

FRENCH COIN  
IS WANTEDDifficult Field to Break Into, but  
Speculators Are Making  
the Attempt.RICH PICKING IS  
SIGHTSteel Stock Speculators  
Have Found WaySPECULATION IS AGA  
TERekindling of Torpid Spirit  
Excitement.

ATTEMPT ON FRANCE THE CAUSE

Belief Prevails that if Frenchmen  
Can Be Interested in Financial  
Campaign They Will  
Succeed.

NEW YORK, June 6.—There was a rekindling of the speculative current in the New York securities market last week and toward the end of the week this issued in a state of excitement not witnessed in the market for over two years past. Various incidents served to awaken the market from the semi-torpid state, but apparently it was the project to introduce the United States Steel stock to the Paris market which was of most effect. This was supported by the belief that important plans were working out looking to the harmonization of relations between the transcontinental railroads.

The great reservoirs of French capital comprised in the numerous small accumulations of that thrifty people are considered the most inviting field of supply for that attractive commodity known to the financial world. No only does it furnish an abundant supply, but investments once distributed among French holders find a lodgment so tenacious and free from the usual vicissitudes of constant shifting speculation maneuvers that the stability is thus assured of the corporations concerned. The field is regarded as the most difficult of access by outside enterprise, owing to extreme conservatism of the French co-investor and the rigid French law and business regulations.

That a new way had been found by the United States Steel sponsors to thread this labyrinth appealed to the speculative element. Enough was lacking of distinct knowledge to leave room for unauthorized inferences which form the most potent factor in all speculative movements. Thus it was reported that this plan for dealing in the United States Steel shares in Paris would involve an accumulation of as much as 1,000,000 shares for London in a trust against which certificates would be issued as the medium for transactions in France.

Also the price apparently paid for these shares by the syndicate was made ground for assumption of the valuation placed upon them by the bankers connected with the corporation and the promise thus inferred of early increase in the dividend disbursements. The episode was regarded as adding greatly to the prestige of the stocks of the great American industrial concern and to the outgrowth of the power of resistance to the late severe depression and of quick reaction manifested by them. The result was seen in quick advance of many of the preferred stocks of this day. United States Steel led the way, but carried many others with it.

Transcontinental Outburst.

The outburst in the transcontinental railroad stocks had its inception in the formal agreement made between the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific for the joint use of trackage in a region beyond Seattle. This was interpreted as a definite treaty of peace between the two great railroad powers and as furnishing final assurance against such a damaging conflict as was once involved in the contest for the control of the Burlington. Intimations were circulated in Wall street that the status of the St. Paul-Pacific coast extension was definitely fixed at the same time. This group of railroads was affected further by the Atchafalaya offer of \$25,000,000 of convertible bonds and the consequent insurance of its financial requirements. Rumors of intended increase of dividends on the Martin stock and of an exchange of Southern Pacific stock at common induced a furious speculation in these stocks. Little attention was paid to general conditions of business and industry. Nothing to disturb sentiment was reported, but nothing striking occurred except the continued expansion of the steel industry. Many orders in the various lines of steel were reported at record figures. Options on the various crops varied somewhat, the news reflecting occasional interest over the winter wheat prospects. A gold shipment to France witnessed the continued control of the New York supply by the foreign market. The money market, however, maintained its undisturbed ease and furnished the real incentive for the further speculative inactivity.

Heavy Demand for Steel.

The movement in finished steel products since June 1 would indicate that the heavy buying in May was less speculative in character than was supposed. Specifications have been coming to the mills in large volume and the resulting demand for crude steel has called a large number of blast furnaces of the steel corporation into service. The American Steel and Iron company, shipped 100,000 tons of wire products last month, breaking all such records, which is in keeping with the excessive sales, and are receiving large additional shipments. Current wire orders continue to run at the rate of 5,000 tons per day, or 2,000 tons in excess of productive capacity.

There is still a large volume of business in sight for structural and fabricated steel, but many orders now coming out are for small lots.

Cotton Goods Higher.

The cotton goods market has been stronger and more active for a week. The announcement of the government crop estimate has cleared up many doubts concerning cotton and has forced selling agents to decide to call of manufacturers for placing goods on a higher level of values to meet much higher costs of raw material. Some of the large jobbing interests have been buying literally of brown and bleached cottons, tickings, dominos and prints. There has been some further business placed by Red Sea buyers on \$3.50 yard sheetings and while heavy

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Harry Martin of  
Florence Drowns  
in WhirlpoolEfforts of Companions Fail to Rescue  
Seventeen-Year-Old Boy Swimmer  
Who Ventured Too Near.

