

## A UNIQUE BODY Congress of Children To Meet At Washington.

### A NEW ORGANIZATION.

Juvenile Representatives From Every State In The Union Will Assemble At The National Capital To Consider Matters Of Importance To Children.

"Before many months this city (Washington, D. C.) will have the unique distinction of housing within its limits another Congress besides the one which meets at the Capitol upon the hill," says the *Washington Herald*. "While similar to the regular national lawmaking body so far as parliamentary rules and regulations are concerned, the new organization is distinctly and decidedly novel in the fact that it is to be composed of children representatives who are elected by children, and whose sole duty it will be to further the interests of children."

"Every State in the Union is to be represented by its children delegates, and everything of interest to the welfare or the improvement of the children and their moral and material condition will be discussed in this junior congress, and acted upon by a regular executive." This body of youthful lawmakers will elect a full set of officers who will serve a specified length of time at a regular salary, and Washington has been decided upon as the headquarters of this newly developing force in American civic life.

"Harold Bolce, the originator of the plan, is well known in this city, where he spent a number of years as confidential adviser to Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bolce is a magazine writer, and his articles on the industrial and commercial relations of the United States with Eastern countries two years ago were the topic of public discussion by reason of the strength of argument contained therein, which rendered them of advantage to American trade and commerce abroad. Mr. Bolce at present makes his headquarters in New York, from which city he directs the new movement."

"In this city a few years ago," continues the *Herald*, "he attended a National Child Labor convention, in company with Dr. N. I. Stone, an economic expert in the service of the United States government. At that time Mr. Bolce also attended a mass meeting at which Mr. Felix Adler made an address on the deplorable increase of child slavery."

"Mr. Bolce made the child labor question a specific study with the object in view to bring about better conditions. The result is the organization of the children not only of America, but of all lands. The movement, although only recently inaugurated, has already gained remarkable momentum."

"One of the first steps in the execution of the proposed plan is to acquire waste land in the vicinity of industrial cities. These areas are to be reclaimed by the children, and on these tracts factories, surrounded by gardens and green fields are to be constructed."

"Instead of taking the little toilers out of the employments and thus making their objects of hateful charity, Mr. Bolce's programme is to make them self-respecting, independent, with opportunities for education and out-door sports."

"Business men throughout the United States acknowledge the practical character of the movement," said Mr. Bolce. "All the textiles and other goods produced in factories run according to the plan which the juvenile congress, working in co-operation with experts, will outline. All the force of the gigantic movement is being and will be concentrated on opening up opportunity. Primarily, the whole project is joyous," Mr. Bolce says.

"The emancipation of child labor is but one of the ideas to be taken up, but it is the first one to be considered by the juvenile representatives already attracting much attention among the organizations that have been informed of the working plans."

"The children will elect their own delegates, one juvenile legislator to every 100,000 children. Each voter deposits 2 cents. All the force of the gigantic movement is being and will be concentrated on opening up opportunity. Primarily, the whole project is joyous," Mr. Bolce says.

"None of this money is to be appropriated for any purpose save in the interests of the children themselves. They will vote on an advisory committee of adults. This committee will include successful manufacturers, particularly those who have already introduced humane features into their establishments, and prominent men and women in all lines."

"This adult committee will have only advisory powers, however. This movement, Mr. Bolce explains, is to give children an opportunity to do something themselves. They will take the responsibility."

**About Time to Stop.**  
A report compiled from the records of the Census Bureau at Washington shows that a divorce suit is filed every two minutes during working hours of court officials, and a divorce granted every three minutes in the United States. This has been the average for the last twenty years and census officials say the number is increasing at an alarming rate.

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## THURMONT DEFEATED.

### GAME DECIDED IN THE NINTH INNING WITH TWO OUT.

Emmitsburg High School Had A Hard Time Especially in the Third Inning When Thurmont Scored Seven Runs.

Last Friday afternoon the Emmitsburg High School scholars and alumni defeated the Thurmont High School in a close game rather poorly played. The score was 9 to 8 the errors 6 to 3, Emmitsburg winning in both columns.

The game started out like baseball. Thurmont struck out. This gentleman knows all about the game—he lives in Graceham or if he don't he ought to, Mr. Stockdale was out Rowe to Horner and Wisotzky (pronounced like a cat fight) bowled one to third and was out, Gillean to Horner.

