

# The Audabon Club

By CLAUDINE SISSON

All along the Long Island shores it was known that there was a state law to protect the domestic birds and the sea gulls from destruction, but only here and there was it feared or enforced. The residents of the villages respected the law to some extent, but when strangers broke it they had nothing to say. It was the stranger who left money among them, and they looked at that more than at the life of the birds. Even if he shot and sent away to the taxidermist in the city a score of the beautiful white gulls skimming along the surf, what great harm was there in it? There were gulls in plenty. No one could eat them. They just flew about in an idle, useless way.

And so, when their children came home one day and told fishermen, clambers and oystermen that the "Little Schoolma'am," as they called her, had formed an Audabon club and was going to save the birds, there was much shaking of heads and some grumbling. She had been hired to teach a summer school in the village on great South Bay—not to meddle with what they had come to consider their vested rights. Sometimes there were half a dozen sportsmen there at once from New York and Brooklyn, and they had been known to come from Boston, and they spent their money freely and made no objection to anything. An Audabon club would anger them and keep them away. Suppose there was a state law about it? There were a hundred other state laws that were not obeyed.

The little schoolma'am had not only formed an Audabon club, but she was going to prosecute all cases. Not only that, but all her pupils were to be

scandalous to say, Jack was making an inroad on her inexperienced susceptibilities, and we thought we ought to tell her of his engagement to Annabel. One afternoon in particular, after talking it over together, we couldn't help seeing the waves of crimson that Jack's speeches and looks and acts were frequently bringing to Emily's face. We were horrified!

We looked daggers at Jack, but he continued with his pleasantness, evidently not minding Emily's confusion with delight, and finally something had to be done.

"Jack Holleran," protested my mother in surprised alarm, "you're engaged to a girl in Germantown, Annabel Lee!" Emily started, and Jack noticing her movement interrupted my mother in a most surprising manner.

"By Heavens, it's untrue!" he shouted, and he smote the arm of his chair with his clenched fist. "It's untrue, I say!"

"Untrue?" we repeated in astonishment.

"It's untrue," he cried ignoring the rest of us and seemingly only hungry and thirsty for the love-light that he evidently imagined he discovered in Emily's half-shaded eyes.

There was silence for half a minute in the room.

"Jack Holleran, go!" commanded my mother hotly, breaking the silence. "Leave this house and go! You're a disgraceful scoundrel. Go!"

"Go—please go!" she urged, rocking on the waves of tumultuous feeling.

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"Annabel Lee and I have never loved each other," he declared. "You know how it's been. I took her to theaters and dances and games, and at last we never loved each other! Don't you understand? We didn't know what love was. We never loved each other, I say!"

"That's the trouble with all of you," he cried impatiently. "You don't know what it is. You don't know how it grips and holds and refuses to let go!"

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were timid, nestating creatures and he was saying "Go!" to himself as he started off with the warrant.

Johnny followed on. He had never seen a man arrested, and the opportunity had come. Besides, that comfortable wasn't going to be given a chance to go off fishing, leaving the guilty to make his escape from the United States. The gull-shooter was to be taken red-handed, and if he didn't go to the electric chair it wouldn't be the boy's fault. He intended to swear hard enough.

Mr. George Lawrence of New York had come up to the South Bay for a fortnight's recreation. He knew the rules of the three or four clubs he belonged to, but he never paid much attention to state law. No one had said he mustn't shoot birds. He had a sister who had taken up taxidermy as a fad, and he had promised to bring her specimens.

He had shot and secured five gulls when the constable reached him. The officer had lost his enthusiasm, but Johnny had not. He had gained more. He ran on ahead, and seizing the shooter by the arm he called out:

"The schoolma'am and I arrest you for shootin' gulls, and if you stir hand or foot blood will flow!"

It took some time to explain things to the guilty party, but when it was all clear to him he willingly went along with the officer. The justice put the case for two o'clock in the afternoon, and it was not until that hour that Miss Nina Anderson, the had meanwhile been hardening her heart. She had a mental picture of "a big fellow with an ugly mug on him," and she would show him no mercy. She got a surprise when she came into court. The prisoner was not a great, big man, he was not ugly. In fact, he looked like a gentleman. He was also in a serene instead of a desperate mood. She had scarcely looked at him when she began to feel sorry over the situation.

