

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

Family Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

YORKVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1912.

TERMS—\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

THE SHERIFF OF BRADLEY

By HELEN TOMPKINS.

(Continued from last issue.)
"So you are quite the hero!" he remarked, ironically. "The jail has been ringing with your exploits all night. You talk of the sheriff of Bradley as though there had never been a sheriff before. The sheriff, if you please!"
Lorimer looked at him quietly.
"You growl at me as though I had just bitten you," he asked.
"You growl at me," he said, coolly.
"Why do you spring that upon me?"
"Why, you fool, I had nothing to do with it! Cartwright is a suspicious old fellow, anyway, and you played the devil. You kept me busy dodging pistol balls that it made me sick. You had wings me, too, if I hadn't got that crack on the skull."
"You growl at me," he said, coolly.
"How is she?" he asked, and jerked his head in the direction of the town.
"She had a hemorrhage last night," lied Lorimer, "and they are keeping her as quiet as possible. Of course some fool had to tell her about the trouble at the court house last night, and that naturally made her a little nervous about me. So they made an exception in my case and allowed me to see her. I left her in good spirits, however."
He hesitated a little, but Lorimer did not speak.
"See here, Grier," he said, at last, "you can play last night has mixed things up a little."
The younger man had averted his face, but he turned again and stared at Lorimer indifferently.
"I don't see it," he said, curtly. "It don't make any odds, anyway. Have you brought that money with you? It will be growing dark in an hour. In two I ought to be on my way to Mexico."
There was a little stir outside.
"I beg your pardon, Mr. Lorimer, but here is a note that Mr. Cartwright asked me to give you right away. He said that it was important."
Lorimer took the note and sent the messenger back to the court house. A lantern swung just outside the cell door. He turned the wick a little higher and the stench of coarse oil filled the cell.
"Get back to the court house as soon as you can," wrote Cartwright. "A mob is being organized to lynch Grier. You will have to swear in a lot of deputies. It is all a farce anyway, of course, for I am told that there are 500 men waiting on the outskirts of town for the signal to move on the jail. You will have to make a play at defending him, though."
Lorimer's face blanched. A queer sort of helplessness took possession of him. If Grier had any suspicion—He went back into the cell.
"I don't know who will guard the jail tonight," he said hurriedly. "I will have to find out, and Cartwright has sent for me."
"What for?" asked Grier, suspiciously.
"His note didn't say—it just said business," lied Lorimer, glibly. "I'd better not give you the money now, Grier. They might find out that you had it. I will come back before midnight, or just as soon as it is safe."
"You had better," warned Grier. "You have drawn me into this scrape. I ought to have had more sense; but I suppose you know why I did it. I would make any sacrifice for her!"
Lorimer nodded, awkwardly.
"But I look to you to see me safely out of it, do you hear?" Grier's voice rose, dangerously.
"If you don't—well, there will be an early vacancy in the sheriff's office. I am a desperate man, Lorimer. Remember that, and don't try any monkey tricks."
Lorimer's head was bowed as he walked away from the jail. He was in a hard place and he realized it. There had, as yet, been no lynching during his term of office, but there had been more than one during the incumbency of his predecessor. He had a keen realization of his own delinquencies, and knew that with his past record the mob would feel little awe of him. He might as well try to stem the current of the Terre Rouge at the flood as try to conciliate the mob after it was thoroughly organized.
He was not blind to the fact that cutting the knot of his difficulties by letting the mob have its will might be a very good thing for himself. Since he had thought the matter over coolly, he had little hope that Grier's discretion would last any considerable time, even if he did not go to Mexico. A man who drinks to excess is seldom a safe confidant, and Mexico, after all, was not so far away.
He had chosen the road back to the court house unfortunately. He realized this when looking up, he saw that he was passing the Watson residence, and that Agnes herself was beckoning from the window.
"I thought that I was never to come back again," he said, half sullenly, as he followed her into the sitting room.
She was too agitated to notice his ill humor. His words passed unchallenged.
"I have just heard a miserable story about an attempt to rob the safe at the court house last night," she said hurriedly. "Of course I knew that it was not true."
"It is true." The brutality of the man came to the surface. "It makes very little difference, so far as I can see, whether you believe it, or not."
"I never will believe it until I hear it from Jack Grier's own lips," she said defiantly. "As for that, why don't they accuse you? You had quite a little reason for being at the court house last night."
"I am the sheriff of Bradley county," he expostulated. "Agnes, you talk as if you were taking leave of your senses!"
"There is some rascality below the surface," she declared. "Jack Grier has been a fool in your hands all his life. I know it, if others do not."

