PLAN NEW ROUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY

Rural High Schools Intended to Afford Straight Path from the Farm to College.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S WORK

The accompanying may shows at a glance the progress of the rural schools of the state for the year 1915. It is gratifying indeed to those who are especially interested in rural Nebraska and every Nebraskan should be, for practically every interest within the state depends upon agriculture. About 250,000 of the 388,000 children of school age in the state are found in the rural schools. For some unaccountable reason the rural schools have been chained to elementary grades. It was considered heresy to talk about providing high school facilities at home for the boys and girls of the country places. Yet the best schools may be established and maintained in the small centers and even in the open country. Only about 2,000 young people from the country schools who completed the eighth grade examinations took advantage of the free attendance law to enter the established high schools in September, 1915.

The records show that a very small per cent of the children in the rural schools are given the privilege of a high school education. It would appear therefore that both the need and the opportunity for efficient school building are found in the open country. The country people are not only willing but anxious that their children shall have as good facilities for securing an education as are afforded the boys and girls of the towns and cities.

New Way to College.

The country people want an open door not only into high school but in the college and university. Conditions make it necessary to modify courses. The standard does not need to be lowered, but it does need to be widened. A standard six feet high and six inches wide will not serve modern institutions. There is no reason why the standard should not be six feet high and six feet wide; not a high-narrow but a high-wide standard is necessary for these times.

It will hurry any of the other states in the union to make the showing in one year Nebraska made in 1915, so far as school building is concerned. The may tells its own story. One hundred and ninety-one new high schools in one year is a gratifying record and all of these schools are operating under approved conditions with approved courses of study, approved teachers with as good qualifications as are found in the towns and cities of the state, approved buildings and apparatus, etc.

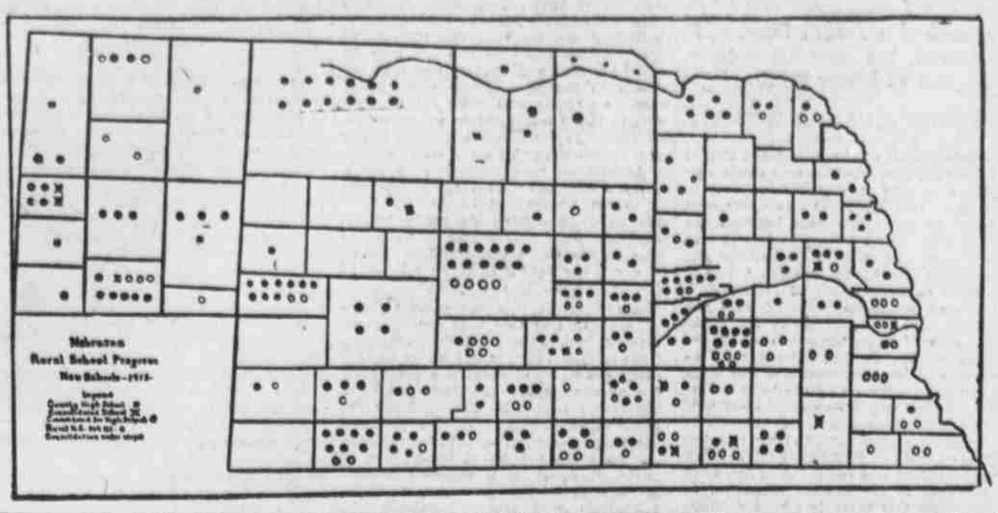
Besides these, there is a large number of schools doing high school work which under the conditions could not be approved, but in which examinations will be given at the close of the year. Pupils who pass these examiniations satisfactorily will be given proper credit therefor. Of the 191 high schools, twenty-one are consolidated schools, nine of which are operating high school only; twelve are completed consolidations and are operating complete systems; six are county high schools.

Causes for Delay.

The program of school building could not be gotten well under way until the spring months which made it too late for the work to be completed before the annual meeting. At the annual meeting the districts their usual millage which again hindred the completion of the consolidated school, as no means were at hand for a distribution of the tax from the individual to the group district. There are eighty-four of these uncompleted consolidations. It is expected that a large number of these will be ready to begin operation next year.

The new schools established in 1915 bring within the reach of 10,000 children at least a ten grade high school. The field is large and there is yet much to be done, but a good beginning is worth while. One hundred and sixty rural school buildings were built, most of which conform to the most modern ideal of school building, but the advancement is not confined to the rural schools. A large number of villages and towns have increased the number of their high school grades until pratically 250 schools have either established new high schools or increased their high school advantages by additional grades and forty-three towns and cities have built new plants at a cost of from $15,000 to $60,000. There is not a school shown on the map which was in existence a year ago.

