

PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS TO SAY WAR STATE EXISTS WITH GERMANY

Wants Nation to Help the Entente Allies Whip Kaiser.

AUTOCRACY WORLD MENACE

America Enters the Struggle to Aid in Saving Freedom for Democracies.

Washington.—In what has been described on all sides as one of the great state papers of American history, President Wilson addressed the senate and house in joint session Monday night and asked for a declaration of a state of war with Germany.

He based his assertions that the kaiser's government is already conducting hostilities against the United States on Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, on the widespread and destructive German spy system in this country—which has destroyed property and sought to intrigue Mexico and Japan against us—and on the bloody ambition of Prussian autocracy to dominate the world of self-governing peoples.

And to the end that this autocratic power may be defeated and the safety of peace-loving nations assured, Mr. Wilson called upon congress to employ all the resources of the United States to whip Germany. He urged entire co-operation with the entente allies with men, money and supplies, and he recommended the recruiting of the regular army and National Guard to more than half a million and the raising of an additional 500,000 military force by applying a universal service law.

Most notable in the president's address was the section devoted to an indictment of Prussian autocracy and professional militarism. He said:

Our object now is to vindicate the principles of peace and of justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality Not Feasible.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable when the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

No Quarrel With People.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was war determined upon as wars used to be determined on in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, partnership of opinion.

Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?

Intrigued Against National Unity.

One of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of action, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappy not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the imperial government accredited to the government of the United States.

Would Act at Convenience.

But they have played their part in serving to convince us as last that the government entertains no real friend-

ship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish what we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, expend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power.

No False Pretense.

We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil or false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty.

We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifice we shall freely make.

We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them. Just because we fight, without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free people, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operation on belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

Regarding the details of war measures, Mr. Wilson said:

"It will involve the utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal credit, in order that our resources may be added to theirs.

Resources.

"It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

"The Navy. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

The Army.

"It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for in case of war at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

Finance.

"It will involve the granting adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

Munitions.

"We should interfere as little as possible . . . with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the material which they can obtain only from us."

To Germans in America.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us, however hard it may be for them for the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose.

If there should be disloyalty it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression, but, if it lifts head at all it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

STATES ARMY MEN, ADMIT THIS NATION HAS THE BEST HARBOR TYPE IN THE WORLD.

The coast artillery corps and the corps of engineers have the mine fields all completed save the last detail, the actual laying of the mines. The big spheres are now stored here by the hundreds.

The mine fields are off Sandy Hook—the outpost of the more frequently used southern gate to the city—and off Sands Point, the northern entrance by way of Long Island Sound.

SENATE PASSES BILL

SUBSTITUTE PROHIBITORY BILL WILL NOW GO TO CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Items of General Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources Around the State House

Western Newspaper Union News Service. The senate has passed the substitute bill. The bill must go to a conference committee. It passed by a vote of eighteen to fourteen. Albert of Platte being absent and not voting. Immediately after the senate reconvened, Albert explained that he was unavoidably absent and did not know the bill was to come for passage. He asked unanimous consent to be allowed to cast his vote on the bill. There was no objection and Lieutenant Governor Edgar Howard announced that unanimous consent was granted.

Hog Barn for State Fair Grounds

The bill authorizing the \$80,000 hog barn for the state fair has safely passed the senate but not by the majority its backers might have wished. The vote was 19 to 11, with Hammond, Strehlow and Tanner not voting.

Senator Oberlies of Lancaster qualified his vote of "yes" with a dissertation on "hogs." He had proposed to cut down the appropriation to \$50,000 in committee of the whole, but his amendment had been overwhelming.

"In the past week I have been studying hogs and men," he said. "Comparing their habits, code of ethics and conduct under fire, I find that the hog has been somewhat maligned, and the epithets that have been hurled against him in some measure have been misdirected. Believing that the four-footed hog is gaining on his adversary and should be encouraged, I vote 'yes.'"

The senator is supposed to have been alluding to the fight of the majority organized in the senate, which carried successfully the so-called "wet" amendments to the dry bill as it came from the house.

