

# THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

Vol. 4

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No. 3

## CHILD-WELFARE IN THE COTTON-PATCH

Is Not King Cotton King Herod  
In So Far As Children  
Are Concerned?

(By Miss Amanda Stoltzfus)

This fall when the greatest of all Texas' great state fairs was exhibiting to admiring thousands many specimens of the best cattle and hogs each of which was under the care of a trained attendant and all of which were housed in expensive buildings especially erected for them on the fair grounds, more than half of the children in the cotton growing area of Texas were dragging bags of cotton across fields fluted with monotonous rows of our staple crop. These children are, on an average, underfed, or at least improperly fed. Their work is not planned to suit their age or physical condition—they are not under "the care of an attendant" who is familiar with the problems of child life and welfare. Most of these children live in communities that support the most inefficient of rural schools. Many lose a large part of this poor opportunity on account of a compulsory education law that favors the planter rather than the child.

King (Herod) Cotton does not protect his child slaves by an "eight hour day." These youthful workers have never "organized," neither have they "gone on a strike." Can you look at a big bale of the "white fiber" without realizing these facts? If it were possible for these children to demand their rights, would not the brains of the country be focused upon inventions for saving the great cotton crop, just as they cooperated to invent machinery for destruction during the great war?

Some of the cotton the children picked this fall may have been exhibited at the state fair. But suppose with each sample of cotton exhibited there would also have been exhibited a group of average child-workers in the cotton fields with their families, do you believe Texas would be very proud of her rank in the cotton producing states? Would the self-respecting onlooker fail to see broken lives, illiteracy, wasted years? Would not

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## Forest Ave. (Dallas) Track Team Won Class A State Meet in 1920



Top Row—left to right: Brown, Dunlap, Jackson. Lower Row—left to right: Webb, Marder, Wilson, Harrell.

## ELIMINATION OF INJURIES THE BIG FACTOR IN NEW FOOTBALL

Sol Metzger, coach of winning football teams—Pennsylvania and others—and an exponent of clean sport in his contributions to many sporting pages, writes interestingly in the November St. Nicholas of the changes in football rules, which for 20 years have been gradually making it a less dangerous sport.

"Coaches and trainers," he says, "have found it a costly handicap, when striving for victory, to have players out of the game; and, moreover, they have been compelled by public condemnation to rid the sport of such objectionable features. Thus, for 20 years, virtually all changes in the game have been made for the sole purpose of preventing injury, while, at the same time, retaining its rigorous qualities."

The men most devoted to football have saved it from being classed amongst "battle, murder, and sudden death." "Rule makers," says Metzger,

"have been pioneers in the matter of lessening injuries to players. When backed by competent officials, they have eliminated all unnecessary roughness, formerly the cause of so many hurts. Tripping, striking, kneeling, piling upon a thrown runner, tackling out of bounds, and knocking over a player who has knocked or passed the ball, have all been abolished. Mass play has likewise been abolished."

"A second forward step toward eliminating injury," Mr. Metzger observed "was the building of better fields. About 20 years ago, the erection, first, of Franklin Field, at the University of Pennsylvania, and, second, of the Stadium at Harvard, with surfaces of smooth, soft loam, heavenly matted with grass, were examples so quickly followed that today educational insti-

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## SPELLING RELAY GOOD DIVERSION

Will Also Stimulate Interest  
In Spelling in Your  
School

(By W. J. Kirk)

Use the Interscholastic League Spelling Lists. In case the pupils are too young to enter the League Spelling Contest, use regular spelling lessons. This is a race that will create an interest in spelling, and will arouse pupils when their cases seem hopeless. It is equally as interesting for grown-ups, and may be used at school rallies or community meetings. (In this case sides and words to be used should be selected a week or more ahead.)

Select any number to the side—say all of the grade. Arrange in two sides ten feet in front of the black-board, the sides parallel to each other, and perpendicular to the black-board. Have each side stand so that the leader in each line is facing the middle of his half of the board. The others are immediately behind the leaders. It is best to have three judges; one, the pronouncer of the words, between the leaders; the other two on the outside of the lines to see that the relay running is conducted properly.

