

A COLLEGE EXPERIMENT

HARVARD'S NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR FEEDING ITS STUDENTS.

The "American Plan" Modified to Special Charge for Meals—Passing of the Star Boarder.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 21.—The comparatively small number of Harvard students who will remain at the big dining room of Memorial Hall to eat their Thanksgiving dinner—the great majority spending their holidays away from college—next Thursday will have the experience unknown to the classes of previous years of paying for their turkey according to the amount they eat. This is something new at Harvard—one of two innovations introduced this autumn for the first time at the big dining hall wherein some 1,300 students meet daily for bread and meat. No longer may the young Harvard man "stuff" on fish, fowl and fowl to heart's content for no purpose of ministering to his needs but because he is paying board bills by the week, and no longer may he tip the waiter to get better service than his comrades enjoy.

Both these innovations involve interesting departures in the system of feeding students at Harvard. Until this fall Memorial Hall, the principal Harvard dining room, was conducted on what is known in gastronomic circles as the "American plan," whereby one pays a lump sum for a dinner and then eats all one can. The hall is practically one extensive dining club, or rather a series of small dining clubs under one roof, since the 1,300 students divide themselves about row after row of long, white-covered club tables. The total expense of the eating has always been met by an exact division of cost among the members.

HAS INVOLVED WASTE.
This arrangement has kept the board at Memorial at about \$4.25 or \$4.50, but it has involved also a great waste in provisions, particularly in the departments of meat, fish and eggs, which average about three-fourths of the regular cost of supplying the Harvard appetite. Every student has heretofore been under more or less temptation to order up almost everything on the bill of fare "just to see what it looks like"—a temptation that is, of course, inherent in the American system of boarding wherever it flourishes. To minimize this waste these principal items have now been placed on the menu at cost price—roast ribs of beef with diet gravy, for example, at 11 cents, or roast young chicken, stuffed, with giblet sauce at 15—so that they must be ordered and paid for by ticket.

The amount of fish, fowl and fowl consumed is thus to be limited to that of each individual student boarder. All other articles of food remain as under the former system, and the cost of this "general board," together with the expense of running the hall, is still divided equally among the students. A young man now has much larger liberty to follow his individual preferences. If, for instance, one wants to emulate the treatment which Dr. Wiley's volunteer feeders recently underwent in the interest of the United States Department of Agriculture and do without meats entirely, one may benefit there so without having to pay part of the board of fellows who scorn vegetarianism. On the other hand, if the student is a hearty eater, the expense of his individual board is a personal matter, which the economy of the new system places at a really lower figure than it would formerly have amounted to.

The new system reduces the minimum board of the "typical Harvard man" to about \$2.50 a week, and makes the average cost of student living in the hall run from \$5 to \$7. It has further an application to the frequent cases of absences from meals. For every dinner he doesn't eat the student saves on his meat, fish or eggs, while at the same time the "general board," so called, compels him to pay his proportionate share of such expenses, must go on whether he is present or not.

Thus for this season the new system has worked admirably and will, it is believed, effectually solve a question in the economy of running a big college dining hall that has long worried the student managers of the Harvard Dining Association, and affording perhaps a useful object lesson to other institutions where the "American plan" is followed without qualifications.

NO TIPS FOR WAITERS.
There is, it should be said, one new item in the expenses of the individual student, which stands for a regulation that doubtless appeared revolutionary to the expectant through of waiters when they assembled last September in the big Memorial basement to receive instructions before beginning the autumn season. There is no more tipping at Memorial, and the new item is a dime added to the weekly charge against each boarder for the purpose of making a compensatory addition to the waiters' salaries. As there is about one waiter to fifteen or twenty students, this regular perquisite makes an appreciable increase in the colored brother's pay, and perhaps equals approximately the amount previously distributed in tips. It is not supposed that the custom of tipping in Memorial has ever been a very serious menace to the demerit of Harvard, but it has unquestionably caused a certain unevenness in the attention paid by Memorial waiters to those who, under the conditions of service in a college commons, quite as much as in those of a big hotel, are literally dependent upon the colored gentlemen for their bread and butter.

The directors of the Dining Association, to quote the card which every waiter was given to read, ponder and accept before he entered upon his present year's work, "believe that fair wages, agreed to in advance, and sure to be paid, with no tips, are more just than low wages, with unequal and uncertain tips. Therefore tipping will not be continued." The "Star Boarder" from the waiter's point of view has thus ceased to exist in the Harvard commons.

Guard Against Pneumonia.
Chicago Record-Herald.
The plea for a "simple life" in these times of plenty generally means a lessening of the matter of gratifying appetites and desires. The average person impressed with the need of a return to the simple life, he frankly acknowledges the value of the simple life, and says, "It is a good thing"—for the other fellow.
But when the doctor begins to talk about pneumonia, one of the most treacherous of all ailments, and urges the adoption of a simple and hygienic regimen as the surest way of avoiding it, the "high liver" pricks up his ears and shows signs of becoming interested.

