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Southern Normal School

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# THE Southern Educator.

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VOL. 1.

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY, 1905.

NO. 3.

## BUSY SCENE AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL ANY DAY IN THE WEEK.

A REPORTER TELLS WHAT IS TO BE  
SEEN AT GREAT INSTITUTION.

EVERYBODY IS  
KEPT VERY BUSY.

[From Bowling Green Times-Journal.]

It is our custom to send yearly a reporter to the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business College in order to give the public an idea of the development of this prosperous institution. Each year it shows an increased attendance, a larger faculty, a higher educational standard, and more earnestness among its students. The citizens of Bowling Green, and especially those in close touch with the school, are familiar with "We have the greatest attendance in the history of the institution," the manager's reply to all inquiries about the welfare of his enterprise. Fewer those interested do not consider the full meaning of the statement. The growth has been so continuous and apparent that the manager expects it to continue, and would be as incredulous as St. Thomas himself if it were informed that the school had simply "held its own" for even a month. But we intend to speak of what is really up at the Normal School and not so much of what is to be there and how it all happened.

About one year ago it was announced that a new building would be erected. To-day it is finished—has been occupied seven months. Frisbie Hall is now an essential part of the college. It is the home of one hundred students, and they have their own organizations, fraternities, games and "Home" spirit. Large rooms, electric lights, steam heat, hot baths, a maid for each of the three floors, a fireman and a chore boy are a part of its equipment. An attractive feature is the cleanliness and neatness of the premises—not a mark on the walls and scarcely a stain on the floors.

Many of the classes at the college begin at 7:30 o'clock each morning—long before many of our citizens have had breakfast, and before some of them are up. In the afternoon many pupils recite by gas light. There is a steady everlasting grind of hard work.

Perhaps the visitor finds more general interest in chapel exercises. At 9 o'clock the entire student body convenes in Vanmeter Hall for thirty minutes. This is a character-building meeting. The songs are hearty, the prayers and Scripture lessons uplifting and the speeches by the teachers and visitors are likely to do more toward forming good citizenship than any other feature of the work. Many prominent and successful men who have graduated from the institution were made acquainted with their powers by these speeches. Little wonder that they are inspired by such men as Bryan, Watterson, Hillis, Conwell, Champ Clark, Tillman, Taylor, Copeland, Wendling, Dixon, Gordon, St. John, Gamble, John P. D. John, Bain, Capt. Jack, Flowers, Taft, Gov. Beckham and others who have addressed them frequently. Just recently an old student who is Mayor of a large Southern town and who is said to be worth \$100,000, visited the school and said: "This is the power that made it possible for me to become educated and to meet the requirements of business."

The entire third story of the big building is used by the school of telegraphy. It is no unusual sight to see one hundred boys at the keys. The noise is greater than that of a telegraph office in a great union station. The walls of the room are hung with large railroad maps, and railroad orders and rules. When riding on the comfortable express, few of us realize that a graduate from our own institution may be holding the key that guides the destiny of our train.

At any hour in the day may be seen from two to three hundred pupils at work in the book-keeping department. Forty typewriters may be seen in operation at one time, and, what is more interesting the operators do not look at the keys. Walking down one hall we could hear a law student pleading in a moot court; see pupils writing short-hand at one hundred and twenty-five words per minute; see a class in chemistry working in the laboratory; see a young man in training for public speaking; see a class plodding through higher mathematics; catch an occasional note from the vocal music department, and hear a class analyzing "Paradise Lost." At the end of this hall, in a large room, several small boys were folding college papers for the mails; in another room they were addressing the wrappers, and in the main business office six or seven regular stenographers were doing Mr. Cherry's correspondence.

The employment bureau was a new feature to us and this question was asked the manager: "Where do you place your students?" He replied: "I can more easily tell you where we do not place

them. I think none have gone to Maine or Nevada. We recently sent two Kentucky pupils to New York City. Large numbers go to California, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we have sent twenty-four Kentucky and Tennessee boys to one firm in Mississippi. To-day we sent a young lady to Havana, Cuba." "Do you secure positions for your pupils only?" said the reporter. "No, indeed," said the manager; "we handle graduates from many of the best known colleges and universities. Each one of our last year B. S. and A. B. graduates is either in college or has a responsible position. Our regular college graduating classes this year are much larger than usual and many of those who are to graduate have already been engaged." As the reporter was about to leave he saw a banner in Vanmeter Hall and on it in large letters was the word, "Louisiana." He asked the significance and was told that as great things had been done in Louisiana's name recently, the students here from that State had added to the celebration by giving a reception to the remainder of the school and had served "Gumbo" and other French dishes in Creole fashion.

As a body the students of this great Southern institution reach high-water mark in conduct. They govern themselves. The faculty rarely says, "You must." Public sentiment in any organization, private, State or national, is a mighty force. The citizens of our town who have frequently given cash to maintain this enterprise and the men who have worked so diligently to give it a permanent Southern life, have, perhaps, builded more wisely than they knew. The change from a private to a public institution recently made, is an entering-wedge to greater things. May they come to pass.

### Our School May Not Suit You.

If you are in earnest and mean business, come to us, if not, our school will not suit you.

If you desire a "S. S. S." of things, a superficial course that will end in a failure, we cannot accommodate you.

If you are lazy and trying to succeed except upon real merit you will be out of place among us.

If you are seeking success based upon a cheap stock of aristocracy, you will not be pleased with our supply, nor will yours be sufficient passport for you.

If you are aimless and void of ambition, you will get run over if you come here, unless you catch our "college spirit" and keep up with the procession.

### You Will Be Pleased.

If you are enthusiastic and have a burning zeal to succeed, you will be pleased with the work and working spirit of our school.

If you desire a thorough and practical course of study as a fit preparation for your life's work, come to us and you will be delighted.

If you have a definite aim and wish to equip yourself to carry it out, you will find the work of our school arranged to meet just that demand.

If you desire to come in touch with a live body of working students and zealous teachers, you will find a pleasant place among us.

If you desire an education that will fit you for an active and useful life, and with capable aid in securing a good position, you will find both here.

### Practical Information.

1. Students can enter at any time and get perfect classification.
2. Students can take a select course of study.
3. An able corps of Specialists has charge of the teaching.
4. No examinations are required on entering.
5. Every student stands on merit and not on dollars.
6. The School is trying to do a great educational work in the South, and invites all educators to examine its methods.
7. Our rates are low and facilities equal to the best.
8. The Bowling Green Business University is a separate Institution under our management.
9. Our students come from the best homes, and the people of Bowling Green extend to them a warm reception.
10. The School sustains many primary classes, and students will not be required to take work too advanced for them.
11. Students are allowed the free use of a good library.
12. Young girls and boys placed here under restrictions receive special care and attention.
13. A sick student receives the best personal attention and home care.

### Calendar for 1904-1905.

SECOND WINTER TERM BEGINS.....January 17, 1905  
SPRING TERM BEGINS.....March 28, 1905  
SUMMER TERM BEGINS.....June 1, 1905  
FALL TERM OF 1905 BEGINS.....September 5, 1905

### Our Platform.

To be a live school and to impart to its students a burning zeal to do and be something.

To be progressive, to use modern methods and equipments, but reject all worthless educational fads.

To let the reputation of our schools be sustained by real merit.

To seek recognition of the public to the extent we deserve it.

To fight against ignorance, and for higher education and the liberation of the human soul.

To co-operate with all educational institutions that do honest, thorough, conscientious teaching and to bid them a God-speed in their work.

To "ring the rising bell in the human soul" by inspiring all students who come in touch with the work of our institutions.

To teach that self-control is an imperative duty and the first obligation that every person must fulfill.

To instill in the minds of our students the great truth that every person is created to do something, to be a producer.

To teach our students the power of earnestness and to warn them against all show and pretense.

To make the school self-governing and to create a high moral sentiment among the pupils.

To refuse to organize or permit the organization of any club or society that would foster caste and destroy co-operation, but rather to teach that the good of one is the good of all.

To recognize no aristocracy except that of work and character.

To lead the student to understand that a broad and liberal education is essential to the highest degree of success in any profession, and that unless he has a purpose in life and is willing to pursue it closely and courageously he will fail.

To avoid superficial work, and make every diploma deserve the endorsement of the literary and commercial world.

To lead the student to see that success depends mainly upon his own efforts, and that he must discover the man in himself to become a being of great power and influence.

To conduct a non-sectarian school, and to attend strictly to the business of the development of the mind and character.

To assist in raising the Educational Standard of the South by making the Southern Normal School stand for thorough and up-to-date teaching.

To teach not only the text-book, but to touch the indifferent and discouraged, and to arouse the latent forces of his being.

To do with all our might the duties at our hand and to ignore the petty criticisms of the envious.

Now is your time for action. A few dollars invested in mental culture at the right time will insure you better pay, besides increase your power to enjoy, and your usefulness.

What is the use of staying at home and existing upon meat and bread alone, when you might become an educated doer in the world's progress.

The demand upon us for trained graduates, strong in character and purpose, is ten times greater than we can supply.

Catalogues and Journals free. Be sure to mention COURSE WANTED when you write. Address,

H. H. CHERRY, President,  
Bowling Green, Ky.



# WINTER TERM

Of Normal School and Business University Opens  
To-day.

ENROLLMENT UNPARALLELED.

And Students Are Still Coming  
In on All Trains.

TWO COME FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[From Bowling Green Times-Journal Jan. 17, 1905.]

The regular winter term of the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University opened in Vanmeter Hall this morning at 9 o'clock. The opening presented an interesting and inspiring scene. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity and there was a perfect sea of earnest faces stretching out from the rostrum to the front entrance.

They were those of a band of students from the best families of the country, gathered from the four points of the compass, all bent on fitting themselves for the battle of life through the unparalleled advantages offered by these schools.

It was a heterogeneous mass of humanity. They came from nearly every State in the union, while one matriculated from far away Turkey and another from Holland.

So along with the different states of the union the schools have representatives from Europe and Asia.

The organization was proceeded with by the members of the faculty and was completed by 10:30 o'clock. The attendance is unquestionably the largest in the history of the schools and many new students are yet arriving and will continue to come for several months, the highest enrollment never being reached.

The prospects, not only in the matter of attendance but for splendid results during the term could not be brighter and Messrs. Cherry Bros., the proprietors of the school, are not only deeply gratified but highly elated over the situation.

## Some Thoughts For Teachers.

"Thou that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?"

"Teaching is the noblest of professions, but the sorriest of trades."

"Teachers teach as they are taught, and not as they are taught to teach."

"Duty is the sublimest word in the English language."

"In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail."

"Primary concepts in all branches of knowledge must be taught objectively in all grades of schools."

"In teaching any school art clear and correct ideals must inspire and guide practice."

The progressive teacher may be likened to him that gives the thirsty drink from the pure sparkling water of a beautiful mountain spring. The non-progressive teacher is he that gives drink from the stagnant pools in a disease breeding fen.