Attempting to swim through one of the most dangerous places in the Missouri river near Omaha, Harry Martin, 17 years of age, was drowned at noon Sunday in sight of his companions near the intake of the Omaha Water company at Florence. He was a son of Mrs. Harriet Taylor, wife of Henry Taylor of Florence.

With Clifford Kierle and Ted Miller, the Martin boy was boat riding in the Missouri river and concluded to take a swim. He started down stream and before he knew it was in one of the whirlpools which are created and change frequently near the crib of the water company. Even in the face of the rapids the boat was started at once for the spot where Martin went down and every effort made to rescue him. From the very rapids Clifford Kierle has pulled out several boys who have been drawn under. But this time the boy was gone.

One hundred yards or more below the whirling waters released Harry Martin, and he came to the surface. But it was only for a moment. Rapids at that point, where the river is traveling twenty miles an hour and is thirty feet deep, drew him under as soon as his arms and head were fairly out of the water company. Since the last suction of the water far below the boat, the body has not been seen nor could hooks and dynamite recover it after eight or nine hours' work Sunday afternoon and evening. Those acquainted with the freaks of the Missouri river believe the boy has been carried down the river from the bridge in Omaha and below the city, while workmen were secured and dynamited in the whirlpools near the scene of the drowning.

The young man was in the Florence schools and is well known in the suburb.

Paris to Have  
Balloon ServiceLines of Dirigibles Are Projected to  
Run to Several Other  
Cities.

PARIS, June 6.—The French Aerial league has perfected plans for lines of dirigible balloons from Paris, respectively, to Nancy, Lyons, Pau and Rouen. Five dirigibles will be employed in this service. Their length will be between sixty and eighty meters. Two will have a capacity of 5,000 cubic meters, one of 4,000 and one of 7,000 cubic meters. All will be capable of an average speed of fifty kilometers (thirty-one miles an hour).

One of the dirigibles, which is named "Ville Nancy," has been constructed, and the Paris-Nancy line, with a daily service in good weather, will be inaugurated in September. In this service stops will be made at Meaux and Rheims. Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe, who offered the prize of \$20,000 which Santos-Dumont won by circumnavigating the Eiffel tower in 1900, as well as many aeroplane prizes, has contributed a large sum to the enterprise. The government is also giving material aid with the object of having a practical aerial fleet available in case of war.

Wellman to Start  
for Pole in AugustClaims to Have Greatly Improved  
Dirigible and Some Nice  
Theories.

PARIS, June 6.—Walter Wellman, who is about to undertake another expedition in search of the North pole, and Melvin Vaniman, his engineer have made many improvements to the dirigible balloon, which is to be taken with them. It has been equipped with an extra set of propellers capable of being shifted from motion to motion so that the balloon may be forced up or down as will.

They also have perfected an ingenious sun compass, upon the principle of the sun dial, and have devised a theoretical system for navigating by means of curves. The party will leave for Spitzbergen in a fortnight. The start for the pole is expected to take place about August 1.

Woman Jumps Into Niagara,  
Husband Tries to Save Her

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 6.—Louis Cohen of Buffalo saw his young wife leap into the swirling river between Second and Third Streets at 3 o'clock this afternoon, only 150 feet above the brink of the cataract. Without a moment's hesitation he followed her, caught her hand and struggled desperately to save her. Before it was possible to bring effective help much time elapsed, during all of which Cohen was making frantic attempts to reach the shore. But the struggle against the current, at this point about 20 miles an hour, was beyond his power until fortune aided him. With his wife tightly clasped to him he felt himself bump into a tree stump, and on this he got a grip with his one free hand. Ward was carried to the rescue platform, but it was nearly an hour after Mrs. Cohen jumped into the river that an officer arrived with three other men carrying a rope.

Three times they threw the rope before it fell within Cohen's grasp. When he did catch it he was too weak to tie it about his own or his wife's waist. Once he had hold of the rope the men on shore began to pull and Officer Martin slipped and fell into the stream, but quickly regained his

TOBACCO USERS  
GIVE MILLIONSReport on Tobacco Trust from the  
Commissioner of Corporations  
is Astonishing.