In its last weekly bulletin the department of public health calls attention to the increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia, and follows it with a timely exhortation to "the simple life." It does not occur to the average layman, of course, that his habit of life has any relation to his susceptibility to an attack from this disease. As a matter of fact, almost any person in good health may develop pneumonia, and this disease by the practice of the simpler and more natural modes of life. On this subject the health bulletin advises: "A simpler housing, with abundant facilities for the access of sunshine and fresh air and space enough for each individual; a simpler regimen, which shall preserve the

natural power of the skin to resist the effects of draughts and chills and "cold" a simpler dietary, which shall not overtax the digestive system, and use cookery so that the teeth may have sufficient exercise to prevent their premature decay; more exercise in the open air, and, in general, a resort to the simpler and more natural modes of life to which each and every one of us was born, and out of which each and every one of us is removed as promptly as civilization can exact."
Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lung tissue. In persons who are addicted to excesses in eating and drinking, however, and who give very little attention to the ordinary laws of hygiene, pneumonia is very apt to be complicated with some other disease such as typhoid. When the digestion has become impaired by overeating or by eating poorly cooked, nonnutritious food, and the respiratory functions and circulation have been weakened by continuous sedentary employment, with very little exercise or outdoor life, there is apt to be little resisting or recuperative power.
The warning of the health bureau is timely and sensible.

SHIP MADE UNSINKABLE.

In Thirty Seconds the Inrush of Water Can Be Stopped.

New York Herald.
In the wheel-room on the bridge of the big steamship Deutschland, now at the Hamburg-American line pier in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, Heinrich Luttmann, chief engineer of the ship, turned a small crank, scarcely a finger's length, for fifteen seconds. Below the water line and all throughout the great ship warning gongs clattered simultaneously. Coal passers sprung from out the grimy bunkers into the firerooms and engineers and others stood fast at their posts of duty.

As the gongs ceased ringing there was a rumble of moving iron and steel as the twenty-four heavy bulkhead doors, weighing a half ton each, descended, without human aid. In a little more than thirty seconds all doors in the watertight bulkheads had been closed tight, making every compartment in the ship ready to resist the rush of water from without or within.

This was exemplified the working of the Hamburg-American company in its best ship, which is thus made proof against the danger of collision and rendered practically unsinkable.
This ship is the first great ocean-going vessel equipped with a hydraulic mechanism operating at a pressure of 50 to 80 pounds per square inch, sufficient to drive the doors up and down, and to keep them until they are safely closed. The inward rush of water is checked by the bulkhead set in small tanks in the bilge, releasing a weight which automatically works the valves on the side of the bulkhead, and other manipulation. A member of the ship's company imprisoned by a closed door could, in an emergency, raise the door sufficiently to pass out, the door closing down behind him. In no imaginable emergency, it is said, could the bulkhead fail to act.

Simple in mechanical arrangement, the system consists of a steam pump connected with hydraulic accumulators, both set far above the high water mark even in the event of a collision. The pump attains a pressure in the accumulators of more than 100 pounds per square inch. This is transmitted to a double-acting hydraulic ram attached to each door. The mixture acts as a lubricant and will not freeze. Smaller valves make run to the bridge, where the valves raise or close all doors at the water-tight openings.

Besides the automatic and controlled devices, the doors may be opened or closed at any time, each by an individual on either side of the bulkhead, a small hand lever operating the valves.

Mr. Luttmann said: "An officer on the bridge can close all doors without calling upon the engineer force. It is possible, in the event of imminent collision, to close the doors in less than five minutes. We have given it all kinds of severe tests, and it has worked absolutely without error."
On the recent voyage of the Deutschland the doors were closed from the bridge every time the big ship ran into black fog.

One of the greatest achievements of marine science has received practical demonstration in the new fittings of the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which left Southampton yesterday for New York. A few years ago an "unsinkable" ship was the boast of; to-day it is an accomplished fact.

The invention which marks this development of modern engineering was the work of a Mr. Riltson, an Ayrshire gentleman, whose idea has been improved upon and rendered feasible by the conjoint efforts of Messrs. Stone & Co., shipping engineers, of Deptford, and the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company.

The system is exemplified in the appointments of the Deutschland is the simplest in the world. The vessel is divided into twenty-four bulkhead compartments, each of which is fitted with a water-tight iron door. When danger arises these doors, which, of course, are left open in ordinary circumstances, can be closed within twenty minutes by the first sound of the alarm bell—either collectively from the captain's bridge or by means of an apparatus in the stateroom, or individually by hand-levers placed by the doors themselves.

