BRIEF CITY NEWS

Have Root Print It.

Darlow Advertising Agency, 220-4 Bee

Rudolph F. Swoboda, Public Accountant.

Rinehart, photographer, 18th & Farnam.

Pa Rourke for holiday candies and cigars, 316 S. 15th.

Equitable Life—Policies, sight drafts at maturity. H. D. Neely, manager, Omaha.

The 142d battalion, M. W. A. Foresters and George Green's famous band will give a band concert and ball at the Auditorium Wednesday evening, January 6. Band concert 8 to 9:15, dancing 9:15 to 3 a. m. Tickets, 50c; spectators' tickets, 25c.

Your Money and Insurance Papers should be kept in a fire and burglar proof safe deposit box in the American Safe Deposit vaults in the Bee building. Boxes rent for only $4 a year, or $1 a quarter.

Postage Rate to Germany Two Cents—Becoming effective January 20 the postage rate to Germany from the United States will hereafter be but 2 cents per ounce on first-class matter. The rate is the same as applies to domestic matter in the United States of the same class.

Body of Warren M. Rogers—The steamer bearing the body of Warren M. Rogers, who died in Italy, has been delayed and will not reach New York until Sunday evening. Funeral arrangements have not been completed and will not be until after the arrival of the steamer in New York City.

Y. W. C. A. Building Occupied April 1—It is now hoped that the Young Women's Christian association will be able to take possession of its new building by April 1. The work on the building is progressing more rapidly and the committee for its furnishing is hurrying that important part of the preparation for the opening. No definite time can be set for this occasion and April 1 is only an approximate date. The building committee feels confident, however, that not more than three months will be required, if that, for the completion and installation.

Date Set for Crary's Hearing—Pleading not guilty to the charge of embezzlement when arraigned in police court Saturday morning, Charles Crary, formerly an agent for the American Radiator company, had his preliminary hearing set for January 15. He was released on bond until that time. It is claimed by the radiator company that Crary failed to turn in $165 which he realized on the sale of old iron belonging to the company. He denies the charge and says that he was preparing to bring suit against the firm and that it took action agains him for that reason.

WHO WILL HEAD NEW BOARD?

Answer Rests with Two Democrats, and They Will Not Tell.

Who will be made chairman of the county board when it reorganizes for the year January 12?

The answer to th's question is locked up in the bosom of the two democratic members-elect, Jeff W. Bedford and Oscar Pickard, and they refuse to tell.

While the democrats will have a minority of the board it is conceded that conditions are such they will be able to make the chairman and consequently will be able to knock down some of the best plums in the way of committee chairmanships.

Kennard, the present presiding officer, has annouced he is for Trainor first, last and all the time, one reason being that Trainor is the only old member who has never enjoyed the distinction of wielding the gavel. Kennard says he will not take the place again, as he can have more fun on the floor. Bruning admits he would like to have the honor again. Pickard and Bedford maintain a sphinx-like silence when asked who they will support.

"Can't say yet," was the only reply Pickard would make when quizzed as to his choice of the candidates. The opinion around the court house is that Bruning will get the votes of the minority party. The new commissioners take their seats January 7, but the organization does not take place until the following Tuesday.

BIDS REFERRED TO LATENSER

County Board Puts Jail Wrecking Offers Up to Architect to Tell Which is Best.

Bids for the wrecking of the old county jail and the removal of the old cells to the new addition to the city jail have been referred by the county board to Architect John Latenser, who will decide which are the best. The bidders for the job of wrecking the jail appeared to be uncertain as to the amount of iron they would receive from the wreckage and consequently there was a great range in the prices named.

The lowest proposal for removing the cells was made by the Omaha Steel Construction company, but in its bid it asked to be allowed more than twenty-one days to do the work. The other bidders based their figures on the provision the work must be done within that time.

Simple Remedy for La Grippe.

Racking la grippe coughs that may develop into pneumonia over night are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. The sore and inflamed lungs are healed and strengthened, and a dangerous condition is quickly averted. Take only Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow packages. For sale by all druggists.

Diagnosis.

Into a general store of a town in Arkansas there recently came a darky complaining that a ham which he had purchased there was not good.

"The ham is all right Zeph," insisted the storekeeper.

"No it ian't, boss," insisted the negro. "Dat ham's shore bad!"

"How can that be," continued the storekeeper, "when it was cured only last week?"