When all are ready the pronouncer calls the first word which is the signal for the two leaders, one from each line, to dash to the left end of their half of the board, and write the word hurriedly, but legibly; then dash back to the line, where number two in the lines have taken these leaders' places—the line has simply moved up—and these are tapped off by their leaders striking the extended hand. At the same time the pronouncer has called the second word. Now these leaders take their places at the foot of the line. The side judges must keep a record of the side or line spelling round first. That is, they note which of these first leaders become first again, and so on until all the words are pronounced and written on the board. Then the three judges note the number of misspelled words in each division. Next the judges will subtract from the number of mis-

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THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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PECOS SCHOOL PAPER

The *Leaguer* is in receipt of a copy of "The Whirlwind", Volume II, No. 5, being the school paper published twice a month by the pupils of the Pecos schools. This paper shows evidence of careful editing and considerable energy on the part of its staff in collecting news of the school. On the fourth page appears a charming bit of non-sense verse entitled "A Modern Hiawatha", signed by "A Freshman". The editors should not allow any freshman to palm off this well-known selection as original. The name of the real author should be signed to it. A good deal of space is given to reports of intra-mural athletics, and this is a most excellent thing. The more interest and enthusiasm which a school can generate regarding games inside the school, the better chance that school will have of sending out championship teams to uphold its name and honor with other schools. The merchants of the town seem to support this paper well with their advertising. It is altogether a very creditable school paper, and doubtless its editors and contributors are getting valuable experience in conducting it.

RURAL SCHOOL PLAY-GROUNDS

All teachers of rural schools in Texas should have Teachers Leaflet No. 11 issued by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Education. It contains but twelve pages, but those pages are packed with helpful suggestions concerning the plays of rural school children, and the equipment for the rural school playground. In schools where sufficient money cannot be had for the purchase of simple equipment, the teacher will be interested in the paragraph devoted to "Homemade or Manufactured Equipment and Apparatus."

When your play problem is solved, half of the other problems solve themselves. It is hard sometimes to get teachers to see this, but it is true. There is also the opinion widely held that country children get enough exercise without play. This is not true. Country children need play more than city children do. The round of work on the farm does not conduce to that suppleness and agility, to say

nothing of mental rest, so necessary in bringing a boy or a girl up strongly and beautifully developed mentally and physically. Indeed, much of the work on the farm is injurious to the growing child, the pulling of a heavy cotton-sack, for example. Children sometimes acquire a forward twist of the body in dragging cotton-sacks for years which is permanent defect and stays with them through life.

Get this little leaflet and study it. It will repay you many fold.

MIDLAND CHORAL CLUB

Each year a little before Thanksgiving, the *Leaguer* receives a program for the Thanksgiving Musical Festival given by the Midland Choral Club of Midland, Texas. The program lists J. M. Gilmore as president with quite an array of other officers. The club publishes the names of five soloists, the names of ten individuals composing the orchestra, also a number of instrumental soloists, thirty-one sopranos, eleven altos, twelve tenors, eleven basses. The program includes many classical selections, and must be quite a musical event in western Texas. The United States census does not give Midland so many thousands, and we conclude that this choral club represents enterprise plus. What a fine thing if every community in Texas had its choral club, utilizing purely local talent, so much of which is latent in every community! So far as we know no other community in Texas of similar size has a musical organization of such strength and scope as the one which somebody's energy and initiative has built up in Midland.

IMPORTANCE OF PLAY

"If you wish youth to be moral do not neglect its pleasures, or leave to chance the task of providing them. One can hardly stir without encountering something that resembles unhealthful pleasure. Our children are heirs of a joyless world, and we bequeath them cares, hard questions and complexities. Let us at least make an effort to brighten the morning of their days. Call them in from the street and unclean amusements by making our play-grounds inviting and attractive. This question of pleasure is capital; staid people generally neglect it as a frivolity, utilitarians as a costly superfluity. It is a sacred flame that must be fed and that throws a splendid radiance over life. He who takes pains to foster it accomplishes a work profitable to humanity, as he who builds bridges, pierces tunnels, or cultivates the ground. To give a trifling pleasure, smooth an anxious brow, bring a little light into dark paths, what a truly divine office in the midst of this poor humanity."

