

BULLETINS SENT
OUT OVER STATE

Proposed Amendments Forwarded C. of C. Bodies.

A bulletin containing the proposed amendments to the State constitution that will be submitted to the voters of Indiana at a special election to be held Sept. 6 is being sent to the members of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce from headquarters of the organization in this city. The amendments will be discussed at a State conference on taxation in Indianapolis June 2.

Thirteen of the original sixteen amendments adopted by the 1919 session of the legislature were approved by the 1921 session, and these thirteen proposed amendments are being sent to the members of the bulletin, without comment either for or against them, to the members of the chamber that they may be carefully considered in advance of the special election in September.

The subjects are: Qualifications for suffrage, registration of voters, enumeration of voters, veto of items in appropriation bills, fixing the terms of State officers, fixing the terms of county officers, fixing the terms of prosecuting attorneys, qualifications of lawyers, State superintendent of public instruction, taxation, income tax, admitting new members to the State militia, extension of term of office or increase of salaries of public officials.

B. R. Inman, manager of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, addressed the Hammond Chamber of Commerce on "Functions of the Modern Chamber of Commerce" at luncheon Thursday, and has accepted an invitation to address the Hammond Kiwanis Club at luncheon Tuesday on "Ridiculous and Frightful."

School Notes

Only five boys remain in the race for champion honor in golf as a result of the tournament last Saturday morning. Charles Brockman, Cook Coon, Wilbur Moore, Albert Ward and Wallace Wiley are the survivors. Sometime next week the final matches will be played.

The "Poet's Club" has been organized by Harold T. Goode, who won second honors in the poem contest for the year, and the club, which is under the sponsorship of Miss Zels, held its first meeting Friday.

Thirty military training students will enter a two-day encampment at Scout camp. They left at 3:30 Friday. Sergeant Legnogy or Sergeant Weaver will be in charge. A camp-fire entertainment will be held, at which music is a wireless telephone is to be a feature.

In the school office there is a small gold medal on a blue silk ribbon. It is the Orie Mills Watkins' medal, given to Shortridge by the Orie Mills Watkins Post of the American Legion in memory of Orie Watkins of the class of 1913, who lost his life in France. Each year this medal is conferred upon the senior Shortridge boy, who, in the judgment of the principal, has done the most in athletics and scholarship to uphold the traditions of the school. Lawrence Michener, member of the basketball and baseball team, was given the medal last year.

D. H. McCabe, chairman of the Memorial day program committee, has asked four members of the Shortridge Boys' Debating Club to speak on the historical periods represented by the statues around Monument Circle at Memorial day exercises.

The girls' gym contest, in which athletic plus were to be awarded to the girls who can qualify in eight or more gymnastic events, has been held and the results announced. The girls who qualified, in order of the number of points made, are: Rachel Benton, 183; Mafalda, 148; Dorothy, 143; Meyers, 143; Dorothy Troutman, 143; Helen Gwattner, 143; Dorothy Polinder, 143; Wanda, 143; Fannie, 143; Violet, 143; Ella, 143; Francis, 143.

Twenty selections were played by the Orloff Trio for the music memory contest Thursday evening in Caleb Mills Hall.

The Indiana Section of the American Chemistry Society will meet at Purdue University, May 14. Mr. H. H. Hays, Miss Washburn, Miss Rawls, of the faculty; George Miller, assistant professor, and Miss Adams, of the chemistry department, will attend the meeting.

Class day officers consisting of fifteen girls, who will make and history, will be elected at the meeting of the senior class next Monday afternoon.

Three hundred and sixty-nine pupils will be graduated from Shortridge this year. Commencement exercises will be held in the auditorium of the school June 8. The baccalaureate sermon probably will be given on the preceding Sunday.

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West by Southwest
New Zealand, Australia
and South Sea Islands.

By W. D. BOYCE.
Indianapolis and Chicago publisher, organizer and leader of the Old Mexico Research and Big Game Expeditions, the author of "Illustrated South America," "United States Colonies and Dependencies" and "The First Americans—Our Indians of Yesterday and Today."

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—The "Garden Spot of New Zealand" is what they call Christchurch, the Canterbury Plains in which it is situated. The plains, 150 miles long and at their widest spot fifty miles wide, are the only extensive level spaces in either the North or South Island, and it is on these 3,000,000 acres there that all land New Zealand farming is to be seen at its best.

Christchurch, with a population of 100,000, including suburbs, is in the South Island. It was founded by a colony of men and women sent out by the Church of England, hence its religious and staid sounding name. You get to it from Wellington, the capital, by an all night boat run of 175 miles, then seven miles by train from Port Lyttelton.

I found Christchurch the best laid out city in New Zealand. Its streets are level and wide and clean and run at right angles to each other, in marked contrast to the mazes of hills, streets and lanes and alleys which are to be found in Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin. The buildings, unlike those of the cities just named, are mostly stone or brick. Streets and sidewalks are paved of the same material—granite and stone and tar—and where the curbing should be runs constantly in a gutter a

stream of water from artesian wells. Through the very heart of the town runs a placid little stream, the Avon, lined with poplar and willow trees and well kept shrubbery, while at every street it is crossed by quaint wide bridges.

Christchurch is a little bit of Southern England transplanted half-way around the world. It is, in fact, the Boston of New Zealand, for the forefathers who founded the Province of Canterbury made wise provision for educational purposes, primary, secondary and university, and also included plans for agricultural education for those of the future generations who might wish to farm the land intensively.

Thus it happens that a few miles out of Christchurch, half the way to the cultural college, founded in the late seventies. Its buildings, which can care for a maximum of fifty-one students, are set in the midst of 940 acres of what is called the "University Farm."

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ing some of the boys, or cadets, as they are called.

"Intensive wheat raising started about ten years ago, when the farmers voted to grow a new type of wheat," he said. "They were then using Hunter's, the wheat brought out by some of the pioneers in the sixties; but they were not getting the yield they believed they should. It was an easy problem to solve, being merely a question of selecting the best heads of the same wheat, counting the grains, weighing them and saving for planting only the upmost," he said.

As is true of all land south of the equator, the land in New Zealand is not rich, and in order to make it produce big crops, fertilizer is much used generally. Not much is required, however, the average amount used being a hundred pounds to the acre. Many of the Canterbury farmers have let down on the use of fertilizer in the last few years, Mr. Alexander said, as a result of the war.

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How Christchurch, the only flat city in New Zealand, looks to a bird. In the center is the octagon, business center of the city, also

known as Cathedral Square, because it is the location of the Anglican Cathedral. Christchurch is laid out with straight streets, the only city in

the Dominion in which this is possible. In the immediate foreground the belt of trees marks the River Avon, a little stream which winds across the city.

which caused the price of fertilizer to jump from \$25 a ton to \$75. This has shown in the yield of their crops, too, and he expressed a fear that the farmers who complained of the price of fertilizer and forgot the higher price they received for wheat and the greater yield would suffer if they let up on the use of fertilizer.

"It is almost essential that the ground be fertilized, because we are unable to plow for autumn sowing before April and the seed must be in the ground by June, so that it should have every advantage of as rich a soil as we can make it," he said.

"Our motto is not to make two blades of grass grow where one grows, but to make the first one do it. To do that we give the boys who come to the college for three years a turn at everything—sheep, cattle, the garden, the orchard, mechanics and so on. They do the work of an ordinary farm hand, so that when they go to farming for themselves they will be competent to tell those working for them how they should do it. It was an easy problem to solve, being merely a question of selecting the best heads of the same wheat, counting the grains, weighing them and saving for planting only the upmost," he said.

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