

# THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

Vol. 1

AUSTIN, TEXAS, MARCH 15, 1918

No. 6

## GIVES TWO FINE LOVING CUPS FOR THE RURAL SCHOOLS

State Superintendent Doughty Gives Two Handsome Trophies for Rural Schools Winning Declamation Contests.

The LEAGUER takes great pleasure in announcing that Hon. W. F. Doughty, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has evinced his special interest in the Rural School division of Declamation by the offer of handsome silver loving-cups, valued at \$50 each, to the rural schools whose representatives win in the State contest in declamation. These cups go to the two rural schools in the State that win the girls' and boys' declamation contests, respectively. The loving-cup is held by the winning school for one year, and in case any rural school wins the same three years in succession it becomes the permanent property of such school.

Superintendent Doughty was an active supporter of the Interscholastic League while he was serving as superintendent of schools at Marlin. The offer of these loving cups is therefore an additional manifestation of the interest which he has shown in the work of the League from its inception, and the League State Executive Committee desires to express its high appreciation of the offer of these cups, and its gratification at the active co-operation of the State Department of Education in assisting in the great work that the Interscholastic League is doing in training for citizenship the pupils in Texas schools.

### Woman Coaches Basketball

That women are taking men's places in the public schools of Texas since the war broke out, is becoming increasingly evident. The Gatesville High School boys' basketball team has the distinction of having a woman coach, Miss Mildred Watkins. This woman-coached team met the Florence team at Killeen on the twenty-sixth of January. The Florence team has been the champion team of Williamson County for the past three years. It had an undefeated record this season, at the time it met Gatesville. Miss Watkins' team defeated the Florence team by a score of 33 to 18.

## WILL EMPHASIZE MANUAL TRAINING

Thos. A. Butler, Expert in His Line, to Have Charge of Work in University Summer School.

It is announced that the services of Thomas Alfred Butler, who is in charge of the manual training work in the Port Arthur public schools, have been secured to conduct courses in the University of Texas during the first term of the next summer session. It is stated that the courses of manual training at the term will be on a more extensive scale than heretofore. The Federal aid law is attracting the attention of manual training teachers and they are realizing the fact that they must prepare to meet the requirements of the law or resign in favor of the men who will present themselves for it.

In view of this Federal act, it is expected that many manual training teachers in the State will attend the summer session in order that they may take these courses. The opinion is expressed by those who have investigated the subject that practical work will be demanded of the teachers of industrial vocations in the near future. It is also apparent that all of those who are abreast of the times are obtaining information along practical lines.

Mr. Butler is a practical mechanic, having served five years as pattern maker and hardwood finisher on the Central Georgia Railroad. He was pattern maker foreman on the Rock Island system for five years; five years on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, leaving the latter road to accept a position with the State Manual Training Normal at Pittsburg, Kan., as head of the working department. He remained there five years. During that period he sent from that institution many manual training teachers to Texas.

### Thrift Stamp Premium

A compositor on the Dallas News, according to State Press, began awarding one of his children a 25-cent thrift stamp for each grade of "excellent" received at school. The custom spread. Now many parents are doing it. Result: more thrift stamps purchased, more savings, more money for Uncle Sam to fight with, more "Excellent" grades.

## ENDORSES LEAGUE ESSAY CONTESTS

Joe Hirsch, Secretary Publicity Committee, State Council for Defense, Makes Suggestions to Contestants

I am tremendously interested in the announcement of the University Interscholastic League that some 150,000 school children of Texas will enter the essay contests on the subject, "What I Have Done or Am Doing to Help Win the War." It has been my fortune during the last few months to address several thousand of the school children of Texas on a number of topics, especially those of Food Conservation, School and Home Gardening, and on Thrift and War Savings Stamps. It has been particularly inspiring to me to come into contact with these school children, and to note the eagerness and patriotic enthusiasm with which the young people of Texas are entering into this great war. I want to deliver this message to the members of the Interscholastic League of Texas:

Every school child who helps to plant a garden, every child who moderates his appetite—who uses a bit less sugar or white bread or meat or butter,—in order that we may help the distressed people of Belgium and Northern France and our soldiers and those of our allies abroad; every school child who saves a few pennies which he or she may have desired to spend for some pleasure, and contributes that mite toward the investment of a War Thrift Stamp, and especially if a school child does that at some sacrifice he is just as truly a soldier of the Republic as if he were wearing the American uniform and fighting in the trenches of France.

Let us have a good essay contest from the rural schools. It seems peculiarly difficult to get the information to the rural school teachers that one- and two-teacher schools have, the same as in declamation, a separate essay contest this year, the subject being "What I Have Done to Help Win the War." Mr. C. Q. Barton, State Agent for the Macmillan Company, offers \$25 worth of books to the school winning in this contest. A silver loving-cup will doubtless also be offered.

Watch for the detailed program for the State meet, which will appear in the April number of the LEAGUER.

## BOYS U. S. WORKING RESERVE ORGANIZED TO HELP WIN WAR

Conference at Waco Outlines Plan For Enlisting Boys During Vacation in Service Most Needed

R. Bedichek, of the Division of School Interests, Extension Department of the University, has returned to Austin from a conference of school authorities held at Waco Saturday on the formation in Texas of the United States Boys Working Reserve, which is being organized under the direction of the United States Department of Labor.

"The meeting was called," said Mr. Bedichek, "by Homer L. Hoisington, Federal State Director of the United States Boys Working Reserve. Besides the Extension Department of the University, the State Department of Education was represented, the Texas Industrial Congress, and the State Y. M. C. A. in the person of the State Secretary. Among the prominent schoolmen on the program was Lee Clark, Supt. of Schools at Wichita Falls. About thirty individuals participated in the conference.

