

Nebraska Is Wealthier State Than Education System Shows

"If our educational system is good, let us improve it; if it is bad, let us reform it. Do not rest content when your attainments are inferior to your capabilities." This from Horace Mann was quoted by Mrs. H. D. Griffin, state chairman of education, when she addressed the state A.A.U.W. convention in Grand Island a week ago. And a study suggests that some fundamental matters can be improved and that our attainments are a bit inferior to our capabilities. Undoubtedly this is true in all states in the union but our immediate problem is to take part in the improvement of our own state."

"According to study by Noyes and Norton, Nebraska has an index of ability to finance education of 91 or nearly the average ability in the United States as a whole, yet the index of effort is 50. This places our state lower in accomplishment in relation to our possibilities than any other mid-western state. The indices referred to are matters of economic resources and expenditures for educational purposes. Therefore, the trouble must be financial, either in Nebraska's resources or in her spending program for education."

State High in Wealth

"In comparative wealth Nebraska ranked 9th among the 48 states in 1934. This means that eight states had more wealth than Nebraska and 39 had less wealth. It is interesting to note that in 1934, when the depression was still severe, we spent \$100 for luxuries every time we spent \$60 for education. Further indications of our inability to give adequate support to important interests are found in the rapid increase in expenditure for our state government. In 1936-37 we spent \$2.06 for state government as compared with \$1 in 1925-26. In contrast we find that in 1936-37 we spent only 65¢ for education as compared with \$1 in 1925-26."

"The state government has already accepted the proposition that it must be supported by diversified taxes as well as by a general property tax. In 1935-36 only 18.5 percent of the revenue receipts for state government came from the general property tax; 32.3 percent from gasoline taxes; 24 percent from federal grants and 25.2 from special fees, licenses, etc. Public schools are almost entirely dependent on the general property tax for support. Inequalities in Burden.

"There are now great inequalities in the burdens which different districts have to bear in sustaining school systems. In Dodge county the rate of school tax varies in different districts from 2 to 25 mills; in Harlan, from 5 to 35 mills; in Douglas, from 4 to 25 mills; in South Dakota, from 3 to 25 mills. In some districts a man will on \$100 pay 17 times as much as in others. On two farms of equal value lying side by side but in separate districts the own-

er of one pays six times as much school tax as the other."

"In 1935-36 the five counties having the highest assessed valuation were Gage, Douglas, Platte, Sarpy and Cuming. The average valuation for the rural districts for these counties was \$394,091. The five counties having the lowest assessed valuation were McPherson, Rock, Loup, Keya Paha and Blaine. Their average valuation for rural school districts was \$52,217. The second group of counties had less than one-seventh the valuation of the first group, yet these valuations were the basis for school support in both cases. The wealthy counties had an average mill levy of 2.7 which produced an average of \$1,074 for support of their school districts, while the poorer counties with a mill levy of 7.11 produced an average of only \$376 for rural schools."

"Closely related to the inequality of local wealth for support of education is the inequality of educational opportunities for school children. Gage county, with an assessed valuation of \$44,989 and an average mill levy of 2.39, produced an average of \$1,001 for support of rural schools. Blaine, with an average valuation of \$24,191 and average mill levy of 7.54, produced \$182 for her average rural district support. Is the buying power of \$182 as great as that of \$1,001? In 1907 the legislature made provision for state aid to weak districts, thereby recognizing the principle of minimum standards of educational opportunity for all children of the state. A substantial extension of this principle in Nebraska would go far to furnish equal educational opportunity. More than 40 states now have some regular provision for this problem."

Spending Less Per Pupil

"How did Nebraska compare in support of her public schools in 1935-36? Nebraska ranked 31st with \$64.75 and below all her bordering states excepting Missouri in expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance for that year. Missouri spent \$60.43 per pupil; Kansas, \$67.04; Iowa, \$73.02; South Dakota, \$85.70; Colorado, \$87.20; Wyoming, \$101.62. If our income at that time was more than that in Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, Colorado and Wyoming, why was our school support not so good?"

"There is generally a fair relationship between goods bought and the price paid. Teachers and salaries are no exception to this principle. An adequate salary tends to attract and hold talented and well trained young people in the teaching profession. In 1935-36 Nebraska ranked 39th among the states in salary schedule, paying \$772. She ranked above South Dakota with \$711, but below Kansas with \$855, Iowa with \$875, Wyoming, Missouri with \$1048 and Colorado with \$1248."

