

Teacher Tells Special Class Work Benefits

Work in Omaha Has Advanced in 12 Special Classes and Seven Ungraded Classes.

By MADELEINE I. COHN. Miss Cohn, daughter of Rabbi Frederick Cohn, and a teacher in the Omaha public schools, wrote the following article for the Omaha School Forum and The Omaha Bee.

Since that time people everywhere have realized the advisability of these classes so that even smaller cities in our own vicinity—Lincoln, Columbus, Des Moines, Marshalltown and Ottumwa are establishing them. In Omaha the work has expanded until we now have 12 special classes and seven ungraded classes under the supervision of Leon O. Smith. Even this number is small for Omaha, according to Terman's estimate of the proportion of mentally deficient children in a community. For the sake of those who would like to visit and learn more of the work after the schools open again in September, the list of schools with special or ungraded rooms is included. Those having two teachers in one room are starred.

ence, Kellom (2), Long, Train. Some of the rooms are comfortable, others small and inadequate. One teacher has so many pupils that she teaches two sessions; in four schools the large classes have two teachers. The variation depends on the population and congestion of the particular school. A parallel variation exists in the personnel of the class. If you know the type of child attending any school, you know in general the type in its special class. Most of the children are not noticeable on the school grounds as particularly good, bad, large, small, rich or poor. In the special classes, where the world is adapted in quality and quantity to the abilities of pupils, where the teacher's heart is with them (or she wouldn't teach them), there, with their own kind, they have as great a chance as public schools can offer. The teacher, working year after year with the same pupils, gets to know the particular difficulties and capabilities of

each. The former are borne with more patience than are those in the regular class room, where the course of study is adapted to the average child. The capabilities of each are fostered, if possible, to vocational ends. If the child is markedly deficient along one or two lines only, he is strengthened, if possible, along those lines so that for a year or two at least he may get regular classroom experience with the room he catches up with. If he falls behind again he returns to strengthen up once a special class unless a mental examination proves him at least 25 per cent slower than a normal child, it stands to reason no ex-special pupil can catch up and keep up with regular class work. Hence the older children tend to stay in the room until 16; that is, until the law allows them to leave school. The number of children who, of their own free will remain in the special classes after 16 attest the interest and value of the class to them. Moreover, the level of intelligence and the quantity and quality of work done in a normal room is raised when the deficient child need not be waited for.

After they come to the special class, what do they learn? They learn, or at least study, almost what other children learn only not at such a great pace. They forget more quickly, they reason poorly, but they progress. In place of the usual twice a week manual training, they have daily handwork. They become more or less proficient in a great variety of manual arts, from simple sewing, crocheting, knitting, embroidery, and the like for girls, and carpentry for boys, to clay work, woodcarving, basketry, and rug making. Many of the rooms are equipped with large looms for making rag rugs. In accordance with the policy of trying to make the room self-supporting, the expense of the rugs and basketry is covered by the sale of the attractive finished products.

Toymaking calls for very little equipment, and is also about the most interesting form of handwork. Toys made from old crating and cigar boxes cost practically nothing except for paint and saw blades, and can be purchased by the makers who could otherwise afford few toys, but who can thereby have what they please to make with the extra joy which comes through effort and achievement. It is very difficult to estimate the cost of these rooms, since the principal supplies used—paper, books, and the like are borrowed from the appropriate rooms. However, calculation shows that the average annual tuition is not more than \$10 above the tuition for the normal child. When we consider how much more it would cost to keep some of these children in institutions where they must be housed, fed and clothed besides, we realize the insignificance of the cost.

"How much shall we tell our daughters?" asks a magazine writer. Well, it isn't possible to tell them much.—Peoria Transcript.

Bee Want Ad. Produce Results.

Telephone Firm Preparing for Rush Business

Confidence in Return of Prosperity Shown by Plans for Extension of Service.

