

THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

Vol. 3

AUSTIN, TEXAS, DECEMBER 15, 1919

No. 3

OFFICERS SHOULD STUDY RULES WELL

Especially Important to Under-stand Divisions Pro-vided for

County officers should bear in mind the various divisions provided for in the Constitution and Rules and see that no school or student competes outside of his or her division. The outline scheme on page 11 will assist directors in understanding clearly the various divisions.

In the first place, remember that divisions are made on the basis of age, and in certain events on the basis of the character of the schools competing. Take for example the various divisions in declamation. In the first place, note that a division is made on the basis of rural schools and other schools. You will find the definition of a rural school on page 9 of the Constitution and Rules. Different age limits apply in these two divisions. In rural schools there is a division for boys and one for girls, but there are no junior and senior divisions. That is, girls in rural schools of more than 10 and less than 21 all compete together, and boys the same.

Don't get mixed up on the Class A and Class B divisions of schools. This division applies only in the state Track Meet and in the essay contest.

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DECLAMATION SELECTIONS

The Leaguer publishes in this issue the second declamation supplement consisting entirely of prose selections. These selections may be used in all divisions excepting in the Junior Girls' Division. Poetic selections for junior girls may be found in the state adopted readers and in supplementary readers. Many good selections may be found also in the works of English and American poets, such as Tennyson, Wordsworth, Longfellow, Whittier, Whitman, and others. There are also many volumes of Poetic Selections from which suitable declamations for junior girls may be found. In fact the sources are so many that we have not deemed it necessary to print in the Leaguer any poetic selections.

GOLIAD CO. HOLDS PRELIMINARY MEET

Bexar County Also Has Practice Meet at Hot Wells

It is coming to be a custom in many counties over the state to hold preliminary Interscholastic League meets before the regular county contests are held. We have received news at the state office of several such meets already this year. Mrs. B. Haydon, county superintendent of Goliad county, reports a very interesting and largely attended preliminary meet at Charco. Mrs. Haydon also informs the state office that she has arranged with Bee county to have the Goliad and Bee county meets on successive days so that representatives from the state office may attend the two meets on one trip and thus divide the expenses of the visitors by two. This is a fine plan for other adjoining counties to adopt. Traveling in these days of high prices is exceedingly expensive, and to arrange for meets on successive days in adjoining counties is thus a very sensible method of conservation. We hope other counties expecting to receive judges from the Extension Department will follow suit.

An account of a preliminary meet in Bexar county is told in the following item taken from the San Antonio Express of recent date:

"Pupils of more than thirty schools of Bexar County will hold a preliminary interscholastic meet at the Hot Wells School Saturday, December 13, according to a program announced by W. A. Thurman, director general. Mr. Thurman is principal of the Los Angeles Heights School.

"Contestants will take part in public speaking, spelling, track and field athletics, except runs and dashes above 200 yards. Directors of the Bexar County Interscholastic League, under which body the exercises will be given, are: Director general, W. A. Thurman, Los Angeles School; director of rural schools, P. F. Stewart, county superintendent; director of public speaking, Mrs. Bertha Earthman, Hot Wells School; director of spelling, Mrs. C. W. Gilbert, Alamo Heights; director of essay writing, George E. Baxter, Harlandale; director of athletics, R. L. Morris, South San Antonio."

YOUNGS MAKES GOOD IN MAJOR BASEBALL

Former Interscholastic League Star Now With New York Giants

Ross Youngs was a member of the champion relay team of 1914, capturing the Academy pennant at the Interscholastic State Meet. Since that time Youngs has risen in the world of professional baseball, as is evidenced by the following, clipped from the San Antonio Express:

"Ross Youngs, San Antonio outfielder who pastimes in right garden for John (Muggsy) McGraw's New York Giants during the summer months and who is resting up at home here for the next baseball campaign, led the National League in two-base hits last season with 31 doubles. He hit for a .311 average, stole 24 bases, scored 73 runs in 130 games, made 7 triples and 2 home runs. In 489 times at bat he smashed out 203 total bases and made 13 sacrifice hits.

"It is only when one compares Youngs' record with that of the greatest stars in the National League that the showing made by Ross is fully appreciated. His work stamps him as at least as valuable as Eddie Rousch, Roger Hornsby, Heinie Groh, Jake Daubert, Zack Wheat, George Burns and the greatest of the offensive players in the Heydler circuit. On the defense, at turning in sensational catches of his drives on his shoestrings, turning his back to the stands and racing to the outfield barriers for balls hit over his head and cutting off runners at the plate and the bases, Youngs has few equals in either major wheel.