An Athenian parent complained that the tuition charged by a certain great teacher was too high, and that he could buy a slave to instruct his son for less money. "Buy your slave," said the teacher, "and put your son under his care, and in a short time you will have two slaves."

That child is best taught whose teacher is wise enough to cause the child to do his own work.

When the teacher fails to connect the lesson to be learned with the experience of the child, failure lurks near by.

The most unkind teacher or parent is the one who seeks to shield the child from work, mental or physical.

That boy who hoes corn on a rocky hill in the summer, cuts cord wood in the winter and between times goes to the little log school house in the cedar thicket where he is taught to solve his own problems, is far more likely to get his name in "Who's who" than is the pampered dude who does nothing at home and whose college life is made up of cigarettes, college yells, athletic gambling and "cutting" lectures.

The two most essential "rations" in school as well as in life are inspiration and perspiration.

Many a man believes in expert training for his pointer pup, but thinks an untrained third grade teacher good enough to train his children.

The average monthly wages for white teachers in Kentucky for the years 1902-1903 was \$32.06. During that period 7,968 teachers (white) taught in the public schools of Kentucky. Of that number of teachers 374 were graduates of Normal Training schools. 1,170 teachers taught their first school during the years 1902-1903. The average attendance for the period was 221,129 pupils (white). The cost of teaching each child in attendance was \$6.15 for whites and \$7.01 for colored.

## A GREAT DEBATE.



CONGRESSMAN CHAMP CLARK  
Of Missouri.



CONGRESSMAN C. H. GROSVENOR  
Of Ohio.

One of the leading features of the Lecture Course for the season of 1904 and 1905 is the joint debate which will take place in Vanmeter Hall between Hon. Champ Clark, Congressman of Missouri, and Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, Congressman of Ohio. These men of national reputation will appear in joint debate at the place named above on the evening of March 9th, 1905. The subject will be Republicanism vs. Democracy. This occasion is looked forward to as one of the greatest features in the history of the lecture association. The debate will begin at 8 p. m. sharp.

Capt. Jack Crawford, the famous Poet Scout, will be with us again during the present year. He will give us the third number of the regular lecture course in Vanmeter Hall on the evening of February 24th, 1905. Capt. Jack Crawford was with us last year and proved to be one of the most popular if not the most popular members of the lecture course.

One of the finest Musical Associations in this country will give the fifth number of the regular lecture course. The exact date will be announced later, but it will occur sometime between the 20th of March and the 15th of April.

The first number of the regular lecture course was given by Maro, Prince of Magic, last November. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The entertainment was one of the best ever given.

Prof. John B. DeMotte delivered his famous lecture "The Harp of the Senses, or the Secret of Character Building" as the second number of the lecture course in Vanmeter Hall, January 2nd, 1905. His audience was enthusiastic in their praise of the charming personality of the man and his splendid lecture.

It behooves the teachers of Kentucky to demonstrate that their services are worth more than \$32.06 per month. Just as soon as the people understand the value of trained teachers they will willingly vote sufficient tax to pay proper salaries.

How long, oh how long will parents willingly pay more for setting a broken bone in a child's limb than the teacher receives in a month for leading that child along the path of knowledge to true citizenship. The surgeon is better paid. The teacher is not.

The teacher who simply croaks about low salaries is doing little to make them higher.

The physician or surgeon in Kentucky must attend a reputable college for at least three years. In 1902-1903 only 374 teachers in the public schools of Kentucky were graduates of Teachers' Training Schools. Here we have the secret of low wages. Better preparation will bring better pay.

The best preparation to teach is to attend a first class Normal School. The inspired boy or girl will, if unable to attend school, get an education in spite of obstacles. Every leisure hour will be improved, not wasted. No power can keep down the would-be teacher whose soul is on fire with a burning desire for education.

The true teacher should do his work so well that no ignorant, incompetent teacher can ever again satisfy that community.

The poorly paid teacher may say with Cassius "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings."

Many a teacher has doubled his salary by attending a good Normal school a term or two. Why not come to Southern Normal School and prepare yourself for better work and higher salary?

## Pedagogical Paragraphs.

A man teaching is worth a thousand times more than a teaching man.

To every worthy work come soon or late a full recognition of its usefulness and a proper reward for those who are engaged in it.

There is a science and an art of teaching. The science consists in fundamental principles that make the art possible. That school of pedagogy fails which does not train in both phases of the profession.

Let every teacher ask himself the questions: What must I teach? How must I teach? Why must I teach? This done, he will understand how to prepare and will do so.

The cheap "school keeper" who teaches for the "draw" has been sent to the plow or shop and his more progressive brother has taken his place at an increased salary.

Patrons and school-boards have come to realize that teaching is one of the highest professions, requiring both talent and culture, and they are cautious as to whom they employ. They have learned that to know how to teach is as valuable as to know what to teach.

Why stay at home and petrify, or worse, suffer a living death through atrophy of talents. Launch out into deeper water and cast your nets. Develop, in the name of God develop! Be something! Do something!

Professions are great or small according to the size of those who follow them and the work they do. In the teaching profession there are all sizes of "Professors, but mostly small ones, and, strange to relate, the smaller the size the more content the "Professor" to remain just where he is, to "let well enough alone."

There's the rub. "Well enough," with many, is a life of contraction, penuriousness, narrow vision and failure. Can't you grow? Plant yourself! Even behold the mustard seed and see what it can accomplish.

## The Scientific Class.

It would be difficult to find a more earnest body of young people than our scientifics.

At present they are heroically struggling with Latin, trigonometry, Chemistry and Literature.

Those who have never experienced the pleasures enjoyed by the scientifics in an Independent Normal School have only a faint conception of the possibilities of the human soul for true enjoyment.

In the sciences: physics, chemistry, botany, geology and astronomy the students come in close touch with nature and are made better, stronger and happier by thinking God's thoughts as revealed in the dew-drop, the lump of coal, the flower, the universe.

In mathematics they learn to deal definitely with space and experience the thrill of delight that can come only to him who has learned to measure distances from planet to planet along which no surveyor can ever drag a chain.

In Latin they master the elements of the language of that mighty people who gave laws and roads to Europe. Who can measure the real value of Latin roots? Estimate, if you can, the worth of the power of speech and then say, if you dare, that the time spent on a language from which we draw so large a proportion of our words and thought is misspent.

In the class in literature comes soul expansion possible in no other department of human knowledge. Here the student meets the master minds of the ages and drinks in the inspiration that only the masters can give.

Last, but by no means least, in enjoyment or value comes the Senior Scientific Literary Society. It is here the scientifics mingle, as in no other department, fun and effort. Here they relax and enjoy their parliamentary law squabbles and election contests. It is here they take on the gravity and dignity of a Cicero or a Webster and pour out learning and eloquence.

No one who has been an Independent Normal School Scientific will ever look back on his school days as a period of unrequited toil and pleasureless tasks. Dollars will fail to record either the pleasures or the profits of the course.

We thank God for our scientifics and wish for each of them all the joys a Normal scientific can relish and trust that each of them may be a member of the Classic Class next year, and drink in the new delights that await them in that splendid course.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM.

The Senior Scientific Literary Society gave their second public entertainment on the evening of January 30. The following program was well rendered:

Debate—Resolved, That the United States owes more of her progress to Southern Statesmen than to Northern Statesmen.

J. D. McClamrock, } Affirmative. T. A. Stuart, } Negative  
J. J. D. Templeton, } J. T. Harwell, }

Oration—Theory of Evolution.....James Knoll

Debate—Resolved, That woman is intellectually inferior to man.

E. D. Kemp, } Affirmative. Ethel Powell, } Negative  
Golden Lovett, } Ida Evans, }

Paper.....Pearl Franks and C. C. Clark

Get ready, the world demands your time and cultivated talent.



# GENERAL INFORMATION

**SPECIAL OPENING** { We have arranged for a Special Term Opening on Feb. 21st, 1905. The Southern Normal School will be in continuous session for twenty-one weeks from this date.

**SPRING TERM** { The Regular Spring Term begins March 28th, 1905. The Southern Normal School will be in continuous session for sixteen weeks from this date.

We have arranged our work so that a student can enter at any time and get excellent classification.

## The Kentucky Educational Association.

The annual session of the Kentucky Educational Association will convene at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, on June 21, 1905, and will continue until June 23. This promises to be one of the greatest meetings in the history of the association. Our Scientific and Assisic classes will make their annual trip across the country from Bowling Green to Mammoth Cave at this time. The members of these botanizing, geologizing, and surveying parties will leave Bowling Green on Monday, June 19, and return on Monday, June 26. They will have an excellent opportunity to attend the Association during its session at the Mammoth Cave. In addition to the above the school will offer its students who desire to visit the Mammoth Cave the advantage of its very low rates to Mammoth Cave.

This will give all persons an opportunity to visit the Cave at a nominal cost and also to be present at the Kentucky Educational Association at the same time.

## Special Opening on February 21, 1905.

Owing to the fact that many teachers have not closed their schools and were unable to begin with the opening of the Winter Term, January 17, we have arranged for a special opening for February 21. While a student can enter at any time and get excellent classification, yet he will have some special advantages by entering at the time named above. The Southern Normal School will be in continuous session for twenty-one weeks from this date. Students who desire to do so may enter and get continuous work until the close of the Southern Normal School. The Bowling Green Business University is in session the entire year.

## Bowling Green Business University.

No business school in the South is having such an unprecedented success as the Bowling Green Business University. It is doing a great work for the large number of boys and girls who are here at this time preparing for one of the lucrative positions that are ahead of them. The University is certainly entitled to the reputation it has abroad, and the good name it has made is only the natural result of honest teaching, thorough work, personal attention, and the phenomenal success of its graduates.

We shall have pleasure in mailing the Business catalog together with a special College Journal giving full information on application. Be sure to mention what course you desire to take when writing.

## Prof. J. M. Guillems.

Prof. J. M. Guillems is one of the greatest teachers that ever entered an institution of learning. We were certainly fortunate in securing him as a member of our faculty. He is an instructor of broad scholarship and he knows how to impart in an interesting way his information to others. He puts conscience into his daily recitations and leads the student to develop the power that is within him. He knows how to arouse a class and set it on fire with enthusiasm. He is held in the highest esteem by the citizens, faculty and students. He devotes most of his time to Mathematics and Pedagogy. He is achieving great results in the Senior Scientific Literary Societies as well as in all of his other work.

## We Publish Three Catalogs.

1. The Southern Normal School.
2. Bowling Green Business University.
3. A special catalog of our Department of Telegraphy and Railroad.

Do not fail to mention the course desired.

Address, H. H. CHERRY, President,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

## Law Opening.

We are glad to announce that the Law School opened with decidedly the largest attendance it has ever had. A magnificent student-body and a strong, earnest work characterize this department. The Moot Courts have already been organized, and the Law School is on fire with enthusiasm. Many new books have been added to the library, and the students are given the free use of this library. Persons desiring to do so can enter the Law School at any time before March 28 and complete the Junior Course during the present spring and approaching summer.