THE POPULAR VOTE

Wilson Received Over 6,000,000, but Failed to Get a Majority.

New York, November 26.—The popular vote for president in the election of 1912 shows that Wilson polled throughout the country a total of 6,156,748 votes; Roosevelt 3,928,140; Taft 3,376,432. The Socialist vote for Debs amounted to 873,783, with the Socialist count still unfinished in seven states. In 1908 Bryan's popular vote was 6,235,721, and that of Taft 3,537,874.

States	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs	Chafin
Alabama	81,622	22,520	9,871	3,013	...
Arizona	10,244	5,468	2,989	2,984	...
Arkansas	76,400	24,800	12,000	1,010	...
California	383,374	283,250	3,340	72,900	...
Colorado	112,354	69,737	60,007	15,942	...
Connecticut	73,730	33,439	67,949	9,878	...
Delaware	22,189	15,232	16,522	20,210	...
Florida	35,884	4,207	4,212	4,212	...
Georgia	93,711	22,010	5,151	1,014	...
Idaho	32,983	25,551	32,873	...	...
Illinois	407,470	391,265	256,835	87,000	...
Iowa	172,231	150,777	113,902	...	...
Kansas	143,870	126,123	74,874	...	...
Kentucky	128,724	102,768	115,516	11,947	...
Louisiana	59,241	203	3,744	5,055	...
Maine	59,287	48,479	26,538	2,574	...
Maryland	112,574	67,789	54,596	3,298	...
Massachusetts	170,995	140,152	152,255	12,650	...
Michigan	63,556	85,513	62,294	...	...
Minnesota	108,426	125,556	64,325	27,005	...
Mississippi	395,619	330,947	123,111	207,409	...
Missouri	28,023	22,443	18,404	10,828	...
Montana	109,130	72,721	15,248	19,219	...
Nebraska	109,130	8,605	3,190	4,500	...
Nevada	34,724	17,749	32,927	1,980	...
New Hampshire	178,289	145,130	88,835	15,901	...
New Jersey	407,470	391,265	256,835	87,000	...
New Mexico	650,721	382,463	450,466	...	...
New York	1,346,663	65,874	27,017	3,100	...
North Carolina	28,896	25,896	25,896	...	...
North Dakota	42,123	209,793	23,257	...	...
Ohio	119,057	90,784	41,674	2,880	...
Oklahoma	42,363	33,189	31,842	...	...
Oregon	102,029	84,428	24,596	8,215	...
Pennsylvania	30,299	16,488	27,755	1,950	...
Rhode Island	48,355	1,293	536	164	...
South Carolina	48,977	67,860	41,192	2,476	...
South Dakota	12,098	12,098	6,266	3,297	...
Tennessee	221,435	26,740	26,668	25,742	...
Texas	35,566	23,035	40,694	...	...
Vermont	15,254	15,254	15,254	...	...
Virginia	90,824	31,737	33,277	787	...
Washington	89,874	111,797	71,252	29,555	...
West Virginia	112,564	78,808	56,282	20,900	...
Wisconsin	129,882	68,481	120,878	24,220	...
Wyoming	18,600	7,538	17,412	1,400	...

Totals. — Wilson, 6,156,748. — Roosevelt, 3,928,140. — Taft, 3,376,432. — Debs, 873,783. — Chafin, 160,443. — Unofficial. — One county missing. — 65 counties missing. — 26 of those missing. — 26 counties incomplete. — Roosevelt electors not on ballots. — Taft electors not on ballots. — 3 counties missing.

