

DR. JOEL STEBBINS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—AN OMAHA BOY WHO IS WINNING FAME AS AN ASTRONOMER.



JOEL STEBBINS AT THE AGE OF 13 AND THE TELESCOPE HE MADE FOR HIS USE AT THAT TIME.



LEE E. ESTELLE OF OMAHA, NEW COMMANDER OF DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA, G. A. R.



MRS. HELEN E. COOK OF LINCOLN, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE W. R. C.



MRS. DOLLY PRICE OF OMAHA, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE LADIES OF THE G. A. R.



MRS. ESTELLE N. EDGCOMB OF YORK, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

**Carpenter's Letter**

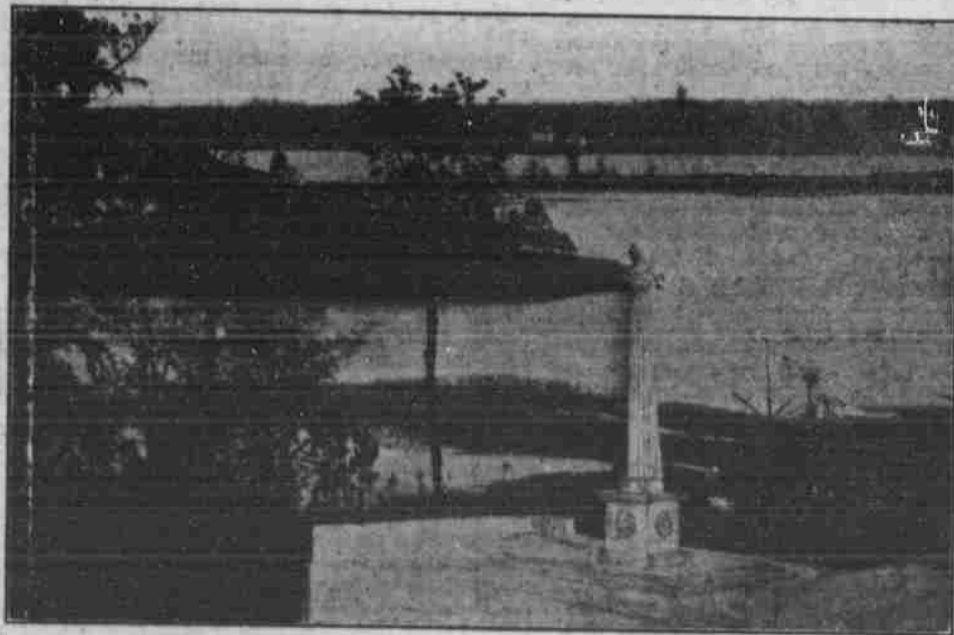
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\$2.50 to \$4 per month. The servants in these bureaus looked like good girls. They were well dressed, though not as extravagantly as their class in America.

There are many schools here for training servant girls. Berlin has an organization known as the Housewives' union, which devotes itself to such things. It gives prizes for good servants, rewarding every girl who stays five years at one place with a little gold pin and a memorial, and after ten years a second prize of \$2.50 in gold. There are many housekeeping schools for the daughters of the well-to-do and the rich, and it is not an uncommon thing for a nice German girl, whose father is moderately well off, to go into the house of a stranger of the same class to learn housekeeping; the idea is that she will be made to work, which might not be the case at home.

The housekeeping schools are attended by all classes. I found one at the Krupp works and have visited others here and there over Germany. The girls are taught to cook, bake, wash and iron. They learn sewing, mending, knitting and dressmaking, and also everything in connection with housekeeping. Nearly every school has its kitchen garden, the work of which is done by pupils, and in a number of schools cows are kept and the girls are taught to milk and to make butter and cheese.

I was surprised at the scientific character of the instruction. Every girl keeps an itemized account of just what each meal costs. She must set down the weight and value of every ingredient as well as the



LEWIS AND CLARK MONUMENT, IN CITY PARK AT PORTLAND, Ore., FOR WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LAID THE CORNER STONE ON WEDNESDAY.

time required for cooking, so that at the end she knows just how much she has spent for each dish and the whole meal as well as just how she has cooked it. With such an education a girl can fill almost any station in life as wife, housekeeper, cook or general servant.

The Germans are running wild over technical education. They have about the best

schools of the world, from the universities down. Within the past few years they have been establishing a vast number of technical schools for every branch of manufacture and industry. There are schools for butchers, bakers and candlestick makers. At Chemnitz, below Leipzig, the cotton center of Germany, there are schools for weavers and designers. In other

parts there are schools for doll and toy makers, and in Berlin a school for blacksmiths.

There are eleven industrial art schools in Berlin, with more than 2,500 pupils. There are commercial high schools here in Leipzig, and also in Cologne, attended by men who expect to make their living in trade and by exporting and importing. At Wilhelmshof in Witzzenhausen there is a colonial school where men are educated for service in the German possessions in Africa, China and the South Sea Islands.

In all these schools the rates of tuition are low, and that notwithstanding that the professors are men of recognized ability. They are of so much importance that a federal bureau is being organized to supervise them, and the leading manufacturers tell me that the German trade of the future will be largely built upon its technical education.

The same movement is going on in the other countries of Europe. There are technical schools in France and Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, and a large number in Austria. That country is now spending more than \$1,000,000 a year in industrial education, and it has within a short time begun to establish commercial schools to educate its people in commerce and trade. We should found such schools all over the United States. Every manufacturing center should have them, and there should be commercial colleges on the broadest lines in all our cities. Here is a noble field for some would-be Carnegie of the future.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.