"No wonder many veteran critics who have written major league ball for years pick him as the logical player in the big show to step into Cobb's shoes as baseball's greatest in a short time."

Community Singing.

School and community singing is growing more and more popular, and at the same time the Texas Community Song Book is meeting the needs of song leaders. The latest order for these books comes from Supt. R. E. L. Adams, who received eighty copies in time for use in the opening exercises of the first day of the 1919 term of Seguin High School.

LOOK OUT! WRECK THREATENS SCHOOLS

Educator Points Out Disaster Impending Through Teacher Shortage

(By A. Caswell Ellis)

The civilization of Texas is facing a more subtle and serious danger today than when the Kaiser launched his legions upon a war of world conquest. Reports gathered during August from the superintendents of 21 typical Texas cities and towns and from a number of counties showed the following:

1. That practically one-third of the men and one-fourth of the women teachers had left positions in the public schools during the past year.
2. That four fifths of those leaving were among the better teachers.
3. That there were this year only one-third the usual number of women and one-fifth the usual number of men applicants for vacant positions.
4. That several thousand teachers below even our former lowest standard had to be put into the schools in order to fill vacancies, and that even then over a thousand schools would be unable to open this fall for want of teachers. For example, Tarrant County lacked one hundred teachers at that time, Comanche sixty and Erath forty.

A study, made during October by the National Education Association, showed the same conditions still present.

A more complete study made during November by Miss Blanton showed that conditions were growing worse, that over two thousand teachers' positions were still unfilled—those schools being closed and about one hundred thousand children roaming the roads and streets in idleness, with no visible hope of securing a teacher. Miss Blanton's study also indicates that, in addition to closing over two thousand schools, trustees have been compelled to put in about four thousand teachers utterly unprepared to teach—mere children themselves, often with not even a high school education.

In short, we have lost one-third of our best teachers already and by next fall will have lost over one-half, and we have no hope of finding worthy new ones to fill the vacancies.

(Continued on page 2.)

THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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E. D. Shurter - - - - Editor
 Roy Bedichek - - Managing Editor
 Miss Amanda Stoltzfus - - -
 - - - - - Associate Editor

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The League Breakfast

Well, well, well! The League breakfast at the State Teachers' meeting at Houston was certainly a great success. We had a good crowd, and Mr. Lackey as song and yell leader performed nobly. Let me remind all Leaguers at this time that we shall make the breakfast on Friday morning an annual feature of the State Teachers' Association meeting. Further, it was provided that we should hereafter have a distinctly Interscholastic League section. This will combine the former Physical Training and the Public Speaking sections, and will deal with matters pertaining to physical training, athletics, and public speaking. The Interscholastic League section meeting next year will immediately follow the breakfast. Let all interested please kindly bear this in mind and assist us in avoiding conflicts of other sections with that of the Interscholastic League meeting, since this will constitute the annual business meeting of the League and will furnish more opportunity for a discussion of League problems and projects than has been offered in connection with the general sessions program of the Association. Obviously the section meetings of the County Superintendents, of Superintendents and Principals, and of English should be scheduled for the second period on Friday morning so that none of these meetings will conflict with that of the League. Again, please bear this in mind and help us with the "powers that be" in making up the program next Thanksgiving week.

E. D. SHURTER,
 State Chairman.

INTERSCHOLASTIC SECTION OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Teachers of Public Speaking will be interested in knowing that the University now grants a one-half unit credit in Argumentation and Debate. Whenever a school desires to offer this as an entrance credit, it must be given as separate class work and not simply as part of the oral English work in connection with the regular classes in English. The character and scope of the instruction and other details are in charge of the High School Division of the State Department of Education.

Most of the colleges in Texas will

now accept high school work in Public Speaking as an entrance unit. This offers an opportunity for counting the work done in preparation for the public speaking contests of the Interscholastic League towards a college entrance credit.

OFFICERS SHOULD STUDY RULES WELL

(Continued from page 1)

In the county contest, the Track Meet is conducted on the basis of the Junior and Senior divisions. District Track Meets are optional this year with the District Directors, and may be conducted on Junior and Senior basis or on Class A and Class B basis, as the District Directors may direct. In any cases there are no eliminations in track for the state meet. Any school in the League may send a track team to the state meet, whether or not it has won anything in the county or district.