"The purpose of the organization is to make effective on the farms and in the industries necessary to the prosecution of the war, the boy-power which will be released from school as the school sessions close over the State. W. C. Barrickman, Secretary of the Texas Industrial Congress, addressed the Conference on the subject of the world food supply and labor shortage. He declared that Texas would be unable to produce a normal crop in 1918 on account of labor shortage. He called attention to the fact that the southwestern portions of the State had been deprived of Mexican labor, since this population had left the country for fear of being drafted into the army. He said that the northern part of the State had lost 125,000 negroes who have been taken to the northern cities and employed. The draft, he said, had taken many of the younger men from the farms, and had so depleted the labor supply in the cities that many farm laborers had moved to the cities, thus leaving the rural communities depleted. Mr. Barrickman

(Continued on page three)



## THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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Thomas Fletcher Associate Editor  
R. Bedichek - - Managing Editor

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### Arrange Football Schedules

It is perhaps not too early to urge upon all schools interested in football that definite schedules be made out at the beginning of the season. No games should be played outside of the regular schedule, and the games listed should be played or forfeited by one team or the other. A great deal of the trouble arising among the schools in playing matched games of football comes from the harum scarum way in which these contests are arranged. The schools in a given territory should meet, decide definitely upon a schedule, eligibility rules, whether championship shall be decided by percentage or elimination, and have the most thorough understanding of the whole matter. This precaution will save ninety per cent of the bickering and hard feelings which tail off invariably the interscholastic football season in Texas.

### Directors, Hew to the Line

County Directors of Debate and Declamation should watch carefully both the nature and the length of the selections. Unfortunately, we were compelled to make some change in the requirement as to the nature of the selections after the Constitution and Rules for this year went to press. Remember that all declamations must be in the nature of patriotic selections. Any selection that will incite to patriotism is acceptable. In the local and county contests, time the speakers carefully, and do not allow a violation of the rules as to time-limit. It is better to have a selection a little short than a little long. A three-minute selection, so that it is a unit in thought, is quite as good as one taking five minutes, and is more apt to be of advantage than disadvantage to a contestant. The speakers may not readily admit the truth of this statement, but the editor is speaking from wide observation and experience.

### Aviators Athletes

Those boys ambitious to become aviators should not neglect any opportunity to participate in athletics. Indeed, a man has to be an athlete in order to become a successful aviator. The following note appeared in the state papers recently from the School

of Military Aeronautics at the University:

"Nearly all cadets enlist for air service have had experience in athletics of some type. Prominent among the cadets is one Bart Macomber, all-American halfback on the University of Illinois eleven. For a time the big fellow also starred in the quarterback position. Besides being an athlete, Macomber is an actor of rare ability. The talents of a musician, clown, and comedian are all combined in this embryonic aviator. He was prominently identified with the Orpheum Circuit before enlisting for the flying service."

The same day, the following item also appeared:

"Chick Harley, the noted football star on the Ohio State eleven, has been ordered to report to the ground school at Ohio State University. It was rumored that Harley would report in Texas for training."

### Four Rules For A Good Sportsman (By Henry Van Dyke)

1. When you play a game always try and wish to win, otherwise your opponent will have no fun, but never wish to win so much that you cannot be happy without it.
2. Seek to win only by fair and lawful means according to the rules of the game and this will leave you without bitterness toward your opponent, or shame before others.
3. Take pleasure in the game even though you do not obtain the victory; for the purpose of the game is not merely to win, but to find joy and strength in trying.
4. If you obtain the victory which you have so desired, think more of your good fortune than of your skill. This will make you grateful and ready to share with others the honor bestowed upon you and truly this is both reasonable and profitable, for it is but little that any of us would win in this world were our fortunes not better than our deserts.

### French by Correspondence

The fact that we are in a Great War in grim earnest, and the fact that thousands of our boys are now fighting as comrades of the French, has given a great impulse to the study of the French language. Our people are eager to acquaint themselves with the language, institutions and culture of the French people.

The University of Texas, through the Division of Correspondence, is prepared to assist any individual in Texas who desires to acquire a knowledge of French. Ten courses are now being offered by mail; others will be offered as the demand for them develops.

One of the serious obstacles in the way of teaching French by correspondence has been the matter of teach the pronunciation. This difficulty is to be largely overcome by the use of phonographic records. The phonograph is so universally used that most students have access to a machine. By listening to the records and imitating the sounds, the student

can easily acquire a good pronunciation. The University will furnish records to students who register for the elementary courses in French and the student will be permitted to keep the records until he has mastered the fundamentals of French pronunciation.

For men who are waiting their call to military service, a special course in elementary French for men in military service has been provided. This course is designed to meet the needs of the soldier after he reaches France.

### War Speakers Bureau

The Publicity Committee of the Texas State Council of Defense is organizing a Speakers' Bureau, to be composed of the best speakers in Texas, for the purpose of conducting patriotic meetings in the rural districts, according to Joe Hirsch of Corpus Christi, its secretary. 'It is planned to hold at least one meeting a month in the rural school-houses,' says Mr. Hirsch, 'and the Council of Defense appeals to the officers and members of the Interscholastic League of Texas to assist in the preparation of suitable programs, and it especially requests that the school children of Texas participate in these programs by delivering patriotic selections. The Publicity Committee announces that the complete series of War Information bulletins published by the Bureau of Public Information in Washington will be placed in the hands of the 28,000 school teachers of Texas. Under a recent order of the Superintendent of Education, War Information has been made a part of the school curriculum, and school teachers have been directed to give ten minutes daily instructing on the great war to our school children, in order that they may be acquainted, not only with the current events of the war, but that they may know the reasons which actuated America's entrance into the war, and that they may be imbued with the justice of America's cause. This daily war information, followed up by the patriotic monthly meetings at night, should have a most powerful and far-reaching influence. The Extension Department of the University of Texas is working in close co-operation with the Council of Defense and with the Superintendent of Education, W. F. Dougherty."

