

Culture Education in Philippines



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CEBU



BENCH WORK ON WOOD

THE TWELFTH annual report of the director of education for the Philippine Islands, covering the school year ending April 1, 1912, has just been received by the bureau of insular affairs.

It is a very comprehensive statement of the educational program in the islands, shows that very encouraging results have been obtained during the past year in all lines of school activities and that "the achievement of a civilization and a high culture" is well entered upon.

Some of the specific things accomplished during the past year are enumerated by the director. Progress has been very marked in the improvement in the quality of English taught in all the schools whether of primary, intermediate or secondary grade. Industrial instruction has been organized and developed to a greater extent than in any previous year. A large number of permanent school buildings have been completed. The policy of acquiring adequate school sites has found general acceptance and much attention has been given to the improvement of temporary buildings. Through the vacation assembly at Baguio, the bureau has come into closer sympathy with the vast majority of its teachers than ever before. A decided improvement is reported in the personnel of the teaching force, both American and Filipino. Specialization in Elementary Schools.

In the Philippines specialization must begin much lower down in the course than is the usual practice in the United States, although many educators here are coming to recognize that the earlier this specialization can be introduced the better. In the islands it begins with the first year of the intermediate grades, five courses being provided—the general course, the course for teaching, the course in farming, the trade course, the course in housekeeping and household arts, and the course in business. This specialization is incorporated into the course of study in order that the child may secure such training as will directly prepare him for a useful life.

A careful study and comparison of education in the Philippines with that carried on in other tropical countries enjoying practically the same conditions as obtain there, shows that it is the aim of nearly every one of these countries to make education general, but as a rule the percentage of population attending school is much lower than in the Philippines. In very few cases is special attention being given to industrial education. The elementary schools are seldom considered in the plan of industrial instruction, the attention being confined to advanced technical and agricultural subjects.

For a number of years the bureau has been committed to the policy of providing adequate permanent buildings for the housing of the public schools as rapidly as money might be made available.

In the furtherance of this policy standard plans based upon the unit system of construction, which allows additions to be made as necessity may demand without detracting from the appearance or utility of the original structure, have been prepared.

In the standard schoolhouse plans each unit is a class room of standard size, seven by nine meters. Plans have been adopted for buildings of from one to twenty class rooms with assembly room, offices and storeroom. Concrete reinforced with steel is the construction material which meets conditions best. It is specified for the standard schoolhouse.

Already 135 school buildings of this type have been completed and 173 others are in process of construction, of which 81 lacked very little of completion and were already occupied at the time the director made his report.

Methods Correct.

The industrial program is being promoted constantly through the medium of provincial industrial supervisors; inspectors and instructors form the traveling corps of the general office; various publications, bulletins, and correspondence; through industrial exhibits; through the appointment of pensionados to receive training along such lines, and by means of the special courses offered in the Philippine Normal school and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

Such satisfactory progress is to be reported as to convince the director that the methods employed are substantially correct. On entering the school, the pupil must immediately take as a part of each day's work certain manual exercises in the nature of play work at first, but which gradually lead up to the regular industrial courses provided in the advanced primary and in the intermediate grades. Special courses in farming, housekeeping and household arts, trade work, and business are offered for those pupils who desire to do more industrial work than that prescribed in the general intermediate course. These special industrial courses are replacing the general course in many intermediate schools. Already 41 schools are giving the farming course, 11 are giving the housekeeping course, 35 are giving the trade course, 42 the teaching course, and one the business course, as compared with a total of 199 conducting the general course.

It is at once evident, with requirements so definitely fixed for industrial work in the schools, the great majority of the pupils who are enrolled must be engaged in some branch of this work. An examination of the figures included among the statistical tables of this report will show that of the total enrollment of 233,740 boys and 138,842 girls during the month of February, 1912 (an average month), 216,290 boys and 125,203 girls—91 per cent of the entire monthly enrollment—were doing some form of industrial work.