## Literary Societies.

About eight different Literary Societies are in session at the same time every Saturday evening. A large number of students are taking advantages of these highly educational organizations. There is no one thing which inspires more than to be in a building where there are several hundred students earnestly participating in educational discussions at the same time.

## Enter Now.

We have arranged our work so that a student can enter at any time and get excellent classification. However, we have arranged for a special opening on Tuesday, February 21, 1905. The regular Spring Term begins March 28. We would advise all persons, however, to come ahead and begin their work as soon as they are in a position to do so.

Don't whine. If you are not satisfied with what you are doing, get ready for something better.

## Tuition in the Bowling Green Business University.

The regular tuition for a three-months' business course is \$30. The regular tuition for a five-months' business course is \$45, but we give two-months' tuition free to all students who enter on this scholarship, making a seven-months' course cost only \$45. A ten-months' course costs \$60. If the student pursues a combined business and shorthand course, the tuition is \$55 for the five months, with the privilege of continuing two months longer, making a seven-months' combined course cost only \$55. This combined course for ten months cost \$65. An unlimited course in Telegraphy costs \$45. All students who enter on any of the courses just named are entitled to Business Penmanship, Spelling, Business Correspondence, Business Letter Writing, Commercial Law, Business Arithmetic, and any regular literary branch taught in the Southern Normal School. The students of the Business University are entitled to the same rate of board as the students of the Southern Normal School.

## The Graduates of the Telegraphy School.

The graduates of our Telegraphy School are universally successful in securing positions as soon as they complete the course. A large number of earnest young men and women are now in this department of the Business University. It will not be long before each of these students will be ready for a good place, and they are certain to secure the same.

We shall have pleasure in mailing persons desiring to take a course in Telegraphy our Telegraphy catalog together with other information. Mention course wanted when you write,

Address,

H. H. CHERRY, President,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

## Our School of Music.

The Department of Music, under the direction of Mrs. B. M. Settle, has more than doubled its enrollment since last year. The students in this department are very much in earnest and are advancing rapidly. Mrs. Settle has created a great musical sentiment in the institution. She has not only doubled the enrollment in the private departments of the Music School, but she has succeeded in getting several hundred students to participate in the congregational singing at Chapel. We will give during the approaching spring a free course of instruction to the public school teachers who desire to prepare to teach the rudiments of Music in the public schools.

## Summer School.

On June 6, 1905, our special Summer School of six weeks will be organized. The tuition in the Summer Normal School of six weeks is only \$6, and board can be secured during this season of the year all the way from \$8.25 to \$12 per month, everything furnished. It will pay every teacher in the South who desires to enlarge his work and become more successful in his chosen profession to enter our summer school. Not only a general review in common school work will be given, but those desiring to do so can take special classes in any of the higher branches.

## Tuition and Board in the Southern Normal School.

The tuition in the Southern Normal School is only \$10 per term of ten weeks, or \$18.50 per term of five months. Board can be secured all the way from \$8.60 to \$12 per month, everything furnished. Board need not cost over \$8.25 per month during the season of the year when the student does not burn coal. At this rate every teacher in the South has an opportunity to spend one or more terms in school.

## Special Work in Music.

The Music Studio, located on the second floor of the main college building, is the handsomest and most artistically arranged room in the building. Every equipment and convenience is afforded by the Music Department. Practice rooms are located near the private recitation rooms. Private lessons in Instrumental and Vocal Music cost fifty cents each. Rent on piano for two hours per day for a term of ten weeks is \$2.00.

## School of Expression.

Tuition for private lessons in the School of Expression under Mrs. T. C. Cherry is only fifty cents each. Persons desiring to do so can join the general drill classes or the class in Oratory and receive five lessons per week at the rate of fifty cents per week. Those desiring special training in Expression can secure the same in the Southern Normal at a nominal cost.

## Elocution.

We have a right to be and we are truly proud of the School of Expression, which is under the able management and superintendency of Mrs. T. C. Cherry. A large number of students are taking advantage of the instruction that is offered. Persons desiring a course of training in any of the departments of Expression cannot afford to do otherwise than investigate the facilities offered by our School of Expression.

## The Sixteen-Weeks' Term.

The Southern Normal School will be in continuous session for sixteen weeks from March 28, 1905. Why not make your arrangements to enter at that time, if not sooner, and prepare yourself for your chosen profession?

## Trip Down Big Barren River.

The annual excursion down Big Barren River will leave the wharf at Bowling Green, Ky., on Saturday, May 13, 1905. This annual excursion marks one of the most pleasant and profitable occasions in the life of the school. Teachers and students charter the largest boat that runs on the Big Barren and spend a day in innocent and educational recreation.

## Of Interest To The Law Students.

The Moot Court met in regular session Jan. 12. The docket of the court will soon be crowded with interesting cases, and each member of the law class will find opportunity to put into practice all his knowledge of the law. The Moot Court is one of the most interesting and instructive feature of the law course.

## Summer School.

The special Summer School of six weeks will begin June 6, 1905. The Summer School is no longer an experiment but an established fact. It is doing a great work. It offers all persons desiring to enter a summer school exceptional opportunities during the approaching term. We invite a critical examination of the work done by the Summer School.

## Business Summer School.

Persons desiring to study any of the commercial branches during the summer months will have an excellent opportunity to do so by entering our Business University. The University is in session the entire year. A student can enter at any time and continue his work until he completes his course of study.

## Spring Term March 28, 1905.

This is the time of the regular opening of the Spring Term. Students who enter at this time will have an opportunity to continue in the Southern Normal School for sixteen weeks. If they prefer, they can enter for ten weeks and not for the sixteen weeks. Many new classes will be organized at this time.

## Miscellaneous Statements.

That "remarkable growth" of the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University is still the common talk of not only the people of Bowling Green, but of the South.

This is the capital year in the history of the institutions. The increase in attendance is decidedly the largest since the organization of the institutions. The school is doing its best work, and the student body as well as the teachers and others who are connected with the institution in any way are on fire with enthusiasm. Come and look in on Chapel Exercises some morning, and you will conclude that your eyes are magnifying glasses. It will be hard for you to believe what you will see.

No person who has heretofore been with us, and who is with us now has one doubt about this being the banner year. It is the subject of general conversation among the enthusiastic student body. All believe with the faculty, board of directors and citizens as well as the president that, while the institution is already a thing of great magnitude, it is yet an infant destined to do a greater work and to wield a larger influence in bringing about a universal intelligence and in assisting in perpetuating the republic.

Let the skeptic who does not believe that the educational institution that is based upon thorough work, faithful teaching, personal attention to the individual student, and an unselfish, ever-present interest in the success of his life, send for a copy of "Past, Present and Future" and study it. This beautiful and interesting pictorial history of the institution gives in pictures which were made from actual photographs fourteen years' continuous, permanent, solid growth of the institution. The growth and success of the institution is not a spasmodic growth, but its roots are principles imbedded in the souls of men. No good citizen who believes in the wealth of the human mind and in the development of a righteous citizenship will be, if he understands the nature of the work done by the institution, other than in the deepest sympathy with its work. He will give it all the co-operation that by nature belongs to it.

This school has never belittled itself by offering a criticism on any character-making institution in this country. It would not be consistent nor would it operate according to its own nature and purpose, if it should do a thing of this kind. It has the deepest interest in every rural public school, every graded and high school, every private and denominational school; in fact, every institution and individual that is waging a relentless warfare on ignorance. It has no patience with the petty smallness, the unjust and unprofessional criticism that causes some poor, miserable, self-enslaved creatures to be un-professional and un-Christian in this great work of building the temple of universal intelligence.

Feb. 1905



# The Southern Educator

Published Quarterly at Bowling Green, Ky., By

Southern Normal School

—AND—

Bowling Green Business University

An Incorporated Institution of Learning.

H. H. CHERRY, Editor.

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## EDITORIAL.

### HOME.

The home is a character-making school, where the child practices his future conduct and produces in a miniature form his future life. The part he afterward plays in the theatre of life is, in most cases, a reproduction of what happened in the home. The home is a nursery where the principle of religious, social, and political liberty are planted in the soil of the soul. Childhood shows us the way to our future citizenship, and gives us an opportunity to make our future glory one of righteousness and virtue.

### THE ENLIGHTENED HOME.

"Are you not surprised to find how independent of money peace of conscience is, and how much happiness can be condensed in the humblest home? A cottage will not hold the bulky furniture and sumptuous accommodations of a mansion; but, if God be there, a cottage will hold as much happiness as might stock a palace."

Every home has an opportunity in this age of churches, schools, libraries, books, magazines, and newspapers, to secure a higher moral and intellectual culture. The home should be a school where religious, social, and political questions are discussed, and the boys and girls are encouraged to read and develop the power of thought. Indeed, thought inspired by love is one of the first essentials in every home. It is a product that is worth more than gold and silver, more valuable than bonds. It is to be regretted that there are men who possess large properties and commercial incomes and bright children, who take no thought of giving to their families the intellectual and moral culture that properly belongs to every well-ordered home. They frequently know more about their horses and cattle than about their children, and take more interest in the stable that is to shelter their horses, mules, and cattle, than they do in a modern school house and school for the children of their community. They may have ten thousand dollars in the bank and not a good magazine or book in the home. There is no excuse for ignorance in the home in this age of books, magazines, schools, and free mail service. For a few dollars the daily happenings of the world can be laid at the door of every man. It is the duty of the American citizen to think. It is patriotic to think. In fact, it is the theory of our government that there is not much difference between the supremacy of inspired thought and the supremacy of a free government.

### TYRANNY IN THE HOME.

There is a sovereignty that belongs to every father, mother, and child, and every true home is governed by paying tribute to this inalienable right that belongs to each member of the family. Unfortunately many homes are ruled by despots who usurp the rights of others and make them slaves to home rule. The natural right of father, mother, or child, is from God, and is higher than the authority of any member of the family. Each one should earnestly strive to preserve the natural relation and act in harmony with the natural law. The home should be a democracy where each member enjoys liberty of thought, speech, conscience, petition, and choice of occupation. No parent can afford to label his child "Methodist," "Baptist," "Presbyterian," "Republican," "Democrat," "Populist," "minister," "doctor," "teacher," "mechanic," or anything else, for if he does, he is a tyrant who puts out the eyes of the soul of his child.

### HOME OWNERSHIP.

In the year 1904 there were 15,963,965 private families in the United States, and only 7,218,755 of this number owned homes. A free government is much safer in hands of people who own their homes than in a drifting, homeless citizenship. The aggregate love of our country can be measured by the love and condition of the homes. It is difficult to ripen home affection when the family lives in a rented house, or in one that is mort-

gaged. Home ownership is a civic question of vital importance to this government. It has much to do with family and national tranquility and virtue.

### A HAPPY HOME.

"The mill-streams that turn the clappers of the world arise in solitary places."

