and standards are to be judged and meas-

If a woman is a good school teacher-

though married to a millionaire-we have

as much need of her services as we should

if her husband should die and take his

Men Teachers Needed.

President Hall may have exaggerated the

evil when he said that the preponderance

schools means "racial degeneracy," says

the Chicago Tribune, but an increasing

number of close observers are coming to

the opinion that the loss of the male ele-

instruction is a matter requiring serious

attention. This prependerance of women

teachers struck most of the members of

this country. It is commented upon as

"As teaching is an occupation in which

more than any other imaginative power,

than women should exercise the predom-

inating influence. In both countries it is

If mere booklearning was the sole end

be immaterial whether it was administered

properly be regarded as sexless. Or if

but the knowledge contained in text-

books it would not matter who listened

to recitations. But the teacher has an in-

fluence which springs from the personal

element and is especially strong with the

young, because of their inclination to imi-

tate and idealize those with whom they

The prependerance of women teachers

raise a protest if the Board of Education

should announce that next year 85 per cent

portant that boys should, at a certain

stage of their education, be brought into

close personal relations with strong, manly

men. Boys need the point of view which

confidence of boys to a greater degree

than can a woman, even if she be a model

of womanliness and purged of the senti-

with the youth of her sex. What is

wanted in the schools is the presence of

more men of infectious enthusiasm, at-

that is desired, but the introduction into

the schools of the right class of men. The

Famous Napoleon Relic.

The relic is a bronze cast of the death

mask of the great conqueror made a half

The bronze cast is one of five authorized

The cast was obtained by Miss Hay-

ward, for exhibition purposes, from Miss

ment to be made. Two of these wer

rence Hutton of New York, its present

owner.-St. Louis Republic

hour after his death on the "lonely isle.

ot a mere increase in male element

of the teachers would be men? It is im-

are brought in contact.

and practical mind.

to enlist their services.

in Miss Hayward's department.

It fe

ured as they conduce to that end.

belongs to this subject.

follows:

James M. Winship Tells of Days of City's In ancy.

COMES HERE FORTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO

Settled on Parm Where Ames Avenue and Thirtieth Street Now Meet and Has Lived Here Ever Since.

An interesting personality, closely identified with the early history of Omaha, is the robbers when caught. that of James M. Winship of 2931 Franklin street. Of the seventy-three years that Winship has lived, forty-seven have been spent in Omaha, and the venerable ploneer bids fair to round out many more years in the Gate City.

During 1857, when it was the fashion Mr. Winship left Laurel, Franklin county, Indiana, in a covered wagon, bringing with him his wife, father, mother, two sisters and a brother. After six weeks on the road the party reached Omaha on September 10, 1807, and lived with Mr. Winship's Thirtieth and Ames avenue. In about a year the newcomers took up a homestead, one corner of which is now the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Jackson streets. They lived twenty-six years on the homestead and for the past twenty years have resided at 1921 Franklin street, making two moves in forty-six years, a record that Mr. Winship feels proud of.

In less than a year after the arrival of the Winships, Mr. Winship's elderly father died and was buried at Prospect Hill, the first interment to be made at that burial

Mr. Winship has three sons, Frank M. George W., and Alphenso B., two daughters, Mrs, Andrew Klewit and Mrs. W. H. Bullock, and twelve grandchildren. Two of the latter, Lizzie and William Klewit, were in the high school graduating class Friday night. Mr. Winship's immediate family resides in Omaha.

#### His Life in Omaha.

Speaking of the first few years of his being written more than it is now, Mr.

"Well, as near as I can remember, there were about 1,000 people here when I first came to Omaha. I followed my trade as a painter for a while and painted the houses that James E. and John Boyd such glowing statements of the gold fields, built when they were contractors. I painted the house of Jesse Low, the first mayor of Omaha, and did the sign work on the old Boyd packing house, the first plant of that kind in this part of the that he need have no fears as to his

"But let me tell you about the famous robbery at the Taylor ranch, then located gold nuggets in a show window on Farnam twelve miles out on the old Military road. street. My memory is falling me, so I can not it was at the time recruits were being years ago." mustered here for the war.