Map Showin g New School Houses i n Nebraska



Mars Is Having Its First Spring Frost

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Feb. 12.—What appears to be the first spring frost on Mars for this season has just been detected by the astronomers of the Lowell observatory in latitude 54 degrees and longitude 285 degrees. The north cap itself is in active process of melting, a circular rift having appeared half way through it, which is widening and which is connected with the border by radial tributary rifts.

The cap is surrounded by a clear blue band unlike the tint of the vegetative markings.

M'ADOO MAY HAVE TO TRAVEL SOUTH ON WARSHIP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Because there are no passenger liners under the American flag making trips between the United States and Buenos Aires, Secretary McAdoo and other members of the International High commission probably will go on a warship to the meeting of the commission in April.

The only liner making regular sailings to Buenos Aires is a British vessel, and the commissioners are said to feel it might not be looked upon as entirely proper for representatives of this country to sail on such an important mission on the ship of one of the European belligerents.

THINKS CREWS OF ARMED VESSELS COULD BE HANGED

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Leo Bernhardi writes in the Vossische Zeitung, concerning armed merchantmen, that the memorandum clears up the question whether neutrals have the right to take jaunts across the sea without peril, at Germany's cost.

"We do not doubt," he continues, "that after the present convincing disclosures neutral governments will acknowledge Germany's right to conduct submarine warfare without restraint, as its vital interests demand."

Herr Bernhardi also is of the opinion that Germany is acting mildly as it might treat armed merchantmen as pirates and hang the crews from the yardarm.

Flunking Middies Can Resign from Academy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—All of the eighty-two midshipmen at Annapolis who were recommended for dismissal because they failed on their midsession examination will be permitted to resign instead of having the blot of expulsion from the service against their record. After approving the academic board's recommendation that the midshipmen be dismissed, Secretary Daniels today wrote to Captain Eberle, superintendent of the Naval academy, authorizing him to accept resignations.

Mr. Daniels explained that he believed a boy should be dismissed from the academy only in punishment for misconduct.

About half of the midshipmen who failed are members of the fourth class, eligible for reappointment, so many of them may return to the academy next fall.

Swindler Gets War Secrets from Woman

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—"Dr." J. Grant Lyman, who is being sought by the federal authorities here on a charge of swindling investors in mining stocks out of $300,000 or $400,000 by illegal use of the mails under the name of John H. Putnam, has been engaged in German propaganada, according to a statement made tonight by postoffice inspectors. It is charged that he has been supplying men prominent in governmental circles in Berlin with information obtained from the wife of an English army officer, said to be a member of the British general staff, serving in France.

It is believed that Lyman sailed for Europe on the steamer Baltic yesterday.

Tracklayers Strike On Government Road

SEWARD, Alaska, Feb. 7.—(Via Valdez, Feb. 12.)—Tracklaying on the government's railroad from Anchorage to the Matanuska coal fields was stopped yesterday by a strike of the steel gang working at Peter's Creek. Sixty men, mostly Americans, quit work, demanding increased pay.

The striking tracklayers demand 50 cents an hour. They have been receiving 37½ cents an hour.

Lieutenant Frederick Mears, U. S. A., of the Alaska Engineering commission, today sent three deputy United States marshals to the scene of the strike to preserve order.

SUFFRAGISTS TO ORGANIZE NATION GEOGRAPHICALLY

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The first of the series of conferences by means of which suffragists plan to organize the country geographically to unify their campaign in support of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment was held here today. Delegates were present from New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York.

Plans were made for raising funds to send organizers into the states where women already have the vote. The purpose of this effort, it was explained, was for all the voters to urge their senators and representatives to support the proposed amendment in congress.

About $5,000 was pledged, bringing the eastern campaign fund for this movement up to $60,000.

Supreme Court Judge Quits.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—Justice John Barnes of the Wisconsin supreme court today tendered his resignation as a member of the court to Governor Philipp. He leaves the bench to become general counsel of a life insurance company with headquarters at Milwaukee.

BRIEF CITY NEWS

Lighting Fixtures—Burgess-Granden Have Root Print It—Now Beacon Press.

Dr. Stokes removed to 474 Brand. The.

To Borrow Money on Real Estate, see J. H. Dumont & Co., Keeline building.