A happy home depends more upon the inner life of the members of the family than it does upon the house in which the family live. Happiness is a condition of the soul, and if each member of the family develops a symmetrical moral and intellectual selfhood, the home will be a happy one, though the family live in a hut of logs and lead a simple life. A million-dollar mansion may be a theatre where the members of the family are players in moral and intellectual tragedies. Happiness enters the door of the Log Cabin of the Peasant on the Same Terms That it Enters the Door of the Mansion. Every man should strive to have an attractive home with all the modern conveniences, but if it is not his good fortune to have these things, it does not follow that his family as well as himself will not be able to make terms with themselves and live a happy and useful life.

### LOVE OF HOME.

"There are hovels so radiant and redolent with a high and beautiful life, that we count them courts of the immortals."

Love is a virtue that expresses itself in noble deeds and actions. The child who loves father, mother, home and country will show it by what he does for them. Love is not empty sentimentality, but an acting, working and living principle. The child who loves his home will study hard at school to develop his growing powers. He will try to be a master of his tasks, to reflect an honor on his home, and to render a service to his country. Life is action and not sentimental talk.

### A MORAL HOME.

A high moral sentiment should pervade every home, and the example of father, mother and child should be characterized by intense honesty and the highest integrity. One dishonest act of a parent, even though it be apparently a small matter, may send his child to the penitentiary or the gallows. The son of a family of good standing, who paid the penalty of death for a hideous murder, attributed the beginning of his crime to the ungoverned temper of his father, whom he had seen beat dumb brutes in an unmerciful manner. One dissipated boy can destroy the peace and tranquility of a happy home. Moral compromises even in the smallest affairs of a home will lead to moral and political compromises and serious wrongs in the larger affairs of the world. An intense moral home sentiment is to the home what a high moral public sentiment is to the nation.

### OFFICERS OF THE HOME.

The father and mother are the officers of the family government. It requires wisdom to properly perform the duties devolving upon them. Earnest parents feel the great responsibility resting upon them, and use every means to be firm and just in enforcing family government. They recognize a child sovereignty that is higher than their authority, and labor to administer family government according to the inalienable rights of every member of the family. The obedient child knows that his parents are officers appointed by God to govern the home, and he yields to this parental authority.

### HOMES WITHOUT LAWS.

Obedience to laws and respect to good government begin in the home. Back of lawlessness and crime, back of jails and penitentiaries filled with criminals, stands the home without law. The child's recognition of the supreme authority of parental law prepares him to give obedience and respect to the authority of civil law. The child that is permitted to leave home without any knowledge of obedience to lawful authority is likely to learn the lesson in jails and penitentiaries or on the gallows. Violations of civil law frequently have their beginning around a home circle where parents permitted an infraction of parental authority. The parent would not do his duty, if he did not require of the child obedience and respect for parental government.

### We Publish Three Catalogs.

1. The Southern Normal School.
  2. Bowling Green Business University.
  3. A special catalog of our Department of Telegraphy and Railroad.
- Do not fail to mention the course desired. Address,  
H. H. CHERRY, President,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

## Extracts From Talks Made By Different Members of the Faculty at the Chapel Exercises.

"Carefully select your aim in life, then aim carefully at your selection."

"Education is largely training in the formation of habit. That young man who leaves school with the habits of industry, neatness, honesty, frugality, punctuality, sobriety and tenacity of purpose will succeed."

"A compromise with self is a dangerous expedient. Force of circumstances may sometimes compel us to accept less for ourselves than we had proposed; if so, we have lost somewhat of interest and self-respect."

"The young person must learn early in life that genius is little else than capacity for hard work. A careful study of the lives of those from the world calls geniuses will in almost every case disclose the fact that genius with those men and women was simply persistent effort."

"Young man, do not make the mistake of being narrow. Lay the foundations of your life broad and deep. That man gets most out of life who comes in contact with the greatest number of good thoughts. Form the reading habit. Spend your leisure hours in company with the good and great of past ages."

"Do not make the mistake of entering upon a professional career without a liberal education. Ignorant doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, professors and preachers are not in demand. You will be no exception to the rule. The world has little use for the man who is not able to stand in the foremost rank."

"In order to do the best for himself man must do the best for other. 'No man liveth for himself.' A man may selfishly accumulate houses, lands and money, and use them for his own selfish ends. Such a man is not in touch with the spirit of the times. He lacks the essentials of Christianity. He needs to learn the great truth of the brotherhood of man."

"The citizen who turns a traitor on his soul government and banishes God and patriotism from his life when brought under the fire discipline of his own conscience, is not a patriot. The unscrupulous demagogue who would steal the sacred ballot of the people in the name of patriotism seeks to destroy the foundation of our civil fabric. The political trickster who pays no tribute to individual and national conscience and to the expressed wishes and desires of the people when manipulating political parties, conventions, and committees, is one of the most dangerous characters in our body politic. He is neither a patriot nor, in its broadest meaning, an American. The greatest danger that threatens our republic is a double standard of conduct in private and in public life."

"Character is the salt of national life. It is the balance-wheel, the ballast that gives bearing, force and power to our civic institutions. The prosperity, prosperity and greatness of this country depend not only upon acres of land with its mountains and hills, bursting with mineral wealth, its lakes and rivers and ocean coast, its revenues and rich treasures, its great cities, beautiful public buildings and strong fortifications, and its educational institutions and churches, but also upon the government, enlightenment and character of the citizens composing the government. A noble man has stood behind every great achievement, whether it was the preaching of a sermon, the writing of a poem, or a commercial or educational enterprise. A noble and patriotic people with character must stand behind a good government."

"A rounded character is not the product of an instantaneous development, but it is the result of a growth arising out of a persistent and systematic exercise and a conscientious investment of our talents. A noble man is made through the evolution of soul. His greatness and his patriotism depend upon what he is doing in the 'eternal now.' What we are now is the result of what we were and what we have thought and done, and what we shall be the next moment depends upon our present capacity and what we do in the present moment. We cannot take a part of the time allotted to us to live on earth in which to complete the building of our personal character. This work begins with God and enters eternity. A noble work and purpose are the sunshine, the atmosphere, the shower, and the soil that nourish and develop a strong personal character."

"Common sense, or tact, is a grand element of character. God gave man a mind, and He expected him to use it in studying mind as well as other problems. No one can hope to be a successful professional or business man unless he is a student of human nature. Thousands of men are failing for the want of tact, practical sense and wisdom. Too many men have the power to give a theoretical solution of a proposition, but lack the power to make a practical application of their own theories. They are often designated 'impractical,' 'peculiar,' 'incompetent,' because they have not studied men and the every-day questions of life, and are wanting common sense. The man who knows where the handle is that will move a thing is fortunate, and the man who is able to take hold of the handle that will move the people is not likely to fail in any enterprise he undertakes. No man can locate this handle unless he is a faithful student of human nature."

"We are in the caboose of the old year's train of cars of three hundred and sixty-six days. The signal flags are flying, warning us that a new train is bearing down upon us. At midnight we change cars. The old train has served its purpose and is rushing into the eternal past at the rate of sixty seconds per minute. We have been forced to pass its entire length, and privileged at the same time to select what we would from its burden of opportunities. Have we selected wisely? Have we made the most of these opportunities? Some of us, possibly, have played with toys, not being able to appreciate the value of things about us. Others have busied themselves with the more serious matters of life, with at least a partial knowledge of their meaning and interest."

But we are no longer concerned with the old year, we must turn

**The Southern Normal School Offers** A Thorough College Education. It Sustains Large Scientific, Classic and Law Departments. It puts Special Emphasis on the Training of Teachers. Mention Course Wanted. Address, H. H. CHERRY, President, Bowling Green, Ky.



# THE BOWLING GREEN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

IN SESSION THE ENTIRE YEAR. NO VACATION.

## THE LEADING BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH

HANDSOME CATALOG AND JOURNAL FREE.

(may we hope without regret), and face the New year, which brings its own burden of responsibilities and opportunities. We board the new train with high hopes, with lofty ideals, with faith in God and a belief in our destiny."

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom,  
And the man that getteth understanding:  
For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver,  
And the grain thereof, than fine gold.  
She is more precious than rubies:  
And all the things I can desire  
Are not to be compared unto her."

"The man who has developed his spirit under the guidance of God and has made himself a symmetrical life that is capable of thought and the execution of thought, has knowledge and wisdom. An educated mind, giving orders in the world of self and then, with its own God-given power, executing with dispatch its own plans and commands, is the grandest experience of man. Thinking and doing go together and characterize great lives; but these can come only by rigid discipline of self, in which time is required to give the soul its natural power and growth."

### Business Department.

We teach Business Practice from start to finish.

Our course comprises Theory and Practice for the beginner; Retail and Wholesale Bookkeeping for the intermediate student, and Commission, Manufacturing, Lumbering, Banking, Corporation accounting and Financial Adjustments for the advanced student.

We also have a Post Graduate course designed especially for those who expect to follow Commercial Teaching as a profession, or wish to know something of the problems that confront the expert accountant and auditor.

We especially commend this work to those who have completed the regular graduating course in this or other institutions.

In order to accommodate the large body of students who have entered the Business Department during the past few weeks, we have doubled the capacity of the Initiatory Department.

### DO YOU NEED A BUSINESS EDUCATION?

The business man seeks a good investment; why not the student?

There is no investment of time or money that will pay better in proportion to the time and capital invested, than a Business Education.

No matter what your theoretical, scientific or classic education may be, you need a business training before you can be considered, strictly speaking, an educated man or woman.

Russell H. Conwell says: "A college education is a good thing, but a business education is better." Every individual stands his value upon himself. What is your market value?

Why not enter now and be a member of the banner class in the history of the school?

Prepare yourself for a good position. There are plenty of places for people who are competent to fill them.

Many of our students secure fine positions. Read what a few of them are doing:

R. H. Jones, formerly of Kentucky, is Cashier of a bank in Mountain Park, Okla.

A. B. Simmons, of Lafayette, Tenn., 1904 graduate, has a fine bookkeeping position in Louisiana.

Miss Elizabeth Funk, of Elizabethtown, Ky., has an excellent position in Havana, Cuba.

M. Lacour has returned to his old position as head salesman in store for Scotch Lumber Co., Fulton, Alabama.

Miss Alma Wilford has accepted a bookkeeping position at Mayfield, Ky.

S. C. Cobb, of Boxville, Ky., has resigned his position as salesman and is now head bookkeeper for a large store at Ashwood, La.

Mr. R. B. Dodson, class of 1904, has a good bookkeeping position at Miami, Fla.

Miss Allie Galloway, of Mayfield, Ky., has a good bookkeeping position at Hope, Ark.