The only other contest in which Class A and Class B divisions are used is the essay contest, which is conducted in four divisions: Class A, Class B, Ward School, and Rural School.

There are two divisions in debate: Rural School, and other schools. The debate is open to both boys and girls on equal terms. Contestants in both divisions must be between the ages of 10 and 21. There is no junior or senior division in debate. The divisions are based solely upon the character of the school, that is, whether it is a rural school or not.

When you are in doubt about the division a pupil or a school should contest in, write a brief statement of the case to the State Chairman, and ask for a ruling.

LOOK OUT! WRECK THREATENS SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 1.)

The numbers being prepared in normal schools and colleges for teachers having fallen off thirty per cent in America during the past four years.

The cause is plain. The cost of living has increased over a hundred per cent while teachers' salaries have increased only twenty-five per cent. The average salary of the rural school teachers of Texas last year was \$463, and the average for the city teachers only about a hundred dollars more. The average salary for hod-carriers was \$1120, for bricklayers \$1700, and machinists \$1950. I maintain that we ought to pay teachers at least as much as we pay hod-carriers! If we don't pay them that much, we shall lose speedily from our schools all those that are really fit to teach. I can't believe that the people of Texas will permit such a tragedy.

To save our schools and our children, Texas must at once double the salary budget of her teachers. To do that she must raise about ten million dollars. Can it be done? Yes, easily, if we really want to do it and try to do it. We raised one hundred times that much in one year for the war, in the midst of terrible drouths and with over 200 thousand of our

Tied for First Place Senior Declamation



TERRELL SLEDGE, of Kyle.

able-bodied men drafted into the war besides.

Now, the banks in the state have more deposits than ever before; the Federal Bank in Dallas is obliged to put on three times the regular force of clerks and work twenty-four hours a day to keep up with the piles of money sent in to pay off old mortgages and notes; a hundred and twenty million dollars worth of crude oil alone has poured up out of the ground this year in Texas; lumber, cotton and other farm products are bringing about four times their former prices. The state never had so much money before or spent half so much on luxuries. The State Tax Commissioner asserts publicly, without contradiction, that only one-third of the wealth of the state is yet rendered for taxation at all, and that that third is rendered on the average at only one-fourth its value.

I am not an expert on taxation, but even I can show a half dozen ways to raise this ten million dollars for our schools and all of which are constitutional and just and bear only upon those who are able to pay easily.

1st. A state equalization and full rendition law with some teeth in it.
 2nd. A small additional tax on that 120 million dollars worth of crude oil, eighty per cent of which is owned by prosperous million dollar corporations.

3rd. A small tax on the refiners that turn most of this 120 million dollars' worth of crude oil at slight expense into from 300 to 500 million dollars' worth of gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil, etc.; on the packeries, the lumber companies, lignite, sulphur and other corporations doing several hundred millions of dollars' of business annually in our state. Neither the refiners nor other corporations mentioned pay any business tax at all in Texas at present. Such taxes are just and are collected in most progressive states and nations.

4th. There are 330,000 automo-

biles in Texas, probably a hundred thousand of which are expensive pleasure cars, pure luxuries, owned by those who are able, and who should be willing to pay a small tax for the education of the children of their state.

5th. There are over 500 estates in Texas valued at more than a million dollars each, probably over two thousand valued at over hundred thousand, and ten or twenty thousand worth over one hundred thousand each. A moderate, graduated, inheritance tax could raise the entire ten million a year for our schools without touching an estate worth less than a hundred thousand dollars and without retarding enterprise or doing anyone an injustice.

There are other and possibly better ways in which the needed money can be legally raised. The above are specified merely to show that there are plenty of sources from which lawfully and justly to raise money enough to educate the children of Texas, if we will just determine to raise it.

There are about ten thousand mothers' club members, over thirty thousand Federated Club Members, over twenty thousand teachers, and over five hundred thousand mothers and fathers of children in the public schools who have no other chance of an education if these schools close down. All these men and women have votes and can get from their legislators any reasonable thing that they determine to have.

