

(Continued from Page One.)
GEORGE ODGERS, '16
WRITES FROM INDIA

The Theatres

them by the missionaries and by the British rajah, also please note type of men whom England has always sent to India, and their attitude towards the Indians. Compare British administration with Turkish, German, Italian, French, Dutch, Belgian and American. It is a most interesting study, and if you enter upon it, you will be a wiser man when you finish, and will be a long way towards becoming a student of world affairs.

Another warning—don't take every man's word as true. America is filled with a lot of tommy-rot against the British Empire, and few Americans have at all a right idea and knowledge of the Indian, his methods and ways.

Let me answer the questions you asked:

First, the Government and Education. The government both maintains government schools, and helps private institutions by giving them grants-in-aid for maintenance, erection of land, and purchasing of equipment. In government schools the government grant, and the fees of the pupils pay all expenses. In private institutions, recognized by government, the fees and the private donations make up half of the budget. Government pays the other half. Take for example, my boys' day school—government granted me half of what it cost me to run the school last year.

Government supports many primary schools, middle schools, and in every town of any size a government high school. Besides these you will find mission schools, Hindu schools, Mohammedan schools, and other, private schools of all grades. Government sanctions grants to all of them, if they meet certain standards as set forth in the code. It doesn't matter whether the school is a primary or a college, if it qualifies, it will receive a grant.

In Calcutta, Allahabad, Madras, Lahore, and Bombay are universities, which at present are examining and degree granting only. They do little if any teaching. The country is full of mission, Hindu, Moslem, Sikh, etc., colleges. Each of these colleges are affiliated with one of these five great universities, which examines their students, and grants degrees to them. The only degree granting college in India is the mission college founded at Serampore during the Danish period, and it grants degrees by power chartered to it by a king of Denmark or Sweden. When the British took over the Danish possessions, they recognized Serampore's charter in the Treaty of Peace.

These universities were chartered by government about fifty years ago, and then they filled the bill. But their administration has become so unsatisfactory and inadequate that over a year ago government organized a commission under the presidency of Sir Michael Sadler, of Leeds University, to make a study of conditions in Bengal, and especially Calcutta University, and to make its report and recommendations. After a year on the job, the Commission finished its work, and its report is just off the press in thirteen, formidable volumes. The commission did a great work, and its report is one of the greatest educational documents of modern times. In accordance with the report, the educational system of Bengal is to be completely reorganized and the other provinces are also taking steps in accordance with the report. All universities are to be unitary, teaching, residential bodies, and such universities are to be established in every large educational center. The Lucknow university is now being organized. Educationally, India is also in a transitional period.

Government Agency Strongest
 "Government is up with and ahead of any one in the solution of the social and economic conditions and problems in India. If you were here you would realize that. We have a strong friend in the government, and whenever any reform is asked for, and the people really want it, government is only too glad to help. You must remember, however, that the government dare not go contrary to the people. If the people want liquor shops closed, government closes them. If they will have them, they will have them in the U. S. A., or in India. Government is with us in the fight for prohibition in India. And it is not going to be many years until India is going to be dry. In this I am thinking that she will beat the Isles.

"Government is tackling the agricultural problems, maintains technical and scientific schools. But I marvel that government does as much as they do when the people are so uninterested and unwilling to exert themselves. Remember that the vast majority of the people of India are hopelessly conservative and rooted in

Who could be more charming than Mary Miles Minter in "Anne of Green Gables?" Surely the little Anne herself was no sweeter. In this picture which is being shown at one of the local movie houses, little Anne is the inmate of an orphan asylum, and her life is much like the lives of other children in similar institutions. Her uniform was like that worn by the other inmates, her food was the same, her little white iron bed was identical with the others. But Anne was not the same. Anne possessed an imagination, and a vivid one. It was this imagination that spared her many a lonesome hour. In spite of the fact that Anne was never lonesome, she had a keen desire to really belong to someone. Her opportunity came unexpectedly one day, and Anne found herself on the train enroute to Matthew and Marilla Cuthbert. Now Marilla and Matthew sent to the asylum for a boy to help around the farm and to aid Matthew in his daily tasks. Imagine their surprise when a girl stepped from the train instead of a boy. They decided to keep her until they could communicate with authorities. For some reason or other, after Anne had been with them for a short time, they were loath to send her away again, and so Anne was duly installed as a permanent resident of Green Gables. She had a sweet lovable disposition, but was also in possession of a fiery temper which was very much in evidence at times, much to her sorrow. Anne grows into a beautiful woman, and then she did what so many others have done—fell in love. It is then that her real troubles and heart aches begin.

Anita Stewart is a screen favorite the world over, and her performance in "Old Kentucky" only tends to add many more names to her already long list of admirers. Madge Brierly is a Kentucky girl, with all of the Kentucky characteristics. She has a big heart, and is loyalty personified, although untutored in the ways of the world. Into the blue grass regions rides Frank Layson, with a hunting party. Madge realizes how little she knows, and how poorly dressed she is in comparison with the other women. Madge is practically engaged to another man, a neighbor, to whom she is bound by a blood vengeance. Her father and the father of the man to whom she is engaged were killed by the same man. Sometimes dreams come true outside of story books, and the first thing Madge knew, she had met young Layson, and was madly in love with him. Circumstances arranged themselves so that she was invited to the city to visit his family. Her cup of happiness is just about running over, when another guest at the Layson home, who is also in love with Layson, points out to Madge, that she is not the other woman, and that Layson will never marry her. Madge believes this, and is about to steal back to her mountain home, when she is forced to remain by a very unexpected happening.