### Too Much Propaganda?

In these days of much propaganda, when tremendous liberty loans are being floated, thrift stamp campaigns waged, Red Cross work supported, four-minute men addressing audiences on various needs of the nation, food conservationists preaching their very necessary doctrines, the school teacher has to be constantly on the alert or his regular school work will be greatly hampered, and the children in his charge will become so nervously excited and depressed by constant appeals in this or that behalf that more harm than good is accomplished. The teacher should remem-

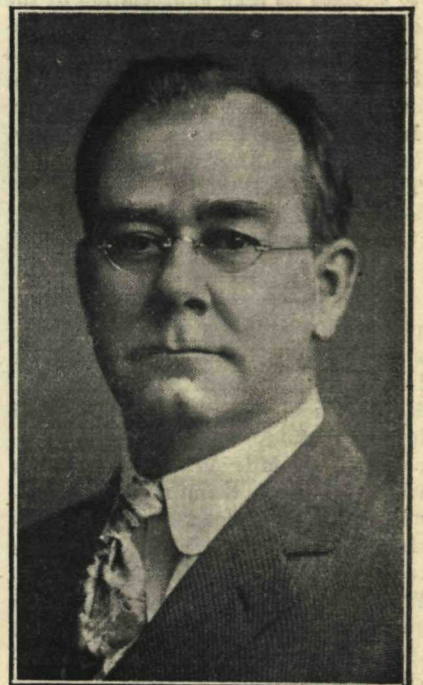
ber that the main business of the school is to educate children. That is the purpose for which the children are each day assembled. Remember also that many enthusiastic speakers want to report to their directors so many addresses made to so many audiences, and that the school is the most convenient audience for them to get before. While all of this work is worthy and school men should everywhere lend their fullest cooperation to it, still too much of it in a school kills its effect and defeats its own ends. There is a limit to the amount which children can do in this war, and there is certainly a limit to the amount of speeches they should be compelled to listen to. After all the most effective way in which students can serve their country just now is by buckling down to study, engaging in athletics calculated to give them the best physical development, picking up habits of thrift, and thus fitting themselves for efficient units in the Republic's Grand Army of Future Defense.

### Starts Colorado League

Superintendent G. N. Fisher, Arriba, Colorado, requests that he be put on the mailing list of the LEAGUER.

Superintendent Fisher was a teacher in Texas schools up to the present year, thus getting acquainted with our Interscholastic League work, and as a result he writes that he has formed a similar League on a small scale known as "The Eastern Colorado Interscholastic League." He writes: "Our annual contest will take place this year at Limon, Colorado, on the fourth Saturday in April, and the prospects are for a successful meet. This meet will be very much like the county contest in Texas, with the addition of musical contests in high school chorus, quartet, vocal solo, and piano solo, and an original oration, judged separate from the declamations."

### IS A VETAN IN THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE



W. O. DeWees, Principal Weatherford High School



## DEGREES WILL BE GIVEN AT END OF SUMMER SCHOOL

Faculty Passes Resolutions Favoring Those Who Finish Summer School. Regents To Approve Ruling.

At a recent meeting of the general faculty of the University of Texas, the members decided to confer degrees in the Summer School as well as in the regular long session.

Each year there are many students who during the summer complete the specified requirements for a degree, but are compelled to wait until the following June to receive the degree. With the present two sessions of summer school, courses amounting to two entire credits toward a degree may easily be completed.

Hardship is felt especially among teachers, many of whom may need two credits to obtain a degree. Forced to wait a year, not a few teachers are thus temporarily barred from holding positions of any kind in a large school.

Such conditions as those in the past have not been quite fair to all concerned, for the system of graduation has not been sufficiently elastic to cover the circumstances.

Degrees will now be conferred at the end of August, after the second summer session only. The graduating exercises will be very simple in nature and will not tend to rival commencement in the regular long term.

Actual approval of the new plan for the conferring of degrees in Summer School has not yet been passed by the Board of Regents. Such action, however, is assured and would be the only logical outcome.

## LECTURES PLANNED

Summer Students in Austin Will Find Plenty of Outside Entertainment.

Students of both sessions of the Summer School will have the privilege of enjoying special advantages in the way of entertainment, lectures, and social affairs. The Committee on Lectures and Entertainments, under the direction of Dr. L. W. Payne and Thomas Fletcher, has arranged for a very attractive double series of lectures and entertainments each week.

On each Monday evening there will be a regular Academic lecture by some noted public lecturer from the outside. These lectures will be followed by instructive lantern slides or moving pictures.

Each Thursday the plan is to have "Community singing" or other community gatherings.

Among the lecturers already secured for sessions are: Dr. W. L. Hall-Quest of Cincinnati, to speak on an educational subject; J. Adams

## STENO COURSE FOR SUMMER STUDENTS

Advanced Students and Beginners to Be Separated—McGinnis to Head Work.

A course in typewriting and stenography will be given, for the first time, in this year's Summer School. There will be two courses given, one the beginners' course and one the advanced course.

The first will teach the theory of shorthand, and the ones who take this course will master the touch system in typewriting, being able to write 15 or 30 words a minute. There will be a review in this course, with the idea of preparing those who wish to teach shorthand, etc.

The advanced course will be open to all writers who are masters of some system of typewriting, and who are able to take dictation on "new matter" at the rate of 60 words a minute. This course has not been offered before in the University, but will probably be given next year. Those who complete this course will be qualified to stand the Civil Service examinations, or to hold a first class stenographer's position, writing 80 to 100 words a minute on "new matter," and writing 40 to 60 words a minute on the typewriter.

Mr. McGinnis is anxious to confer with everyone wishing to take these courses before the person registers for them, so that he may be satisfied of their preparation for the work. Both the beginners' and the advanced course run through both sessions of the Summer School.

### PREVIOUS REGISTRATIONS.

Total registration for the Summer School of the University of Texas (including that of the Summer Normal) for the past six years is as follows:

1912 .....	927
1913 .....	980
1914 .....	1205
1915 .....	1265
1916 .....	1447
1917 .....	1369

The decrease in attendance for the last year was due partly to the present war conditions and partly to the fact that it was incorrectly announced there would not be any summer school that year.

