

### TEACHERS' COURSE FIXED BY STATE

Training in High Schools Admits Students to Certificate Privilege.

### PRACTICAL STUDIES AIM

State Superintendent Issues Pamphlet Outlining Methods to Be Followed by Instructors in New Branch of Work.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special).—The new course of study for high schools in the state which was issued from the printer recently for Superintendent Alderman is exactly as the old with one important addition—the inauguration of a teachers' training course in high schools.

This is the first teachers' training course in high schools which has been prepared in this state and it is practically a pioneer move in that direction. Under this course a one-year state certificate will be granted without examination to applicants who have finished four years' work in an accredited high school or other accredited institution; provided that the applicant shall have completed the teachers' training course in such high school or institution.

Terms Are Set Forth. The new course is under the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature. Superintendent Alderman has outlined the course as follows:

This course is prepared in compliance with sections 14 and 24, school laws of Oregon, 1911. This arrangement is only suggestive, but the full amount of work given in this course must be completed by a student before he will be entitled to a certificate without examination.

The principal of the high school will please notify this department by December 1, of the number taking this course, so the blanks required by law may be furnished each school.

The schools offering this course will be visited during the year by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Assistant Superintendent.

Tenth grade—Elementary agriculture—One-half year, five recitations per week.

Second term—The class work may be based on one of the books recommended for the reference library and the state course of study. Practical nature study and elementary agriculture by Coulter and Patterson is an especially good text. The teacher should have the teaching of agriculture in the high schools by Bricker.

Report to the satisfaction of the principal on at least two of the texts found in school reference library.

Eleventh grade—American History—Five recitations per week, including special methods of teaching history. See state course of study on history. Study how to present the stories offered in the first four grades.

Twelfth grade. I. Review—One year, reading, 9 weeks; grammar, 9 weeks; arithmetic, 9 weeks; geography, 9 weeks; three recitations and two hours' observation work per week.

This course should include a thorough study of the course of study in each of these subjects. Use for reference Bagley's Class-room Management, making a special study of the chapter on Observation Work.

II. Methods—One year, five recitations per week.

(a.) Colgrove's The Teacher and the School.

(b.) A study of school blanks.

1. How to keep the register.

2. How to make out the daily programme.

3. How to make the monthly report.

4. School Law.

(c.) Report to the satisfaction of the principal on at least one of the texts in History of Education, and one in Principles of Education, found in the school reference library.

Principals offering this course will please read carefully section 14 and 24, School Laws of Oregon, noting especially the following provisions:

Work Awaiting Certificate. A one-year State certificate shall be granted without examination to applicants who have completed four years' work in an accredited high school or other accredited institution, which equivalency shall be passed upon by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Sec. 24, subdivision 1.

At least one teacher shall devote not less than four hours each day to the teachers' training course, and such teacher or teachers shall have been graduated from a standard normal school or its equivalent, which equivalency shall be passed upon by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Sec. 24, subdivision 2.

At least two teachers exclusive of the City Superintendent shall give their entire time to instructions in subjects above grammar school subjects. Sec. 24, subdivision 3.

At least one teacher shall devote not less than four hours each day to the teachers' training course, and such teacher or teachers shall have been graduated from a standard normal school or its equivalent, which equivalency shall be passed upon by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Sec. 24, subdivision 4.

Schools offering this course shall have a reference library of at least three volumes on each of the following fields of professional study: History of education, principles of education, methods and special training in industrial education, including agriculture. Sec. 24, subdivision 5.

