

Omaha Boys and Girls Win Educational Honors Away from Home

NEBRASKA has been proud of her smallest per cent of illiteracy, its metropolis has justified this pride with a score or more of young men and women who have gone forth from their public schools to win recognition for themselves and fresh honors for their state in some of the leading educational institutions of the country. Omaha has long been proud that graduates of a high school are eligible to enter the leading universities and colleges without the examinations required of the majority of high school graduates, but not a few of these young people have done more than this: in competition with scores of others they won scholarships in these institutions where they have won further honors.

While these prizes have not all gone to sons and daughters of families that might not otherwise have been able to give them university educations, in many cases they have been won by boys and girls who have had to make extra effort for even their high school education, and who have worked the way in addition to carrying the heavier advanced work. It has been noticeable that in all these cases the college work has been above the average.

While no record has been kept of all the Omaha students who have won these honors, local friends and relatives have kept in touch with a few.

Robert and Mark Savidge, sons of Rev. and Mrs. Charles W. Savidge, have made exceptional records as students in the Omaha schools and in college. Robert Savidge, the elder son, was graduated from the high school in the class of 1906, and for superior scholarship was granted a year's tuition at the University of Chicago. He entered the university in September, 1906, and at the conclusion of his freshman year was granted a scholarship for the three remaining years of his course there. He was also admitted to Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, an honor accorded for scholarship among fraternities. Following his graduation he was recommended by the university faculty for the position of assistant instructor in chemistry in the University of Illinois, which position he is now filling and pursuing his studies for the degree of doctor of literature. Mr. Savidge is now 22 years old and in addition to his honors for scholarship he is proud of the fact that he earned his way through college. He is at present tutoring in addition to his work as instructor.

Mark Savidge, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Savidge is in his second year at the University of Chicago, where he is taking a special course in chemistry. He, too, is enjoying a scholarship won upon his graduation from the Omaha High school two years ago. Like his brother he is "putting himself through." He is a member of the university choir and glee club, accompanying the latter organization on its recent visit to Omaha.

Howard Roe, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roe, won the John D. Rockefeller scholarship at the University of Chicago, and is finishing his first year. By his own efforts he gained his high school course and is making his way in the university. He also is a member of the University Glee club and visited Omaha a few weeks ago. Mr. Roe had the honor of being president of the class in which he graduated, and was captain of cadet company F.

Miss Ada Blanche Roe, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. Phipps Roe, graduated from the high school with honors in the class of 1907, and won a scholarship at Woman's college, Baltimore, from which she also graduated with honors, and with a second scholarship for German at Bryn Mawr. Miss Roe also won a fellowship at one of the universities at Leipzig, but decided to take the work at Bryn Mawr instead.

Mrs. Frederick Clements, nee Miss Edith Schwartz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Schwartz of Omaha, had a fellowship at the University of Nebraska, and also won honors with membership in Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Several Omaha girls have won Vassar scholarships and all have made brilliant records. Miss Julia Augusta Schwarz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Schwartz, more than fulfilled the promise of a brilliant school record. Graduating from the high school in 1902, she took the general competitive examination for the Vassar scholarship. Although these examinations were open to students from all parts of the country, Miss Schwarz was the highest mark and she coveted prize, entitling her to four years' tuition. At the conclusion of her course she was granted a year's post-graduate work for scholarship, a record not made by many. Since her return to Omaha, Miss Schwarz has devoted her time to writing. She is the author of several books, among them two for children on animals and insects that have been widely accepted as school books.

Miss Marion Schibusy and Miss Jennie Thain are two other Omaha young women who have attracted attention as students, both were graduated from the high school and both won Vassar scholarships. Later they both attended the University of Chicago, Miss Schibusy specializing in languages.

Mrs. Frank Crawford, formerly Miss Louise McNair, won a four years' scholarship at Vassar after graduating from the High school and made an enviable record throughout her school and college life.

Miss Ethel Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, won another special scholarship at Vassar, including four years' tuition. She was graduated from the high school in 1906 and entered Vassar the following autumn, graduating in 1910.

Mark Harding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harding, graduated from the Omaha High school in 1906, going then to Yale college, where he continued the splendid record made in the local schools. After his graduation he entered the competition for the Howard scholarship from Yale, winning a year's scholarship in any of the German universities. Mr. Harding chose to divide his time between the University of Berlin and the University of Heidelberg, where he is just finishing. He will be joined by his people, who have been traveling abroad this spring and returns to this country this month.

