

THIS PAPER issued in two sections, Section One—Pages 1 to 8—Local news, stories, correspondence and Denison localia.

**THE DENISON REVIEW**  
Aldrich chas curator  
Historical dept

# DENISON REVIEW

THE PAPER YOU TAKE HOME

DENISON, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1917.

Start the new year subscribing for the Review. You'll like it year round.

VOL. 52

## SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION QUESTION

A Mr. John Cameron, writing to the Odeboit Chronicle, T. Schools of Meadowlands.

200 PUPILS IN AT  
Students are Taken to From the School in Heated Coaches, and Enjoy Cam

While many may not have noticed it, the consolidated school is making marvelous progress in the district. There has been no vast agitation. There have been few meetings, resolutions, no speeches, and no innovations upon the part of the movement has made progress just because the districts have been left to work out the problem.

The following letter from Mr. John Cameron, Superintendent of Schools, to the Odeboit Chronicle, tells of the schools of Meadowlands, located forty miles north-west of Duluth. We publish it for the benefit of our readers who are interested in the consolidation question.

"But the one thing to mind that stands above all others of consolidated rural schools, is their fine system of enrollment of nearly two hundred children furnished with as good as are to be found in any Minnesota, or city schools in Iowa. The plan here is a simple one. Two townships are organized into an independent school district. School District No. 50, St. Louis county, Meadowlands, Minn. The board of education consists of six directors, one from each area of land six miles square by twelve the other, making twenty square miles in all. Near the middle of the west township stands a railroad station and around this have been platted in ten acres of the best one of these ten acres is a fine culture methods are conducted in surprise, I found in this district a man as Superintendent of the school. While in the teachers' college, I met myself an expert in industrial education. I found that he had spent the

from among the graduates of the state normal school at Duluth and from the state University of Minnesota. In the only boarding house of the community at breakfast time, I noticed a group of four young ladies. They were having a splendid time of it. I was told that they were four out of the five lady teachers of the consolidated school and that the superintendent lived on his farm about a mile from the school. I found the school house the largest building in town—if you call it a town (three stores, three churches, Catholic and Protestant, one hotel for meals only, a creamery, railroad station, a fine brick building, with bank post office and rooms for rent all in the same building; and two busses (the only cars in town).

"I wondered where the children came from to fill such a school edifice. As I neared the building a school bus with a stove pipe extending up the side from which coal smoke was issuing, stopped, the door in the rear opened and sixteen country boys and girls of all ages, climbed out. Another school vehicle stopped, 25 boys and girls as warm as toast, popped out. One team after another arrived until seven had deposited their loads in front of the building. I stepped into each furnace heated vehicle and found them almost as comfortable as a living room in a modern house. The thermometer showing 35 below zero at the nearby Demonstration farm. Entering the steam heated school building, I found it teeming with bright, happy children. A part of the teachers have two grades, others with but one grade. From the primary grade through the first year high school, I found splendid work. The children are responsive, eager to attack the problems set by the normal college trained teachers. Another year will be added to the high school next year, and a third year the following year so that by 1919 Meadowlands will have a three-year well equipped high school.

The advantages offered in the manual training and domestic economy classes are unique for a rural school. Each department has well equipped rooms in the basement for the use of the grade pupils as well as the high school. A ten acre farm is being cleared of stumps to be used by the school pupils as a demonstration and experimental farm. Thus under the direction of a superintendent especially trained in industrial rural education, these school children are receiving the training that will make them efficient citizens of the rural community.

What do these children do at noon? Eat cold lunches? At eleven o'clock the lowest grade passes into the domestic science room and are served at the tables arranged in a hollow square to hot soup prepared by the members of the domestic economy class. Here they eat their lunch. By twelve o'clock the entire school is over and the children either go to the play grounds down stairs or out to the play grounds where preparation is being made for a part of the school yard for the janitor and the teacher of the hotel for their noon lunch. The work for the day closes.

the pupils time to get home before the short days. At the noon-day lunch period, table manners are taught and the efficiency of the domestic science work is tested out.