J. H. Bruce, of Columbus, Ky., is with the Scotch Lumber Co., Fulton, Ala.

P. E. Cooper, of Auburn, Ky., has a fine place with Fresno Business College, Santa Cruz, Cal.

N. C. Cornett, of Nolansburg, Ky., has a good position with The Rich Lumber Co., Hattinsburg, Miss.

E. W. Buchanan, of Vine Grove, Ky., has a good position with Wheatcroft Coal, Coke & Mining Co., Wheatcroft, Ky.

W. S. Hughes, of Coldwater, Ky., has a fine position at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Miss Cora Morehead has an excellent position at Hickman, Ky.

Chas. Bowlds, of Philpot, Ky., is keeping books in a bank at Central City.

D. D. Travelstead, of Rich Pond, Ky., is with the Simpson County Bank, Franklin, Ky.

E. E. Bristoe, of Philpot, Ky., 1904 graduate, is at present cashier of State Bank, Owensboro, Ky. He recently opened the

books for two branch banks that the company organized, and the directors expressed themselves as being highly pleased with his work.

A. L. Sidebottom is head book-keeper for a large lumber company at Havan, Ark.

There are many others which space will not permit us to mention.

### Mention Course Wanted.

We have been unable to give many of our correspondents specific information on account of their failure to mention the course of study desired when they wrote us. Address all communications to

H. H. CHERRY, PRESIDENT,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

### A Record Breaking Class.

The present class in higher mathematics promises to break the record for good work. Thus far they have found nothing in this course that they have not been able to master. They have every reason to believe that they will be able to hold up this standard through the entire year. There is no amount of work too large for them to undertake, with reasonable assurance of success.

They are now planning to survey a route for an electric railroad between Bowling Green and Scottsville. A survey of twenty-five miles is regarded by them as a small undertaking, though it must be done between daily recitations.

A large number of the class expect to take an extensive course in civil engineering. There is no doubt of their ability to do the work thoroughly.

### Positions For Commercial Teachers.

The past year's experience has shown us that Commercial Teachers are more in demand and fewer in number than any other class of instructors. We have supplied many of the best Business Colleges of America with teachers, at good salaries, and could have placed a great many more had we been in possession of the right kind of material.

Young people, as a rule, think it is absolutely necessary for them to have had experience in teaching before taking a position in a Business College. This fact is true with reference to the large schools, but there are many smaller ones which are doing good work, that are willing to take live, energetic young people, who have the power of imparting knowledge and can adapt themselves to students. To meet this demand we have arranged a new feature of work in the Bowling Green Business University. The Principals of the Shorthand and Bookkeeping Departments are giving personal lectures, etc., to persons who contemplate teaching. These drills will cover every subject likely to come up in a Teachers' work. There are many people who possess the necessary qualifications to teach in Commercial Colleges, yet they have no idea how and when to make an application, how to organize classes, how to build up a department of a school, how to impart their knowledge, or how to obtain the best results. The course we have arranged covers all these points, and besides, pupils are instructed how to solicit patronage for colleges, how to conduct the correspondence at the average schools, the strong features of school advertising, the best kind of literature, the kinds of text books to be used and the length of lessons to be assigned. The pupils taking this work are expected to go before classes of prospective teachers and give lessons just as they would before the school in which they will teach. We know if we could get from thirty to fifty persons to take this work until they are well equipped, we would have no difficulty in putting them into good positions. This is not an extravagant statement. We should be especially glad to have a number of experienced Commercial Teachers take this work with a view of securing better positions than those they have held. Within the last three months we have had calls for teachers from New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Erie, Pa.; Trenton, Newark, New Jersey; San Francisco, Chicago, San Antonio, Los Angeles, Nashville, Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Little Rock, Arkansas, and from hundreds of smaller cities. We failed in many cases to furnish teachers, because we did not have the right kind of persons at hand. The work we are doing does not partake of the "stuffing" nature, but is a systematic and painstaking development of the pupil's possibilities. The men in charge of this work have had extensive experience and know personally many Business College presidents and principals. They have visited some of the largest schools in America, and know the demands made upon their teachers. This will be of great advantage to those instructed. We are sure that this new feature we have added to our business course will be profitable to those who take advantage of it. Full information concerning this course of study given upon application.

### Formal Opening.

On Tuesday morning, February 21st, 1905, the formal opening of the Winter Term of the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University will take place in Vanmeter Hall. A fine program will be rendered upon the occasion. The exercises will last from 9 to 10:15 o'clock. Distinguished speakers will address the student body. A fine musical program will also be rendered. The exercises usually occur at the regular opening of the Winter Term in January, but, owing to the fact that so many of the public school teachers could not be present on account of their schools not being out, we have decided to have the formal opening at the time named above. As we have said at different places in this journal, a student can enter at any time and get excellent classification. However, we are going to make special provision for all persons who enter on the 21st of February.

### The May Examination of Teachers.

Teachers who expect to take the May examination can enter our teachers' classes on Feb. 14 and get thirteen weeks of special training before examination. They can enter March 7 and get a ten weeks term.

### Read the Following From a Union County Teacher.

GROVE CENTER, KY., Jan. 14, 1905.

Prof. H. H. Cherry,  
Bowling Green, Ky.,

Dear Sir:—Taking advantage of your kind invitation given in the last issue of The Southern Educator, I have concluded to send you a word from Union county. Quite a number from here are now students at your school and they are well pleased. They send us splendid reports of the school. Several of our teachers have been students of the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University and are very enthusiastic about the high grade of work being done by the institutions. These reports have led me to decide to cast my lot with you. I am planning to be with you in a few weeks. Several of my friends are also preparing to come with me. I will write you later just when to expect us. With best wishes for the school,  
I am, very truly,

J. H. YARBROUGH.

### The Opening of the Winter Term.

The regular Winter Term opened at 9 o'clock on the morning of January 17th. The largest body of students that ever assembled at the institution at any one time was present. Organization was completed within one hour and fifteen minutes. Classes assembled for the 10:15 recitations, and the work was commenced in every department without the loss of one minute. It was the most successful and complete organization in the history of the institution. A magnificent student body is in attendance. The work is characterized by enthusiasm and earnestness on the part of students and teachers. This is indeed the most successful year of the school.

### When You Write.

We most earnestly request our correspondents to be certain to mention the course of study desired when they write us for catalogs and other literature. We can give specific and definite information if we are properly informed concerning the desires of the students.

Address H. H. CHERRY, President,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

### The June Examination of Teachers.

Teachers who expect to take the June examination can enter our special teachers' examination classes and get seventeen consecutive weeks' work before the June examination. In fact, the regular teachers' classes will be in continuous session until July 15, 1905. Persons desiring to prepare for the different examinations can enter at any time and continue for as long a time as they desire. The time is counted from the time the student enters and not from the time the different regular terms begin.

### Spring Term March 28, 1905.

This is the time of the regular opening of the Spring Term. Students who enter at this time will have an opportunity to continue in the Southern Normal School for sixteen weeks. If they prefer, they can enter for ten weeks and not for the sixteen weeks. Many new classes will be organized at this time.

If You Are Ready to Enter School, Come Ahead at Once. You Can Enter Now and Get Splendid Classification. Write Us Before You Leave Home and We Shall Have Pleasure in Meeting You at the Train.



# The Newspaper.

We give below a stenographic report of an informal talk made by Mr. M. B. Nahm at Chapel exercises of our schools. Mr. Nahm is one of the leading financiers of the South, and takes a great interest in all educational movements. He is one of the leaders in the development of the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University:

To one who has seen this school grow from a school of twenty-eight students to its present magnificent proportions, it is certainly good to be here. Eugene Field, poet and journalist, improvident as poets always are and journalists usually are, made a tour of Europe. He spent his money like a prince, and before he had gone very far he was in hard lines. But by the utmost economy he made his way back to New York, and, when he arrived, registered at one of the largest and finest hotels. The clerk of the hotel looked at the signature and said: "Mr. Field, shall I assign you a room?" "No." "Dinner?" "No." "Well, may I ask what I can do for you?" Mr. Field answered, "Nothing. I just wanted to arrive. It has been so long since I arrived at a good hotel that I wanted to see how it felt. I feel better, thank you." And he solemnly stalked out.

To me it is sufficient simply to be here.

I want to talk to you about an every-day subject—the most every-day subject that I know of—the daily newspaper.

Every literary age has its interpreter. English literature in common with all other literatures had its first outburst in poetry—the poetry of the minstrel and the troubadour, lyric and epic poetry of Spencer and Chaucer and, later, of Milton.

The next expression of literature was in the drama, when every phase of public opinion, every public abuse, and every turn of history was exhibited upon the boards—the day of Shakespeare and of Ben Johnson and Sheridan, and, across the Channel, of Corneille and Moliere.

Then came the age of the pamphlet, when it was thought necessary in order to reach the mind of the public to perpetrate upon them long dissertations in pamphlet form upon all possible subjects. These were the days of "The Spectator" of Addison and Steele; "Common Sense" and "The Crisis" by Thomas Paine, and "The Federalist" put forth by Madison, Jay, and Hamilton.

Then came the novel with a purpose, when Dickens wrote to reform the schools and prisons and the law's long delay; when Thackeray wrote to correct the social life of England's upper classes; when Tourgee and Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote to direct attention to the condition of the enslaved negro; when Cooper wrote to popularize our great Western frontier and Marryat to popularize the sailing of the seas.

To-day who reads a poem, unless it is the love-sick youth who has written it, or the sentimental maiden who has received it?

The play is no longer a teacher or even a distinct phase of literature, but is merely a pleasurable art.

The novel even has seen its day as a reformer. There never will and never can be another Dickens or Thackeray. The opportunity for them has gone. Who reads novels to-day? School girls, idle ladies at home and men suffering with brain fag.

The pamphlet is too long and too dry for any use. This is distinctly the age of journalistic literature—the age of the newspaper. The journalist is what the player was—"The abstract and brief chronicle of the time." The romance of yesterday is the fact of to-day, and is food for the daily newspaper. Your Mr. Bulwer is sketching society in the Sunday Edition of the paper. Your Cooper writes columns about the Rosebud Addition and the Cherokee Strip. Conan Doyle finds his Sherlock Holmes in the Police Court news, and Harriet Beecher Stowe is writing receipts for pies on the Ladies' Page.

The newspaper is a compendium of history—born this morning to die to-night. Do you know the morning glory and the moon vine? They are as the morning and evening edition of the newspaper. The morning glory opens its beauteous face to the morning sun and by evening has curled away into a thing of the past. The moon vine opens its perfumed disc to the pale moon, but by the gleam of morning light, it is a thing forgotten.

The prescription of literary health to-day is all the news in a capsule, one before breakfast each day.

Does the average man who sits down to breakfast and carelessly scans his newspaper between coffee and cigars, realize the immense amount of work that has been done to supply him with a bird's eye view of the world; the tremendous amount of reporter's work; the messages flashed across continents and under seas; the hair-breadth escapes of war correspondents upon the firing lines; the great presses rolling and churning away all night long and each particular letter set into its place for his cursory glance? Does he realize that this war correspondent is a non-combatant and is risking his life in a hail of leaden bullets simply to gratify his readers' curiosity? Does he realize such a wild ride as Creelman's across the whole island of Cuba to the nearest cable station for the privilege of paying seven thousand dollars to be the first to wire to his journal McKinley's message of freedom to the Cubans? Does he realize how tactful, how sharp as a razor, must be the reporter to elicit just what information he desires and to impart none to the other fellow?