Miss Juliet Stuart Points, daughter of J. J. Points of Omaha, has recently won the first scholarship given by the General English universities. This scholarship corresponds to the Rhodes scholarship given in the same conditions govern it. Miss Points entered the competition in New York, where she has lived for several



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MARK M. SAVIDGE



G. FRED CUMMINS



MISS JULIA AUGUSTA SCHWARZ



ROBERT W. SAVIDGE

PERU DEBATING TEAMS



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT - MISS HABEL BRUNER, ALTERNATE; MISS BELLE BOLLOCK, MISS MARTHA GILMER, MISS HABEL BANKS



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT - SOY E. MORGAN, GEORGE GOWIN, EDISON PETTIT

Peru Normal Debaters

ALTHOUGH working under disadvantages, Peru has this year turned out two teams capable of winning the double debate with Kearney. This is the second year that Peru has debated with Kearney. The debate between the girls' teams representing the two schools was held in Peru. The boys held forth at Kearney on the same evening. The income tax was the question at issue. The Peru girls debated the affirmative. The Peru boys upheld the negative. Both teams won decisions. In the girls' debate the affirmative of the question was supported by Martha Gilmer, Habel Banks and Belle Bollock, while Theora Marsh, Habel Duke and Lenore Fitzgerald of Kearney upheld the negative.

While the Peru girls were debating the affirmative the Peru boys were at Kearney upholding the negative with equal vigor. The Peru boys are Edison Pettit, George Gowin and Joy E. Morgan. The Kearney boys are A. O. Sinker, R. E. Dugdale and W. Fisher.

Although Peru is very proud of successful athletic teams, it is coming to place more pride each year in the success of its debating teams.

Quaint Features of Life

Death Pronouncement Fulfilled.
HENRY Harry J. Wyman of Hayonne, L. I., rose on the morning of April 24 he told his wife he was sure he was going to die before noon. "I feel that I'm going to die before noon," instead Mr. Wyman. "Take this money and go and buy me a suit of black clothes. I will put them on and die in them." At this Mrs. Wyman was so frightened that she began to weep, but when her husband's determination showed no sign of relaxing she took the money, bought the clothes and hurried home as quickly as she could, for fear something might have happened in her absence. When she returned she found him apparently as well as usual. But he still grimly repeated that he was going to die, and sent for several relatives and close friends that he might bid them goodbye and that they might be with him when the end should come. At 9 o'clock the gathering seated themselves and awaited the fulfillment of the prophecy. For two hours they watched, but could see no evidence of approaching dissolution. There was, indeed, no change in his appearance till five minutes to 11, when he suddenly became pale. During the next five minutes he steadily grew weaker, apparently for no cause, and at 11, almost as the clock struck, he died.

Crane Bites Mule.
A big brown Kentucky mule delayed the sailing of the Royal Mail liner *Atrato* from New York by refusing to go aboard like eleven of its kind that made no objection to being hoisted in a big box from the pier into the hold of the ship. The brown mule kicked the box to pieces before hoisting which got to work. Then a dozen longshoremen tackled the mule, keeping out of the way of its heels, and made a vain effort to shove and pull it up a freight gangplank. A cattle gangway was brought from another pier and a deoxy mule was led up to it, in the hope that the brown jenny would follow. It wouldn't. Then it was blindfolded and ropes were put around it amidship, forward and aft. The hydraulic crane was started and the mule braced itself. It found that by the strongest Kentucky mules. It went up in the air like a shot, kicking wildly, and was lowered into the hold with the other mules. The passengers who had viewed the struggles of the mule with interest and laughter cheered and the *Atrato* cast off her lines and backed out into the Hudson. The mule had been an hour making its protest.

Kept Pledge in New Way.
Magistrate Carey of Philadelphia, found a new form of intoxication yesterday morning when a prisoner was arraigned before him at the Third and Lehigh streets police station on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. When the prisoner gave his name as Bill McCarty and residing in the neighborhood of Front and Spruce streets, the magistrate recognized him immediately and said before him at the Third and Lehigh streets police station on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

Novel Newspaper Office.
Perhaps the most picturesque situated newspaper in America is that of the *Megaphone*, at Quilence, Wash. The owner is M. F. Satterlee, a pioneer newspaper man. He says it is hardly possible there is another newspaper in the world situated in a similar way to the *Megaphone* establishment. On the one hand, within less than four rods of the office is a virgin forest extending back to Walker mountain, while on the other are the waters of the Pacific ocean, which pay daily visits within 100 feet of the huge water wheel driving the *Megaphone* press. The wheel is turned by a sparkling mountain stream that flows in front of the office and then empties into the bay. We can reach out of the window of the establishment and pick from the trees early transparent apples, while within five feet are apples of eight and nine sizes and pears, prunes, plums and cherries also but a few steps away.