"It was on a Friday morning, in the winter time, and I was on the road near the Taylor ranch when I met Frank North and two men coming to town in a sleigh. North was then drilling Indians for the army and just happened to pick up the men on the way to town. I took particunot like their makeup. I played amateur detective for awhile and my suspicions were confirmed, for I found them. lar notice of the strangers and made a were confirmed, for I found them asso-clating with the worst element in the vil-lage. I learned that the men had stayed France and England. at the Taylor ranch on the evening be-

### Cannot Deceive Him

"The next time I had particular occasion to notice them was on the following Sunday morning, when the men went into a barber shop and had their hair cut short and their face shaved smooth. I then said to myself: 'You will have to cut your heads off if I fall to recognize you fel-

coming out of the Tremont house. I asked him how the folks were and he replied: "They are all well, but we had a bad robbery down at our place last Sunday night. I was away at Logan on my farm at the time, and two men bound my wife and the hired man by the hands and stole nearly \$1,000 and our jewelry and trinkets. My wife says one of the men appeared to be quite young, while the other was much older and seemed to be the leader. The older one was going to kill my wife if she did not tell where the money was kept; then the young fellow pleaded with his companion to spare Mrs. Taylor's life. They found the money in the cellar.'

" Have you any suspicions who the men might be, and do you think they might be the men who stayed at your place last since 1840.

ONE OF OMAHA'S FOUNDERS Thursday night? I asked of Taylor, who

Advises Him to Be Silent. Then I told Taylor to keep still abou the matter for the present and assured him that the men were in town. I told him to go over to Lacy & McCormick's grocery store and stay there until I came I went after Sheriff Tom Sutton, but being unable to find him then I soon came across Marshal Riley, whom I sent to join Taylor at the store. Sufton then came and joined the others. I ordered a rig sent from Homan's barn on Thirteenth street for Mrs. Taylor and the hired man, so that they would be on hand to identify

"The men were soon arrested, and re eased on some technicality, but public feeling grew to such a pitch that their

rearrest was soon accomplished. "Mrs. Taylor and the hired man soon arthe robbers out of more than 300 men. to follow the star of empire westward, Public sentiment was growing as evening approached, and the prisoners knew this When the robbers were identified the younger of the two pleaded with Mrs. Taylor to intercede for his life, even as he had done for her when his partner threatened to kill her with a knife on the evenuncle on a farm located near what is now ing of the robbery. Mrs. Taylor pleaded successfully. A mob broke into the jail that evening, hung the older of the criminals and escorted the young man out of town and told him not to return. He, however, did come back the next day and slipped into the recruiting office and en-

Gold to Prove His Stories. Mr. Winship tells a little story about an Omaha citizen of the early time who went to Denver to start a newspaper and returned with samples of gold to vindicate his published statements that there was plenty of gold in Colorado.

"Bowers," said Mr. Winship, "left Omaha at the time of the first rush to Pike's Peak. He opened a printing office in Denver and, if I remember correctly, his office was attacked by disgruntled prospectors who took exceptions to his reports of the gold possibilities of Colorado

"Bowers came back to Omaha and was at the big dance being held out at Elkhorn. I was at the ball and was the only residence in Omaha, when history was one to recognize Bowers, or at least the first one. I said to him:

"'Hello, Bowers, I'm glad to see you. "Bowers said. 'Don't speak too loud; they are going to kill me."

"You see, he was afraid that people here were angry at him for publishing when so many had returned home disap pointed, not having stayed at it long enough. I assured Bowers that there were lots of Omaha people at the ball and safety. The next morning, bright and early. Bowers displayed a wheelbarrow of

"No. I did not get the gold fever; in tell you the date when it occurred, but fact, my first visit to Colorado was six

#### OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

An extremely fine quality of greenleather made in Turkey is manufactured from the skin of the angel fish.

The \$40,000,000 which we paid to Panama for the canal rights was the largest sum this government ever paid to any foreign

Yankeeland is not the only original, inventive country on earth-not by any means. A Dutch manager is building a floating theater, with seats for 2,000 persons and liberal provisions for appeasing the hunger and thirst of his patrons. He will tow his unstable temple of harmony up the Rhine and down again and give operatic performances on board.

performances on board.