The play-ground proves to be an economy to the city in that it lessens crime among children.—Judge Benjamin Lindsay.

CHILD-WELFARE IN THE COTTON-PATCH

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such an exhibit bring home to us a sense of shame and guilt as we realized the great waste of efficiency and happiness among our people? Could the onlooker leave such an exhibit of cotton and its slaves without realizing that the proper development of mind and body is not "the luxury of a small and privileged class," but that there must be equality of educational opportunity in a true democracy? How would he answer the question "Am I my brother's keeper?" Could this same self-respecting individual fail to follow up the passage of the recent Better Schools Amendment with legislation that will make it more effective?

Since there is no likelihood of such an exhibit at any fair exhibit, it is interesting to know that the relation of child-welfare to cotton production is being given direct and intensive study in Hill County of this state. There is a group of trained social workers under the direction of Miss Helen Dort of the Child-Welfare Bureau, Washington, D. C., making a direct and scientific survey of these conditions. This work is being done under the cooperation of local and state social organizations and the United States Department of Labor. When this valuable investigation has been completed and tabulated for our inspection, let us read it with open mind, and if we can not make reparation for past loss of physical, moral, and mental vigor of Texas children, let us provide for the future.

Granted, moreover, that the poor renter needs the help of his children in the field, then it is surely the duty of the state to see that such labor is so organized as not to interfere with the child's growth and development. If the present school term coincides with the farmers' busy months, why not make a different arrangement. If diversification of farm crops is an answer to many of the above conditions, then let us help the Smith-Lever workers to extend their fields of efficient teaching and practical demonstrations.

In the coming assembly of Texas teachers, shall the learned discussions throw light upon these and related problems. Some of us want to know.

Yes, this is a trite subject, but to those of us who work out there in the open country it is a present and a very vital one.

We apparently think that we can develop the power of self-control without giving people freedom; that we can develop ethical power by merely telling about it, sermonizing about it. We still think that we can cultivate obedience to such an extent that it shall balance over and become self-control; and yet we know that twenty years in prison, where the most perfectly enforced routine of living is secured, does not develop in the individual that high degree of self-control which such perfect obedience would suggest.—Dr. Luther H. Gulick.

EDUCATION COURSES OFFERED TEACHERS

Now 253 Registrations by Correspondence in this Subject for 1920-21

By taking correspondence courses in Education, teachers are frequently enabled to fulfil the requirements for a teacher's certificate. That these courses satisfy the requirements, and are in demand, is indicated by the fact that the Extension Teaching Division of the University of Texas entered on its correspondence rolls for the year 1919-1920, 263 registrations for courses in the School of Education.

There is a sufficient variety of Educational courses offered to interest everybody. Educational psychology, principles of teaching, and school management are topics that any teacher will want to study aside from the credit value whether to be counted toward a certificate or toward a degree.

There is a distinct appeal to others in problems of experimental education and in child study; while still another group will not be happy without a history of education in all periods of the world's history including up-to-date educational reforms.

The Extension Teaching Division of the University Extension Bureau offers all these courses and will endeavor to satisfy every demand whether for certificate or degree credit, and in doing so will give you just the kind of course you want.

SPELLING RELAY GOOD DIVERSION

(Continued from page One)

spelled words one for each time the side got its leader round first. The side which has the fewest misspelled words left is winner. Suppose there were ten pupils to the side and fifty words were used, then each side would have spelled round five times. Also suppose side Number One got its men round first three times and misspelled five words, while side Number Two got round first twice, and misspelled only three words. Side Number One will be charged with two misspelled words while side Number Two will be charged with but one. Side Number Two is winner. Accuracy and speed are both necessary.

The children begin their education when they begin to play; for play not only affords an outlet for their energy, and so supplies one great means of growth and training, but places them in social relation with their mates and in conscious contact with the world about them. The old games that have been played by generations of children not only precede the training of the school and supplement it, but accomplish some results in the nature of the child which are beyond the reach of the school.—Hamilton Wright Mabrie.



