departments.

The names of the men, as given out by the interior department, are: Samuel N. Baker, Homer A. Gibson, John Gould, R. W. Rose, Frank White, J. A. Wright and C. A. Woody.

Great Plot to Smuggle in Chinese.

San Francisco.—The investigations, following the smuggling into San Francisco of 15 contraband Chinese on the steamship Manchuria, will result, it is said, in the uncovering of a gigantic traffic in orientals, in which white men are engaged.

Woman Is Burned to Death.

Chicago.—One woman is dead, a child is fatally burned and numerous other persons seriously injured as a result of a fire in a Harrison street tenement building Thursday.

ADVISES A POLITICAL LIFE

COL. ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES STUDENTS AT HARVARD.

Says Jellege Men Should Work With Their Fellows for Progress—Don't Be "Flincky."

Cambridge, Mass.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, delivered an address on "Feltitude" before the 700 members of the class of government of Harvard university.

The colonel advised all the members of the class to go into politics when they are graduated. He declared that the training they are receiving at Harvard will eminently fit them for political work. He described his political position by saying that he thoroughly believes in the politics which he personally advocates.

Colonel Roosevelt denounced the methods of making nominations for political offices, by which men who had no previous position in political affairs are given the preference because they have made no enemies.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke first on the necessity of combining book knowledge and practical experience, and instanced the Federalist as an example of the result of the working out of the combination.

"The Federalist," he said, "was indeed a campaign document; it was designed for that purpose and was used in that way."

In speaking of the necessity of the participation of the college graduate in politics, he said:

"Go into politics not merely to do the nation good, but that the nation may do you good. A man who cannot work with his fellows in politics may be too virtuous for them, but it is more probable that he is too foolish and flincky."

WORKING FOR WORLD PEACE

American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes Begins Conference.

Washington.—Universal peace, the disarmament of that great drain upon a nation's resources, the standing army, and the establishment of an international court of justice where disputes arising between nations can be settled without recourse to war, have been agitated by philosophers, political economists and the clergy for centuries. It was to this end that the Hague Peace Conference convened; and these motives actuated the forming of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, which met here Thursday for a three-day conference.

The meeting is attended by the president of the United States, some of the foremost citizens of the republic, and emissaries from the leading countries of Europe. The presence of these representatives of foreign governments lends an international tone to the conference and adds to its importance as a factor in forwarding this work.

PLEAS FOR FORTS AT PANAMA

Roosevelt in Lecture at Nobel Peace Meeting Says Guns Best Weapon for Peace.

Cambridge, Mass.—Frowning forts at both ends of the Panama canal, forts with guns ready for the instant annihilation of any foreign fleet that dares to molest the supremacy of the United States, were urged by Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the most formidable weapon that America can offer in the interest of world peace.

Col. Roosevelt was the special lecturer at the Nobel peace meeting here, and while he spoke encouragingly of the efforts of Andrew Carnegie and other laborers in behalf of tranquility among all nations, he held the principal that the surest guarantee of peace lies in an army and navy that will strike terror to the foes of the United States. He said that the United States could and must operate the Panama canal without any foreign partnership or partnership.

TRAPPED ROBBER KILLS SELF

Holds Up Bank, Ties Five Employees, Escapes With \$2,500—Surrounded by posse.

Salina, Kan.—Earl Ward, thirty years old, who robbed the State bank of Paradise, at Paradise, Kan., securing \$2,500, killed himself when surrounded by a posse of farmers 14 miles north of that place.

Women Voters to Assemble.

Tacoma, Wash.—The first national convention of women voters will be held here January 14, according to plans perfected. The convention was called by Governor Brady of Idaho. Delegates from other equal suffrage states—Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Washington—representing about 270,000 women voters, will participate.

Saco (Me.) Bank Closed.

Saco, Me.—The Saco Savings bank closed its doors Friday after a conference between the trustees and a state examiner. The bank has been doing business for 41 years, it having been chartered in 1869. The assets of the institution have a book value of about \$1,400,000.

Name Hoyt Successor.

Washington.—Chandler B. Anderson of New York was Friday appointed successor of the state department to succeed the late Henry M. Hoyt.

AMEND SACKETT LAW

GOV. SHALLENBERGER IN FAVOR OF SUCH ACTION.

'S HARD TO GET RESULTS

Changes Necessary to Expedite Proceedings—Other Matters at the State Capital.

"I am thinking strongly," said Governor Shallenberger, "of incorporating into my message to the legislature a suggestion for an amendment to the Sackett law. As it now stands my experience is that it is practically impossible to get good results from actions under it. For instance, last July I caused oyster proceedings to be started against Chief Donahue of Omaha. With the slow methods of court procedure it will be impossible to get any results from that suit until long after I am out of office. I am persuaded that if a governor, soon after coming into office, should begin oyster proceedings against some official under the Sackett law, he would be unable even with the best of proof, to secure results until near the close of his term, and, possibly, not until the official's term of office were out.

