

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE WORK

Plan for Broader Democracy at Graduation Exercises.

WOMEN IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS

Princeton's System of Co-ordinating Electives—Tuskegee's Twentieth Commencement—Educational Activities Elsewhere.

Commencement Dates.

Nebraska State university, June 6 to 11. Omaha High school, June 13. Oberlin college, Oberlin, O., June 19 to 21. Notre Dame university, South Bend, Ind., June 17 and 18. Hastings college, Hastings, Neb., June 7 to 9. The program for the last three days follows:

Monday—9 a. m., final chapel service; 10:30 a. m., in observance of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, with address by Rev. W. W. Lawrence, D. D., Lincoln, Neb.; 8:30 p. m., annual recital of music department.

Tuesday—Contest in oratory for Curran's oratorical prize; 2:30 p. m., dedication of Alexander hall, followed by class day exercises, with address by Rev. W. W. Lawrence, D. D., Lincoln, Neb.; 8:30 p. m., song and lecture recital by Director R. E. Tarzoff.

Wednesday—9 a. m., commencement, with address by Edward W. Hooker, professor of Kansas; 11 a. m., alumni banquet; 2:30 p. m., laying of cornerstone of Carnegie building, with address by Rev. W. W. Lawrence, D. D., Lincoln, Neb.; 8:30 p. m., song and lecture recital by Director R. E. Tarzoff.

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can be prepared and mailed out to the newspapers of the state. It is the belief of members of the board that the more publicity the university secures the more it is brought to the attention of the people of the state the more good will result.

The present board courts publicity in all departments of the school and it is out of this desire on the part of the regents for publicity that grew the thought of a publicity department. However, the regents have not seriously contemplated the establishment of such a bureau, unless the work could be done without the employment of additional help at the school.

The university commencement exercises, which began Saturday night with the concert by the school of music, will continue until Thursday morning, when Hon. Charles A. Towne of New York will deliver the commencement address. Not only the faculty and students, but the people of Lincoln are looking forward with much interest to this address. In 1860 Mr. Towne came very near being the end of the Bryan presidential ticket, and for that reason the people here take an unusual interest in him as well as because of the fact he is a national character.

So far as university students are concerned Lincoln is almost deserted. The entire week has been devoted to examinations and between times students have been packing their effects and pulling out for the summer. The seniors of course, are still here getting ready for their part of the commencement exercises, which began Saturday night.

In about two weeks the university summer school will start, and the attendance this summer promises to be larger than ever before. The summer school is for the special benefit of teachers, though others are not barred from attending.

Notes from Iowa College, Grinnell.

The new management of the Grinnell and Black will consist of Mr. W. R. Metz as editor-in-chief and Mr. L. M. Thompson as business manager. Both men have been on the staff of the Grinnell for two years, and both are therefore well qualified to carry on the paper with great success.

Commencement exercises are now progressing with great interest to all. The academy graduation, which occurred on Friday, June 5, was of unusual interest, because of the fact that the students produced parts of the Kalevala in dramatic form and the music consisted largely of Finnish songs. A good sized class was graduated, most of whom will enter college in the fall.

A law frolic could not be denied to the outgoing class of 1908 and so on Friday evening when the shades of night had fallen, braves and maidens of the two tribes so long at war met in a farewell pow-wow on Ward field, where the hatchet was buried and all smoked the pipe of peace, and 189 and 190 no longer enemies, but friends.

On Saturday occurred the Hyde prize oratorical contest and in the evening the closing concert of the school of music. At this time the Girls' Glee club made its first public appearance in Grinnell. The concert orchestra also furnished part of the program. The season has been such a rich one musically that little need be said to prove the merit of these exercises.

The usual baccalaureate exercises occurred last Sunday, with the address by President J. H. T. Main. The alumni prayer meeting is one of the most anticipated of the commencement exercises and this one was no exception. This is a notable alumni year, for the class of 1883 is holding its

fiftieth anniversary and other alumni are gathering to make this a "home coming" year.

The commencement campaign received added impetus when the university recently had a bequest had been received from the estate of E. F. Saltenbach, who was a member of the class of 1880. The income from this gift of \$1000 is to be used to aid needy students who are studying for the ministry.

Princeton University.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University is fond of expressing his belief that the chief duty of American colleges is to fit men for "the service of the nation." Statistics show that under the Princeton system of co-ordinating electives, whereby three-fifths of the upperclassman's choice of subjects must fall within one group of cognate subjects, one-third of the students of that group, the remaining fifth wherever the elector chooses, the great majority of upperclassmen have elected as their chief department the group of historical, political and economic studies, or in other words the department which it may be supposed is best calculated to prepare men for public life.