## EDITOR'S NOTE

(Any one of the selections on this sheet is acceptable in the Senior Girls, Senior Boys, or Junior Boys divisions of the Interscholastic League contests 1920-1921. Delay in printing Griscom's *Americanization* has necessitated publication of this supplement. We hope to send the book to all schools which are members of the League within the next three weeks. Be sure that you can deliver your selection within five minutes; if not cut it or choose a shorter selection.—E. D. Shurter, State Chairman.)

## A NEW INDUSTRIAL CODE

(Adapted from a speech by W. L. Huggins before the Rotary Club at Topeka, Kansas, October 30, 1919.) The industrial crisis now upon us presents the most momentous problem which ever confronted the American people. If we fail to solve it by peaceful and lawful means, then, and in that event, democracy will have failed. However, I do not anticipate a revolution of civil war. The comforting thought comes to me that, in matters of government, at least, we are an Anglo-Saxon people and Anglo-Saxons do not re-volve; they e-volve.

Why should there be no lawful means for the adjudication of these constantly recurring industrial disputes, which are oftentimes of transcendent importance? It seems to me that it is time for the American people to act vigorously in this matter. We ought to stand aggressively for Anglo-Saxon liberty, which means liberty regulated by law. We have temporized and we have tried various half considered and poorly devised plans of avoiding strikes, lockouts, black lists and the boycott. We have not succeeded. In my humble judgment we will never succeed until we strike out boldly and demand the enactment of a comprehensive industrial code of laws and the establishment of such tribunals as may be necessary to enforce such laws.

Under this new industrial code all such industries should be operated continuously unless a court of competent jurisdiction should find just cause for permitting a discontinuance. Why should the coal operators, the meat packers or the manufacturers of flour be permitted to curtail production in order to increase prices any more than a railroad company should be permitted to cease the operation of a portion of its trains in order to increase freight rates? It requires but a very moderate extension of the principle announced 250 years ago by old Sir Matthew Hale, when he said that even the king must be subject to the regulation by law if he operated a public utility, to justify a legal enactment which would require all these various industries, whose operations affect the living conditions of the American people, to be under the supervision of courts and commissions to the same extent as common carriers and other public utilities are today.

Correspondingly, it requires a very meager extension of that same principle to make proper legal requirements which prevent organized labor from hindering, delaying or in any way restricting the operations of such industries so affecting living conditions of the American people.

It is not a "labor problem." It is an industrial problem of a nature so serious that it vitally affects every man, woman and child under the flag. In going about its solution we should keep our hearts warm and our heads cool. It must be solved according to lawful formulas. In our country the law is supreme. But the law should also be just. Every American citizen must have the opportunity to provide himself and his family with a decent and comfortable home, wholesome food and clothing, and means of moral and intellectual advancement. To that end wages of labor, as well as returns upon capital, must be protected by law. We have dethroned King Alcohol. His tyranny and his power are ended. That accomplished, we ought to be able within this generation to abolish the unsanitary tenement and the ragged hovel, and give to every child labor under the stars and stripes a real home.

During the past five years we have learned beyond the peradventure of a doubt that in time of crisis the American people, with practical unanimity, will support their government to the extreme limit. Our enemies have learned that fact to their sorrow.

A story is told of one of Napoleon's soldiers who had been wounded in the breast, that he said to the surgeon treating the wound, "Cut a little deeper, sir, and you will find the image of my emperor." Gentlemen, within the deepest recesses of the soul of the average American citizen will be found indelibly impressed a monogram which, when deciphered, is found to be composed of three magic letters—U. S. A.

## BUSINESS AND ITS DETRACTORS

(From an editorial by George Horace Lorimer in the *Saturday Evening Post* of October 23, 1920.)

Business is the blood and the brawn of every nation. Science works unceasingly to serve it and statesmanship to find new fields for its expansion, though too often blindly and stupidly, through physical conquest, mandates, protectorates and spheres of influence. Contending systems of government are at root contending systems of business. Discarding verdure and verbiage, flowers of speech and dead cats of denunciation, we find this basic proposition: A has worked, saved, managed and acquired goods and land. B wants goods and land, but he is unwilling or unable to work, save and manage for them, to secure them by a combination of skill and self-denial. So he demands that the government be changed to fit his deficiencies. If all the silk shirts and

other forms of foolishness into which the high wages of the past five years have been put were now in the savings banks the laboring man could buy a tremendous stake in the land and the industry of the country. But he who lacks brains to deny himself and to save when times are easy lacks the brains to keep a business going, especially when times are hard. It is much simpler to make a success than to keep one.