SOME PUZZLING PROPOSITIONS

Impossible to Make Comparison of  
Earnings and Capital.

MONOPOLY POWER PROFITABLE

Book Values Do Not Appeal to the  
Bureau as Reliable.

TAX FELL OFF, PROFITS GREW

From 1899 to 1903 Taxes Paid Fell  
Off Eight Millions, While Profits  
Increased to Over Thirteen  
Millions.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Responding to a resolution introduced in the senate by Mr. Beveridge, an exhaustive report made by the bureau of corporations on information collected affecting the prices of tobacco has been sent to the senate by President Taft. Much of the information covers matters heretofore made public by Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith.

It is stated that the bureau has in preparation a complete report covering the subject of the prices of tobacco and operations of corporations, information for which was obtained in accordance with the law creating the bureau. The more important material, showing in substance the results of the investigation, is included in a preliminary report. Commissioner Smith says that any consideration of the subject of the tobacco industry in recent years has necessarily involved consideration of the relation of the tobacco combination to the industry. It is stated that the tobacco combination controls substantially three-fourths of the business of manufacturing tobacco, other than cigars, in the United States. To show the extent of this business it is stated that the output of the independent concerns, excluding cigars, now amounts to \$35,000,000 per year.

Has Access to Books.

According to the report, the American Tobacco company and other companies in the combination have given the bureau full and ready access to their books and records. From comments made on the manner of keeping the books it appears that the bureau has had less valuable information concerning the conduct of business by individuals.

Tables are included in the report showing the remarkable increase of profit to concerns in the tobacco combination from 1899 to 1907, inclusive. The bureau says it is not prepared at the present time to report in detail on overcapitalization, or the cash value of the stock will acquire from time to time by the combination. It is asserted, however, that the value of the good will, which means value of brands of goods manufactured by concerns which were swallowed up by the combination, would not have exceeded a comparatively small fraction of the value assigned to it on the books of the combination. The only reason why the American Tobacco company in its early years was able to earn liberal dividends on its entire capitalization, the report says, is in its monopoly power. After reviewing capitalization and earnings of the combination, the report says:

Unable to Make Comparisons.

"It is apparent, therefore, from these facts that no comparison of any significance can be made between the earnings of the tobacco combination and its capitalization or its reported assets."

Among the most interesting subjects taken up by Commissioner Smith is the amount of tax paid by companies in the tobacco combination to the federal government in comparison with the profits made by the combination. The report says that the maximum amount of taxes paid, as might be expected, was in 1899 to 1901, when the war revenue taxes were in force. The amount of tax collected fell off greatly in 1902 and 1903.

The cost of the output of the concerns in the tobacco combination shows, broadly speaking, a steady increase since 1899, corresponding to the increased volume of output," said the commissioner. "Very striking, however, are the changes in the profits, and particularly when its profits are compared with its taxes paid. As the amount of tax paid fell off, the amount of profits increased. From 1899 to 1903 taxes fell off about \$8,000,000, while profits increased about \$23,000,000, rising from \$5,122,571 in 1899 to \$13,735,839 in 1903. Profits fell off somewhat in 1904, but again increased, reaching in 1905 the maximum, \$20,641,705."

SENATE UP TO WOOLEN CHURCH

Progressive Republicans and Democrats  
Expected to Combine.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Having acted upon most of the vexed problems in the

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From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

JUST A FEW MORE DAYS LIKE THIS AND—

## FIELD DAY FOR FINICKY FOLK

Such Will Be Next General Election  
in South Dakota.

TICKET TO BE SEVEN FEET LONG

Initiative and Referendum Laws  
Called Into Use Freely, and Several  
Constitutional Amendments Proposed.

PIERRE, S. D., June 6.—(Special.)—The "season" for referendum petitions closed Thursday night, and the list of propositions which the people will have to vote upon at the next general election are all in. The constitutional amendment list includes six propositions, the principal one being that to change the method of taxation in several particulars; others are for equal suffrage; authorizing the legislature to fix the salary of the attorney general, with a \$1,500 limitation; authorizing the leasing of state school lands for agricultural purposes; requiring the location of any further state institutions to be submitted to a vote of the people; and authorizing independent school districts to increase their indebtedness for the purpose of construction of buildings.