"The Price Woman Pays" is one of the most sensational pictures that has been screened in Lincoln for some time. It shows the pitfalls awaiting every girl who does not follow the paths of virtue, and who will not listen to the warnings of others. The picture shows two girls who have carried on a flirtation with two young men whom they have never seen before. They make an appointment to meet the men later in the evening, but one of the girl's mother suspects that something is amiss, and questions her daughter. Caught in a falsehood the girl confesses everything, and is given the book "Faust" to read. From this story she learns a lesson, and refuses to keep the date. The other girl will not listen to her friend, and is soon on her way to the city, with one of the men who has promised to marry her. Her experience there, and the way in which she learns that virtue is the only thing in the world worth while, teaches a lesson that is not soon forgotten.

superstition and caste tradition. There are a few Indians who make a great noise in India, in Europe, and in America. But they are so hopelessly few that they are as nothing. Beware of Anne Besant and her gang, and those men and women who are now stumping England. It is absurd, the much for India. She has given to India the best of her manhood. She is still willing to give. But there is a new spirit in India today, and if the rank nationalist had his way every white face would disappear from the land today, and the back door would be opened to Japan. The minute India takes her own fate into her own hands, that minute the Japs will step in, and then, you white races of the westlands BEWARE."

(Signed)
 GEORGE A. ODGERS.



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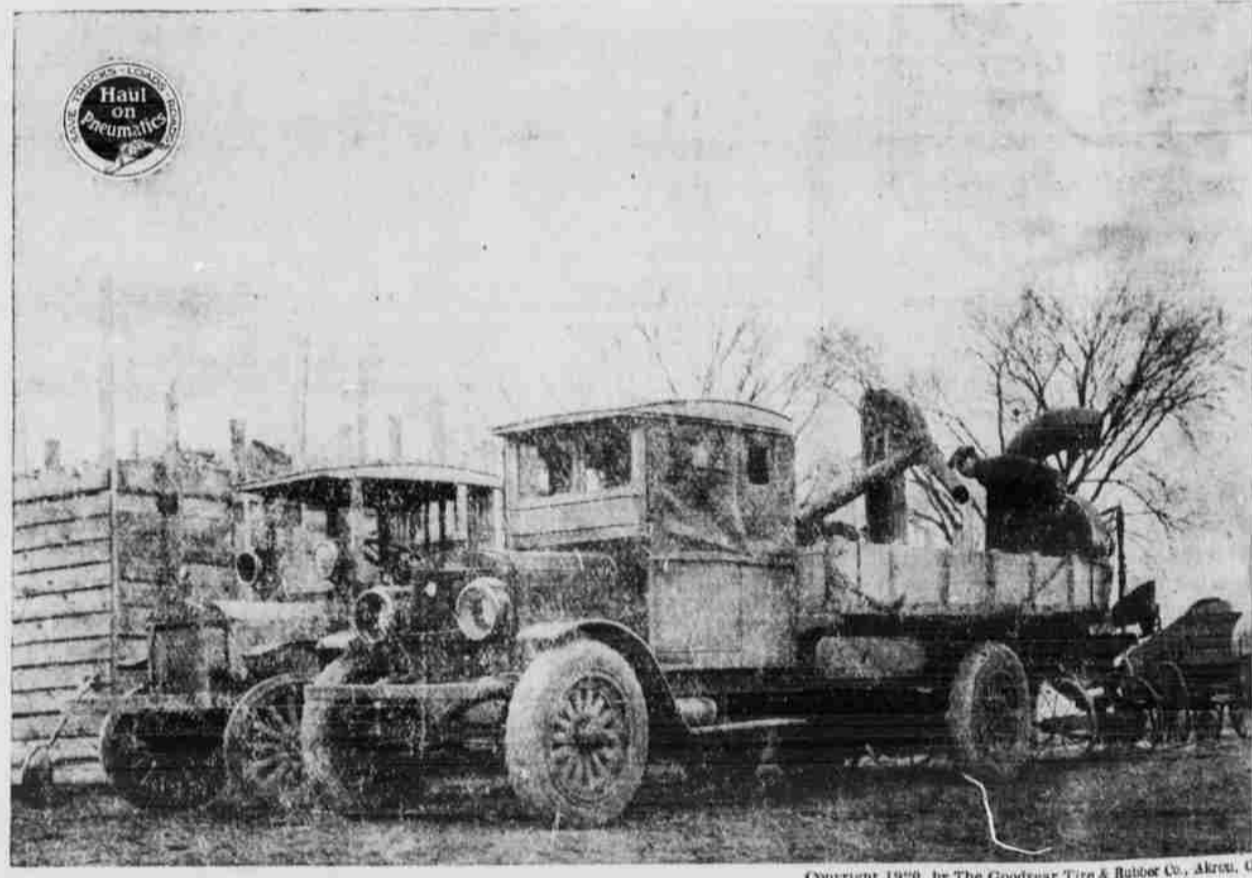
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