Let every Mothers' Club, and every Federated Club discuss this matter at once and express itself and send a demand to the Governor and to their representatives that the legislature be assembled and our schools be supported adequately. Ask the Governor, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the heads of our institutions of higher learning in meantime to call a state mass meeting and appoint a patriotic committee to work out at once a definite plan to present to the legislature. Then, when the legislature is assembled, write your representative and send his friends to Austin, if necessary, to help him fight the opposition of those interests that put money above children. Let every school hold a rally at once and put the situation before the parents and have them inform the Governor and their representative that they want their schools supported and supported adequately right now before they are ruined.

We called a special session of our legislature once to stop a prize fight. Surely our schools are infinitely more important. Let every friend of education, every citizen who loves Texas, every patriot who wants to keep faith with those boys who died that the world might be made safe for democracy join actively in this demand for action, and there will be action. If we sit still and let our schools go to pieces for want of funds in a state that is teeming with wealth and luxury, we will show that we are not fit to live in a democracy but need a Kaiser to tell us what to do and to make us do it.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

By Leon Folsom.

At probably no other time in the history of this country has the need of physical education been felt more keenly than during the past two years. Also no other one thing has brought home to the people of this country the need of perfect physical manhood and womanhood than has this war. While the war has caused sorrow, hardship and suffering for many, it has at last awakened many, many more to one of the most important facts of today, "the value of physical education."

People have at last come to realize that there are other matters of importance in this life beside business and society. They are beginning to see that the only way to be able to obtain success in any of these is to be physically fit. And the way to be physically fit is to take plenty of good, systematic exercise.

Physical exercise can become a habit just the same as other habits we form. Youth being the best time in life for the forming of habits, gives our schools and teachers a wonderful opportunity to form this exercise habit in their pupils. Once this habit is formed right in school children will follow them into their outside and later life, making them better physical, mental and moral citizens. So, teacher, it is your duty to your community and country to promote and teach and to enthuse your pupils in physical education.

The tendency in the past in our public schools has been wholly toward the intellectual side of education, letting the physical develop at it will. But experience and training cannot exist without a strong body, and so the introduction of physical education into our school systems. This has caused many complaints to be heard from teachers in various places where it has been introduced, such as "It has caused our schedule to be broken up and spoiled," "It distracts the minds of the pupils from their studies," etc. They do not realize that they are talking entirely against the best interests of their pupils, that it is entirely a selfish complaint. They are afraid it will cause them a little personal discomfort, forgetting that they are starting a habit that is far more important than schedules. Arrange your schedules so as to involve exercise periods. Then again to have the pupil's mind taken off their studies temporarily is a good thing. It gives their brains a rest, their bodies much needed action and makes them more than ever capable of learning.

The pupils are not the only ones who need this exercise, but the teachers as well. Get out of doors in good weather, organize your children's play, play with them, move about, get some action and see how much better you feel upon returning to the school room. Your work will seem a lot easier, things will run more smoothly, because you feel

Survivors of Preliminaries In State Tennis Match, 1919



more full of life and energy. You may then realize just how it affects your pupils and fits them for much better mental work.

There is, however, one important factor in conducting play and exercise that must be watched. Conduct your play and exercise systematically. Tend toward the mass games and try to avoid individualism both in games and contests. Choose your games to have children of the same size and sex playing together. In your exercise choose those which tend to build rather than to destroy, placing special stress on breathing and straightening exercises. By this is meant those which tend to throw the shoulders out and get the desk cramp out of the pupil's back.

It is the hope of the Interscholastic League to be able to advise and help the teachers and those interested in physical education in the schools of this state in the best methods of handling it. So work up an interest in the League in your school, become a member and get in line with one of the most important movements of the day.

If you do not have a copy of "Play and Athletics" send to the Extension Department for a free copy.

Worthy of Emulation.

"A school I visited recently," says Miss Amanda Stolfus, "is organizing its English classes into a correspondence bureau as a part of its work in composition.

"The boys and girls will write a package of letters to the English pupils in other Texas schools with whom their teachers have made arrangements for this work. The plan is to give and receive information on the League and other school and community activities, and at the same time exchange information on geographical, commercial, historical and other subjects of interest. We predict for these pupils some valuable lessons in letter writing, and a better knowledge of life in different parts of this big state of ours."

About School Papers.

"The Victor" is a new school paper with headquarters at the Victoria High School, but with subscribers and correspondents from all over Victoria county and adjacent counties. This publication will contain accounts of what these and other schools are doing, will be the organ of the League in that section of the state, and a general inspiration to each school and community it visits. Look out for the "Victor's" first issue. Help a good thing along.

Mr. E. T. Moses of the Richmond High School announces that "The Tribune" solicits the school news of his town and county. The editor of the Sugarland "Farm and Industrial News" is also offering attractive space in its pages for school contributions, which Superintendent McMeans of the Sugarland High School will edit.

We shall look forward to the re-appearance of the "Western Star" in Jean School.

The Tuleta School will contribute to the local county papers and continue its monthly school publication, "The Chaparral." Under the efficient management of Superintendent Hickman and his enthusiastic teachers and pupils, the "Chaparral" may become a bi-monthly visitor to the homes in its community and rise to the dignity of a paid subscription list.

The records show that the people of this country pay more for chewing gum than for schools; and that there are quite a number of fathers who will display more bad temper over buying their children a 50-cent arithmetic for a year's use than over a week's supply of tobacco.

Hon. M. L. Britain,
State School Superintendent,
Georgia.

How Huntington, Ind., Helps Underweight School Children.

"A local milk firm furnished us pasteurized milk at 5 cents a pint and we furnished straws so that the children could drink half of it in the morning and the remainder in the afternoon. Many children whose parents had cows, brought their own milk. In fact the children were crazy about their mid-session lunches, some of the overweight children even crying because they couldn't drink milk with the other children. Where it was found that pasteurized milk did not agree with a child, malted milk was recommended.

"The results were far more than we ever dreamed of in so short a time, the children not only gaining satisfactorily in flesh and strength, but also in mental vigor and in good nature. The parents said that instead of their coming home at noon tired and cross, they were good-natured and rested. In one case a mother told us her child never could have kept up her violin lessons without her mid-session lunch. The teachers said the children did much better work after the 10 o'clock lunch, as many of them ate very little breakfast and were positively hungry at the time. Some of the children even made promotions who could not have done so otherwise.

The children and parents have entered into this work and with much enthusiasm, the children feeling that they must pass the physical test as well as the mental. The Huntington Local Council including every mothers' club in the city, is giving us its strong support as well as many ministers and physicians. This fall we shall extend this campaign throughout the county.

"We in Huntington county are determined to push this matter with the utmost vigor and enthusiasm until our children enjoy strong and vigorous bodies. We are very fortunate in being aided by medical inspection and by a school nurse who will follow up their work. Poor teeth, large adenoids, or infected tonsils as well as disobedience to the laws of health are causes of underweight."—School Life.

Education Against Waste.

Everybody admits that our greatest national economic sin is the sin of waste; The next generation ought to be saved from the unhappy effects of that sin so far as possible. The National Government has a scheme to help all who are willing to help themselves. Thrift stamps and war savings stamps are a national blessing of far-reaching and untold value. Almost anybody can provide against financial hardship in old age if he is willing to save in childhood and youth. This great lesson should be taught again until the practice of thrift becomes a fixed habit. Catch the tide at its turn, now, before the reaction has gone too far.—Waitman Barbe.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS MAY BE IMPROVED

Ways and Means to Avoid Individuality in Contests Suggested.

One of the greatest troubles with athletics in our schools today is the tendency toward individual or small group games and contests. It is just this which has caused a loss of interest on the larger part of the pupils in athletics and games. When individual or small group games or contests are played it causes a greater portion of the children to stand around and watch the others play or contest. Usually this causes the ones who really need the exercise the most to be only spectators.

It is not meant that the individual or the small group games or contests should be done away with entirely, but when they are played it should be at some other time than at the regular exercise period. The regular exercise period should be devoted to mass games and exercises which will include the entire student body.

The best way to get this mass athletic or exercise period to going and to accomplish the best results is this: Divide your play-ground up into four divisions. Use one for the larger girls, one for the larger boys, one for the smaller girls and one for the smaller boys. They may all be playing the same game at the same time, or games which are suited to each division. No matter what games or contests are being engaged in it is best that the boys and girls play separately. This is especially true of the larger boys and girls.

It may seem to be a problem in this division scheme to handle so many places at one time; more so if there is only one teacher in the school. This can be overcome very easily by picking out a few of the larger boys and girls whom you know you can depend on and who know a little about the games or contests being played, and put them in charge of these divisions. The teacher will then merely have to go around and supervise the work, giving suggestions to the leaders or teaching new games. It is a good plan to give your leaders some little instruction outside the regular exercise period.

The mass exercise and practice period is the best way to develop new material for your representative teams and also to give practice to your present team. Remember this, though, never to let your team practice interfere with your regular play period. Give your additional instruction and practice to your teams at another time, even if it has to be done in the evening after dark. Do not neglect the mass for the individual. Just remember that fifty or more healthy bodies are worth a great deal more than one prize winner.

To pick your teams have mass practice for several weeks, each day practicing a new event in which your schools is to participate, the girls in their divisions practicing theirs in mass, and the boys theirs. Then a short time before the meet

or contest have a school meet to include the entire school, large and small; the small girls to see which of them is the best in a certain event, the large girls the same and the boys the same. Then if you have too many left for the team pit the winners in each class against each other and select the best of them for your school team.

But even after this meet do not stop your mass contest for remember there are other seasons and contests coming and you will need material for them. Here is a good chance to use your picked team as coaches and helpers at the regular exercise period. It not only helps the teacher but them as well.

THE SCHOOL AS THE CENTER OF COÖPERATIVE ENTERPRISE.

The unit of neighborhood in America is the public-school district, and that is the logical basis for marketing organization. The public-school building is located within convenient reach of the children of the neighborhood, and therefore of all the people as well.

This building belongs to all the people, not to a group. Whether all the children go to school in it or not, the fact remains that the building is built with public funds, to which all contribute. Every citizen shares with all the other citizens in the community of its ownership.

Every one of these buildings in America is capable of being used as the headquarters of the people of the neighborhood. They stand ready to hand to be used as stations of collection and distribution in the great movement to bring the consumers and producers together, through the agency of the Post Office Department, operated for public service.—*M. Clyde Kelly.*

DEBATERS, ATTENTION.

Frederic C. Howe has issued the following letter on Government ownership. Affirmative debaters may get some good points from it.

"Congress will undoubtedly return the railroads to their owners unless public opinion prevents it.

"Wall Street wants the railroads back with a guarantee or subsidy of from 6 to 9 per cent. They do not want them without such a guarantee. There would be immediate widespread bankruptcy. This subsidy will amount to from \$1,200,000,000 to \$1,800,000,000 a year. The first figure is the guarantee involved in the Senate Bill. The latter figure is what railroad owners demand as necessary to enable them to secure the needed private capital. The present government rental is \$900,000,000 a year, which is \$200,000,000 more than the pre-war earnings.

"Wall Street is demanding a perpetual subsidy of at least \$500,000,000 more than the railroads ever earned. It is the most colossal subsidy ever proposed. It is to be paid in bad years as well as in good; to weak roads as well as to strong. It is to be paid on inflated war values and to be paid upon billions (estimated at \$8,000,000,000) of watered securities.

"To meet these inflated demands the railroads are demanding an increase in rates amounting to a thousand million dollars a year. According to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Robert W. Wooley, this increase will involve a burden of possibly \$5,000,000,000 a year or about \$250 a family. This is what it will amount to when it reaches the consumer. Railway charges, like tariff

taxes, are cumulative. Apparently this increase is not needed if Federal control is continued.

"Here are some facts as to Federal operation:

"(1) The railroads are now on a self-supporting basis. They are earning all charges, including \$900,000,000 of rental. They have made a surplus of from \$4,000,000 to \$15,000,000 each month from August to November.

"(2) Federal administration has made economies of over \$200,000,000 a year.

"(3) Most important of all, it has ended control of your politics by railway agents and lobbyists.

"Do you want the railroads returned?

"Do you want this colossal burden imposed in perpetuity?

"Do you want to pay new and unnecessary rate increases of 25 to 50 per cent in passenger and freight rates and an increase of possibly 100 per cent in freight costs on commodities?

"You will get the exact facts on the pending railroad bill from the minority report of Senator La Follette."

It is suggested that debate contestants address Senator Robert M. La Follette for a copy of his report on this subject. His address is U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

School Journeys in England.

School journeys are in future to form an important part of the educational work of the English schools. Under the provision of the new educational act the London county council intends to arrange this summer about 10 school journeys, in which about 4000 children are to participate. The journeys are planned to extend over a fortnight. Traveling expenses are to be paid jointly by the board of education, the London county council, and the parents.

Contestants in State Spelling Match, 1919