Speaking of sharp as a razor, Congressman Kitchen of North Carolina during the last session of Congress took his razor to his barber to be honed. When he called for it that evening, it was not finished. Mr. Kitchen said that he was very much disappointed because he was going to a party that night. The negro barber said, "Wait a minute, boss." And he stepped to the rear of the shop. He returned with an immense razor with four or five notches on the edge. Said the barber, "You can use this one, boss." "Why, what can I do with that?" said Mr. Kitchen. "Why," said the negro, in an injured tone, "It's all right, boss. That's the one I allus takes to parties."

How big is the newspaper problem? Without limit. So big is the corps of reporters necessary to supply one great journal with news that the same corps of reporters can furnish the news to several journals under one ownership.

Mr. James G. Bennett publishes a London as well as a New York edition of the New York Herald. Mr. Hearst publishes a New York Journal and the Chicago American. Mr. Munsey publishes newspapers in New York, Boston, Washington and Chicago.

So big is the newspaper problem that it fairly shoved Greeley, Bryan and Hearst into candidacy for the President's chair; made Whitelaw Reid minister to the Court of St. James; made Voorhaes and Carmack Senators and Schuyler Colfax Vice President.

For a year before the Spanish-American war, Mr. Hearst maintained the great artist, Remington, in Cuba. At one time Mr. Remington cabled to Hearst, "No war in sight. Shall I return home?" Mr. Hearst replied, "You send the pictures; I will furnish the war."

So big is the newspaper problem that it includes all fields of literature; history, poetry, novel, and essay. The Sunday Edition of the newspaper is a magazine with a picture thrown in for the baby, a dog story for John, a love tale for Sallie, a new waist pattern for mother, and the stock and bond list for the old man. It is all there. And on Monday it still serves various uses—to decorate the pantry shelves, to make fires and to furnish curl papers and bustles for all the female members of the family.

The freedom of the press is a national religion in America. Only an angry female tongue is freer than the press in this country. "Lèse-majesty" is the crime committed in continental Europe by an editor who utters the slightest criticism of the ministers or monarch. Anyone who notices the newspapers can distinguish the close censorship of the press maintained by Russia and Japan. With us an evening paper is given even more liberty than the morning edition, because it has fewer hours in which to prepare. While Emmett Logan was editor of the "Louisville Times" the editor of the "Kansas City Times" took a special pleasure in discovering mistakes in Mr. Logan's quotations. Finally Mr. Logan grew tired, and the following appeared in the editorial page: "The editor of the Kansas City Times is given distinctly to understand that all the quotations in this paper are strictly original."

America is pre-eminent in journalism. The London press is over-polished, long and dull, and would make an American yawn at breakfast time. There is all the difference that exists between American coffee and English tea. Our editors make free with everything that you possess—your family affairs, your business, your cash.

Not long since an editor of one of the great journals in Chicago was on his death bed giving his final directions to his wife. At last she said, "You have not told me whom you wish for pall bearers." "Oh," said he, "just ask the presidents of the eight largest banks in Chicago. They have carried me all my life; they might as well carry me to my grave."

The great mass of people are newspaper-educated. The newspaper is a disseminator of knowledge. The first news of the discovery of a new star or a new metal, the first news of a new invention, is found in the newspaper by the general public. The newspaper is a great time-saver in education; and time with us is a great consideration. We are a busy people, pressed for moments in the day. The postal card is getting to be entirely too large for our use.

I noticed not long since that a Chicago man was so busy that he took his wedding trip in an elevator of one of the large sky-scraper buildings.

Great speeches are given in full in the newspapers and the parliamentary proceedings of Legislatures and of Congress. What an education can be had from that newspaper that includes an article on solar spectroscopy by Charles A. Young, through whose eyes we can see nearly a hundred million miles into the very physical and atomic structure of the sun; which includes an article on wood lore by John Burroughs, the man of all men of recent years most nearly akin to and in closest communion with Nature; which includes Martin Littlefield's speech in nomination of our late lamented Judge Parker, the greatest nominating speech that was ever delivered except Ingersoll's "Plumed Knight" speech in nomination of Blaine; which includes an article by the great cooking expert who charged such high prices in St. Louis—Mrs. Rorer—on boiled eggs—where she belongs.

The editors of great papers are leaders of thought. Their profession makes them great thinkers. Even their reporters are men of genius. A century ago Creelman might have been a Macaulay, Arthur Brisbane an Addison, Newman an historical novelist, and the author of "Mr. Dooley" would have outshone all the humorists of the age. Leo XIII gave Creelman an immediate audience as representing the editorial power of the press in America.

During the Chinese-Japanese war the reporters frequently found difficulty in passing through the news of the various Chinese retreats. After one notable Chinese defeat, the best that the reporter could get through was "The Chinese advanced boldly to the rear."

Journalism is one thing and politics another. The newspaper should be strictly just and non-partisan. A journalist should be broad enough to embrace all vocations. He must be a lawyer and able to construe law, and, at times, a statesman, soldier and diplomat. He must be able to organize a party and furnish it with a platform, to criticize the maneuvers of an army, or to throw a glove to a ring. He must be reliable, uncontrolled by sordid motives and interests, and yet, so much do some editors of newspapers become identified with a movement that they are simply forced into politics, as Greeley was.

Yet we can understand how an editor may be an honest partisan. One belongs to a party upon great principles of government. We must all take sides, and it is natural for the party in whose ranks we march to become identified with its cause and its standards, its music, its battle-cries become as sweet to his ear and heart as, after famous victories, the name of his regiment is to a soldier.

The party is not a principle and an end, but a means to an end. The servility of party spirit is the peril of government by the people. It destroys the independence of the people, and does not serve the party. The press submits to be led by party leaders whom it is its duty to lead. To be loyal to party principle and yet more loyal to patriotism, this is the true independence of the press, and makes it the greatest power on earth.

The newspaper is a corrector and a reformer of abuses. As far back as the time of George IV the London Times defended Queen Caroline against the persecutions of the King and was termed a "vulgar meddler." Gen. Weyler in Cuba was able to bring all Cuba to his feet by means of his cruelty, save and except the correspondents of the American newspapers who defied and exposed him. The New York World defeated the bond conspiracy during Cleveland's administration. Even the past year the newspapers of New York forced the Western Union at a yearly loss of two million dollars to discontinue its services to the pool rooms.

We have all admired the gallant fight that Joseph Folk and the St. Louis Republic have made in Missouri against Ed Butler and his gang, and we have regretted that there was no one in Cincinnati to lead the fight against George B. Cox. We have all admitted the magnificent work done in Cleveland by the "Civic Federation," and in Minneapolis the exposure of Mr. Ames by the Minneapolis press, and we have all regretted that there was not a newspaper in Chicago that dared raise its voice against the powers that be. At this moment a franchise for a sub-railway worth millions of dollars is being grabbed under the guise of a conduct franchise.

Newspapers are history makers and history recorders. The rescue of Maxine Cineros from recent imprisonment in Cuba by the Herald and its agents was one fruitful cause of the Spanish war. The New York Herald sent Stanley to Africa to find Livingston and equipped the Jeanette expedition to the North Pole. The New York Times smashed the Tweed ring. The New York World averted a national disgrace by providing by popular subscription a pedestal for Bartholdi's statue, the gift of France to the people of the United States.

The great blot on American journalism is yellow journalism, personified by the "Yellow Kid." The New York Sun stands alone in its dignity, bearing no colored supplement, allowing no cuts even in its advertisements. For a long time the New York Herald held out, but finally fell into line. Yellow journalism consists in the printing of much that should not be printed at all; in the printing of scandal and unfounded rumors; in raising to the dignity of importance by big headlines and double-leaded type matter which properly belongs to the back page of the paper in small type. So unscrupulous are newspaper correspondents at times that not long ago I heard of a female correspondent, who actually practiced vivisection on a heart; who encouraged a sentimental youth to make a proposal of marriage to her simply for the purpose of describing the operation to her journal. I do hope for the honor of our sex that, when that supreme moment arrived in which he asked her to be his wife, and when she answered in the stereotyped fashion, "No, I cannot be your wife, but I will always be your—," that he interrupted her and said, "Stop right there. I have two grandmothers already."

For some time it has been a mooted question whether Mr. Watterson was a yellow journalist or not. It is true that Mr. Watterson sometimes appeals to prejudice instead of to argument; that he frequently flashes abroad such epithets as "liar," "thief," "scoundrel," and that we can almost feel that we can see the blood-shot eyes, and the shaking hand of the frontiers-man reaching down into his boot for his knife. Yet, Mr. Watterson is the greatest penman in America, and for thirty years he has been right upon all public questions.

The axiom of newspaper success is news. The news of today is the history of yesterday, and the story of all the yesterdays is history. News to be news must be recent and unpublished,—not fished from the sewer of scandal, but readable,—it must be correct and right. I have heard that Walter Scott once rode twenty miles to confirm a mere detail of scenery in Rob Roy. A trifle, you say? Yes, but trifles make perfection, and surely perfection is no trifle.

Newspaper writing is an art. Not the art of Girard Dow, who painted, with the aid of a microscope, but rather the art of Whistler, who touched the canvas with a dash and a scene lit up; the art of him who stirs an ink splotch into a picture. The newspaper is the literature of today, teaching life by object lessons.

What higher ambition is there than to stand by the weak and resist the strong; to satirize the weak and expose the base; to cheer the unfortunate and relieve the distressed; to give honor to the hero of the back alley and to give the stigma of disgrace to the false Senator in high places? Tomorrow morning of the seventy-five millions of people in this land, twenty millions will pick up and read a newspaper. What a hearing! What potentate can command such an audience? And this great American people, sound-minded, whole-hearted, simple and right in thought, arising from their peaceful slumbers to breathe this benign winter air, bidding a "good day" and a "God bless you" each to the other—such people will no gush, no falsehood in their morning paper, but plain, straight forward, truthful news.

Whose imagination has not run riot among the poet Tennyson's "King Arthur"? Whose heart has not swelled in emulation at the deeds of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table? The journal is the legitimate successor to these Knights Erant. It is his duty and his privilege, as it was theirs, to protect the weak, to fight for the oppressed, to stay the hand of injustice.

King Arthur was never a truer, braver knight than George William Curtis; Lancelot never fought for a cause more gallantly than Henry Grady, Merlin with all his magic was never a greater seer than Horace Greeley; no nobler knight ever launched a spear for helpless maiden than Charles Dana. Do you know Bulwer Lytton's version of King Arthur? Do you remember how by the magic of the Lady of the Lake all the great future of England was crowned before King Arthur?

