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A RURAL SCORE CARD

DEFINING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR STANDARD RURAL SCHOOLS.

When Schools Reach a Certain Standard They Will Be So Reported to the State Superintendent and Then Be Listed As Standard Schools.

At the request of a large number of people from all parts of the county we have decided to publish statements from time to time relative to the requirements for a standard rural school. For the purpose of establishing definite standards which will be conducive to greater care in providing educational facilities for rural children and also for the purpose of setting forth practical ideas, the state superintendent has prepared a bulletin in which he gives the twelve minimum requirements that a rural school must meet before they may be placed on the standard schools.

When a school reaches the minimum requirements it will be reported to the state department of public instruction by the county superintendent. All schools receiving a favorable report will be published in the list of standard schools. A standard school must score one hundred points, including the minimum requirements, out of one hundred and twenty-five. A school reaching one hundred fifteen points will be placed among the schools of merit.

The following are the twelve minimum requirements:

- 1.—Term must be nine months.
- 2.—Teachers must hold a second grade certificate or better, with at least twenty-four weeks of normal training or at least two years' successful experience.
- 3.—Salary of teacher must be at least fifty-five dollars per month.
- 4.—School grounds, buildings and outbuildings must be adequate, clean and sanitary.
- 5.—School room must be lighted from the left or the right and rear of the pupils, with window area at least 20 per cent of the floor area.
- 6.—School room must have a heating and ventilation system of some approved type—at least 200 cubic feet of air for each pupil.
- 7.—Seats must be individual, adapted to the size of the child and properly adjusted.
- 8.—Outbuildings must be separate, at least fifty feet apart, clean and sanitary.
- 9.—School must have plenty of text books, supplementary readers and desk dictionaries.
- 10.—Reference library including dictionary.
- 11.—School must be well organized and teaching efficient.
- 12.—School must have globe, maps and plenty of blackboard.

Nebraska Score Card For Standard Rural Schools.

Ground and Buildings—10 Points.

Possible Score.

Ground—Good size, with fence, sod and trees. 5

Outbuildings—Clean and sanitary and at least fifty feet apart, or inside toilet 5

Teacher—25 Points

Certificate—Second grade or better and 24 weeks' normal training or an equivalent in experience 2

Salary—\$55.00 per month or better 2

Professional Spirit—Attendance at associations and institutes, community interest, etc. 5

Daily Preparation—The lesson should be so thoroughly prepared that the teacher is independent of text book while conducting recitations 4

Instruction—Methods, material and results 5

Discipline—School must be well ordered and free from confusion

Organization of School—15 Points.

Program—Well arranged and posted 2

Following state course of study 2

Number of Recitations. Not to exceed twenty-eight 2

Thoroughness of Recitations 3

Quarterly Reviews and Reports to Parents 2

School Spirit—Spirit of confidence, helpfulness and co-operation must prevail 1

Teacher's Records—Neat, well classified and complete 1

Domestic Science—Home kitchen may be used; hot luncheons 1

Agriculture, school gardens (home project), properly directed 1

Building—15 Points.

Outside—Clean and painted 2

Inside—Good walls, tinted or papered, and clean 2

Light—Windows properly arranged and shades 3

Ventilation—Ventilating system, windows 3

Floor—Smooth, clean and dust-less 2

Heating—Furnace, room heater or jacketed stove 3

Equipment—20 Points.

Blackboard—At least 20 lineal feet per room, slate or composition, a part of which must be within reach of primary pupils