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Wheeler of the University of California and Prof. William Morris Davis of Harvard, who have been elected to the most distinguished of living philosophers.

Harry A. Garfield, successor of Dr. H. H. Hopkins as president of Williams, will be inaugurated on Monday, June 8, at the commencement time in June. He will occupy the chair of President Garfield at the college faculty, taking the place of Harry Lincoln.

Since May if the students of the Northwestern Military academy have been camping on Lake Geneva, Wis., pursuing their regular academic courses, but substituting naval instruction and drill for military. This is the first year naval instruction has been undertaken by Northwestern, but it will be a regular feature in the future. Not more beautiful or suitable body of water than Lake Geneva could be selected for such purpose.

Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, has in charge of the Indian exhibit at the National Educational association convention to be held last of June in Cleveland, O. She believes that the graduates of the Indian schools at Carlisle, Hampton and Mount Pleasant are naturally to sewing and cooking. Many of the girls are very capable. Many in household duties and will help about the home.

A department of library science has been added at Rockford college, to begin next session. A course in applied design has been added to the college. These additions have been made in pursuance of the policy of the college to offer broad academic courses, but substituting for a vocation. A plan is being prepared to separate the preparatory and collegiate departments of the college, which has so increased that it is deemed necessary to separate the preparatory department from the college, which will be done eventually.

Columbia university has the honor of being the first to give a degree in domestic economy to women on the same terms as any other professional training. The department of domestic economy ranks equally with her law school or its college of medicine. The department of domestic economy increases every year. A bigger and fuller equipment is needed. Columbia university has received \$100,000 to build, equip and support a new home for its school of domestic economy. The plan for the new building, it is suggested, will be to have the building ready for the new building. It is suggested that the new building be called the "domestic" building.

The right of a school to expel a student for misconduct without refunding the tuition has been upheld by the supreme court of the United States court of appeals. The court has reversed a judgment secured by the state of Missouri against the Board of Education of the city of St. Louis, which had expelled a student for misconduct without refunding the tuition. The court held that the school has the right to expel a student for misconduct without refunding the tuition.

Commencement exercises at Bates military academy, Bates, Mo., were held on Saturday, June 6, at 2 p. m. The exercises were very successful and were attended by a large number of graduates. The exercises were held in the gymnasium of the academy. The exercises were very successful and were attended by a large number of graduates.

Commencement exercises at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., were held on Saturday, June 6, at 10 a. m. The exercises were very successful and were attended by a large number of graduates. The exercises were held in the gymnasium of the university. The exercises were very successful and were attended by a large number of graduates.

Commencement exercises at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., were held on Saturday, June 6, at 10 a. m. The exercises were very successful and were attended by a large number of graduates. The exercises were held in the gymnasium of the university. The exercises were very successful and were attended by a large number of graduates.

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Commencement exercises at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., were held on Saturday, June 6, at 10 a. m. The exercises were very successful and were attended by a large number of graduates. The exercises were held in the gymnasium of the university. The exercises were very successful and were attended by a large number of graduates.

Cares Hemorrhages of the Lungs.

"Several years since my lungs were so badly affected that I had many hemorrhages," writes A. M. Ake of Wood, Ind. "I had to leave my home and go to the hospital without any benefit. I then started to take Foley's Honey and Tar, and my lungs are now as sound as a bell. I recommend it in advance stages of lung trouble." Foley's Honey and Tar stops the cough and heals the lungs, and prevents serious results from a cold. Refuse substitutes. All druggists.

BELLEVUE GRADUATE WEEK

College Will Hold Commencement Exercises and Normal Has Done So. Despite the epidemic and attending influenza, Bellevue college is going ahead with its preparations for one of the most successful commencements in its history. Twenty-one young men and women will be graduated Thursday and the week's festivities will be on a grander scale than ever before. Following is the week's program:

Sunday—11 a. m., baccalaureate sermon by President Guy W. Wadsworth, First Presbyterian church; 8 p. m., address before the Normal class by Dr. H. B. Beilford, D. D., of the Lowe Avenue Presbyterian church of Omaha.

Monday—2:30 p. m., base ball game, College Athletic Academy, base ball grounds; 8 p. m., musical reception.

Tuesday—11 a. m., annual meeting of the Normal class; 8 p. m., musical reception.