Bill to Display Flag

Patriotism was denoted in the house when House Roll 730, providing for erection of flag staffs at each school in the state, was amended to include this paragraph:

"The national flag of the United States of America, of any convenient size, shall be conspicuously and continuously displayed on the interior wall of every school room, class room and chapel in the house school buildings of the state of Nebraska. A program providing for a salute to the flag and such other patriotic exercise as may be deemed best adapted to the requirements on whatever grades in such schools, shall be carried out by each teacher on Lincoln's birthday, Washington's birthday, Memorial Day, Flag Day and upon such other special occasions as may be required by law or rule of the school board."

Call to Arms May Be Expected

Adjutant General P. L. Hall of the Nebraska national guard has issued the following statement: "Eight hundred men comprising the Fourth Nebraska machine gun companies, etc., have been ordered out at once to guard places of national importance within the state limits. This is a general order in all the states in the union. Appearances at Washington indicate that our nation is at this time in a critical condition and a general call to arms may be expected in the very near future."

Legislature Stands by President

By unanimous votes in both houses, the state legislature has taken firm ground behind President Wilson in the present crisis, and expressed approval of Senator Hitchcock's work in leading for accomplishment of the administration program in the upper house of congress. The resolution was introduced in the senate by Senator I. L. Albert of Platte county, and in the house by Henry C. Richmond of Omaha, Jacob Sass of Chasco, Fred Hoffmeister of Imperial, W. J. Taylor of Merna and Soren Fries of Dannebrog. Partisan ties were entirely thrown aside.

Another Menace to Capitol.

Another discovery has been made in the basement of the defective wing of the state house that may indicate further sinking of the ground under a portion of the foundation. The discovery indicates a sinking of the earth under a cement floor near the foundation, but whether or not the defect is confined to a small portion of the floor and does not affect the foundation may not be known until the cement floor is torn up.

The proposition to allow the state to become its own printer has been approved by the lower house. By a neat majority and after a long discussion H. R. 151, by Bates and six others, was advanced to third reading. The bill appropriates \$100,000 with which to establish a printing plant at the state penitentiary with which to start the work of doing all the printing required by the various state departments, officers and institutions, in addition to all common school text books demanded by the state superintendent.

Seize Shipments of Decayed Beans.

When State Food Commissioner Otto Murschell, with Chief State Food Inspector E. C. Kemble and State Chemist W. S. Frisbie consumed the seizure of 165,900 pounds of decomposed white beans stored in the warehouse of the Pacific Storage and Warehouse company, at Omaha, they accomplished the biggest seizure of the kind ever made in the United States. There were nearly five car loads in the ship-

TO ADVERTISE NEBRASKA

Department of Publicity Has Sanction of Lower House

The proposition to advertise Nebraska's resources to the world was given the sanction of the lower house when the bill to create a state department of publicity was passed by a vote of 60 to 27.

When this bill was up in committee of the whole two weeks ago an effort was made to tack on an amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the work, but this was voted down. When the bill reappeared the amendment was included, and the measure might have gone thru in that form had not Swanson discovered the mistake. When it came his time to vote he pointed out the error, and the bill was ordered back to the engrossing room. With Chief Clerk Potts assuming all responsibility for the error, no one claimed that any one had tried to slip anything by the house in the way of a \$25,000 appropriation.

As it now reads the measure allows the state conservation commission to employ a director of publicity, who shall serve without pay and who shall have charge of the work of compiling and publishing and otherwise giving publicity to all resources, industries, development and opportunities to be found in Nebraska. He shall also have access to all figures and statistics in all state departments.

University Tenders Equip ment.

Chancellor Avery of the University of Nebraska, acting with the consent of the local regents, has placed the mechanical engineering laboratories of the university at the disposal of the federal government. The action was taken in a letter which the Chancellor dispatched to Secretary of War Baker in which he made the offer and enclosed a classified list of the equipment as it stands at present, including the machines, particularly the lathes, and the equipments of the foundry and the forge and wood shops.

