COLLEGE HILL BUSY PLACE NEXT SUMMER

Indications Are That More Than 900 Persons Will Receive Instruction There—School for Mechanics Under Direction of College of Engineering

Although the academic colleges of the University of Vermont will close about seven weeks earlier than usual this year, in order to permit students to be released for various kinds of service demanded by war conditions, the long vacation will find the region around the campus a busy place. Here several hundreds men will be in training, sent to this institution by the United States government to fit themselves for various branches of war service.

About one week after commencement, 365 men will be ordered here to receive training as automobile mechanics, carpenters, machinists and blacksmiths, two schools, each continuing for two months, being held, covering the period from May 15 to September 15, inclusive. With the 200 signal corps men, 565 men wearing the United States uniform will be in training on the campus the middle of May. The first signal corps, numbering 170 men, was graduated about February 1.

In addition to these activities, the summer school will be in session for six weeks. Last year approximately 350 persons were in attendance, and the number would have been larger had it not been for the prevalence of infantile paralysis throughout the State. If the attendance is equally large this year, more than nine hundred persons will receive instruction during the summer on the college hilltop.

ARMY OFFICER IMPRESSED BY FACILITIES.

A careful inspection was made recently by an army officer representing the committee having in charge the training of mechanics for service. He was particularly impressed by the facilities which the University of Vermont offered for carrying on this particular line of work. He expressed the opinion that the advantages offered for the training of automobile mechanics exceeded those that he had found in any other institution. For that reason he recommended that a larger number of men be sent here for such training than to any other institution that he had visited. The work done by the university in the training of signal corps men has been so satisfactory that a knowledge of this fact had considerable influence with the committee in assigning so many men to this institution for training.

The men will arrive at Burlington in time to begin their work Wednesday, May 15, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness for them at that time. All the mechanics sent here will be drafted men, in uniform, and like the members of the signal corps they will be under military discipline. One hundred of the men will be lodged in middle Converse hall, the large marble dormitory east of College Row, the north and south wings of which already are utilized in housing the signal corps men. Work already has been begun in installing the additional plumbing required. The rest of the men will be quartered in the university gymnasium. Additional plumbing will be installed in this building and a temporary building will be erected north of the gymnasium.

A contract has been let for a large addition to Commons hall, including a new kitchen and dining room, the latter to have a seating capacity of four hundred. At present two hundred persons can be accommodated in the old dining room, giving a total capacity of six hundred persons. This will provide sufficient room for the 565 men in the signal corps and the mechanics' school, who will be messed at the new Commons. The addition will extend in a southeasterly direction and will be 160 feet in length. The kitchen also will be enlarged. These additions will be ready by May 15.

SCHOOL FOR MECHANICS.

The training of the mechanics' school will be under the direction of the College of Engineering, and additional instructors will be engaged for the various lines of work. In the engineering shops there will be trained 75 carpenters, 20 machinists and 20 blacksmiths, which are well equipped for such instruction. Some additional facilities, however, are being provided in these buildings. The big feature of the work is to be the automobile mechanics' school, which will center in the gymnasium annex, where 250 men will be trained. This building, popularly known as the baseball cage, with dimensions of 100x120 feet, will be transformed into a great garage. It is particularly well suited for this purpose, as on opposite sides there are four double doors, opening upon the ground level, through which cars may be driven. Its dirt floor, brick walls, steel sash and steel trusses make it practically fireproof. Nearly one-half of the roof consists of sky-lights, making the big building practically as light as day. The large floor area gives plenty of room for the operation of cars. It was in this building that the successful tractor school was recently held, the space permitting a demonstration of farm tractors. The officer who inspected the university's facilities declared that at no other institution which he had visited in his official capacity did he find a building which approached the gymnasium annex in suitability for the training of automobile mechanics.

In addition to the work done in the garage, the back campus and Centennial Field will be utilized for training drivers. The athletic field will offer unusual advantages for such training, as there will be no interference with traffic in the streets.

The trucks to be used in the work will be furnished by the United States government. The men who will attend the school will be selected from those who have had experience in the various branches to be taught.

In connection with the engineering shops a new garage has been equipped this year in which courses in automobile engineering are to be given as a part of the regular work of the College of Engineering. This garage is equipped with a brake testing plant, and this will be used as a part of the course of instruction.

In order to appreciate fully the work undertaken by the university it should be stated that the number of men sent here is very much larger than the number sent to most of the other institutions which are chosen for this work, some institutions much larger than the University of Vermont receiving only about half as many men.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.—Adv.

