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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Now for business as usual
Those Russians have certainly been "ruthin'!"

As a soothing preparation for the drouth of May 1, the assured dry-up of lawmakers will help some.

The threatened strike is off! Thanks, gentlemen! But we must have a law to prevent future such-things.

Shop windows and the calendar agree that spring is here. Now let the weather come in and make it unanimous.

The shock of war on foreign cabinets reveals either an inferior grade of workmanship or a floor quality of political guts.

It is a fair conclusion that the other royal palaces of Europe have not failed to observe what has happened to Cousin Nicholas' crown.

Capitalized enterprises bloom down east as never before. New companies launched during February represent a total capital of \$288,815,000.

Knowing they'd never surrender, the railroad managers like the king of France and men, boldly marched up the hill and then marched down again.

The world's production of gold in 1916 is estimated at \$78,000,000. Had the calculators included Omaha real estate the score would top the half billion mark.

Estimates of income receipts for the year forecast a total of \$300,000,000, or about two and a half times the returns for 1916. Wealth pays not only the fiddle, but most of the band.

A Dutch editor let off some steam by remarking that "a group of conscienceless men brought on this war," and was a prison sentence. Blurring out the truth is dangerous business abroad.

It is more than a coincidence that promises of greater liberty "after the war" should be heard in royal quarters as soon as Petrograd grabbed the spotlight. The breath of fear shakes the grip of "divine righters."

Statesmen fascinated by the charms of government ownership should give thoughtful study to snapshots of delay mail printed in The Sunday Bee. As an educational force a pictured fact puts theory out of the running.

The New York World is still throwing fits over the fact that Senator Stone of Missouri retains his place as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. But, if our democratic senator from Nebraska, who is next in line by seniority, should be moved up, the World would have the same occasion to throw just as many fits.

A correspondent tries to make out that the sale of Nebraska school lands was stopped in 1893 when, because of drouth and financial depreciation, there were no demands for the land. In this he is wholly mistaken, for the law stopping the sale was enacted in 1899 at the very time a renewed demand was becoming brisk. The law was enacted as a definite policy to keep the school lands permanently in the endowment fund because of absolute safety and steadily growing value, rather than to invest the sale proceeds in securities bringing only nominal interest returns.

The Lines Are Busy
Philadelphia Ledger

One hardly needed the annual statistics of the Bell Telephone company to know that the telephone has become easily the chief guide, counselor and friend for the largest number of people who respond to any public utility. That it has invaded every phase of our life, even to figuring sensorially in real crime, as well as in stage melodrama—since no dramatic situation is now complete without the interruption of the telephone bell, a much more effective and blood-curdling interruption, at times, than the old-fashioned ominous knock at the door—is so patent that we seldom think of the wonders of the facts that lie behind the daily handling of the ever-present receiver.

The figures are, indeed, somewhat staggering. In 1916 the Bell company averaged 29,420,000 daily connections, at the rate of about 9,800,000, 300 a day—a gain of about 700,000,000 in four years. The number of telephones in operation in the United States at this period totals more than 9,000,000, as against 5,000,000 for all the rest of the world, not excluding the scattered islands of Oceania. And, if, as has been charged by an exasperated Europe, amazed at our mechanical efficiency, that we have a "dollar" or a "bath" civilization over here, we certainly have a telephone civilization.

As to development, naturally the stride has been one of the seven-league-boots variety. With the telephone still somewhat experimental in the late 70s, in 1880 there were 54,319 telephones in the United States, we having the lion's share compared with the world at large at that time; outside our bounds the phone was practically unknown until the late 80s. And while, of course, the Bell leads with us as always in magnitude and extent, still it is interesting to note that there were in the United States recently over 32,000 systems and lines other than the Bell, the aggregate, however, adding but slightly to the great totals as to use. The Bell and its allied systems still more than triple all other systems, the Bell increasing its wire mileage alone by over 1,344,270 a year, making a total of 19,850,315 miles in use, with 58 per cent of it underground.

Back of all these figures, however, is the fact that the telephone represents service and that it has become a necessity of our lives, a vital factor in all social and business relations.

The Lesson of the Threatened Strike.

The threatened railroad strike has vanished, but the conditions that make possible periodical repetition remain unchanged. There is nothing to stop either the brotherhoods or the railway managers from precipitating another dispute today or next week or at any time and endeavoring to force compliance with their demands by seizing the business interests of the country by the throat to make them bring pressure directly or through the government to force concessions from the other side.