The law submitted through the initiative and referendum is the county option law, which was carried through under the provision of the initiative. The laws which come under the referendum alone are those providing a method of control of the state militia, the electric light law, that transferring the state into congressional districts, that abolishing the State Board of Embalmers, and the one authorizing the governor to remove minor officials for cause after a hearing. This list must all be printed on a ballot ten inches in width and between each of the different propositions presented there must be an inch of blank space, and this will make a ribbon fully seven feet long, even in small type. The voter who gets hold of such a ballot, with all its different propositions, is likely to get weary before he gets down to the last of the propositions, and to cut out the voting, unless he is especially interested in some subject further down the line.

Statement by the Milwaukee.

The question of just what county will be covered by the new extensions of the Milwaukee line west of the Missouri in the northern part of the state is shown in the official statement by the road, that the new line is to begin at a point of connection with the main line of said company as now constructed, immediately west of the Missouri river bridge, in the county of Dewey, and extending in a southwesterly direction to a crossing of the Missouri river, proceeding thence southerly and southwesterly up the valley of Virgin creek to the plateau in township 12 north, range 27 east; thence in a westerly direction along or near the north line of Armstrong county, and said line produced through the counties of Dewey, Armstrong, Schnase, Meade and Butte, to the west line of Butte county. The estimated length of which line is approximately 215 miles."

Bankers' Program.

The program of the State Bankers' Association, which meets in this city the 23d and 24th of this month, includes talks by Congressman E. W. Martin, Governor Vessey and Bank Examiner J. L. Jones among the state officials, and bankers from outside the state who are on the program, include Charles B. Frost and W. J. Nolan of Minneapolis, David Williams of Duluth, C. N. Lukes of Sioux City and E. R. Gurney of Fremont, Neb. Besides the business of the session the visitors will be given an excursion to the buffalo pasture, a fish-chowder lunch on Marion island, and other entertainment. The session promises to be an important one and a good at-

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Negro Boxer's  
Success Pleases  
Booker T.Noted Colored Educator Uses Jack  
Johnson's Victory as Text  
for Sermon.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Jack Johnson's title to the heavyweight championship of the world was the basic theme tonight in a sermon preached by Booker T. Washington to the Negro Men's Business League of New York. The fighter's name was not mentioned, however.

"In the last analysis," Dr. Washington told his hearers, "success is what counts. Success, despite race or color, makes the man on top respect you. What the world wants is success; hold up your success; don't herald your gloom. You remember when a certain member of our race went to Australia to do a job, and he was a negro and much oppressed, would he have won? It is a godsend that he did win. It shows to the negro race what determination will do. The time has come when a negro must get a commercial, business and economic footing, and get it in the generation, or fall in ever getting it. Commerce, the dollar, draws no color line. The man who produces what somebody else wants will get the trade."

Canada Taking  
Our ProductsFigures from Ottawa Indicate that  
Great Britain is Losing  
Ground.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Merchandise from the United States forms a steadily increasing share of the imports of Canada, as shown by figures from Canadian official publications, just received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Imports from the United States to Canada increased from 4.62 per cent of the total imports of 1902 in 1908 to 48.4 per cent in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, while imports from Great Britain have decreased in the same period from 56.2 per cent to 23.9 per cent.

Two-thirds of Canada's imports are manufactured, amounting in 1907, the last year for which statistics are available, to \$106,000,000. Of this amount \$50,000,000 worth, 33 per cent were from the United States and only \$4,000,000, or 33 per cent from Great Britain. Merchandise entering Canada from the United Kingdom and most of the British colonies is admitted at rates materially below those of the general tariff paid by merchandise from the United States.

TAFT LISTENS TO SERMON

Companion of the Golf Links at Murray  
Bay Has Presided for  
a Listener.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Occupying the Lincoln pew at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, President Taft this afternoon heard Rev. Dr. Heridge of Ottawa, Canada, preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of George Washington university. Dr. Heridge was a companion of President Taft on the golf links at Murray Bay on numerous occasions last summer.

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## SHELTON AND WOMAN ARRIVE

Man Charged with Being Fourth Robber  
of Overland in Omaha.

WOMAN WILL TELL A FEW THINGS

Lillian Stephenson, Companion of  
Shelton, Brought to Omaha as  
Witness, Says She'll Tell  
"What She Knows."

Jack Shelton, the fourth suspect in the Overland Limited holdup case, and Lillian Stephenson, the woman who is expected to be one of the principal witnesses against the prisoner, arrived in Omaha from Denver Sunday afternoon and are now confined in the county jail. Shelton's preliminary hearing has been set for this morning at 10 o'clock.