For the locals, Eyster got to first somehow or other, Black made a hit, Sellers, a fine young man, but a little bashful, struck out. They say, and it looked rather suspicious, that he was hitting with little Willy White. Wings and got his eye nipped when he was called out. Sellers is a good batter, bats his eyes and sometimes the ball. Rowe has a bad case of chills. It's a pity for him, if he hadn't had a basket he would have been a good player. After making a two bagger and finally landing on third base, his feet began to tease him and Eyster put him out just in time to make the score 1-0 in favor of Emmitsburg. It is not known how Eyster got in that one run.

In the second inning the visitors went out in one-two-three order. Creager, the best player on the field, flew out to Rowe. Mr. Fogle, he's a bird, played first base for the Pikers, was intensely interesting to the kids and enjoyed himself considerably. He went out, Rowe to Horner. Freshour struck out.

Carson Frailey, a little out of training, made a hit, stole a base and scored a run. Mr. Horner, who played first base for the locals and did it very well, got as far as third, so he thought, but he was caught by the green, and Carson Frailey, who recently joined the "Saur Kraut Brigade" along with Gillean, Eyster, Hoke and Horner, scored a strike out. Gillean made a hit, Stokes drew a base on balls and Eyster knocked a pop fly to Creager. This ended the base ball. Score 1-0.

Now for the miscellaneous entertainment. Paul Beard, this is a misnomer for Paul's face is guileless, the designation though cannot be attributed to any fault of Paul's for he raised one of Rowe's wienwurst curves, which accounts for his inability to raise a beard, and finally scored a run. Rouser pulled himself loose from the attraction in the center, scored the ball on the kisser, lightly ambled over the green, and in the end reached home. Rouser, sometime during the game, was struck on the wrist by a sharp stone which so incapacitated him that he failed to feature in the score for the rest of the evening. The fellow who threw the missile was rude to Rolypoll. Eyer, next up, knocked the ball where "no body ain't" and he too scored. Just at this point somebody spilled a lemon and Bill Snider appeared. Bill caught two pop flies on his feet. The Ringling Brothers are trying to sign a contract with Mr. Snider but up to the present writing, considering the hopeless weather conditions William is too busy cultivating his monkey-wrench plants to think of outside contracts.

When it was all over Thurmont had scored seven runs. It took six innings to overcome the lead and the combined efforts of Rowe, Carson Frailey, thirty-five and a half small boys, a crate of lemons, sundry caustic remarks and divers other things finally defeated the visitors.

Here is the dope sheet:  
Thurmont. Emmitsburg.  
Stoner 5 1 1 0 0 Eyster 5 2 2 0 2  
Black 4 0 0 0 0 Gillean 4 0 0 0 0  
Wisotzky 4 1 0 0 0 Sellers 2 5 0 0 4  
Creager 4 1 1 2 0 Rowe 1 5 2 2 3  
Freshour 4 0 1 0 0 Horner 1 3 0 1 2  
Beard 2 3 0 2 1 B Frailey 0 0 4 0  
Rouser 1 0 0 0 0 Gillean 4 0 0 0  
Eyer 2 3 2 1 0 Stokes 1 0 0 0  
Hoke 1 0 0 0 0

**Summary.** Earned Runs Eb'g 3. Three hits Rowe 1, Eyer 1. Struck out by Rowe 5, Frailey 1, Creager 1. Base on balls, off Rowe 1, Frailey 1, Creager 2. Wild Pitch Rowe 2, Creager 3. Hit by pitcher by Rowe, 3, Creager 1. Passed balls Frailey 1, Eyer 1. Umpire Mr. Rider.

## COMPOSERS A STRENUOUS LOT.

"However true it may be that the microbe of indolence is prone to set up its household gods in the brains of men of genius," reads an article in the *Scraper*. "It is certain that this particular microbe has given the more famous composers a wide berth. There is scarcely an exception to the rule that fertility of musical composition accompanies brilliancy of imagination. Alessandro Scarlatti produced 115 operas, over 200 masses, 400 cantatas, 12 oratorios, and an immense amount of chamber music. Cimarosa, the rival of Mozart, put 76 operas on the stage, while Mozart himself during his short and troubled life, composed 23 operas, 41 symphonies, 15 masses, and a vast amount of 'occasional music.' Rossini wrote 58 operas and Puccini, the rival of Gluck, was responsible for 133, while Haydn's works comprise 125 symphonies, and other music, and the number of Schubert's compositions is over 1,200. But the most voluminous of all musical composers were Bach and Handel. In the list of Bach's compositions appear the titles of more than 100 complete musical church services, and nearly 1,500 works for the organ, piano and other instruments are credited to him. The catalogue of Handel's productions contains the titles of 2 Italian, 1 German, and 19 English oratorios, 5 Te Deums, 6 psalms, 20 anthems, 3 German and 39 sonatas and fugitive productions innumerable."