From another point of view, 63,067 pupils engaged in school gardening cultivated 3,046 school gardens and 24,682 home gardens during the year; 1,319 pupils were enrolled in the regular trade school classes; 1,263 in regular trade courses in other schools; and 7,360 in the shops operated in connection with provincial and other intermediate schools. In addition to the above, 10,356 pupils were taking work in 236 primary wood working shops conducted in connection with municipal primary schools in all parts of the islands.

Tales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

Georgia Copper in New York Has Cash in Socks



NEW YORK.—He turned out to be a policeman from Awgustah, Gawgia, but he also closely resembled a walking safety deposit box. He was a money-lined cop all right. He came here several days ago and went to Coney Island.

A postal card found in his pocket, which he had forgotten to mail, read: "I am having a great time."

He came up from Coney the other day, and at 14th street and Broadway he smiled a great deal, danced a bit and was telling a crowd how he was enjoying his stay.

Then he met Patrolman Schwartz of the Mercer street station. He flashed his badge on Schwartz, slapped him on the back and became so friendly that Schwartz affably invited

him to come around to the "house" and meet Lieutenant Bauer. He gave his name as Thomas Foster.

Bauer said: "I think you had better spend the night here."

"That's real hospitable of you," said the southerner. "I think I'll just do that."

"Perhaps you'd better let us take care of your money," suggested Bauer, giving Schwartz the signal to search him.

"I've got a lot of money, even if I am only an Awgustah cop," he said. But Schwartz, searching his pockets, could only bring forth a \$5 bill. It had been thrust far down in the upper outside pocket of his coat.

"Is that all your money?" asked Bauer.

"I got more'n 'at," declared Foster. Sure enough, Schwartz found a \$20 yellowback pinned to one of his socks.

"More'n 'at," declared Foster.

There was another \$20 yellowback in a little pocketbook pinned to the other sock. In the toe of his right shoe was also found a first-class return ticket to Awg-stah.

How Mayor Fitzgerald Picked Out the Right Cow

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Fitzgerald, Daniel J. McDonald of the city council, Andrew R. Kelley, the state committeeman from ward 20, and a host of others interested in the development of the Suffolk School for Boys in Rainsford Island, visited that place the other day.

The mayor is one who is not given to regretful moods. "To the barn, boys; to the barn," he said. "I want to show you how to milk."

"You don't have to show me," said Committeeman Kelley.

"Nor me," voiced Councillor McDonald.

"Here's a dollar that says that I can show you both," challenged the mayor.

"A cow for each," said Superintendent Ryan, adding, "make your choice."

Each of the contestants picked a cow.

Committeeman Kelley drew first place, but the cow might have been of wood for all the good it did him.

Councillor McDonald, too, labored industriously, but drew no milk.

"Just watch the real farmer," said the mayor laughingly, taking the pail and cautiously approaching the cow



"Nothing like getting the confidence of the cow first, if for nothing more than safety," he explained.

He dropped to the low stool, placed the pail tightly between his knees and as his voice swelled with strains of "I Want to Be in Dixie," the milk began to dash against the bottom of the pail with a noise like steam escaping from an exhaust pipe.

The mayor, of course, was declared the winner and as the superintendent was about to pass the money over to him, he remarked:

"It's a shame to take their money. You couldn't lose."

"No," repeated the superintendent, very gravely, "you couldn't lose, because the other two cows are dry—yes, have been so for nearly a month."

The bets were declared off.

Man Has Warrant Sworn Out for His Own Arrest



ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A man fighting S with himself, going through all the motions of a regular ringside fistio encounter and angering his "opponent" to such a white hot rage that he finally pulls himself into a police station and requests the sergeant to arrest himself, is the unique form of outdoor sport by which an absent-minded citizen of St. Louis entertained himself the other night.

Samuel Williams of East St. Louis is the man and is declared by the police to be insane. On this particular night Williams was attacked and beaten by a thug. He arrived at Justice Bell's office the next morning much the worse for wear and asked

that a warrant be issued for the arrest of a certain person.

"Whom do you want to arrest?" asked the justice.

"I want to jail Samuel Williams, that's who," shouted Williams.

"What's the charge?"

"I don't know what to charge him with, but I know what he did to me. He attacked me on the street as I was going home and beat me to a pulp."

