

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE IN

Some Features Worth the Attention of United States School Leaders.

EDUCATION'S PHILIPPINES

Children's Training Prepares Directly For Life They Are to Live.

UNDER the leadership of American educators Philippine education is making a remarkable advance. Indeed, according to recent reports received at the United States bureau of education, there are features of present day education in the Philippines that are well worth the careful attention of school leaders in the United States.

It is in the field of industrial training and useful arts that the Filipinos, under American teachers, are making the most notable progress, such progress, in fact, that in certain lines, particularly lacemaking and embroidery, the products of the Philippine schools not only compare favorably with the work of the famous French and Swiss experts, but promise to compete with them successfully in the world's markets.

The whole system of education in the Philippines is based on the principle that the children should receive training that will prepare them directly for the life they are to live. The boys receive manual training from the very beginning. In the lowest grades they make articles that they can use and sell both in their own localities and elsewhere. The most important industry taught the boys is hat weaving. It is a prescribed exercise in the primary schools.

"The bureau of education at Manila considers it one of its legitimate functions to give such training in the making of good hats as will afford a large number of children a permanent means of earning a livelihood," wrote Frank L. White, director of Philippine education, in 1910 after the courses had been introduced, and the development of the work has more than justified his claim. Chief among the products are the famous "buntal" hats, made from the leaf stem of the opened burlap. The schools do not attempt to place hand machinery with modern apparatus, for it is recognized that there is a real demand for the products of careful hand workmanship.

Regular Trade Schools.

Besides the prescribed courses in the primary schools, there are regular trade schools, where the boys spend the latter part of the school day in actual manual labor in the shops. A set of dining room furniture in red narra, made at the Philippine School of Arts and Trades in Manila, sold for \$200 at last year's carnival.

In the girls' schools plain sewing and housekeeping have generally formed the prescribed courses, but recently hemming and embroidery have been introduced, because they are artistic, besides possessing educational value, furnish the girls with a remunerative occupation.

There were already in the Philippines young women who had learned embroidery and lacemaking in the convents under the Spanish regime. Furthermore, because of their great natural aptitude for such work and because of their patience and delicacy of execution the Filipino women are considered among the most skillful workers in the world in these arts, their products being classed by experts as even superior to those of the French and the Swiss.

The schools are therefore working on a sure ground in teaching lacemaking and embroidery, and they have ascertained that the demand for the kind of work their children can turn out is practically unlimited. In an effort to increase the available supply of teachers for the work courses in lacemaking and embroidery have been offered in the Philippine Normal school since 1910 and also in the various vacation assemblies of teachers.

Some Statistics.

The first thing a Filipino girl does in the sewing class in school is to make for herself a complete outfit of clothing. This work she usually begins in the second grade, but sometimes in the first or third. Armed with an embroidery frame and other apparatus (in most cases made by the boys in the same school), she advances in proficiency through the various grades, hemming and embroidering cotton squares, fine linen, handkerchiefs, waists, and so on. The more expert girls turn out masterpieces in French net and embroidery. In lace they make all varieties of "pillow lace," including "torchon" (Spanish lace), Maltese, Ceylon or Indian, Irish crochet, etc. Battenberg is also made for local use, but it is not encouraged for export, because the Japanese can make it more cheaply.

An idea of the extent of industrial education in the Philippines may be gained from the fact that nearly 400,000 school pupils are engaged in some kind of industrial work. For the past four years industrial instruction has been prescribed in the primary course for both boys and girls, and the work is systematically carried on in an advanced stage in the intermediate schools. Twenty-six well equipped trade schools have been established in Manila and the various provinces. There is a college of agriculture at Los Baños, and a college of engineering has been added to the University of the Philippines.

The Filipinos take to the educational program, industrial and otherwise, quickly and profitably, and the civil government finds its duties much less onerous now that the military invasion of the islands has been superseded by the educational.

COUNTERFEITING FALLS OFF.

Largely Because of Better Business, Chief Wilkie Admits.

There has been a marked falling off in the counterfeiting of money recently, but government officers charged with the detection and suppression of this form of crime are willing to concede that the improved condition is not due entirely to their activity.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service, said that the prosperous state of the country was responsible mainly for the decrease in the amount of work that the agents of the service are called on to perform. "Whenever the country is prosperous crime is less," said Chief Wilkie, "and this rule, which has been demonstrated by years of experience, applies as much to counterfeiting as to other offenses against the laws. Prosperity means that work is plentiful and employment easy to obtain. Many persons of criminal tendencies prefer to get money honestly."

The decrease in counterfeiting became noticeable about eighteen months ago, according to Mr. Wilkie. Last year about 400 cases of counterfeiting were investigated, while this year there probably will be less than 200, an unusually small number.

NEW GLACIAL PHENOMENON.

Discovered at Fort Frederick, Near Crown Point, N. Y.

A phenomenon that is thought to be of glacial origin has just been discovered on Fort Frederick grounds near Crown Point, N. Y. It is an immense cavity in a limestone formation that was apparently bored by the forces of nature centuries ago.