But it was Johnny who got the greatest surprise. He would get a licking and he determined to earn an old whopper. He was going on the stand to swear that he believed the prisoner guilty of at least two murders and several highway robberies, and that he expected nothing but a bloody resistance when he helped to arrest him, but he was cut out. When called to plead, Mr. Lawrence not only answered "guilty" but asked to be fined the full limit. He said he was ashamed of himself for what he had done; that he had been heedless; that it was his right to preserve the birds, and that he wanted to join the Audabons and present the club with the sum of fifty dollars to aid it in enforcing the law.

The little school ma'am blushed and blushed and kept her eyes on the floor.

Johnny wriggled and wriggled and wriggled and said to himself in a loud voice: "Oh, what's de use!"

The justice hummed and hawed and stammered and finally observed that the example was a most worthy one, and that he would let the defendant off as easy as possible under the law. Mr. Lawrence was fined and paid over the cash. Some folks looked to him to get right out of town, but he didn't go. He had a duty to perform. It was to hunt up Miss Nina Anderson and reiterate all that he had said in open court, and then go on and add to it. He did become a member of her club, and he did hand over that fifty, and he did make it known that he should have an eye on any one else who was tempted to break the bird law.

And of course that opened the door for Cupid to come in, and he didn't linger outside. Mr. Lawrence had come for a fortnight. He stayed a month, and then went home to be back in a week and stay longer. He fished and shot and visited the school. He hunted up and down the shore for law-breakers and visited the little schoolma'am's boarding house to report all well. Things had gone on in this way for a long time when the teacher found Johnny with tears in his eyes and asked the cause.

"What tears came?" he replied as "what tears came—" what I want to know is where do I come in!"

Aias, he was left out in the cold!

Liverpool's Costly Docks. Liverpool's docks, which are to be further extended at a cost of over \$15,000,000, were begun in 1709, when the first dock was constructed. The first wet dock in the world. Down to 1813 the docks were confined to the Liverpool side of the Mersey, but in that year Birkenhead's dock scheme was begun. Liverpool owes its very origin to its suitability for a port, having been founded when the siting of the Dee robbed Chester of its position as chief port for north Ireland. After Strongbow's partial conquest of the island under Henry II, a fresh port was needed, and the foundations of what is now Liverpool were laid.

Such is Life. After from ten to 14 years of hard work in school, college and professional courses, with big money spent upon his education, a man can begin life as a lawyer or doctor and wait half a generation before he is sure of earning what an ignorant, incompetent, half-civilized immigrant laborer can get the day he steps ashore here from the steerage.—New York Press.

A Few Statistics. Try these. There are very few statistics. Try these. There are very few statistics. Try these. There are very few statistics. Try these.

Is he a stranger? For sure, a great big fellow with an ugly mug on him. Maybe he's broke jail somewhere. You get a warrant and I'll be a witness. Don't let him bluff us. He's just going to shoot and shoot till there ain't a gull left!

The little schoolma'am put on her hat and went with Johnny to the justice of the peace. He groaned as he saw them approaching. He knew the law, and must issue a warrant and impose the penalty, but his neighbors would look at him askance for doing his sworn duty. Johnny told his story, and Miss Nina demanded a warrant. As it was being made out, a warrant of the sportsman was heard firing on the gulls. The constable wanted to delay serving the warrant. He also feared his neighbors. He was talked to in a way to put springs under his heels. He had always supposed little women

# EMILY

By STEPHEN INNES

It was seven years ago that Emily came to our house in Philadelphia. Emily was an orphan whose father, a distant friend of our family, had been unfortunate enough to die in South Africa without leaving anything behind him except a few debts and a daughter of seventeen. We were all on the tip-toe of expectation, when it was decided that Emily was to live with us, to see what kind of a person she might be.

She was a pretty and vivacious girl, yet quiet enough in her way, too. And we knew we would like her from the first.

A few days after her arrival a cousin of ours, Jack Holleran—a young fellow, big and broad and strong, but, according to our way of thinking, of far too 'sporty' a disposition, even leaning to dissipation, came over from Germantown to call.

Up to the present time he had not honored our family with frequent calls; we were too quiet for him. But now he began to come regularly at least three times every week. And it was evident that Emily was the drawing card.

We didn't care much for Jack. Yet we treated him civilly, of course, when he came to see us, because he was our cousin. And on all occasions we tried to make his welcome as warm as the relationship would naturally demand.

But we didn't like the way he hung around Emily. Not that he was excessive or impudent in his behavior. He was polite. In fact that was the very trouble. He was too polite—and Jack was secretly engaged to a girl in Germantown named Annabel Lee. He and Annabel were expecting to make a public announcement of their engagement in a few months.