Puffer of Boston, the noted expert on vocational education, to deliver two lectures and to hold conference hours for those interested in this line. President Vinson, H. T. Musselman, Editor of the Texas School Journal; Dr. C. H. Cunningham of the History faculty have already consented to give lectures.

Prof. F. L. Read will direct the musical entertainments; Prof. J. E. Treleven, the athletics and games; Miss Bessie Heflin, the receptions and socials.

There is to be a special patriotic program and exercises for July 4th.

## ELEMENTARY WORK TO HAVE ATTENTION

Leonard Power, of Dallas Will Give Special Courses for Intermediate Teachers

Mr. Leonard Power, Principal of the Austin Public School, of Dallas, is to be a member of the faculty of the session of the University Summer Normal. He has for some years been a worker in the public school system of Dallas, being at this time the very efficient Principal of the Austin School, of that city.

He has given special attention to professional courses that furnish insight in the problems of teaching in the intermediate grades. For example, he completed, under the direction of Dr. Charters, formerly of the University of Missouri, and now of the University of Illinois, a practical course in the curriculum of the elementary school. He has credit for other professional courses taken at the University of Texas and at the University of Chicago, including a course on the junior high school, another on school and society, and another on tests for efficiency. Mr. Power has had experience, not only as a teacher and as a principal, but also as a teacher of teachers.

At the University of Texas, this summer, from June 12 to July 24, Mr. Power will conduct a course dealing with the more important problems centering around methods of teaching in the intermediate grades. One class exercise each day will be taken up in the discussion of these problems, in which discussion the students will actively participate. Another hour each day is to be devoted to the actual teaching of pupils in the intermediate grades. The teaching of these pupils will be observed by the students electing Mr. Power's course in intermediate methods, and the principles discussed in that course will be illuminated, from day to day in the actual teaching of children.

### SCIENCE TEACHERS IN GREAT DEMAND THROUGHOUT TEXAS

Due to various causes, chiefly the war, there is a great demand for competent and well-trained teachers, especially for teachers in science, mathematics, and Spanish. Last year, according to Miss Miriam Dozier secretary to the Teachers Committee, the demand for teachers in these subjects exceeded the supply. There is also a very large demand for instructors in English yearly, but here the supply comes up to the demand.

Already demands for teachers for the coming year are coming in in considerable numbers. As before science teachers are especially wanted. Many of the State's most competent scientists have been drawn into the army or into the technical branches engaged in war service, both high school teachers and instructors in colleges. The large majority of the calls are

## ATHLETICS INVITE STUDES COMING TO SUMMER SCHOOL

Tennis Courts, Gym, and Clark Field Open to Athletics—Football Training Late in Session.

Athletics for the coming summer session of the University will be one of the main drawing marks. The athletic phase will lend all the possibilities to the Summer Schoolites as was afforded to the regular session students.

All the tennis courts, the gymnasium, and Clark Field will be open to the students. Tennis leagues will be formed among those people interested. All gym work will be under the direction of the Physical Education instructors.

In addition to that named above, baseball and basketball leagues will be formed. Different leagues will be formed and play for the intramural championship. Football will also be played, and to a good advantage.

The course in Physical Education will be very helpful to the instructors and coaches of the high schools, normals, and other schools. They are taught how to direct and coach their men in the different phases of athletics.

Great interest is expected to be shown in track and handball. The track will be in good shape for all kinds of sports that have to do with it. Also the handball court, in connection with old gym, will be at the Summer Schoolites command. The game of handball would be a very good addition for the prep school pros to introduce into their gyms for the good of their schools.

Although the military drill of the University is not under the control of the Athletic Council, it may be said that as far as is known, that no drill will be given in the summer session.

The summer session begins on the 12th of July, and the first session continues for six weeks. The second session begins immediately following the first and continues until August 31st.

Before the end of the last session the Longhorns will start their training, and this will be an available help for the Physical Education students.

for persons who have some college education and who have at least a first grade certificate. Calls for help in the procuring of competent teachers are not confined to this State, but come in from other States of the Union.

Austin is considered one of the pleasantest places in the state to pass the hot summer months—the fishing and bathing appeals to the summer school students.

