

# 10 Cities Continue Visiting Teachers

## Demonstration Aids in Wiping Out Delinquency.

New York.—Ten cities in which three-year demonstrations of visiting teacher work have been completed under the auspices of the commonwealth fund program for the prevention of delinquency have determined to continue the use of visiting teachers as a regular feature of their public school systems.

According to Howard W. Nudd, director of the Public Educational Association of New York city and chairman of the national committee on visiting teachers which has administered these demonstrations, the communities thus convinced of the value of the visiting teacher and planning to continue her services include Burlington, Vt.; Lincoln, Neb.; Richmond, Va.; Red Bank, N. J.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Sioux City, Iowa; Bluefield, W. Va.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Warren, Ohio, and Hutchinson, Kan.

Meanwhile, demonstrations are being continued by the national committee on visiting teachers in the following communities: Berkeley, Cal.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boone county, Missouri; Butte, Mont.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chisholm, Minn.; Coatesville, Pa.; Columbus, Ga.; Detroit, Mich.; Durham, N. C.; Eugene, Ore.; Huron county, Ohio; Omaha, Neb.; Pocatello, Idaho; Racine, Wis.; Rochester, Pa.; Rock Springs, Wyo.; San Diego, Cal.; Tucson, Ariz.; Tulsa, Okla.

Appointed by Committee.

When the work is finished in these cities the thirty visiting teacher demonstrations under the commonwealth fund program will have been completed. Under the arrangements made for these demonstrations the visiting teachers were appointed by the national committee on visiting teachers subject to the approval of the local authorities; in each case the national committee pays two-thirds of the salary for a three-year period and provides funds for certain additional expenses, while the remainder of the salary is paid by the local school board. Several hundred cities have made application for demonstrations under this plan, but the thirty communities provided for in the original grant from the commonwealth fund having been chosen, no further applications are now being considered.

Including the visiting teachers appointed by the national committee for these demonstrations there are now altogether 180 visiting teachers in the United States working in 64 cities and 6 counties scattered through 34 states. These figures are given by Mr. Nudd in a chapter on the history, purpose and scope of the visiting-teacher movement, which he contributes to "The Problem Child in School," a volume of visiting teacher case narratives by Mary B. Sayles, just published by the Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency, Inc., of 50 East Forty-second street, New York city.

Describing the visiting teacher as a specialist in the schools who devotes herself to the problems of unadjusted children, Mr. Nudd, in the article above referred to, points that "every teacher, every social worker, and many a parent is familiar with the problem child—the boy or girl whose school progress or whose reactions to normal requirements point toward later inefficiency, delinquency, or some other failure in personal or social adjustment. What is the trouble with such children, and what can be done for them? How can the school obtain and utilize a knowledge of the forces that are affecting their success, and give them in fullest measure the benefits of their educational experience? Puzzles or pests at home, in school, or elsewhere,

their personal welfare and the welfare of society require painstaking effort in their behalf. They present at once the most baffling, the most urgent and the most interesting problems in the field of education."

### Finds Needs of Children.

Describing the methods of the visiting teacher in meeting these problems, which are both educational and social in nature, Mr. Nudd points out that this relatively new specialist, trained both as a teacher and social worker, "is specifically equipped not only to find out why things are not going right in the lives of these children but also to take back to the class teacher, the parent or the social agency which may help, the essential information needed to meet their individual limitations. As a result of the new facts she discovers the school is enabled to see what the actual situation is and to become aware of the real need of the child. It can often modify requirements to meet the newly seen limitations by changing the class, transferring the child to a special school, shifting emphasis from one phase of school work to another, adopting a new approach to the child or connecting his school work more closely with his outside interests."

## LEADER IN TAMMANY



Mrs. Joyce Bushel, thirty-two years old, of New York city, has been elected Tammany woman leader of the Twenty-first Assembly district. She is the youngest person, man or woman, ever chosen for a Tammany leadership. Mrs. Bushel is the wife of Hylan Bushel, a lawyer. She is a graduate of Hunter college and the New York university law school, and also studied chemistry at Columbia university.

# Preserve Voice for Future Generations

## Youthful Inventor Claims Remarkable Discovery.

New York.—A small spool of steel wire will preserve for future generations the epochal events of history. This is the way Harold Westman, twenty-three-year-old student and inventor of Mamaroneck, N. Y., views a device he has perfected to reproduce voice and other sounds by means of a vibrating wire.

"If this idea had been worked out sooner," he said, "we could now hear the Sermon on the Mount, Patrick Henry's speech for liberty or death, Lincoln's address at Gettysburg—every ballot in the 1924 Democratic national convention.

With those opportunities gone, however, every important event of the future can be preserved, Westman declares.