It never occurred to us at first that anything really serious with Emily was taking place, but little by little,

scandalous to say, Jack was making an inroad on her inexperienced susceptibilities, and we thought we ought to tell her of his engagement to Annabel.

One afternoon in particular, after talking it over together, we couldn't help seeing the waves of crimson that Jack's speeches and looks and acts were frequently bringing to Emily's face. We were horrified!

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"I love you!" he said. "I'll never let you go. Annabel Lee will never

care. I'll tell her today. Look, Emily! promise you'll marry me when Annabel says 'I'm free.'"

But Emily's heart had been turned to ice by Jack's confession of his engagement to Annabel. He was promised to another, and that was enough. She hesitated. It was a problem too deep for her inexperience, and there was no answering light in her eyes while she was temporarily lost in the intricacies of her bewilderment.

Jack noted her change and put her from him.

"Again he looked into her face. And then he walked to the door.

"All right," he said, "I'll marry Annabel Lee."

And when he had gone Emily sank down exhausted in a heap on her chair and in her ensuing illness, which came as a result of Jack's extraordinary behavior that afternoon, she often in delirium stretched out her hands to some kind of phantom person, and begged him to forgive her and sobbed as if her heart would break.

That had happened seven years ago, and Jack did as he said he would. He married Annabel Lee, and the union proved a loveless and even quarrelsome one. Then they lived apart, and he went down alone to make a fortune in Mexico.

Six years after his marriage to Annabel, one year before this time, we heard that she had suddenly succumbed to some kind of illness and passed to a better world, and then followed rumors that Jack was coming home to Philadelphia on a visit.

He came to see us, of course.

We were in the drawing-room one afternoon when he was announced. We hardly recognized the big, tanned, bearded stranger until he began to speak. Then we quickly realized it was the same old Jack. And when he caught sight of Emily he further proved her identity, for all he did was to spring toward her with a yearning cry.

"Emily!" he stammered seemingly feasting his eyes on her pretty face and person.

"You've come! O Jack, you've come!" she cried as though the words were forced from her mouth and she couldn't help herself.

And with that the rest of us found the air too heavily charged with an unnamed electricity to allow us to remain, and we got up and stole from the room and left Jack and Emily to themselves.

FOE OF INDIGESTION FOUND

Physician Asserts That Pineapple Is the Long-looked For Friend of Human Race.

The late lobster supper has been robbed of its terrors at last. Even hot mince pie over which a Welsh rabbit has been poured can be safely eaten at midnight and no wild nightmare will follow. All that is required of you is that after eating a heavy, indigestible meal you eat for dessert a small piece of fresh pineapple.

For this information late diners, and all others who are subject to acute indigestion, are indebted to Dr. B. G. R. Williams of Paris, Ill., who has prepared for a recent number of the Medical Record an exceedingly interesting article on the therapeutic possibilities of the juice of the fresh pineapple.

"It seems to me," says Doctor Williams, "that the stomach can use pineapple juice under certain conditions. And this I would point out to be a prevention rather than a relief of symptoms. Pineapple juice cannot quickly neutralize an acute indigestion, but it may prevent one.

"I recall at least one patient who, though sound physically in every respect, knows that when he sits down to a heavy dinner a most poignant sick stomach is certain to follow. There could be no better addition to the meal than a piece of pineapple eaten now and then. To be brief, I dined myself long ago that pineapple is a godsend to the one who dissipates. The midnight chop-suey and lobster lose their terrors, and he retires confident of dreamless sleep, even after mince pie or fruit cake, where once he would not have dared.

"Possibly no encouragement of this kind should be given to such habit; nevertheless, such knowledge is of value to the medical man in his consultation with the one with whom the ordinary meal is as much a dissatisfaction as the midnight banquet."

What Can City Boys Do? City boys got no chance at all in the trades. The argument of the unions is that they are being constantly subjected to the pressure from the country, where the boys learn the trades and then come to the city. But what are our city boys to do? Shall they all grow up to be cigarette-smoking clerks and loafers? I would like to see some practical use made of the manual training facilities in the schools for which the city has put out so much money. Teach the boys in the schools the useful trades. We can't all be clerks or bookkeepers or lecturers. Some must work.—Leslie's.