To Stop Auto Stealing

Hammond of Furnas succeeded in getting the committee of the whole to approve his S. F. 210, a measure somewhat after the Iowa law intended to put a stop to the theft of automobiles and the sale of stolen vehicles of this kind. The bill provides that when the purchaser buys a new machine he shall pay a fee of \$1 to the secretary of state for a certificate of ownership. If the machine is to be sold a second time the seller must be able to show a certificate of ownership and any one who buys such automobile shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

Seize More Beans at Omaha

State and federal food inspectors certainly are giving Omaha a most thorough going over just now. With 165,000 pounds of beans already tied up in federal court, these men have seized another 131,250 pounds of this stuff to hold for a hearing before Judge Woodrough. Of this last amount 69,000 pounds of beans were seized by E. C. Kemble, chief deputy food inspector of Nebraska, at the plant of the Union Packing Co. Two other consignments, one for 41,250 pounds, and the other for 21,000 pounds, were seized in warehouses.

Members of the Nebraska national guard as mounted police, have begun patrolling the streets of Lincoln with which public buildings are located, acting under orders of Adjutant General Phil Hall. Sixty-eight men are included in the detachment, which is on patrol duty in Lincoln. Information as to what buildings are being patrolled is kept secret. The detail is under command of Captain Jess. of the Fremont signal corps.

Administration of justice over the state requires the services of additional district judges in the opinion of the legislature. Additional officials are given to Lancaster county and to the Tenth judicial district embracing Harlan, Adams, Kearney, Webster, Phelps and Franklin counties, by the adoption of a conference committee report on the Real judicial reappointment bill.

General John J. Pershing has accepted the invitation of the university of Nebraska senior class to deliver the commencement address in Lincoln on June 13. The acceptance is of course conditional on his ability to get away from army duties at that time, but it is believed that it will be arranged to permit his attendance.

S. F. 323 has been advanced to third reading. Spirk of Saline introduced the bill. It provides a separate ballot box and separate ballots for constitutional amendments and propositions for constitutional conventions and does away with the party circle so far as the counting of straight party votes for such propositions are concerned. Its introducer told what the bill seeks to do and said some believed it would not bring about the result desired, greater interest in the consideration of constitutional amendments.

By a vote of 58 to 38, the house, in committee of the whole Tuesday afternoon, ordered to a third reading the bill appropriating 67,100ths of one mill for the purpose of building a new east wing for the state capitol. This wing is to be built in conformity to a completed plan which is to be adopted by a specially appointed commission, which the governor will select and head. As soon as the bill is engrossed it will come before the house for final passage. It is expected that the vote in favor of the bill will be increased at that time.

After visiting the Norfolk state hospital for insane and looking over several pieces of land adjacent to its grounds, whose purchase by the state for the total sum of \$31,400 was proposed in a pending bill, Representative Regan and Hughes made a return to the house in which they recommended that only one of the tracts, embracing fifty-seven acres be bought and that the appropriation be reduced to \$12,000. On Mr. Regan's motion the bill was recommitted for

UNITED STATES ACCEPTS KAISER'S CHALLENGE AND ENTERS WORLD WAR

WILSON PLACES SIGNATURE ON STATE OF WAR RESOLUTION.

ALIENS WARNED TO BEHAVE

President Calls on All Americans to Manifest Loyalty.—First Act of Government Was Seizing of 91 Teuton Vessels—Sixty Alleged Plotters Arrested; Others May be Placed in Custody.

Washington.—The United States has finally accepted Germany's challenge to war and formally abandoned its place as the greatest neutral of a world in arms.

President Wilson at 1:18 o'clock (official time) on the afternoon of April 6 signed the resolution of congress declaring the existence of a state of war and authorizing and directing the chief executive to employ all the resources of the nation to prosecute hostilities against the German government to a successful termination.

The act was done without ceremony and only in the presence of members of the president's family. Word was flashed immediately to all army and navy stations and to vessels at sea an order for further precautionary steps were dispatched.

