

SECRETARY BAKER EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF R. O. T. C.

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 the military departments of the colleges which they enter. A few of the schools provide a military instruction of so high a grade that they have been authorized to organize units of the senior division and offer the advanced course. It is proposed in the future to conduct no senior units in secondary schools except such as may be able to qualify under the conditions set forth in paragraph 9 of S. R. No. 44.

"The annual 'Honor School' inspection of 1920 disclosed the fact that in the essentially military schools training of a high character of efficiency is being very generally conducted."

The large number of high schools which have R. O. T. C. units is surprising. The work they do is also to be commended. The Americanization which is gradually carried on through the high school R. O. T. C. is to be commended. Boys of foreign birth especially benefit from this work. They are made into Americans and the tendency to give their loyalty and support to the nation from which their ancestry came is thus eliminated. The boys are trained for leadership and their characters and abilities are brought to light better through the R. O. T. C. than through any other channel. The leaders are found early in life and their abilities are developed along the military lines.

The R. O. T. C. work in the colleges had a great deal to do with the officers' training camp work during the war. The needs of such camps were soon found and the military students early made their way to the camps whence numbers graduated as commissioned officers of the army. Of the R. O. T. C. and its future aspirations Mr. Baker says:

"During the world war the United States mobilized 4,800,000 men in the armed forces of the country. Of these, 4,000,000 were in the military service. Of the later, 200,000 were appointed commissioned officers. The great problem with which the war department had to contend and with which it will have to contend in future similar emergencies, lies in the procurement of a sufficient number of trained men to fill the commissioned ranks in the lower grades. It is expected that the principal source of such procurement in the future will be found in the R. O. T. C. The year 1920 is the first in which an appreciable number of students has completed the advanced course and the requisite number of camps to make them eligible for commissions in the reserve corps.

"It is thought that probably 5,000 represents the maximum figure which the R. O. T. C. may be expected to annually provide. Assuming that the usefulness of those so commissioned will on the average continue for about ten years, it becomes evident that this rate of production must be constantly maintained. The R. O. T. C. has only been in active operation for about three years, and as yet not enough students have completed the prescribed course to provide reserve officers in any number approximating the above figure. It is hoped to obtain this year about three hundred. This number will materially increase each year until the maximum figure is reached."

The secretary describes the activities of the R. O. T. C. and its future importance in world affairs. The necessity of having trained leaders in case an emergency should arise is one point that cannot be over stressed. Men must be led and the leadership which is acquired in high school and college together with the military training which goes with this work makes it of vital import to the student.

(To be Continued.)

Brown 14—Colgate 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—Brown won from Colgate today, 14 to 0, pushing over touchdowns in the first and second periods.

VARSITY IN PRACTICE WORKOUT

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 leyan game, the entire squad is in tip-top shape to stand a gruelling battle with Nebraska.

Serimmage and daily drills at the tackling dummy will be the program for the Dakotans this week in an attempt to remedy several defects in defense which were evident in Saturday's game. An unofficial report states that a large repertoire of plays will be given the Coyote squad as an especial offense against the Nebraska squad.

Several backs, so far this season untried, will be given an opportunity this week to qualify for what is expected will be a large squad to journey to the Cornhusker camp. As in the two games so far participated in this season, it is probable that a large number of men will be used in order that the first string will not be too badly battered for the Morning-side game at Sioux City the week following.

TEACHERS ARE BADLY PAID.

NEW YORK.—Chambers of commerce in 359 cities of the United States with a population of 3,000 or more will receive from their national committee for co-operation with the public schools the results of a nationwide survey relating to salaries, training and experience of teachers in which it is declared that in point of salary the average school teacher is "worse off than before the war." The report, the first of four "interpretive inquiries," will enable the cities, it is said, to learn for the first time the truth about their own school and to compare them with the schools of other cities throughout the country. This survey, which was undertaken by the American city bureau after a conference of superintendents of schools with chambers of commerce secretaries at Cleveland, O., last February 24, has been in progress more than six months. The question to which answers were sought and obtained in the 359 cities were: "How much training do your teachers have?" and "How well do you pay your school employees?"

One-half of the men elementary teachers in all cities reporting, it was shown, have had less than the median of 8.10 years' of experience. One-fourth have had less than 3.71 years' experience. Of 63,291 teachers, 3,493 have had only one year's experience and of this number 753 are men and women high school teachers and 2,735 are men and women elementary grade teachers. More than 10,000 women and 300 men in the cities surveyed, however, have been teaching 20 years and over.