Once these doors have been shut the compartments are completely watertight and secure. If by any mischance the precaution of closing the doors is neglected, the doors are closed automatically by the inrush of water. The hand levers are placed on both sides of the doors and their movement can be arrested at any stage during the downward or upward progress.

The alarm bell sounds as a warning for fifteen seconds before the doors begin to descend. The doors will cleave through all obstructions, and so long as they are fast the vessel cannot sink.
The motive power is entirely hydraulic. Steam, electric, and compressed air have in turn been dismissed as impracticable and dangerous.

John Brown's Desk.

Springfield Homestead.
The Connecticut Valley Historical Society has in its possession an old desk which was once the property of John Brown. For years the desk was in the possession of a paper company and was used by the shipping clerk there who regretted very much to lose the desk, as it was the most comfortable one he had ever used. But when the firm learned that the historical society wished the desk they gave it immediately into its possession.
John Brown used the desk about 1845 in his commodious house, which was on Commercial row. The big cotton bales were slid down from the cars on skids into the door, and were taken away from the Liberty-street entrance.
Brown was at that time a poor man and cut no great figure in the eyes of the world. He was a leader of the colored people

NEW YORK'S POSTMASTER



CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

The New York postoffice is now being probed by inspectors, charges of wrongdoing having been made against some of Postmaster Van Cott's subordinates.

Arts and Crafts Exhibit

It will be held by the Sketching Club at the Starr piano store.

THE third annual exhibit of the arts and crafts will be held by the Sketching Club at the Starr piano store from Nov. 25 to Dec. 3, including the entire month of December.

All who have at heart the development of art industries, who recognize the value of beauty in its relation to every day life, will be interested in the efforts of this little association of artists who are striving to establish and maintain in this community an appreciation for handwork of the very highest standard of excellence.

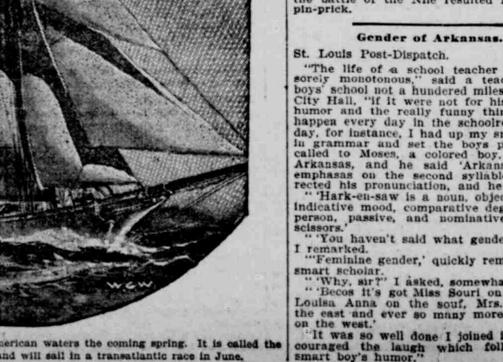
With this purpose in view the Sketching Club will exhibit for two weeks articles from the most artistic workshops in the United States, made by skillful handworkers in leather, metal, weaving, embroidery, lace, basketry, bookbinding, book decoration and lettering, china painting and pottery. These articles are solicited and exhibited by the club and a portion of them are for sale. A small percentage of the sale price defrays the expense of the exhibit. There is no admission to the exhibit.

Perhaps the greatest interest will center in handsome hand-bound books, as the club has been particularly fortunate in securing books from the leading workers in this art in the United States. Miss Ellen Gates Starr, of Chicago, a distinguished pupil of Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, the greatest temporary exponent of artistic bookbinding, will show several books. Mr. Peter Vedberg, whose work is becoming known all over the country as among the most delightful examples of this art, will also exhibit. Miss Alice G. McCulloch, of New York, one of the most noted and original designers in this craft, will send books and Indianapolis is fortunate in being able to see her work, as she is occupied altogether with commissions and rarely shows any work at exhibitions.

These books, with their artistic charm, will not detract, however, from the beautiful booklet which is being published by the Sketching Club and was written by the Rev. Frederic E. Dewhurst, of Chicago, formerly pastor of Plymouth Church, of this city. This story, "The Road of the West," will be remembered by many as it was presented as a Christmas entertainment at the Plymouth Church. The booklet, which will be offered for sale at the exhibit, is made on imported paper. The design for the cover was made by Miss Margaret Steele and the title page and initial letters were designed by Mrs. Brandt Steele. It will be brought out by the Holmbeck press and after the exhibit will appear as one of the holiday offerings.

Miss Marguerite Lahay, of Brooklyn, will send an exhibit of one of the most difficult of a paper company and was used by the shipping clerk there who regretted very much to lose the desk, as it was the most comfortable one he had ever used. But when the firm learned that the historical society wished the desk they gave it immediately into its possession.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S NEW YACHT



Emperor William will sail a new yacht in American waters the coming spring. It is called the Meteor, will be handled by an all-German crew, and will sail in a transatlantic race in June.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE

PART SHE IS SAID TO HAVE PLAYED IN OREGON LAND FRAUDS.

Procedure Under Which Government Lands Were Entered and Sold—Extensive Swindle.

Portland (Ore.) Letter in New York Post.
It was a woman holding a government office who made possible a large part of the land frauds in Oregon, which have become a scandal of national dimensions, and, in connection with similar frauds in other parts of the Northwest, have been under investigation by Secretary Hitchcock for a number of months and have resulted in indictments by the federal grand jury. The woman is Miss Marie Ware, until recently United States commissioner at Eugene, a position filled by her father with honor, and, on his death, given to his daughter as an inheritance.