The country's business is what the malcontent is really after, and he believes that his prosperity is assured if he can take it over. So his attacks, no matter what guise or disguise they assume, are really on our business system.

Naturally in an affair like business, that has its roots in the fundamental struggle for existence, that from its very nature engages so many elemental human instincts and passions, there are plenty of weak spots, plenty of opportunities for just criticism, plenty of opening for destructive attack. Considering the absolutely unchangeable motives and instincts that must always be at the base of business, we have less reason to wonder that there are some rotten spots in the system, some rascals prospering unduly under it, than that on the whole it is so sound, so clean, so honestly and honorably conducted. There are many blind, greedy, dishonest and incompetent men in business today, but they are not half so blind, greedy, dishonest and incompetent as the red leaders who would displace them.

Something is wrong, insists the man who is looking for a remedy—and who has one all ready to spring. Something is wrong and something always will be wrong. Radical systems are wrong because they are based on wrongs—wrongs that nothing can correct, because they are wrongs of distribution—not of wealth, though there are wrongs in that, but wrongs of distribution by Nature, of unequal apportionment of brains, muscle and moral fiber. The American system of government is based on rights—the right to equal justice, equal opportunity, and the right to work honestly for anything you want.

Government is not perfect, business is not perfect, but both are better than their detractors credit them with being, both better than anything their detractors could achieve. We need stronger leadership—leadership that is neither radical nor reactionary, but moderate. One trouble with leadership, not only in America but the world over, is that the men who have the best organizing and managerial brains rarely occupy important posts in public life. Statesmen and diplomats, whose first concern must be with trade, are seldom business men. They are almost invariably members of the professional classes—elements that should be in the picture, but not the whole show.

Business must fight its enemies, but it must fight with clean hands. War must be waged not only on the enemies without but on the enemies within its

ranks, whose greed, unfairness or dishonesty furnishes the radicals with their texts against all business. Then the demagogues, the red press and the whole crew of bomb makers can be shown up and cleaned out.

With all its faults, business has more to be proud of than to apologize for. But it has been on the defensive so long that it has almost come to believe that there is something immoral about building up a prosperous enterprise, something that is not quite what it should be about trade, something almost indecent about a big business. A loud-mouthed minority of demagogues, ignoramuses and reds have cowed business, crippled it and put it on the defensive. It is now cashing in on its past cowardice. It still has plenty of chips left, but unless it takes the offensive it will cash in for keeps—busted.

## FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Thomas Jefferson

(Delivered at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1801.)

Let us, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind. Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. And let us reflect that, having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man seeking through blood and slaughter his long-lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others, and should divide opinions as to measure of safety. But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it. I know, indeed, that some honest men fear that a republican government can not be strong, that this Government is not strong enough; but would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this Government, the world's best hope, may by possibility want energy to preserve itself. I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest Government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the law,



would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man can not be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us, then, with courage and confidence pursue our own Federal and Republican principles, our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one-quarter of the globe; too high-minded to endure the degradations of the others; possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation; entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own facilities, to the acquisitions of our own industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them; enlightened by a benign religion, professed, indeed, and practiced in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man; acknowledging and adoring an over-ruling Providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here and his greater happiness hereafter—with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

### A NATIONAL VALEDICTORY

George Washington  
(From his Farewell Address)

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it: can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas, is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies

against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated... Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible... Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation... Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?... Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest.

To learn to play by the "rules of the game"; to be a courteous winner and a good loser, are teachings of the play-ground. Qualities that are fundamental to good citizenship. A boy is a man in the cocoon—you don't know what it is going to become. His life is big with possibilities; he may make or unmake kings, change boundary lines between states, write books that will mould characters, or invent machines that will revolutionize the commerce of the world.—*Elbert Hubbard*.

### SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

Edward Earle Purinton

Adapted from an article in the *Independent* of June 16, 1917.