The darky scratched his head reflectively, and finally suggested:

"Den mebbe it's had a relapse."—Harper's Weekly.

Fearful Slaughter

of deadly microbes occurs when throat and lung diseases are treated with Dr. King's New Discovery. 50c and $1.00. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

WHAT THE WOMEN ARE DOING

Omaha Woman's Club Begins New Year with Open Meeting.

PROGRAM BY PAST PRESIDENTS

Y. W. C. A. Substitutes Program for New Year's Reception—Wisconsin Women Claim Credit for Defeat of Congressman.

The Omaha Woman's club will begin the new year with a unique program presented Monday afternoon by the current topics department. The past presidents of the club will be the speakers and those who are no longer residents of the city will have written letters, which will be read. "The Administration of Our First President, Mrs. Lucy T. Savage," will be given by Mrs. Ida T. Walker, one of the charter members, Mrs. Savage being the only one of the past presidents not living. Letters will be read from Mrs. Frances M. Ford, now of Philadelphia, Mrs. Ella W. Peattie of Chicago and Mrs. W. W. Keysor of St. Louis, by Mrs. Edward Johnson, Mrs. L. J. Healey and Mrs. W. H. Wilbur. Mrs. Harriet C. Towne will speak of "Things Worth While;" Mrs. W. P. Harford will bring greetings; Mrs. Draper Smith will speak of a recent visit to the Denver Woman's club; Mrs. George Tilden of "Two Forces for Good;" Mrs. F. H. Cole of state club work; Mrs. Mary G. Andrews of "A Servant in the House,' and Mrs. A. B. Somers on "A Happy Day." There will be music by Mrs. Ida C. Hendee and Misses Woodson, Hattie Bauman, Lydia Goeth, Eva Redmon, Nellie Johnson and Sophia Macek. The program will be followed by an informal tea in honor of "Our Presidents." Mrs. C. W. Hayes will preside.

During the business hour Miss Winefred Lyford, head resident of the social settlement will speak of the work being done by that institution.

The oratory department of the club will hold its regular meeting Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, January 5. "The drama" will be the subject of the lesson.

The next regular meeting of the literature department of the Woman's club will be held Wednesday morning, January 6, at 10 o'clock with Mrs. Millard Langfeld, the leader, in charge. Mrs. Hood will give a sketch of Mary Wilkins, the short-story writer, representing the north, and Mrs. George Bonner, a sketch of Thomas Nelson Page, representing the south—Bret Harte and Brander Matthews are also considered in this local color group of authors. There will follow a close discussion on "Polly, a Christmas Recollection," by Page, and "A Stolen Christmas," by Freeman, and Mrs. Albert Edholm will give a reading.

Wisconsin Women's Answer.

Wisconsin club women are taking to themselves credit for the defeat of Congressman John Jenkins and they say that this defeat is their answer to his question while chairman of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, "What has congress to do with women and children?" Mr. Jenkins not only refused to make any report whatsoever upon the proposed sixteenth amendment to the constitution, but he opposed the child labor bill and the bill for the federal bureau in the interest of children. When the bill for the investigation into the industrial conditions of women and children came before the committee on the judiciary Mr. Jenkins asked the question that aroused the ire of club women all over the land. At that time the Wisconsin federation promised to do its duty and now its members are proudly announcing that they did it.

At the Y. W. C. A.

The cramped and generally inadequate quarters of the Young Women's Christian association made the customary New Year's reception impossible this year, greatly to the disappointment of the board and secretaries as well as the several hundred young women who annually participate in this gathering. As a substitute the board has arranged for the appearance of Mrs. Abby Snell Burnell at the Sunday afternoon gospel meeting at 4:30 o'clock. She will give her impersonation of the high caste Hindu woman in the story "Menarchie." Mrs. Burnell enjoys a wide reputation for this impersonation. The program will be free to all women. Monday evening at 8 o'clock a musical will be given free to the membership in the association audience room. The following program will be presented:

Vocal Solo—(a) Recompense..... Hammond
(b) When the Roses Bloom ..... Reichardt
Mrs. Harry Jennison.
Reading—Lasco.....
Miss Ella Fearon.
Piano—Fantiso Impromptu.....Chopin
Mr. Earl Sage.
Vocal—Slave Song.....Del Reigo
Mrs. Harry Jennison.
Reading—The Family Album.....
Miss Ella Fearon.
Games and refreshments.