There is nothing to stop interruption of commerce and stagnation of industry today or next week or at any time by the paralyzing effect of a mere threatened general railway strike.

There is, in fact, no way of calculating the colossal damage wrought and the loss entailed by the threatened strike which we have just escaped to tell us what the cost of another similar experience would be.

Will the American people sit tamely by now, as they have heretofore, and allow this arbitrary power over the commercial life of the country—yes, over its very national existence in a period of peril such as we are in now—without taking obvious precautions against its reckless abuse?

This question, to our mind, summarizes the lesson of the threatened strike wholly separate and aside from which party is to reap the benefits of the settlement of the affirmation of the Adamson law. Congress will be recreant to its duty if it does not at once, when it convenes, take up this subject and by law provide for a compulsory arbitration between the railroads and their employes that will permanently relieve the people from recurrence of this danger.

Senator Norris Invites Recall.

By letter to Governor Neville, Senator George W. Norris has requested a special election by which the voters of Nebraska should say whether or not they want him to continue to represent the state in the United States senate, and he agrees to waive any technical constitutional rights he may possess to make such a recall election effective.

The occasion for this offer is the severe criticism of Senator Norris' part in the filibuster that killed off, in the expiring hours of congress, the armed ship and plenary power measure asked for by the president, which is evidently worrying the senator.

We agree with Governor Neville, as quoted, that a mere straw-vote election on the question whether the conduct of a senator be approved or reprimanded would be useless and therefore needless, although for different reasons.

In the first place, no such vote, reflecting the intelligent judgment of the electorate, could possibly be had by May 1, as the senator suggests, and to which time he specifically limits his proposal.

In the second place, the vote would be confused on the mere question, "Shall the senator be recalled?" and would not reflect the sentiment of the voters for or against the filibustered bill as would a referendum on that particular measure.

There is, of course, another way in which Senator Norris could secure a direct and effective expression which would let him know how he stands with the voters of Nebraska. All he would have to do would be to resign and the duty would then devolve upon Governor Neville to call a special election to fill the vacancy in order that the state might have its full representation in the senate. Senator Norris' re-election, under such conditions, would be a triumphant vindication, just as his defeat would be a signal repudiation. We do not advise this course, however, for it would not be fair either to him or to the people of Nebraska to make the election of a United States senator turn upon this one issue or upon this single item in the records of the senator.

When the time comes a year hence to re-elect Senator Norris, or to elect someone else in his place, the issues will probably be wholly different and the sober judgment of the people will be governed by entirely other considerations.

Gravity of German Situation.

Germany has given unmistakable evidence of purpose to hold rigidly to the unrestricted use of the submarine in war. Three more American vessels have been torpedoed without warning, and a score of American lives may have been lost as a result. The gravity of the situation thus brought about admits of no doubt.

Without discussing the best course to be pursued in meeting the developments, it will be well for Americans to admit that the danger of open hostilities is becoming more and more ominous with each day. The president and his advisers certainly realize the very critical aspects of our international relations, and are proceeding with caution and prudence that whatever action finally is taken will be well considered in all its bearings. The time is passed for temporizing without surrender of self-respect, and a definite policy must be adopted. If war may be avoided, the outcome will be more than welcome, but the worst should be prepared for.

Adamson Law Is Upheld.

Reasoning that somewhere must be found power to end a serious dispute which involves public rights, the supreme court, by a close division, has determined that power is vested in congress. Therefore, the Adamson law is held to be valid. This decision is not to be grasped in its entirety immediately, for it amounts to an extension of the police power on its broadest lines into a new field. Hitherto wage contracts have been held exclusively matters for private negotiation and state efforts at regulation have stopped with fixing a reasonable minimum scale for certain classes of workers admittedly at a disadvantage in bargaining. The Adamson law, for the first time, prescribes a minimum rate of pay for men engaged in one branch of interstate commerce service, a new exercise of the legislative function.

Having this wage rate thus fixed does not end the controversy. Other classes of employes are equally interested, while the electric railway men, specifically omitted from the Adamson law, have lost none of their rights nor are their claims lessened. These may be expected to approach congress in due time for an upward revision of their wage scales. While the decision removes for the present the threat of a great strike, it by no means eliminates all the perplexities of the problem.