Captain Ludwig Eisenbaum, the lone navigator who crossed the Atlantic from Boston in a seventeen-foot dory, has come back to New York as a member of the crew of the Red Star line steamship Kroonland, from Antwerp. He brought his dory with him, and it is said that both will be seen later at the St. Louis exposition. The captain's trip was almost a constant fight with death. Twice he was sighted in mid-Atlantic by passing steamships, and the skipper of one vessel spent considerable time urging him to abandon his perilous undertaking. He had several narrow escapes from drowning and once he lost nearly all of his provisions.

The Cherokee Advocate is one of the old-

nearly all of his provisions.

The Cherokee Advocate is one of the oldest and most remarkable newspapers in the United States. It is the official organ of the Cherokee Nation, and is published at Tahlequah at the nation's expense. It is a five-column folio weekly, half of which is printed in the Cherokee language. It is strictly nonpartisan and is forbidden to law to deal in politics. Indians who read only Cherokee get the paper free. The total circulation is about 1,000. The cost of publication is about 1,000. The cost of publication is about \$2,500 a year over and above receipts from advertisements. The expense is met by an annual appropriation. The salary of the editor is \$500 and a nice home. He is appointed by the national council. The paper has been in existence since 1840.

FEATURES OF SCHOOL WORK

Progressive Strides of Education Cal Forth Comment and Oriticism.

CAUSES FOR TRUANCY AND THE REMEDY

Demand for More Men Teachers-Defense of the Married School Ma'am-Specialists Come in for a Roast,

In a carefully prepared "diagnosis of the pendent on her salary for bread. truant," read before the national conference of charities at Portland, Me., Superintendent MacQueary of the Chicago she "needs" it or not is no business of Parental school corrected the popular no- theirs. tion that truants are "diseased or degenerate children," or that they constitute rived from the ranch and both identified a particular class of defectives. Truants, so far as he had been able to discover, do not differ greatly from other children "They are just boys," said the superintendent, "with all the instincts, feelings and characteristics of other boys." as a class they compare favorably with others more fortunately circumstancedchildren who respond as quickly to mental and moral stimulo as others do, and oftentimes more quickly.

In the second place truancy in a city like Chicago cannot be ascribed to causes found in the defects of the public school system or in the incompetency of teachers. "The real causes of trumncy in at least 90 per cent of the cases," says Superintendent MacQueary, "are to be found outside the school and the truant, in unfavorable homes and social conditions."

Seventy-five per cent of the boys committed to the Chicago parental school are below normal in physical development, and the defect most aggravated in individual cases, if not the most prevalent defect, is of attracting men of practical instincts and found in those disturbances which arise from a defective nervous organization. In general these defects are due to unhygienic conditions, to malnutrition, to irregular meals and unsanitary living or sleeping doubt) sentimental views of facts rather rooms. It is to be borne in mind also in making comparisons that 50 per cent of subnormal; that is, they have more than and history." the average number of defects found among such children.

The cause of truancy must be sought in circumstances and conditions over which by a man or a woman. Teaching could the truant has absolutely no control. Some of the boys in the parental school come children could be made to absorb nothing from "good homes," where they get enough to eat and wear, but the vast majority suffer from bad environment and unfavorable domestic conditions. Poverty, parental ignorance, weakness, crueity, drunkenness, unhygienic conditions, and, above all, vicious associations, are the chief causes of truancy.

The first remedy, in the opinion of Superintendent MacQueary, which must be applied is permanent change of environment, and this change must embrace a scientifically evolved system for physical improvement, mental development and moral training. "This the parental school is designed to supply," says the Record-Herald, "and for this it is most admirably adapted. If it have any defect at all it lies in its manifest inability to keep certain wayward lads permanently away from the old environment and its baneful in-

Specialists in Schools. Comptroller Grout has long contended mentalism which is proverbially associated that the Board of Education of New York City is spending too much money in special instruction, and, with a view of strengthening his case, he recently employed Mrs. Mathilda Coffin Ford, an educational expert, to investigate the school syscates the abolition of special instructors in music, physical culture and manual training in the public schools, on the dual ground that these subjects interfere with the common school courses to which the students are entitled, and also that a much needed saving of \$350,000 a year thereby could be effected. Mrs. Ford declares that a specialist magnifies the importance of his specialty, gives it too large a place relative to other subjects, and also constantly underestimates the amount of by a combination known only to the supereffort which an ordinary person, who is intendent of the history section, is a pricenot especially skilled in his line, must put forth to accomplish given results. If Mrs. Ford's recommendations should be adopted fifteen directors and 246 special teachers would have to seek employment elsewhere.

