

THE GOULD SQUABBLE.

Howard and His Wife Each Say Ugly Things About the Other.
The legal fight between Howard Gould and his wife, who was the actress, Katherine Clummons, is gradually reaching a climax. Mrs. Gould asks legal separation on the ground that he is an unfit person to live with, and that he has tampered with her mail. She asks alimony to the amount of \$250,000 a year. She admits the amount is large, but claims it is in accord with his great wealth and none



MRS. GEO. J. GOULD



GEORGE J. GOULD

too much to enable her to maintain her social position. Gould, on the other hand, asks for separation on the ground that it is impossible for him to live with his wife because of her use of intoxicants, because of her extravagance and because of her bad temper. He will fight her demand for alimony to any greater amount than \$60,000 a year.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

It was announced that Princeton university had received gifts of \$1,200,000 from persons not named, and that the money would be used to build two laboratories.

President William Jewett Tucker of Dartmouth college has tendered his resignation to the trustees, giving as his reason, heart trouble, which made it imperative for him to retire.

Gov. Stuart of Pennsylvania has signed the bill authorizing school boards of cities to set aside money each year to create a retirement fund for public school teachers, the method being left entirely to the discretion of the different boards.

Speaking at the graduation exercises of the Friends' select school at Washington, where his son, Archie, was a pupil, President Roosevelt pictured his ideal American boy as one who plays hard and works hard, who is brave and strong, but gentle and kind. The bully, he said, was the meanest boy in the world.

The report of a committee at Bowdoin on the means employed by students who are working their way through college, shows sixty-seven different occupations in use. The highest amount earned was that \$700 in a year by one student as the pastor of a church. Another made \$400 by managing a summer camp. A canvasser for stereoscopic views profited \$350, and a book agent made \$200. One enterprising student got up a local directory, and was paid \$500 for it. Another organized a touring party and earned \$250. Other profitable jobs secured were tutoring, snow shoveling, car conductor, hotel steward, clerk, druggist, man, summer school teacher, chauffeur, butcher, farmer, purser, reporter and caterer. The committee reaches the conclusion that any person blessed with good health and the will can earn half his college expenses if he is not too proud to work.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.



One hundred and thirteen years ago a new-born country, fighting for liberty, found it had no flag. It is not likely this little country even dreamed how great it was going to become, and how that flag it was about to adopt would be known as the banner of freedom from one end of the world to the other. It was not thinking about greatness then. It was thinking only about liberty. Already it had fought battles, but its only flags were the flags designed by patriots here and there. There was no one flag which stood for the whole brave little country, to flutter in the battle-smoke and wave the message that it was one flag and one people and one country. That is how Congress came to choose the new flag June 14, 1777, and this is why the Flag Day Association, a national organization, is making greater efforts every year to have this day celebrated as one of the great days in our history.

No one knows the exact origin of the design of Old Glory. At Cambridge, Mass., early in January, President George Washington had already displayed a flag consisting of thirteen stripes of red and white, with the English union jack in the place of the field of stars. Most authorities considered that the design as adopted by Congress was influenced by the coat of arms of the Washington family, which contained both the stars and the stripes. You can still read the Congressional resolution: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Every school child knows how history added to the design, how it was first intended to add a new star and a new stripe as well for each state admitted, and how Congress later restored the original thirteen stripes, adding only another star for every state.

What does the flag mean to you? It is the most beautiful flag on earth. We all know that. But do you remember how it stands for so many great things?—not only for civil liberty, but for patriotism, for equality, for the poorest workman and the richest millionaire, for freedom in religion and opinion and speech, for the broadest civilization and the greatest opportunity for the greatest number—in a word, for the great spirit of Democracy. Tell the children about it. Think about it yourself. It will make them better patriots, and at the same time it will make you feel a little more your duty as a citizen, because the old flag, with all it stands for, is your flag, too.



RAILROADS

With the offering of Consolidated Steamship Company stock in exchange for shares of the six old coastwise lines the business world was apprised of the fact that the plan of combination proposed by Charles W. Morse was complete. The new company is capitalized at \$90,000,000 under the laws of Maine. The only Morse line not thus merged is the Hudson Navigation Company, which operates the Hudson river lines.

An effort to secure a reduction in the rate of fare charged by the Pullman company for sleeping car accommodations has been made before the Interstate Commerce Commission, complaints being filed against the company and various northern railroads by George S. Loftus, a business man of St. Paul. He says he is obliged to travel to various points, and alleges that the rates of the Pullman company are excessive and unreasonable.