of the past and Agnes—I should like you to believe me when I say that although I am nominally guilty, I never had the slightest intention of diverting a cent that did not belong to me to my own use. It is a long story, Hardy, and part of it is not very creditable to me or to others."
"Hardy's eyes met his gaze squarely. "I believe you, Grier," he said. "But it has a nasty look, my lad, and before a jury—"
"It will never come before a jury," said Grier, quietly, but there was a look in his eyes that meant much. "Lorimer can exonerate me, Hardy, and he will."
He was able to walk home with Agnes. After that he and Hardy spent the night together. Through the long hours they talked little, and that to the point, but neither slept. The result of their deliberations was that Hardy carried Lorimer a note from Grier next day that sent him incontinently to bed with a nervous headache.
Grier, too, kept his own room that day, and no one molested him. Cartwright wondered much; things began to have a queer look, and he tried several times to see Lorimer, but the sheriff kept to his bed and his room and would see no one.
"There was a wedding that evening in the Watson home, Hardy, who was one of the invited guests, sent for Lorimer, but the sheriff still insisted that he should not go, until Grier sent another note. Then he yielded to the inevitable.
Grier received him alone. What passed between them none but Agnes ever knew. At the close of the interview, however, the two entered the sitting room and faced the others.
"I only wanted to say," said Lorimer, in a low voice, "that there has been a mistake and one which I sincerely regret. Mr. Grier was in the courthouse night before last by my express invitation. By previous appointment it was understood that he was to meet me there. Mr. Grier was very reluctant to meet me at that time and hour, and it was only after the strongest pressure was brought to bear that he yielded to my wishes. At the time of his arrest I tried to explain, but was given no time; tried to resist the mob—"
His voice trailed into silence.
Cartwright looked at him in utter surprise, as did the others; but he went away without another word. One by one his friends averted their faces as he passed.

MIND-READING IS EASY

Man Who Paid For Secret Tells How It is Done.

"Gentlemen," said a young man in evening clothes to a group of men in the exclusive Apollo club at Yonkers, N. Y., "we have had considerable talk tonight for and against mind-reading, but I note that the majority do not believe in the mind over the body. I think, however, I can prove to the satisfaction of all that it can be done. There is no doubt whatever about it. Mind-reading is a science."
"How do you propose to demonstrate it?" inquired a skeptical listener. "I'll bet \$50 you can't do it."
"Well, I would use a deck of ordinary playing cards. You would select a card, look at it face, place it in a book, hand it to the secretary and have him hold it. He will do nothing but read the card you chose. I will read it in my mind. I shall not touch the card at any time during the experiment. Moreover, the test will be made by telephone."
"By telephone!" the clubman exclaimed.
"Yes," by telephone. "Announce the face of the card to the persons here, and a mind-reading friend of mine whom you will get on the wire, will tell you the name of the card, and you will see you, but he will tell you the card just the same."
The clubman put \$50 in the secretary's hands and it was covered by the young operator. On request the secretary produced a new deck of cards from his desk, shuffled them, had them cut, and the clubman makes the water draw a card. Holding it above his head, where all might see, he cried, "Gentlemen, I have drawn the Jack of Diamonds." Then, placing it in a book, he gave it to the secretary, who sat on

Miscellaneous Reading.

BATTLE AT KIRK-KILLSSEH

Dreadful Story as Told by an Eye Witness.

The most graphic description yet published of the Bulgarian advance upon Constantinople is given by Francis McCullagh in a letter to the New York Evening Post written from Choriu under date of October 27. Mr. McCullagh's article follows:
When Mr. Gladstone spoke of driving the Turk "bag and baggage" out of Europe, he had probably no very clear conception of the horrors covered by that simple alternative phrase. These horrors were borne in on me very fully at Seldier on October 24, when, in the early morning, the first fugitives began to arrive from Kilkillesh. Those unfortunates were without baggage of any kind, and consisted of some women, a boy, and several men, all splashed with mud, utterly exhausted, and as wet as if they had fallen into a river. Coming north from Constantinople during the preceding night, I had been kept awake by the thought that my horses were standing in open trucks under that cold, incessant rain, but here were human beings, who, dressed in the thinnest of garments, had been flying all night under the same pitiless down-pour.

The first refugees arrived on foot and without baggage. I do not know how they managed to outstrip the refugees who came later on horseback. Perhaps they started earlier. Towards noon the fugitives, with bag and baggage, began to arrive. That was three days ago, and I am now much further south, at Choriu, but that stream of Osmanli has never ceased for a moment. Some of the fugitives were mounted on horses, mules, or donkeys, and all their worldly belongings were tied on their backs. Many came in creating bullock-wagons, laden with children, women, fowls, bedding, furniture and clothing, all thoroughly wetted by the rain. Behind the bullock-carts staggered Moslem women, their faces uncovered and their wet, mud-splashed garments clinging closely to their figures.

Hills Black With Fugitives.