ON THE GAIN

Willis—Do you think the peace movement is gaining ground?

Gillis—Yes. My wife and I have instituted one scrapless meal a day.—Judge.

FREE PRESS WANT ADS. PAY BEST.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELINE B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

THE RED CROSS

Chittenden County Organizing Chapters to Have Charge of All Activities

A meeting of the temporary committee on organization of the Red Cross was held at the roof garden of the Hotel Vermont Saturday morning. Representatives were present from ten of the county branches. Edmund C. Mower presided. After the reading of the by-laws, by Dr. C. A. Pease, they were adopted, and Burlington selected as permanent headquarters. It was decided that each branch in the county be entitled to one member on the executive committee and that the branch nominate that member, to be confirmed by the temporary committee on organization. Special emphasis was made on the care in selecting their member, and that men as well as women be on the committee, as they will have supervision of all Red Cross activities in the county, but do not interfere with local branch organization.

Vermont and Delaware are the only two States in the Union that have been maintaining State organizations, and the present plan is carrying out the method adopted in other States.

An adjourned meeting of the committee on organization will be held at Burlington May 4, when the members of the executive committee will be elected and the permanent county officers selected.

THRIFT STAMP SALE

Per Capita Up to April 6 was $1.25—Some Counties are Lagging

The per capita of purchases of United States thrift and war savings stamps in Vermont increased 12 cents to $1.25 during the week ending April 6, the total purchases amounting to $443,867.49. Rutland, Caledonia, Windsor and Bennington counties maintained a good rate of progress toward the $20 per capita asked by the government, but several of the counties are lagging in the campaign, thus holding back the State.

The report up to April 6 shows Caledonia ahead in per capita, with $2.17, and Essex last, with only 46 cents. The figures are as follows:

County	Week ending April 6	Total	Per Capita
Caledonia	$ 4,623.81	$ 56,472.34	2.17
Rutland	10,135.01	94,287.23	1.96
Washington ...	3,321.16	74,713.96	1.79
Windham	1,471.12	35,178.13	1.31
Bennington	3,833.85	27,165.03	1.27
Windsor	7,645.06	39,164.59	1.16
Addison	945.31	19,078.40	.95
Orleans	920.50	18,068.72	.774
Chittenden	4,820.94	32,508.58	.765
Franklin	834.12	21,037.94	.70
Lamoille	965.91	8,736.59	.69
Orange	599.60	12,301.48	.66
Grand Isle	111.65	1,757.42	.47
Essex	157.71	3,397.08	.46
Total	$40,395.75	$443,867.49	1.25

BRADSTREET'S VERMONT WEEKLY TRADE REPORT

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports paper manufacturers in the "news" line are handling a larger volume of business than was received earlier in the year. The demand in this line is stronger than it is in other grades. Labor is employed as its presents itself in this line. Tissues are moving fairly. Waxed paper manufacturers find the market uneven.

Furniture specialty manufacturers report a good demand but some trouble is experienced in obtaining certain grades and kinds of lumber.

Scale manufacturing plants report business coming in well and aside from labor shortage but little if any complaint to make. At the tanneries the demand for domestic purposes is not as strong as it is for such leather as is suitable for manufacturing of trappings.

The retail merchants report week-end trade is more the rule than earlier in the year. Weather conditions have favored a reasonably good trade in seasonable goods. Country trade is still backward. Certain sections in the State report maple crop up to two pounds to a tree, while in other sections the yield so far is above that amount. Notwithstanding high prices, this has moved reasonably well.

Among the automobile trade the sales made so far are not as heavy as they were for the same period of a year ago. It is anticipated the season will be a fairly active one but below what was reported last year.

The mercantile failures so far for the month have shown a clear sheet, while up to the same day a year ago for the month there was seven failures and the corresponding period in 1916 gave four failures.

April 20, 1918.

BE CAREFUL OF CHILLED SEED POTATOES

Last winter's extremely cold weather caused the loss of many bushels of potatoes in storage. It probably seriously injured the buds of many more, which were not frozen enough to be destroyed as food. At least they have been injured as far as their growing ability is concerned. It would be a good plan before planting to test some of the seed by cutting them and placing them in a warm, sunny place. Planting dead stock will mean a serious loss—more this season than ever before because everything which goes into the growing of a crop of potatoes, labor, fertilizer and machinery—is higher in price than ever before.