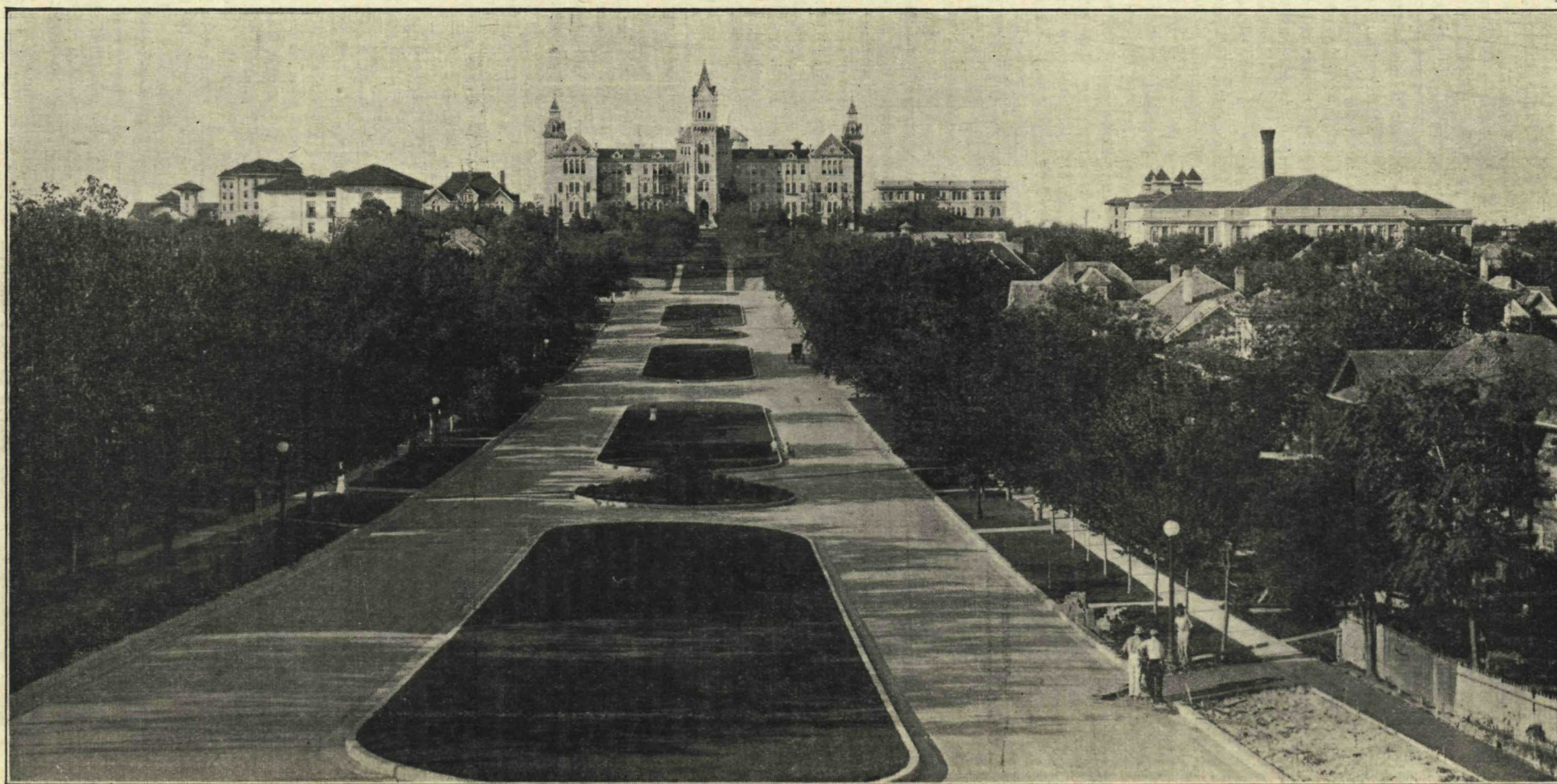


# The University of Texas Summer Session

JUNE 12 TO AUGUST 31, 1918

Two Complete Terms: June 12 to July 24; July 24 to Aug. 31

**Summer Normal, June 12 to July 25**



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS



Single Registration Fee of \$5.00 for One or Both Terms of the Summer School or the Summer Normal  
Law Department: \$7.00 for One Course; \$4.00 for Each Additional Course

## Degrees Conferred at the Close of the Second Summer School Term



EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGG

**AUSTIN HAS**  
The State Capitol Building  
The State University  
State Deaf and Dumb Institute  
State School for the Blind

**THE UNIVERSITY HAS**  
Library of 120,000 Volumes  
Two Brick Dormitories---Men and  
Women  
Accomodations for 3000 Students  
Twenty Tennis Courts



LIBRARY

### JOHN DOE

1. Graduate High School 1905.
2. Taught two years at fifty dollars a month.
3. Attended summer normals and got permanent certificate.
4. Taught five years as principal of a village school at from sixty to ninety dollars a month.
5. Taught five years as superintendent of village schools, at an average salary of one thousand dollars a year..
6. Is now thirty years old and finds competition with college-trained teachers making it increasingly hard for him to secure advancement of any sort.

### RICHARD ROE

1. Graduated High School 1905.
2. Taught school two years at fifty dollars a month.
3. Attended University of Texas Summer School 1906-10.
4. Taught during this time at seventy-five to one hundred dollars a month.
5. Took 1910-12 at the University of Texas.
6. Finished his degree work by summer and correspondence 1912-15 while superintendent at fifteen hundred dollars a year.
7. Took his B. A. in 1915.
8. Superintendent 1915-16 at two thousand dollars a year, 1916-17 at twenty-four hundred.
9. Finds calls coming to him and positions opening without any solicitation.

### THE HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR CAN

1. Make preparation to begin teaching.
2. Shorten his time for getting his degree.
3. Use a part of his vacation profitably.
4. Get a good start before the long session.
5. Use the Summer Normal to get a certificate.
6. Get the broadening effect of University contact.

### THE TEACHER CAN

1. Progress toward his degree.
2. Strengthen his professional training.
3. Get some fresh inspiration.
4. Prepare for a better position.
5. Counteract the tendency to fossilize.

## To The Women Teachers

On account of the shortage of men teachers, due to war conditions, the women are now being called in increasing numbers to fill places not hitherto open to them. This condition will continue and become more pronounced as the war goes on. But these places will be filled by the best prepared and the most progressive women. This constitutes a call to women to prepare, a call that will be heeded by many and that must be heeded by all who expect to come up to the opportunities and the obligations of the times.

**Write E. J. Mathews, Registrar, Austin, Texas**  
**FOR INFORMATION**



## PEDAGOGY TEACHER WILL LECTURE HERE

Prof. A. L. Hall-Quest, of University of Cincinnati here for Summer School

Professor Alfred Lawrence Hall-Quest, Professor of Secondary Education in the University of Cincinnati, and Director of the Cincinnati Public High Schools, is to be a member of the faculty of The University of Texas during the first half of the next summer session. He was for some years a professor of education in the University of Virginia, and, because of his rational and vigorous work in that state, its teachers came to know him well and greatly to appreciate his services. At the University of Texas, next summer, he will give a course upon a very important phase of the work of high school teachers, that is, the problem of supervised study. He has, perhaps, given more attention to this problem than has any other person in America, and he will be able to give Texas students the benefit of his large and varied experience. He is the author of the well known pedagogic work which treats of the supervision of pupil's study.

Another course which Professor Hall-Quest is to conduct will treat of important problems in school administration, such as the constitution and functions of boards of education, the inter-relations of school boards, school superintendents, principals, and teachers. Men and women who are preparing themselves for position as school superintendents, and who wish, perhaps to obtain the M. A. degree with education as either a major or a minor subject, will find this course to be given by Dr. Hall-Quest particularly desirable.