The highest reward in this world is reserved for the man with the highest resolve. When a real man meets a handicap, he breaks it up and makes a ladder out of it. A lot of hope and a lot more hustle puts any handicap far behind. What is your handicap? What holds you back? What makes you fearful, weak, discouraged, when you ought to be forging ahead? Stop cringing, start climbing. Strengthen your muscles and sharpen your wits on your difficulty—that's what difficulties are for. Be wiser and better with each failure—here is the lesson in all failures. It takes a big defeat to put a big man far ahead. Learn from defeat, smile at defeat, stand on defeat, grow by defeat, and defeat is changed into victory.

Know the sovereign satisfaction that crowns loyal service. The two highest aims of a good workman are these: to do something better than it was ever done before, and to render a daily service that money can not pay for. Whoever carries out these aims will reach the top of his profession. Work for money and you grow poor; work for merit and you grow rich. A director in the world's largest corporation of its kind—a manufacturing company able to produce \$36,000 worth of goods an hour—was asked how the company had succeeded, in the face of tremendous obstacles. He answered, "The president has for twenty years done the least thing as carefully as though it were the greatest, and the greatest thing as kindly as though it were the least." The way out of subjection is by removing objection. Do not look for compliments—look for complaints. Measure your ambition not by its motion but by its perfection. The greatest is born of the best. It is a sign that a man is matured when his ambition changes from wanting his work the greatest to wanting it the best. You reap a royal salary by sowing a loyal service. But the real joy is in the sowing. Money palls, fame wearies, pleasure stings, youth dies, hope turns to grief; the one immortal happiness worth knowing is the sure delight in the habit of genuine, scientific service—service to your customer, your employer, your neighbor, your friend, and your enemy. The greatest ruler this country ever had was Abraham Lincoln, for he served on the larger scale. He toiled more than others, he studied more than he toiled, that he might prepare to serve his generation well. And for this he is loved supremely.

You would carve your name high on the scroll of history? Then remember: Wisdom lies in knowing how to add to the weal of the world.

"No community has the right to permit a child to be robbed of its childhood."

### JAPAN AND AMERICA

Hamilton Holt  
Editor of the *Independent*

The key to the understanding of Japan's progress since the Restoration in 1868 can be found in her two unswerving and highly ethical ambitions; first, to maintain her national integrity, and second, to become the equal of any other nation of the world in the arts of peace. She has achieved her first great purpose beyond question. The late Prince Ito said Korea was a dagger pointing at the heart of Japan. She now holds Korea which is the key to Japan and the Manchurian Railway which is the key to Korea. With these strategic positions under her control and with an army and navy that rank with the best, her integrity is practically assured from any of the land-hungry nations of the west. She has also made such wondrous progress in the arts of peace that she has nothing further to learn of western civilization, except in four departments, namely, the ethics of business, the legal status of woman, the organization of labor and the extension of adult suffrage.

With her national integrity assured and her civilization in most respects equal and in some respects superior to that obtaining in western nations, her one present hope and prayer is not to extend her dominion by diplomacy or conquest, but to live henceforth in stable equilibrium, cultivating peace and friendship with all mankind. Her great problems from now on will be to assimilate Korea and Formosa into integral parts of the Empire—she has no intention of keeping them as colonies or dependencies—and to further her great political, educational and economic reforms at home. These tasks are more than enough to absorb all her thought and strain her resources for years to come.

The charge, therefore, whether made in China, Russia, Australia or the United States, that Japan is deliberately planning a policy of national aggression and only biding her time openly to embark on it will not stand the test of any candid investigation.

While it is doubtless impossible to expect our moulders of public opinion to learn Japanese the next best thing is to have them visit Japan. They will then know pretty well how to handle the calumines whenever uttered by our yellow journals or by the Lodges, Heyburns and Hobsons in Congress. A systematic movement of this character could most appropriately be undertaken by peace societies in this country, for surely peace advocates of the United States are the ones naturally to take the lead in bringing to an end all the infamous and recurrent war talk.

If there is ever any trouble between the United States and Japan, it will be because we deliberately seek it or else because public opinion in America is allowed to be kept in ignorance of the true attitude towards us of our great and long forbearing sister nation across the Pacific.



## Elimination of Injuries the Big Factor in New Football

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tutions not boasting modern athletic fields are back numbers.