A Blow at Frats. Stringent measures to crush high school secret societies were taken by the Chi- the chin the seal of the French governcago achool management committee when ment, vouching for its authenticity. It adopted resolutions forbidding "any stufraternity or sorority, or other so-called Gally of New Orleans, a descendant of 'secret' society," from representing the school in any literary or athletic contest, or in any other public capacity.

The committee also forbid such organizations the use of the school name, denied brought it with him to Paris some time them all public recognition, including the later. privilege of meeting in the school building, and called upon all principals and teachers to acquaint parents of pupils attending the high schools with the fact placed in the Louvre, one in the British that the Board of Education, Superintendent Cooley, and the faculties of the the fifth eventually found its way through various schools unanimously condemn all various hands to the possession of Lau-

The action of the committee was a surprise to the " frat" boys, who had assembled in the board rooms to await the utcome of the meeting. When they heard of the action taken they declared it would strengthen the societies

The Needy School Ma'am. Charlotte Perkins Gilman writes in Suc cess: Our present laws against the marriage of school teachers-no, I mean too sweeping-against the marriage of women school teachers, on pain of official decapitation, are historically amusing. We shall laugh at them a few years hence, as we now laugh at the sumptuary laws of the past. For instance, the worthy Zaleuchus, 450 B. C., ordained "that no woman should appear in the street attended by more than one maid servant-unless she were drunk;" Edward III of England strove to keep his subjects down to a menu of two ourses only, and our own more recent forefathers in New England prohibited such personal decorations as they chose to consider too expensive for common citizens. Why should not a school teacher have a husband if she chooses? The married state does not detract from the ability of an educator. Indeed, as all teaching originated in motherhood and as that experience is understood to have a widening and en-nobling influence, it is hard to see why school children should be debarred from the advantageous society of the married teacher, with her calm happiness, or of the nother-teacher, with her new depths of

in efficiency in teachers after marriage? Is it claimed that a happy wife cannot give as much attention to her work as a opeful damsel or a resigned spinster?

It has been wisely and conclusively answered that the married woman who elects to continue her school work does so either ecause of especial devotion to that work r because she continues to need the salary. So the upholders of spinster schoolma'ams are caught on either horn of the lijemms-if the married teacher wants to each because of especial interest in the work she has a right to do it on the

ground that of fitness; if she wants to HISTORIC DAY FOR UMAHA has a right to it on grounds of necessity.

The essential error in the whole discussion One of the Great Dates in the Annals of the ites in our common misuse of the term 'need," which implies that the schools of Gate Oityour country are maintained at great pub-

lic expense for the purpose of providing food and clothing to a number of single BREAKING GROUND FOR UNION PACIFIC women. A school is an institution for the education of children, and all its processes

Ceremonles that Attended the Turning of the First Sand Symbolic of Commencement of Construction,

fortune with him, or if she should be de-At the reunion of old settlers, held in connection with the semi-centennial cele-What the woman does with her money is no concern of the school board. Whether bration of the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. Edward Rosewater gave an account of the ceremony of breaking The child needs the good teacher, and ground for the Union Pacific road. At the that is the only question of "need" which request of General Grenville M. Dodge, Mr. Rosewater's remarks are here published:

"The second day of December, 1863, was a gala day in Omaha. A proclamation had been issued by Abraham Lincoln, a few of the feminine influence in the public days previously, locating the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad, and the people of Omaha and Council Bluffs participated jointly in the breaking of ground for the great transcontinental railroad. About 1 ment in the American school system of o'clock in the afternoon of that day the best stage coach of the Western Stage company, carrying all the passengers it could accommodate on the inside and on the Mosely education commission as the the outside, started from the front of the unique feature of the public schools of Douglas house, at the corner of Thirteenth and Harney, for the telegraph poles, about a mile and a half north of Farnam street. There was no river cable in those days and no bridge. The single wire that connected individuality, insight and originality are Omaha with Chicago was suspended from wanted, it is important that men rather two tall masts that had been planted on each side of the Missouri river bank, near one of the ferry crossings.