Present indications are that the new Education Building of the University of Texas will probably not be ready for occupancy before the end of the regular long session.

Classes will be scheduled here for the Summer School and Normal, even though it prove impossible for recitations to be held in the new building in the spring term.

With the exception of a few minor details, the building is very near completion. Most of the furniture and the linoleum has arrived, and the University is now awaiting the completion of the shelving.

Specifications for the building were drawn by Cass Gilbert, an eminent architect of New York, who is especially noted for the designing of the famous Woolworth Office Building.

Constructed in the style of the Spanish Renaissance, the new building is in harmony with the Main Library located nearby. The Education Building is composed of limestone and glazed brick. Symbolical decorations and carvings, as well as the brightly colored cornice and woodwork, add much to the beauty of the appearance.

# TO THE TEACHERS OF TEXAS!

## ?—DO YOU—?

**DO YOU** want to be a better teacher?

**GO TO** the University Summer School

**DO YOU** want to improve your scholarship?

**GO TO** the University Summer School

**DO YOU** want to be worth more to your community?

**GO TO** the University Summer School

**DO YOU** want to earn a better salary?

**GO TO** the University Summer School

**DO YOU** want a breath of inspiration?

**GO TO** the University Summer School

**DO YOU** want to keep out of the "has been" class?

**GO TO** the University Summer School

If you think you might be interested in the Summer School, Write

**E. J. Mathews, Registrar**  
**Austin, Texas**

## MANUAL TRAINING TAUGHT IN SUMMER

Thomas Butler of Port Arthur to Have Charge of Work in Summer School.

The University Summer School will meet the increased demand for vocational training which the war has occasioned, by the introduction of special courses in manual training. Teachers of industrial subjects who are abreast of the times are seeking practical information, realizing that they must meet the requirements of the Federal aid law or resign in favor of the man who will prepare himself for it.

Mr. Thos. Alfred Butler, supervisor of manual training in the Port Arthur schools, will have charge of this instruction. Mr. Butler is a practical mechanic, having served five years as pattern maker foreman for the Rock Island and five years on the M., K. & T. He left the M., K. & T. to accept a position with the State Manual Training Normal at Pittsburg, Kansas, as head of the wood working department. His instruction was gained at the A. & M. College of Oklahoma.

The courses offered are:

(1) Methods in bench work, presenting work to the pupils; series of simple joints; attractive and useful articles which can be made by beginners; skill in the use of tools.

(2) Cabinet making in school shop. This includes plane joints, dowelled joints, and splint joints. A practical course in gluing, staining, and varnishing.

(3) Practical carpentry, a course which will meet the requirements of the rural school or country high school. House and barn framing, rafter cutting and fitting, also an explanation of the uses of the steel square.

(4) Course in wood turning, if demanded.

**FEES FOR SUMMER  
WILL BE REDUCED  
MORE THAN HALF**

Many students will welcome the news of the reduced fee for Summer School. Heretofore, the matriculation fee was five dollars for one course and two and a half for every additional one taken. The usual number taken is three, making a total of twenty dollars. This summer the fee will be five dollars for one or both terms and for any number of courses. Of course there will be the regular laboratory, medical, and library fees. With this change, it is probable that a good many more students will go to Summer Session than ordinarily could. The fee for the Summer Normal will also be five dollars.

Write to E. J. Mathews, Registrar of the University of Texas, Austin, for a catalogue of the summer school courses which will be offered by that institution.



## DECLARES SCHOOL PIG UNPROFITABLE

**Mrs. Freeman Says There Should Be No Waste in School Lunch and Promises Recipes.**

(Continued from last month's LEAGUER)

"Your letter of February 2nd received. I certainly do not object to your reproducing my Pig-Protest letter. I am glad you find it worthy of reproducing.

"No, I did not overlook the paragraph you quoted: 'there should be but few scraps but always there must be some food that is not palatable,'—Now the only unpalatable part of a school lunch that I can see is the bones, eggshells and stem-ends of pickles. Sure and a pig would find scant substance in these. Some people call crusts unpalatable, never thinking the child's jaws need the extra force required to masticate same in order to develop the jaws properly. Crusts are nutritious.

"You say there must be some waste in say,—300 lunches: Granted, but how many country schools in Texas show 300 children bringing lunches to school. The majority of country schools show from 8 to 30 pupils whereas your appeal for the raising of a school pig was issued to some 8,000 schools. Now get your pencil and 'figger' out just how much good food is wasted in getting \$30 or so out of the porker to spend on the school. You will find that you have raised a very expensive (as well as expansive) pig.

"Take the Crosby school with its 175 pupils; how many of those pupils eat the noonday meal at school? I believe if we say 80 we will probably be overestimating. At any rate these 80 children waste enough or have enough unpalatable food at the one midday lunch to feed his pig-ship for 3 meals, and then some, for the chronicler stated there was enough to feed it over Saturday and Sunday. And the school in McLennan county raised two pigs in the nine months term! Good Heavens!

"Uncle Sam's fighting men are allowed five pounds of food a day, each. Now how many soldier's rations does the school pig consume? It strikes me that it is poor business and false economy to feed so much highpriced cooked food to a pig, when better results can be obtained by raising, according to the methods employed by Miss Ruth Harper of Brazoria County. No one could find any fault with a pig raised in that manner, but to keep a pig to eat the scraps is, to me, false doctrine and dangerous dogma and should be sternly discouraged.

"The only *raison d'être* of this teaching would seem to me to be the desire to have a 'Texas circle' to compete with the famed Illinois circle, which is 'To buy more land to raise more corn to make more money, to buy more land to make more corn to make more money,' etc. The Texas circle would be 'to make more

wasteful children to become extravagant homemakers to justify the need of an Extension Department to make more wasteful,' etc. It is like buying a pig in a poke, or the old Chinese method of burning down the sty to roast the pig.

