

A MILLION DOLLARS

HOPE TO GET THAT SUM FOR THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

From the Capital City, the Various State Institutions and from Many Different Parts of the Sunshine State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Pierre.—To cross the million dollar line as state aid for the common schools and the different educational institutions of the state for the next fiscal year is the aim of State Land Commissioner Hepperlee.

Asks \$10,000 Damages. Aberdeen.—Suit has been filed by the father of Irvin Christenson, the 7-year-old boy who was killed several weeks ago when he was run over by the automobile of Harms brothers.

Land Owners Will Hold Meet. Pierre.—The members of this city are making the preliminary arrangements for a "land owners convention" to be held in this city at some date in August.

How to Prevent Cholera. Brookings.—"At least 40 per cent of hog cholera outbreaks are preventable by such precautionary measures as may be easily and cheaply practical by every farmer."

Dealers' Auto License. Pierre.—On inquiry from Fall River county, the attorney general's department holds that a dealer's auto license tag does not give such dealer the right to use his auto for general use, nor for hire.

Farm Demonstration Work. Pierre.—At their meeting here the state board of regents of education provided for the selection of a supervisor of the county demonstration work in this state to take advantage of the government appropriation for the character of agricultural work over the country.

Number of Children Decreases. Sioux Falls.—The annual meeting of the officers and directors of the South Dakota Children's Home society held here was a most interesting session.

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BABIES' HEALTH CONTEST.

Will Be Held at South Dakota State Fair in September. Pierre.—A total of \$120 in premiums is hung up for the Babies' Health Contest of the South Dakota State Fair, and according to Mrs. Luckey, superintendent, only the first 125 babies to enter will be examined.

The following is the age schedule for scoring and prizes offered: Lot 1, Rural.—1 Boy 12 months and under 24, first, \$5; second, \$4; third, \$3, fourth, \$2; fifth, \$1.

Five Farmers Arrested. Tyndall.—C. J. Hatch, deputy food and drug commissioner, has been working in Bon Homme county, and as a result five farmers have been arrested and fined for selling bad eggs.

Conductor a Photographer. Pierre.—D. McNeill, a conductor on the Pierre and Rapid City run, is one of the best amateur photographers in this section of the state.

Hessian Fly Ravaging. Fairfax.—The Hessian fly has made its appearance in the northern part of Boyd county, Neb., and has practically destroyed the small grain on a number of farms between Butte and Naper.

Editors to Meet. Mitchell.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the State Press association it was unanimously voted that the summer outing would be held at Ruskin Park.

Kirkwood's New Job. Brookings.—William P. Kirkwood, who is known to many South Dakotans through his articles in the Minneapolis Journal, has accepted the position of agricultural editor at the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

Game Licenses Are Sent Out. Pierre.—The state game department is sending out the license forms 29 and 30 next year to county treasurers, and expects that the demand will be up to former years and not be reduced any through the workings of the national law protecting migratory birds.

Postmaster at Madison. Washington.—President Wilson has sent to the senate the nomination of Wm. Lowe to be postmaster at Madison, S. D.

The state railway commission has fixed hearings at Kingsbury July 29 on the matter of a depot and agent at Salem July 21 on the matter of stock shipments; at Carthage July 22 on telephone matters; and at Canton August 4 on telephone matters.

Bridgewater.—In an action brought in the circuit court, wherein M. H. Ryan and L. B. Determan, whose farms are partly located within the city limits of the city of Bridgewater, petitioned to be set outside the corporate limits, Judge Jones refused to grant the relief prayed for.

CIVILIZING THE FILIPINO



WHERE THE FILIPINO ASSEMBLY WILL MEET

IN AGREEMENT with the somewhat well-known Mr. Meredith, Uncle Sam believes that "civilized man cannot live without cooks," and is putting that belief into demonstration in handling the educational problems of the Philippines.

The Filipino, to be sure, had a civilization and cooks prior to the American occupation, but the civilization was not of high standard. And after several years of close study of the needs and possibilities of our restless little brown foster brothers of the far eastern islands domestic science has been deemed the surest foundation upon which to build.