It is quite conceivable that the principle involved is capable of still wider extension and to other classes of workmen. For this reason the text of the decision will be closely studied, that its effect may be understood.

Uncle Sam in the Caribbean No. 2—Why We Bought Them

By Frederic J. Hoskins

Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, D. W. I., March 11.—The night that the cable brought word of a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany was a busy one in the offices of the Hamburg-American Steamship company here. Lights burned in the German establishment until 2 o'clock, and a large force was at work. The next morning the office fast was open, and it became known in St. Thomas that all the holdings of the Hamburg-American Steamship company in the island had been sold to a Danish resident for the sum of \$175,000. It was said that the property is really worth much more, and that the man who "bought" it could not raise \$5,000. He departed from St. Thomas shortly after the transfer.

This transaction seems to have been merely a ruse to save the German property from confiscation in case of war. It is a ruse that has been tried before, and has not always worked. But the so-called sale of the Hamburg-American property to a St. Thomian, who supposedly is about to become a citizen of the United States, taken in conjunction with a number of other things, is rather significant.

The case may be stated broadly by saying that, although there are very few Germans in St. Thomas, it is a pro-German island. There are a few fence sitters here, and a good many who do not say anything about the war, but a surprising number of the native creoles are openly and vigorously pro-German. The Hamburg-American establishment has been, in effect, a diplomatic outpost as well as a shipping office.

There is no doubt but that Germany wanted St. Thomas, and it is probable that she could have induced Denmark to cede it to her. The only thing that stood in the way was the Monroe doctrine. Although she was not prepared to defy that famous policy, it seems pretty certain that Germany was making friends in St. Thomas, acquiring certain vicarious influence there. The strong pro-German sentiment that exists in this island and the transfer of the property are about the only facts that can be brought forward as proof of this, but there is also much rumor. It is said, for example, that a few years ago concealed stores and arms were found on the island. It is also said that the real mission of two United States gunboats, which have been cruising among our new islands for several weeks, was a search for a German submarine base. Taking into account the sympathies of the St. Thomians and the character of the Danish government, it seems probable that Germany would have encountered little opposition if she had cared to establish such a base or a secret wireless station somewhere in this maze of islands.

It is this state of affairs which most amply justifies our purchase of the Danish West Indies. St. Thomas is a strategically valuable island situated directly upon many steamship routes leading to our Panama canal. We do not need it badly as a naval base ourselves, nor is it ideal for that purpose; but to have it owned and fortified by a hostile power would be most undesirable, while to have the same power conducting secret negotiations to gain control over it might be even more dangerous. Hence it is probably well that the United States owns St. Thomas. Although the price is high, it is less than the price of one battleship.

For the purpose of a naval base and of fortifications both the harbor and the island are not all that could be desired. It is true that the harbor has been described repeatedly as "splendid" as "absolutely safe," and it has even been asserted that it would accommodate the "navies of the world."

As a matter of fact, the harbor is very small and would not accommodate a large battle fleet. One man of wide experience states that it will not serve for anything more than a submarine base, and that there seems to be general agreement that the harbor is too small for an all-round naval base. Then, too, we are negotiating for a naval base on Fonseca bay with Nicaragua, while it has been learned unofficially that both of the principal parties in Santo Domingo are now willing to concede the United States the right to establish a naval base on one of the excellent harbors of that island.

Adjoining the St. Thomas harbor is another one of about the same size, having a maximum depth of about forty feet and an average of nineteen. It is connected with the main harbor by a narrow, mud-choked passage. It will be recalled that Sir Francis Drake had this passage blocked because when he chased Spanish galleons into St. Thomas harbor they always escaped by this channel between Water island and St. Thomas. At any rate, the channel could easily be made passable again.

Estimates as to the value of the island for fortification also vary. Some men who ought to know describe it as a Gibraltar, while others say it is too large to be of defense. At any rate, there is one point near the center of the island from which large guns could reach the sea in all directions. It seems probable that the island could be made thoroughly safe, though probably at much greater expense than a smaller and more compact land mass.

