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Too simply cannot get as good results from the cheap and big can kind—the baking cannot be as evenly mixed—it cannot be as delicious—it cannot be as pure and wholesome—because the quality is not there. And it cannot be any more economical. Calumet is medium in price—the standard 1-lb. size can costs 50c. Less of it is required and the baking is certain to be better. Try one can—if not satisfactory your money will be returned.

Calumet Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition, 1907—large handsome recipe book. Send to and all found in pound can.



Some Things You Want to Know

New Ideas in Education.

The department of superintendence of the National Educational association is arranging to hold its annual sessions in Indianapolis beginning March 1 and continuing four days. Upon this body of men devolves the work of planning the most effective administration of the laws of the states as they relate to the schools. Expert administration of superintendence is a comparatively new thing. The office of county superintendent long has been political more than educational. Today the aim is to have every teacher backed up by a strong superintendent. In the rural communities these superintendents are being selected more for their availability as trained school workers than as politicians to be rewarded for service.

Perhaps the most important movement in the school world, from a national standpoint, is the effort to teach scientific agriculture in the country schools. Of course this was impossible so long as the little red school house remained the expression of American educational tendencies. No teacher could impart even a smattering of agriculture in an ungraded school where he had to run the gamut of instruction. But the recent success of the effort to consolidate the rural schools, and to transport the children to and from them, has been followed by a movement to teach agriculture to them. Assistant Secretary Hays of the Department of Agriculture, says there are 300,000 little red school houses in the United States, two-thirds of which are situated in communities where farming is the principal occupation. He believes that the 300,000 schoolhouses scattered over the country could be consolidated into 30,000 so that scientific agriculture could be taught in each of them.

In these times of high prices it is interesting to note what effect such a consolidation and course of instruction would have upon the production of staple crops in America. It is a conservative estimate that the technically trained farmer can get one-half more out of his soil. Even in the north where his farm by main strength and awkwardness. But suppose he got only one-fourth more out of his operations? He would add 250,000,000 bushels to the annual wheat crop, 600,000,000 bushels to the corn crop, and more than 3,000,000 bales to the cotton crop. The total increase on these three crops alone, therefore, would be worth more than \$1,000,000,000 at current prices—and these do not constitute more than half the products of the farm. And it is inevitable that such increases would force prices down, so that the world could live without spending everything it makes on its living.

The growing demand for teachers of agriculture has meant a corresponding demand for higher courses in that branch of study, and many of the colleges and universities are beginning to make a feature of courses in it. Dr. T. O. Heatwole of the University of Maryland is seeking to have established in Baltimore a great school of technology, modeled after the Massachusetts institute, where southern youths may be trained in the higher branches of technical education. Among these branches, of course, is agriculture. He takes the view that if the south is to develop to its full industrial possibilities it must have a great school where its men can be fitted for leadership in the solution of its industrial problems. The possibilities of agricultural education are so great, it is interesting to note that the people spend \$25 per capita for tobacco and liquor and only \$2.50 for education. They spend \$7,000,000 for perfume, \$34,000,000 for mineral and soda waters, \$51,000,000 for confectionery and only \$11,000,000 for school books. What might be the result to the nation if it were to reverse the proportion and spend \$2.50 per capita for drinks and tobacco and \$25 for education?

Open-air schools for tubercular children are among the new developments in the educational world, eight cities now having such schools. The children who are found to be suffering from tuberculosis are segregated and sent to these schools just as many days as the weather will permit. It has been found that the little sufferers themselves are immeasurably benefited and that at the same time it serves as a great protection for other children.

Important cities are beginning to consider the health of the children. Statistics were recently gathered from 350 leading American cities with a population of 22,000,000 and an enrollment of 4,000,000. Of these 211 have examinations to discover the presence of transmissible diseases, 334 make examinations for defective vision, 171 for breathing troubles and 117 for bad teeth.

The legislature of Washington has passed a law providing that no school shall be built hereafter on a site which affords less than six square feet of playground for each pupil.

The International Kindergarten union is arranging to hold its annual convention in St. Louis this summer. It was there,

under the patronage of the late commissioner of education, William T. Harris, that the kindergarten was first made an adjunct of the public schools. The movement has since achieved a phenomenal growth, with the result that the child who attends knows as much at 8 as the average schoolboy used to know at 10. The National Story Tellers' league also will have a convention this summer. Hamilton W. Mabie is president of the organization and it is growing rapidly. The effort is to revive the gentle art of story telling, and each community is expected to organize a local club. The league is now able to support a journal in the interest of the movement and high schools everywhere are being invited to found local clubs.