Normal business conditions are on the way and almost here, according to W. B. T. Belt, president of the Northwestern Bell Telephone company. "Our confidence in the rapid return of prosperity to the urban and rural industries of the middle west," says Mr. Belt, "is evidenced by our preparation to meet this condition. Normally we must build about \$5,000,000 of new plant each year in our territory to meet the constantly growing demands of the public for telephone service. Our plans for the future presuppose even greater requirements on the part of the public. The five states throughout which we operate is a vast inland empire hardly out of its swaddling clothes. Millions more people can and will live comfortably and profitably in this great middle west. This will mean increased prosperity for the interests already here, as these multitudes of new people come to live among us. "We, of the telephone company, more than ever before, are interesting investors in the purchase of our securities so that we will be able to finance the rapid and continuous growth which we expect in our business during the next several years."

Must Plan Ahead. "Prospective business conditions have a direct and important bearing upon the plans of our company," says Mr. Belt. "In order to operate economically and efficiently we must know to a remarkably accurate degree how many people will live in our territory each year for many years ahead, where they will live and how much money they will spend. Prospective population and business conditions form the basis upon which we make our plans for several years ahead. "Every time our company lays a cable underneath the ground in Omaha or strings a wire down the highways leading out of the city, we must have confidence in the continued growth and prosperity of the community. Each new cable, in addition to having enough wires in it to meet the needs of present telephone customers, must have extra wires to which can be connected additional telephones as they are ordered for new homes and places of business that are constantly springing up. When we build a switchboard or erect a central office building, we must likewise have confidence in the future. It would not be economical or practical to build just for a day or a year."

Close Study Made. "Since we must be prepared to give service promptly at any time, our company has to be guarded by a close study of probable requirements. These studies are made for as far ahead as 20 years. Our actual operations today are guided by a five-year estimate of conditions. This five-year program is based upon investigations made and reports prepared in communities where we operate, estimating probable growth, probable business conditions and probable use of the telephone during that period. "Working with such a program, our managers must have the utmost confidence in their estimates of the probable growth and development of their communities. This confidence is expressed by A. F. McAdams, our manager in Omaha, and I am happy to say that it is also felt by our hundreds of other managers throughout this part of the country."

Increase in Pensions for French Orphans Is Sought Paris, July 1.—Agitation is being started to induce the French government to raise the pensions granted to war orphans. They are receiving now an allowance of about 8 cents a day.

Storage-Moving-Packing-Shipping
EVERYTHING EVERYWHERE
We have large storage buildings in Omaha and Council Bluffs, Ia.
Rapid Service and Careful Handling
Ford Transfer and Storage Co.
817 Douglas, Omaha 700 S. Main St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

YOU
Are taking that Long anticipated vacation?

You are seated On the beach Watching the waves come in. Everything's lovely.

WITHOUT WARNING
A cloud intrudes— A cloud of doubt, of anxiety!

You wonder— "Did I lock the back door? Suppose robbers get in?"

Did I turn off the water? What if the pipes burst?

Did I leave matches around? Supposin' the house burns down?

Who was telling me this Would be a bad tornado year? Wonder if my Little old joint will blow away?

I sure wish now That I had taken out Insurance.

My vacation's ruined!"

Don't let such Unnecessary clouds of Doubt and worry Spoil your vacation.

All Forms of Insurance For Your Vacation Needs

The **Harry A. Koch Co.** "Pays the Claim First"