Desks—Single, properly placed and suited to the size of pupils

Teachers' desk and chair 1

Book case, organ or piano 1

Pictures—Well selected and properly arranged 1

Maps—County, state, United States and contingents in case

Globe 1

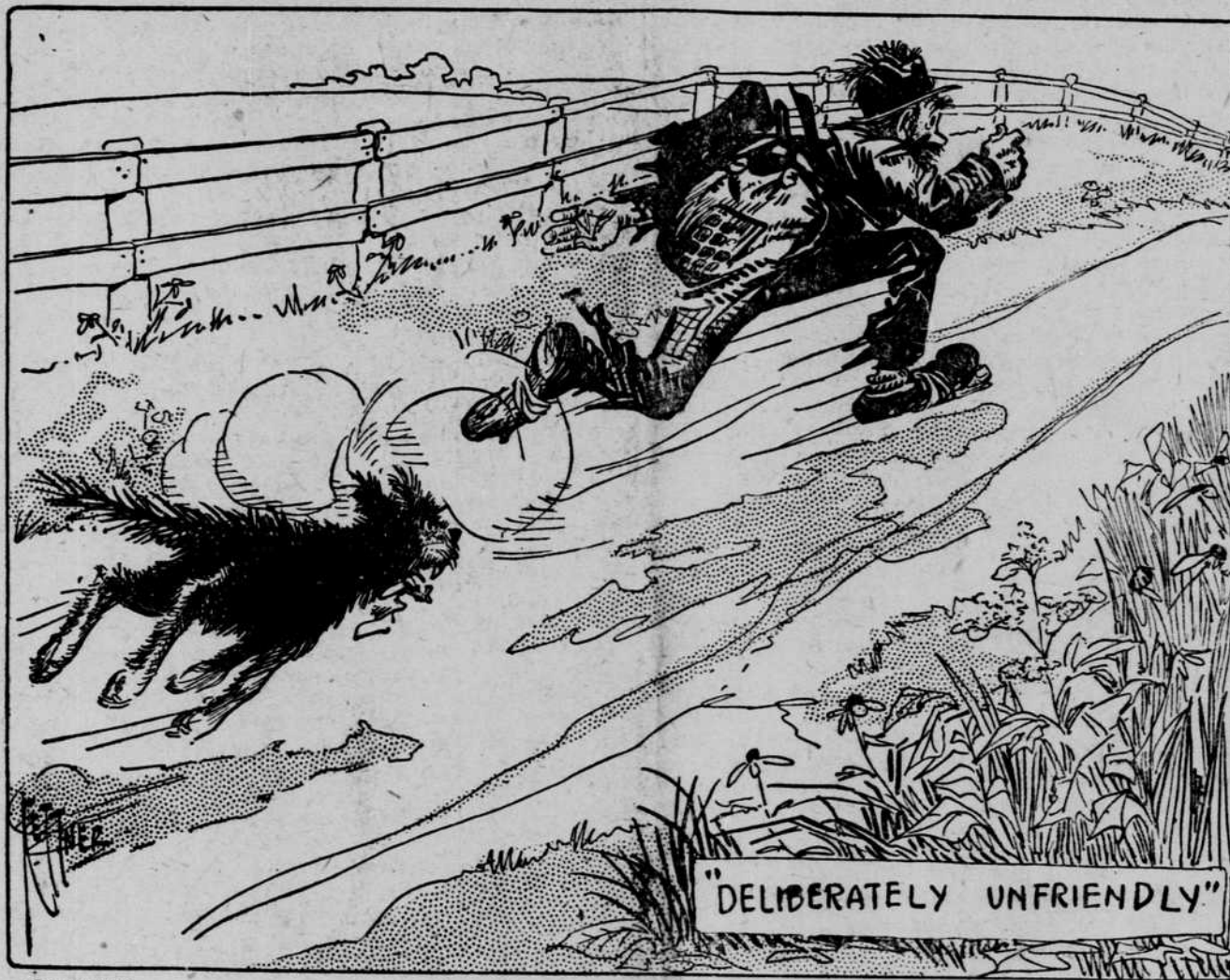
Library—Well chosen, reference, dictionary 3

Bulletins—Domestic Science and agriculture 1

Sanitary water supply 1

Text books and supplementary

WAR SIDELIGHTS



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able desks. If the old desks are too good to discard, they should be rearranged with desks of the same size in a row, never permitting the "step ladder" arrangement whereby a pupil sits on a high seat and bends over a low desk. Most desks are too far apart, requiring a pupil to sit on the front of the seat and reach for the desk. The back of the desk should extend about two inches over the front of the seat. Under no condition should a pupil sit where his feet do not reach the floor. Nearly every school house needs more desks for the small pupils. If indoubt regarding the size of desks needed, consult the county superintendent.

2. Water. Growing children need a great deal of water. If the water supply is not properly safeguarded, children risk their health every day. This ideal system would include a good well with pressure tank and a drinking fountain. With such a water supply, the school could also have indoor closets.