The pit, which is a huge bowl in shape and fifteen feet in depth by nine feet in diameter, was first noticed by workmen in the employ of Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, who gave the grounds to the state. The men were excavating for a supposed secret tunnel from the fort to Lake Champlain when their attention was drawn to the pit.

Amateur geologists and others who have seen the phenomenon are certain that the cavity was formed during the glacial period. The fact that the hole is entirely smooth and that at its bottom rested a large granite boulder until it was blasted out is proof, they say, that it was not the work of man.

HOW TO INCREASE WORLD'S FOODS

Prof. De Vries Tells of Experiments in Mutation of Plants.

MADE DAISIES GROW BIGGER.

Dean of Botanists Believes Wheat and Rice Can Also Be Intensified to Feed Future Generations—He is to Explore the Wilds of Southern Florida.

Professor Hugo de Vries, director of the Amsterdam Botanical garden and the recognized dean of botanists, recently lectured at the New York Botanical gardens on his observations and experiments in the mutation of plants. Many scientists attended the lecture and lauded Professor de Vries as "the successor to Darwin and a great benefactor to the nations."

Dr. de Vries, a man of about sixty years, does not mind being called a successor to Darwin, whose work he has adapted. He would deny, however, that he had not gone further than Darwin in his understanding of plant life. It was exactly the divergence between Darwin's conclusions and his own conclusions that constituted the subject matter of Dr. de Vries' lecture.

Darwin, it is recalled, explained the origin of new species by the theory of gradual variation. Dr. de Vries, on the other hand, while he admits that there are no end of gradual variations in plant life, adds that new species also come into being by "leaps and bounds" in a single day, as it were.

The Best Illustrations.

The best illustrations of the mutation of plants Dr. de Vries noted in such flowers as the foxglove, daisy, evening primrose and marigold. In his own experiments, starting with an ordinary single daisy and keeping all the seed and planting it, he noticed second year daisies having twice as many petals as they had the first year and at the expense of a diminishing center. Continuing the selection of the seed from the exceptional specimens in each daisy patch, he grew within four years a daisy which had no center seed pods whatever and which had increased its petals or ray flowers during that time from 21 to 200. Needless to say, the new flower did not resemble the ordinary daisy at all, and it remained intact as a distinct species of flora.

This illustration was evidence, Professor de Vries maintained, of the necessity of increasing the yields of all plants, so that the increasing population of the future might not want. His optimism in the development of plant life extends to wheat and rice and the other grain, although he said he was not yet experimenting in those fields.

Not Rivaling Burbank.

"Dr. de Vries is not rivaling our own Burbank," said Dr. W. A. Murrill, director of the New York botanical gardens. "He stands supreme in his own line of endeavor. His experiments are purely theoretical, Burbank tries to develop the biggest plums and the biggest potatoes, but Dr. de Vries tries to make two petals grow where but one grew before. He is paving the way for the bigger Burbanks of the future."

"Our experimental stations, you know, are practical, and they seek practical results in the culture of food-stuffs. But some day that line of experimental work will be exhausted and scientists will ask for something new. Then some one will apply, in a practical way, the principles which Professor de Vries is now laying down. The secret of the future is to be able to repeat exactly by agriculture the mutations as observed now in nature. That is the work of science, and that is where the new and bigger Burbanks will have their future."

The special occasion which brought Dr. de Vries to this country at this time is the opening of the great Rice Industrial Institute in Houston, Tex., in October. He also expects to visit a county in Alabama where a variety of especially large evening primroses has long been a great attraction. Later he will join an exploring expedition to be sent by the New York botanical gardens to the wilds of southern Florida.

INDIANS TO GIVE PAGEANT.

Carlisle to Celebrate 160th Anniversary of League of Amity.

Superintendent Friedman has announced that the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school will celebrate the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the League of Amity in October with a pageant. Part of the celebration will represent the first important Indian council between the natives of this country and the white man in 1752. A procession made up of descendants of tribes of the original participants will add much interest to the occasion.

Some of the costumes and scenes from the historical pageant of Philadelphia will be loaned by Dr. Oberholzer for the occasion, and it is expected that the affair will be one of the most interesting historic events that have ever been given in America.

New Powders No Better Than Old.

Experiments having demonstrated that the new powders used in the French navy were no better than the old ones, the battleships of the third battleship squadron and the first squadron recently received orders to put them ashore.