You probably passed several people on the streets to-day who were on their way to answer or investigate classified advertisements.

VERMONT RELIEF CORPS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Auxiliary of the G. A. R. Department of Vermont Elects Mrs. Jessie Sturtevant of St. Albans President—Fourteen Past Presidents Presented

The annual convention of the Department of Vermont, Women's Relief Corps, was held at the Masonic Temple Thursday, the department president, Mrs. Nellie Crowley of Rutland, presiding. The various department officers were presented to the convention by Mrs. Crowley, who paid a tribute to the work of each. Most of the morning was spent in hearing the annual reports of the officers. An interesting report of the national convention held in Boston in August was read by Mrs. Louise Switzer of Bellows Falls.

One feature of the morning session was the presentation to the convention of 14 past department presidents, the largest number which has been present at an annual convention for several years. As the ladies took their places on the platform, the pianist, Mrs. Cornie Glynn Cocklin, played "Auld Lang Syne."

The convention, in a body, took the oath of allegiance as the four color bearers, gowned in white from head to foot, crossed flags over the altar.

Greetings from the Grand Army of the Republic were brought by Department Chaplain Bush, Senior Vice-Commander Wilson and Comrade Munsell. Delegates were sent to the G. A. R. and the Ladies of the G. A. R.

In behalf of the depatrment, Mrs. Emma La Point presented a purse of gold to the retiring president, Mrs. Nellie Crowley. The past presidents also presented her with a large bouquet of enchantress pinks.

Mrs. Eliza Brown Daggett of Attleboro, Mass., national secretary, was introduced to the convention at the morning session but made no address.

Considerable Red Cross work has been done by the corps this year, one crops reporting over $685 worth of work contributed.

Mrs. Anna A. Beach of Burlington is chairman of the general committee of the convention, with Mrs. Ida B. Spear chairman of the accommodations committee. The color bearers serving at the convention, all from Burlington, were Miss Alma Daigle, Mrs. Catherine Morgan, Mrs. Mattie Jones and Mrs. Estelle Shepard. The conductresses were Mrs. Ellen E. Herrick of Brattleboro and Mrs. Violetta Lane of Burlington; the guards, Mrs. Lucy Cutting of Bennington and Mrs. Charlotte Ladd of St. Albans; the pianist, Mrs. Cornie Glynn Cocklin of Rutland.

At the afternoon session National Commander-in-Chief O. A. Somers and staff represented the National Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Somers spoke of his work among the different departments and dwelt at length on his work with a colored corps in New Orleans, La. He was enthusiastically received. Delegates from the Sons of Veterans and their auxiliary also brought greetings, as did delegates of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Ida B. Spear, president of the Stannard Relief Corps, and was responded to by the junior vice-president, Mrs. Jessie Sturtevant of St. Albans.

Although when the national secretary asked how many women belonged to the Red Cross every woman stood, showing that every woman in the corps was working individually for the Red Cross, the corps is not working as a unit so the question of credit to the corps from individual work was discussed from all aspects. It was also asked how many of the members had relatives in the army and it appeared that there were very few who were not so represented.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

After the discussion of the afternoon, these officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jessie Sturtevant, of St. Albans who was elected unanimously; senior vice-president, Mrs. Mary Goss of Montpelier; junior vice-president, Mrs. Alice B. Jones of Burlington; treasurer, Miss Flossoe Spaulding of St. Albans; chaplain, Mrs. Ida A Towne of Morrisville; executive board, Mrs. Cora Hall of Burlington, Mrs. Carrie Dean of Castleton, Mrs Carrie Cady of Bellows Falls, Mrs. Ida Spear of Burlington, Mrs. Emma La Point of Barre and Mrs. Blanche Merrill of Bradford; delegate at large, Mrs. Mary Hanahan of Rutland; alternate at large, Mrs. Mary Roberts of Springfield; first delegate, Mrs. Edith Mix; second delegate, Mrs. Mary Colby of Brattleboro; third delegate, Mrs. Bertha Hulett; fourth delegate, Mrs. Sherrod Brown; first alternate, Mrs. Hattie Shipman of Hardwick; second alternate, Mrs. Mary Chandler; third alternate, Mrs. May Porter, fourth alternate, Mrs. Minnie Kingsley. A silk umbrella was given Mrs. Nellie Crowley the retiring president, by the officers of 1918.