important that we should discover means "I occupied a seat on the top of the stage, with other distinguished deadheads. superior mental gifts into the teaching Governor Saunders, Peter A. Dye, chief profession. There is a tendency for women engineer of the Union Pacific; Ed Creigh teachers when dealing with boys of adton, superintendent of telegraph; Dr. Atchvanced age to instill (unconsciously, no tson, superintendent of the Western Stage lines; Mayor B. E. B. Kennedy and George than to derive principles of conduct from Francis Train, who had been expressly them. This was specially observable in the public school children are classed as lectures and lessons on English literature New York to participate in the ceremonies. commissioned to come all the way from were on the inside of the coach. of the common school education it would

Ceremonies at the Site.

"When we reached the sandy shores of the Missouri, near the telegraph poles there were about 500 people on the ground. Presently Peter A. Dye struck the ground with a pick a few times and handed the pick to Governor Saunders and he in turn handed it to Augustus Kountze, and when half a dozen of the dignituries of pioneer days had scratched sand to their satisfaction, Rev. Thomas B. Lemon, tall, gaunt and gawky as Abraham Lincoln himself. delivered himself of prayers and blessings. Then came the speech-making, interrupted might be unobjectionable if all the pupils only by the cheers from the crowd and the were females. But would not the mothers salvos of two 6-pounders that were being fired on each side of the river every few minutes.

"Among the speakers whom I remember were Governor Saunders, Mayor Kennedy, Peter A. Dye and Augustus Kountze. When Mr. Kountse got up to speak he assured us all that he was trembling in his such men take of the world. A man of boots, because this was his first effort. the right kind can inspire the interest and George Francis Train, who followed him, created much merriment by declaring that he also was trembling in his boots, having never yet faced such a large audience. Train was then in the prime of life, and his speech was full of pyrotechnics and prophetic forecasts. He professed to be in trance and cried out, 'Passengers for China, this way! Passengers from New tractive personality, originality of method Zealand and Australia to the rear.' All this sounded to the bystanders like the lunatic asylum

number of such men would not have to be relatively large. But they are needed, "After Train had gotten through, amidst and proper inducements should be offered proarious applause, a man with a very florid face, whom I had noticed frequently walking about the streets in a red woolen shirt and who I had always taken for a butcher, climbed on the tail end of In the ponderous fron safe of Miss Florwagon, got into the box and delivered a ence Hayward's office in the Administraspeech that eclipsed all the other speakers tion building, at the World's fair, guarded and simply paralyzed everybody. I was dumfounded and asked a bystander. Who is this man?' 'Why, Andrew J. Poppleton,' less Napoleon relic loaned for exhibition said he.

"After the speechmaking congratulatory dispatches were read. One of these was from John Hay, private secretary to the president; another from William H. Seward, secretary of state; one from Leland by the French government. It bears under Stanford, governor of California; another from Governor Yates of Illinois; one from Brigham Young, governor of Utah; there were also dispatches from Mayor Updyke of New York, and mayors from many other American cities. "In the evening Omaha City gave itself

one of the owners of the cast. The original plaster cast was made on the Island of up to a grand jamboree. The principal St. Helena by Dr. Francois Antomarchi, pulldings were illuminated with tallow canthe physician of the imperial exile, who dles and roaring bonfires consumed all the stray boxes and planks within reach of the small boys. . The celebration wound up with Here five bronze casts from the original a grand hall at the Herndon house, at were authorized by the French governwhich Train was the star attraction, and Omaha pioneer aristogracy disported itself and cut the pigeon wing." Museum, one kept by the physician and

International Union of Hotel and Res-taurant Employes has 659 locals in 508 cities, of 50,430, a gain of 11,559 since last year.



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VACUUM:

Not at all!

The contention is that the teacher who marries has got another job, and should give up her former position to one who eeds it more than she does.