Proclamation Issues

By proclamation the president announced the state of war and called upon all American citizens, in "loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its founding to the principles of liberty and justice," to uphold the laws of the land, and "give undivided and willing support" to all measures adopted by the government "in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in attaining a secure and just peace."

At the same time he warned all aliens to conform to strict regulations of the laws of the United States; by so doing they would be un molested.

Others May Follow.

While the United States is the first republic of the western hemisphere to join the ranks of the belligerents in the world war, there are indications that its step soon may be followed by others. President Mendieta of Cuba has urged the Cuban congress to declare that a state of war exists between the newest republic of the new world and Germany. Anti-German feeling is reported high in Brazil after the sinking of a Brazilian merchant vessel, and the largest republic of South America also may join in the defending itself against German methods of naval warfare.

All Reserves Called.

Complete mobilization of the navy, calling all reserves and militia to the colors, was ordered by Secretary Daniels as soon as the war resolution was signed. The war department already having taken virtually every step contemplated before the raising of a real war army is authorized waited on congress.

Financing the War.

Methods of financing the war with Germany and of extending huge loans to the allies constituted one of the chief subjects under consideration by the administration. Indications are that the first year's demands upon the financial resources of the country will run far in excess of the \$3,500,000,000 already asked of congress and may approximate \$5,000,000,000.

Will Use German Vessels.

Ninety-one German merchant vessels in American ports, which were taken over by the Treasury department, probably will be utilized in the government service, but whether they will be confiscated or paid for after the war has not been announced. Anxious to observe treaty obligations strictly and move in accordance with international law, officials will examine precedents carefully before deciding.

If the ships are taken into service by the United States, most of them it was said at the Department of Commerce, could be put into service within three to four months.

If the United States decides to send an army to Europe the ships will prove invaluable. Fourteen can carry at a speed faster than fourteen knots, 40,000 troops. The entire American merchant fleet available can carry only about 20,000 troops at less speed. German vessels now in American ports number ninety-one, with a gross tonnage of about 600,000. This includes twenty-three ships in refuge at the Philippine islands, eleven at Honolulu and one at Paganago, a

Warm Support from Chile.

Santiago, Chile.—The *Olaro* Illustration expresses the opinion that the United States is taking a stand in defense of democracies, which represents the true desires of the American people. It does not believe American participation in the war will be disastrous to the United States from a commercial viewpoint, believing that the country will retain its present productive power. A similar opinion is expressed by the *Nacion*, another influential paper.

Express General Rejoicing.

Paris.—Paris newspapers dug up their biggest type, their most jubilant "make up" to express rejoicing throughout the republic over America's entrance into the war. All France is interested, joyful and appreciative. Americans are hailed with a new fellowship. Paris newspapers heralded the president's speech and American developments in full page headlines on the first pages. La *Journal* displayed in addition a big cartoon depicting a wounded German fighter struggling with an American gladiator.

port of the Pacific islands. There are twenty-seven German ships at New York anchored on both sides of the Hudson river and off Staten island, five at Boston, three at Baltimore, two at Philadelphia, three at San Francisco, two at New Orleans, two at South Port, N. C.; two at Astoria, Ore.; one each at Portland, Ore.; Winslow, Wash.; Seattle, Wash.; Norfolk, Va.; Savannah, Charleston, Jacksonville, Fla.; and San Juan, Porto Rico.

Guards to Be Drafted.

It is proposed to draft the entire guard into the federal service, divorcing it from its militia status at once, instead of summoning them under their dual allegiance organization. This can be done only with authority of congress. When that has been granted, even the 60,000 guardsmen now in the federal service on police duty will be drafted formally so as to do away with any possibility of dual authority over them or restriction on their use.

All Enlisted Just for War.

An army of 1,000,000 men, no element of which shall have had less than six months' intensive training, is the direct object of the administration army bill. It has been made known that all enlistments are just for the war.

German Plotters Arrested.

The arrest of sixty alleged ring-leaders in German plots, conspiracies and machinations in the United States took place immediately after President Wilson had signed the war resolution.