Mrs. Eliza Brown Daggett of Attleboro, Mass., national secretary of the corps, was a guest. She gave a talk on Red Cross work as it comes to headquarters.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

Mrs. Julia Perham of East Braintree Re-Elected President

The 11th annual convention of the Department of Vermont, Ladies of the G. A. R., was held Thursday in Knights of Pythias hall. The department president, Mrs. Julia Perham of East Braintree, presided, and the national president, Mrs. Mary Tarbox of Fryburg, Me., was a guest.

The following department officers were elected, appointed and installed by the national president, Mrs. Mary Tarbox: Department president, Mrs. Julia Perham of East Braintree; senior vice-presi-

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dent, Mrs. Grace Ducharme of Barre; junior vice-president, Mrs. Victorine Bassett of Essex Junction; chaplain, Mrs. Lillian Zottman; treasurer, Mrs. Lydia French; secretary, Mrs. Sarah Mulheron; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Addie Stone of Essex Junction; registrar, Mrs. Abbie Willey of Barre; councillor, Mrs. Adeline Clough; council of administration, Mrs. Anna Roberts of Barre, Mrs. Julia Wetherell, Mrs. Mary Curtis; delegates and alternates to national convention at Portland, Ore., in August, first delegate, Mrs. Flora Riley of Brandon; second delegate, Mrs. Mary Towne of Waterbury; third delegate, Mrs. Addie Stone of Essex Junction; fourth delegate, Mrs. Mary Fisher of Essex Junction; fifth delegate, Mrs. Georgianna Yandow of Essex Junction; first alternate, Mrs. Mary Yandow; second alternate, Mrs. Grace Heffion; third alternate, Mrs. Agnes Brownell; fourth alternate, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright; fifth alternate, Mrs. Rose Yandow, all of Burlington.

In appreciation of the work and assistance the national president was presented with a bouquet of roses and the department president was presented with a bouquet of carnations by the department members.

WORK ALL DONE

Veterans of the Grand Army and Allied Organizations Close Meetings

No final session of the Department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic, was held Friday morning at the Sherwood, as was called for owing to the fact that the business had been entirely transacted. Many of the veterans left on the morning trains for all parts of the State.

No date or place of the 52nd annual encampment was settled upon, the arrangements for the same being left in the hands of the commander and his two assistants, the senior and junior vice-commanders.

At the final business meeting Thursday afternoon resolutions were passed and these were made public Friday morning. Included in the set of resolutions were thanks to the members of Stannard Post of Burlington and its Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. Thanks also was extended to the city for its cordial welcome and the use of the city hall, to Commander-in-Chief Orlando E. Somers. Resolutions endorsing the pension bill presented to the Senate by Senator Smoot of Idaho were unanimously adopted. It was suggested that the rooms of the Vermont Historical society at Montpelier be used in which to keep the records of the department. The final resolution adopted was to the effect that the department favor the increasing of the funeral expenses of the veterans and their widows from $75 to $100.

OFFICERS OF LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Immediately following the election of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans in Stannard Memorial hall Friday morning, there was a joint installation of the recently elected officers of the Sons of Veterans and the auxiliary. National Commander-in-Chief U. T. F. Johnson of Washington, D. C., and National Secretary H. H. Hammer of Reading, Pa., assisted by several former officers of both organizations, installed the officers of the Sons of Veterans and their auxuliary. Following the installation there were remarks by both the national officers and the installed officers.

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, who were elected Friday morning at nine o'clock, are as follows: President, Clara E. Perry of Auxiliary No. 5, Barre; vice-president, Adenia Davenport of Saxton's River; council, Eugenia Frazier of Springfield, Mollie Barnard of Brandon and Bertha Hill of Montpelier; treasurer, Lulu Blanchard of Montpelier; patriotic instructor, Oressia Meigham of Lyndonville; chaplain, Gertie Baker of Rochester; inspector, Jessie Archer of Rochester; I. and I. officer, Maude Fitch of Wilmington; press correspondent, Iola M. Rollins of Barre; national delegate, Oressia Meigham of Lyndonville; alternate, Jennie Warren of Montpelier; delegate at large, Mollie Barnard of Brandon; alternate, Doris Baker of Rochester.

Following the installation and remarks, the 36th annual encampment was declared adjourned.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Department of Vermont Women's Relief Corps met in the Masonic Temple Friday morning and completed the business which was left on Thursday. The officers elected were installed by Mrs. Eliza Brown Daggett of Attleboro, Mass., national secretary of the Women's Relief Corps.