I inquired about the expense of running a modern consolidated school and found that at Meadowlands in the present superintendent, H. E. Speece, to be as follows for the year 1915 and 16: Teachers salaries (six including superintendent) \$ 4,362

Janitor 645  
Transportation (7 vehicles) 3,017  
Supplies 284  
Furniture and apparatus 746  
Text books (all furnished by school) 226  
New school house to accommodate one teacher in east township 2,500  
Not counting the new school house the running expenses were \$50 per pupil for the year or \$5.56 per month per pupil.

Thus the average cost is no greater than if the pupils were distributed over the district in one-roomed buildings, without supervision or very little from the county superintendent, without the special teachers prepared for a certain grade, without the central social life of all the pupils of a community and without the social daily contact of teacher with teacher. The life that makes her happy and contented in her work. No one-roomed school for these people if there are pupils enough in one community to group them together in a graded school building. These farmers are nearly all of foreign birth but they want their children educated so that they will grow into efficient American citizens.

JOHN E. CAMERON,  
Superintendent.

## INAUGURAL BALL FOR GOV. HARDING

Old Time Function to be Revived After a Lapse of Several Years.

ASSEMBLY CONVENES JAN. 5th.  
Date for the inauguration fixed at Thursday, January 11. Reception in the evening.

Plans for the inauguration of Governor W. E. Harding include a return to the old custom of a grand ball and those who choose may dance on the basement floor of the state house to the strains of an orchestra.

Senator Addison Parker of Polk county will be chairman of a joint committee to be named by the house and senate, according to the usual inaugural ethics, and the committee will make complete arrangements for the night festivities.

The committee will also probably include Senator C. F. Lytle and Representatives T. F. Griffin and F. C. Lake of Woodbury county and either one or both of Representatives James B. Weaver and Otto Starninger of Polk county.

The legislature will convene on Monday, Jan. 8, and on the following day will meet in joint session in the house chamber to canvass the vote. The joint session will also fix the date for the inauguration, which this year will be Thursday, Jan. 11.

At 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the legislature will meet again in joint session and the governor and lieutenant governor-elect will be escorted into the chamber, where they will receive the oath of office from Chief Justice Gaylor of the supreme court.

Following the inauguration Governor Harding will deliver his first official address and a few musical numbers will follow.

The governor's reception will be held in the evening in the governor's rooms at the state house and the retiring governor, George W. Clarke, the judges of the supreme court, the elective state officers will form the receiving line with Governor Harding. The staff of the retiring governor will act as the staff of the new governor upon this occasion.

During the reception the ball, which will be revived after several years of neglect, will be held in the ground floor of the state house where dancing will be enjoyed in the rotunda.

## America Has Passed Most Stirring Year



Photo No. 1. American Film Corporation; others by American Press Association.

## Pictorial Phases of Year's Events at Home

1, James Whitcomb Riley, poet, died; 2, submarine liner Deutschland; 3, S. S. President C. Adams; 4, Conara; 5, Francisco Villa; 6, General Trevino.

By GEORGE L. KILME  
THE chief events in this year's history have been during the twelve months closed have been the election and the situation on the border of Mexico. The prospect of complications with Germany in submarine warfare assumed serious aspects early in the year. The country has had an unusually prosperous year. The prices of all kinds of produce and of many household necessities have advanced, in some cases, beyond all precedent, with the result that the cost of living has increased on an average of 33 13 per cent or more.

Villa's Columbus Raid.  
The situation on the Mexican border became acute early in the spring, when a body of Mexicans led by General Francisco Villa crossed into United States territory on the 9th of March and raided Columbus, N. M. Eighteen United States soldiers were killed in repulsing the attack. This forty-kilometer temporarily proceedings looking for a favorable understanding between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico headed by Carranza.