In a statement issued recently the Pennsylvania railroad frankly avowed its purpose to "get square" for the new 2-cent fare law by abolishing all commutation rates and selling only tickets at the uniform rate of 2 cents a mile. Even family and workman tickets will be dropped and no excursion tickets will be sold after Sept. 29, unless the courts shall have ruled against the law, as the Pennsylvania officials confidently expect. The heading, which had begun to make some concessions in response to the rising tide of public indignation, stopped short, as if encouraged by the action of the Pennsylvania and Baer said nothing further would be done. Baer's company also filed a bill in equity to upset the law on the ground that the loss involved would be contrary to charter rights.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday rendered a decision in the case of a Georgia lumber firm against the Southern railroad, unimportant in itself, but which indirectly sustains the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the federal rate law to fix railroad rates. The commission had decided that an increase of 2 cents a hundred on lumber from Georgia to the Ohio river was unreasonable and unjust, whereupon the railroad carried the matter up to the highest court, which now sustains the action of the commission.

The city of Philadelphia has been attracted to resentful expression and boycotts against the Reading railroad on account of its rate-raising retaliation for 2-cent fare legislation. By order of President Baer, he of "divine right" fame in connection with the miners' strike, all suburban commutation rates were raised from 25 to 100 per cent. Public meetings were held promptly and committees were appointed to organize the entire city, and various business and traveling men's associations are backing the movement. Rather than pay the increased rates, many suburbanites began riding in on trolleys, and business houses plan to divert freight to other lines.

URGE IRISH REVOLT.

STARVING PEOPLE ATTACK LANDLORDS.

Riots Have Already Occurred—Farmers Unable to Support Families—Constabulary Being Increased—Strife Is Feared by English.

Since the Nationalists' convention in Dublin rejected the partial home-rule scheme of the English Liberal government, affairs in Ireland have been rapidly drifting into an acute phase. Nationalist Ireland has repudiated all forms of compromise, and the extremists have secured a greater following than they had had since the days of the old Land League. A new organization, the Sinn Fein, composed of young



"FAREWELL"

—Cincinnati Post.

men, is securing an immense following. Sinn Fein demands not only an independent Ireland, but a revival of the old Gaelic tongue and the Gaelic literature. In the western counties the discontent is extreme. In Kings and Galway Counties there have been repeated raids on property, which the police have been unable to prevent and the courts have been unable to punish. In

these counties great tracts of land have been turned into grazing farms, and landlords have refused to sell, and in some cases to rent to small tenants. Farmers declare they are unable to support themselves and their children, and must fight for the bare necessities of life.

The Archbishop of Cashel, at Moycarkey, Tipperary County, declared: "It was never more difficult to live on the soil of Ireland than it is today. We are holding on by grit and industry, but we are rapidly finding even this impossible. Many of our best farmers have been obliged to leave their native land. This condition must prevail as long as the best land in Ireland is kept from the people. The only



remedy is to divide the land into small holdings." Similar speeches, but more violent, have been delivered all over the country. The government has augmented the police force in the western counties, and because of the crisis the annual constabulary tournament was indefinitely postponed.

The greatest enmity is displayed toward the owners of big grazing farms. Hundred of head of cattle have been driven off. In some instances the half-crazed farmers have formed cattle-mutilating bands and proceeded at midnight to mutilate the grazing cattle by hamstringing them or cutting their throats. In some cases cattle have been tied together by their tails and the animals struggled until one or the other had its tail pulled out by the roots. Unpopular landlords and officials serving writs have been waylaid on dark roads and severely beaten. Under the present law the government will advance money to farmers to buy land when the landlords consent to sell. It is said, however, the landlords will only sell the poor land, keeping good land for grazing. A compulsory purchase act is widely demanded.

VICTIMS OF THE COLLISION AT SEA.



These are the six young officers who were drowned with five sailors when a launch of the battleship Minnesota was run down at night in Hampton Roads. From left to right, upper line: Franklin P. Holcomb, Newcastle, Del.; Henry Clay Murfin, Jr., Jackson, Ohio; Herbert L. Holden, Portage, Wis. Lower line: Walter C. Ulrich, Milwaukee, Wis.; Philip H. Field, Denver, Colo.; William H. Stevenson, Newberne, N. C.

FUNSTON GENERAL TILL 1929.

Younger Set of High Officers All Retire Ahead of Kansan.
In 1908 there will be fourteen of the younger set of the United States army holding the title of general. They will



GENERAL FUNSTON.

slowly sift out until 1929, when Gen. Fred M. Funston will be the only one remaining.

Secretary Wilson on Stand.