BOY BADLY BURNED

Explosion Follows Donald Lawrence's Attempt to Start Fire with Kerosene

According to information received from the Mary Fletcher hospital Sunday night Donald Lawrence, the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lawrence of North street, was resting comfortably but his condition had not changed for the better.

Young Lawrence was terribly burned about the chest, face and hands on Saturday morning at the home of his uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. B. J. A. Bombard of 185 Pine street, when he attempted to start a fire in the furnace by pouring on some kerosene. There was a loud explosion which threw the blazing kerosene over the head and shoulders of the lad. He had presence of mind enough to run to a faucet and allow the cold water to run over his arms and face, and meanwhile he tried to smother the flames about his chest.

Mrs. Bombard, who was upstairs, heard the explosion and before she could run downstairs to find out what the matter was, her nephew came running up the stairs with his clothing all afire. She seized a bathrobe and threw it over him, smothering the flames.

She telephoned for a physician (Dr. Bombard being away) and the fire department, and then rendered first aid as best she could to her nephew. Dr. J. N. Jenne arrived and dressed the burns of young Lawrence and later removed him to the Mary Fletcher hospital.

The fire department soon put out the slight blaze in the cellar, caused by the explosion, and there was little damage.

DON'T LET IT LINGER.

A cough that "hangs on" wears down the sufferer, leaving him unable to ward off sickness. Jos. Gillard, 148 Fillmore St., Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I was suffering with a dry hacking cough and a pain in my chest, but since taking Foley's Honey and Tar Compound I have been relieved." It soothes, heals and cures. Sold by J. W. O'Sullivan, 30 Church St.—Adv.

CULTURAL STUDIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Members of Vermont Section of New England Classical Association Argue for Continued Teaching of Latin and Greek —Flexner Theory Ridiculed

The twelfth annual meeting of the Vermont section of the New England Classical association was held on Saturday in the Williams Science hall. The meeting was opened by Acting President Perkins of the university, who welcomed the visitors, expressing his belief in the value of the classics both as an instrument for mental discipline and for broader culture. The so-called practical point of view is wrong, he said, in the study of any subject, since all subjects are practical which fit one for life.

THE CLASSICS IN FRANCE.

The Rev. J. M. Herrouet of St. Michael's College gave an interesting account of the place of the classics in the schools and colleges of France. He pointed out that the situation there is very similar to ours in that changes which have been made in the curricula had resulted in less stress being laid upon the study of Latin and Greek, until now it was possible to obtain the baccalaureate without either subject. The suppression of Latin and Greek and the present arrangement by which, as with us, students are compelled to make selection of courses before they have arrived at any maturity of judgment, have proved unsatisfactory. The graduates of the so-called modern and scientific courses have shown themselves to be inferior to their elders, both in the advanced study of the sciences and in the world of business, since they lack broadness of intelligence and depth of judgment, and they lack also the ability to express their ideas clearly and logically and to write their own language correctly. Even in the present situation, however, more time is given to Latin and Greek than we give to them, and the supremacy of the classics in France is assured for a long time to come by the fact that the French people realize that they owe to them the existence of their own language with its qualities of clearness, precision, and elegance and much of the inspiration of their literature.

The second paper of the morning was presented by Dr. J. W. Abernethy of Burlington on "Flexnerized Education." He said:

FLEXNERIZED EDUCATION.

We are engaged in an educational war which in its main issues is strikingly like the great war in Europe. Science and materialism are arrayed against the humanities. The struggle is between the higher and the lower instincts of man, th mind and soul against the appetites, culture against kultur. The old idealism, moral and spiritual, is threatened with submersion by the rising flood of practical and efficient materialism. The most conspicuous attack upon the established educational ideals is the pamphlet entitled "The Modern School," written by Dr. Abraham Flexner, and published by the general education board. This pamphlet has attained a remarkable celebrity, in view of the fact that the author has no reputation as an educational leader or philosopher. But he speaks with the voice of a thirty million dollar foundation, and he voices a widespread discontent and popular demand for the more material results of education. His pamphlet is a revolutionary document, written with the skill of a wily politician, operating to obtain votes from the unthinking populace. His method of reform is that of the Bolsheviki beginning by destroying everything in sight and ending in chaos. His instruments of persuasion are arrogant and unwarranted assumptions, popular prejudices and logical camouflage. He denounces nearly everything in the present school curriculum as "traditional," and for him everything is traditional that dates farthur back than day before yesterday. History the classics, literature are useless because they deal with the past. The education of the student must be confifned "to the world he lives in," that is, the world of to-day, with no yesterday or tomorrow, a world divested of the experiences of the past and indifferent to the dangers of the future, a world of thrifty expediencies, quick profits and reckless experiments.