Insurance Surety Bonds Investment Securities
Howard at 18th St. AT lantic 9555

WHEN YOU THINK OF PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

Think of Beebe

25 Years a Public Builder.

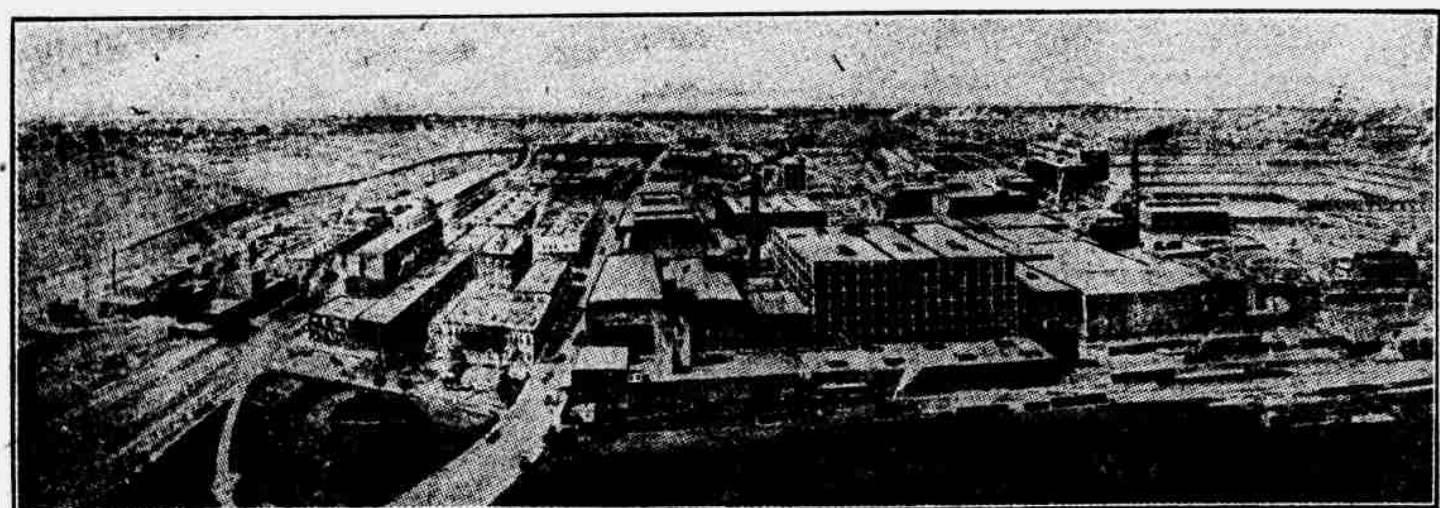
RESPONSIBILITY in municipal and highway construction can only come from matured and proven experience. The Beebe organization maintains a highly developed personnel for the building of Nebraska's highways and municipal thoroughfares.

"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

Beebe Construction Co.

JOHN A. BEEBE, Sole Owner
4117 Commercial Ave. NEBRASKA
OMAHA

The Cudahy Packing Company, Omaha Plant



What's More Appetizing For Any Meal

—than Puritan Ham served with eggs—um-m, it's simply great—and what could be more tempting for any meal than Puritan Ham served in any one of a dozen delicious ways?

Puritan Ham is sweet and tender—uniformly mild. It is free from excess salt. Needs no parboiling. Carefully cured in the best white granulated sugar and other pure materials. Slowly smoked over smoldering hickory embers, giving it that "savory smack."

We are particular in the selection and preparation of tender young meats—and we want you to be particular. Order Puritan by name. You'll realize a big saving by ordering a whole ham. Be sure you get Puritan.

"The Taste Tells"

Buy Butter By Name

Sunlight Butter is made of carefully graded and selected cream, perfectly pasteurized to remove harmful bacteria.

It is made in a sunlight plant of such construction as to permit the fresh air and sun's rays to add to its advantages in clean manufacture.

The creameries are located in progressive dairying territories, where all conditions are right for highest quality.

Your dealer has Sunlight Butter or can get it for you. He can also supply Sunlight Fresh Eggs—the better kind.

Ask for Sunlight Creamery it's Best Butter

Plain Facts About An Old Friend

Old Dutch Cleanser is a natural, soft, flat, flaky substance and contains not a bit of hard, harsh, jagged grit.

Old Dutch contains no lye or acids. Lye and acids injure household things and roughen your hands. Also they dissolve and go to waste. In Old Dutch every particle cleans and cleans safely.

So no matter how hard the cleaning job—or how particular—your old friend, Old Dutch, gives you greatest cleaning value for your money and makes your work much easier.

A little Old Dutch goes a long way

The National Construction Co.

OMAHA, NEB.

The Cheapest in the Long Run

USE BEE WANT ADS—THEY BRING PROFITS

Pave With Buffalo Vitrified Paving Brick

"The Road of Least Repair" Noiseless and Permanent

QUALITY SUPREME

"When better paving brick is made the Buffalo Company will make it"

Buffalo Brick Co.

GENERAL OFFICES and PLANT--BUFFALO, KANSAS