Emergency teachers lacking proper training for their work are said to compose "an alarmingly large proportion" of those now in the classrooms. It is commonly accepted standard among city boards of education, the report points out, that the teachers in the elementary schools should be at least graduates of standard normal schools, which means a two-year professional course above graduation from a four-year high school. "It is very significant to note in this connection," the report says, "that more than one-third of the

teachers of American cities have less training than this low standard and that there are thousands of teachers in the elementary schools of our American cities who have even less preparation than graduates from a four-year high school course."

Declaring that "national problems of illiteracy, Americanization racial controversies, equalization of educational opportunity, health, industrial organization, require that the product of our schools be thinking Americans, provided with the knowledge and habits which will make them contributing members of a democratic society," the report says that "teaching needs to be made a real profession" and that "adequate salaries are an absolute essential for the realization of this ideal."

The returns disclose what are described as "many surprising facts concerning teachers' salaries." The average increase the country over since 1913-14 has been 60 per cent. The increase in the cost of living, meanwhile, it is shown, has been more than 100 per cent. "In view of the decreased purchasing power of the dollar the average school teacher in the United States is, therefore, worse off than she was before the war," the report states.

The method of calculation used in the report is based on a median or mid-point, in the scale of salaries which divides it exactly in half, one-half the cases falling below the median and the other half above it.

The following cities, respectively, paid the highest and lowest median salaries during the school year 1919-1920, according to survey charts: Eastern states—Holyoke, Mass., \$1,347; Oswego, N. Y., \$590. Great Lakes states—Chicago, \$1,994; Coshocton and Belle Center, O., \$663. Western states—St. Paul, Minn., \$1,565; Independence, Mo., \$555. Southern states—Greenville, Miss., \$1,275; Jackson, Tenn., \$471.

Dr. George D. Strayer, chairman of the national committee, in speaking of the situation, said: "What we need throughout the nation is a better understanding of the school situation based upon careful assembling of the facts. These inquiries are intended to serve just this purpose. The American people believe in the public school system. That they have not always supported it as generously as they should is not due to any lack of faith, but, rather, because of a lack of information. If superintendents of schools make available the facts with regard to the present situation, and if chambers of commerce undertake the obligation to carry these facts to the public, we shall have an informed public. The American people, when they come to a full realization of the present emergency, can certainly be counted upon to provide the support necessary for the maintenance and development of our public school system."—Exchange.

OLDEST SCHOOL OF PRINTING.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., claims the oldest printing school in any college in the United States. The first course was established at the Kansas school in 1875. The journalism class was established in 1910. Last year 300 students took the course.

EMPIRE STATE UNIVERSITY IS LARGEST IN U. S.

New York university is the largest university in the United States. In an extensive review and tabulation of the enrollment of thirty universities for the year 1919, the following are listed as the five biggest institutions in the country:

New York university	11,237
University of California	9,435
University of Michigan	8,255
Columbia university	8,069
University of Illinois	8,056

These figures are exclusive of summer school registration. In a period of five years, the most notable gain in enrollment is that of 107 per cent by New York university. The University of Minnesota for the same period has gained 89 per cent, the University of California 72 per cent, the University of Texas 70 per cent, and the University of Virginia 70 per cent.

New York university is also said to have the largest schools of law, medicine and commerce in the country.

Syracuse 7—Pittsburgh 7.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 16.—Syracuse and Pittsburgh fought to a 7 to 7 tie here today. Pittsburgh scored its touchdown early in the first quarter. Hewitt, the Panther fullback, being pushed over the line for the six points after fumbling by Syracuse had given Pitt the ball close to the Syracuse goal line. Davies kicked goal.

Cornell First in Cross-Country.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The cross-country invitation run here this afternoon was won by the Cornell team. Syracuse was second. Simmons of Syracuse was the individual winner. Yale, Dartmouth and Columbia also competed.

Harvard 38—Williams 0.
 CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16.—Harvard had little difficulty in rolling up five touchdowns and a field goal against Williams today, winning 38 to 0. The visitors held the Crimson well in the first period and carried the ball to Harvard's 45-yard line. For the remainder of the game Williams' offense was never within 55 yards of the goal.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16.—Northwestern university failed to keep its winning pace and lost 27 to 7 today to Wisconsin. The Badgers played the purple off their feet in the first half. After that, with some substitutes in the Wisconsin line, the Northwestern players kept their opponents scoreless. Northwestern's touchdown in the second quarter came on a fluke play.

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