

Herald's Classified Advs.**MISCELLANEOUS**

WANTED—Four or five room furnished house. P. O. box 771 27-1f

WANTED—some reliable person to take care of property. Address Mand Evans, box 781. 29-61*

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Immediately, woman cook and laundress. Blackburn hospital 26-1f

WANTED—Middle aged woman for housekeeper. Call Herald office. 26-31*

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Two-room house on high school hill; lights and city water; \$6 per month. Inquire W. O. Smith Printing Co. 6-1f

CLAREMONT—Furnished rooms; steam heat, \$2.50 a week and up 18-121

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Good 6-room house, with bath and sewer connection; cement walks; good barn on premises.
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More Courses for University of Oregon**Civil Engineering to be Five Year Course Hereafter****Board of Higher Curricula Makes Some Big Plans**

(Herald Special Service)

EUGENE, Dec. 29.—A five-year course in engineering, the first step in the consummation of a plan to establish at the University of Oregon a school of civil engineering which will be to the Pacific coast as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to the East, was announced last night by President P. L. Campbell upon his return from Portland, where the board of higher curricula had week determined that the university shall teach civil engineering and the Agricultural College the electrical engineering.

As a result of a recent investigation made of the two institutions by the board of higher curricula it was decided, for the sake of economy and

efficiency, that some division in these two courses and others was necessary.

Since the election last fall, which firmly established the fact that the people of the state desired that the two institutions should be kept up, the board of higher curricula is working out a plan which will give to each respective courses without conflict and duplication that would lead to needless expense, and more or less conflict between the University and the Agricultural college.

The increase in the length of the engineering course will not affect students now in the University, but will probably apply to students entering next year. It will place the course of study on the same plane as that given at the largest colleges of civil engineering and technical schools in the country. "Additions to the faculty will be made."

Laboratories will be equipped for distinct courses in hydraulics, railroads, railroad engineering, general surveying, sanitary engineering, structural engineering, highway engineering and architecture. Testing machinery will be added to present equipment, and all money which has heretofore been apportioned between the electrical and civil engineering will be concentrated upon the one school.

"It is the plan to work toward the five-year course, and place the University's school of engineering on the same basis as Boston Tech' or some of the other of the strongest Eastern universities," said President Campbell.

"The course will be made stronger, not only in engineering lines, but they will be made more broadly cultural. More and more the engineering profession is recognized on the same plane with law and medicine, and the other applied sciences. Universities are extending their courses and teaching more than the mere vocational training."

"The University of Oregon proposes to set a higher standard for its civil engineering degree. We will probably be ready to announce the five-year course next year, though we will carry men now registered through on the present basis. We shall be able to concentrate all the money allotted for the two branches of engineering upon the one school, and will make it the strongest on the coast."

The university authorities, while disappointed at the loss of the electrical courses recently given by the board of higher curricula to the Agricultural college, see in the action of the board a basis for more definite plans upon the greater University of Oregon.

The field now allowed the University of Oregon, as fixed by the board, allows the exclusive establishment of and the granting of degrees in such courses as law, medicine, the fine arts, education, music, economics, sociology, commerce, and, in the future, civil engineering. Upon these lines the greater University of Oregon will develop.

One of the fields in particular which the university proposes to develop and which will be new on the Coast, will be the school of commerce. In this the university proposes to train business men.

"This does not mean the course that is commonly known as a business college," explained President Campbell. "But the business men of Portland and our larger cities have expressed a demand for an education which will fit a man to go directly into the business—not as clerks, but as factors in the business itself. They want the university to give the men such a training that they can be sent abroad, to Japan or China, for instance, or into the market of the firm's product to learn the conditions, and in a few years will be ready to come back and be active in the management of the business. There are such courses in commerce at Columbia, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin."

"There is a growing demand for college trained social workers. Such institutions as the Sage foundations, municipalities and settlement houses have a growing demand for men trained along economic and sociological lines. To meet these demands, the University of Oregon will build its courses."

That old farmer who once indignantly remarked that the farmers would never countenance the gosh-danged automobile now owns and rides around in one, and all of his boys have them. And they are all working for better roads.

A Frenchman, a celebrated duelist, has just died at the age of 83 years. Several of his victims died much earlier and younger.

People derided Jules Verne when wrote his book telling how he girdled the earth in eighty days and another describing a voyage under the sea. Frank Wright also told of traveling in electric machines over the earth and through the air twenty-five years ago, and people sneered. And yet all these things have been accomplished. Mr. Verne's trip around the world has been beaten by nearly half the time he consumed.