**More Than Enough.**  
There is one saloon in New York City for each 317 men, women and children residing within its borders.

## HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE.

By WILLIAM COLLINS.

How sleep the Brave who sink to rest  
By all their Country's wishes blest!  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung:  
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,  
And Freedom shall a while repair  
To dwell a weeping hermit there!

## NOT A MENACE.

Wealth Well Applied is a Great Blessing.

### A DEVELOPING POWER.

Henry Clews the Metropolitan Banker Defends Rich Men and Declares That They Have Been a Help to the Country Ever Since the Revolution.

A week or two ago Dr. Gladden, a prominent western preacher, took the stand that wealth itself, the desire for its accumulation and the uses to which it was put were the crying evils of the present time. As if to refute this idea Henry Clews, the prominent New York banker, took a directly opposite view in his recent address before the Manufacturers' Association of New York City.

Mr. Clews took the negative side of the question, is individual and corporate wealth a menace to our people and our republican institutions, and he asserted that rich men were the salvation of the country and a continual help to the race.

It is gratifying to observe that our people have always taken time to consider the problems of the times before acting. An interesting and important question today is whether great individual and corporate wealth is a menace. Economists have always disagreed over the definition of wealth. For us it will be enough to consider wealth as all our worldly possessions. It has always been the tendency of man to aspire to wealth and higher conditions than they are masters of human progress. In our own country the result of the aspirations of men for wealth and higher conditions has been the most marvellous growth recorded by history. Americans do not hoard their wealth, they employ it in buying luxuries and in developing the resources of the country.

"We can refute much that has been said against our men of wealth," said Mr. Clews. "The usefulness of these men has never been questioned. Shakespeare has said that Americans of wealth—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, James Madison, Robert Morris, George Washington, all capitalists—did in colonial times? At the time of the rebellion, when the Government was in financial distress, the wealthy men came to the rescue. We all know how Senator Leland Stanford bestowed his wealth in founding a California university and that John D. Rockefeller's money built the Chicago University. I might mention a class without number of where the seeds of education have been sown broadcast from Maine to Texas by the rich. Brightest among the galaxy of philanthropists shines the name of Andrew Carnegie."

"A great amount of wealth in the hands of one man enables him to direct it in philanthropy and business in a way that will cause it to be of the greatest value in advancing the welfare of the country. The cry of 'tainted money' very often causes the spirit of the donor to be underrated. While we now have billionaires, the poor are growing richer and the list of taxpayers longer. There need be no fear for the institutions of our country by the wealth of individuals. Great capitalists are usually self-made men, and they are men of great character as well as of great ability. Their wealth may be abused in the hands of heirs. Laws could be passed to prevent such abuse. Corporate bodies are often managed by irresponsible directors in whom there is no wealth a menace. It is here that the law has stepped in and no doubt the enforcement of the laws will eliminate the dangers. The remedy for corporate wrongdoing is found in publicity. The Legislature should pass laws compelling all corporations to make semi-annual accountings."

## TAXING THE SMALL HOME.

Is there anything more outrageous than the fact that the weight of taxation falls upon the millions of little homes in which children are being cared for unselfishly? Whenever you try to tax great wealth, the wealth which is protected by the citizens, protected by the police, the army, and the navy, you find that the constitution, as the judges read it, is against you. When you try to tax personal property, the thousands of millions of stocks and bonds put away in safe deposit vaults, you find that you cannot reach them because the hundred-time millionaire commits perjury, or because he happens to own the people that ought to collect the tax. Everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the tax goes on the small home, and there is no escaping. Contrast this condition of affairs with the thousand millions of Rockefeller. He does not pay a personal tax on one-tenth of one-hundredth part of his money. Think of William Waldorf Astor, with a revenue of five millions drawn from this country, and paying not a cent of tax to this nation, not a penny to the army or the navy, while he lives in London, and contributes to the building up of the English navy.

**What We Have Always Preached.**  
There should be no "faction" in any city or town. The property of one individual and every improvement made enhances the value of all property in the corporation.

When there is a united pull for anything its accomplishment is made easy.

Last Monday there was a slight fall of snow in the vicinity of Reading Pa.

## MINISTER'S SALARY.

### A PLEA FOR MINISTERIAL SUPPORT AND LARGER SALARIES.

The Increase In Living Expenses Not Followed By A Like Increase In Salaries.—Churches Having The Means Should Pay More.