When the school does not have a well, the board should arrange to have water carried or hauled from a neighboring farm house. The water should be stored in a large stone jar with faucet or in a sanitary drinking fountain. If the jar is used, pupils should have individual drinking cups. No surer method for the spread of disease can be conceived than the open water pail, and common cup.

3. Library. The library should be a district library available for any resident of the district. If but few books may be had, they should be selected for a working reference library for the school. This should include a large dictionary and a five or six-volume encyclopedia. Such an encyclopedia may be purchased direct for about half the price asked by agents. When ordering new books, do not forget primary pupils and beware of worthless fiction. A simple system of recording and charging these library books, when taken from the schoolhouse, should be kept in every district. New books should be added each year or pupils and patrons will lose interest in the library. If you are in doubt about the selection of books consult the county superintendent.

4. Miscellaneous Equipment. It is almost impossible to get too much blackboard, and at least a part of it should be within reach of the primary pupils. Slate makes the best blackboard, but where the cost is prohibitive, a composition board will give good service for a number of years. Book cases should be built in, if possible. Otherwise sectional cases are most convenient. Better one good picture well framed and properly placed than a multitude of cheap prints. Wash basin, mirror and towels should be provided by the district and used by pupils.

The Teacher.

If good teachers are essential in town schools, even more so are they in the rural schools, for they must solve most of their problems without assistance from supervisors and are always crowded for time.

The rural teacher must understand country conditions and be able to live in the country.

If your teacher is properly interested in her work, she will take teachers' magazines and attend teachers' meetings and institutes. In addition she must make some preparation for each day's work.

Organization.

No school can be efficient that is not thoroughly organized. The rural teacher has so many classes that a well arranged program is an absolute necessity. School boards and parents must give their approval to a reasonable combination of classes or hire more teachers. The teacher should follow the course of study as nearly as the text books in use will permit. Quarterly examinations should be given and reports sent to parents. The register should be kept as carefully as a merchant keeps his books.

Results.

Though the school plant be perfect and the teacher efficient, the school is a failure unless the attendance is regular and the pupils complete the course. School authorities should see that all pupils are regular in their attendance at school.

Country Life Agencies.

If we are to hold the boys and girls in the country, we must make the country school and country life more attractive. Every one of the agencies listed in the score card has been tried in schools, and have proved a success. Practically any meeting that gets the people of the district together in the name of the school, is worth while. To better school conditions, we must bring parent to see conditions as they actually exist and compare them with the ideal.

BICHEL FAMILY HAVE AUTO ACCIDENT.

While returning home from a party last Saturday night in their big Franklin car Fritz Bichel and family met with an accident which might have terminated more seriously. They were all more or less bruised and shaken up but no bones were broken.

While climbing a long hill and about half way up, the steering rod broke and all control of the car was lost. The machine backed down the hill and fell over the side of a culvert into a draw about ten feet below. Mrs. Bichel jumped, but was pinned under the car, as was one of the daughters.

The accident occurred near the old Stark place, and is a bad piece of road. It was indeed fortunate that Mr. Bichel and family escaped with their lives. All the injured members of the family are recovering nicely.

German Evangelical.

Choir practice Friday evening at 8 p. m. The Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday, October 21st at 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Henry Ohlsen.

The harvest festival of the German Evangelical St. Pauls church will be celebrated Sunday, October 24th. You are invited to attend.

F. W. GUTH.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The first teachers' examination for the school year 1915-16 will be held November 18th and 19th, 1915.

L. H. CURRIER,
County Superintendent.

ESTRAYS.

Three head of yearling steers and one yearling Hereford bull.

H. A. JUNG.

FARM FOR QUICK SALE.

South one-half of Sec. 13, township 16, North Range 14. Inquire of J. J. Slominski, Loup City, Nebr. 44

HIGH COST OF THE WAR

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING TO RAISE AN ENORMOUS SUM FOR WAR EXPENSES.

Sum of \$11,000,000,000 to Be Raised by Increasing the Income Tax Forty Per Cent—Cost to Other Nations Will Be As Great If Not Greater Than England.

The British government is preparing during the next year to raise \$11,000,000,000 in order to meet the estimated expenditure that the war is causing and to cover the existing deficit at the present time.

It is difficult for any one to comprehend this vast amount of money and only as some comprehension is gained of it, can there come a realization of the enormous expense that the war is entailing on European countries.