The Problem of Country Life

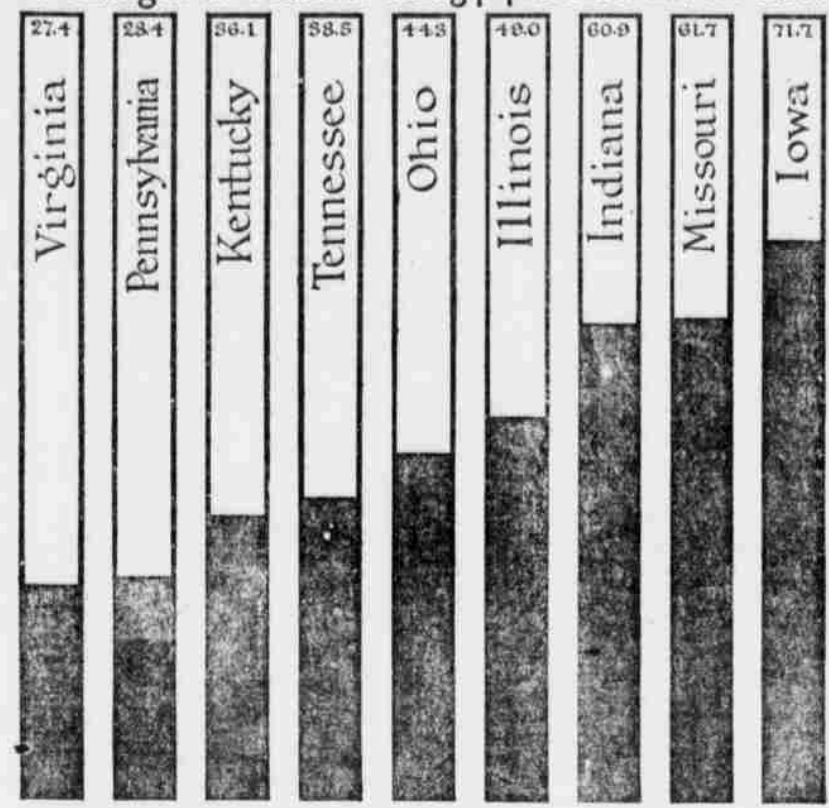
By CHARLES STELZLE

RURAL decay is one of the most staggering problems in American national life. In the matter of population alone it calls for serious attention. The percentage of rural population in the United States has been steadily decreasing as follows: In 1880 there lived in the country 70.5 per cent of the total population; in 1890, 63.9 per cent; in 1900, 59.5 per cent; in 1910, 53.7 per cent.

The loss of rural population is due to economic, social and educational causes. Religion and religious institutions also play an important part in the problem. We hear much these days about the "country life movement." Let it be noted that this is a different proposition from the "back to the land" movement. It may be said broadly that the first was inaugurated for the purpose of benefiting the country, the second for the purpose of benefiting the city.

LOSS OF POPULATION IN NINE GREAT AGRICULTURAL STATES

Percentages of counties losing population from 1900 to 1910



Unquestionably more will come of the former than of the latter, for the movement to improve the conditions of farm life is in harmony with a normal desire, while the effort to transplant the city man to the country is in violation of natural law. Just as the city must work out its own salvation, so the country will be compelled to solve its own problems. It must be quite apparent that good farm land and profitable farming will not settle the most vital questions in the country. Principally, the leaders in this movement tell us, there must be a higher idealism among country people. They must have higher standards of education, of social life, of the moral well being in each community. The country life commission appointed by the president said in its report, "Any consideration of the problem of rural life that leaves out of account the function and the possibilities of the church and of related institutions would be grossly inadequate." * * * because from the purely sociological point of view the church is fundamentally a necessary institution in country life."

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Frederick Dierolf.

Notice of Audit: Notice is hereby given that Homer Greene, an auditor duly appointed by the Orphans' Court of Wayne county to pass upon exceptions filed to the account of W. S. Harvey, administrator of the above named estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Honesdale, Monday, Sept. 23, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOMER GREENE, Auditor.

August 28, 1912.

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ANY EDUCATORS WILL SPEAK

Whitelaw Reid Coming For Opening of \$4,000,000 Building.

The \$4,000,000 new State Education building at Albany, N. Y., will be dedicated on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 15, 16 and 17. On Tuesday afternoon the exercises will be opened with an address by Chancellor Whitelaw Reid, who will return from England for this purpose.

On that afternoon Dr. John Christopher Schwab, librarian of Yale university, will discuss libraries and Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, will read a paper on "Museums."

On Tuesday night elementary schools will be discussed by Dr. William H. Maxwell, New York city superintendent of schools, and Dr. William J. S. Ryan of St. Louis will talk on secondary schools. Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, will speak on educational extension, and Dr. William Starr Myers of Princeton will discuss private schools on Wednesday morning.

At the afternoon session Wednesday President Butler of Columbia will talk on universities. Professional schools will be dealt with by Dr. Henry S. Hethcote of New York city, president of the Carnegie foundation. Canon H. Hensley Henson of Westminster abbey will read a paper on the value of historical studies to the higher learning.

A reception will be given by the governor, regents and the state officials on Wednesday evening. The dedicatory exercises Thursday afternoon will include remarks by Chancellor Reid.

TO SEE IF SUN COOLS.

Smithsonian Institution to Make Tests on Mount Wilson.

Work has been begun on a forty-foot tower to surmount the observatory of the Smithsonian Institution on Mount Wilson, California, where attempts will be made to ascertain whether the sun is growing cold.

The tower will be built according to plans drawn by Dr. D. C. Abbot, director of solar research of the institution, who is on the way to Washington in Algeria, where another station measuring the sun's rays is maintained.