Reference Library Helpful. In connection with this course as mentioned above a reference library is essential in schools which have the teachers' training course and the following recommendations for this library are made:

History of Education—Paul Monroe. Brief course in history of education. 1905. Macmillan, \$1.25. Thomas Davidson. History of Education. 1900. Scribner, \$1. E. G. Dexter. History of education in the United States. 1904. Macmillan, \$1.25. Rowe, E. H. History of education in comparative education. 1902. Scribner, \$1.50. R. A. Hinsdale. Horace Mann and the Common School. 1894. Scribner, \$1. Principles of education—W. C. Rue-

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Thorndike, E. L. "Educational Psychology." 1903. Loomis, \$1.50. Teaching—Bagley, W. C. "Class Management; Its Principles and Technique." 1907. Macmillan, \$1.25. McMurray, F. M. "How to Study and Teaching How to Study." 1909. Houghton, \$1.25. Betts, G. H. "The Recitation." 1911. Houghton, \$1.00. Dinsmore, J. W. "Teaching a District School; a Book for Young Teachers." 1908. American Book Co., \$1.25. Parker, F. W. "Talks on Teaching." Reported by L. E. Patridge. 1893. Barnes, \$1.00. A description of these books is given in the list of books on education in the general loan collection prepared by the Oregon Library Commission. The prices given are the publishers' prices. Some of these books are on the school library list, and the school prices may be found in the library list. After January 1, 1912, the state examination questions in psychology will be based on Read's "An Introductory Psychology"; the questions in theory and practice of teaching will be based on Colgrove's "The Teacher and the School"; questions on history of education are now based on Davidson's "History of Education." There will be no questions on English classics for the December, 1911, examination. Norway has only one university, the Royal Frederick University in Christiania. In 1900 it had 68 professors, 8 deans, 10 fellows and between 1300 and 1400 students.

### IDAHO MAY BECOME DRY

#### PROHIBITIONISTS HOPE FOR VICTORY IN 1914.

Elections Called by "Wet" Forces Engross Anti-Liquor Men in North of State.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 21.—(Special).—With 20 out of 27 counties of the state "dry" and the sweeping victories in Canyon and Bannock counties last month when those counties voted overwhelmingly to remain "dry" under the local option law, prohibitionists in Idaho are waging a vigorous campaign and are now making the boast that within the next three years Idaho will become the first prohibition state west of the Rocky Mountains. Having won in the southern counties that voted "dry," the prohibition forces have moved to the north, where they expect to conduct campaigns in Kootenai and Idaho counties, which are at

present "dry." The fight of the prohibitionists will be centered on Kootenai County, where the "wets" are well organized. There is dissatisfaction over the "dry" issue, due to the narrowness of the territory in the county. It is claimed, to Spokane, which is "wet."

The plans of the temperance organization to put Ada County, of which Boise is the county seat, in the "dry" column this Fall was abandoned because of the fight on this month in the northern counties. Officers of the Anti-Saloon League declare, however, that Boise shall not escape the effects of a "dry" campaign, for the entire force and organization of the league is to be centered on Ada County next February in an attempt to carry it for the prohibition issue. If this is accomplished, it is believed that every county in the state now "wet" will follow the lead of Ada and become "dry." "You can rest assured that the people of Boise and Ada County will have an opportunity to vote on the saloon question," said Superintendent W. J. Herwig, president of the Anti-Saloon League. "Our petitions will be filed with the County Commissioners January 8, and it is planned to have the election in February." "We are calling this election with the intention of winning. Sufficient time will be given us to thoroughly organize our forces. We have agreed

### CAMPAIGN STIRS SALEM

#### Justice Burnett Points to Flaws in Proposed Charter.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special).—Seldom has Salem been so excited or has it evidenced so much interest as it does over the question of the new city charter which is to be voted upon October 28. The new charter proposes the establishment of a commission form of government, with three Commissioners, including the Mayor Commissioner, at a salary of \$2400 annually, and two other Commissioners at a salary of \$1800, respectively. Arguments are forthcoming in great numbers daily both for and against the proposed charter. One of those taking an active hand is Justice George H. Burnett, of the Supreme Court, also a resident of Salem. He has caused to be printed in local papers a number of communications in which he has set out alleged fallacies of the charter. Should the charter carry the present administration will be legislated out of office in the middle of its term, as the Commissioners will be elected at the regular city election the latter part of this year.