Salary Discussion Deferred.

The question of the high school teachers' salaries will not come up at Monday afternoon's meeting of the Woman's club, owing to a press of other matters that has made the desired investigation impossible. The educational committee will be asked to take the matter under advisement as soon as possible, probably before the next meeting, and the alleged discrimination against women teachers will be discussed. Several members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae are prepared to speak on the question and will be present at the meeting.

Miss Besack to Columbia.

Miss Jessica E. Besack, who had charge of the woman's department at the National Corn exposition, including the domestic science laboratory, left Saturday for her home in Newton, Ia. Miss Besack will take studies at the Iowa State college at Ames until June, when she will go to New York City to study at Columbia university. Miss Besack made many friends in Omaha during her three months' residence in the city and expresses the hope that she may return next winter and meet them again.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

O. P. Hudford, a former resident of Omaha, is visiting his son, Edgar D. Hudford, at 3221 Lincoln boulevard. Mr. Hudford has just patented in the United States and Canada and in the leading countries of Europe a process and aparatus for the extraction of free nitrogen from the atmosphere in large quantities and at a very low cost, which is being used in the manufacture of nitrate fertilizers.

WE CURE MEN FOR $6.00

Dr. Searles & Searles.

By the Old Reliable Dr. Searles & Searles.

Established in Omaha for 25 years. The many thousands of cases cured by us make us the most experienced Specialists in the West, in all diseases and ailments of men. We know just what will cure you—and cure you quickly.

We Cure You, Then You Pay Us Our Fee.

We make no misleading or false statements, or offer you cheap, worthless treatment. Our reputation and fame are too favorably known; every case we treat our reputation is at stake. Your health, life and happiness is too serious a matter to place in the hands of a "NAMELESS" DOCTOR. Honest Doctors of ability use their OWN NAME IN THEIR BUSINESS. Nervous Debility, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, all Special Diseases and Ailments of Men. FREE Examination and consultation. Write for Symptom Blank for home treatment.

119 S. 14th, Cor. 14th and Douglas, Omaha.

Our Letter Box

Contributions on timely topics invited. Write legibly on one side of the paper only, with name and address appended. Unused contributions will not be returned. Letters exceeding 300 words will be subject to being cut down at the discretion of the editor. Publication of views of correspondents does not commit The Bee to their endorsement.

Advice to the Democrats.

VERONA, Neb., Jan. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is unfortunate for the democratic party of Nebraska that a number of the members of the legislature are in favor of a bank guaranty law compelling immediate payment. If ever there was a time in the history of Nebraska that the democrats should leave the banks alone, it is now. It is a case of asking our legislature to serve the very best alone. There has not been a national bank failure in Nebraska in the last ten years, and only a few small state bank failures, and they have nealy paid out. Depositors are not complaining, they have nothing to complain of. The only demand is for more rigid bank examinations, and no bankers object to that.

The only troube is, that demanding too much security might work a hardship on the poor and the young men just starting. The well-to-do have no trouble giving all the security any bank examiner would demand. The only reason that national banks have been found safer than state banks is that it requires $25,000 capital for a national bank and only $10,000 for a state bank, and a national bank can only loan equal to 10 per cent of its capital to one individual or firm, while a state bank can loan 20 per cent to one individual but to make a state bank law same as the national would deprive many of our small towns of the benefit of a bank, as the business of the smaller places would not pay a profit on $25,000 capital.

As long as we have no guarantee law, the reckless and unsafe will not go in or stay in the banking business, because they would not get the deposits. Results are that state banks passed through the panic with failure. If we are going o have radical bank legislation, it would be best for our larger state banks to surrender their charters and organize national banks. With a ten year's record of national banks without 1 cent loss to depositors, and that including the panic year, nobody would ask for more guarantee. If there had been no fire in our state in the last ten years or no death, the fire and life insurance companies would go out of business, as nobody would pay the premiums, and what would our members of the legislature think of a fire insurance company that would rush in and pay the policy in full without first finding out and disposing of the salvage, or of a life insurance company that would pay a death loss while there was still a chance for the man to recover. Every wise stock holder and wise depositor wants the active officers of a bank to keep the fear of a panic constantly in their minds to counteract the constant pressure hat is brought o bear on hem to take doubtful and slow paper and o float this r that new enterprise where the success is not assuerd. Remove all fear of panic and all thought that there is no risk as to what bank you deposit with and immediately the weak banks will increase their deposits and the sound banks will lose, same as they have done in Oklahoma. The weak banks will have more deposits than their standing and their capital stock would entitle them to.