Dr. Flexner's logic is extraordinary. He has two reasons for banishing the current subjects of education, because they the "traditional" and because they are not well taught. In teaching Latin, for example, he says, " we agregiously fail," and, therefore Latin is not worth teaching at all. As if we were to argue that because sugar is sometimes adulterated it is worthless as an article of diet. To establish the minor promise of this remarkable syllogism, be resorted to the report for 1915 of the College Entrance Board. From a list of twelve subjects in the Latin examination he craftily selected two subjects that showed the largest percentage of failures, and gave them as typical of the whole examination. More than this, the number of candidates taking each of these two subjects was only 64 out of the whole number of 5,979 who took Latin examinations. By this juggling of statistics he proves that Latin is surely, as Sidney Smith says, an egregious failure. Nothing can be made to lie like facts except figures. In this respect, Dr. Flexner seems to have worked both facts and figures to their full capacity, and hereafter nothing that he can say as an educational expert will be received without suspicion.

The curriculum of Dr. Flexner's "modern school" will contain nothing except what is "practical," aiming chiefly at getting more money and more cakes and ale. It will be purely physical; any moral or spiritual elements that may crop out will be merely by-products. There will be no Latin or Greek, no "useless facts of history," no "obsolete classics" of English literature, like Milton's "Lycidas," no English grammar, no mathematics except enough to enable people to add, multiply and avoid being cheated in trade. "Science will be the dominating feature of the school." All knowledge will be "sense-acquired knowledge." Pupils will be taught entirely "with an eye to the realities of life." And with ecstatic vision Dr. Flexner declares: "Children will make and understand a fireless cooker, a camera, a wireless telegraph." Surely such an achievement should put to shame the old education and silence forever its apologists. In general, the new curriculum is to be concrete, material, easy and entertaining. There is to be no strenuous mental endeavor, no compulsion, no "training the mind," which Dr. Flexner utterly repudiates. The system will be patterned after the glorified kindergarten system of Garey, Ind. Finally, the curriculum will "contain only what can be shown to serve a real purpose." Culture is not a real purpose; "mental discipline is not a real purpose"; knowledge for its own sake is not a real purpose; the expansion of the soul is not a real purpose. In short, nothing is a real purpose that will not buy more cakes and ale, what then? To be constructively explicit, the real purpose of education is to "make and understand a fireless cooker."

The morning session closed with a short address by Prof. S. F. Emerson, in which he pointed out how, from the point of view of a historian, every force in our modern social life has its germ in the ancient world.

After a "wheatless" luncheon to the visiting teachers at the home of Professor and Mrs. Bassett, the meeting was resumed with a paper by Professor Burrage of Middlebury College on "How to Teach Greek With Few Facts and Less Brains." By few facts the speaker meant the minimum of syntactical rules through which a beginner may gain a real knowledge of Greek, whether "less brains" referred to the student or to the teacher was left for the sense of humor of the audience to determine.

LATIN IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Prin. W. H. Douglass of the Burlington junior high school, an abstract of his paper on "Latin in the Junior High School" was presented by Professor Bassett. The views of Principal Douglass on the teaching of beginners' Latin were interesting and instructive. He emphasized first the need of the teacher to know both the subject and the pupil, and secondly, the need to make Latin pay its way, that is, pay the pupil every day for the time he puts into it. In order to prove to his pupils the large part which Latin plays in the world of to-day, he points out to them the Latin abbreviations still in common use, the wide employment of Latin in college and State mottoes, its use to give point to a cartoon, or to add humor to a bit of verse. By such means the interest of the pupil is aroused and of their own accord they collect examples of Latin so used. Several charts were shown of college shields, State mottoes, and the like, all gathered by the students, and also of "family trees" drawn by the students having a Latin word as the root and English derivatives of the word as branches. Whenever possible the teacher connects the subject under discussion with something that would tend to arouse the pupil's interest; a Latin motto is the occasion for a talk on Roman beliefs and ideas, or for the telling of some English masterpiece dealing with them.

WHAT AFTER THE WAR?