Wednesday—10 a. m. to 3 p. m., library and laboratory open, Clarke hall; 2:30 p. m., base ball game, Normal vs. University team, base ball grounds; 8:30 p. m., musical reception.

Thursday—10 a. m., Bellevue college commencement exercises, twenty-eighth year, Normal class; 8 p. m., musical reception.

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WONDERLAND IN NORTHWEST

New Idaho Country Fascinates Dwight Williams, Who Visits It.

SOIL RICH, WATER ABUNDANT

Omaha Man Returns from That New Strip Recently Thrown Open Impressed with Its Future Possibilities.

"There is nothing more fascinating to most of us than the opening up and developing of a new country, and especially so when that country has fertile, productive soil and land, with a water supply that is abundant. Dwight Williams, who has returned from the northwest, 'Those of us who have some part in the transformation of such a country from its original wild state to a modern dwelling place for man are, indeed, most fortunate.'"

Many reclamation projects are now being worked out by the government, state land commissions and private enterprises in various parts of the country, but the greatest of them all is the sage brush desert of southern Idaho, the great Snake river basin, whose fertility of soil, climate and abundance of water for irrigation purposes are rarely equaled and never exceeded. In addition to this, is the Shoshone Falls, the Niagara of the west, with a perpendicular fall of 210 feet, Twin Falls with a fall of 100 feet, and other lesser falls and rapids nature has added an unlimited supply of power for factories to finish and refine the products of the surrounding country.

People Quick to See.

"That the people in general are quick to see and understand the opportunities offered in this new country was well demonstrated at the recent opening of the 60,000 acres of government land under the Carey act, known as the Salmon river project, where the land, including the water right, costs the settler \$10.00 an acre. The land is being cleared of sagebrush and prepared for irrigation, which increases the cost to the first settler to an average of about \$50 an acre. So, you can recognize the fact that this is not 'free' land."

"Despite this fact, and that it is necessary to wait from two to three years before water will be ready for irrigating this particular tract there were over 4,000 applicants for this land, most of whom were present at the drawing at Twin Falls, June 1, 1908. The drawing was held at the residence of the land commissioner, and the drawing was a success. The drawing was held at the residence of the land commissioner, and the drawing was a success. The drawing was held at the residence of the land commissioner, and the drawing was a success.

Many States Represented. "In the first hundred names there were people from Oregon, Washington, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee and other states, and before many names had been read, it was evident that every state in the union was represented. While a large percent of the new homeseekers were from the rain-belt of the middle west, especially Nebraska and Iowa, yet the greater percent were from the irrigated and semi-arid west, where the price of land to the average settler of moderate means looks like a 'rainbow in the sky,' ranging from \$100 to \$2,000 per acre.

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The Great Development Work Done by the Iron Mountain—Its Low Grade Route—Reconstruction of Fort Smith Division and the Costly White River Line.

Mountain and Southern embody the Gould scheme for a low grade system from the grain center of the middle west to the Gulf. When they are placed in the state of perfection for which they are intended they will allow of the lowest operating unit cost in the world. The route is between the north and south. They are well worth the capital outlay charged against them.

The two striking achievements of the Iron Mountain in the last five years are the rebuilding of the Fort Smith division from Fort Smith, Ark., to Little Rock, and the construction of the White River division, 360 miles from White River Junction to Carthage, Mo. The first undertaking illustrates the difference in the ideas that prompted railroad construction a generation ago and those that prevail today. The second project shows the liberality of the Gould management in construction work that realizes their ideal as to grade and stability. The average cost of this line is nearly \$60,000 per mile, with 100 miles between Cotter and Crane—averaging twice that amount.

The old Fort Smith road was the best of railroad men and the butt of the traveling public. It ran up hill and down without regard to grade and was practically laid on top of the ground. It figured in the Blaine "burn this letter" scandal. Heavy freight trains were allowed to run on it for alleged financial favors to government officials. The idea that the route was planned to include all of the government land possible in not correct. For in the reconstruction there are eleven detours, aggregating about forty miles, all arranged to avoid the reconstruction of the line. The heavy steel covers 30 miles, ending at Aurora. From there north to Carthage, forty miles, it falls back to a fifty-six-pound base and the track deteriorates correspondingly.

Undoubtedly this division drew too heavily on the Gould purse. There is a small scandal hinted at in the "reconstruction" of the line, which seems to be well founded. In the respect that considerable distance to expensive country might have been saved by crossing the White river at Buffalo City instead of at Cotter. Certain townships were favored in the present line that did justify the additional cost of length of line.

