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...ON. - - - MARYLAND

Thus far it has been a hard year on baby emperors.

At last accounts the man who wrote "The Beautiful Snow" was still in hiding.

Getting cold feet may be slang, but there is more truth than fiction in it these days.

Our idea of a waste of time is to fall in love with the hero of a moving picture film.

The man who kicked on the 100 in the shade weather now sees where his judgment was at fault.

The time may come when a man can be a good and great actor without having more than one wife.

Generally, man proposes and Providence disposes, but this year woman proposes and man hasn't the heart to refuse.

Eastern society woman tells us that the grizzly bear is not as naughty as its reputation. Isn't she the knocker!

Kansas has a citizen who claims to be "the only hog dentist in the world." What's the use of casting gold fillings before swine?

We are informed that Mars is experiencing a hard winter, but, then, there is reason to believe that Mars has nothing on us.

One good thing about the king of weather we have had this year is that it keeps your priceless chunk of butter from melting away.

A leading actress refuses to play in a theater that asks but one dollar for its best seats. This actress will yet be put on the retired list.

A food expert informs us that there is as much nourishment in two eggs as there is in a good sized steak, but eggs were deceivers ever.

Mlle. Piaskoweitzkajakahie, a Russian dancer, is about to visit us. Linotype operators are in favor of the exclusion of undesirable Russians.

Paragraphers are taking sundry jolts at the man who paid $27,000 for a Bible and does not read it, but how many paragraphers read the Bible?

One of our financiers tells us that there is a scarcity of $10,000 men, but in our varied career we have not seen many $10,000 jobs lying around loose.

Never be in your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, and if you are out you will be in.

Chicago lawyer is responsible for the startling statement that a man will be on the safe side if he obeys the ten commandments. Another Solomon!

The queen of Siam breaks into print with the story that she has been robbed of her jewels. We never knew there was a vaudeville circuit in Siam.

One of the men "who broke the Monte Carlo bank" has been arrested on a charge of fraud. Maybe he spiked the wheel when the croupier wasn't looking.

"A New Yorker was arrested for throwing money away on the streets." Don't be deceived; undoubtedly he was merely trying to entice suckers from the provinces.

Government investigators are trying to find out what hash is, but a respectable family newspaper would not dare to print what the average boarder thinks of it.

New York, we are told, has a murder every thirty-six hours. And yet certain persons would have us believe that baseball is the most popular pastime in that city.

The Turkish fleet has been destroyed again. Either the war correspondents are afflicted with frenzied imagination or the Turkish fleet has a faculty of unscrambling itself.

Franz Lehar, who composed the "Merry Widow" waltz, is coming to this country. Here and there he will no doubt be able to find an old inhabitant who remembers the "Merry Widow" waltz.

We are told that English society women have adopted the fad of being photographed while asleep, but we fail to see how a woman can fall asleep when she knows she is going to be photographed.

Experts in care of infants in New York are warning mothers not to rock or cuddle their babies. But science cannot do everything, or it will have to make mothers over from the original nature plan before it can stop the cuddling of babies.

An office boy in Wall street has been made a partner in the firm. All of which goes to show that there are a few office boys left in the world who do not divide their time between reading detective stories and whistling "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Now a Pennsylvania surgeon predicts that science will conquer all germs and that an ideal race of men will result. But it is to be feared that when this ideal race is evolved it will promptly emigrate to Utopia.

England now has telephone connection with France through six cables, and will soon have telephone connection with Holland and part of Belgium, and later with Berlin. This will enable our English friends to study foreign languages ...th native teachers, without going ... from home.

INDICTMENTS BY THE WHOLESALE

Corporations Hit All Over the Country.

VIOLATION OF SHERMAN ACT

Cash Register Concern Charged With Monopolizing Business and Exercising Restraint For Last Twenty Years.

Cincinnati, O.—Thirty indictments, charging conspiracy to obstruct and monopolize the cash register business in violation of the criminal provisions of the Sherman Anti-trust Law, were returned against officials and sales agents of the National Cash Register Company. At the same time the first move of the government to prevent violation of the Interstate Commerce Law regulating express charges resulted in an indictment with 11 counts against the Adams Express Company. The company was charged with having exacted more than the published rates from shippers. Seven Cincinnati manufacturing concerns were indicted, alleged to have violated the Interstate Commerce Law by obtaining low transportation rates through undervaluation, and there were nearly a score of minor individual indictments.

Sales Methods the Cause.