The arrival of the man and woman from Denver in charge of Deputy Marshal Thomas Clark and W. H. Robinson and Postoffice Inspectors C. L. Patterson and Thompson was to be kept a secret, only the Omaha police and the government and railway officials being told of it. A large crowd soon gathered at the depot when Shelton and the women were taken from a Union Pacific train at 5 o'clock and accompanied to the street. They were evidently recognized by their pictures and because Shelton was handcuffed.

The police auto patrol was waiting and took the male prisoner with the Denver deputies, United States Marshal Warner, Chief Canada of the Union Pacific and Police Captain McEvoy to the federal building. The postoffice inspectors followed in a street car with the woman.

First the man and then the woman were taken before United States Commissioner Anderson in his private office. Shelton said his name was Jack Shelton, although he was brought here on a warrant which designated him as Jack Gordon, alias Shelton.

It was explained that as the day was Sunday, no examination could be made, so Commissioner Anderson fixed the bond at \$25,000, in default of which Shelton was committed to the care of Marshal Warner to be placed in the county jail.

Lillian is Going to Talk.

Lillian Stephenson was taken before the commissioner later, and was told that she was wanted by the government as a witness against Shelton. Asked if she could furnish bail, she replied in the negative, so no bond was fixed. She was committed to the custody of the marshal, who was told to provide her with the best comforts available in the matron's department of the county jail, give her the best of treatment and produce her this morning for Shelton's preliminary hearing.

She seemed willing to follow the course laid out for her by the authorities. "Are you going to throw down Shelton and the other men and testify against them," she was asked while waiting at the federal building.

"I'm going to tell what I know," she said.

It is said she claims to have known Shelton and the other prisoners only a short time, yet it is known to the officers that she has been living off and on with Shelton for six weeks and knew him and the others before that time in Spokane, from which city she went to Denver.

"Shelton told me when we last met in Denver, a short time ago, that he had been east," she said Sunday. "I heard nothing whatever about a hold-up and if he was in it, it was not with my knowledge."

In answer to questions by the officers Shelton said he was a barber by trade, had been closely watching the hold-up news in the Omaha papers, had "been in Omaha lately," and liked the city all right.

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FIVE THOUSAND  
HEAR SMITHPowerful Y. M. C. A. Worker Talks  
in Auditorium on "America's  
Greatest Sin."

"INDIFFERENCE TO GOD," CRIME

Employed Officers Form Great Male  
Choir for Remarkable Meeting.

APPEAL FOR HELP ENLISTS MEN

Hundreds Arise and Pledge Assistance,  
Asking World's Prayers.

PROSPERITY CAUSES NEGLECT

Fratricide Goes with it to Undermine  
Religion as in Days of Moses When  
He Appealed to Men Not to  
Forget God.

Five thousand men heard Fred B. Smith of New York City at the Omaha Auditorium Sunday afternoon speak on "America's Greatest Sin."

Mr. Smith is field secretary of religious work of the international committee, Young Men's Christian association; a western man who formerly made his home in a small South Dakota town and has become one of the most powerful workers among men in the whole civilized world. He was not an amazing stone to young men of Omaha, and the visiting employed officers of the association who have been attending the conference in Omaha. Many of the visitors occupied seats on the great stage and formed a mammoth male chorus, which led the singing.

Amid this inspiring scene Mr. Smith delivered one of his characteristic addresses, closing with a personal appeal to men to help put down the wrong doing which he termed "America's Greatest Sin," and hundreds arose and pledged their help and asked for the prayers of Christian people everywhere.

This is the Sin of Today.

"America's greatest sin is indifference to God," declared Mr. Smith. "From away back in the days of the Old Testament, the cry: 'Young man, beware lest you forget God.' The whole book of Deuteronomy is a history of three sermons preached by Moses on one day, and the burden of all these sermons was: 'Beware, beware, beware, lest you forget God.'"

"That which enticed upon centuries ago, but there is a need in North America, the United States, in Nebraska, right here in Omaha, as great as when Moses uttered those words of warning."

"I have a fear that some day some man will write a history and say in that history that at the close of the nineteenth century, and at the dawn of the twentieth century, the fire of commercialism, of greed and indifference burned so hot that many men forgot God. Are we in danger? If we are, I must have some arguments to back me up. I will give you three things: 'Fratricide, funosity, prosperity.'"