If he Oklahoma plan of a guarantee has done all that is claimed for it it will in a few years close every safety valve of conservative banking and if we adopt it our banks, instead of being all good, as they are now, will soon be all weak and bad. We will have more banks with less capital and less solid stockholders. The bank that would be liberal and reckless would get the business. The proposed law is practically the same as for one man or firm to own a chain of banks, one standing by the other. The chain of banks' system has been tried and depositors never had the confidence that they have in the individual bank, where the stockholders live in the community and the bank stands on its own resources and goes no other bank's security. If the state bankers would meet in Lincoln tomorrow and go into a trust and limit the amun of interest each would pay a depositor, same as the Oklahoma law does, and compel a bank to go out of business if they paid more, they would be condemned by every democratic member of the legislature, yet that is what they are proposing for them to do by an act of the legislaure. There is not a particle of difference, the one would be as bad and as illegal as the other. The one would be a trust made by the bankers, and the other would be a bad law-made trust made by a law passed by the legislature and signed by a democratic governor.

We democrats will remember Mr. Bryan and the World-Herald. It insisted on the Newberry bill making a straight reduction of 33 per cent in freight rates. Governor Boyd advocated, and asked the legislature to pass a bill that would be legal and constitutional making a reduction of 20 per cent on car-load lots that would be a benefit to every farmer in Nebraska, but the World-Herald came out in headlines, "Newberry Bill or Nothing." Mr. Bryan also advocated the unconstitutional Newberry bill. They wrecked the Boyd administration and turned the state over to the republicans. Mr. Bryan always advocates, take everything in sight, and then the other side can appeal to the court, if they want to, fo protection, but who suffers from such radicalism? The people paid the extra freight for fifteen years afterwards, until Governor Sheldon put through the same bill Boyd advocated fifteen years before. Only Boyd asked for 20 per cent reduction in car-lots, in the Sheldon law 15 per cent is the reduction.

Now, when a democratic member of the legislature proposes a deferred payment guarantee law that would prevent, to some extent, the placing of large deposits with weak banks, the World-Herald and Mr. Bryan refuses to support it. They will destroy, if they can, the Shallenberger administration, same as they did the Boyd, if they can get the legislature to follow them. In the campaign there was ten times as much work done and ten times as much money spet to get votes for Bryan, as for the democratic members of the legislature or Shallenberger, yet Governor Shallenberger and the legislative ticket got several thousand more votes than Mr. Bryan in his own state. We elected Governor Shallenberger and the legislature to pass new laws, and look after our interests. We did not elect Mr. Bryan for anything. Every new issue he ever advocated, we as democrats have had to carry to the scrap pile in less than four years. Let him give the legislature a chance. It is a baby that cries and asks you to give him everything you have. A gentleman will not do so.

In regard to panics, everybody knows that in a country like ours where the people will speculate and prices rise and credit expands, we will have a panic about every twenty years. If they come oftener they would be less severe. It is not fear of banks. When we cease to progress we will have no panics, and no prosperous times. The panic comes and stops wild speculation, drives the water out of the price of stocks, bonds and inflated real estate values so that the poor man can buy something at a reasonable price. Bankers reduce their loans and get back on solid ground, then everyone knows the times are going to get better and prices rise again until they become unreasonably high again.

Our banks are paying 4 per cent on deposits. Every deserving man in our state can borrow money at a moderate rate on a moment's notice. Our banks have plenty of money for all legitimate demands. They have passed the fondest hopes of any living man. Don't cripple them now by forcing on them half-baked theories.

JOHN MUHTEY.

Welcome to Omaha.

OMAHA, Jan. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: A few days ago I was called to Canton, O., on business. As I drew near the handsome city hall on my way up town, I caught sight of a large electric device on top of that building bearing the motto, "Welcome to Canton." Being an entire stranger in the town, this was a most pleasing sight. It seemed like a personal greeting, and a cordial one at that.

Doubtless there may be something of calculation behind such things, but I give the originator of the idea credit for a kindly intention. The stranger within our gates should be made to feel at home when he comes to town. In my case the little feeling helped immensely. It was the first impression, and a very good one.