To begin with, the home and its women has been accepted by educators as the best process of engraving occidental civilization, education and culture on the stunted, half-wild growth which centuries of Spanish rule left behind.

The domestic science of the Filipino was not science at all; it was only a crude, makeshift, handed down to him from his ancestors. His home was little better than a shack, very small and destitute of furnishings.

With the coming of the American and his higher standard of civilization the Filipino, especially he of the younger generation, saw life from a new angle. He came to the realization that there is more in life than the mere business of living.

The first evidence of this awakening in the Filipino was the change in his method of life. Gone are the open fires over which swung a single pot on a tripod.

To be sure the change was by evolution rather than by revolution, but its progress was sufficient rapid and marked to compel the attention of the American educators who had gone across seas to teach these primitive folk new things.

The Filipino was not especially interested in whether or not he received mental training, but he was ambitious, cleverly imitative and keenly alert to the greater creature comforts of civilization which he glimpsed for the first time when the American came and conquered.

So it was that domestic science and vocational training became an integral part of the educational system of the Philippines. A half-million Filipino young people are voluntarily in school—there is no compulsory education in the islands.

The Filipino knew what he wanted and he got it, and he is quite as happy as the more sophisticated souls imagine we would be if ever we did get what we want.

One of the most potent factors in making the Filipino, not into an imitation good American, but into a good, patriotic and useful citizen of his own native archipelago, has been the School of Household Industries in Manila.

The course in housekeeping and household arts, one of the most important and most widely studied of the several offered by the school, gives the young women a basic education in the three R's, three full years study being devoted to reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar.

A short course in nursing is given, and a full

At the moment a scene was being set representing the paddock at Epsom on Derby day. The visitors were very interested and rather amused by the realistic crowd that began to assemble about them on the stage, and by the horses that were brought on.



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ON THE ROADSIDE NEAR MANILA



DURING THE FLOOD TIDE NEAR MANILA

dress they herald the new day. The picturesque and fantastic costumes have been discarded for simple checked gingham frocks under all enveloping white linen aprons.

In sharp contrast to these cooking school girls are the young women who are studying in various other branches and clinging religiously to the gayly flowered skirts, tight at the hips, flowing away to voluminous breadth and great trains at the feet, and surrounded by the queer little crisp cotton jackets, for all the world like badly cut kimonos and bunching up about the neck in an ungraceful fashion, always suggesting hump shoulders.

To make beautiful laces and fine embroideries seems to be an almost natural art with the Filipino girls, an inherent aptness resulting undoubtedly from the uncounted generations of lace makers before them.

Lace making and embroidery were not introduced by American teachers, but were brought to the islands centuries ago by the Spaniards. According to Medina's history, needlecraft was taught in the convent schools as early as 1630, and Retana in the early eighteenth century wrote that "the girls easily imitate the laces and embroidery of Europe" and that they perform "such work fairly well in a little time."

The foundation being laid, it was an opportunity quickly seized by the American teachers, and while the instruction under convent teaching necessarily was restricted to a comparatively small number, it is the hope of the instructors of these days that needlecraft speedily shall become of universal knowledge among Filipino women.

In the nurse's training work also the idea has been to provide the young women, with remunerative work, but the beginnings in that line were in the face of stubborn prejudice and opposition. The natives were extremely suspicious of doctors and hospitals and it was quite beyond comprehension that any young woman of modesty and good taste should be willing to undergo a nurse's experience.

A campaign of enlightenment had to be carried on before it was possible to establish nursing classes. But the readily adaptable Filipino, once convinced that the finest of his people became nurses among more advanced and enlightened people, speedily abandoned her prejudice. The set of the wind is now as strongly in the opposite direction and the vocation of trained nurse has so caught popular fancy that the number of applicants each year is far greater than the capacity of the training school.

In basketry and rug weaving another profitable line has been opened for women, and by rare good fortune it happens that the island's products in lavish quantities all of the required materials, which with their commercial values unknown hitherto were permitted to rot in the jungles. Still another line of income is from the preserving and canning of fruits for commerce, a line which at once makes income bearing previously wasted human energy as well as a vast fortune in unused fruits.