How is Great Britain going to raise this eleven billion dollars of money? Here are a few of the provisions of the bill prepared by the chancellor of the exchequer: There will be an increase made of 40 per cent on the income tax in that country and that nation now pays a very high tax in this way. In making this increase, the exemption limit that is now \$800 in that country will be reduced to \$650 so that every person having an income in Britain of \$650 will pay an income tax in addition to all other taxes. The effect of the increase of 40 per cent on the income tax there will bring \$187,000,000 in additional revenue. The man in Great Britain with an income of \$100,000 will pay under the new provision, an income tax of \$30,145; almost one-third of his income will go to the government through the income tax.

make those articles cost direct, 33 1-3 per cent more to the consumer than heretofore. The automobile that has cost a thousand dollars, will cost \$1,333; the watch that has cost \$30 will cost the buyer \$40 and every man that wears a hat will pay one-third more for his headgear than heretofore.

Another change is that in the postal charges and telephone and telegraph charges. The English government will do away entirely with its penny postage. Every article going for that price will pay double in the future, and the parcels post rates will be greatly increased. Telegraph rates are increased one-third under the proposed bill and there will a proportionate increase in telephone rates. One of the remarkable things in connection with this tremendous increase in taxes on the British people, is that spirits and beer will remain untouched in their revenues under the new schedules.

This is the burden that Great Britain is taking on because of the war. Undoubtedly the other nations involved are being obliged to adopt similar measures for raising revenue. The fact is that Great Britain thus far has not had so heavy a burden in maintaining the war put upon it as France, Germany and Russia. We hear little concerning these countries and the measures adopted by them to raise the enormous amount of money that the war is calling for, but what is happening to Great Britain is a fair insight of what is coming to every other country and is a most pointed illustration of the high cost of war to the European nations.

Another tax that will be added practically to the income tax, is a tax on war profits. This is a tax that will be levied on all profits which have increased during the war and this tax is extended to all trades and agencies. This war profit tax will be 50 per cent above the income tax; under the proposed increase of taxes, the duty on sugar in Great Britain will be fixed at \$2.24 per hundred. Every consumer of sugar will pay this tax. The duty on tea and tobacco will be increased 50 per cent above the present duty on those articles. The tax on patent medicines of every kind will be increased a hundred per cent. The man who now buys a bottle of medicine in that country will pay double for it under the new provisions. Other taxes are the imposing of a duty of 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem on automobiles, moving picture films, watches, musical instruments, plate glass and hats. This will

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

A few young cockerels for sale at a reasonable price if taken at once.

R. L. ARTHUR.

WANTED—A man to pick corn, or to work for the winter.

V. F. WESCOTT.

CAST IRON—

For the next thirty days I will pay \$4.00 a ton for your old cast iron. Keep your rods, straps and shafts to use yourself.

O. S. MASON.

Insist on This Label when you buy roofing

Roofing quality cannot be determined in advance by any kind of tests, no matter how scientific, and in order to protect you from taking such risks we attach this label of quality to every roll of our highest quality Roofing, giving the purchaser a definite guaranteed service, backed by the largest Roofing and Building Paper Mills in the World. You get this label only when you buy

Certain-teed Roofing

Many cheap roofings bear labels that were formerly put on better goods—some manufacturers and some jobbers cannot meet keen competition, so cut the quality, but use the same label. Such labels Roofing and sell it at prices that were formerly mean little or are misleading. **Certain-teed** products are sold by your local dealer. Be sure you get the label.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company
World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco Cincinnati Minneapolis Kansas City Seattle Atlanta Houston London Hamburg Sydney

Certain-teed products are sold by Hansen Lumber Company.

Depositors in this bank have the additional security of the Depositors Guarantee Fund of the State of Nebraska.

Either Way or Both

Just as you are reading this advertisement, so have many others read similar advertisements of this Bank and opened accounts at our invitation.

How will you deposit?

To have your money subject to check?

To have it earn 5 per cent interest from date of deposit?

You have your choice—you can do both—when you bank here.

LOUP CITY STATE BANK
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

CLOAKS

Most complete line ever shown in Loup City. Prices from

\$8 to \$15

The Ladies of Loup City and vicinity are invited to call and see these Cloaks. All the new colors and styles.

Hub Clothing Store

VICTOR VIENER, Proprietor.