May I suggest that when our welcome sign is not in use for some special purpose it shall blazon for the motto, "Welcome to Omaha." Then, perchance, many a stranger coming here and beholding it shall feel his heart warming to us because of the civic and civil greeting accorded him.

F. B. T.

Appreciate The Bee.

AMES, Ia., Dec. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish, in behalf of my freshmen, to express my appreciation of the recognition you have given them by publishing in a recent issue of The Bee a group picture of the freshmen from Iowa State college who won honors at the recent corn exposition in your city. The boys appreciate the courtesy you have shown them. Very sincerely yours,

B. W. CROSSLEY.

Many little lives have been saved by Foley's Honey and Tar, for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It is the only safe remedy for infants and children as it contains no opiates or other narcotic drugs, and children like Foley's Honey and Tar. Careful mothers keep a bottle in the house. Refuse substitutes. For sale by all druggists.

DOCTOR JOBS AT THE CITY JAIL

Some Doubt Prevails as to Who is a Regular Police Surgeon.

Who are the police surgeons of the city of Omaha? This is the question which is proving a puzzler to many people who are more or less familiar with the situation, and it is a question which will, it is promised, cause worry to more than one democratic politician before the spring campaign is over.

As nearly as can be figured out by those who are not conversant with the innermost secrets of the city administration, the situation is unusual, not to say peculiar. During the first part of the year 1908 the police surgeons were Drs. Harris and Fitzgibbons. The former was reappointed in July with the understanding that his term would run for one year from that time. Then Dr. Fitzgibbons became a candidate for a place on the school board and dropped out as police surgeon, being succeeded by Dr. Smith, a Creighton medical college undergraduate.

Friends of Dr. Smith assert, however, that the keys to the city dispensary, instrument cases, et cetera, were never turned over to him and that he was never given a chance to hold the place except in name. It was also understood that his appointment was to run until July, 1909.

On January 1, 1909 Mayor Jim "butted into" the game by appointing new surgeons who were served with written notices of their appointments, but no notice was given the men who had been holding the office that they were to be supplanted.

Dr. H. C. Newell and Marino Lombard, an Italian medical student, were appointed. In the case of Lombard it is asserted that his appointment was part of a deal between Mayor Dahlman of the first part and Agostin Minardi and Joe Sesto of the second part. The two last named are well known members of the Italian colony and it is said of them that they carry the vote of that contingent in their vest pocket or other convenient receptacle and that for and in consideration of this appointment and other favors of various sorts and amounts, "Hizzoner" is to receive the Italian vote en masse.

Rumors of a coming storm, however, are said to have reached Lombard and he declined to accept the appointment, turning the honors and emoluments over to Dr Frederic L. Barbour, also of Creighton college.

And so the matter stands. Up to date there are five men with claims to the job of police surgeon. City Health Commissioner Connell, who is supposed to be informed, at least in a general way, of changes which occur in his department is quoted as saying that he knows nothing of the new appointments of the mayor. He is also quoted to the effect that Dr. Harris is one of the best men who ever held the position and he has made no criticisms of any sort on the work of Dr. Smith.

Each of the last named medical men has been disposed to accept the situation and devote his entire time to his private affairs, but their friends have refused to let the matter drop so easily and so far decline to allow the Jims to manipulate the city offices to suit their convenience regardless of the injustice or unfairness to the men concerned, and it is more than probable that within the coming week there will be some developments in democratic circles, which will give the mayor and his advisers something to think about.

The Conservative Prospers.

Further evidence of Omaha's prosperity during the year 1908 is shown in the reports of the Conservative Savings and Loan association. The increase in the business of this association for the year amounted to $648,280.41. The receipts for the year amounted to $3,250,924.79. The dividends of 6 per cent for the year amounted to $152,648.07, and were by far the largest ever paid in one year by any Omaha or South Omaha corporation. In addition to this the reserve fund of the association was increased to $85,000, and some reduction made in the cost o fthe association building.

The savings and loan associations of the city have also assisted very materially in the city's upbuilding by way of furnishing money for new homes. The Conservative association provided funds for the erection of 325 new buildings during the year which has just ended. Including building loans, the Conservative association made over 900 loans, the total disbursements in connection with its real estate loan business amounting to $1,192,607.40.

The totals of the Conservative the 1st inst. were $3,388,018.19. This is by far the largest business of this kind that has ever been conducted in the middles west.