The last paper of the session was read by Principal Charles H. Morrill of Brigham Academy on "The Place of the Humanities in Education after the War." The humanities the speaker defined as "those studies which pertain to the human spirit as manifested in intellectual, aesthetic, and moral activities." They include, therefore, language, literature, music and art, history and biography, mental and moral sciences. Although "man shall not live by bread alone" still he must have bread, and a true scheme of education must reckon both with man's physical and his spiritual nature. Here, however, we must not ignore relative values, we must not concede the stomach's equality with the mind. In our schools "the first place belongs to those branches of knowledge which reveal and perpetuate the nobility of lives that have passed from the stage, and to those forms of expression that give voice to the souls of the past and present and inspiration to all who can hear the voice." We have been too ready to let the matter-of-fact view of life, the spirit of business, dominate our system of education; the question is not 'what will the pupil do with this subject when he has learned it,' but 'what will it do to him when he has learned it.' And again, not 'what does the pupil know and what can he do' but 'what can he feel and what can be dare.' We need material resources and efficiency to win the war but we cannot win it with these save as they are backed by the spirits of men battling for an idea, for something higher than worldly possessions. We cannot correct the past but we must improve it, and the only foundation for the new structure can be that of the solid virtues of intellectual, moral, and spiritual excellence,—an education which includes the training of the spirit as well as the providing of commodities.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the business meeting the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year. President, Professor M. B. Ogle, University of Vermont; secretary-treasurer, Professor W. B. Burrage, Middlebury College; executive committee, Principal A. S. Harriman, Middlebury high school, Miss Effie Moore, Burlington high school, N. V. Barker, Goddard Seminary. The association voted that these officers constitute a committee to consider and carry out, with the co-operation of all the members of the association, plans for the strengthening and extending the influence of cultural studies in the secondary schools.

THE W. C. T. U.

Officers Elected at Annual Meeting of Local Organization

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held their forty-third annual meeting in the temple Friday afternoon with Mrs. O. N. Clements presiding. Miss Mary Walker led the devotional exercises, reading the Second Psalm and then giving a short talk.

Mrs.. D. A. Brodie had charge of the memorial hour for the following members who have died: Mrs. W. B. Lund, Mrs. H. A. Crandall, Mrs. F. A. Drew, Miss Mary E. Collins, Miss Julia Allen, Miss Clara Blethen, Mrs. B. L. Tousley, Prof. E. B. Woodruff, honorary, George F. Meader, I. F. Hatch and Fay Kenyon.

The report of the nominating committee was given by Mrs. J. S. Balch and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. O. N. Clements; recording secretary, Mrs. Kate L. Dennis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. M. Aseltine; treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Hoag; vice-presidents, Mrs. S. E. Dockey, Mrs. W. C. Hoag, Mrs. J. A. Balch, Mrs. D. A. Brodie, Mrs. J. S. Batchelder and Mrs. C. G. Crane; additional members of executive committee, Miss Mary Walker, Miss Helen Wellman, Mrs. W. O. Spear, Mrs. J. S. Heffion, Mrs. W. H. Wood; custodian of temple fund, Miss Mina A. Walker; auditor, Miss Cora Blethen; trustees, Mrs. Kate L. Dennis, Miss Helen M. Wellman, Mrs. Clarence Crane, Mrs. W. O. Spear, Mrs. J. S. Heffion, Mrs. W. C. Hoag, Mrs. J. A. Balch, Miss Mary Walker and Mrs. J. S. Batchelder.

The reports of the superintendents of departments and the secretary and treasurer's reports were given and were very encouraging. Mrs. W. C. Hoag, the treasurer, reported cash received for the year $348.19, cash paid out $287.23, leaving a balance on hand of $60.95.

Miss Mary E. Collins was made a memorial member.

A beautiful new flag was presented to the union by Mrs. W. C. Hoag and Mrs. W. O. Spear. Twenty new members were initiated. A reception followed the initiation and then supper was served.

In the evening there was a musical program, with a duet by the Misses Lottie Germain and Hazel Cole, a solo by Miss Margaret George, and selections by the White Ribbon quartet.

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EUGENE PORO KILLED WHEN HORSE BOLTS

Thrown from His Wagon and Head Crushed by Curbstone—Death Comes in Few Minutes After Accident—Horse Runs Two Miles to Winooski

Eugene Poro known as Jerry Poro, of 258 North Bend street was almost instantly killed Tuesday evening at the junction of North Union street and North Winooski Avenue when he was thrown from his buggy as his horse bolted. The man was still breathing when Officer Brodie reached his side, but he succumbed in a few minutes, his skull having been crushed as he was thrown against the curbstone. Mr. Poro was 47 years old.