Williams shuffled out of the police court and wandered back to his home. A half hour later he was surprised to see two husky bluecoats drive up in a patrol wagon and stop at his door.

"You're under arrest," growled the first cop, seizing Williams roughly.

"Come along to the station."

Williams did as directed and was haled before the justice who signed his own warrant.

Then Williams recalled that he was Samuel Williams and by a mistake had charged himself with disturbing the peace.

Naval Recruits' \$20 Bills Cause Money Panic

CHICAGO.—Eighty recruits from the naval training station at Lake Bluff nearly caused a financial panic at Highwood and Highland Park the other day.

The recruits, each bearing a \$20 bill received from the naval station, boarded a Chicago and Milwaukee car in the morning. They were all bound for Chicago, from which city they were to leave for their homes on the seven-day furlough. John Hall of Highwood, the conductor, held out a hand invitingly to the first recruit in the car for 35 cents, the fare to Evanston.

The recruit pulled up one trouser leg, unbuttoned the flap of a secret pocket and presented the conductor with a \$20 bill.

"Is that the smallest you have?" asked the conductor.

"That's the smallest, the largest and all," said the recruit, "and every one of these eighty men has one just like it."

Hall telephoned to the paymaster of the company, who boarded the train



at Highwood with a hand grip full of bills and started to change the big bills into smaller ones. Before he was half way through the car his supply of bills had been exhausted.

When the car reached Highland Park the paymaster hurried to the bank and threw a bundle of twenties to the teller, saying he wanted a lot of ones, twos and fives.

The teller reached into the drawer and before all the twenties had been changed the second time the small bills of the bank were almost gone.

The eighty recruits had completed their course at the naval station and had been granted a seven days' furlough before reporting for duty aboard their respective ships.

You want "your rights"

That always means a
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PERFECT DIGESTION
ACTIVE LIVER
BOWEL REGULARITY

There's one way to get them—take

Hostetter's STOMACH BITTERS

at mealtime for a few days. It does the work. All Druggists.

Musical Family.

Stiggins—"Are there any musicians in your family?" Wiggins—"Ra-ther! Why, my father is an adept at blowing his own horn, and mother is equally expert at harping on one string; main-law has to play second fiddle, and Aunt Tabitha leads a humdrum existence; grandpa gives a solo on his nasal organ every night, without the stops; uncle spends his time wetting his whistle; Harry is fond of his pipe, and Gerty is forever ringing the changes on her admirers."

He Knew.

"Daughter," called the conventional, comic-paper father from his regular position at the top of the stairs, at the well-known hour of 11:55 p. m., "doesn't that young man know how to say good night?" "Does he?" echoed the young lady in the darkened hall, "well, I should say he does."

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer.

The Danger.

"It may seem a trifling matter," says a writer in the Observer, "but I think that the man who wears his gloves seems to be smarter than the man who carries his gloves in his hands." Surely it is no trifling matter. One might meet the Observer writer any day, and then if one were carrying one's gloves instead of wearing them, what an outsider one would feel!—The Bystander.

Evidence.

"Do you really believe, doctor, that your old medicines really keep anybody alive?" asked the skeptic. "Surely," returned the doctor. "My prescriptions have kept three druggists and their families alive in this town for twenty years."—Harper's Weekly.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Practical Frenchwomen.

The Frenchwoman makes a point of understanding the business either of her husband or her employer, and is seldom content to be a mere clerk or typewriter. It is maintained that the reason woman's influence is more potent in France than in England is because of the Frenchwoman's greater capacity in a practical way.

What Made Him Resigned.

A tourist from the east, visiting an old prospector in his lonely cabin in the hills, commented: "And yet you seem to cheerful and happy." "Yes," replied the one of the pick and shovel. "I spent a week in Boston once, and no matter what happens to me, I've been cheerful ever since."

Obsolete Garment.

A New York firm of petticoat manufacturers failed with \$700,000 of liabilities recently, and gives the explanation that women's skirts are so tight they have quit wearing petticoats. Did you know that?—Kansas City Star.

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VERMIFUGE FOR WORMS
ROMAN EYE BALSAM
For Inflamed Eyelids
Prepared by
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO.
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PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
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