"I have before me the Food Card given the Housewives to hang in the kitchen. Some of its instructions are:

"'Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions; eat plenty, but wisely and without waste; watch out for the waste in the community,' etc.—all of which I cannot reconcile with the 'Scrap-fed pig.'

"As for lunches: I will send you an article in a few days regarding same.

"Thanking you for your interest and courtesy, I am, Mrs. W. C. Freeman, Box 194, Angleton, Texas."

(Editor's note—While Mrs. Freeman's argument is strong and clarifies the subject to a certain extent, we still contend that there is a place for the school pig under certain conditions and with proper safeguards. We have asked Mrs. Freeman for a short article on school lunches which she has promised to furnish. It will appear in the next issue of the LEAGUER if she sends it in.)

### Winners in Live Oak County Literary Events



Reading from left to right: Raymond Knipling, junior boy declaimer; Christina Moore, senior speller; Joe Beth Canfield, winning essay; Ota Mae Riggs, senior girl declaimer; Elwood Probst, senior boy declaimer.

Live Oak County was the first one to hold its county meet this year. This occurred at George West on March 1st and 2nd. The editor was privileged to attend this meet, and hereby reports a fine time, and fine events. Citizens of George West made ample preparations, and George West himself presented a loving-cup and medals for the county winners. Notwithstanding inclement weather Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, enthusiasm was not dampened, and the schools of Live Oak County,

as usual, came up strong. Much credit for the success of the meet is due Superintendent W. A. Cain at George West. He says that Live Oak County will win one or more of the declamation contests, although on being pressed by the editor he admitted they might take 10 per cent off for cash. But take it from one who heard these contests, keep your ears to the ground for the Live Oak County speakers in the declamation and State contests.

### BOYS U. S. WORKING RESERVE ORGANIZED TO HELP WIN WAR

(Continued from page one)

pictured a very serious condition in Texas.

"Homer L. Hoisington outlined the program of the United States Boys Working Reserve, which, he said, is for the purpose of placing boys between the ages of 16 and 21 where the country most needs them during their vacation period.

"A general plan of organization was adopted, providing for county directors, enrolling officers, and the general machinery for enrolling boys and listing farm jobs. Provision was also made in the organization for the proper supervision of boys doing this

work and care for their morals and recreation. There will be many camps established in farm communities where the boys will mess together under a properly qualified leader."

Mr. Bedichek stated that this organization has been perfected in nearly every state in the Union, and that in many states it had proved very valuable to the industries necessary to winning the war. When a boy enrolls for service, he receives a service button from the United States Government, and upon completion of six weeks' satisfactory service, he is awarded a service badge. The national enrollment week for this service has been set for March 18 to 23. A folder giving a minute description of the entire plan may be obtained from Homer L. Hoisington, 611 Sumpter Bldg., Dallas.

### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Matter appearing in this column is official and authoritative. Reference here will be helpful to all members having difficulty in construction of the rules of the League. Experience has shown that the points that arise from year to year are easily classified, and that the same point arises with many different schools; by means of this column it is hoped that much time and bother will be saved.

Officials are urged to watch the announcements appearing here very closely, as such a policy will avoid complications and greatly increase uniformity.

Question: Do the essays, "What I Have Done to Help Win the War," or "What I Am Doing to Help Win the War," have to be accounts of deeds actually done, or can they be imaginary?

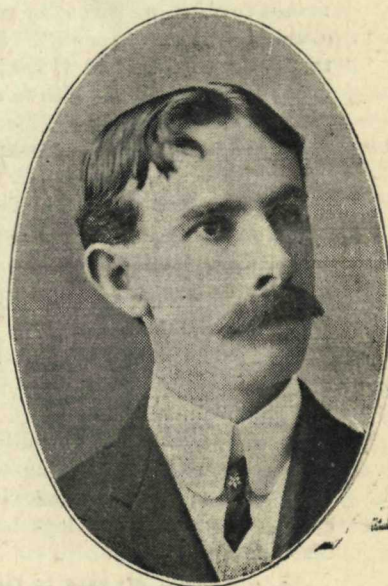
Answer: Students participating in the essay contest are supposed to relate, in their respective essays, their actual experiences in helping win the war.

Question: May the subject for the essay contest be changed to read: "What I Should do to help win the War?"

Answer: The subject for the essay must be stated in either one of the following forms: "What I Am Doing to Help Win the War," or "What I Have Done to Help Win the War." The Committee has uniformly ruled also that the essays must be based upon the actual experience of the student.

"You will note that the judges of the essay contest are not required to judge upon the accomplishment of the student in helping win the war, but upon the excellence of the essay which describes his attempt. Therefore, it would not matter whether or not one student has a better opportunity for helping win the war than another. His very limitations might properly be the subject of a portion of his essay, and contribute to his success in the essay contest."