Home Team Had Lost.
"Mr. Fanning," said the lawyer, "may I ask you have any scruples against capital punishment for the crime of homicide?" "What?" said the witnessman. "To put the question more simply, do you believe in hanging a man who commits murder?" "Not if he kills an amputee." "Well, take him, your honor," said the lawyer.—Chicago Tribune.

Scintillating Sparks from the Motor of Electrical Achievement

Useless Amateur Talks to Senators.
FOR the first time in the memory of statesmen a boy of 12 years was called attentively by a committee of the United States senate, at the national capitol, on the 28th ult.

W. E. D. Stokes, Jr., of New York, president of the Junior Wireless Club of America, limited, was the youthful speaker, and his mission was to oppose the feature of the proposed bill, providing for the governmental regulation of wireless telegraphy. Master Stokes plunged into his argument in true legislative style, and despite the smiles of the committee, soon had the members tangled up in the intricacies of radioelectricity.

Master Stokes, who is short of stature but whose head is more than half his body above the table, declared that he held no brief for anybody except his organization of boy amateur wireless telegraphers. He told the committee his organization favored a bill which provided a nominal license, but in "practical" terms the language of a grown man, which, contrasted with his size and boyish voice, kept the committee laughing covertly.

Finally, Master Stokes stated his main objections to the bill, which were seven in number, as follows:

He said the bill proposed a discrimination against amateur wireless telegraphers in favor of commercial companies, which, he said, were mostly stock jobbing concerns or affiliated with a trust.

He said the bill was impracticable in many features, and that it was ambiguous, making it possible for further discriminations against amateurs.

He urged that its provisions were unjust to manufacturers engaged in the production of amateur wireless outfits.

That the bill would stifle the inventive genius and ambition of American boys was one of his chief contentions.

He added that it would require from 1,000 to 5,000 wireless operators, drawing \$20 a month each, to carry out the full provisions of the bill.

any way we can with our apparatus," he said.

Wayside Telephone Service.
The Wayside service has been established to supply a sort of impromptu out-of-door system, so that one may get in touch with a distant person from the street corner, no matter in what part of the city one may be, reports the Detroit Journal. The equipment consists of wireless telegraph apparatus, a handsome little instrument, not too large for a pocket, made from one piece of solid crank case aluminum casting and it is called a microphone because its receiver and transmitter are on the same piece, one on either end.

The device will look familiar to anyone who has used telephones in a foreign country, for, although they have no Wayside service in Europe, they use in their regular service an equipment that is exactly the same as the microphone. Doubtless theater-goers will remember seeing them in plays the scenes of which were laid in European cities. If the stage business producer ever loses such an opportunity for correctness of detail.

The microphone is one-half of the equipment of the Wayside service, and it is the part carried by the man who employs it. The other half consists of the Wayside box placed on a pole or standing at a street intersection and into which the microphone is connected. The subscriber to the service carries his microphone with him in a little case. He steps to the street box, unwraps the cord from the instrument, sticks the "plug" end of it into the small aperture of the box on the pole, on which there is no door or lock of any kind, lifts up the little cover at the receiver end of the microphone, places that at an angle of forty-five degrees in front of his mouth and the other end at his ear, and is ready to talk. Immediately after the plug is put into the box central answers and the necessary connection with the person desired is made. One is thus enabled to talk from the street corner with people at home or with anyone else.

Free Lunch Trolley Lines.
An innovation in electric railway transportation that is said to be unique in America is about to be tried on an interurban road running out of Portland, Ore., to Salem, the state capital, and other Willamette valley points. This is the serv-

ing of free lunch on the interurban trains at meal time.

The inauguration of a regular dining car service would be cumbersome and mean handling an additional heavy car, but by putting on a buffet observation car lunch can be served with little inconvenience.

Porters on the cars will serve the lunch without charge and it is believed the new service will prove very popular. Regular charges will be made for observation car seats, but this toll will include the luncheon, so the passengers will have the unique experience of getting something for nothing from the railroad company.

The trolley road has recently been completed by New York and Philadelphia captured and is already one of the best equipped interurban lines in the west. Cars uniform with the best fullman equipment will be used, with smoking compartments, buffet and observation platforms, affording all the comforts of modern travel, even for the comparatively short distance covered.

Wireless Stations.
The International Bureau of the Telegraphic union, at Bern, Switzerland, has just issued a list of its wireless telegraphic stations throughout the entire world, says Cosmos Paris.