The accident occurred about 10:15 o'clock. Mr. Poro was driving home, when his horse became frightened at something and bolted. The sudden jump threw Mr. Poro from the buggy and he struck on his head. Officer Brodie appeared in time to see the runaway horse and running to Mr. Poro's side found him unconscious.

The policeman summoned Health Officer Ennis, but Poro was dead when the physician arrived.

The horse raced on to Winooski, where he was finally caught and lodged in the Briggs stable. The body of Mr. Poro was removed to the undertaking establishment of Arsene Boucher, on North street.

Mr. Poro, who was unmarried, is survived by four sisters, Mrs. Nelson Peters, Mrs. Peter Dore, Mrs. George Curtis, all of Burlington and Mrs. Edward Lafond of Williston.

MODERN LANGUAGES

Spring Conference of Vermont Group of New England Association

The second spring conference of the Vermont group of the New England Modern Language association opened at two o'clock Friday afternoon at the University of Vermont chapel. Professor J. H. Sasserno of Norwich was elected to replace Anton H. Applemann as vice president of the association.

The first paper of the afternoon was entitled "Shall the so-called tolerances in marking college examination papers be accepted?" This question was discussed by Professor B. L. Robinson of Middlebury, and after some discussion it was voted that the Vermont group disapprove of accepting the tolerances.

The second paper was the immediate and ultimate effects of the war on the teaching of modern languages. The first speaker was Professor F. D. Carpenter of the University of Vermont, who advocated the continuance of the study of German, especially a reading knowledge of the language, with a view to understanding and appreciating its literature. The other speaker was Miss Alice Waldo of Bishop Hopkins hall who spoke from the viewpoint of French and Spanish. She said that the concern of the teaching was not only to give a speaking knowledge of the French language but also to give Americans an insight into the ideals of the French people and to create an interest in their literature and language.

In discussing Spanish the speaker touched upon the commercial side which would come with increased business relations with South America. She also expressed the hope that the study of Spanish might be continued enough to become familiar with its dignified and extensive literature as well.

The discussion which followed those two papers which was opened by Mr. Taylor, was lively and prolonged.

The afternoon session adjourned at 5:30 and at six o'clock the University of Vermont gave a supper at the New Sherwood hotel to visiting teachers. After the supper, Professor Emerson of the University spoke on the topic "The effect of the war on our study of Foreign Literature." This talk was listened to with great interest.

FINAL SESSION

Modern Language Asociation Aims at Uniformity in Teaching

The final session of the second conference of the Vermont group of the New England Modern Language association was held at the University of Vermont chapel Saturday morning. The association adopted the report of the executive committee, relative to the methods and aims of modern language work in high and junior high schools. This report was framed last year at the suggestion of Commissioner Hillegas and it object was to secure uniformity in teaching French and German throughout the State of Vermont. The first half of the report was discussed and adopted at the meeting of the association last October, the remaining portion being adopted Saturday.

Beside this report a paper was read by Miss Mary E. Bresnahan of Montpelier high school on the methods and aims of modern language instruction in junior high schools. This was descriptive of games and other practical methods of interesting children. A paper on the correlation of modern language work in junior high with that of senior high schools was read by Miss Anna Proctor of Greene and these were followed by a general discussion.

A committee was appointed to draft a report similar to the one adopted Saturday morning relating to junior high schools, and this committee consists of Prof. A. B. Myrick of the University of Vermont and president of the asociation; Prof. D. L. Robinson of Middlebury College; Prof. F. D. Carpenter of the University of Vermont; Miss Osgood of Brattleboro high school; Miss Bresnahan and Mr. Taylor of Danville high school. This report will be considered at the October meeting of the association.

BULK HONEY INSTEAD OF COMB

In the coming season bee keepers are urged by Kenneth Hawkins, bee specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, to produce more honey in the extracted, or strained form, instead of as comb honey. Investigations of honey production in Florida show that too many bee keepers now market honey in the comb, which lowers the productive capacity of bees. The energy required in making 20 pounds of honey is consumed in making one pound of beeswax, and in selling comb honey this beeswax is lost. Where honey is extracted from the comb by uncapping cells and whirling the comb in a centrifugal machine the comb is left intact and can be put back into the hive to be refilled with honey by the bees, saving them the labor of building new comb. Beeswax itself has no food value and is lost when sold in comb honey, whereas with modern methods it can be used again and again by the bees. The department of agriculture will send any bee keeper instructions on changing cheaply from the comb to the extracted honey method.

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