Enthus. Viscount read Greek, Latin and Italian before he was four years old, while Montcalm, when a child in arms, could translate the most difficult Latin authors. At six he could read Greek and Hebrew, and possessed considerable knowledge of arithmetic, history, geography and metallurgy. At seven he had read all the chief poets, orators, historians, philosophers, grammarians, etc., but died before he was eight.

Honest Officials. What we have to demand in ourselves and in our public servants is honesty—honesty to all men; and if we condone dishonesty because we think it is exercised in the interests of the people, we may rest assured that the man thus showing it lacks only the opportunity to exercise it against the interests of the people.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Making Home Beautiful. "I think I will beautify my back yard a bit." "Going to plant flowers?" "No, I won't go to all that trouble. But I think I'll arrange the tin cans in a tasteful design around the ash barrel."

# HUGE SWINDLING DEAL IS EXPOSED

\$20,000,000 Corporation Is a Get-Rich-Quick Scheme.

Postoffice Officials Conduct Investigation Into Operations of "Rufus Wallingford."

Chicago—The "gas bag" of the Co-operative United Exchange \$20,000,000 "get-rich-quick" corporation, organized last April under the laws of Arizona, was punctured today with the arrest of William H. Holcomb, vice-president and general counsel, by the United States postoffice inspectors at the Park Row depot after his arrival here from Washington, D. C.

Holcomb, who is regarded by the Federal officers as the "dupe" for a series of "J. Rufus Wallingford" type high finance swindlers, is charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Warrants for the arrest of the alleged principal in the big swindling deal have been sworn out and a score of arrests are expected in various parts of the United States by tomorrow.

Strenuous efforts were put forth by the Government to keep the arrest a secret and this became public through the arraignment of Holcomb before United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote, where he was released on \$5000 bonds.

The arrest is the result of disclosures made by F. B. Bennett, division manager No. 1 in Chicago of the Washington offices. Previous to this time, it is said, thousands of pamphlets sent out by the concern had been confiscated by the postal authorities. A contract made by the Co-operative United Exchange with Bennett was in the possession of inspectors.

The extent of the corporation's activities is being held a secret by the postoffice.

Several hundred state managers, agents and representatives of the concern are said to be on the company's books. Each of them is declared to have been compelled to pay from \$500 to \$550 into the company's coffers. Two methods by which the corporation is alleged to have swindled its own employees are as follows:

Each employee who held a position lower than state manager was compelled to buy \$50 worth of stock in the company.

Each minor employee was compelled to be bonded for \$500 in the associate concern, the Metropolitan Deposit Trust Company. For this bond they paid \$5 cash.

State managers under their contracts were to receive their first year's salary in the stock of the concern.

The Federal officers charge that contracts which the agents entered into contained so many "jokers" that it would be impossible for the employees to meet the requirements. As a result, an endless chain of "fire and hire" would result with \$55 clear money going into the company's treasury with each appointment.

PICKET NOT CONVICTED. Los Angeles Jury Disagrees For Third Time.

Los Angeles—As a jury disagreed for a third time in the picketing case being tried before Police Justice Rose, the city prosecutors show a disposition to drop the case against the other men arrested, thus indicating the union men have won a victory.

Following the failure to get a verdict in the case of George Hart, who was arrested at the Baker Iron Works, the case against James A. Gray was virtually dismissed by being "carried over."

The venemen were dismissed and the case was set aside.

Court employees say that they do not think any of the 29 prisoners now in jail on picketing charges will be tried.

Attorneys from San Francisco appeared for the union labor organizations in the Superior Court and began in earnest the fight on the injunction forbidding picketing, issued several weeks ago by Judge Bordwell. Louis Carlson appeared in court on an order to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt for alleged failure to observe the terms of the restraining order. The San Francisco lawyers sought to prove that Judge Bordwell exceeded his jurisdiction.

Hitchcock Warns Arizona. Phoenix, Ariz.—Governor Stone was host at a dinner given in honor of Postmaster-General Hitchcock. The dinner was followed by a reception, which was conducted as a nonpartisan function. In his after-dinner remarks the Postmaster-General urged the people of Arizona to recall the remarks of President Taft on constitution-making while the "President was in the territory last year. He also advised that the constitutional convention confine itself to fundamentals and leave experiments to the Legislature.

Race Feeling High. Huntington, W. Va.—Militia and the sheriff's deputies are guarding the county jail following an attempt last night to lynch John Wayne and Charles Clyburn, negroes. The blacks are alleged to have committed a brutal murder. Feeling against the prisoners and the negro population generally is so bitter that a race war is feared. It is probable that martial law will be declared. Several men involved in the attack on the jail are under arrest. A special grand jury has been called and is investigating the outbreak.