The sales methods of the Cash Register Company were the chief causes of the indictments, according to the United States District Attorney McPherson, who declared competitors of the company had been harassed out of the field.

"This restraint has been in operation for the last 20 years," he said, "although the specific charge is confined to the last three years. The principal unlawful means outlined in the indictments are the bribing of employes of competitors and of transportation, telegraph and telephone companies; the hiring of employers away from competitors; the requiring of agents to interfere with sales and libel the machines of competitors, cutting prices, selling imitations of competitive machines made to use as "knockers" and injuring competitive machines whenever possible."

The second and third counts charged defendants with monopolizing the cash register trade by use of the same means.

No date has been set for a hearing before United States Judge Hollister, but it was said the defendants would be notified to come into court on a date to be arraigned later.

The indictments against the express company were the result of an investigation made here by Special Agent of the Commission P. F. Marsh and Attorney A. G. Gutheim. The indictments alleged that the express company collected $2 per hundred pounds on shipments from Indianapolis, Ind., to Franklin, Pa., while the rate between the cities is $1.75.

Six manufacturing concerns of this city were charged with having violated the Interstate Commerce law by undervaluing goods for shipment in an effort to get lower transportation rates.

FIRE SWEEPS TEXAS CITY.

Probably One Thousand Persons Are Made Homeless.

Houston, Tex.—In the wake of the most destructive fire in the history of Houston, smouldering wreckage covers an area about one and a half miles in length and varying in width from 200 yards to half a mile in the northeastern section of the city. More than a dozen of the city's most important industrial enterprises are in ruins; 200 or more dwelling houses and store buildings are in ashes and approximately 1,000 persons are homeless. An accurate statement of the monetary loss is not yet possible, but the most conservative is that it will reach at least $7,000,000. The insurance carried will not exceed 40 per cent. Except for a few who suffered minor burns and bruises no casualties attended the fire.

Civil Service For Diplomats.

Washington.—Strong indorsement of the application of Civil Service rules to the diplomatic and consular corps of the United States has come from the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris. In a formal petition to Congress the chamber urges that the executive orders now in effect placing certain officers of the diplomatic and consular services under Civil Service regulations be enacted into law. The petition also asks Congress to consider the question of having a system of adequate pensions for retired diplomatic and consular officers.

Wants a Revenue Board.

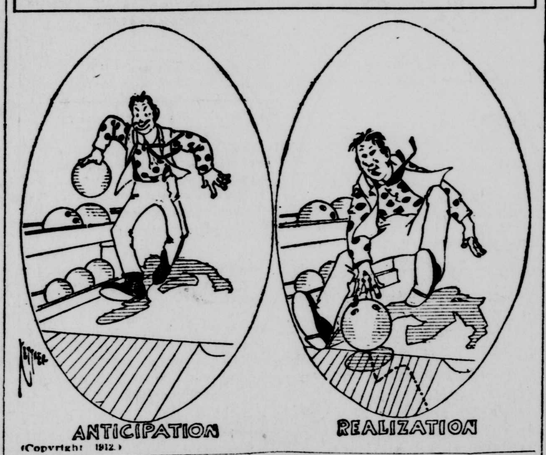
Washington.—The purpose of the majority of the House Ways and Means Committee to abolish the Tariff Board and substitute for it another kind of a commission was manifested by the introduction of a bill for a revenue board by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Palmer's bill is the second of the kind, another having been introduced by Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, providing for a board of statistical experts.

Refused To Indict.

Lexington, Ky.—Because five members of a grand jury refused to vote to indict several citizens for alleged election frauds at Georgetown, Ky., Circuit Judge Stout ordered that none of them ever be allowed to serve again on a jury in Scott county while he presided. The frauds were alleged to have been committed in Central and Eastern Kentucky in the state Democratic primary elections last July.

During 1911 New York averaged one mur... every 34 hours.

LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS



DEATH IN WAKE OF STORM

Southern Kansas, Eastern Oklahoma and Southwestern Missouri Swept By Storm — Temperatures Take Big Drop.

Shreveport, La.—Eight persons are dead and about 50 injured as the result of a tornado which swept through the western outskirts of Shreveport. All the dead are negroes with the exception of the two-month-old baby of J. A. Manheim, whose home was demolished. The baby's body was found a block from the Manheim residence. A number of negro cabins were destroyed in the outskirts of the city and on near-by plantations.

The tornado approached Shreveport from the southwest, sweeping a path through two negro sections, and crossing Red River struck two plantations, where negro cabins, barns and outhouses were destroyed. In the city proper no damage was done.