"There are many pastors of churches in the United States who are overworked and underpaid. Some weak, struggling churches cannot pay more than they do, and other stronger churches do not pay as much as they ought. Taking these two classes of churches, and striking an average, it will be found that the minister's salary is small. The large salaries the strong and rich churches pay may bring the average up to a figure considered quite respectable. Yet it is small compared with the wages skilled workmen receive, or the compensations in other professions."

"We put in a plea for ministerial support not only on the ground that of all men in the professions and trades, ministers are very much underpaid, but also for the reason that in recent years the cost of living has perceptibly increased. According to the statistics of the Government Labor Bureau, the increase in the cost of living during the ten years from 1890 to 1900 amounted to about 25 per cent., and this increase has continued to the present time. The salaries of ministers are especially affected by it. As a rule their salaries have not increased with the increase of the cost of living, while the wages of the laboring classes are considerably higher than ten or fifteen years ago."

"It needs to be born in mind that during this period the United States have enjoyed unexampled prosperity, and men in business who, for the most part, we feel warranted in assuming, are connected with the churches, have been growing richer and richer, in not a few cases doubling and quadrupling their fortunes. It is manifestly most just that ministers as well as others on salary should share in this prosperity; should at least receive proportionately as much as they did a decade or so ago, or 25 per cent. more than they were then receiving, to cover the extra cost of living. The fact is, ministers are actually receiving less than they did, while church members are contributing less per capita."

"Figures are given to prove the foregoing statement, and the article continues: 'Undoubtedly, inadequate salaries, making it impossible for pastors under existing conditions to live comfortably and protect themselves against pinching times are not talking of the need of protective measures. We have only to look at Persia and at the Sahara to see the full fruition of the forest-destroying policy. Once Persia was the most fertile land of Asia, well watered and richly wooded. North Africa was the granary of the Roman Empire. Now both regions consist largely of treeless, barren, and thinly populated wastes.'

"In some of the driest and most forbidding tracts of Asia and Africa there are subterranean water-courses, hidden below sands as sterile as a furnace floor, through which however, if a well be sunk, the hidden stream is surely tapped. Wherever by artificial irrigation the crops of vegetation, and especially of woodland, is extended, Nature gladly responds with a return toward her former benign conditions."

"The French in the Sahara are taking advantage of this fact, and are making measurable progress toward reclamation of that desert. It is reasonable to believe that through irrigation and reforestation, conditions may be reached in which artificial irrigation will cease to be necessary, for Nature will do the work she used to do before her principles of climatic economy were outraged by artificial deforestation."

"These lessons, all of them, are directly applicable to the United States. We have actually known famine in some of the Western States through the effects of drought. Some of our streams are dwindling as is the Nile, and threaten to vanish entirely as those of the Sahara have done."

"The laws of Nature cannot be violated with impunity. She gave the precepts as mediums of natural irrigation. If we destroy the means we lose the end. The law is inexorable. Men who see trickling rills where in their boyhood they saw full brimming streams. And they also see bare, sunscathed hillsides where then they saw dense primeval forests. It is cause and effect, nothing more. But should not rational men learn the lesson?—*Exchange.*"

The United States now furnishes over 57 per cent. of the world's supply of copper.

## SAN FRANCISCO BOODLERS.

The grand jury has returned bribery indictments, each one having \$10,000 bail affixed, against the following: President Patrick Calhoun of the United Railroads, fourteen. Thornwall Mullaly, assistant to Calhoun, fourteen. Attorneys Tiry L. Lord and W. M. Abbott of the legal department of the United Railroads, fourteen each. Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, sixteen. Abraham Ruef, fourteen. President Louis Glass of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, two. Theodore V. Halsey, formerly an agent of that corporation, one. Ruef, Schmitz, Calhoun, Mullaly, Ford and Abbott are charged with bribery in connection with the fixing of the gas company's rates and with receiving \$50,000 in the United Railroads franchise deal. The indictments against Glass are in addition to the eleven indictments already returned against him on the charge of bribing supervisors to refuse a competitive telephone franchise. The indictment against Halsey is for the same offense.

The United Railroads will have to put up for the eleven indictments already returned against him on the charge of bribing supervisors to refuse a competitive telephone franchise. The indictment against Halsey is for the same offense.

Opposition to the slaughter of birds for military purposes has created a demand for seaweed which is being extensively used in trimming hats.

A police census just completed gives the population of the District of Columbia 329,591, of whom 96,188 are negroes.

## COST OF LIVING

### A Steady Increase In Sixteen Years.

### IS AT HIGHEST LEVEL.

Bureau of Labor Investigates Wholesale Conditions and Will Later on Give the Result of Examination into Retail Prices.—Decrease in Farm Products.