### Better Than Phonograph.

The steel wire method reproduces sound more clearly than the phonograph, he claims, and can be preserved indefinitely, whereas phonograph records are comparatively short lived.

"If a great speech is made it can be recorded on a spool of this wire and be reproduced perfectly a thousand years from now," the young inventor said.

Westman was shown the claim of Dr. Curt Stille, German inventor, that he had perfected a similar device. The Stille announcement was carried in an exclusive International News Service dispatch of August 3.

"I perfected my invention several months ago, and gave it a final trial July 9," Westman said. "Idelle Patterson, well known New York singer, will verify this.

"In the final test I asked her to sing a number of arias that are most difficult to reproduce clearly by any method. She sang for forty minutes and then listened to the results—the reproduction of her own voice.

"She paid me and my invention

the compliment of saying 'the reproduction was perfect.'

"I made no public announcement of the test, because I don't claim much credit for it," the inventor continued. "Doctor Stille was apparently behind me by three or four weeks, but both of us were 25 years behind Poulsen, the Swedish inventor."

Poulsen, according to Westman, perfected the electro-magnetic method of voice reproduction a quarter of a century ago, and devices using his principle were used in dictaphone work in Europe. The sounds were clear but faint.

### Aided by Radio.

"The trouble was," he said, "that the amplifier or 'loud speaker' had not been developed then as it has since radio. The loud speaker is the one thing Doctor Stille and I have that Poulsen didn't."

Westman said he wanted to give full credit to Poulsen and some credit to himself for being ahead of Doctor Stille with the application of the amplifier to the old process.

To substantiate the claim he exhibited a number of photographs made by the International Newsreel company of New York during the test with Mme. Patterson. These photographs, taken July 9, show the device in operation.

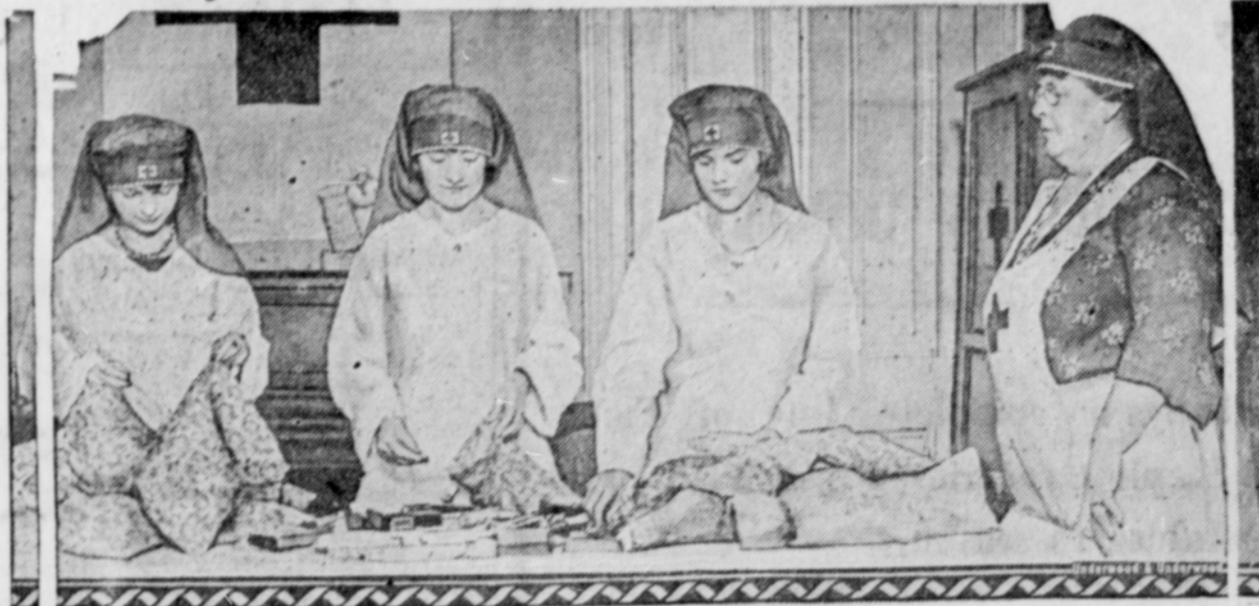
The principle of the "wire method" of sound regulation as explained by the young inventor is this:

The wire is unreeled from the spool as the sound enters the microphone. The sound waves, magnified by the microphone, cause the wire to vibrate. While vibrating the wire is magnetized, the degree of magnetization depending upon the length of vibration.

When the magnetized wire runs through the reproducing end of the apparatus, bits of steel attract the magnetized wire, causing it to vibrate exactly as in the first process. This vibration reproduces the sound waves that first entered the microphone, and they are increased to audibility in the loud speaker.

The advantages of this process are several, according to Westman.