Ability Is Above Effort

"How does Nebraska's ability and effort to support education compare with those of other states? In ability-to-ratio of economic resources and educational need — Nebraska stands lowest among her bordering states. Nebraska's ability to pay is .99 and its effort, .70, taking the United States average in each as 1.00. For nearby states the chart shows the following: Colorado, .70 ability and 1.44 effort; South Dakota, .75 ability and 1.00 effort; Missouri, .66 ability in 1.00 effort; Kansas, .85 ability and .85 effort; Wyoming, 1.08 ability and 1.00 effort; Iowa, 1.05 ability and .86 effort.

Expenditure Is Lower

"Per capita expenditures for schools in terms of per capita income show that Nebraska in 1935-36 is not supporting education as well as her bordering states with the exception of Missouri. Nebraska's per capita income is \$361 and per capita expenditure for schools is \$13.10. The United States average is \$356, income on \$13.80 for schools. Nearby states follow: South Dakota, \$275 income, \$17.10 for schools; Colorado, \$400 income, \$16.70 for schools; Wyoming, \$526 income, \$21.40 for schools; Kansas, \$365 income, \$14.30 for schools; Iowa, \$370 income, \$14.30 for schools; Missouri, \$366 income, \$9.70 for schools.

"School support is almost entirely a local matter, dependent upon the fortune of the property owner. Nebraska is fourth among bordering states in percent of state support for public education. Wyoming leads with 25.8 percent of the revenue from the state; Missouri, 22.6; South Dakota, 9; Colorado, 2.9; Kansas, 2; and Iowa, 1.7. Average in the United States is 28.7."

"Nearly every state has taken some measure to adjust its tax system to present-day conditions. Nebraska has made limited attempts to improve its own system but very little has been done directly related to support of education."

Others Give Reports

Dr. Roy Gates of Grand Island, spoke of the four methods of equalizing school costs as follows: Public education at state cost, equalization above the proceeds of a low local school tax levy, equalization above the proceeds of a medium local tax levy and equalization above total school funds including funds from a maximum tax levy.

The Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill, providing federal aid for



Brown-McDonald Co. store in Wayne showing damage done by fire early Monday morning.

education and new before congress, was discussed by Mrs. Harriett Houdlette of Washington. Because annual expenditure per pupil varies from \$19 to \$124 and because the richest state is able to raise at least six times as much revenue per capita as the poorer

ones, it is thought that the federal government will have to help provide education to equalize opportunities.

Sheriff Whalen of Stanton, and Sheriff J. H. Pile were in Yankton Wednesday.

Southwest Wayne

(By Staff Correspondent)

Iola Heikes spent Friday afternoon in the Nels Granquist home. Mrs. Fred Heier, Ida, is spending this week in the Fred Heier, Jr., home.

Gladys Granquist spent Friday evening in the Charles Heikes home.

Alice Groné was a Sunday night guest last week in the Nels Granquist home.

Mrs. H. W. Winterstein and Betty Lou visited Mrs. Arthur Flormine Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Boyce were Sunday dinner guests last week in the Harry Swinney home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Barber were Sunday supper guests last week in the H. W. Winterstein home.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Vahlkamp and son spent Sunday evening of last week at Henry Doring's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Goshorn spent Friday afternoon in the Edwin Temple home at Wakefield.

Mr. and Mrs. August Witmer and family spent Thursday evening in the Walter Ulrich home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Winterstein were this Sunday dinner guests in the T. C. Winterstein home at Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Backstrom and family were last Wednesday evening callers in the Lloyd Powers home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Temme and Bonnie and Lois spent Sunday evening of last week in the Emil Baier home.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Vahlkamp and son were Sunday afternoon and luncheon guests last week in the Harry Baker home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Goshorn spent Sunday afternoon of last week in the H. B. Ward home at Wakefield to visit Miss Eleanor who has been ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brinkman visited in the John Goshorn home Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Roe and daughters were guests there last Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Winterstein and Betty Lou of Carroll, spent Friday in the H. W. Winterstein home. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Quinn and Mary Ellen also called at Winterstein's.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker were Thursday dinner guests in the John F. Baker home. They were afternoon guests at Franklin Flegel's. The Baker's spent the evening in the Otto Saul home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heier and family were Sunday dinner guests last week in the Fred Heier, Sr., home. Mr. and Mrs. August Allerman and family and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Vahlkamp were evening guests.