From Crane a thirty-four-mile branch has been built to Springfield. This is to be extended 100 miles north to Bagwell and so on up over present track to a tap of the Missouri Pacific-St. Louis-Kansas City line at Jefferson City.

From these facts enumerated it will be seen how active the Goulds have been in extending the area of usefulness of their Iron Mountain system. For the last ten years the policy has been to build and rebuild, to discover new routes of low grade and shorter mileage and to tap districts that have lain in their virgin state since the development of the railroad industry. It almost seems as though the hasty plans had been adopted and lines built only to give way later to others of better advantage to traffic. But when one considers that practically all of this work has been done in Arkansas, a state crying for railroads and for development of the various products, the opinion will be reversed. Every mile of new road will gain from local traffic what it cost.

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COMMISSION FOR UTILITIES

Best Way to Handle Public Corporations, Says New York Expert.

WILL TAKE THEM OUT OF POLITICS

Glenn Marston Says This Method Will Work in Cities and Creates No Danger in the State.

Glenn Marston, a municipal statistician of New York, has been in the city for several days looking into the public service companies of Omaha. Mr. Marston is an expert on public service problems, and spoke at the University of Nebraska last week on the public control of public utilities. "I am surprised that there is so little knowledge of the new forms of regulation out here," he said. "State regulation of public service corporations seems to be the only solution of the problem as it is defined. It is the only method of effectively regulating the corporations without making them a political issue. Many of the evils of municipal government in the United States can be traced to efforts to bring the public service companies into politics. The public itself is responsible for such state affairs. The only way to bring the control of the corporations in the hands of city officials who must necessarily owe allegiance to some political party. The officials have little time to devote to their duties and this gives the corporations a strong incentive to secure the election of men who will act as their agents or at least not act against them. State regulation by commissions, on the other hand, removes all control from the municipality and removes all incentive for the corporations to enter into local politics. The corporations need not be feared in state politics. Their interests will be taken care of by the state or by any definite program that would affect the commission in any material way."

Duties of a Commission. "When asked what he considered the duties of a commission should be, Mr. Marston said: 'The state commission should have power to regulate rates and quality of service; they should control capital expenditures; they should have sole power to issue franchises and permits; they should regulate competition and consolidation, and should exercise a general supervision over the corporations of the state. The Wisconsin public service law practically abolishes all franchises and issues indeterminate permits, which are as good as unlimited perpetual franchises as long as the company behaves itself. These permits are revocable on short notice after a public hearing. If the company abuses its privileges it is likely to be put out of business. You can see that this is good for both the companies and the public. The good companies have nothing to fear and the bad ones get what they deserve. The consumer also has the right to a fair price. It is a plan that could be got from a company, whose limited franchise compelled it to earn back enough to pay its capital investment in addition to a reasonable profit. Such a plan would be successful only under state regulation, and would not do where the municipality has the right to control the company. Mr. Marston left last night for the east, and will spend the coming month in examining public utility plants in a large number of cities in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. It is said that he has the largest collection of municipal reports in this country."

POLICE MAKE A GOOD CATCH

J. E. Teifer, Wanted in Canada for Embezzlement, Picked Up Near Depot.

While searching for the assassins of Isaac Bart of Manitoba, a man who was slugged and robbed of \$20 at the City Hotel Saturday afternoon, Detectives Heitfeld and Devereux made an important capture Saturday night in the arrest of J. E. Teifer, an absconding agent of the Dominion Express company of Calgary, Alberta, Dominion of Canada.

Some four months ago Teifer absconded with two blank money order books of the express company and a valuable package of diamonds. Circulars were sent out by the express and Canadian authorities, but no trace of Teifer could be found until Saturday. He claims to have cashed checks in Seattle, Los Angeles and Denver.

He arrived in Omaha Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock and had purchased a ticket for St. Paul, intending to leave on the evening train. When arrested by the detective he was detained until a new acquaintance in a saloon opposite the Union depot, and when approached by the officers endeavored to rid himself of two parcel delivery checks from the Union depot parcel stand. When taken to the police station he refused to divulge his name, but the grip he was holding at the parcel stand was secured and from the contents it was learned that he was the much sought for express agent. Two blank money order books were found in the grip, from one of which several checks had been torn. Correspondence and lists found in the grip cases bore the name of Teifer and when confronted with the evidence Teifer admitted he was the person for whom the police of two governments have been seeking.

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