A recent investigation into the cost of living, made by the Bureau of Labor, shows that there has been a steady increase in wholesale prices ever since 1889, and that the highest point reached was in 1906.

"The study of the Bureau was extended to farm products, foods, clothes and clothing, fuel and lighting, metals and implements, lumber and building materials, drugs and chemicals, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities," writes a correspondent to the *Boston Transcript*. "Only two of the nine groups showed a decrease in price compared with 1905. Farm products and drugs and chemicals. Seven groups showed an increase in price, this increase reaching 10.4 per cent. in the case of metals and implements, and 9.6 per cent. in the case of lumber and building materials. The average price for 1906 of farm products, taken as a whole, differ but little from that of 1905, a decrease of only one-half of one per cent. being shown. Food as a whole increased 3.6 per cent. in average price for 1906 as compared with 1905. The principal articles showing an increase were cheese, fish, fruit, hog products, milk, rice and vegetables. No change took place in the price of bread. A slight decrease in the wholesale cost of coffee, eggs, wheat, flour, cornmeal, beef, sugar and tea is shown. 'Of the seventy-five articles included under clothes and clothing sixty-six showed an increase in price, five showed no change and only four showed a decrease. In the group as a whole there was an average increase of 7.1 per cent. in price. In fuel and lighting as a group there was an increase in price of anthracite coal of domestic sizes, coke and petroleum, and a decrease in candles, broken anthracite coal and bituminous coal. There was no increase in price for metals and implements more than any other group. In this group the increase for 1906 over 1905 was 10.4 per cent."

"Of a total of thirty-eight articles in the group there was an increase of price of twenty-nine articles, including tools, barbed wire, copper, lead, iron, nails, silver, tin plates, etc. Twenty-four of the twenty-seven articles included under lumber and building material decreased in price in 1906. The only three articles that showed a decrease were pine doors, linseed oil and quartered oak. In the group as a whole there was an increase in price of 9.6 per cent."

"The only one of nine groups under consideration that decreased in price to any considerable extent was that of drugs and chemicals. In this group there was a decrease of 7.2 per cent. There was an increase in price of both grain and wood alcohol and in that of brimstone. House-furnishing goods as a whole increased 1.7 per cent. in price. More than half the articles in this group, namely, earthenware, glassware, woodenware and articles of cutlery did not change the price. The increase in the general average of prices in this group was caused by the increase in the price of wooden furniture. In the miscellaneous group there was an advance in the prices of cotton-seed oil and meal, jute, malt proof spirits, rope and staves. There was no change in the price of soap and smoking tobacco, and there was a decrease in the price of news and wrapping paper, rubber and plug tobacco. Taken together the group of miscellaneous articles increased 7.4 per cent."

"The wholesale of food was the lowest in 1896 and the highest in 1891; that of clothes and clothing, the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1906; that of fuel and lighting, the lowest in 1894 and the highest in 1903; that of metals and implements, the lowest in 1890 and the highest in 1906; that of lumber and building materials, the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1906; that of drugs and chemicals, the lowest in 1896 and the highest in 1900; that of house-furnishing goods, the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1903, while in the miscellaneous group the lowest average was reached in 1896 and the highest in 1906. The average for all commodities combined was lowest in 1897 and highest in 1906. Of nine groups, it is seen that one reached its lowest point in 1894, one in 1895, three in 1896, three in 1897 and one in 1898. The highest point was reached by one group in 1891, by one in 1900, by one in 1902, two in 1903 and by four in 1906."

As to the causes of the increase the Bureau says little. It gives the facts and only hints at explanation in the following generalities, according to the *Transcript's* correspondent: "Variations in harvest; changes in demand due to changes in fashions, seasons, etc.; legislation ordering internal revenue taxes, import duties, or bounties; inspection as to purity or adulterations; use of substitutes—as, for instance, an advance in the price of beef will cause an increased consumption of pork and mutton, and it may be added, a probable increase in the price of both pork and mutton; improvements in methods of production; cheapening of transportation or handling; speculative manipulations of the supply of the raw product; over production; unusual demand owing to steady employment of the consumers; organization or combination of mills or producers, thus enabling on the one hand a greater or less control of prices, or, on the other hand, economies in production or in transportation charges through the ability to produce or manufacture nearest the purchaser."

A public school magazine contains this courteous announcement: "The editor will be very pleased to decrease the number of any of the old boys." No doubt the old boys will oblige the editor from time to time.—*New York Tribune.*

Your neighbor may not be a subscriber to THE CHRONICLE. Mention the matter to him.