Once again, most of the descriptions are wrong in saying that St. Thomas had modern coaling facilities. For many years all the coaling at St. Thomas was done with baskets carried on the heads of negroes, and this hand-coaling is all that has supported its population. Then the West India company installed a modern coaling plant. Forthwith a hurricane came along and ripped it all to pieces—a catastrophe which was greeted in St. Thomas as a gift of providence. They have been coaling with baskets ever since. St. Thomas, then, as it appears to the inquiring eye, is neither an American Gibraltar nor especially good naval base. It can doubtless be made a serviceable unit in our system of defenses, but its chief value to us is that nobody else has it.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Table Rock Argus: The annual spasmodic cleanup of Omaha is now in progress, with Mayor Dahlman sitting on the lid. Ye gods! Don't that get your goat?

Oakland Republican. Now that four judges have decided who is boss of the elevator in the Douglas county court house, Omaha papers will be able to devote a little more of their space to other momentous matters.

Ainsworth Star-Journal: Omaha is planning to keep their young boy population out of trouble this year by planting every vacant lot to potatoes. If every town in the state would do likewise, Nebraska could reduce the H. C. L. considerable.

Wayne Herald: We have learned of an Omaha preacher who is evidently rich in material things, and whose name is Holler, appropriately such, no doubt. He is offering a bushel of potatoes to any one who can show him a verse in the Bible mentioning a prodigal son.

Fremont Tribune: It would be a fine thing if in some way we could settle it beyond cavil whether vaccination is the only preventive of smallpox and whether everybody should take a chance at vaccination as a guard against the disease. The revolution now in progress in Omaha is another example of an old trouble. It is almost as bad as smallpox, and just as likely to break out.

Lieutenant Governor Howard tells the readers of his newspaper that one of the plans of the Omaha combination in the senate calls for adjourning the legislature without passing any law at all to support the prohibitory amendment. "I am not authorized to speak for Governor Neville," says the lieutenant governor, "but my good opinion of him tells me that if such a trick as that should be turned the governor would call an extra session immediately."—Lincoln Journal.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

Good advice to follow in the case of influenza is to go to bed and stay in bed until you are so well that you do not want to stay there any longer.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

German Zeppelin brought down by French automobile gun crew near Revingny.

Sixty-five allied airmen raided Zebruge, on Belgian coast, during great damage.

Plains overpowered Austrians at Uscoboko, on the Dniester river, after a long siege.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Mr. John T. Clark gave a dinner at the club to Mr. and Mrs. Colpezer, the Misses Wadleigh, Miss Gertrude Clarke, Mr. Monroe and Dr. Summers.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. McKenna on Lake street was raided by a calico necktie surprise party. The "surprise" were Mr. Bailey, Mrs. McDames F. E. Bailey, Jr., McBride, H. A. Haskell, F. B. Baker, Joseph Reedman, George C. Bassett, C. Woodworth,



William Lacey, Joseph Hensman, John Gannon, the Misses Minnie Collett, Dollie Baker, Ines Haskell, Maggie Lacey, Mertie Baker and Messrs. F. E. Pickens, George E. Bailey, Charles C. Quinn, Harry Baker, William Nelson and William Hunter.

A very enjoyable musicale was given at Brownell Hall by Mr. Franko assisted by Miss Balcom and Miss Reader.

The luncheon given by Mrs. O. G. Hoffman was attended by the following: Messdames Adolph Meyer, Ives, Wakefield, Orr, Troxell, Knapp and Coleman.

Prof. Dworak was tendered a birthday party by Hoffman hall.

J. L. Miles, a banker from Davenport, Ia., bought about \$100,000 worth of Omaha city property loans. He is well pleased with Omaha and says he intends to loan a million dollars here this year.

This Day in History.

1776—American troops entered Boston following the evacuation of the city by the British.

1827—Subscription books for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad opened.

1828—Henrik Ibsen, famous Norwegian dramatist and poet, born. Died May 23, 1906.

1842—Peter B. Porter, secretary of war under president J. Q. Adams, died at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Born at Salisbury, Conn., August 14, 1773.

1856—Commodore David Conner, who commanded the Mexican naval forces in the war with Mexico, died in Philadelphia. Born at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1792.

1862—Willie Lincoln, second son of the president and Mrs. Lincoln, died in the White House of smallpox.

1865—Stoneman's raid in southwestern Virginia commenced.

1905—England arranged with Italy to have the latter assume the protectorate of Somalia.