The officers are particularly pleased with the fact that the demand for loans was so strong that during the year they have been able to take the very best of securities for all money loaned. The business of the association, so far as investors are concerned, is spreading considerably beyond the limits of this city, the Conservative having quite a large non-resident business.

The officers believe that the outlook for the year upon which they have just entered is as good, if not better, than that of any prior year.

It is an easy matter to do business through The Bee Want Ad. columns.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE WORK

Midwinter Activities of Nebraska Institutions.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

Salient Features of a Report on the Subject—Age Limit for Professors—Eastern Sentiment on Co-education.

Superintendent B. D. Hayward is preparing plans for rebuilding the Nebraska Military academy on the site of the building destroyed by fire last October. When the cadets arrive next September they will be housed in three buildings entirely separated except in front, where the appearance will be much the same as that of the former structure. Each building will be 40x100 feet, three stories high and entirely fireproof. Both building and equipment will be strictly first class, each department being provided with ample accommodations. A gymnasium 50x70 feet, in the basement, will be a popular feature, while an artificial lake of six to ten acres on the east side of the campus also will be an attraction.

Mr. Hayward will visit a number of the best known military schools soon for the purpose of getting ideas regarding buildings and equipment.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Salient Features of Report of the Committee of Ten.

The committee of ten prominent business men and educators, with Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie foundation as chairman, appointed by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, has made several important suggestions in a preliminary report on the relation of industrial education to the general system of education of the country. The report cites the lack of facilities for industrial training in the United States and the unfavorable contrast we present with Germany in keeping abreast of the needs of an industrial age. It is perfectly clear to the committee that the education which is to serve for a whole people must take account of vocational training. The report continues:

"The vast majority of children leave school at the end of the grammar school period, a number in fact leaving the school before that time. Any vocational school which has to serve this great group of citizens must evidently fulfil the following conditions:

"(a) Such a school must articulate at some point with the public school system of the country, preferably with the grammar school. In other words, the grammar school must at some point of its course lead a boy or girl naturally into a vocational school, if such schools are to be fruitful to the great mass of youth.

"(b) If the grammar schools are to make this connection with vocational schools, it is clear that the grammar schools should at some part of their course do their part in developing the vocational purposes of the pupils on the basis of enlightment concerning the advantages of skilled vocations, including the trades. It is clear, also, that every study should be so taught as to bring out its application to life, particularly to the skilled vocations, although those studies would not be so taught in the grammar school as to provide preparation for any particular trade. It is clear, too, that the grammar school should introduce elementary industrial training in some form, either in the form of manual training at the bench or at the forge or in household pursuits, wherever the training could be effectively given. Such an introduction of subjects for industrial training must come through the substitution of these subjects for something in the curriculum. The way to industrial education lies not in a more complex curriculum in existing schools, but in a larger variety of schools, each with a simpler program and each seeking to do well the work it sets out to do.

"(c) Such schools as may articulate with the grammar school for the training of youths will, therefore, most likely assume the form of training school for particular industries. They will be local in their character and will seek to serve the needs of a local industry. The boy or girl trained in them will not be a skilled journeyman in any trade, but will have received a fundamental training in those things which will make him a skilled journeyman in a short time and will at the same time prompt him to a higher form of vocational efficiency than he is likely to have had otherwise. In this respect the industrial training school for youth is likely to have much the same relation to the preparation of a skilled journeyman as the high-grade engineering school has to the preparation of a practical engineer.

"Experience would seem to indicate that the schools which seek to serve those already in the industries will assume one of two forms:

"(1) Industrial improvement schools.

"(2) Trade schools.

"The industrial improvement school has so far, as it is likely to do in the future, assumed the form of an evening school in which are taught the fundamental sciences upon which a trade rests, together with such technical information as can be given in a physical, chemical or mechanical laboratory. For example, those who are engaged in the power station of an electric railroad, as motormen, as electricians or as linemen, may in such a school learn the fundamental theory of electricity, the methods of insulation, of electrical measurement and of the transformation of energy. All of these principles may be illustrated before their eyes in the electrical laboratory, and they may thus acquire a foundation of knowledge which will enable them to become in time foremen, managers or perhaps inventors. Such a school appeals only to the men of more than usual ambition and energy.