### THIS MAN HAS DONE VALUABLE LEAGUE WORK



Prof. A. M. Blackman of Plano



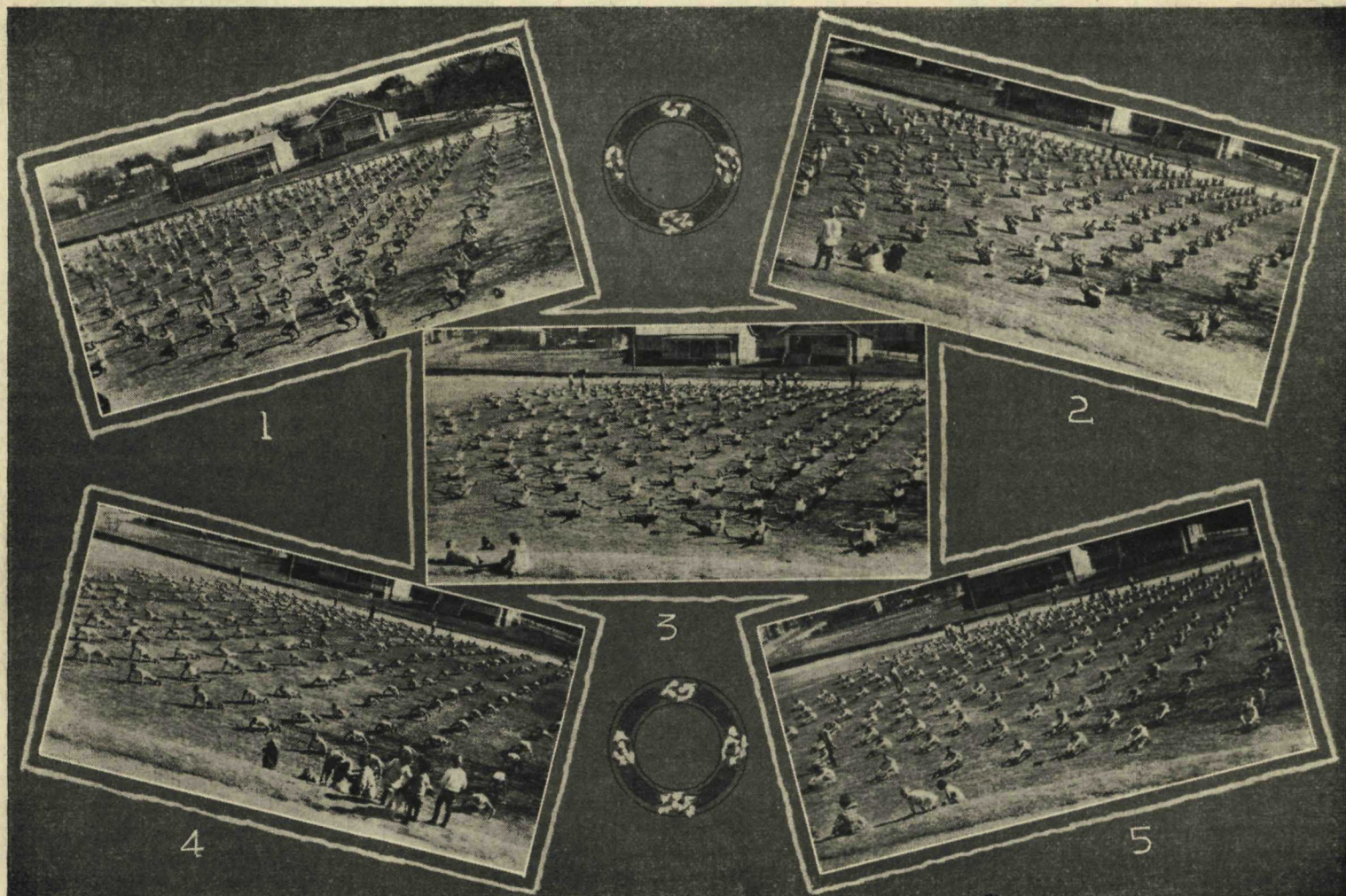
# Exercising Uncle Sam's Airmen at the School of Military Aeronautics, University of Texas

Last month the LEAGUER presented 4 exercises, given by Lieut. Belmont, physical director at the University of Texas, to the cadets in the School of Military Aeronautics at the University of Texas. The concluding exercises of the series of nine are given herewith. While these exercises are rather strenuous for high school students, still their severity can be easily moderated by slackening the pace

and stopping when it appears that the students are overexerting themselves. They are given as suggestions to teachers and to emphasize the importance of mass drills in keeping students fit.

The exercises illustrated herewith are numbered to correspond to the description of them which follows:

(Commands Printed in Black Type)



## I. FULL BEND THRUSTING EXERCISE.

To begin the hands are placed on the hips and men cautioned to strike to the front. After hands are placed on the hips and commands to start are given the men come to a squatting position in first count, thrust arms forward (fist closed) 2, and back into position of thrust on 3. Forward 4, back 5, forward 6, back 7, forward 8, and continue until 15, and rise to starting position on 16.

Then thrust to the side; then thrust upward; then thrust downward. Repeat as often as necessary.

To start. 1. **Ready.** 2. **Exercise.**

To halt. Men remain at halt after completing each exercise.

## II. ABDOMEN EXERCISE.

The hands are placed on the hips. 1. **Ready.** 2. **Exercise.** At command the man raises right leg shoulder high, thrusting hand out to meet the toe, 1, 2 lowers leg to position and hand back on hip. 3, raise left leg and thrust left hand out to meet to as in 1. Company. 2. Halt. Then raise both legs. 1. **Ready.** 2. **Exercise** in two counts.

III. BALANCING EXERCISE. Hands are placed on hips. At Command extend arms and legs to the side on first count. Hold them in that position while you count two and three. On fourth count bring arms and legs back into starting position. Repeat as often as necessary.

At conclusion prepare to rise. **Rise.**

## IV. COMBINATION LEANING REST EXERCISE.

1. Lower body into squatting position, hands on ground between and slightly in front of feet on first count. Then extend legs and body to rear into position as shown in picture, on two, on three lower body by bending arms until chest touches the ground; on four back into position. Continue this until 14 count, rise to squatting position on 15, and to attention until ordered to repeat, or otherwise.

2. Take first and second position as described in first exercise. On 3 raise right leg straight up as far as possible, 4 return to ground, 5 raise left leg in same manner as right; continue until 14, rise on 15 and 16 counts. Resume attention.

3. Same as first exercise in first two count; then extend both legs to the sides, and back into position. Rise on 15 and 16 counts. Resume attention.

4. Same as first exercise in first two counts on third count bring body into squatting position (as in first count of first exercise) continue for 14 counts; rise on 15 and 16 counts; resume attention.

## V. PREPARE TO SIT DOWN. 1. **Sit.** 2. **Down.**

Hands on hips place. Rowing exercise. Bend body forward, thrusting hands well out over the feet on 1, resume starting position on 2. Exhale on first position: Inhale coming back into starting position. Repeat.

To begin. 1. **Ready.** 2. **Exercise.**

To halt. 1. **Company** 2. **Halt.**