Is it possible that in the great mirror of the future, we may see one of you wielding a pen in the political tournament? Is it possible that we may see one of you directing the sentiment of your city toward the right, the lode-stone pointing only to the pole of justice? Is it possible that we may see your influence widening from local to state-wide, nay, even national, that your name may become a household word in every honest home? Is it possible that we may see you rise in your might to smite the many-headed dragon of Vice wherever you may find him, the many-handed octopus of Mammon wherever he may unlawfully reach? Is it possible that throughout the length and breadth of the land men and women will know that your opinion is honest and God-sent, that your word is above question, that the honor of your nation is as dear to you as your own? Is it possible?

## To The Caves.

The overland trip to the famous Edmonson county caves (Mammoth, Colossal and other caves) has become such a popular feature of the Scientific work that the class can hardly be restrained from undertaking the trip in the dead of winter. This outing of six days is full of interest and profit to the thoughtful student of nature. No place on earth affords a better opportunity for the study of nature's work than the region about the great caves. The caves are not all that is to be seen. The rugged way, the picturesque scenery, the fossil remains in the rocks, and a profusion of flowers in fields and woods, all add to the pleasure and profit of the trip.

The date fixed for the next excursion is June 18th. It will be necessary to increase the commissary department this year on account of the large increase in the number of students in the Scientific work. There is a chance, even, of an advance in the price of Boston Baked Beans, owing to the increased consumption of this delightful article of food by the tired and hungry foot tourists to the caves.

## Mention Course Wanted.

We have been unable to give many of our correspondents specific information on account of their failure to mention the course of study desired when they wrote us.

Address all communications to

H. H. CHERRY, PRESIDENT,  
Bowling Green, Ky.



## Reading, Recitation and Oratory.

"The end and aim of all our work is the harmonious growth of the whole being."—Froebel.

To read and speak well one must study nature. Long continued bad habits of voice and action have driven us farther and farther away from nature.

It is the purpose of the study of Elocution, Physical Culture and Oratory to bring the student back to nature by a scientific study of physical and vocal training.

The body being thus freed from all restriction and consignment, embarrassment to the student, the soul is left free to express itself freely through the unrestricted agents of the body.

The student, having this secure foundation, has perfect freedom for the cultivation of the imagination which is the chief source of strength in the three forms of public speaking—Reading, Recitation and Oratory.

Nothing stamps the intellectual person more than a refined and polished articulation and pronunciation.

We think in flashes, we construct with words, we speak in sentences. These are the three processes leading to expression.

A well modulated voice, ease of manner, a sympathetic soul are the essentials of high intellectual attainments of the present day.

Every teacher in our public schools should have the training that would enable him to instruct the pupils under his or her charge that they breathe correctly, speak correctly and use to the best advantage that most divine of all gifts—the human voice.

Opportunity and practice are two most essential qualities for an orator. The orator must learn to speak to a great houseful of people, whose ears are open for every word, and whose opinions are to be formed or attended by his presentation of ideas. To be a successful public speaker one must go into training—a course quite as necessary, quite as careful, vigorous and exacting as the training which develops muscles or makes an adept in any special branch.

### HOW TO ACQUIRE ORATORICAL POWER.

Learn to breathe deeply for this is the ground-work of a good voice and perfect action.

Realize that the body has the power to reveal the finest shades of expression.

Practice movements to free every muscle or set of muscles from the feet to the head, remembering all the time that perfect control of physical instruments is a great aid to your success.

### GET CONTROL OF VOCAL MUSCLES.

The three natures of man's being, the physical, mental and spiritual all should be made to co-operate, for the art of Oratory demands your best thought, action demands your health, strength and courage to make that best thought as high as in you lies.

Recognize the nobility of Oratory and that to appeal to your audience requires all that is best in you. Someone has said: "The greatest thing in Oratory is the Orator."

That one possessed of all human powers is best fitted to become an orator. Give to Oratory the highest place in your mind, remembering you must be a painter, sculptor, and musician all combined to be a success on the platform.

Study everything; think, feel, live; study nature as you see it, from the ragged urchin on the street to the Governor of the Commonwealth, but study them carefully. Note peculiarities of speech, manner, walk and dress; apply it to the people you meet in your work.

Seek and store away knowledge for future use on platform from all sources of learning—the Classics, Science, Art and Philosophy.

Here are a few books which are helpful to the student of Oratory: Orations of the World, by Cody; Biographies of Booth and Murdoch; Charles Lamb's Dramatic Essays; William Archer's Masks and Faces; Art of Breathing, by Koeffler; Guttman's Gymnastics of the Voice; Hudson's Life and Art and Characters of Shakespeare; Ruskin's Modern Painters.

Above all study yourself for you are only an instrument; a medium for the expression of art in its many phases.

## Shorthand Notes.

Will you be one of two hundred in our Shorthand School?

One thousand dollars per year is considered a small salary for a good shorthand writer.

Do you make \$75.00 a month? This is a moderate salary paid a good shorthand writer.

Our standard is two hundred pupils. We are going to reach it. We must reach it.

Do you know there are stenographers in towns the size of your county-seat making as much as the best lawyers in the place?

Just a few years ago a boy was delivering papers. Last year he made \$1,500.00 as a stenographer in the town where he delivered papers.

A stenographer knows more than anyone else about his employer's business. The secrets and plans of the company are daily dictated to him.

Last year a young man was plowing, raking hay, cutting wood and doing other farm work. This year his office is on a private car and he is secretary to a railroad official.

Nine months ago a young man of a remote county of Kentucky, who had neither money nor polish, borrowed funds enough to complete shorthand. Today he is a trusted employee in a bank.

Our pupils who took positions ten years ago, those who have just completed the first year in an office, those who graduated last

month, our advanced pupils and those who entered last week, will tell you that Shorthand is not hard to learn.

We do not mean to say that all a young man has to do is to pass a few pleasant days in our Shorthand Department to qualify him to draw a good salary in an easy position. It takes work, but it requires this to do anything.

Are you in touch with any large company that is able to promote you? If not, and you have no special qualification apply for a position with some of these companies and see if the first question asked is not "What can you do?" What would be your answer to such a question?

We can give you the names and addresses of five hundred young men and women, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-seven who are earning \$75 per month. Before entering our college they did not average \$25 per month. We are making a conservative estimate, and if anyone cares to investigate we shall be glad to give him the names, addresses and salaries of many of the young people referred to.

The question is asked us daily "Must I be a college graduate before taking Shorthand?" This is not necessary. It is a great advantage and it aids the stenographer as it does any professional, but a common school education, good habits, industry and a little money are all that is necessary.

In our next issue we wish to publish the yearly earning capacity of one hundred of our Shorthand graduates, and to do this, we urgently request that each student of the past fourteen years, who began work as a stenographer, write our Mr. J. L. Harman at once, stating the position held now, the salary drawn and other facts that might be of interest. From this we can give the business public some unique and valuable information. We shall not use a single name unless we are given the privilege to do so. Please co-operate.

These notes are being dictated to a small class of sixteen intermediate pupils. All but two were reared in the country. Only five have had as much as one year's training in business. Their ages average twenty-one years. Their average education is equal to the second year of high school. All but four are paying their own expenses. They began the course the first of September, and are now able to do good office work. Within six weeks or two months each member will be holding a good position. This class earned last year, all told, \$4,550. Some of them earned nothing while others made money teaching, farming and at other occupations. Placing the salary of a beginning stenographer at the low figure of \$45 per month, this class will earn the coming year \$8,640, almost double last year's income. The second year will mark as great an increase, and besides each person by the end of the first or second year, will be an active part of some thriving enterprise.

The course is not a continuous grind of curve making. It is full of humor and pathos. Should a teacher laugh or cry when he dictates this:

"Gentlemen: Answering yours of the 4th inst., concerning Merrimac Shirting Shorts: We have all these goods turned out by mills. It may be a week, or even a month before we can fill your order. We have booked your order, and will fill as soon as possible. If you cannot wait, we will cancel. We will ship the first case received if we do not get word to the contrary from you."

And gets it transcribed:

"Gentlemen: answering to yours of the 4th instance concerning Merrimac shooting shirts we have all these goods turned out by our mills. It may be a week, or even a month before we cancel your order. We have booked your rudder, and will fail as soon as possible. If you cannot wait we will cancel. Welsh pie the first course if we do get h— or the contrary from you.

Yours truly,"

## Board.

Read the following unprecedented rates:

We believe there is not another city in the South that offers young men and women seeking an education at a nominal cost as cheap boarding facilities as Bowling Green. There are plenty of splendid boarding places that offer students board, everything furnished, from \$8.50 to \$12 per month. Board alone in the majority of towns and cities where schools are conducted would cost as much as board and tuition in Bowling Green. The school and citizens contribute very near a thousand dollars a year toward bringing about this arrangement. They do this without any thought whatever of receiving any material benefits in return for the expenditure. It is done in order to offer hundreds of young men and women of limited means an opportunity to secure an education at a nominal cost.

Excellent table board can be secured for \$1.50 per week; elegantly furnished rooms in private homes at the rate of forty and fifty cents per week. The student who takes advantage of these rates can bring his expense for board down to \$8.50, \$8.80, and \$9.00 per month, everything furnished. It need never be over \$9.00 per month. The exact amount depends upon the number in the room and the economy of the student in the purchase and use of fuel.

Rooms and table board in Frisbie Hall cost from \$9.50 to \$10 per month, everything furnished. All rooms in Frisbie Hall are lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and are carefully cleaned and looked after each day by trustworthy chambermaids. Students in Frisbie Hall are also entitled to hot and cold baths without any extra cost. They are also entitled to the use of elegant parlors and many other advantages.

There are at this time several hundred students attending our institution who are paying from \$8.50 to \$9 per month for board, everything furnished.

Quite a large number of students who are now attending school have rented rooms, and, through a system of club and self boarding, have brought their expenses down to \$5 to \$7 per month for board and room.

Excellent private board in good families, everything furnished, costs from \$10 to \$12.50 per month. The exact cost for private board depends upon how many students occupy a room as well as upon the equipment and other advantages.

### Can We Afford It?

Here are some of the actual figures of American expenditures: Annual national government expenditures, \$600,000,000. All other government expenditures, \$2,000,000,000. Annual national pensions to old soldiers, \$145,000,000. Annual drink expenditures, \$1,450,000,000. Annual expenditures for beer alone, \$700,000,000. Annual expenditures for tobacco \$750,000,000. Annual expenditures for education, \$275,000,000.—N. Y. School Journal.

There is plenty to do and good pay for work well done—get ready.

# OUR SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.

The scarcity of telegraph operators, besides the extension of Railroad and Commercial Lines has caused a great demand for young men prepared in this institution. We have at this time letters asking for men we are unable to furnish. We can not get them ready fast enough to meet the demands made on us by the different companies. We have on file many letters from Railroad companies endorsing the work done by this institution. Here is a letter which passed between two Railroad Officials:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of Sept. 19, received and I hasten to reply so that you can arrange for help for the Fall and Winter. I know you will need help, and you can get good help from the School of Telegraphy, Bowling Green, Ky. I have about a dozen men from there and every one has proved himself to be a good man, and all of them are now drawing good salaries. They have all proven to be honest, etc. The graduates of this school are better prepared than the graduates of any other Telegraphy School in this country.