Every man whose arrest was ordered is a German citizen; is known by the department of justice, it was authoritatively stated, to have participated actively in German intrigues in this country and is regarded as a dangerous person to be at large.

Indications are that a number of other arrests will be ordered within the next few days.

How many German reservists are residents of the United States, a high official said, has never been accurately determined and is largely a matter of conjecture.

This official's belief was that the number ranged between 150,000 and 200,000.

U. S. War Resolution.

The resolution, passed by both the senate and the house, which declares that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, follows: "Whereas the imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared and that the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States."

Sensors who voted against the resolution are: Gronna of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Lane of Oregon, Stone of Missouri and Vardaman of Mississippi.

House members who voted against war steps are as follows: Almond, Bacon, Britten, Browne, Burnett, Cary, Church, Connolly, Kas., Cooper, Wis.; Davidson, Davis, Dacker, Dill, Dillon, Dominick, Esch, Frear, Fuller, Ill.; Haugen, Hayes, Hensley, Hilliard, Hull, Iowa; Igoe, Johnson, S. D.; Keating, King, Kinkaid, Kitchin, Knutson, La Follette, Little, London, Lundsen, McLemore, Mason, Nelson, Randall, Rankin, Reavis, Roberts, Rodenburg, Shackelford, Sherwood, Sloan, Stafford, Vandycie, Voltz, Wheeler, Woods, Iowa.—Total, 50.

Army of 2,000,000 to Be Raised.

How the government plans to raise a war army of 1,000,000 men within a year and 2,000,000 within two years was disclosed following the passage and signing of the resolution. A bill prepared by the general staff and approved by the president for submission to congress provides for the immediate filling up of the regular army and national guard to war strength of more than 800,000, by draft, unless enough volunteers enlist quickly, and for bringing into the service by late summer of the first 500,000 of the new force of young men between the ages of 19 and 25 years, to be called to the colors by selective conscription.

Denmark Sees a Dismal Future.

Copenhagen.—The *Politiken* says that neutrals who have been watching each addition to the ranks of the belligerents never have had greater cause for alarm than now, when the last state which hitherto with great power and authority has advocated the rights of neutrals is throwing herself into the gigantic struggle. It continues: "For that small, insignificant spot on the map—Denmark—America's entrance into the war means new difficulties for the nation."

Orders Submarine Chasers Held.

Chicago.—Two submarine chasers built by an Illinois company for the Mexican government and ready for shipment have been ordered held by United States officials at Washington.

Record in Recruiting.

Boston, Mass.—Officers of the battleship *Virginia*, which is operating in reserve, claimed a record for recruiting by their vessel. By automobile touring, speeches and dances, the officers and men obtained 1,200 applications for enlistment during March.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

NOW IT IS HURRY UP GIRL

Boys Are Displaced as Telegraph Messengers in One Office and Experiment Proves Successful.

"Did you ever see anything like it in all your life?" Manager Fowler of the Western Union Telegraph office at New Brunswick, N. J., asked referring to one of his messenger girls, according to the New York Herald. She was turning the corner on the run with a telegram in her hand which she was on her way to deliver.

She was Annie Ford, pioneer of the messenger girl service of America. She was smiling and the expression on her face seemed to say, "This is the life." The girl fairly radiated with happiness.

Miss Ford has had the place only a few weeks. Just after she began duty Violet Gallagher, a 1916 graduate of the New Brunswick high school, joined the Western Union force. Both girls took to the work like ducks take to water.

The girls went into the messenger service because New Brunswick boys who heretofore had been available for messenger service are engaged in the industries now. Mr. Fowler had a problem to solve and after much thought offered positions on the messenger force to girls at \$1 a day. The results have been most gratifying. The girls are intelligent, of pleasing appearance, and their businesslike manner has made them great public favorites.

The experiment seems a decided success and is being watched by other telegraph office managers. The girls are especially valuable since the zone system has been put into effect, and there is a time limit for the delivery of messages. The girls work only in the day time.