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LOUISE TALKERS CONVICTED

Sustaining the convictions of Eugene V. Debbs and Jacob Frohwerk received by the government under the espionage act, the supreme court yesterday held the law to be valid and not an interference with the constitutional right of free speech.

[illegible]

THE SCHOOL BOARD'S PROBLEM SOLVED

By J. L. DuPLOY,
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One of the most perplexing problems confronting school boards today is that of providing adequate school rooms [illegible] the increase in scholastic population. Schools are [illegible] financial embarrassments and [illegible] to meet the [illegible] to the relief of the school patrons. This troublesome problem can be solved in a very simple manner provided the will be willing to bear a [illegible] of economy and at the same time not effect the efficiency of the schools. The story of the man who wanted to build the mill with a small amount of wheat in one end of the sack and a rock in the other in order to balance it across the horse's back may find its parallel in the present management of school affairs. The busy [illegible] from eight to nine o'clock and from 2:30 to 5 o'clock and all day Saturday which are now being wasted may be compared to the rock, while the middle portion of the 5 days now employed may apply to the wheat. The public is being made to carry this rock, extra burdens of taxation, across its back without any respite other than that of custom.

There are two elements which enter into the solution of this financial problem, viz. the economizing of time which results in the economizing of room space and properly scheduling the subjects now being offered. The following suggestions are offered as a probable solution of the problem of providing for the increase in school population without raising funds for new buildings for the purpose and incidentally making it possible to raise the salaries of the teachers:

1. Use six days in the week by working one-half the teachers and pupils from 8 to 12:30 o'clock and one-half from 12:30 to 5 o'clock.

2. No more teachers are required under the six day program than under the five day program.

3. Under the present five day program of five and one-half hours per day in some cases and five in others ranging in twelve and one to three-thirty or one to three as the case may be, twenty-seven and one-half hours are used per week for the former and twenty-five for the latter. Under a six-day program of four and one-half hours per day (eight to 12:30 for one half the teachers and pupils and [illegible] to five for the other half) twenty-seven hours are used.

4. Miss "A" will teach, for example, the low 7th grade from eight to twelve-thirty and she and her pupils will be free for the afternoon; Miss "B" and her pupils who were off during the morning will occupy the same room from twelve-thirty to five.

5. Every four, six or nine weeks as the school authorities may desire, the morning grade teachers and pupils may exchange time with the afternoon teachers and pupils so as to eliminate any seeming advantages. This can be done without disturbing the program.

6. In the high school a six-day four hour program can be arranged (eight to twelve and one to five) so as to give each pupil and teachers as many as six subjects if need be. All college requirements are met in this program. One hour recitations are given and two hour laboratory periods provided for. Pupils and teachers who come in the morning will not be required to stay in the afternoons and vice versa. This will not apply to laboratory pupils and teachers in Biology, Chemistry and Physics who will come for a week in the afternoon or morning as the case may be. Teachers are can be made of all laboratories. The present high school building is sufficient to accommodate the number of teachers and pupils now engaged.

7. The present two buildings will accommodate two [illegible] the number we are now using there.

8. Instead of voting bonds for new buildings for classrooms and making possible a reduction of the maintenance funds in order to meet the sinking fund and interest of a new bonded indebtedness, the present maintenance will gradually increase from year to year in proportion to the enrolled indebtedness.

9. The increase in teachers will make possible increase in teachers salaries in the [illegible] the present [illegible] will never get the increase needed to meet the [illegible] of living [illegible] for the season to come [illegible] nothing new [illegible] accommodate the increase in population. [illegible] the school [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the