The damage to property is estimated at $100,000.

TEXAS IN GRIP OF BLIZZARD.

Other Western States Are Swept By Heavy Storm.

Dallas, Tex.—Ushered by a windstorm varying at different points from 90 to 70 miles an hour the most severe blizzard of the winter swept the Southwest.

In North Texas the temperature fell from 70 degrees to freezing. In the panhandle the snowfall was reported to have reached a depth of four inches. At Hobart, Ok., buildings were unroofed by the storm and store windows demolished.

Kansas City, Mo.—Carried on by a 40-mile wind, a heavy snow storm swept Southern Kansas, Eastern Oklahoma and Southwestern Missouri.

Denver, Col.—With snow from one inch to several feet covering practically the entire State, the movement of trains, especially on lines that traverse the mountain district, has been severely hampered.

TRAINS CRASH IN TUNNEL.

Engineer and Fireman Killed and Traffic Blocked.

North Adams, Mass.—Two trainmen are dead and two are missing, as the result of a rear-end collision between a freight train and a Boston-bound express on the Boston and Maine railroad.

The passenger train was not seriously damaged, with the exception of the electric engine which was drawing it, but several cars of the freight were demolished and the wreckage took fire. The smoke, pouring from the east portal of the tunnel, drove back those who sought entrance from that end, while the heat made it impossible to go beyond the central shaft from the other end. Hours after the crash the wreckage was still burning. The heat was so great that portions of the tunnel rock were cracked off and fell to the tracks.

ARSON FOR AN EDUCATION.

Two Girls Fire Barn To Get Into a Reform School.

Welch, W. Va.—Lizzie Crabtree and Lucy Trout, 15-year-old girls who were convicted of arson in the Circuit Court here, admitted setting fire to a barn so they could obtain an education. The girls had been reared on a county poor farm, their parents being too poor to care for them, according to Fire Marshal F. S. Carington. They had heard of the reform school and said if they could be sent there they could learn some of the things that would make them useful women. Both were sent to the Girls' Industrial Home at Salem.

Nearly Buried Alive.

Duluth, Minn.—After being prepared for burial and apparently dead two days, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Maholechek, who live near Black Duck, was discovered to be alive as the burial service was being held. Three days ago the child fell into a bucket of water and was apparently drowned. It was noticed at the grave that moisture had gathered on the glass of the coffin and the body was removed. By the use of stimulants the child was resuscitated.

Forty-Eight Stars Now.

Washington.—An official order for changing the stars of the national ensign and the Union Jack in use by the Navy to show the addition of two new States to the Union has been issued by the Navy Department. The change, which takes effect July 4, provides for 48 stars to be arranged in six rows of eight stars each, with the corresponding stars of each row in a vertical line. This arrangement is the one recommended by the joint board of the Army and Navy and approved by President Taft.

OSPINA RECALLED FOR KNOX LETTER

The Columbian Government is Friendly.

RESENTS MINISTER'S WORDS

His Declaration That Secretary Of State Knox Would Not Be Welcome Not Upheld By His Countrymen.

Bogota, Colombia.—Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, Colombian Minister to the United States, has been recalled by the Colombian Government.

The action of the Government was taken because neither it nor the Colombian people upholds the position taken by the Colombian Minister at Washington in notifying the State Department that the visit to Colombia of Secreary of State Knox would be inopportune, owing to the fact that Colombia's claims in connection with Panama have not yet been arbitrated.

The notification given by the Colombian Government says that General Ospina is "separated" from his post at Washington, and that the incident between Colombia and the United States is thus closed.

Colombia, it continues, will maintain her international policy.

No Complaint By State Department.

Washington.—The only concern of the State Department upon being informed of the recall of the Colombian Minister was that it should be thoroughly understood that the Department had not directly or indirecelyt suggested this course, which consequently appears to have been purely voluntary on the part of the Colombian Government.

The Department has all along regarded Minister Ospina's utterances as purely personal, thereby accepting his own definition of his note, and as he had been invited to express his opinion as to the expediency of Secretary Knox's visit, there could be no official ground for complaint on the part of the Department. But apparently it was quite another matter with the Colombian Government. The United States, however, had nothing to do with any disciplinary measures that the Bogota foreign office adopted.

It is not expected that Minister Ospina's recall will in any way affect the status of Mr. Dubois, the American Minister to Colombia, who is said to have established very cordial and satisfactory relations with the Colombians.

CHICAGO MAN FINED $1,050.

Pleaded Guilty To Falsely Classifying Merchandise.