Newton, Mass., has brought the card index into its schools. A card is entered for each pupil when he starts to school, giving all the information about him that is important for the teacher and the superintendent to know. As he progresses through the succeeding grades his record is kept carefully on this card, and in this way his credentials always can be shown wherever he goes. Massachusetts cities and towns are famous for the advanced educational ideas, and Leon has one that is regarded as the best. The Federation of Women's Clubs of that city has undertaken to maintain a juvenile restaurant. It aims to keep a bill of fare suitable for the needs of school children. Coffee is left off the bill as being too stimulating for them. A sardine sandwich may be had for 1 cent, a hot soup for 2 cents, a glass of milk for 2 cents, and other things in proportion. Chickens, sandwiches and ice cream, at 5 cents each, have the call, though the average lunch is said to cost only 5 cents. Some 500 lunches are served each day and the business is self-supporting. Each of the lunches is done by the girls in the cooking classes, who are paid for their services.

Young America will call Inspector James L. Hughes of Toronto as a modern John the Baptist crying in the wilderness of education. He predicts the bookless school. He thinks that each of the workbooks must be a different method, and the whole thing must be done by the teacher. Other educators are being converted to the idea that the best learning for the child comes, not from books, but from the minds of good teachers.

Chicago's new woman superintendent of schools, Miss Ella Klapp Young, has inaugurated many new departures in school work since she assumed the reins of school government. One of these innovations is to secure the consent of factory owners to the employment of boys in pairs, one boy to work one day and the other the next. In this way the factory offers no competition in the force, while the boys are enabled to go to school. In this way many a poor family in Chicago can send its boys to school, the while having an income from their work. The children's playground movement has reached a highest success in Chicago, where \$200,000 is spent each year. New York, second among the cities in total expenditure, gives only \$125,000 to playgrounds. Chicago gives as much to the playground movement as all the other important cities together.

Someone has been gathering statistics concerning college and non-college women. More than 2,000 random inquiries were sent out and answers received thereto. It was found that college women have better health than non-college women, 778 out of each 1,000 enjoying excellent health, and only eight out of each 1,000 being in poor health. The average college woman was found to marry later in life, but her family is slightly larger than that of the non-college woman. The former also has the advantage of the non-college woman in height and weight, due perhaps to her athletics. On the other hand, college men are less inclined to marry and have smaller families than non-college men. Statistics of Harvard graduates show that training there furnishes the young man with a kind of armor against Dan Cupid's darts, and that in most cases this lasts for a number of years.

Perhaps the two most learned boys in the United States are both sons of Harvard professors. The work of young William James Still, who rattles off philosophical discussions of the fourth dimension, and other things no less involved, with the ease of a Mohammedan saying his prayers, recently passed the Harvard entrance examination. He finds a rival in Norbert Weiner, who graduated last summer from Tufts' college while still on the sunny side of 15. At 13 months he knew the alphabet, at 3 years he could read and write and by the time he was 10 he could give the average high school graduate a tight educational wrestle. At 12 he entered Tufts' college and found it easy sailing, finishing his four years' course in three years. With all his education, he has not lost his boyish love for sports and athletics.

By FREDERICK J. KASKIN.
Tomorrow—Growth of the Telephone.

YANKEE CHARACTER LAUDED

Franklin and Edwards Two Great Types, Says Prof. Phelps.

OMAHA CLUB HOLDS CELEBRATION

Washington's Birthday Dinner Observed with Banquet and Addresses—Shallenberger Wants Desirable Citizens in Office.

Sparkling with wit and epigram and bristling with sound, common sense was the address delivered Tuesday evening at the Washington birthday dinner of the Omaha club by Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale university.

For fully an hour the educator from Old Eli held his audience intensely interested in the characters of two great Yankees, Benjamin Franklin and Jonathan Edwards. While paying tribute to these two representatives of American character, the speaker did not overlook the virtues of the Father of His Country George Washington, to whom he gave all glory and honor.

Covers were laid at the dinner for 130 guests. Dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock, after which came the program of toasts, consisting of but three numbers. John Lee Webster acted as toastmaster, introducing Prof. Phelps and Governor Shallenberger, the latter responding to the toast "Good Citizenship."

Rousing Yell Greets Speaker.
There was a lusty yell from the guests when the educator from New Haven rose for his address. The toastmaster in introducing the speaker declared that the boast of Americans was in the future and not in the things that have been wrought in the past.

"The conquest of commerce is our aim," said Mr. Webster. "Schools and colleges form the advance guard for the conquering of ignorance and the attainment of commercial success."