"I am thinking of recommending in my message that the Sackett law be amended so that a governor after a public hearing on any charge preferred against an official of the state for dereliction of duty, mightoust him without any process of court, the individual affected having the right to appeal against the governor's action, but to do so from the outside. This is a lot of power to give a governor, but in my opinion it is the way to make the Sackett law effective.

"We talked the matter over at the convention of governors and it was generally agreed that a governor would be so hedged about by proceedings taking place in public, with his record and good name at stake, that he would be mighty sure of his ground before he would exercise such a power invested in him."

Water Sits in "Cold Storage."

State Engineer E. C. Simmons, who is also secretary of the state board of irrigation, states in his report to the governor that methods have been used in this state to monopolize water power sites and to put them "into cold storage." These methods are strangely like those charged against the so-called "water power trust," and indicate the existence of conditions in this state that have generally been ascribed to the far western and far eastern states. Mr. Simmons reports the following:

"Attempts to put power plants into cold storage by means of overlapping filings, and the use of other dilatory tactics, and applications to segregate large areas on the pretense of watering the land from some dry gulch have been made. A filing fee of from \$10 to \$100, according to the magnitude of the application, should be fixed and a guaranty required to insure good faith of the applicant. The state should receive a reasonable rental on all power sites."

Best Acre of Corn.

The first prize of \$50 offered by the state board of agriculture for the best acre of corn raised by a boy under 18 years of age has been awarded to Guy Hickey of Gretna, who succeeded in raising ninety-five bushels and fifteen pounds. One hundred and seventy boys entered the contest, but only eleven reported the results of their efforts. Those making returns are:

Premium.	Name and address.	Lbs.
\$50	Guy Hickey, Gretna.	6,665
\$25	Ralph Hickey, Gretna.	6,430
\$20	Audley Fellows, Westhill.	6,392
\$15	Wm. A. Wise, West Point.	6,159
\$10	Howard Hickey, Gretna.	6,130
\$5	Ben Love, Valparaiso.	5,480
\$5	Fred H. Chappelle, Homer.	5,230
\$5	August Bugenhagen, Wause.	3,810
\$5	Theo. Miller, Bloomfield.	3,640
\$5	Lee Anderson, Gothenburg.	3,150
\$5	Phillip Urbauer, Clay Center.	2,000

Invited to Washington.

Food Commissioner S. L. Mains has been invited to attend a conference of food officials, manufacturers and experts in Washington, which will be engaged in the draft of a model net weight branding law.

Killed an Eagle.

Fred Gardner of Lincoln, while hunting for ducks near Havelock a short time ago, killed an eagle which was much larger than he expected. The bird measured eight feet and eight inches from tip to tip.

Governing State Institutions.

Governor-elect Aldrich is credited with adopting a centralized system in the state institutions that will be indirectly under his care. It is said that under appointments in each institution have been made at the suggestion of the head of the institution and, having given him the selection of his subordinates, expects the chief to deliver the goods. Subordinates who cannot get along with the chief will be dropped.

Lincoln Charter Measure.

The Lincoln charter bill which will be presented to the next legislature has practically been finished. The charter does not provide for a commission form of government although a few phases have been taken from the experience of the cities in which the commission plan has been tried.

Geilus Wins Eighty Acres.

Game Warden Dan Geilus, who had invested in some Texas land to the tune of \$210 for a parcel, thus giving him a chance of drawing for larger stakes, has received a telegram that he has won an eighty-acre tract.

Requisition Issued.

Governor Shallenberger has issued a requisition for the person of Roy Gardner, alias William Gardner, of Lincoln, charged with armed robbery, and now under arrest in Georgia. It is charged that Gardner on or about December 21, 1909, stole from a smokehouse in University Place two dressed hens and a dressed beef, all worth about \$100. After this incident Gardner entered in the regular army and has been for the last ninety days confined in the federal prison at Fort Oglethorpe for desertion.

DEPOSITS FALL OFF.

Secretary Royse Reports on Bank Conditions.

The abstract of the condition of Nebraska state banks on November 10, when the last call was issued, shows, according to the statement given out by Secretary S. S. Royse of the banking board, that deposits have materially fallen off as compared with one year ago and loans have advanced almost as much. This conditions Mr. Royse does not consider alarming, as he points out that crops have not been moving, farmers waiting for better prices, and this circumstance would alone, in his estimation, account for the decreased deposits and the increased loans.