"The pure trade school, on the other hand, undertakes to teach not alone the fundamental processes of a trade, but its technique. It therefore lays chief emphasis upon giving to its students such continuous practice as may bring them up to the point of expertness. It seeks to reproduce as nearly as possible the conditions of actual practice.

"It seems clear to your committee that schools of all the types which have been mentioned here, both for youths and for adults, are likely to be attempted, and, in fact, are being attempted in the various parts of the United States. The committee believes that all these types of schools are to be welcomed as experiments in the general problem which we are seeking to solve. Success in industrial training does not depend upon the adoption of one type of school. A measure of success is likely to be achieved by all of these efforts, and in the judgment of your committee it is wise for those who have to do with industrial education to welcome during the next decade of experimentation all these forms of industrial education, whether they be in the form of a trade school for boys, an industrial improvement school for boys and adults, or a trade school for the workers of a trade. Ultimately all these efforts will, by the force of educational gravitation, relate themselves to the public school system of the country, partly by the adaptation of the public school system itself, partly by the adaptation of these industrial schools. No series of schools can finally survive which does not so relate itself to the public school education, since the source from which pupils are to be drawn must in the long run be the public schools. The committee, therefore, feels that any of these efforts, undertaken in an intelligent, sympathetic and proper spirit, is to be welcomed as a new contribution to the general problem of industrial education in the United States."

AGE LIMIT FOR PROFESSORS.

Significance of Rule Adopted by Minnesota University.

The action of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota in setting an age limit for the members of the faculty, under which all contracts will expire when the professors become 65 years of age, is probably attributable largely, and it may be entirely, to the recent step taken by the Carnegie Foundation in giving a more rigid and determinate status to the professors' pensions. All elements of charity, courtesy or selection of a type that might embarrass the beneficiaries, says the New York Globe, have been removed by the recent provision that the pension shall be conferred regardless of the professor's financial condition, whether he is rich, well-to-do or poor. The pension thus becomes in plain effect a deferred salary annuity, and will be so regarded both by instructors and trustees. It should surprise no one then if, so regarded, it leads to such modifications of university policy as have taken place in the University of Minnesota.

CONCERNING CO-EDUCATION.

Opposition Sentiment Developing in the East.

The reaction against co-education of the sexes in colleges which struck the interior a year or two ago, and has been prominent at the University of Chicago and at the University of Wisconsin, is making its way east. A special committee of Wesleyan alumni, reports the Boston Herald, is soon to report on a solution of the situation there, where for some years the position of the few women students has been far from pleasant. President Hamilton of Tufts, in his annual report, just made to the trustees, renews his recommendation that there be separation of the students in the college of letters of that institution. But firmly established in many of the denominational colleges and all the state universities, the ideal of like education for men and women, won side by side in classroom and laboratory, is not likely to be abolished without a vigorous fight.

Educational Notes.

Miss Mary C. Dickinson, instructor in bionomics at the Leland Stanford university in California, has accepted a post in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

The state superintendent of instruction in Wisconsin says the college girls eat too much candy. The Daily Cardinal of the University of Wisconsin after investigating has decided this is true. The girls deny it.

The Michagensian, the college annual at the University of Michigan, has asked students with cameras to chase up the members of the senior classes to get photographs of the 1909 folks without their knowing they are being taken. To avoid being caught in ridiculous poses into which they may fall by chance the Michigan seniors are kept busy dodging folks who carry black boxes.

Because of the fight and resultant damage attending the last University of Pennsylvania underclass dinner the freshmen have found it almost impossible to get a hotel to supply their dinner. All save two places refused outright and the other two asked for heavy bonds to secure them against damage.

KNOX COLLEG ELEAD IN CITY

Alumni of Presbyterian School at Galesburg, Ill., Pledge Large Sum Toward Endowment Fund.

Thomas B. McClelland, president of Knox college of Galesburg, Ill., met with the alumni of that college at an informal dinner at the Omaha club Saturday noon at which time the alumni pledged a large sum toward an endowment fund for Knox.

"Our college is after $250,000," said Mr. McClelland at the Paxton Saturday. "The general educational board and Andrew Carnegie have given us $100,000 on condition that we raise $150,000 and we are calling upon the alumni and are meeting with marked success."

Mr. McClellan is a member of the general educational board of New York, which voted $3,000 a year for life to Chancellor Andrews and also to President Jesse of the University of Missouri when they retired from active work in connection with these universities.

Mr. McClelland will speak this morning at the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church.

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