"Two representatives of American character, Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin," was the theme announced by Prof. Phelps. These two men, he said represented every trait in the good true American.

"Franklin and Edwards were exact opposites in character," said the speaker. "Every virtue that we can attribute to the typical American we can find in the personalities of these two types."

"On the one side we see Jonathan Edwards—deeply moral, spiritual, intellectual, highly religious. On the other side, we see Benjamin Franklin—practical, useful, humorous."

"We can look upon Ben Franklin only in the light of a great benefactor. He was the most useful man in the world at his time, for his contributions to American life were manifold. We can safely call him the greatest American in history. He represented the practical in life, the progressive, the industrious."

"We may represent these two men in still another comparison. Edwards was the reflective, the conservative character; Franklin was the every-day, the useful, the progressive."

"Today we might say that Edwards represents the east and Benjamin Franklin represents the west. Here we can see the contrast between the eastern and the western man in conquering commerce. Both the east and the west are winning out in the conquest of commerce."

In an interview Prof. Phelps paid a high compliment to the western man in the eastern universities. He declared that they were among the best students in college; that they were winning out in all fields of

endeavor, and that the spirit of the west is a valuable influence in eastern life.

Wanted—The Citizen Mayor.
Governor Shallenberger in his address on "Good Citizenship" sounded a clear note when he lamented the fact that many public spirited men kept out of municipal affairs. He alluded to the office of mayor and pointed out such characters as General Charles F. Manderson and John Lee Webster as desirable citizens for the office of the mayor.

"The highest tribute to the country is good citizenship," said the governor. "The right of representative government is a great and valuable asset. Let us win that only by personal sacrifice. Things worth having in life are won in this way—by personal sacrifice."

"The name of George Washington is one of our greatest among the names of good citizens. We can never forget his example, not so long as there is an English tongue. We have freedom today, one of the greatest privileges of citizenship. In the progress of civilization Nebraska must not forget that good citizenship is one of the most desirable assets in life."

This afternoon, at the request of William M. Davidson, superintendent of public instruction, Prof. Phelps will address the teachers of the public schools on "How to Get the Best Out of Books."

While in Omaha the eastern educator is the guest of Victor Caldwell, with whom he graduated from Yale in 1887. This is the teacher's second trip in the west, during which he has filled engagements at St. Louis, Kansas City and Jefferson City.

SOUTH OMAHA PIONEERS OUT IN SPITE OF COLD

Washington's Life Reviewed and Lessons Drawn from it for Modern Use.

About the only formal celebration of Washington's birthday in South Omaha was the meeting of the Pioneer Historical society during the evening in library hall, and most of the members of the fair audience considering the cold wave which seems to beset these monthly meetings of the pioneers. A program was presented consisting of a review of the life of Washington by Mrs. O. L. Talbot and a discussion by members of the club. The girl's quartet of the South Omaha High school rendered a number of selections which enlivened the program materially. The young women have exceptionally good voices and their efforts were confined to a class of music well within the range of their voices and experience.

The duet by Mrs. Sage and J. C. Carley was much enjoyed. Only three of the Pioneer quintet were present. These were Carley, Smith and Broadhurst. Their selections always please.

The South Omaha market and most of the business as usual during the day. The postoffice was closed after 10:30 a. m., and the city hall building was closed all day. The flags were displayed over all public buildings. A holiday was declared for all the school children during the afternoon, and in most of the schools the teachers gave a period to the discussion of the reasons for observing the day.

A Break for Liberty
from stomach, liver and kidney trouble is made when a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills is bought. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

You can give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as confidently to a babe as to an adult.

Building Permits.
Henry Grimm, 2115 Boulevard, frame dwelling, \$1,500. Frank Kries, 620 Hickory, frame dwelling, \$2,200.

Seniors Observe Washington Day

High School Students Honor Memory of First President by Formal Exercises.

The commemoration of the birth of George Washington was held at Young Men's Christian association building Tuesday evening by the students of the Omaha High school. The program was in charge of the senior class of the school, and in spite of the inclemency of the weather, a good number of the pupils of the high school and their parents were present. Chandler Trimble, president of the senior class, presided at the exercises. The Rev. E. H. Jenks and Prof. Bernstein and Woolery addressed the pupils.

Mr. Bernstein made the opening speech, setting forth the possibilities for the present senior class to make a lasting memorial of themselves as a class more by making their class the most democratic one ever known in the high school than by leaving merely a picture or piece of statuary. Mr. Woolery spoke to the pupils on the life of Washington and his many noble characteristics, their effect on this country and on the present government of the United States. He showed how Washington's great spirit had always worked for the best interests of the American people ever after his death and how it was even now working to make a better government and a better people of the United States of today.