The situation in Mexico was aimed to defeat Carranza's efforts to restore order. Following Villa's raid, troops of the United States army were rushed from their stations inland to re-enforce the slender garrisons which the United States had maintained at important points on the Mexican border since the outbreak against the government of Porfirio Diaz five years ago.

The Affair at Carrizal.  
A "punitive expedition" was ordered to cross the Rio Grande and eliminate Villa and his band. On March 15 Colonel Dodd and General Pershing were on Mexican soil, proceeding south in two columns, Dodd's in the lead. On March 29 Dodd's column defeated 500 Villistas, killing thirty. Other actions between United States troops of Pershing's column and the Mexicans followed. Carranza immediately began to object to the presence of United States troops on Mexican soil and asked for their withdrawal. At the end of April General Obregon met General H. L. Scott and General Funston at Juarez to discuss the situation on the border. Nothing came of it. A month later Carranza asked for immediate withdrawal, alleging bad faith on the part of the United States.

The first clash between Carranzistas and United States troops occurred in June. On the 16th General Trevino, informed General Pershing that a movement of United States troops east, west or south from the positions then occupied by them would be considered a hostile act. About that time President Wilson called out the militia of the whole country for service on the Mexican border and notified Mexico that American troops would remain solely to protect the United States border. The next day two troops of the United States cavalry were attacked

at ninety miles south of the border. General Felix Diaz, also Captain C. T. Adair of the 10th Cavalry, resulted in the capture of the cavalry to the north in defiance of General Pershing's order of the 16th. Twenty-five prisoners were made prisoners by the Americans, thirteen killed and six captured. President Wilson demanded the immediate release of the prisoners and the militia rushed to the border. The prisoners were delivered at El Paso three days after the president's demand. Early in September an American-Mexican joint commission met to confer upon the matters in dispute between the government of the United States and Mexico. This joint commission signed a protocol Nov. 24. Meanwhile, one day before the protocol was signed, Villistas attacked Chihuahua City and were defeated by Carranzistas. Two days later they again attacked and occupied part of the city, but were expelled on Dec. 1 by Carranza forces.

Election and Politics.  
Following his nomination for the presidency by the Republican convention in June, Justice Charles E. Hughes resigned from the supreme court bench and immediately entered the canvass against President Woodrow Wilson, who was re-nominated by the Democratic convention. Theodore Roosevelt declined the Progressive nomination and supported Hughes. The campaign was marked by exceptional vigor, and the outcome was uncertain even for some days after the election. Victory for Wilson was not conceded until the count in California gave him a safe majority in the electoral college.

Secondly in interest to the presidential canvass were the participation of women in campaign work and the result of the anti-saloon voting. With gains made, it is estimated that nearly seven-eighths of the territory is now under "no license" rules.

Among the political events of the year was the passage of the Adamson eight hour law for railroad employees, to take effect Jan. 1, 1917. The act was passed when the nation confronted a general strike of railroad men which would have paralyzed traffic. A commission was appointed to investigate the working of the law.

In July a rural credits act was passed to facilitate loans for the especial benefit of farmers.

Neutral Rights.  
The president at the end of February asked congress to take action on the question of the arming of merchantmen traversing the war zone and other points at issue regarding submarine warfare. Germany had "recognized responsibility" for the loss of neutral lives on the Lusitania in February, but the general aspect of the submarine issue was one to cause uncertainty as to safety of neutral lives on the high seas. Both houses acted upon separate

Merchant Submarines.  
A new phase of the submarine question involving the United States came up when the German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived at Baltimore with a cargo of German goods. Although the Deutschland was not armed, the entente powers asked the United States to treat her class as warships, which the state department declined to do. The vessel sailed for Germany in August and arrived at New London on a return trip Nov. 1. Meanwhile on Oct. 7 the armed German submarine U-53 entered Newport harbor, coming direct from Wilhelmshaven. She received the usual privileges of a warship in a neutral port. Next day, off Nantucket shoals, United States coast, she torpedoed and sank three British and two neutral ships, giving the warning as previously pledged by Germany for unarmored ships. All on board escaped. The United States treated the matter as simply an extension of the naval war zone and notified the allied powers on Oct. 10 that this country would continue to apply existing rules of warfare to submarines.