E. R. Burke to Speak—Edward R. Burke will speak on "Railroads and Their Control" before the Omaha Philosophical society Sunday afternoon.

"Today's Movie program" classified section today. It appears in The Bee EXCLUSIVELY. Find out what the various moving picture theaters offer.

Educator Will Speak—President W. O. Allen of Doane college will be the speaker at the men's meeting today at 4 p. m. at the Young Men's Christian association.

Packers Give Banquet—Thirty-five head employes and friends of Morris & Co. attended a banquet at the Henshaw Friday evening, given by the packing company as a farewell to two Omaha retailers who were leaving the city.

Peeked Over Transom—Fred Bell, colored, living at 706 South Sixteenth street, was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail on a charge of peeping over the transoms of bed rooms at 705 South Sixteenth street. The complaint was made by a woman.

Miller to Lecture—Burd F. Miller will lecture at Theosophical hall, suite 701, Bee building, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock on "An Inner View of Astrology," giving some hints as to why it is possible to determine events in a life, using stereopticon views and individual charts as demonstrations.

Safety Elevator Devices—Automatic starting and stopping devices are being installed in the elevators in the Union Pacific headquarters building. With the equipment of the elevators with the new devices, they will run on schedule, starting from the ground floor at intervals of twenty seconds.

SHAKESPEAREAN PLAYS ON BOARDS IN BERLIN

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—More of Shakespeare's plays are on the boards in Berlin than in London. There are only two running in London, the "Merchant of Venice" and "Midsummer Night's Dream," while theaters here devote themselves to German versions of "Hamlet," is given in two houses; "Twelfth Night," "Julius Caesar," "Midsummer Night's Dream" and the "Comedy of Errors." Recently, however, there was a short season in London of the "Comedy of Errors." But in Berlin the German classics, such as Schiller's "Die Jungfrau von Orleans," Marie Stuart and Wallenstein's "Todt," Goethe's "Faust" and "Got von Berlichingen" also drew large houses, while the plays of Ibsen, Freitag, Hauptmann and Sundermann figure largely on the lists. Not only the best of German grand opera, but some of the popular works of Verdi are heard in the German capital. The bills of its ten best theaters during a single week in January name forty-five different plays and operas, all of them world's classics.

NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH THE IDEAS OF MRS. PANKHURST

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 1.—Miss Adela Pankhurst, daughter of the English surragette leader, who with Miss Vida Goldstein, Miss Cecilia John and other Melbourne women compose "The Women's ePace Army," was mildly mobbed by a large party of soldiers back from the Dardanelles at a theater here a few night ago, because of their efforts against the prosecution of the war.

At the meeting in the theater, which was to have been addreased by Miss Pankhurst upon the theme, "Shall Men Enlist," soldiers in the gallery interrupted her with cat-calls, yells and the strains of "Boys of the Bull-dog Breed," "Australia will be There" and other songs popular in the training camps of the commonwealth. They stamped their disapproval of her utterances calculated to persuade men not to enlist, but when she began to say that the British people had been dragged into a war of conquest upon instructions from the imperial government, they rushed upon the stage and refused to permit the address to continue.

Barb Wire Fence Between Swiss and War Zone of France

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH ARMIES ON WEST FRONT, Jan. 31.—(British Official Eye-Witness.)—What will the adventurous person who attempts to walk along the French front trenches find when he reaches the Swiss frontier, the extreme point of the French right wing?

He will find a barbed wire fence no more formidable than those which enclose many English meadows. After the vast and complicated fields of barbed wire which protect the trenches, this fence seems absurdly inadequate and artificial to be the counterpart of the North Sea which terminates the lines at the extreme other end.

There are a few pieces of red and white canvas tied to the wire to show that at this point the neutral territory of Switzerland begins, and a single Swiss sentry stands with bayonet fixed behind a movable barrier garnished with barbed wire that is set across the country road. This placid warlike scene seems an impossibly tame conclusion for 500 miles of complicated earthworks and fortifications.

One drives to the Swiss frontier through the Trouee de Belfort, the broad gap between the Vosges and the Swiss Jura, which offers so inviting a passage into France to the invader from the east. One passes it full speed along roads protected from German eyes by tall screens of brushwood. The roads are winding and the Germans have many lookout posts, consequently the screens are sometimes on the left, sometimes on the right, and sometimes on both sides, and one begins to feel that the Germans are everywhere.