Herald want ads bring results

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Editor Herald:

By a news dispatch in your paper for Thursday last we learn from Theodore Vail, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone company, that public ownership of those two utilities is all wrong, and he says: "Public ownership along this line in other countries has proven failures." That Mr. Vail should be opposed to the public owning those utilities of which he is president is only natural, for like the great majority of us poor mortals, he has one eye on the meat barrel. We all know that with the average man the right side of any question is usually the side on which he carries his pocketbook, so we should not dispute Mr. Vail's right to hold those views. But when he says that public ownership along those lines in other countries has proven failures, we have a right to ask for his proof, which, I dare say, he can not deliver, for the opposite is true in every case on record. I happen to have a few facts about government ownership of telephone and telegraph in other countries, and with the permission of the editor, I will mention a few.

In England, prior to 1870, telegraphs and telephones were privately owned. Complaints were made in all parts of the country of excessive charges, poor service and no service at all in thinly settled communities, where the private owners refused to extend the lines because there was no immediate profit in sight.

When the government took over the lines she at once reduced rates from a third to a half, and the service was improved.

In France, when the government bought the lines, rates were reduced 50 per cent in Paris, and 100 per cent in other cities, except Lyons. The result is about the same in other countries where the lines are publicly owned, or where co-operative exchanges are in operation.

But to come nearer home. It may not be generally known, but our own government has had some experience in the telephone business of its own. In 1894, the department of the interior in Washington paid the Bell company from \$60 to \$125 each per year for sixty-five telephones, and employed a lady to attend to the main exchange at \$600 a year, making the cost average \$75 for each phone per year. In 1895 the department put in its own phones, and the cost of operation and repairs is only \$6.43 per phone, with \$3.80 for interest and depreciation, making a total cost of \$10.23, for what used to cost \$75 under the Bell regime.

Now can these experiments be called "failures"? Perhaps, from Mr. Vail's point of view, but certainly not from that of those who pay the bills. Perhaps a glimpse of the net earnings of the private companies might throw some additional light on Mr. Vail's opposition to public ownership. In 1890, Postmaster General Wainwright said in "Arguments for a postal telegraph," that "an investment of \$1,000 in 1855 in Western Union stock would have received up to the present time, stock dividends of more than \$50,000, and cash dividends equal to \$100,000, or 300 per cent cash dividends a year."

Ex-Senator Bourne, in an interview

in Portland the other day, stated among his many objections to government ownership, that those working for the express companies receive on an average a wage of less than \$50 a month, while postal employees performing similar service receive an average of \$93 per month.

Perhaps to the likes of Mr. Bourne this is an argument against, but I believe many of my friends will think that a splendid argument for public ownership of telephones and telegraphs.

JOHN AUSTAD.

Hotel Arrivals**White Pelican**

Mrs. Knott, John Knott, Beaver Marsh; J. Greigh, San Francisco; Mrs. G. G. Rathbuns and son, Oakland.

Hotel Hall

Saturday—T. O. Meyer, Hornbrook; Steve Stukel, Pos Valley; Fred Mouten and wife, Eugene; Catherine Prehm, Merrill.

Sunday—T. O. Meyer, Hornbrook; W. C. Dalton and family, Malin; Miss S. Hagerman, Berkeley; J. O. Hamaker, Bonanza, Bonanza; D. M. McLenore, Los Angeles; J. A. Kelley, San Francisco; S. T. Smith, Resburg; Elmer Merrill, Elmer Blodgett, Merrill.

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You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost

Continuous**BOWLING**

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Fire Insurance, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance, Surety Bonds, Rents and Collections.
STAR THEATER BUILDING

How brave and proud the average young matron looks! She can wear a gingham dress and propel a baby in her carriage along the sidewalks and look straight in the eye of any silken-robed daughter of Eve who hugs a Boston bull terrier or fondles a poodle.

Prodigal sons need not expect father to kill the fatted calf nowdays on their return from wandering about the globe. Veal is too high just now, and besides the old man is saving up his dimes to buy a new automobile.

Today's news today in The Herald.

over night if you'll get a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old, famous Sage Tea recipe are sold annually, says a well known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning gray, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin, have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful—all dandruff goes, scalp itching and falling hair stops.

This is the age of youth. Gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur tonight, and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days.

(Paid Advertising.)

Wet Wash**Rough Dry****Hand Finished****Complete Laundering****Wet Wash Laundry**

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Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Shoes, Shoes, Shirts, Trunks, Suit Cases, Underwear---in fact, anything a man wears---at the very lowest prices ever made in this city. Just come in and convince yourself. It will mean a big saving to you.

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