The compilation of the reports indicates that in 666 state banks there are 230,067 depositors, and that the average reserve is 24 per cent. This last is an important item. The state banking law requires that the cash reserve be maintained at 15 per cent at least. Of the total cash reserve in the banks, more than three-fourths of it is in the hands of eastern correspondents so that the actual cash on hand in the state bank vaults is only a little more than 6 per cent. This is not an unusual condition.

Secretary Royse's summary of his analysis of the conditions in the banks of the state is as follows: "The report compared with the one of a year ago shows that loans have increased \$1,284,218.26, and deposits have decreased \$1,532,041.94, and compared with the report of August 25, 1910, loans have increased \$2,115,483.76 and deposits have decreased \$3,487,401.76. While the increase of loans and decline in deposits are a little more pronounced than usual at this season of the year, on the whole, under existing conditions, the report is all that could be expected.

"It is a known fact that very little of this year's crop has been placed on the market and advices from the banks indicate that no inconsiderable portion of the 1909 crop still remains unsold. I am of the opinion that this fully explains the increase of loans and decrease of deposits shown.

"Another factor that has materially increased the loans and which also has an effect upon the deposits is an unusual amount of stock feeding that is being done in this state. All these influences operating easily explain the heavy demand apparent."

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Means Much to the City

Municipal Abattoirs Have Proved of Value in Europe, and Would Be Here.

Municipal abattoirs have become the rule in many European cities, but are practically unknown in America. The only one in operation here is at Paris, Tex., and the early results seem to justify the adoption of the plan by other cities.

Some cities have adopted municipal inspection of slaughter houses, but as a rule, it amounts to very little. With conditions varying so widely in the different private establishments, there is always trouble for the city and in the end the inspection generally becomes only a matter of form.

As a business proposition the municipal abattoir is not attractive, but from a sanitary standpoint it should appeal strongly to everyone who consumes meat. The condition of private slaughter houses, where butchers kill their own meat, is frequently unspeakable.

The only way to improve matters is for each city and town to erect a sanitary slaughter house and reduction plant and require that all animals be killed there. The charges can be made so low as to take care of cost of operation and maintenance and yet not be burdensome upon anyone.—Farm and Home.

School Gardens.

Although no official report has been given out concerning school gardening during the past summer, those most closely in touch with this phase of educational training say that the season has been the most successful in the history of the work in this city, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Over 4,300 gardens have been conducted at the homes of the pupils, besides eight large school plots and twelve kindergarten gardens. The quality of the truck raised has been of a superior order. It is said it has brought higher prices for those who sold it because of that excellence. It is gratifying to note that this feature of education is receiving the earnest support of both pupil and teacher, and it is to be hoped that the plans being considered for enlarging its scope next year may prove successful.

Public Baths in Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y., opened its third public bath house a short time ago. The new building is of Spanish renaissance and is pronounced one of the finest equipped institutions of the kind in the country. The plunge or swimming pool is 54 by 37 feet and from four to seven feet in depth. The floor and sides are beautifully tiled. About 125 persons can be accommodated at one time in the showers and tank. The cost of the structure to date is \$41,000.

Deep Reasoning.

"Skinner announces that he's selling everything 'below cost.' I wonder what he means by that?" "I think he means below what they ought to cost his customers if his customers were to pay as much as he pretends they're worth."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Home Town Helps

PRAGUE'S WISE BUILDING LAW

As a Result of the Metropolis of Bohemia Shows a Remarkable Fire Record.

In a report on the fire department of Prague, Joseph I. Brittain, consul, says that there has not been a life lost in consequence of a fire in the last 15 years in that Bohemian city of over half million population, and that the loss of property from fires in the last three years has been less than \$20,300 annually.

The buildings are rarely over five stories high and the height cannot exceed twice the width of the street on which a building fronts. Nearly every building is constructed of large bricks laid in cement, the bricks being manufactured just outside the city limits. The outside walls are covered with a coating of cement, and the ornamentation is frequently made of the same material, although many of the houses are ornamented with cut stone finishes.

The joints and the space between them are usually covered with terra cotta and concrete, with no exposed woodwork except the window and door frames. The hallways are nearly all made of concrete and the stairs of granite, built self supporting, with practically no exposed woodwork. The attics usually have exposed wooden floors and rafters, but no one is permitted to sleep in an attic. The kitchen floors are also built of concrete, with tiled wainscoting. No exposed woodwork is permitted in chimneys or close to furnaces. All the old houses and hotels are heated by the stoves, but many of the new ones, including the hotels, have central heating plants installed like those in American buildings.

While the ordinary laborer receives small wages, yet there is probably not another city in Europe where there are so few poorly constructed houses as in Prague.

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