New York.—Frank E. Bernard, head of the forwarding agency of Bernard, Judae & Co., of Chicago, was fined $1,050 in the United States District Court, after pleading guilty to an indictment charging him with having falsely classified imported merchandise so as to obtain cheaper transportation rates from railroad companies. It was also charged that Bernard collected full toll from the shippers.

Mississippi Senate Progressive.

Jackson, Miss.—A concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum was adopted by the Mississippi Senate by a vote of 32 to 4.

40 Haitiens Dead In Battle.

Cape Haitien, Haiti.—The official report has just been received of a severe fight between the revolutionary forces and the Government troops which occurred near the San Domingan frontier. The result of the fighting is not recorded beyond the fact that the Government troops suffered a loss of 40 killed and a large number wounded. A small San Domingan coasting vessel has been engaged for the conveyance of the mails from Monte Christi to Cape Haitien.

New Adjutant General.

Washington.—Brigadier General William P. Hall automatically assumed the office of adjutant general upon the retirement of Major General Ainsworth, in the opinion of the officers of that department. General Hall at present is somewhere either in Italy or Egypt, engaged in missionary work. He is expected to return to Washington some time in April. After General Hall's retirement in June a selection will be made by President Taft from among the colonels of the department to assume the office.

PRISON STORMED BY MOB

The Men Had Killed a Railroad Special Officer Who Was Trying To Quiet Noisy Negroes On a Jim Crow Car.

Shelbyville, Tenn.—Deprived of its prey in the first attempt to slaughter three negroes as they were being taken from the courthouse to jail here, a mob broke into the sheriff's office, where the wounded blacks had been taken, and fired upon them. Still two of them are alive, but it is feared the mob will storm the jail and finish its work.

Evidence that the blacks killed Special Officer S. W. Everson, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, was so strong at the preliminary hearing that the three were bound over to a higher court. As they were being taken down the courthouse steps, the mob attacked the sheriff and six deputies, killed one of the blacks and badly beat the others.

They were hurriedly taken into the sheriff's office nearby, and the sheriff stationed himself at the door.

Reports sent out from the office that all the negroes were dead were not believed by mob members, and at 4 o'clock they stormed again. The sheriff was captured, and one member of the mob broke down the door of the room in which the blacks were huddled, and opened fire. Each of the wounded prisoners was struck. Evidently believing all three were dead, the mob dispersed. Later the two wounded blacks were secretly taken to the jail.

Everson was killed on the night of February 10 when he was thrown from a Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis train, near Bell Buckle, Tenn. He had tried to quiet boisterous negroes in the Jim Crow car.

ARMY AVIATOR INJURED.

Lieut. Kennedy, Caught Under Machine, Has Two Ribs Broken.

Augusta, Ga.—Because he did not give the aeroplane he was driving the proper lateral pitch in landing at the Army aviation camp, Lieutenant Kennedy was caught under the machine when it turned turtle and two of his ribs were broken.

Though rendered temporarily unconscious, information from the hospital where he was taken is that his injuries are not serious. The machine was badly damaged.

CATS HAD PREFERENCE.

Basis For Granting Civil War Veteran a Divorce.

Kansas City, Mo.—Because his wife kept 35 cats in their home, Samuel W. Odell, 74 years old and a Civil War veteran, was granted a divorce at Kansas City, Kan. Odell testified that his wife gave her cats more attention than she gave him, fed the pets the choicest food and ignored his protests when the animals slept in his bed.

LABOR LEADERS HELD.

Charged With Being Accessories To Murder Of Woman.

Lawrence, Mass.—Joseph J. Ettor, Industrial Workers of the World leader in the local textile strike, and Arturo Giovannitti, his assistant, were held for the grand jury by Judge Mahoney in Police Court, charged with being accessories before the fact to the murder of Anna Lopizzo. The woman was killed in a strike riot January 29.

MEXICO TO PAY CHINA $3,100,000.

Indemnity For Chinese Killed During Revolution.

San Francisco.—The Mexican Government has agreed to pay an indemnity of $3,100,000 to the Chinese republic for the death of 300 Chinese at Torreon, Mexico, during the revolution last July, according to a cablegram received here. The Chinese were murdered by Mexican revolutionists.

PAYS FOR MULE HE STOLE.

Old Civil War Veteran Sends $200 To Secretary MacVeagh.

Washington.—A conscience-stricken old Civil War veteran, who stole a mule from the government during his enlistment in the army, has sent Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh a draft for $200 to square the account and ease his mind. The contribution was forwarded through a Methodist minister at Greencastle, Ind.