Dr. Jenks showed the many improvements of the present age over the past generation, in both material and spiritual ways. He cited Washington as an example of a perfect American, even though he did things that in the present age are not even lawful, such as keeping slaves. He illustrated the great growth of this nation since the day of Washington and prophesied more and greater things that the rising generation would see.

The remainder of the program consisted of some humorous recitations by Miss Jas-

mine Sherraden, mandolin duets by Fred Fernald and Robert McCague, accompanied by Beverly Sumner, and some selections sung by the Omaha High School Glee club. All in these little sketches showed that dramatics and music were not being neglected at the high school and they were all made to give several selections before the crowd would let them go.

BOTH LEGS OFF, MAN DIES

George Coomstock, an Old Laboring Man, Suffers Frightful Accident in Railroad Yard.

With both legs cut off, George Coomstock, a laborer, of 2613 North Thirteenth street, died in St. Joseph's hospital as the result of an accident on the railroad tracks at Fifteenth and Clark streets yesterday afternoon.

Coomstock was walking home when a switch engine of the Missouri Pacific struck a car which hit him, knocked him down and passed over his legs. Both were severed above the knees. Coomstock was an old man, was picked up by the members of the engine crew, who notified the police station and the injured man was attended by Drs. R. B. and T. T. Harris and Dr. Thompson.

He was then taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where he died at 8 p. m.

The engine crew consisted of Engineer Edwards, Fireman Nick Kraetz and Fireman Frank Corbett.

DRESS GOODS SALE FRIDAY.

Brandeis Stores Will Sell Fine Sample Pieces of \$2 Imported Goods at The Yard.

Five hundred pieces of imported sample pieces of high-class dress goods will go on special sale Friday at Brandeis Stores at a wonderful bargain. This group contains diagonal chevrons, coatings and French dress serges, broadcloths, Venetian suitings and gray tailored suitings. The lengths range from 6 to 15-yard pieces. They are now on display in our 11th street show window, and any woman who sees this display will certainly attend the sale. Worth up to \$2 a yard, Friday on special bargain square at 7c yard.

BRANDEIS STORES.

Take the Post-Office Out of Politics

In attempting to charge up the deficit in his Department against the magazines the Postmaster-General has done the country a genuine, even if an unintentional, service. He has drawn attention to the necessity for a thorough reorganization of the Postal Department. He has emphasized the importance of taking the Post-Office out of politics for all time.

The Fifty-ninth Congress authorized an investigation of postal affairs, and a joint commission, headed by Senator Penrose and Representative Overstreet, made a thorough investigation of the whole subject. As a result, the Overstreet bill, which contains many excellent recommendations, was presented. It is not from guesswork that we have concluded that the Department is in need of radical reorganization, but from the official reports of this Joint Congressional Postal Commission and of the disinterested accountants hired by it to investigate the business methods of the Department. We quote from these reports, remembering that the findings and criticisms are not ours, but those of a Congressional Commission and its authorized agents. First read these recommendations from the preliminary report of the Joint Postal Commission, in this week's number of

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Then, read these extracts from the report of the public accountants employed by the Joint Commission:

"The service has grown from small beginnings over a long period of years, hampered by restrictive laws which may have been necessary in the past and may even now be considered necessary to some extent for a Government department, but which would render it practically impossible for any private business to survive."

"The general absence of any efficient methods of accounting has been brought to light by the inquiry carried out by the Joint Commission on second-class mail matter. This report was referred to Congress on January 30, 1907, and our investigation has confirmed the impression gathered from the study of it, that the whole of these methods are crude in the extreme and such as no private business concern or corporation could follow without the certainty of loss, if not of financial disaster."

There are half-a-dozen more of these extracts on the Editorial page of this week's issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

In the Joint Postal Commission's report of 1907 we find:

"As an indication of the views at present entertained it is proper to say that the commission is profoundly impressed with the wisdom of the accountant's report in recommending the following:

"That the actual direction of the business of the Post-Office Department and postal service be committed to an officer with necessary assistants to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for long terms, so as to insure the continuity of efficient service, and that the Postmaster-General, as a member of the Cabinet, be chargeable only with general supervisory control and the determination of questions of policy."

We ask Congress to give us a Director of Posts—as recommended by the Joint Congressional Committee of 1907, an officer who shall be non-political, and whose term of service shall not be subject to political changes, and who shall conduct the workings of the Post-Office Department with the efficiency, economy and businesslike methods which distinguish high-class American business enterprise.

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And please remember, we do not sacrifice style, fit or comfort for long service in

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