## Early Work on Christmas Stockings for Fighters



The American Red Cross, which plays Santa Claus to American soldiers, sailors and marines wherever they may be stationed in odd corners of the world each Christmas, has to get on the job early in order to reach every man on Christmas day. Some of the Christmas "stockings" have to be sent thousands of miles. Photograph shows, from left to right, Misses Edna May Howell, Violet Jacarino and Elsie Drury, making up gift stockings in Red Cross headquarters in Washington under the direction of Mrs. William S. Spencer, chief of the hostesses and recreation division.

# 177,000 Miles of U.S. Road in Five Years

## Federal-Aid Highways Being Completed Rapidly.

Washington.—Predicting that the entire 177,000-mile system of federal-aid highways would be completed in five years, the United States bureau of public roads here has announced the completion of a record-breaking fiscal year in which 11,329 miles of federal-aid roads were built. The total of completed federal-aid roads built since 1917 now amounts to 46,485 miles, representing a cost of \$845,000,000.

This year's record-breaking progress marks the completion of more than half of the great system of interstate roads that reach every town of 5,000 people or more and put 90 per cent of the population of the United States within ten miles of an improved highway.

Much of the federal-aid system had been built when the huge program of highway development was laid out.

A billion dollars' worth of highways a year is the rate at which road builders are now working, according to the bureau's estimate. This rate is expected to remain nearly constant at least for several years, representing as it does the capacity of road-building forces in the country. That a greater volume of work could be undertaken is regarded as improbable, due to the fact that expansion of the program would have to be made at the expense of other activities.

### \$243,000,000 Expended.

Cost of the federal-aid system completed during the fiscal year ending June 30 is \$243,000,000, of which the federal government's share amounts to \$111,000,000. Under construction at the present time are 12,462 miles of federal-aid roads, most of which will be finished during 1923.

Gravel road led in the type of highway completed this year with 4,203 miles. Concrete was next, with 2,806 miles, constituting the largest paved mileage. It is significant that only 129 miles of water bound macadam, formerly the standard type, was constructed, and that 912 miles of bituminous macadam, with 341 miles of bituminous concrete and 107 miles of

brick are the only other types of paved roads completed.

### Graded Earth in West.

Graded earth stood third in the classification of types with 2,064 miles. Forty-seven miles of bridges were constructed.

Most of the graded and drained earth roads were built in the West, where funds are low and good-roads progress is just starting to make itself felt. The construction of graded earth roads as a foundation for a future highway system that can be improved as money becomes available and traffic increases, is a fundamental principle initiated by Thomas G. McDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads, when he was chief engineer of highway forces in Iowa.

The stage construction principle, as Mr. McDonald's plan is called, consists first in making initial improvements such as grading and draining and installing permanent culverts and adequate bridges. The road is thus improved at low cost to serve the immediate necessities of light traffic. When traffic becomes heavier and it is deemed advisable to improve with gravel or a more durable surface, such as concrete, the original improvement has provided a subgrade on which the high type surface can be laid at less additional expense and with far better results than if the original work had been left undone until necessity demanded final improvement.

## "Code of Honor" Again

### Rules in Italian Town

Via Reggio, Italy.—The shades of D'Artagnan and his duel-loving musketeer companions seemingly are beckoning to the field of honor persons of this ordinarily peaceful town. So strong has been the revival here of the tradition of the duel that recently, within a single day, one combat was successfully carried out and three other challenges exchanged.

Count Visconti di Modrone and Baron di Colliato crossed sabers to settle a personal difference, the nature of which is shrouded in mystery. Titled personages seconded both men. Aldo Nadi, fencing master of Italy, was master of ceremonies. In the first assault Visconti's blade slashed Colliato's right forearm. The surgeons agreed the wound was not serious and the duel proceeded. In another assault Colliato again felt the saber of his opponent, which opened his right elbow. This demonstrated to the judges Colliato's inferiority and the bout was stopped. Sabers were put away; the duellists embraced; animated conversation broke the previous dignified silence. Honor had been satisfied.

The three other challenges which followed upon the Visconti-Colliato affair did not get beyond the stage of argument by the various seconds, who amicably arranged the disputes.

### Dog Cemetery

Spokane, Wash.—Dogs, whose deeds and loyalty have been immortalized in song and story, have been given a fitting tribute in the establishment of a dog cemetery in a shady nook near here. It is said to be the second in the United States. A score of animals already have been placed in graves in fenced plots with markers. There is provision for many others.

# MODERN ENOCH ARDEN LOCATES HIS THREE SONS

## Returns After 16 Years of Globe Trotting.

Huntington, Ind.—Hayden Webber, a modern Enoch Arden, who disappeared from his home at Fairfield, Ill., sixteen years ago, has succeeded after many months in locating three of his sons, Harley Webber, Huntington; Earl Webber, Fort Wayne, and Hayward Webber, Trinity Springs.