By a sentry box there stands a man whom the French call "the man of the extreme right," the sentry who guards the furthest point of the French right wing. He is a douanier, a customs house officer. So long as he stands there on duty with fixed bayonet he is in perfect safety, but as soon as he is relieved and goes away to rest in the neighboring village he enters the danger zone and may at any time get into the neighborhood of a German shell.

The trenches are hidden away in a wood 500 yards away, and one might think that the place was quite without defense, but nothing has been left to chance, and the French are ready for any eventuality. The Swiss sentry salutes politely as the traveler approaches the boundary, and a Swiss sergeant comes out from the neighboring guard house to examine the papers.

After a little conversation across the fence that divides Switzerland from France, the sergeant proceeds to the formality which he calls "opening the frontier." Half the barrier across the road is moved aside and replaced by a large wooden table. From the French side there appear a number of peasant women with large baskets; their papers are examined by the "man of the extreme right" and they are allowed to pass up to the counter. Then buying and selling begins across the frontier counter. The Swiss government allows the peasants in the French frontier village to buy provisions and the like from the Swiss shopkeepers, who bring their wares to the frontier, provided that certain articles do not go out of the country.

O'Leary Beats Lustig.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—Johnny O'Leary of Seattle, Canadian lightweight champion, easily outpointed Johnny Lustig of New York in a ten-round bout here tonight.

NOT THE IDEAL FARM HANDS

Land Owners in Europe Discover that Prisoners of War Fail to Do Good Work.

DO BETTER BUILDING ROADS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—Austrian and Hungarian landowners and farmers are not particularly impressed with the value of Russian and Serbian prisoners of war as farm laborers. Accounts from all sides generally support the old saw, "You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink."

On the whole, the prisoner as a farm hand seems to have been a failure. This is true for other reasons than that the prisoners have a natural aversion to work for their enemies. One of the great handicaps has been that the Russian and Serb farmers who were selected to work on the Austrian and Hungarian farms were for the greater part untrained in the rather intensive farming methods employed in the dual monarchy. Though the men were shown how to go about their work, most of them failed to understand the reason why it had to be done a certain way. Others who did understand preferred to be careless when not under the eyes of the overseer and guards. But few of the prisoners of war took any interest in the work. Patriotic feelings appear to have been an active deterrent for most of them.

That Austria-Hungary had a splendid crop is due to unusually favorable weather conditions. With an ordinary crop year and prisoners of war on many of the farms, the country would have fared badly, say those familiar with conditions. It is asserted that the accession in crop returns due to the labor of the prisoners of war is hardly equal to what the Russians and Serbs held in Austria-Hungary will themselves consume during the year.

It seems, however, that the labor of prisoners of war was more productive in other fields of endeavor. Especially is this true where the Russians and Serbs remained together under the control of the military. In building roads and railroads no opportunity for shirking was given. Each gang had to do a certain amount of work; results were immediately visible and therefore susceptible to prompt correction, which was not the case in farming. The engineer troops under whose surveillance railroad work was done could not be easily fooled by the prisoners of war, while the farmer had he wanted to supervise his involuntary farm hand closely, could have done the work himself. Since most of the old reservists guarding the prisoners of war were city people no improvement from that direction could be expected.

German farmers who employed Russian prisoners of war are said to have obtained better results, though. The Associated Press correspondent cannot say that a large landowner of the Brandenburg province with whom he discussed the matter was at all enthusiastic over the prospects of having to raise another crop with the aid of prisoners of war. He said that in addition to being most unwilling workers, the Russians he had employed failed to learn rapidly, though he had the services of an able interpreter.

The handicaps of language have been sorely felt by both sides, of course. An improvement in this situation is now expected. Many of the Russians and Serbs have learned German and Hungarian sufficiently well to understand orders and be understood in their turn. It is likely for this reason that next year the prisoner of war will prove of greater value.

The Russian and Serbian prisoner of war is a very tractable person on the whole. Hardly any complaints have been made against them by the communities in which they worked and lived, usually with the scantiest provisions for their control. Their conduct has been very correct throughout, and they have also earned the reputation of being scrupulously clean in body and habit. Most of them carry in their minds so deep-seated a horror of the filth of the Russian and Serb fronts that the opportunity to use soap and water is fully appreciated by them. Of the thousands of Russians and Serbs, The Associated Press correspondent saw on a recent trip through Hungary and Austria but very few who had neglected themselves, and their quarters everywhere had a spic and spanness which no orders from the guards could have produced. Austro-Hungarian officers assured the correspondent that the cleanliness and orderliness exhibited was spontaneous and inherent with the men.