"This list contains stations in twenty countries. There are at this moment 22 coast stations and 579 floating stations, of which 20 are on warships and 24 on merchant vessels. The Marconi and Telefunken systems are those chiefly represented, the former by 191, the second by 267 stations. There are thirty-five coast stations in Great Britain, twenty-three in Italy, fifteen in Germany, thirteen in Russia, seven in Denmark, five in Japan, four in Mexico, four in Norway, four in the West Indies, three in Chile, three in Holland, three in Austria-Hungary, two in Uruguay, one in Belgium, one in Brazil, one at Gibraltar, one in Malta and one in Roumania. As for stations on merchant vessels, Great Britain has eighty-six, Germany sixty-five, Holland fifteen, Italy fifteen, Belgium ten, Japan ten, Roumania five, Denmark four, Russia two, and Norway two. The French stations are not mentioned in these statistics, as the French government has but recently joined the International Telegraphic union. It should be added that the establishment of numerous stations is now contemplated in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and in several of the Pacific islands, and that the stations of Las Palmas and Santa Cruz at Tenerife, erected by a French company, began regular service at the end of January."

It will be noted, also, that the numerous American stations on both land and sea are omitted from the list, probably for the same reason as the French. In amateur stations we probably lead the world, but these are not listed in the publication named.

Machine Telegraphy.
The communicating or transmission of language to a distance is of very remote origin, says a writer in St. Nicholas. The word "telegraphy" strictly defined, means "writing at a distance." As practiced today, however, it has a wider and broader meaning, signifying the sending of messages to a distance by any means excepting speech. The method of transmitting messages by light signals is perhaps one of the earliest known. The sending up of columns of smoke from the top of high hills and mountains was one method used by the Indians of this country for many years, and flag and torch signaling, or "wigwagging," as it is called, is still used by the army and navy to certain extent.

Signaling by sound, such as blowing a whistle and ringing of bells, is used generally throughout the world; while the electric telegraph, an invention of comparatively recent years, is the most important and most used of all. An interesting and instructive article could be written upon each of these different methods. But in the present article we shall confine ourselves to the electrical method.

There were various methods of electric signaling used to a limited extent up to the time of the wonderful invention of Morse and the practical working of his system. A good deal of credit was due to Joseph Henry, who, as the inventor of the practical electromagnet, made the invention of Prof. Morse possible and practical.

The Morse system, which in one form or another has been in use from the time it was originally devised down to the present day, was invented about 1846, and in its earlier form consisted of a key, relay and register, the message being recorded in dots and dashes, "dencoding" a paper tape as it passed the register—the reading by sound not coming into general use until about 1853 to 1860, after which the "sounder" was used in place of the register.

From the time when reading by sound instead of by register tape was adopted generally, until the present day, there has been very little improvement in method or

speed that has been put to practical use in this country, with the exception of the "quadriplex."

It has long been recognized by experts and scientists that a practical system of machine telegraphy was necessary to meet the increased demand for rapid telegraphy. After many years of patient study and arduous labor this has been accomplished by the veteran inventor and worker in the field of telegraphy, Mr. Frank B. Delany.

A new telegraph company, the Teletype, about a year ago introduced this Delany rapid system, by which from 1,000 to 2,500 words per minute are being transmitted over wire every day commercially, with perfect ease and accuracy.

This system may be properly called "machine telegraphy," as most of its operations are either electromechanical or electrochemical, or both.

In the ordinary system of telegraphy the speed of transmission is governed by the ability of the operator to manipulate the key, while in the Teletype system the limit so far has never been reached, although a speed of 1,000 words per minute over an experimental line has been accomplished.

Electric Flashing.
Telephone lines will be fastened between the *Albatross* coast at Pt. Barrow, Alaska.

Russia is establishing numerous wireless stations over the great northern empire.

An electric motor has been invented to keep track of the number of seconds any *swallow* is out of use during the day.

It is being planned to electrify all the standard trunk line steam railroads which have terminals in the city of London.

A citizen of Dinorburg, Pa., was expected to go into the pigeon business on a large scale, but when his squabs in electric incubators were hatched he was disappointed.

The Buffalo and Rochester railway has purchased a gas-escape car of the General Electric company for use in their daily service.

A television, an apparatus enabling the operator to "see over wires" at a considerable distance has been invented by a German scientist.

An electrically-heated bath robe has been devised containing 7,000 feet of very fine wire. This robe would only be only once worn, but an ordinary bath robe, and, if attached to the lighting circuit, will quickly warm the coldest person.

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