A Mail Order Bill.

Washington.—A bill that would put mail order investment companies under the supervision of the commissioner of corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor was introduced by Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota. It would require submission of plans, assets and liabilities to the government before beginning operations.

Lyle Carr, Artist, Dead.

New York.—Lyle Carr, one of the best known of American painters, died suddenly in his studio here. Mr. Carr was best known for his landscapes and pictures of mountain passes. He decorated the town house of Thomas F. Ryan and had recently completed the designs for the new Newark Courthouse. He was a personal friend of James A. Patten, the grain operator at Chicago, who bought many of his pictures. He was unmarried.

800,000 Miners Ready To Strike.

London.—The acuteness of the crisis in the British coal trade is emphasized by the prohibitive rate of 94½ per cent. asked by Lloyds on insurance against a national strike. Both sides in the contest are making every preparation for war. The colliery owners are insuring not only the collieries, but their private residences as well, against damage. The military authorities also have been making inquiries in the coal-mining district as to the facilities for billeting soldiers in the residences.

TAFT'S POSTAL SERVICE MESSAGE

President in Transmitting Hitchcock's Report to Congress Says He Does Not Approve Recommendation That Telegraph Lines Be Operated by Post Office Department.

DOES FAVOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The Commission on Second-Class Mail Matter Recommends That the Cent-a-Copy Rate for Newspapers Other Than Weeklies When Mailed at a Letter-Carrier Office for Local Delivery Be Abolished.

Washington.—President Taft's message transmitting the annual report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and the report of the Commission on Second-Class Mail Matter, was listened to with deep interest when read before both houes of Congress. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting the annual report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, it gives me pleasure to call attention to the fact that the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to $237,879,823.60 and that the expenditures amounted to $237,660,705.48, making a surplus of $219,118.12. For the year ended June 30, 1909, the postal service was in arrears to the extent of $17,479,770.47. In the interval this very large deficit has been changed into surplus, and that without the curtailment of postal facilities. Indeed, in the same time there have been established 3,744 new post offices, delivery by carrier provided in 186 additional cities and new rural routes established, 2,516 in number and aggregating 60,679 miles in extent. The force of postal employees has been increased by more than 8,000, and a liberal policy in the matter of salaries has been followed, so that the amount expended for salaries is now $14,000,000 more than two years ago. The average salary has been increased from $869 to $967 for rural carriers, $979 to $1,082 for post-office clerks, $1,021 to $1,084 for city letter carriers, and $1,168 to $1,183 for railway postal clerks.

The report shows that the postal savings system was begun experimentally in January, 1911, and that it has now been extended so as to include 7,500 presidential post offices, which includes practically all of the post offices of that class. Preparations are also being made to establish the system at about 40,000 fourth-class offices. The deposits in 11 months have reached a total of $11,000,000, distributed among 2,710 national and State banks.

The Postmaster General recommends, as I have done in previous messages, the adoption of a parcel post, and the beginning of this in the organization of such service on rural routes and in the City Delivery Service first.

The report of the Postmaster General is full of statements of the important improvements in the organization and methods of the postal service made a part of the postal system and and of tentative drafts of legislation embodying cerain recommendations of the department which need legislation to carry them out.

There is only one recommendation in which I can not agree—that is one which recommends that the telegraph lines in the United States should be made a par of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail system. This presents a question of Government ownership of public utilities which are now being conducted by private enterprise under franchises from the Government. I believe that the true principle is that private enterprise should be permitted to carry on such public utilities under due regulation as to rates by proper authority rather than that the Government should itself conduct them. This principle I favor because I do not think it in accordance with the best public policy thus greatly to increase the body of public servants. Of course, if it could be shown that telegraph service could be furnished to the public at a less price than it is now furnished to the public by telegraph companies, and with equal efficiency, the argument might be a strong one in favor of the adoption of the proposition. But I am not satisfied from any evidence that if these properties were taken over by the Government they could be managed any mor economically or any more economically or any more efficiently or that this would enable the Government to furnish service at any smaller rate than the public are now required to pay by private companies.

I can not speak with too great emphasis of the improvement in the Post Office Department under the present management. The cutting down of cost, the shortening of mehods, and the increase in efficiency are shown by the statistics of the Annual Report.

One of the most important matters referred to by the Postmaster General is the proposed fixing of new rates of postage for second-class mail matter. In connection with this subject, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Commission on Second-Class Mail Matter, appointed pursuant to a joint resolution of the Sixty-first Congress, approved March 4, 1911.