A new front is being placed on the I. O. O. F. building at Ponca.

ALTONA

(By Staff Correspondent)

Mrs. Albert Greenwald and Helen spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Meta Bruse at Hoskins.

Mr. and Mrs. Mauno Ulrich spent Sunday afternoon of last week in the Mrs. H. A. Suhr home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frevert and daughters called in the Henry Barsham home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Frevert and family were Sunday dinner guests last week in the Ed. Longe home.

Mrs. Fred Panning of Hooper, spent Thursday with Mrs. J. G. Bergt. Mr. Panning was in Wausau on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Greenwald and family spent Tuesday evening of last week in the B. H. Von Segger home.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bergt and family visited in the Gus Kraemer home near Wausau Sunday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Carl Frevert and Kenneth visited Mrs. R. H. Hansen Monday afternoon. Hans Hansen called the same day at Hansen's.

Mrs. Rachel Hansen closed

picnic for pupils and patrons was held at the school Sunday.

Mary Obst visited Mrs. H. A. Suhr last Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Rachel and Miss Lavonne Hansen went to Cushing, Iowa, Tuesday to visit their aunt, Mrs. Walter Miller, for a while.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shepherd and baby of Norfolk, visited in the E. W. Lehmkühl home Saturday evening on their way to Sioux City and also called on their return Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Roggenbach and son, August Matthies, sr., Mrs. Clara Belz and Miss Irene Damme were guests in the George Nau home for Sunday supper. Mr. and Mrs. Austin Exley called in the evening.

R. H. Hansen, Rachel and Lavonne and Mrs. Anna Mau went to Cushing, Ia., Thursday for the funeral of Walter Miller. Mrs. Hansen had been there since Monday and returned home with the Wayne folks Thursday evening. Mr. Miller was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Hansen.

Dance

DIERKS BALLROOM

Sunday, May 29

Jack Ream
and His Orchestra

Jack is better than ever. Get

that old gang together and have some real fun.

C-O-O-L

as a
Breeze
New Printed
SHEERS

\$4.45 to \$7.95

- Cool to Wear!
- Lovely to look at!
- Grand All Summer!

Sizes
14 to 48

Both Youthful and Matronly Styles

Fashioned of Silk Sheer Chiffons in both dark and light prints and in plain navy and black. A new group of advance summer styles just arrived. Included are many nice styles in large sizes up to 48.

A Grand New Collection of Wash Frocks

The New Summer "Boulevards" are just here. All are gay, flattering, alive with color. All beautifully tailored and made of exclusive patterns in Wash Fabrics especially woven for Boulevards.

Your summer dresses will be different and distinctive if you buy "Boulevards".

Frocks for home — for business — frocks perfect for all summer long.

Swim Frocks! Drindis! Pleated Styles! Boleros and Jacket Frocks! New neck line effects, lingerie trim, and plain tailored styles.

If you are particular about the style appearance and individuality of your Wash Frocks you'll enjoy Boulevards.

\$1.95 \$2.95
\$3.95

Ahern's

	COFFEE	FIVE MORE
PER POUND	15c	15c
Bacon Squares	Per Pound	3 Lbs.
Wax Paper	40 Ft. Roll	5c
Fruit Cocktail	Del Monte 1-lb. Can	15c
Sardines	1/4 Oil 3 Cans	10c
Tomato Soup	Campbells 2 Cans	15c
Tuna Fish	Large Can	15c
Peanut Butter	2 Pound Jar	25c
Mustard	Quart Jar ONLY	10c
Prunes	40-50 Size. 2 Pounds	13c
Peaches	Our Family Sliced. No. 2 1/2 Can	17c
Bologna	Per Pound	15c
Lard	100% Pure 2 Pounds	19c
Fruits and Vegetables		
Tomatoes	Fresh. Per Pound	7c
Carrots	2 Large Bunches	9c
Bananas	Golden Ripe. Per Pound	5c
Asparagus	Home Grown. Large Bunches	6c
Grape Fruit	Large Size 3 For	10c
Potatoes	California Shavers	10 Lbs. 27c
This Store Will Be Closed All Day, Mon., May 30		
Free Delivery On Orders of \$2.00		
PHONE 333	112 Main St.	Phone 333
BOB JONES Manager.		

Ahern's