"These are the three things which we are most in danger of, the three things which are undermining religious life in our country."

"Religion has been a common story, a common and incidental thing. People are too apt to flit with it, to be frivolous, and this looking upon religion as something as a matter of course in the first century of fun has so taken you by the throat that you cannot remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. God is not in your life and you are in peril."

Cheap Theaters Are Curse.

"I do not go after the theaters, wholesale, with an axe, for I believe that such men as Joe Jefferson taught some good lessons, but the five and ten-cent theaters are a curse and an evil."

"Prosperity is the third peril. There is too much certainty in our material life to pay much attention to our spiritual life. You men are not praying, church-going, God-fearing men because you are satisfied and feel sure in your material religion, decrease of wealth increases. It takes a big man to remain true in face of great prosperity. The better the job a man gets or the bigger the salary, the harder it is for him to get down on his knees in prayer to God."

"The paramount issue today is not prosperity, it is not money, it is not automobiles; but the great issue today is the redemption of this old world in the name of Jesus Christ. The man who leaves religion out of his life loses his life. Religion is that thing which makes men truly great. We have more honest men than dishonest, but more young men will rob banks, forge checks, and pilfer life insurance companies—and these young men will come from that class which leaves religion out."

"Be brave. Forget frivolity, funosity and prosperity. Get down on your knees before God and confess Him before all men. You can become a servant of Christ in five minutes if you have the nerve to do it, and men of nerve are the men the Savior wants in His service."

A quartet composed of Paul Gilbert of New York, E. W. Peck of Minneapolis, Arthur Manuel of Des Moines and Fred L. Willis of Worcester, Mass., sang several songs, and a couple of solos were given by Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Willis, formerly secretary of the Omaha Young Men's Christian association, directed the chorus singing, which was participated in by the entire audience.

BOYS MUST BE TAKEN ALONG

International Secretary of Boys' De-  
partment Speaks at Church.

R. A. Waite, Jr., of New York, international secretary of the boys' department of the Young Men's Christian association, spoke at the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning. His text was from Genesis xlviii, "How shall I go unto my Father if the lad be not with me?"

The text is the very genesis of the Young Men's Christian association, and was handled by the speaker in a deeply interesting and impressive manner.

We are too prone to save the boy by the purse rather than by the person," said Mr. Waite. "How shall I go to the Father if the lad be not with me? is a cry that should interest every father and mother of a boy or girl. Of the 5,000,000 boys in America only 500,000 are in the Sunday

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Thorndike Compares  
Men and Women Teachers

WASHINGTON, June 6.—That men have less education as a preparation for teaching in the secondary public schools of the United States than women, and that they remain in teaching little longer than the opposite sex, are conclusions reached by Edward L. Thorndike of the Teachers' college, Columbia university, after a careful investigation. The results are presented by him in a publication arranged at the request of the United States Bureau of Education and made public today.

Prof. Thorndike presents a variety of significant facts with regard to the education, experience and salaries of teachers in the secondary schools.

He also notes that there is not so much difference in the pay for the same or ostensibly the same work as the average salaries usually quoted lead one to believe. The average salaries are compounded in part, and overinflated by the few large salaries paid to heads of departments, principals and those who may be called "managing teachers," who, without official recognition in title, are expected to do the lion's share in the organization and the care of the school. All these are much more often men than women. Consequently, Prof. Thorndike declares, the most frequent or most typical man's salary is only 2.5 per cent greater than that of women.

The report develops the further facts that only one-fifth of the women reach the median salary for men; more than five-ninths of the women have as long an education as has the median man, and more than two-thirds of the women have taught as long as the median man.

After pointing out that full efficiency from experience in the work of a private secondary school is reached in this case in three years, Prof. Thorndike suggests, in conclusion, that it may be maintained a city to pay its teachers what will maintain a certain standard of living rather than what will just purchase the head of a family, at least, should be advanced with age or with some other still more accurate measure of the size of his family.

Did you ever stop  
and admire some-  
one's yard full of  
flowers and shrub-  
bery, and wish you  
had a yard like that?

Listen and we will tell you  
how you may have your de-  
sire at a very small cost and  
a very little work. On our  
want ad pages we have a  
classification "For Garden  
and Lawn." These advertis-  
ers are asking for a chance to  
beautify your yards. Tele-  
phone them or call on them.

Have you read the want ads yet  
today?