The commission consists of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University; and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Association of Commerce of the City of Chicago, whose character, ability, and experience command for their findings and recommendations the respect and confidence of the Congress and the country.

The report discloses a most exhaustive and critical inquiry into the subject of second-class mail matter after adequate notice to all the parties in interest. Extensive hearings were held by the commission, at which the Postmaster General and the Second and Third Assistant Postmasters General appeared and submitted formal statements presenting the arious contentions of the Post Office Department, together with all the relevant official data and evidence relating to the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail matter. Certain of the leading magizines were represented by counsel, while various other publications appeared by representatives and were heard in oral argument or permitted to submit written briefs setting forth their respective reasons for opposing a change in the present postage rate on second-class mail. The Second and Third Assistant Postmasters General, together with minor officers of the department, were critically cross-examined by the counsel and representatives of periodicals, and all the various phases of the second-class postage problem were made the subject of a most painstaking investigation.

The findings of the commission confirm the view that the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail matter is greatly in excess of the postage paid, and that an increase in the rate is not only justified by the facts, but is desirable.

The commission reports that the evidence submitted for its consideration is sufficient to warrant a finding of the approxmate cost of handling and transporting the several classes of second-class mail known as paid-at-the-pound-rate, free-in-county, and transient matter, in so far as relates to the services of transportation, post-office cars, railway distribution, rural delivery, and certain other items of cost, but that it is without adequate data to determine the cost of the general post-office service and also what portion of the cost of certain other aggregate services is properly assignable to second-class mail matter. It finds that in the fiscal year 1908, the year for which the statistics for the Post Office Department were compiled, the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail, in the items of transportation, post-office cars, railway distribution, rural delivery, and miscellaneous charges, was approximately 6 cents a pound for the pound-rate matter, and for free-in-county and transient matter each approximately 5 cents a pound, and that, on this basis, as modified by subsequent reductions in the cost of railroad transportation, the cost of paid-at-the-pound-rate matter, for the services mentioned, is now approximately 5 1-2 cents a pound, while the cost of free-in-county and transient matter remains as formerly, namely, each at approximately 5 cents a pound.

The recommendations of the commission as to the postage rates on second-class mail are as follows:

1. The rate of 2 cents a pound on copies mailed by publishers to subscribers, to news agents, and as sample copies, and by news agents to their subscribers or to other news agents.

2. The rate of 1 cent for each 4 ounces for copies mailed by other than publishers and news agents; that is, the present transient rate.

3. The present free-in-county privilege retained, but not extended.

The commission also recommended that the cent-a-copy rate for newspapers other than weeklies and for periodicals not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, and the 2-cent-a-copy rate for periodicals exceeding 2 ounces in weight, when mailed at a city letter-carrier office for local delivery, be abolished.

As to the to the effect and adequacy of the proposed increase of 1 cent a pound in postage the commission says:

"Such an increase will not, in the opinion of the commission, bring distress upon the publishers of newspapers and periodicals, or seriously interfere with the dissemination of useful news or information. A reasonable time should be allowed, after the rate is fixed, before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the Government for the carriage and handling of second-class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates."

The commission suggests that the department "maintain an adequate cost system, so that the effect of the new rates may be closely observed and a proper basis may be secured for the consideration of any future proposals."

In these recommendations the Postmaster General and I heartily concur and commend them to the early attention of Congress. The proposed increase of 1 cent a pound in the second-class postage rate, I believe, to be most reasonable, and if sufficient time is allowed before the change goes into effect it should work little serious injury to the business of the periodical publishers, while equalizng, at least in a measure, the burdens of postal taxation.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, February 22, 1912.

CHURCH STARTED ON 37 CENTS.

Gift of Little Girl Grows Into Edifice Costing $105,000.

Philadelphia.—A childish bequest of 37 cents, made in 1895 by Ethel Shingle just before her death, found its goal when the handsome Methodist Episcopal Church of the Advocate, costing $105,000, was dedicated in Germantown. The little girl's gift was the beginning of a movement to raise the money necessary to construct the new edifice, which was named the Ethel Memorial.

JIM CROW IN NORTHERN SCHOOL

Parent Demand Separate Buildings for White and Negro Children.

Chicago.—Jim Crow regulations for the school of Hyde Park were demanded by a nuanimous wote of the Hyde Park Protective Improvement Association. The request is said to have grown out of the placing of negro teachers over white children ... the inequality which allows wealthy Hyde Park residents to send their children to private schools and compels their neighbors to do other...

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