

ROD MENACES BOYS AUTOS NEAR INDIANA

SCHOOLS RETURN TO BIRCH AMERICAN MACHINE LEADS

Corporal Punishment of New York Students to Be Conducted With System.

School days, cruel days—
For these are switching rule days—
Reading and 'riting and 'rithmetic,
Learned to the beat of a hickory stick.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—School boys have adopted the music of a popular song to the above lines since the committee organized to reinstate corporal punishment in the schools of New York has reported that it will stand by the old maxim: "Spare the rod and spoil the child." The rod is to be applied, but not in the crude old-fashioned way. The committee believes that the process of inflicting a few stings on a boy's back should be conducted artistically.

No more will the teacher in anger cure the child of his excessive energy by the "laying on of hands." Some one else will, however, but the committee has decreed that the same one else be a cool, collected sort of an individual who will do the punishing mechanically and with varying degrees of force according to the seriousness of the offense.

Nathan Jonas, chairman of the committee, has just presented to the Board of Education a report, in which 270 of 470 teachers and principals voted in favor of re-establishing the ancient scheme, said, when asked concerning the proposed return of the rod:

"Corporal punishment is badly needed in the public schools today. We believe, after investigating the existing conditions thoroughly, that it is only by means of the switch that discipline can be maintained, for pupils must in some way be brought under the control of the teacher. If any one who is opposed to whipping can offer as good a substitute, no one would more gladly indorse it than the committee."

"Are the children more unruly now than in former years?" he was asked.

Beyond Parental Control.

"It seems so," said Mr. Jonas. "Just at present there is an extraordinary lack of respect for authority among school children. Not only in the school, but in the home as well. Many of the pupils are entirely beyond the control of their parents."

"Though the committee advises the use of the rod, at the same time it is anxious to institute a system of sanctioned punishment for the purpose of restraining the teachers from taking the law of might into their own hands."

"At the present time there is a great deal of illegal, though, no doubt, well-deserved striking of children by angry teachers. This is deplorable for though perhaps deserved, it is

New York-Paris Racers Reach Toledo, O., and Will Invade Hoosierdom Today.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—The American car in the New York to Paris race, driven by Montague Roberts, practically passed through Ohio today. The car entered the state just east of Conneaut at 8:13 o'clock this morning, arrived at Cleveland at 11:40, left at 1:03 p. m. and arrived at Toledo at 9:35 tonight. The car will remain in Toledo over night and enter Indiana tomorrow forenoon.

The French car, driven by St. Chaffrey, was but a few hours behind the American car all day. At Ripley, N. Y., the car had to stop for repairs, but proceeded shortly. At Ashtabula some time was lost in taking the wrong road. The road was retraced and the car arrived in Cleveland at 1:20, passing through without a stop. The French car stopped at Fremont for the night, and unless it meets with an accident will enter Indiana also tomorrow.

The Italian car, driven by Sirtori, arrived here at 7 p. m. and will remain over night.

The German car, driven by Maas, remained at Erie, Pa., over night.

CARS STRANDED IN INDIANA.

Motorists Who Started From Chicago to Meet Racers Stick in Snow.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 18.—Clad in heavy furs and armed with every implement known to the autoist of snow-bound experiences, Paul Picard and party of four Chicagoans reached this city this evening, originally bound for Toledo to meet the New York-Paris autoists.

Jack Banta, flying colors of the Chicago Auto Club, started with Picard on Monday, but his car was disabled. A relief car was sent out from Chicago and when heard from this evening he was about to leave Crisman, twenty miles west of here, in hope of reaching Chesterton by night.

Picard and his party left Chicago at 11 o'clock Monday morning flying Chicago Motor Club colors, and after battling thirteen hours with the storm reached T. E. Morgan's farmhouse, seven miles west of this city, at midnight last night. Today the party came on to this city.

It is likely the Picard-Banta parties will return to Chicago by rail and meet the New York-Paris party in this city next week. A fierce storm is raging and roads are almost impassable.

ALFONSO NOT ASSASSINATED.

Story Sent Out From Paris Is Denied by Dispatch From Madrid.

Ediot of Speaker Cannon Ago Causes Solons to Lo Legislation in New Lig

BY LOUIS LUDLOW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The considerable evidence of change in the House of Representatives regard to the Aldrich bill. It is that the leaders may yet be get the Aldrich bill through the notwithstanding the tremendous movement that has been manifested popular branch against it.

"It shall be the Aldrich bill ing," was the ironclad pronouncement made by Speaker Cannon months that is exactly the way he intends it up to the House. Already representatives who were rampant against Aldrich bill are beginning to show of reconsidering.

In thinking the matter over saying to themselves, in an effort that the people expect something done at this session in the way of special legislation and if Congress act they will hold the individual members to strict accountability.

Fear Constituents' Attitude

"It is a choice between the Aldrich and nothing," the congressman said. "If I vote against any sort of legislation for the financial situation is getting hit harder by the home front. If I accept the only sort of legislation can be had under the circumstances vote for the Aldrich bill. I can come home to my constituents and tell them that while I disagreed to many provisions of Aldrich's measure I regret that I didn't have a chance to port something better, I did the best I could."

It is surprising how many representatives who formerly were denouncers of the Aldrich bill are coming around to view. This change of heart is noticeable in the delegation from Indiana, as from other states. Aldrich's measure has converted a good many members of the House.

"I have had a different view of the Aldrich bill since I read the speech of author explaining it," said Representative Holliday. "It was a very clear and convincing presentation of the substance of the bill. Many persons, especially in the West, are suspicious of the bill because it bears the name of Aldrich. They believe that necessarily it is a measure in the interest of the rich against the poor or it would not be introduced by the Rhode Island senator. It is the fact that it bears Aldrich's name which is its worst handicap."

"I do not believe in looking at the bill from that viewpoint. The bill should be considered purely on its merits, without regard to its author. If it would furnish even a small amount of relief and is the best that can be done at this session, I believe it is the duty of the congressmen to support it. Anybody who intends to consider the bill as a mere political device, and as a dependent of its authorship and as may seem to me to be the best for the country."

Will Rival Historic Debate

One of these days, or, rather, there is going to be a joint debate