The Austro-Hungarians have been very mild in their treatment of the men. The best understanding exists as a rule, and what little trouble the prisoner of war has given is mostly due to his disinclination to work for, or under, a civilian. The soldier's psychology is such that as a prisoner of war he prefers to remain under military control.

CLERGY ANXIOUS TO GET ON FIGHTING LINE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Although the bishop of London has not seen his way clear to set aside the rule of his church against combatant service for the younger clergy, he has told a delegation of militant curates who called on him that he would do all he could toward enabling them to become chaplains and stretcher bearers.

Over 1,000 curates, who in lay life would be eligible for military service, signed a petition to the bishop, asking that they be allowed to put on khaki and fight. They claimed that the defense of a cause that they devoutly believed to be righteous against one they thought evil was in accord with the teachings of Christianity and the Anglican church.

Russ Surgeon Dead.

PETROGRAD (Via London), Feb. 12.—The death is announced of the famous surgeon Ivan Pavloff Petrovitch, aged 67 years. He was awarded the Nobel prize for medicine in 1904.

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$42.00 Walnut chiffonier $28.00
$31.00 White enamel Chiffonier $15.50
$178.00 Old Ivory Vanity Case $89.00
$37.00 Walnut Toilet Table, triple mirrors, $29.00
$115.00 Mahogany Side Table $40.00
$27.00 Mahogany Desk $20.00
$17.00 Golden oak wax Chair, loose leather spring seat $12.00
$32.00 Upholstered Rocker $18.50
$42.00 Tapestry covered Chair, loose cushion seat $25.00
$46.00 Tapestry covered Rocker $27.00
$18.00 White enamel square post, Metal Bed $12.00
$18.00 White enamel Bed, 2-in. continuous post with seven ⅞-in. fillers $9.00
$8.00 White enamel Metal Bed $4.00
$6.75 White enamel Metal Bed $3.38
$12.75 White enamel Metal Bed $6.50
$10.00 Early English Arm Chair $4.00
$5.50 Golden Oak Desk Chair $2.75
$32.00 White enamel Chiffonier $16.00
$16.50 White enamel Bed, 3-6 ..... $5.00

$271 Sample Bedroom Suite for $150

A handsome Bedroom Suite of nine pieces, in figured grain gum wood, a wood now extensively used for furniture purposes. The cabinet work is of the best and the suite is finished in Satinwood inlaid lines—a big value for **$150**

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Rocker or Chair $12.50

Illustrated at left, of solid mahogany, wing back, cane seat and back. Plain straight lines, deep box seat construction; special at **$12.50**

Jacobean Chair or Rocker, $10

Illustrated at right, wing back, cane seat and back, twisted posts, Jacobean oak finish; special **$10**

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These Rugs Are Offered at Less Than the Actual Cost of the Carpet Used.

1 Rug, 6-9x9 Plain Axminster Brown Axminster, without border $12.00
1 Rug 6-9x9 Rose color Park Mills Brussel, with border $9.95
1 Rug 6-9x9-6 Delph Blue Bigelow Axminster, without border $13.50
1 Rug 7-6x8-9 Mixed Oriental Axminster, with border $14.50
1 Rug 9x13-6 Park Mills Velvet Carpet Rug, with border $17.50
1 Rug 8-3x 10-6 Whittall Body Brussel Rug, with border $16.50
1 Rug 9-9x10 Delph Blue Brussel Rug, with border $15.00
1 Rug 9-6x12 Velvet Carpet made rug with border $17.50
1 Rug 9x12 Cross Seam Tapestry, reduced from $11.50 to $6.95
4 9x12 Heavy Axminster Cross Seam Rugs, reduced from $25.00 to $15.95

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10 patterns, values to $2.50 .. 95c Pr.
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6 patterns, values to $8.75 .. $4.85 Pr.
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$5.00 Rose Silk Door Porter $2.50
$42.50 Winged Victory White Marble ... $21.25
$6.00 Pierced Blue Canton Fruit Centre Pieces and Tray, tray has small nick $3.00

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If you will only clean up your whole system, relieve it of the stagnation of blood and the consequent toxins that poison its action, and aid your breathing and digestion by gently clearing the way for their perfect working.

Colds, coughs and grip are the symptoms—not the cause—of catarrh, either acute or chronic, local or systemic. Catarrh is inflammation of the mucous membrane, that substance through which you breathe the air and absorb your food. If it is inflamed—filled with stagnant blood—whatever it absorbs must be tainted; and Nature gives warning and then fights to throw off the stagnation.

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