British Trade Blacklist.  
Involved with the great problems of neutral rights and illegal measures affecting them was the announcement by Great Britain in July of the blacklist of American firms which carried on trade with Germany. Trade with firms so listed, by merchants of the allied powers, was prohibited. This called forth a protest by the United States, which elicited the reply that the prohibition is a local regulation and not within the purview of international law.

Vagaries of weather began in the winter and continued up to autumn. On Jan. 27 the temperature was 66-69, a record, in New York. The same day there was a blizzard on the Pacific coast and in the Rocky mountains. Aug. 14 was the coldest for that day known in the east in forty-six years, the thermometer touching 53. The latest record snowstorm known in New England in fifty years came on April 28.

In August the United States concluded a treaty with Denmark to purchase the Danish West India islands for \$25,000,000. The Panama canal was reopened to traffic in April after being closed for several months by obstructions in the Gaillard cut. In June the epidemic among children known as infantile paralysis broke out in New York city and spread to neighboring districts. During August the death toll exceeded 2,000, and the epidemic began to subside.

Bigger Army and Navy.  
During the year congress appropriated nearly \$700,000,000 for national defense. On July 1 the army reorganization act of June 3 went into effect.

the eastern girl is provided general examinations of entered the University year. By tests of girls it was found the weight is 120 pounds. The average first is 19 years old, 5 ft and has a lung capacity of 3,000 cubic inches. The young is 16 years old and the heaviest weight and the lightest 80 is 5 feet 9 1/2 inches and 3 feet 8 1/2 inch. Almost half of them have blue eyes, they are brunette eyes follow next 33, hazel with 13 last with 10 per cent. 34 per cent of black hair make. That there is to resemble her mother is statistics for the year a third of them resembled her, but of the ed likeness to mother. 7 remained past ten year girls! One thousand work in physics of this sophomores, ing is competitive initiative, ment is enrollment girls were a freshman. Out of two were which make no dread and by perfect classes, below p of aner and we special Thirty other s to the vided v

## SUNDAY SCHOOL SHORT COURSE

Methodists of the Council District Planning for Great January 8-9.

MANY FROM DENISON  
Not a Convention, but day Short-Course day School W

Methodists are looking for eat to the great to be held Council Bluffs, annual, Institute will be conducted Board of Sunday Schools, only Episcopal Church, ing three of its experts ture Program.

Dr. Cable, Superintendent, Council Bluffs District, arranged the Institute months ago, and his pastors and workers are patting one of the most sign Sunday school movements in the tory of the District.

The experts who will appear on program of the Institute of Rev. I ry C. Wilson, efficiency expert Superintendent of Institutes, Wm. S. Bovard, D. D., Correspon Secretary of the Methodist Bro hood and also Superintendent of Adult Department of the Board Sunday Schools, and Mrs. Bert house, Elementary Specialist. 7 workers are of national reputa the Sunday school field.

The Institute will not be a Co tion. It will be a two-day N Course for Sunday school w and will offer practical conf and addresses on the produ methods of modern Sunday work. There is a wide intere Council Bluffs gathering and pected that hundreds will tandance from all over sc Iowa.

The following is the p MONDAY, JANU Afternoon Ses

1:45 Devotions. "Adul School" ..Rev

2:40 Address: "Th Religion"

3:20 Address

Records at the State University Show That Iowa Girls Average Above Eastern Girls in Weight.

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Blue Eyes Predominate, While Brunettes Win by About 60 Per Cent.

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