The principal witness in the case of Edwin S. Holmes, on trial with Frederick Peckham and Moses Haas of New York on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the advance cotton reports, was Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who identified a letter he had addressed to the President after the alleged leak in the cotton reports, declaring the charge false. He admitted that Holmes had written a part of this letter, but said he had made an addition to it. The attorney for the defense called Wilson's attention to the fact that at the time of the exposure charges were circulated in the press against the Secretary as being personally responsible for the leak.

Kansas Wants Field Workers.

The free employment bureau of Kansas has issued a call for 10,578 men and 3,400 teams from outside the State to assist in the harvesting of the big grain crop now officially estimated. The harvest hand rate of 1 cent a mile is again in vogue from all points where the bureau has a representative.

HOW DO WE KEEP OUT OF JAIL?

Question Suggested by the Multiplicity of New Laws.
"What this country needs is not more laws, but a better enforcement of those we have."

An exemplification of this statement, recently made by a public speaker, is furnished by the present legislative session now about to close. During this year's sessions of Legislatures in sixteen States no less than 18,700 bills were introduced. Of this number 5,821 were passed and most of them will become laws by the signature of the Governors.

The average number of bills introduced in each State was 1,169, and the average number passed 364. Assuming that this is a fair average for each of the States in the Union, the total number of bills introduced in all States this year would be 52,955, and the total number passed 16,580.

Think of having to comply with over 16,000 new laws! It is a wonder that anyone keeps out of jail. Every lawyer must have a headache at the prospect of having to scan them. As for Lord Cowper, the English jurist, he certainly will turn over in his grave if he hears of this year's output of the law "foundries." He wasn't backward in giving his opinion of the multiplicity of laws even 200 years ago.

"I am further of opinion," he said on one occasion, "that it would be better for us to have no laws at all than to have them in so prodigious numbers as we have."

Minnesota leads the list in the number of bills introduced, its lawmakers having had to consider 2,131 measures. Of these 562 received approval.

Pennsylvania is a close second, the number of bills introduced and passed, respectively, being 2,107 and 778. Rhode Island holds the palm for the smallest number of bills offered, its lawmakers having had to consider only 448.

DUMA IS DISSOLVED.

CZAR NICHOLAS ENDS RUSSIA'S PARLIAMENT.

Overrides Constitution and Braves Armed Revolt in Effort to Hang 55 Deputies—Cannon and Bayonets to Enforce Return to Absolutism.

By imperial edict the Russian duma has been dissolved and Russia again faces a reign of terror. Parliament postponed its final action on the demand of Premier Stolypin that fifty-five social democratic deputies be expelled and surrendered to be tried for high treason, whereupon the czar brought down the mailed fist and terminated the second experiment in government by the people. Now it is but a step to a cataclysm.

The stroke of the pen that sends the duma scattering was not taken without preparation. Ever since the first indications that the relations between the reactionaries and revolutionaries were strained to the snapping point, the government has worked with feverish energy to prepare for the expected uprising.

The proclamation by which Emperor Nicholas disbanded the parliament carries with it a call for the election of a successor Nov. 14. The next duma, however, is not to contain the preponderance of radicals that characterized the body that had come to its end, for the czar, overriding the constitution, announces that the deputies will be elected under the new law, which provides against "the submergence of the educated classes by the uneducated masses."

This is a direct infraction of the con-

stitution displayed in its debates, the insistence with which it sought radical changes, the minor importance of the laws which it managed to pass, the general air of discontent that characterized its legislative acts—all this wrought on the reactionary element until the culmination came in charges that the duma itself was a hotbed of treason and that fifty-five of its members—social democrats—had conspired in London to slay the czar and overthrow the dynasty.

It was this same revolutionary spirit that led the czar in his dissolution ukase to direct that the next parliament should be elected under a law that will give more representation to the more highly educated classes, and that will disbar from the rights of suffrage many of the elements that aided in the election of the duma that has just finished its stormy career. This step on the part of the czar, while warmly concurred in by the conservative element in the lower house, naturally has added fuel to the fires of resentment burning in the revolutionary camp, and the outcome is expected to be a general uprising on the part of the radicals when the new election law will be promulgated. The step, however, has been planned long in advance, and with the soldiery mobilized the general expectation is that the government will be able to quell any outbursts of violence and anarchy.

The ukase is accompanied by a manifesto setting forth the motives which led the emperor to dissolve the duma. He adverts to the duma's rejection of temporary laws, its refusal to condemn terrorism, the delay in ratifying the budget, the open revolutionary spirit of a large portion of its members, the abuse of the right of interpellation, and, finally, the failure of the duma to comply immediately with the de-

COAL TRUST PROSECUTED.

Government Asks Injunction Against Anthracite Combina.