### Why Injuries Result

"Not only have these new playing grounds prevented unnecessary hurts by reason of their soft and even surfaces, when compared with the wrenches and bruises that formerly fell to the lot of those who scrimmaged on abandoned fields or a brick-like campus, but they have been so planned that the risk of collision with nearby fences and stands has been entirely removed. Playing at the Polo Grounds in New York in 1903, the writer ran amuck of a sturdy board fence. The honors were all with the latter. Today such accidents do not occur.

"Two contributing factors to football injuries," he says, "may be laid to tradition; in the old days, a spirit grew up which all but eliminated pads, and a scheme of training was adopted far too strenuous for the purpose, but from which we have been slow to draw away. Each cost football many a friend, as we see matters more clearly today. In so far as the first is concerned, the old-time coaches, in many instances, frowned upon pads. 'Only mollicoddles wear them,' was their way of putting it. In lieu of the modern head protector, our earlier gridiron heroes affected a head of hair which would have done credit to an Australian bushman. These chrysanthemum locks were so generally worn that they became the insignia of the player when cartooned. As a result, contusions, bad cuts and 'cauliflower ears' were certain rewards for representing the college on the gridiron. Today these hurts have been nearly eliminated.

The existence of "fatigue poisons" which slow the reaction of the brain and disintegrate muscular co-ordination is now generally recognized. "Grit" is still the great factor in a crisis, but players are not purposely exhausted, nowadays, any more than they are purposely subjected to unnecessary danger. "When one is weary," the coach explains, "he can not protect himself as well as when feeling fit. Nature has endowed us with certain protective instincts. We do not have to think of raising our arms to ward off a blow. Instinctively, automatically, nature causes them to do this for us. In football, a game of give and take, these instinctive movements continually save us from hurt. But when we are worn and weary, tired and spent, our instincts feel just the same way. They refuse to help us. Consequently, the tired, or overstarined football player lacks the best safeguard he possesses. These are the fellows who run the casualty list so high."

### Have a Doctor Handy

Expert advice as to whether a player should continue in a game is an absolute requisite of safe football, Mr. Metzger considers. "Here," he declares "is where we need the doctor. He should be present at every scrimmage

and game. Trainers may be excellent judges of a player's condition; but when the health or condition of a boy is concerned, the trainer or coach who undertakes to judge it for himself takes a responsibility that better men in these positions will not assume. From an experience of 20 years' playing and coaching, the writer is of the firm belief that the coach or trainer who decides, without the proper advice, whether a player shall continue in the game after an injury and the school or college which permits this, are both guilty of something bordering on criminal negligence."

Training is not so likely, nowadays, to bring a player to his great game in a state of dangerous fatigue. Mr. Metzger gives an experience of his own which is deplorable, but typical of the old regime:

"Here is a sample, not unusual, of a day's work the middle of the fourth week, a particularly hot September day. On the field by 10 in the morning, we went through our hardening exercises. Then the first and second elevens scrimmaged for an hour under a noonday day. By three in the afternoon we were in togs once more, trotting across-country to a nearby college, where our varsity played a practice game with this team; following which the second team was sent against us. For two long hours these scrimmages lasted. Then we ran back to our quarters. Here a newspaper photographer took our picture—the picture resembles more closely a group of starving Belgians than the star football eleven of a great university. Some of us lost fifteen pounds that day. The writer dropped seven and one-half, and the weight did not return that season."

### Schooling in Fundamentals

The result, he says, was wonderful scores at first—then fatigue; many maimed and injured, yet forced to continue the grind. "Players who in later years made the all-American team were complete failures."

He concludes "We continue to have football injuries even when players are well trained and scientifically padded, and though games are played in a sportsmanlike manner on modern fields there always will be accidents in football. But the fatal ones and the permanent injuries will eventually be avoided. Bad hurts have no place in the game when it is properly supervised, and the great bulk of our minor hurts, sprains and bruises, twists and wrenches of both joints and tendons and muscles, can be reduced to a satisfactory minimum by proper play. Most injuries in football can be traced to improper execution of the fundamentals, such as tackling, charging, interference, falling on the ball, and so on. There are not only right and wrong ways to do these things, but this difference marks the line between not being hurt and being hurt.