Miss Ware apparently did the bidding of two men, Horace McKinley and S. A. D. Pater, who have been jointly indicted with her. The only hope of escape for the three, the prosecution contends, is that Miss Ware may win the trial jury over by an appeal to their sympathies. This does not appear probable.

The manner of operating of the speculators, for such they acknowledge themselves, was very simple. The federal grand jury found they had used the names of six fictitious persons. The names were used not only in making application for, but in final proof of tracts of valuable land, mostly timber land. All efforts to establish the identity of the six persons were unavailing, and an expert on handwriting testified that the several signatures were in the handwriting of Miss Ware. The fictitious names were Robert Simpson, James E. Warwick, Robert G. Jupp, Frank H. Heron, Samuel L. Carson and William H. Watkins. In their filings Miss Ware gave their residence as Cottage Grove, a town near Eugene, the headquarters of Miss Ware, who was then serving as United States commissioner. Men who had lived in the town for years and numerous other witnesses were called, but the names of the six such persons never had lived in that section.

The amount of land obtained by McKinley and Pater, with the assistance of Miss Ware, can only be estimated, but will not doubt reach thousands of acres. Once they could have no more made transfer to themselves or a fellow-conspirator followed easily, and negotiations with speculators were at once entered into. So far as the latter was concerned the filing appeared regular.

McKinley and Pater came to Oregon about two years ago as timber land speculators from Wisconsin. At that time they were working with a third man, and it is to him they ascribe their present plight. Several large purchases were made, and in turn sold to Eastern companies. McKinley, who is a prepossessing man of about twenty-eight years of age, made Eugene his headquarters for some time, but was later with Miss Ware. Pater remained with him, but the third man became dissatisfied with his share in the profits arising from a sale of timber land bought outright, and was soon outside of the ring. He, it is alleged, created a false identity for the deal, and his associates and threatened unless his terms in the timber land were met to expose them. When he has received the share he demanded is not known, but through some source revelations were made to the United States district attorney, which resulted in the indictments returned last week. The cases will come up for trial about the middle of this month.

FROM THE BAYOUS.

One department of the Tulane University of Louisiana is devoted to technical skill and from this art school the Sketching Club has secured an exhibit of the Newcomb pottery which became famous from its wonderful recognition at the Paris exhibition, when the industry was but in its infancy. The clay for this pottery is taken from the Bayou Tchoukafana in Mississippi. Each piece of this pottery is original and is never duplicated. It bears the monogram of the college, the designer and the initials of the individual producing it. The decorative motifs employed in the Newcomb pottery are based upon the designs of the bayou ware either in low relief, or incised, or sometimes painted. The distinctive character of the Newcomb pottery is the blue-green tone made from composition of the clay and other technical requisites. However, there are notable exceptions in the soft yellow gray tones that are appearing.

LANTERNS AND LAMPS.

From the shop of R. R. Jarvis will be an exhibit of lanterns, candlesticks, lamps and shades, which are reproductions of those which were used in the Roman period. Mr. Jarvis is from a family of designers and weavers of woollen goods. Through inability to find some one to make a lantern of iron with horn lights, to match an old Dutch one, he turned to the Bayou pottery. The result of his workshop has grown to stand foremost in the craftsmanship in metal and the reproduction of the original designs.

Two colonial shops will be represented. The Swastika shop, of Chicago, and the Sign of the Cross shop, of Detroit. From these are old china, pewter, copper, brass and antique furniture, to which are added original and original suggestions for interior decorations of all kinds.

PRICK OF A PIN.

Fate of an Empire was Decided in a Curious Manner.
Rochester Post-Express.
On a much slighter thing than a spider the fate of empires may turn. What could have been the prick of a pin? The battle of the Nile, in which Nelson won one of his decisive sea triumphs, also came from the prick of a pin.

The great admiral was at his wife's end to find where the French navy was, Morse and Nelson were not for his sense of humor and the really funny things which happen every day in the schoolroom. One day, for instance, I had up my smart class in grammar and set the boys parsing. I called to Moses, a colored boy, to parse Aristotle, and he said "Aristotle," with emphasis on the second syllable. I corrected his pronunciation, and he went on: "Harkness is a noun, objective case, indicative mood, comparative degree, third person, passive, and nominative case to indicate."

"You haven't said what gender, Moses," I remarked.
"Feminine gender," quickly remarked my smart scholar.

"Why, sir?" I asked, somewhat puzzled.
"Because it's got Miss Bourd on the north, Louisa Anna on the south, Mrs. Sippl on the east and ever so many more shemales on the west."

"It was so well done I joined in and encouraged the laugh which followed the smart boy's humor."

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

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