Archbold Kills Story. New York—John P. Archbold, vice-president and director of the Standard Oil Company, gave out a formal denial today of reports sent out from Boston that a beautiful young woman, whose chief charm is a profusion of Titan hair, had been employed by his company to ferret out secrets and thwart its enemies. "Standard Oil does not employ red-haired sirens in its business," said Mr. Archbold. "These statements are a tissue of falsehoods."

Children Overcome By Gas. Hollister, Cal.—The bodies of three daughters of John Williams of Hollister were found in a tunnel of the New Tira quicksilver mine here. They had been overcome by gas. The children were 15, 12 and 5 years of age, respectively. It is thought they entered the mouth of the mine and ventured too far into the tunnel.

# SCORES SUPREME COURT.

Roosevelt Says Decisions Are Menace to Democracy.

Denver—Acts of the Supreme court of the United States were sharply criticized by Theodore Roosevelt in the state capitol here before the Colorado legislature. The ex-president cited two decisions of the Supreme court which, he declared, were contrary to the principles of democracy. He declared emphatically that if those decisions indicated a permanent attitude of the court, the entire American system of popular government would be upset.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech before the legislature was one of five which he delivered in Denver. Everywhere he went he was greeted by cheering multitudes which blocked the streets, interfered with traffic and packed to suffocation the various buildings in which he spoke.

The auditorium, in which he delivered his speech on conservation, holds 15,000 persons, yet it was large enough to seat only a part of the throng which clamored for admittance. The streets outside the building were crowded with other thousands who sought in vain to gain entrance.

"I just feel as if I'd like to stay here for good," Colonel Roosevelt said after he had made three of his five speeches. He added that he was taken utterly by surprise by the size of the crowds which turned out to greet him.

An unqualified indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt was given by Governor Shaffroth and Mayor Speer, both of whom are Democrats. This indorsement was given in the presence of thousands of men and women, assembled in the great auditorium which was the scene of the last Democratic national convention, where the colonel spoke under the auspices of the National Livestock association. The ovation was far more marked than that received by him at any other place in his present journey through the West.

"The great majority of Republicans throughout the West and many Democrats will not be silent until they see you at the helm of this great nation," declared Mayor Speer, in addressing Colonel Roosevelt. "You are loved because you are not controlled. You are independent and your honesty of purpose appeals to the heart. Your courage has made your opponents wonder what you will do next."

"You have work to do, wrongs to right. May your life be spared to accomplish the great work which the American people believe you are destined to perform."

Governor Shaffroth was hardly less enthusiastic in his reference to the visitor.

"Speaking of the three essential qualities, honesty, courage and perseverance," he declared, "we have the courage of Lincoln, the endurance of Jackson and the perseverance of Grant, embodied in Theodore Roosevelt."

These references to Colonel Roosevelt just before his presentation to the great audience assembled in the auditorium called forth a demonstration which resembled the most successful candidate on the occasion of a national convention.

Russian Editor Sarcastic. St. Petersburg—The text of the treaty by which the Korean kingdom was annexed to the empire of Japan was published here, and, in the case of the Novoe Vremya, was accompanied by a bitterly sarcastic editorial.

The document, the paper says, constitutes "a historical example of senseless hypocrisy."

The judicial importance of the treaty is null, says the Novoe Vremya. The paper adds that Russia's interests in the hermit kingdom are insignificant, and for that reason Russian diplomacy will not raise its voice in protest.

The United States and Great Britain have been hard hit, in the opinion of the editor, who, however, concludes that war is the sole means of annulling an accomplished fact, and the situation will be accepted, for assuredly "nobody would go to war for Korea."

Fire in Near Yellowstone. Ogden, Utah—District Forester A. E. Sherman has received the following message from Supervisor Bennett, in charge of the fire-fighters in the Targhee forest, east of Ashton Idaho, at the entrance to the Yellowstone Park: "Two hundred men are now at the Targhee fire. The fire that has threatened Island Park is under control. The fire going toward Shotgun has burned the Howard ranch and has probably burned Bishop by this time. I am leaving for the fire. White, at Ashton, reports high wind from south."