Old men with grizzled beards tugged at the unwilling mules and bullocks. Little children were carried by their fathers on their backs. Fathers helped the mothers to carry small children. They were innumerable. The hills were black with them. Swarms of them splashed and floundered in the muddy fields close to the station. Through my binoculars I could see them pouring down the hills afar off. They reminded me of clouds which had been dismissed. The air was filled with an odor of tinned sausage and meats being gently warmed over various varieties of cooking stoves, and the wet, hungry soldiers sniffed eagerly at the smell. As night approached the officers posted all round our train sentinels, who prevented us from leaving our carriages, or made us enter them again if we happened to be wandering outside. These sentinels at the same time compelled all the fugitives to keep at a distance from the train. The precautions were not needless, for at a station only half an hour up the line an officer who tried to prevent his men from getting into a southward bound train was murdered by them. A train which reached Seldier towards evening from Alaple was full of soldiers who had insisted on boarding it despite orders to remain where they were.

Luckily a Gang of Workmen and an Overseer who had been telegraphed for Choriu arrived after midnight, and began with great energy and expedition the preparations for the train to leave for the south.

Rotten to the Core.

The greatest danger was at the moment of departure, for the soldiers might then rush the train, as they had done at Alaple. Consequently the officers and soldiers in charge of us stood on the steps of our carriage to prevent any one forcing his way in. A soldier in bashlik, gray overcoat and knapsack, squatted on the step just below my window, but the officer reasoned that if he was a distance from them, he would be abandoned by his superior's brains as to salute him. The great military system is rotten to the core, and we never knew it. Only a touch was required to send it toppling over. The sword of the Khalifa has fallen in his hand. The Army of the Khalifa has gone to pieces.

Francis McCullagh.

School Uses No Textbook—One public school in Kansas City, which does not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

streets with light and greatly accentuated the panic. Few casualties occurred, owing to the fact that there was next to no resistance. The Bulgarians afterward advanced until they had almost reached Baba Esaki. Their swift progress and their tremendous strength created among the peasantry in the whole vast district between Adrianople and Bouna Hissar that terrible and universal panic of which I saw the effects the same day at Seldier station.

Layers of Humanity in Trucks.

The fugitives came not only on foot, on horseback, and in carts; they came by train. Three enormously long trains steamed from the north into Seldier station on October 24, and not only were the inside of the carriages crowded with fugitives; frightened soldiers and townspeople stood on the steps of the carriages and were even massed thick in front of the engine. The goods-wagons and horse-trucks were filled with people packed layer upon layer. Unfortunately, the first train ran off the rails just after it had passed us, damaging the line, and therefore rendering impossible the immediate return, which those in charge of us had announced early in the day. Thus we remained all day and part of the night a witness to scenes which the censor would have given his right hand for a picture. The air was filled with an odor of tinned sausage and meats being gently warmed over various varieties of cooking stoves, and the wet, hungry soldiers sniffed eagerly at the smell. As night approached the officers posted all round our train sentinels, who prevented us from leaving our carriages, or made us enter them again if we happened to be wandering outside. These sentinels at the same time compelled all the fugitives to keep at a distance from the train. The precautions were not needless, for at a station only half an hour up the line an officer who tried to prevent his men from getting into a southward bound train was murdered by them. A train which reached Seldier towards evening from Alaple was full of soldiers who had insisted on boarding it despite orders to remain where they were.

Luckily a Gang of Workmen and an Overseer who had been telegraphed for Choriu arrived after midnight, and began with great energy and expedition the preparations for the train to leave for the south.

Rotten to the Core.

The greatest danger was at the moment of departure, for the soldiers might then rush the train, as they had done at Alaple. Consequently the officers and soldiers in charge of us stood on the steps of our carriage to prevent any one forcing his way in. A soldier in bashlik, gray overcoat and knapsack, squatted on the step just below my window, but the officer reasoned that if he was a distance from them, he would be abandoned by his superior's brains as to salute him. The great military system is rotten to the core, and we never knew it. Only a touch was required to send it toppling over. The sword of the Khalifa has fallen in his hand. The Army of the Khalifa has gone to pieces.

Francis McCullagh.

School Uses No Textbook—One public school in Kansas City, which does not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.

In the civic class, pupils are learning how the city is governed and will work into state and national affairs. Every child must not use text books nor any grammar and where nothing is taught any pupil which will not have some practical use for the boy or girl later, is the Lathrop. Every subject studied begins with something that has a bearing on Kansas City, says the New York Herald. The Lathrop is intended for pupils who have failed in other schools.

Children who are not book-minded learn about townships in arithmetic by figuring out what parts of the city were owned by early settlers. A class in geography and history studies about the French and other settlers. The boys are building in miniature an exact representation of the first log cabin. They will furnish it with relics.