1905—Colonel Duncan B. Cooper and his son Robin were found guilty of killing Senator Carmack of Tennessee and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The Day We Celebrate.

Harry G. Jordan, vice president and treasurer of the Byron Reed company, was born March 20, 1864, in St. Louis. He came to Omaha in 1883.

Charles L. Dundy, who is just 45 today, was the legal guardian at the University of Michigan and previous to going into private practice was with the law department of the Union Pacific for nearly twelve years.

Dr. Charles W. Moulton, president emeritus of Harvard university, born in Boston eighty-three years ago today.

Thomas Cochran, who arrived in New York virtually penniless sixteen years ago and is now a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., born in St. Paul forty-six years ago today.

Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Episcopal bishop of New York, born at Wheeling, W. Va., seventy-three years ago today.

J. Franklin Fort, ex-governor of New Jersey, now a member of the Federal Trade commission, born at Pemberton, N. Y., sixty-five years ago today.

Melton Wolfgang, pitcher of the Chicago American league base ball team, born at Albany, N. Y., twenty-seven years ago today.

Dr. Joseph Bohling, pitcher for the Cleveland model league base ball team, born at Richmond, Va., twenty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Beginning of spring, according to the almanac.

A dinner is to be given at the National Arts' club in New York City tonight in honor of the eightieth birthday of William Dean Howells.

Prof. Richard I. Moulton is to deliver the oration today at the annual spring convocation at the University of Chicago.

The annual convention of the Iowa society of the Daughters of the American Revolution opens at Des Moines today and will continue until Friday.

The Georgia legislature has been summoned to meet in special session today to consider a "bone-dry" bill and a deficit of \$1,000 in the confederate pension fund.

The railroad situation as it pertains to the lumber business, the establishment of credits and grades of lumber, are the chief topics to be discussed at the annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association, opening today at Pittsburgh.

Storyette of the Day.

It was a Fife county woman who induced a note of one teacher concerning the punishment of her young hopeful. The note ran thus:

"Dear Miss —: You rite me about whippin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lesson. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound noge into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention what his father says—I'll handle him."—St. Louis Republic.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BLUEBIRD

Beautiful little bluebird. In your nest I hear a chirp. Something kind and dear—something recalling the story of bright youthful days yesteryear.

Beautiful little bluebird. Sweet pleasure you bring me when I hear you sing. Sweet pleasure of juvenile glory. Which only I feel when you sing.

Beautiful little bluebird. When I know no wrong. That now again (sweet offertory) makes me for more happiness long. Omaha. WILLIS HUDSPET.

The Bee's Letter Box

Farmers' Union for the Union.

Lyons, Neb., March 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I would like to have a place in your paper to express to the public the farmers' union as a quotient in this strike situation.

To say that the farmers condemn the subversive and unpatriotic move the united trainmen are taking is placing it very plain. In this time of such acute conditions, it is a curse to the nation and every naturalized citizen to play the part of dictator. We have such in any man or union that gets up and demands of his fellow men to the extent of jeopardizing life and property. We have the best conditions on this earth, each and all. If I should compare the income of a trainman to a farmer at the present time, you would readily see the farmer would profit a great deal faster at an eight-hour money guarantee than he now does. The farmer is unionizing into one of the strongest unions in existence, and the reason lies in the fact that he can no longer stand for the demands of these other unions.

The last week has given us a great example of the curse on a nation, in a congress, that does not stand back of our own national pride. We should be proud as republicans, democrats, populists and socialists, to stand united under the Stars and Stripes. Does the union of any kind, the trust of any kind, or a disunited congress stand for this great principle? It is one of the most patriotic and ill-advised things that could happen to our republic for any citizen or union to stand in the light and drench our flag in the founts of those spilling their life blood in the cause of the Orient.

Brother trainmen unions, conveying the heart of the great farmer's union: At this time of national need, it is a curse for you not to stand with all unions and do your best to unionize America so that a national enemy dare not say no to any of our country's principles.

A. M.—A FARMER.

Rejoice Over Russian Revolution.

Imperial, Neb., March 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: Great events create great emotions; if they are sublime, they are worthy to be expressed so that someone else may also enjoy them. No greater event—except the present war—happened in the last hundred years and perhaps more, which will affect the human civilization more than the present revolution in Russia, which has the most despotic government the world ever saw.