In the federal circuit court at Philadelphia the government filed a petition for an injunction prohibiting the Reading, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Erie and Susquehanna and Western railroads from continuing their alleged unlawful combination, along with their subsidiary coal companies, to control the anthracite coal supply. In a statement issued by the department of justice, it was pointed out that the Pennsylvania, the Ontario and Western and the Delaware and Hudson were not made defendants in this suit because as yet no evidence of sufficient force to connect them with the alleged combination and monopoly had been found, but should such evidence be found in the course of the trial these roads would be similarly enjoined. The petition recites that the defendant railroads control all the means of transportation between the mines and tide-water, with the exception of those omitted, which reach only a limited number of mines, and that said defendants transport 71 per cent of the anthracite tonnage; that in their own name, or through subsidiary companies controlled by them, they control about 90 per cent of all the anthracite deposits, and produce three-fourths of the annual supply; that the independent operators, who produce about 20 per cent of the supply, cannot enter into competition because of the restraints imposed by the railroads. Further, the petition charges that these defendants have conspired to silence competition among themselves, and to prevent the sale of independent coal, thereby establishing a monopoly, specifying in detail the contract entered into by these companies and between them and the independent operators; that the Erie exchanged its share for a majority of those of the New York, Susquehanna and Western, a competing line, thereby putting an end to all competition between them, and that the Reading company pursued a similar course. It is also charged that twice



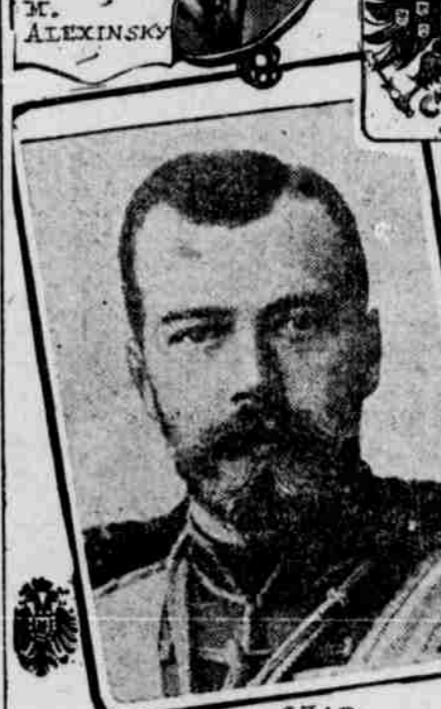
THE DUMA IN SESSION



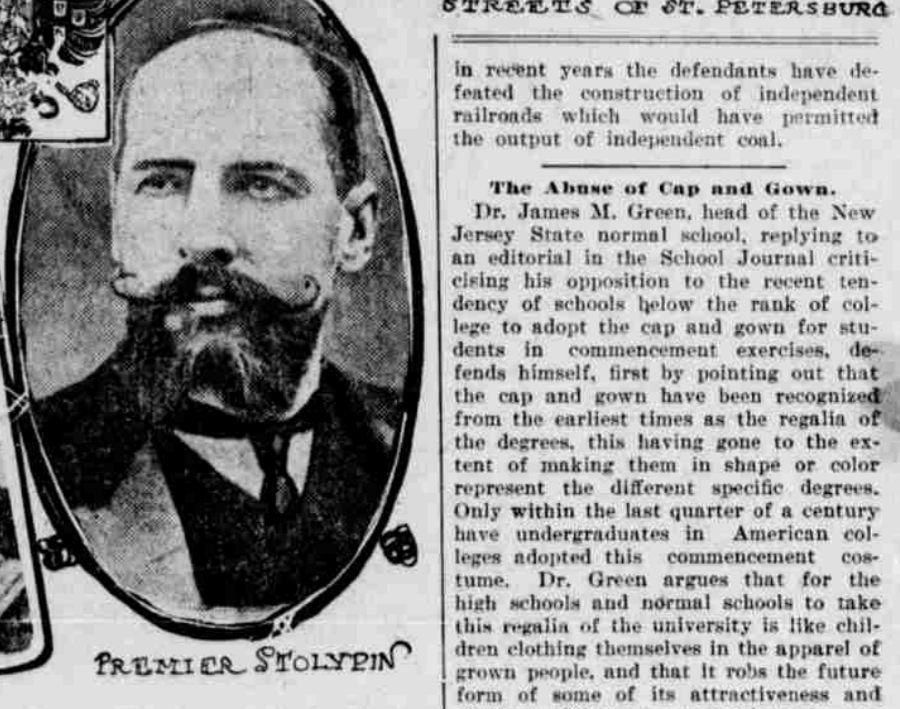
M. ALEXINSKY



RUSSIAN CAVALRY IN THE STREETS OF ST. PETERSBURG



CZAR NICHOLAS II



PREMIER STOLYPIN

stitutional rights by which the czar granted to the duma the privilege of determining the manner of elections, but the step is considered necessary by the Emperor to prevent further displays of "hostility, treason and anarchy."