"The longer I coach football teams the more I become impressed with the fact that a proper schooling in fundamentals is the great eradicator of injury. Time after time enough stress has not been laid on this point and the

individual and team have suffered. So often is this the case that I am satisfied in my own mind that if I train my teams properly, if I pad them thoroughly and teach them to play their fundamentals correctly, I can carry them through a season without the loss of an individual. Many coaches accomplish that; it is nothing to brag of; rather it is a solemn duty. And such teams have won enviable positions in the season's ranking. They played hard, fast, and winning football."

## CITIZENSHIP TAUGHT IN HASKELL SCHOOLS

### Superintendent Minatra Gives Points on Training Pupils To Be Good Citizens

C. C. Minatra, superintendent of schools, Haskell, addressed the Conference on Parliamentary Law of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs on "Training for Citizenship in an Average School." He told of the work being done in his schools in Haskell along that line. He said that the cost of such a course was the least consideration, since no laboratory and little equipment was needed, but the faith of the instructor and of the townspeople, a revitalized course of study, an interested and sympathetic faculty and zealous and faithful workers were necessary. "The instructor for the course must work and study, read the latest books on citizenship, spend hours of thought and preparation and the work must not be done to boost the town, but to train the boys and girls to worth-while citizenship, if it is to succeed," he said. "We have not hesitated to sacrifice trigonometry, and some Latin to make room for the course in citizenship in the high school and the basis for the study is civics, but we begin the study in the first grades teaching lessons in courtesy, kindness, fire prevention and the little things that are easy for the youngsters to grasp. Then in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades we teach sanitation, inspection of the fire department and jail, the grocery store and drug stores of the town and in the seventh grade we use a textbook. The eighth and ninth grades take up the citizenship training in their study of history and time in class is given to discussion of current events and the topics of general interest in politics and public affairs, and the last grades take up the study of civics and self-government."

Mr. Minatra explained that a system of partial self-government had been introduced into the high schools of Haskell in which a committee of two representatives from each class meets with the faculty and makes suggestions and presents plans which are discussed and considered and then presented, if accepted, to the student body to be voted on. He said that honor tests and honor study halls were part of the plan, and pointed out that many school rooms in Texas are more autocratic and tyrannical in government

## Opportunity for Summer Study

The world everywhere is awakening to the will of the new age. Confronted by problems innumerable it can not stand still. The new day demands better men, better social conditions, better laws, better living. Every measure of uplift, every great ideal, every institution, every vocation looks to the school for realization. Teachers themselves are awakening to the universal need for betterment, for their individual improvement. The teacher of today must press forward or fall by the way-side.

Teaching must be a profession; objectives must be more definite; knowledge must be more accurate. The technique of instruction must be more effective. Teachers in service have not the time to advance their scholarship, to learn new and better methods. Every thoughtful one among the teachers of Texas is looking for the opportunity to press forward to better and higher things in the profession. To meet this craving the University of Texas has organized its Summer Session. Teachers can secure almost any line of instruction desired. There is the Summer Normal for those who wish certificates; the Demonstration School for those who wish to see the best methods and principles of teaching in actual process, the School of Education for those who wish a deeper study of the theory of Education, administration, history, and science of teaching; The College of Arts for those wishing collegiate work toward the bachelor degrees; finally, The Graduate School for the attainment of the highest scholarship.

Superintendents, principals, high-school, normal and college teachers are also finding their opportunity in the Summer Session. Hundreds are coming each year for higher work. They desire to take their degrees in their own state. Their ambition is laudable. More and more courses are being given to meet their needs. Every year a number of distinguished scholars are brought to the University during the summer to offer courses and deliver lectures. Already large plans are being laid for the session of 1921.

### Conferences on Methods

Last summer the teachers of history, mathematics and Latin began informal conferences on the teaching of these subjects. Splendid discussions took place. Specialists from the high schools of the state, from the University, from the State Depart-

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"than the kaiser's palace." The students are not only governing themselves, but holding their own recitations in his classes while he is away, he said, but he explained that it had taken a large amount of planning and training to prepare them for such responsibility.