Fierce Fires Rage in California. Chico, Cal.—Fanned by a heavy wind, forest fires are doing much damage in California. Twenty miles from here, in Chico canyon, a fierce fire is raging, traveling at a terrific speed. The flames jumped two and one-half miles in 15 minutes. Stirling City mills have closed and the men are fighting the flames. Fires along Freeman's creek are menacing the Sequoia National park and the giant national forest, containing some of the largest and oldest trees in the world. A big fire is reported on Montgomery creek.

Toast Diplomat's Ruin. Stockholm—The official statement that the retirement of Herman de Lagercrantz from the post of Swedish minister at Washington was due entirely to his personal wishes does not convince the public. The common belief is that the real reason for the diplomat's return is to be found in the speech which he delivered in New York, in the course of which he is reported to have toasted the probable success of the Republican party.

Biplane Carries Six Aloft. Lille, France—Louis Braget, the aviator, took up five passengers in his biplane. The total weight sustained by his machine, including the gasoline, was 921 pounds. The feat is believed to be a world's record.

# GROWTH BIGGEST IN SMALL CITIES

Places of Less Than 50,000 Make Greatest Increase.

Average Record Not Up to 1900—Many Places in West Report Phenomenal Advance.

Washington—Careful, though unofficial, analysis of the returns from the thirteenth census on cities thus far announced reveals that the increased rate of urban growth for the last decade over that of 1890 to 1900 has been confined largely to places having a population of less than 50,000.

While universally there has been a healthy increase, in a large majority of cities exceeding 50,000, the rate of the previous decade has not been maintained. In no instance so far has an actual loss of population been shown and present comparisons are only on the rate of growth.

The population of 63 cities of more than 25,000 has been officially announced. These are somewhat more than one-fourth of the estimated total number of such cities in the country.

Four announcements cover cities of more than 400,000 people. They are St. Louis, with 687,029, or an increase of 19.4 per cent as compared with an increase of 27.3 per cent as shown by the census of 1900, Pittsburgh, with 533,905, or an increase of 18.2 per cent, as against an increase in 1900 of 31.3 per cent; Buffalo, with 423,715, an increase of 20.2 per cent, as compared with 37.8 in 1900, and Detroit, with 465,766, an increase of 63.0 per cent, as compared with 38.3 per cent ten years ago.

A decidedly better average is shown for the nine cities whose population ranges between 200,000 and 400,000. These are:

Denver, 213,381; St. Paul, 214,744; Providence, 224,326; Kansas City, 248,381; Jersey City, 267,779; Washington, 331,068; Newark, 347,469; Cincinnati, 364,646; and Milwaukee, 373,857. For this group the average growth amounted to 33.8, as compared with an increase of 26 per cent in the 1890-1900 epoch. But this high average is due in large measure to the exceptional showing made by Denver and Kansas City, two of the smallest cities of the class. Denver scored a growth of almost 60 per cent, as compared with a little more than 25 per cent for the previous 10 years, and Kansas City, almost 52 per cent, as against less than 24 per cent in the previous decade.

The mean for the 10 cities of between 100,000 and 200,000 is favorable to the 1890-1900 period, to the extent of almost 4 per cent, the average for 1900 being 35.7 per cent, and that for 1900-1910, 32 per cent. But notwithstanding this general falling off, the rate of growth was more evenly maintained in this than in any other class. There were not so many extremes. The advantage also was with 1900 in the 21 places of from 50,000 to 100,000, the average gain being 41.6 per cent, as against 39.1 in 1900.

It should be explained, however, that Oklahoma City and Schenectady have been excluded from this calculation on account of the abnormal increase in both.

From the 25,000 to 50,000 grade, Muskogee, Okla., and Flint, Mich., are eliminated for the same reason that Oklahoma City and Schenectady are taken out of the 50,000 to 100,000 class. Because of their high figures they would run the average up to an unwanted extent.

But even without them, the showing is altogether in favor of the last census. With Flint and Muskogee out, the mean growth is almost 48 per cent, while the increase for the same places in 1890-1900 was 25 per cent.

Vatican's Reply Received. San Sebastian, Spain—Garcia Prieto, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, has received the Vatican's reply to the note outlining Spain's position in the dispute with the Holy See. In his answer Cardinal Merry del Val confines himself to the consideration of the conduct of the various cabinets at Madrid toward the Vatican Curia, and to the justification of the attitude of the Holy See. Senior Prieto will submit the cardinal's reply to a cabinet council. Premier Canalejas, will adhere to his original program.

Couple Dead on Ranch. Great Falls, Mont.—Lying dead in their ranch home, several miles north of Shelby, the bodies of P. J. Hazelberg and his wife were found by