As prelude to the imperial edict dissolving the duma, the government brought its mailed fist down upon the municipal press. Shortly before the ukase was issued an order appeared from General Drachefski, prefect of St. Petersburg, proclaiming that the publication of any article of a tone hostile to the government will be considered a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$1,500 and three months in jail. St. Petersburg looks like a military camp on the eve of an engagement. Troops poured into the city in battalions. Regiments of the line have re-enforced the guard regiments, grenadiers have been brought in, Cossacks are patrolling the streets, and in the industrial quarters, where violence has broken out before, batteries of artillery have been placed so as to do the greatest execution.

The dissolution of the duma by the czar does not come as a surprise. The manner in which the parliament has clashed with the government, the bit-

mand for the exclusion of the fifty-five social democratic members charged with conspiring against the present regime.

These various evils are ascribed to defects in the electoral law, consequently the emperor decided to change the basis of suffrage so that every part of the Russian population should be represented in the lower house of parliament.

An attempt to assassinate Admiral Wirén, commander of the Russian squadron at Sevastopol, was made Monday. In some respects the attempt is similar to the plot to assassinate the czar and royal family when a cannon was discharged in their direction at the ceremony of the blessing of the waters. The admiral and several officers were cruising about the harbor in a launch, while a torpedo boat was practicing. When the launch came in sight of the torpedo boat, commanded by Lieutenant Rulzek, the warship suddenly changed her position. A few moments later a blank torpedo was discharged directly at the launch. While the missile was not loaded with explosives, it cut clear through the launch. Water began pouring through the openings, but the commander succeeded in beaching of the sinking craft.

Practical Training for Girls.
The Boston school committee has approved the recommendation of the superintendents to establish with the next school year a girls' high school of practical arts with a four-year course, conditions for admission to which will be equivalent to those of the regular high schools. The theory of this school is to give opportunity to those pupils whose talents lie in the direction of doing and expressing rather than in acquisition. On the academic side courses will be created in English history, art, modern languages, mathematics and science, but

in recent years the defendants have defeated the construction of independent railroads which would have permitted the output of independent coal.

The Abuse of Cap and Gown.

Dr. James M. Green, head of the New Jersey State normal school, replying to an editorial in the School Journal criticizing his opposition to the recent tendency of schools below the rank of college to adopt the cap and gown for students in commencement exercises, defends himself, first by pointing out that the cap and gown have been recognized from the earliest times as the regalia of the degrees, this having gone to the extent of making them in shape or color represent the different degrees. Only within the last quarter of a century have undergraduates in American colleges adopted this commencement costume. Dr. Green argues that for the high schools and normal schools to take this regalia of the university is like children clothing themselves in the apparel of grown people, and that it robs the future form of some of its attractiveness and dignity. Other reasons against the cap and gown for the high school are the added expense, as this uniform can be worn only on the one occasion, while the new dress or suit of clothes may be worn on other occasions, or until worn out. Besides these, he thinks the gown and cap do not look well on a young woman unless worn over a white dress, and he thinks it altogether desirable that high school commencements be kept simple and wholesome in the matter of dress.

The School Journal gets around the expense objection by suggesting that the institution itself own the caps and gowns, saying that this is the sensible plan, being economical and democratic.

Hygiene of the Tan Shoe.

The London Lancet, discussing the reason for the popular belief that a tan shoe is more comfortable and more durable than black, concluded that there is some foundation for this belief, which, it says, is to be found not so much in the leather itself as in the composition of the dressing commonly applied. That generally used on black leather possesses strong acid properties, through the use of hydrochloric or other acid, to dissolve the mineral matter contained in the ivory black. The effect of this acid is to render the leather hard and unyielding, thereby making it not only more uncomfortable, but lessening its wearing qualities. On the other hand, the dressing employed on russet shoes is composed largely of wax and oils, which, while making the shoe soft and comfortable to the foot, tend to preserve the leather.

Conowings bridge, a covered wooden structure a mile in length, over the Susquehanna river, about ten miles north of Port Deposit, Md., was destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire. The loss is placed at between \$100,000 and \$125,000. Telephone and telegraph wires were destroyed.

One of the landmarks of New York, the old William E. Dodge home in Madison avenue, is making way for an Italian garden between the homes of J. Pierpont Morgan and his son. In the rear he will build a great gallery to house his wonderful art objects.

It pays to advertise in this paper.