### Fifty-Five Graduates of Our School of Telegraphy Given Good Positions in Eight Months.

During March we placed men with the following railroads:

Louisville & Nashville R. R. .... 1  
Southern Ry. .... 4  
Y. & M. V. R. R. .... 1  
Frisco R. R. .... 1

During April we placed men with the following railroads:

Illinois Central R. R. .... 2  
Southern Ry. .... 5  
L. H. & St. L. Ry. .... 1  
Coal & Coke R. R. .... 1  
Queen & Crescent Ry. .... 1  
Missouri Pacific R. R. .... 1  
Y. & M. V. R. R. .... 1

During May we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. .... 3  
K. C. W. & G. Ry. .... 1  
Louisville & Nashville R. R. .... 3  
Gulf & Ship Island Ry. .... 1

During June we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. .... 1  
Y. & M. V. R. C. .... 1

Missouri Pacific R. R. .... 1  
Gulf & Ship Island R. R. .... 1  
N. C. & St. L. R. R. .... 1  
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co. .... 1

During July we placed men with the following railroads:

Louisville & Nashville R. R. .... 1  
Southern Ry. .... 5

During August we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. .... 3  
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Ry. .... 1

During September we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. .... 1  
Missouri Pacific R. R. .... 1

During October we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. .... 1  
Missouri Pacific R. R. .... 2  
Louisville & Nashville R. R. .... 5  
Frisco R. R. .... 1  
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co. .... 1

A Large and More Recent List of Successful Graduates Will be Published in the Next Issue of the Southern Educator. Send for Telegraphy Catalogue.



## To those Who Have Succeeded.

To old students who have become leading citizens in their respective communities, we wish to make an appeal:

Do you remember that only a few short years ago, you were boys in the Southern Normal School, cherishing hopes of a successful work? Do you remember the inspiring instructions received from chapel, from your class-room and from your class associates? Did you resolve then to be a factor in promoting education in your community, wherever you might be located? You now push this paper aside and take a review of the years that have passed. You see yourself in the school you then loved so well. You wonder what has become of those who sat near you, who fought you in debate, who helped you in trouble and who told you good-bye with many good wishes. You are now men of affairs. Weaker citizens come to you for advice. Some of you are rich, some hold positions of great responsibility, some have more influence than you have estimated. There are dozens of young men and women who would willingly accept your advice. Did it not pay you to attend school? Do you regret those happy days? Then, perhaps you thought you sacrificed and suffered, but those were the days when you started your successful career. Some of your neighbors have not caught the educational inspiration. You can give it to them. Many of you can influence from one to twenty boys to enter college. Had it not been for some friend, some years ago, you, perhaps, would have never attended school. Thus far, perhaps, you have been contented to work for yourself, forgetting that others around you need encouragement and need to be told how and where to get an education. There are many excellent institutions that are training men and women, but we would like to ask that you do not forget the school that trained you. We would like to again impress you that there are hundreds of graves today, filled with men who could have been as great as Webster, Clay or Edison. The spark of enthusiasm was never kindled in their brains. You know some one who has saved a few dollars and who may squander it having a good time. Wouldn't you be doing the part of a good citizen, to call him aside some day and show him to what advantage he could spend his \$150 or \$200.

We want you to know that the school to-day is the same enthusiastic, character-building institution that it was years ago. We are reaching more homes; are creating higher ideals and establishing ourselves more firmly. You are a part of us; you are the offspring; the educational flesh and blood of your alma mater. Many of you have helped us, are helping now. One enthusiastic, influential citizen in a community, can usually assist us more than any representative we put on the road. We are endeavoring to reach as many of our old students as possible. Some of them are now high State officials, vice-presidents of railroads; bank presidents, cashiers, great merchants, mayors, doctors and lawyers. A graduate of twelve years ago, to-day has more influence than boys who left our school a year ago, or who are in it to-day. Their useful period is coming, and yours is here. You are the ones to whom we look for help. This is not a cry of distress, but only an urgent appeal to arouse to a sense of your privilege. How many boys have you sent to college? You do not have to pay their way, you only have to show them that it is possible and best for them to go. One man in Texas has sent us direct about one dozen Texas boys. Many others have sent us from one to twenty students. What an educational spirit! Some of those boys have told us that they had no idea of attending college until this enthusiastic citizen spoke to them about the matter. One man in Western Kentucky has averaged sending us one pupil a term for the last seven years. One man in Louisiana, who left here years ago, writes us regularly, informing us of pupils who contemplate entering school. We would not ask that you become a traveling representative for us alone, but that you be an apostle of education-speaking to young men and women about higher education.

## Moot House of Representatives.

The annual Moot House of Representatives which is sustained by the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University will open its annual session on Monday evening, February 20th. As a preliminary movement to this organization and in order to have time to formulate the details connected with parliamentary and governmental machinery upon which it is conducted, the students of the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University assembled at Chapel Exercises elected H. H. Cherry Speaker, and C. J. Burnette, of Illinois, Clerk of the House. Other officers will be elected on the evening of the 20th. A bill concerning the civil government of the Philippine Islands is being drafted, and will, no doubt, be made a special order for discussion during the first evening of this Moot Congress.

No school in this country has ever sustained a more successful Moot House of Representatives than this one. All former students as well as present students are entitled to membership in this House. It is the plan of the school to make the forthcoming session of this Moot Congress the greatest that has ever been conducted by the institution. Let all present students as well as prospective students begin now some special preparation looking toward the work of this house. Prepare a bill, and arrange argument, and be ready to add fire and power to this highly educational organization.

## A Trip to Mammoth Cave.

Large Geology and Botany classes of the Southern Normal School usually leave the college about the first of June, each year, for the Mammoth Cave. They leave Thursday and return the following Monday. The class travels on foot and in wagonettes, and camp while on the tour. The students visit Mammoth and Colossal Caves. Every member of the class returns with many valuable specimens and much information. It is one of the most delightful and profitable five days' investigation ever made by students.

## When to Enter School.

Our school is so organized as to admit and properly classify students any time they may enter. Some advantage, however, is obtained by entering at the opening of a regular term.

# SOUTHERN NORMAL SCHOOL

—AND—

# Bowling Green Business University

(INCORPORATED.)

H. H. CHERRY, President, Bowling Green, Ky.

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- State Certificate.
- State Diploma.
- Preparatory Scientific.
- Scientific.
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- Elocution and Oratory.
- Instrumental and Vocal Music.
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- Free course in Phonetic Spelling.
- Free Special Teachers' Examination Class.
- Free Drills in Parliamentary Law.
- Free Special course in Psychology and Pedagogy, including special work in Child Study.

No school has ever offered more drills for the accommodation and instruction of its pupils than the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University. The Moot House of Representatives and the Lecture Course alone are worth the amount of tuition charged.

## Shorthand Notes.

We are averaging five calls a day for stenographers. The large class which began work in September is a record breaker. Each member will soon be prepared for a position, and will get it, too.

We can't say how long it will take you to finish the course. A young lady from Mississippi came to us in August, and she has been the stenographer for the Mayor of Tuskegee, Ala., nearly two months at this date.

Are you a good clerk? If so, stenography will double your earning capacity the first month after you finish the course.

Do you succeed in teaching? Then you are just the man or woman large firms want. You make forty or fifty dollars a month for six months. A working knowledge of shorthand will increase the salary for twelve months.

What Business College in Pennsylvania has employed six of our pupils?

Who thinks shorthand is hard? Usually those who are always discouraged.

Mr. Earle King, of Kentucky, was holding a stenographic position in Mississippi when he could almost appropriately be called Master Earle—just sixteen.

He is now general manager of the large lumber company for which he first acted as stenographer.

A course in Shorthand gives one a large learning capacity, strengthens the memory, extends the vocabulary, increases neatness and observation.

## The Faculty.

The faculty and student body united in effort constitute the life and character of the school.

Our aim has been to keep three things in mind in the employment of a faculty: Natural fitness, education, and character. We think these qualifications are co-essential. Warm-heartedness and common sense blended with a willingness to assist earnest students, outline the disposition of each teacher. In a few days after pupils enter our school they feel they are among friends and on easy terms with their teachers. The coldness and formality often existing between teachers and pupils are unknown among us. This feeling of ease and sympathy puts the student in the best possible condition for the highest work.

None but teachers whose natural fitness has been tried and proven to be of the highest order are em-

ployed, and not these until they have received the highest training for their profession.

The scholarship of our faculty is not surpassed by any school within our knowledge. As an evidence of this, the faculty has the fullest confidence of every student and we have enrolled, annually, one of the brightest and most intelligent bodies of students in our country.

Each teacher is selected according to what he can do best. It is an age of specialists, and in selecting our teachers this has been kept in mind. We have carefully avoided, however, "cranks" who have become biased by one idea, but have sought well rounded men and women of ripe scholarship.

We think the power manifested by the graduates of the Southern Normal, and their remarkable success in after life are the highest compliments that can be paid to the faculty.

## Thoroughness.

The best things may be abused. Cheap Normals with charlatans at their head have sprung up, made great pretensions and perished for want of depth of soil. The management of the Southern Normal School has endeavored to offset the ill opinions against other Normals by doing a specially thorough and practical work. We have avoided, equally, the errors of old unprogressive colleges, and the pretensions and shallow work of many so-called Normal Schools. We believe we have struck the happy medium and that the work we are doing is equal in thoroughness and practical utility to that of the most progressive schools, and at the same time we avoid their waste of time and energy.

As evidence of the high grade of work being done, we point with pride to many of our graduates who have out-classed graduates of other schools in examinations for membership in Military Schools, Colleges and Universities. Better evidence still of the thoroughness of the work being done, our graduates have been phenomenally successful in business and the professions.

Not only is the work done very thorough, but our college curriculum is very broad; covering a thorough course in Higher English, Mathematics, Sciences, Philosophy and the Ancient Languages.

## Few of the Advantages of the Southern Normal.

1. It has a beautiful and healthful location and the people of its home are refined and hospitable.
2. It is a chartered institution, whose diplomas and degrees are recognized as indications of the highest merit.
3. The demand for its graduates is greater than can be supplied.
4. It employs a faculty of able and experienced specialists.
5. It provides for many distinct departments, all the courses of which are thorough and eminently practical.
6. Pupils may enter and select such a list of studies as they desire, irrespective of courses.
7. The time required is the least, consistent with thorough work.
8. The work is made so practical that it becomes a part of the pupil.
9. Only a few holidays are observed. "Work" is our watchword, and in doing it all find the same level, establishing merit as the standard of social and class standing.
10. The expenses are brought within the reach of all who may desire an education.