None of Webber's relatives had seen him since he walked from his home at Fairfield, Ill., in 1909, after disagreeing with his wife. Webber lost track of his family during his adventures and only through a chance conversation did he learn of the whereabouts of his sons. That brought him to the home of his sister, Mrs. E. B. Streeman, Huntington. Webber's father and mother reside near Andrews, Ind.

The wanderer's wife divorced him and remarried several years after his unceremonious departure.

Inflamed with anger Webber left his Fairfield home, bound for the far West. A tramp steamer set him down on a small island of the Hawaiian group. Once every six months a trans-Pacific liner stopped at Webber's island. This was the only connection with the outside world. In two years he had developed an attractive sugar plantation, literally hacking it out of the island wilderness. A syndicate bought it for more than Webber dreamed of receiving.

The far places called and Webber next appeared in Africa, where he sold supplies, worked for mining companies and speculated in various enterprises. His efforts increased his finances. Two years later he went to Brazil. Growing rubber proved profitable to him.

Finally his native land beckoned and he returned to the United States as the country went to war with Germany. For some time he worked aboard transports plying between Hoboken, N. J., and France. After the war he settled in Jackson, Tenn., becoming a building contractor.

He made several trips to Fairfield, Ill., in search of the members of his family, but his wife and sons were gone and there was no one there who knew where they were located. The boys were put in an orphanage after Webber departed and a few years later his wife remarried.

## U. S. Produces Paper

### From African Grass

Washington.—Paper made from esparto, an African wild grass, has been produced by the bureau of standards on a commercial basis and samples have been made available to American industry as a government test.

It has been only recently that esparto could be imported into this country at a cost permitting its commercial use.

The bureau's report shows that the imported grass pulp, after cleaning, gave a 60 per cent yield of paper-making fiber which produced paper stronger than the soda pulp product of this country.

While conversing with a Jackson (Tenn.) barber Webber was told that the man knew a man of the same name at Huntington. This man turned out to be Harley Webber, son of Hayden Webber. The father went to Huntington and the sons joined him.

## Will Shoot Prehistoric Monster as His Proof

Victoria, B. C.—British Columbia is interested in a discussion whether creatures which lived in prehistoric times still exist in the southern interior of the province.

R. Lackie Ewing, an angler of the Okanagan lake region, has reported to John P. Babcock, deputy commissioner of fisheries, that long-necked, rough-skinned creatures, which he believes waddled across the surface of the lake long before man was heard of, are living in the depths of the lake. Mr. Lackie Ewing says he is preparing to go forth and give battle to the monsters. Armed with a rifle, it is his intention to shoot one of the creatures and tow it ashore as proof of his assertion.

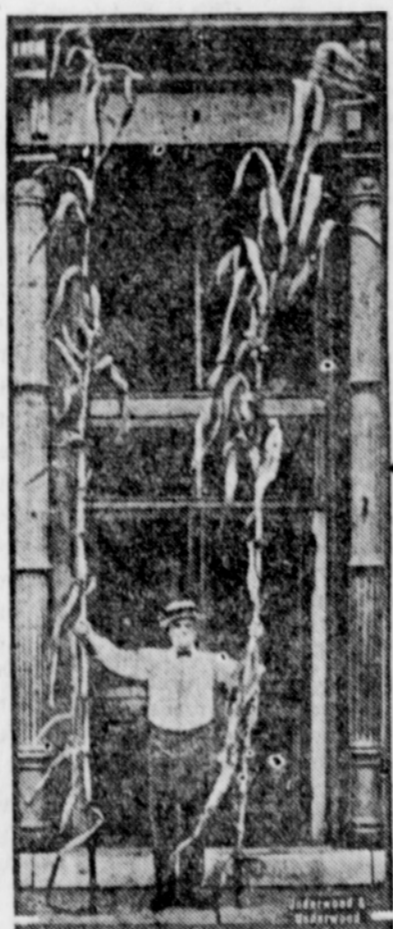
Mr. Babcock's theory is that large sturgeon and not sea serpents are causing all the discussion. His idea, however, is treated with contempt by other men than Mr. Ewing, who say they have seen the terrifying monsters.

## Deposed Dope Agent's Collection of Curios



Here are some of the articles found in the apartment of Col. W. G. Beach, former chief narcotic agent in Chicago, who is under arrest for alleged graft. The jeweled opium pipe one girl is holding is valued at \$7,500, and the jade vase in the hands of the other girl is worth \$5,000.

## PRIZE CORNSTALKS



J. H. Hodges, a Carrollton (Ill.) banker, offered a prize for the tallest cornstalks of the new 1925 crop, and D. A. Bushnell of Green county, Illinois, won. He is shown above with the prize-winning stalks, which measured 10 feet 9 inches.