Millions of liberty-loving Americans today can't wholly realize the importance of this change in the affairs of the Russian empire. No people on earth, no nation in the universe is more glad, could be more glad, than the Jewish nation, because no nation in the present world crisis suffers more, weeps more, moans more, willing to die more to save themselves from the inhuman persecution than the Jewish nation. Life in Russia is unbearable for all the people. To suffer was the fate of all, but no one nation suffered so much as the Jewish nation. Rivers of tears, lakes of blood have not dried as yet—forever it will boil.

This salvation, if true, is an indescribable joy to all freedom-loving people. This is another indication that innocent blood and tears can never go to waste without creating good. I wish all liberty-loving people extend across the sea our hands to congratulate the new light of freedom.

DR. BENJAMIN ISRAEL.

Proposed Sale of State School Lands.

Spencer, Neb., March 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bee asserts that there is no reason for changing the law of 1893, withdrawing the school land from sale. The reason for stopping the sale was that in 1893 no one wanted to buy land. Today everybody wants to buy land; but financiers consider the proper time to sell. On the other hand, those wanting to hold the land are, first, those where the land is already sold and paying taxes, and they want, besides a share in ours while we are robbed of the tax, and second, the cattle bar-

ons who are leasing the western school land for 2 or 3 cents an acre. The state average is 12 or 13 cents. Boyd county leases average 42 cents per acre, exactly 6 per cent on the minimum, 47 an acre. None would sell so cheap and much would bring \$50. Six per cent on this would bring \$3 a year. G. W. WHITEHORN, County Assessor.

P. S.—Has the state more right to be landlord of a farm than of a hotel?

Note: You are mistaken as to date of change in the law. It was enacted in 1899. If the state became owner of a hotel by gift or bequest it certainly would have a right to be the landlord.

What Ails Night High School?

Omaha, March 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: It seems to me that a report from the school board on the session of the night high school, just closed, is due the taxpayers of Omaha. I am in hearty sympathy with a liberal policy toward our educational institutions and I believe the evening high school is worthy of our support. But if the report made by a student recently is correct, and I think it is, the management must be seriously at fault.

The student referred to said that for several weeks past his classes had only from four or five to eight or ten in attendance. He was certain, also, that classes other than those which he attended had numbers equally small. Some classes that he had heard other students speak of had but two or three in attendance.

It seems that the numbers at the beginning of the term were from twenty to thirty or greater, but in a few weeks members began to drop out, with the result that for several weeks the whole plant has been operated for a number of pupils ridiculously small. Think of teachers being paid full salary for conducting classes of such microscopic proportions.

Let us have a report of attendance, number of teachers employed, janitors, fuel and lights. Not a report of average attendance for the term, but by weeks and by teachers, showing just what numbers each teacher had for each week and the pay received by each.

If the management has not been business-like, then put some competent person in charge next year. TAXPAYER.

CHEERFUL MOMENTS.

The agent marched up the front steps and rang the door bell briskly. "Good morning," he said, bowing politely to the maid who answered his ring. "Is the lady of the house engaged?" "Not now," responded the new maid briskly. "Think of it, she has just married more than a year ago."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Minister's Daughter (after church)—I don't suppose you noticed it, papa, but Mrs. De Syle had on another new hat. "Well, tell me, pop, how?" said the child, that the milliners are more responsible for attendance than the ministers.—Boston Transcript.

Dear Mr. Kabbible, My husband likes me to cook roast beef and I like veal—why shall I do? —Mrs. Effros MAKE A HASH

"Pop, you're always kind to animals, ain't you?" "I try to be, son. We should all be kind to animals, particularly afflicted ones." "Well, tell me, pop, how?" said the poor blind tiger. Gus Barnes says no father says you went to last night?—Baltimore American.

She—Tom, dear, I have at last discovered that I love you. He—You have heard, then, that my uncle has left me \$3,000. "Well, tell me, pop, how?" said the poor blind tiger. Gus Barnes says no father says you went to last night?—Baltimore American.

"Take it away! Take it away!" said the editor, handing the amateur poet's poem back to him. "What's the matter? Why are you so disturbed?" "Take it away! Your meter is so lanky that I'm afraid to tackle it without a shears."—Life.

You Can Make Excellent Cake with Fewer Eggs

Just use an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted. This applies equally well to nearly all baked foods. Try the following recipe according to the new way: