

IN THE LIMELIGHT

BOOST EDUCATION IN SOUTH



Parents and teachers in the south are well interested in the fact that on June 1st James Shelby Thomas, dean of Virginia Christian college of Lynchburg, will become commissioner of education for the Southern Commercial Congress. His work for the congress will carry him into all states of the south, for the purpose of bringing about a quicker exchange among all educators of educational ideas and of school improvement suggestions. He will also work out a plan for the Southern Commercial Congress, whereby it can assist college and other students of the south to secure or complete their education along scientific lines.

Mr. Thomas is a young man with an unusual educational record. He was born in Saltville, Va., in 1880. He received his education in public schools, then prepared for college at Tazewell and the city high school at Charlottesville, Ky. He took his degree of master of arts at Milligan college, Johnson City, Tenn., in 1905. Immediately after graduation he became an instructor in the same college. In the years between 1900 and 1902 he took an active part in improving Tennessee school conditions. In 1903 he moved to Lynchburg, Va., and was a founder of Virginia Christian college. He was one of five men who borrowed \$100 each to close an option for the college property that is now worth \$250,000. In 1905, when the Board of State School Examiners of Virginia was organized, he became supervisor over twenty-five counties, and later was state superintendent of rural schools. During Mr. Thomas' tenure of this office, he raised by private subscription nearly half a million dollars to be used in the erection of improved school buildings. In addition he secured, by his direct efforts, an increase of school tax in a large number of Virginia counties.

NEW HEAD FOR HILL LINES

Carl Raymond Gray, senior vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco line, with headquarters in St. Louis, has resigned to become president of the steam and electric railroads of the Hill system, with headquarters at Portland, Ore., succeeding John F. Stevens. The arrangements were made by James J. Hill.



W. C. Nixon, vice-president and general manager, will succeed Gray as senior vice-president of the Frisco, with Charles M. Levy and W. V. H. Rosing as assistants to the vice-president, and with W. T. Tyler as general manager.

The offer from Hill to Gray was pending while Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, was considering the proposition for the chief executive office of the Missouri Pacific railway and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern. Shortly after Elliott left St. Louis Gray met Hill in St. Paul and then inspected the Hill property in Oregon and Washington.

Gray kept the negotiations secret, but as it was necessary to submit the matter to the officers of the St. Louis and San Francisco the fact that the tender had been made by Hill was known in St. Louis several weeks ago, and although Gray refused to discuss the matter it was learned that his resignation was at hand and that Nixon and the other officers had been chosen. At Portland John F. Stevens said that he had been chosen as president of the Hill lines. Nothing could be learned from him regarding his plans for the future. He declined to say whether or not he had received an offer from the Missouri Pacific in regard to the extensive construction work which that line plans for this year.

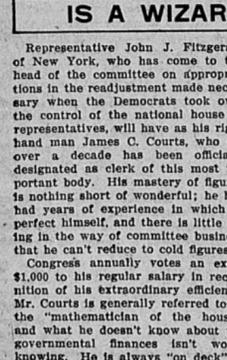
KENNEDY TO GET RED HAT



Right Rev. Thomas F. Kennedy, Bishop of Adrianapolis, president of the North American college at Rome, Italy, and a personal favorite of the pope, shortly will be appointed by the Holy See as an American cardinal, to share honors with Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

This statement is made upon the authority of a Roman Catholic, so high in church affairs that it should be taken without hesitancy, and according to the same source the appointment will be the direct result of the suffragan bishops refusing to abide by the pope's desire to see Bishop Kennedy recommended as a successor to Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who died recently.

IS A WIZARD AT FIGURES



Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, who has come to the head of the committee on appropriations in the readjustment measure necessary when the Democrats took over the control of the national house of representatives, will have as his right hand man James C. Courts, who for over a decade has been officially designated as clerk of this most important body. His mastery of figures is nothing short of wonderful; he has had years of experience in which to perfect himself, and there is little doubt in the way of committee business that he can't reduce to cold figures.

Congress annually votes an extra \$1,000 to his regular salary in recognition of his extraordinary efficiency. Mr. Courts is generally referred to as the "mathematician of the house," and what he doesn't know about the government's finances isn't worth knowing. He is always "on deck" at committee meetings, and his usual place is by the side of the chairman. If a question comes up involving an appropriation for some obscure matter he has all the necessary information at his tongue's end and recites off facts and figures in a manner that would cause the layman, Mr. Courts' services being as highly appreciated, by the new chairman as they always have been in the past.

The Why of Lawyer's Busy Monday. "A lawyer gets more callers on Monday than on any other day of the week," remarked an attorney. "If he lives in the country his front door bell will begin to ring before he is out of bed, and if he has a city office there is likely to be a line of clients waiting."

Overcrowded. "There's no doubt," remarked a shopkeeper, "there are too many humbugs and swindlers in this town."

"That is so," agreed his companion; "you and I must leave it!"

INVASION OF INSECT ARMIES

THE most widespread "locust" invasion that this country has experienced in seventeen years is due this spring.

The bug prophets of the United States bureau of entomology have just framed a forecast that will indicate to citizens, far and wide, the counties in which the invaders will appear.

Prophecy, we are told, is not yet an exact science, but the process of predicting this insect invasion is an exception to the rule. I never religiously believed that it could be done until I beheld for myself in the spring of 1902. Four full years in advance of that date the official prophets had given me a map of the predicted theater of war. I filed it away, and when the scheduled week rolled around I visited a spot marked as within the prognosticated field of battle. Here I saw the enemy advance and viewed the succeeding tumult. It was a sight for sore eyes, a spectacle to be remembered through-out a lifetime.

But the high doings of 1902 were as nothing compared with those which Mother Nature will pull off this spring in 389 counties of twenty-one American states. For the first time since 1894 two of the "major broods" of locusts will simultaneously appear.

It will be the last time within our natural lives that such an onslaught will be witnessed, nor will our children's children see the like, for, strangely enough, two of these "major broods" will not appear at the same time until a century and a half shall have passed.

The two armies are of distinct races, the one peculiar to the north and the other to the south. The southerners have been entrenched under ground for precisely thirteen years, and the northern warriors have been steadily hiding beneath their cooler soil for exactly seventeen months.

Those which now are to appear in the south last saw the scenes of their birth in the year of the Spanish war—1898—while those that are to invade the north have not gazed upon their native birth since 1894. In these years countless millions of the respective races went into hiding beneath the soil and since that time not an individual among them has chosen to lift his eyes above ground.

The two broods will overlap in Indiana, while the whole of New Jersey and the District of Columbia are marked for invasion by the northerners. The latter constitute one of the best recorded of the 175 locust species, one which has been regularly reported in Connecticut every seventeen years since 1724, and at equal intervals in New Jersey since 1775. And the southerners compose one of the two largest 13-year broods known to entomologists.

Although others have appeared among us at more or less frequent intervals, these two exact broods have not appeared together in America since 1690, nor will they again visit us at the same time until the year 2175.

The periodical cicadas—found only in America—lives to be older than any other insect known to science. The two broods which are to appear this year have respective spans of life which a dog and cat could with but difficulty attain.

Why the northern species lives underground for exactly seventeen years, while the southerners maintain their subterranean existence for just thirteen years—never more nor less in slight case—is one of the riddles of science, but is supposed to be due to differences in climate—to the same phenomena which cause higher species to mature earlier in the south than in the north.

The eggs which bore the countless billions of the two broods to appear this spring were laid in the summer of 1894 and 1898, respectively. A few weeks later the baby cicadas—about the size of minute ants—escaped from their shells, fell lightly to the ground and quickly burrowed out of sight, each forming for himself a little subterranean chamber or cell adjoining the saapy root of the family tree, in whose twigs the productive eggs had been deposited for nourishment. In this underground cell, at first the size of a small grain or bird shot, but gradually growing with its contents, each cicada has remained within two feet of the surface through winter and summer buried from sunlight and air. It has lived thus in solitary confinement for thirteen or seventeen years, as the case might be, knowing only its molten earthen chamber, separated from its brothers and sisters, rarely changing its position, save as some accident to the nourishing rootlet has caused it to burrow further, in search of another.

In this sepulchral darkness and solitude each of these little grubs is today awaiting nature's signal for it to emerge from the ground, grow wings and enjoy only a few weeks of the society of its fellows, the warmth and brightness of the sun. Today these billions of waiting cicadas are within about a half inch of the soil surface of the twenty-one states indicated. Each is now of the color and shape of the brown "locust shells" which in past years you have seen adhering to trees.

Just before coming to the surface like the moonflower petals bursting upon the lattice, they will shoot out until the tree covered by the myriad insects will appear to be in bloom.

In the moonlight such a tree looks for all the world as though it were full of beautiful white blossoms in various stages of transformation. In the way the phenomenon was once described by Prof. C. V. Riley, late chief entomologist of the government.

Rise early next morning and you will find the trees filled with the empty shells and nearby you will see the fully developed cicadas, now

NOT GOOD ARGUMENT SPECIOUS TALK AGAINST DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS.

"Stand Pat" Republicans in Vain Fight Against the Will of the People—No Real Power Taken From Congress.

At the session of congress that ended March 4 direct election of senators took four votes of getting the necessary two-thirds majority in the senate. Recently the house voted overwhelmingly for direct elections. Apparently enough Old Guard Senators have gone, and enough new progressive senators have taken their places to make a favorable action by the present senate.

But the opposition will die hard. It is not without hope. It will fight the same argument by which Uncle Cannon sought to justify his negative vote. Certain senators will say that they are in favor of direct elections, but that they cannot vote for any amendment which alters the first paragraph of the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution.

The argument against taking this power from congress is that congress would thus be left powerless to protect itself against fraud, violence or corruption in the methods by which its legislative officers are selected. This argument is either insincere or ignorant. Congress will still have ample power to protect itself against violence in the election of its members, and against corruption and fraud. The first paragraph of the fifth section of the first article of the Constitution provides that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." This paragraph gives congress ample power to protect itself against fraud, corruption and violence in elections, or against any combination or permutation of the same. This paragraph is left untouched by the direct elections amendment as it passed the house.

If any more mare's nests can be discovered by the opponents of direct elections they would better hurry up. The time is getting short.

No Legal Bar to Reciprocity. What little objection there was on the ground of its possible legal invalidity, to the passing of the Canadian reciprocity measure, has been removed by a decision of the customs court.

It has been held in some quarters that the favored nation clause in the American treaty with England would extend automatically to England any reduction in duty made on the product of another nation. It was not of course, the intention of the United States to make concessions to England in connection with the agreement with Canada, but the point was raised that the Washington government could not help itself once it had made a deal with Ottawa.

The decision that set aside this objection was a simple case in which there was difference of opinion on the amount of duty to be laid on whisky coming from England and France. The court held that the duty on the whisky product must be paid as specified; that the existing trade agreement with France could have no influence on any other business—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Good Democratic. Action of the Democratic majority in the national house of representatives in deciding to abolish a lot of unnecessary positions in that body is most significant. In it are promise and hope of an era of much-needed economy in national affairs.

The significance of the action is not by any means so great in connection with the actual amount of saving as with the fact that it diminishes the opportunity of members to furnish patronage to political and personal friends.

One hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars a year is the sum to be retained in the national treasury as the result of abolishing the offices. This is a comparatively small item in the total of the cost of government.

But it will be remembered that every one of those offices might be filled by the appointee of some Democratic congressman. In thus voluntarily abandoning the opportunity for patronage, the Democrats hold out a most pleasing hope of economy in larger matters.

Up to the Republicans. If the Republicans are in earnest in their desire to relieve the farmer of burdensome taxes they will gladly embrace this opportunity which the Democrats have offered to them. The policy agreed on is in our opinion both wise and shrewd. The Republicans who really favor tariff reduction and who oppose the present tariff can not, we should think, afford to oppose it. If they do oppose it they will find it very difficult next year to convince the people of their sincerity.

Where Responsibility Rests. The reciprocity bill and the free list bill will be promptly passed by the Democratic house. The responsibility will then be with the Republican senate. The insurgents can with a good conscience vote for reciprocity, knowing that they will have a chance to vote also for an enlarged free list. We can see no reason why those Republicans who really favor lower duties should be in any way embarrassed. All they have to do is to accept this opportunity to get them.

Not a Home-Loving People. New York city, with more than three times the population of Philadelphia, has no more homes owned by its occupants than has the City of Brotherly Love.

Happiness in the Home. I do not think there are any happy homes without the Lord in the family, says a writer in an exchange.

Same Way With Humanity. It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.—Franklin.

NEED FOR AN INVESTIGATION

Congress May Well Devote Some Time and Attention to Doings of Steel Trust.

That recent ruling of the Interstate commerce commission forbidding increases of freight rates must have a bearing, eventually, on the steel business.

The one feature of overmastering significance in the ruling is the dictum that the railroads must economize. An important element in railroad expenses is the cost of steel rails. With prevailing conditions in the market for products of steel mills, how can any economy be exercised in the purchase of rails?

Ever since the days of John Stuart Mill the business world has recognized the principle of supply and demand as having a controlling influence on prices—that is, the business world except the steel rail portion thereof.

No matter how great or how small the demand or the supply, steel rails fluctuate but slightly in price. For the last ten years—regardless of the conditions of general business—the price of steel rails has remained practically the same. Demand of railroad managers may be great or small. The rail manufacturers may be pushed with orders; or they may have an immense surplus of product on hand. No matter. Prices remain at practically the same point.

In this condition the result of artificial methods of controlling those prices? Such appears to be the case. And, so soon as possible after completing the pressing business before it, congress should take up and pass that resolution to secure radical investigation of the steel trust!

The Only Answer. There is only one answer to the tariff question, and that is justice. Politicians complain that every tariff law that is passed means certain defeat at the polls for the party that passed it. The why is plain enough. The country knows that the law was not made in the general interest, but for special interests.

Not that the people know anything about the tariff. They know no more about it than Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft. They can't analyze the schedules and detect all the little jokers concealed in their dreary verbiage. But they know injustice when they see it.

This is the intution of a self-governing people. And the American people revolt at the sight and smell of a secretly made, lobby-framed tariff, not because they are free traders, but because of their passion for simple fairness.

Its Purpose. What is the real purpose of the Democratic party? To stand against special privileges. Is the answer given by Governor Woodrow Wilson to the National League of Democratic clubs at Indianapolis last night?

Not to uphold state rights or to give the least possible government, or to carry out any of the transient policies that happened to enlist the support of various states. Democrats in dealing with conditions of the past. Traditions do not make a fighting platform for the present age.

The only reason to justify the Democratic party's staying on earth is to fight for the equalization of his effective comprehension of this fact—effective, not merely theoretical—is what has made the governor of New Jersey the great figure that he is today before the country.

Democratic Opportunity. Ability to appreciate the tenor of public demand and to act accordingly will do the Democrats vastly more good than to seek credit for pettylog-ging and duplicitous acts of legislation. The party session demands plain sailing over a charted course, and the Democrats will be wise enough not to seek to generate cross-currents. Some legislative freedom may be accorded the present session.

Why is this not a favorable time for another popular, nonpartisan and stable tariff, really and truly "taking the tariff out of politics" by taking politics out of the tariff? Surely no one doubts that this is the earnest wish if not the settled determination of the great masses of people. Senate and house are divided between the parties as in 1857 and President Taft has long advocated a modification of the rates.

It is a golden opportunity for that statesmanship which, placing country above party and preferring the hopes of the many to the demands of the few, never falls of its reward.

Senator Penrose is now spoken of as the "new Aldrich" of the senate, but probably the more accurate phrase would be the "near Aldrich"; and even at that he does not look much like the original, nor is it probable that he will wear as well.

Bishop Tuttle, in a defense of Wall street, says "fishes shew for millions on millions of agricultural production." The farmers generally were under the impression that they were furnishing their own sinews.

WASHABLE RUGS IN KITCHEN

None Other Should Be Used, for the Most Excellent of Sanitary Reasons.

Rugs for a kitchen should always be washable, as the grease they accumulate is unspeakable. Good looking mixtures in rag weaves are suitable and far more sanitary than the custom of some household of using rugs that have grown too shabby for other rooms. A wool rug should be put on the line and well beaten once a week and should be wiped off frequently with soap bark and water or with a special carpet soap.

The sink, besides daily scrubbing, should be wiped out once a day with a cloth wet in kerosene or turpentine to remove lingering stains on the enamel. If the sink is an old-fashioned piece, one it should be rubbed with coal ashes to remove discoloration and later scrubbed well with hot soda water. At least once a day pour a good disinfectant or hot soda water down the drain. Keep a box of washing soda on a shelf over the sink and dissolve a lump with the last rinsing water. This is a grease cutter.

Kitchen closets can only be kept in condition by thorough surveillance. There must be no poke holes, no uncovered boxes, nothing that attracts insects pests. Have plenty of enameled boxes or use the tin receptacles in which coffee is often sold. In these put cereals, sugar, rice, coffee, salt, breadcrumbs, chocolate, potato, ham and other things that too often are kept in their own packages after they have been opened.

NEW DEVICE FOR GAS HEATER So Constructed as to Hold a Receptacle Over the Flame From One Burner.

A device for heating shaving water and other things over the flame of one gas burner has been designed by a Minnesota man and should come in handy for the bathroom. An arm is mounted on the main, or vertical, pipe of the chandelier and the free end of the arm holds a substantially



conical plate, in which the receptacle holds the material to be heated. The arm is slidably mounted on the chandelier, held in place by a thumb screw, and can be adjusted to various heights from the flame. It also swings on its side to slide, so that it can be quickly pushed away from the flame without turning out the light to withdraw the heat. A stop bar holds it parallel with the arm of the burner. The conical shape of the pan that holds the receptacle allows the flame to spread under it and distributes the heat.

Mosaic Sandwiches. Cut three slices each of white and dark Graham bread. Spread a slice of white bread with creamed butter and place a slice of Graham bread on it. Now spread Graham with creamed butter and place on a slice of white. Repeat this process, beginning with Graham. Put both piles in a cool place with a light weight on them. When the butter has become hardened, trim each pile even, cut each pile in three half-inch slices. Spread with creamed butter and put together so that a white block will alternate with a Graham one. Put under weight in a cool place and when butter is hardened cut in thin slices.

Curried Fish. Take half a pound of cooked fish, free it from skin and bone. Put two tablespoonsful of butter in a saucapan; when hot stir in two tablespoonsful of flour; stir for a few minutes, add one level tablespoonful curry powder, one teaspoonful of chutney, and add one pint of milk; stir until it boils then add three hard cooked eggs, cut in slices, four ounces cooked rice, and the fish; mix well together, add one teaspoonful salt; let it get hot and serve.

Remove Iron Rust. Rice as a remover of iron rust is not to be excelled. Not only does it bleach the recent stain, but even that of long standing. Boil a cupful of rice in two quarts of water for 30 minutes. Let it stand over night and strain through a cheesecloth. Soak the iron-rust spots in the rice water for four or five hours, and then rinse in clear water. This will effectually remove rust stains, no matter how old.

Sardine Salad. Drain the oil from one box of good sardines, remove the backbone, tail and skin. Cut six hard-boiled eggs up fine, break the fishes with a fork and mix well together. If there is a head of lettuce, chop up the hearts of a bunch of celery with a half cupful of walnut meats. Finely strip or shave one green pepper and mix with the other ingredients and let drain in a cool place until ready to serve, then add heavy mayonnaise and serve with cheese straws.

Grape Fruit With Currants. Cut chilled grapefruit in halves, remove the seeds and cut around each section of pulp close to the membranous wall or partitions. With a sharp knife carefully free the membrane from the sides and bottom of the skin and lift it out. Put two tablespoonful of bar leed currants in the center. Sugar is not needed.

Grape Fruit Salad. Remove the pulp from two large grape fruits, chop up the hearts of a bunch of celery with a half cupful of walnut meats. Finely strip or shave one green pepper and mix with the other ingredients and let drain in a cool place until ready to serve, then add heavy mayonnaise and serve with cheese straws.

To Whip Cream. Whipping cream is always a difficult task and often a disappointing one if one does the cream turn to butter, when it is the last thing wanted. This can be prevented if the bowl is kept in a pan of ice water during the beating.

The New Iron Kettle. Before using a new iron kettle, grease inside and outside, let stand 48 hours, then wash in hot water in which a large lump of cooking soda has been dissolved.

Pavlova to Americans

"Dear American ladies, you are not very graceful. You are very beautiful and you wear marvelous toilettes, but you are not exceedingly graceful. I wonder why? Shall I tell you something I have sometimes thought since I came to your country? Grace, real grace, is founded on natural, normal, perfect health. N, I do not mean the robust; I mean the virile, sinuous and

healthy creature is naturally graceful. Well, then, can you conceive that an unhealthy and abnormal creature might almost as well be awkward? No, I am not saying all American women are unhealthy and abnormal, but to tell you the truth, it has sometimes occurred to me that a little more work—I mean that, definite and healthy occupation—would make the women of your country healthier and happier, more normal and—more graceful.—Harper's Bazar.

The Trees of Alaska

Alaska's gold is not likely to last so long as her forests, if the forests are properly taken care of. In any event, trees are incomparably more useful to man than gold. The coast forests of southern and southeastern Alaska are nearly all included in the national forests of Tongass and Chugach, which comprise about 93,700,000 acres, a large proportion of which is covered with trees. Of these Sitka spruce averages about 40 per cent., and western hemlock about 75 per cent. The spruce are occasionally six feet in diameter and 150 feet tall. The interior forests are practically all found in the drainage basins of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, and it is estimated that there are 40,000,000 acres bearing trees large enough for

cordwood and logs. The most important tree is the white spruce, but white birch, poplar and aspen are also abundant.

The canny Scot wandered into the pharmacy.

"I'm wanting threepenn'orth o' laud anum," he announced.

"What for?" asked the chemist suspiciously.

"For twopennence," responded the Scot at once.—Tit-Bits.

Justice is portrayed with bandaged eyes; but injustice is the blindest thing in the world, not excluding even the bat.

An unjust tariff, though its duties be mountain high, is the poorest protection for honest, legitimate business. A moderate rate would protect our industries far better than an immoderate rate, for the reason that it would give them the inestimable benefit of a stable tariff and lay the ghost of agitation.

Not a Society Item. Husband (reading the paper)—"I see that Prince Harold is dead." Wife (an Angliomania, inexpressibly shocked)—"Is it possible? It seems too sad for anything. What was the cause of his death?" Husband—"He trose a mile in 2:26 1/2, and then died of blind staggers."

Carrier Pigeons Can Travel Far. A recent experiment has proven that carrier pigeons may be trusted to convey messages from ships several hundred miles at sea.