So summed up the training of the young Filipino women means that when the Americans came to teach them the desire for a better method of living the new and strangely benevolent conqueror showed them that the same time how the desire might be gratified.

"They did as I suggested, and the audience did as I expected!" Above Criticism. Manager.—The critics say that in the play "A Wronged Wife" you do not exhibit enough emotion when your husband leaves you, never to return. Popular Actress—Oh, I don't, don't! Well, I've had two or three husbands leave me, never to return, and I guess I know as much about how to act in those circumstances as "any body."—Stray Stories.

WAYS ARE ANCIENT

Channel Islands Ruled by Feudal Laws and Customs.

Medieval Stepping Stones Lying Between England and France Afford Atmosphere for Romances That Seem Impossible.

London.—In his recently published book "As It Is in England," Albert B. Osborne devotes one chapter to a vivid description of the channel islands, "those beautiful bits of rock and verdure a hundred miles from England and but 12 from France, where the English flag is flown and the French tongue spoken." Here in part is his description:

Those islands are all but independent, with weights, measures and copper coins differing from the standard of all countries; with feudal laws and feudal customs still controlling men and events of the twentieth century, and where a surviving medievalism yet affords the atmosphere for present day romances that seem grotesquely impossible when enacted by men in pantaloons and doublets and young women in picture hats and hobble skirts, and that are told to the world by telegraph instead of troubadours.

Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou form the inhabited islands and on them a hundred thousand people have their homes. There is but one family on Jethou and Jersey's population is over fifty thousand. Alderney is seldom visited and consequently does not present enough of distinctive beauty to compensate for the inconveniences of the trip there, but Jersey and Guernsey and Sark possess a peculiar charm of landscape, life and climate that appeal irresistibly to the seeker of places and people that are different.

In the oldest of times there was undoubtedly much the same life as in Brittany and Cornwall, for dolmens still stand on the summits of some of the hills. Finally they became Norman, and politically and ecclesiastically were a part of Normandy. As a result they were exempt from the Norman conquest. Norman they have been and in a restricted sense Norman they remain.

An average change of eight degrees differentiates summer and winter, palms grow unprotected in the open gardens of the town, and rose trees, heavy with August bloom, and fuchsia trees that blossom through the year, thrive side by side with great magnolias with creamy buds; and huge bushes of pink and blue hydrangeas are everywhere.

The street names are in French and the square houses of stone or stucco look very continental. A long stone



A Guernsey Nonagenarian.

A Fruit-Seller at the Devil's Hole.

pler runs out into the sea and then, crooking its elbow at right angles, tucks away a little harbor, protected on the other side by a causeway built out of the island, where Castle Cornet stands in partial ruin. It is a very animated scene as the boats swing in. Old women and pretty-faced boys carry huge wicker trays piled with the purple and white grapes, ripe figs, yellow peaches and red apples and pears that grow so well on the island.

From the esplanade by the water a very long, very narrow and very crooked street climbs up the hill lined by all sorts of little shops. The sidewalks are less than three feet wide and the side streets drop simply down to the sea with a vista of brown rock, or old fortress, or the little harbor where, at ebb tide, the fishing boats lie heeled upon the sand.

Three Automobiles Run Over Small House Canine Before It Finally Dies.

York, Pa.—It took three automobiles to kill a small house dog owned by Jacob E. Grimm of Dallastown, this county. It was run down by a machine in front of Grimm's residence.

Before the little animal could be taken from the street and cared for, a second automobile ran over it and did it greater injury. A few seconds afterwards a heartless chauffeur ran a third automobile over the dog before it was finally killed.

It is alleged that neither of the drivers turned out of the way when they saw the dog in the street.

Pet Dogs Are Killed.

St. Louis.—Scores of wealthy residents have complained that their pet dogs are being killed by unknown persons who place sponges fried in grease and sausage stuffed with ground glass where the animals can get them. The dogs eat the sponges, drink water and swell up until they die.

Anti-Noise Crusade in St. Louis. St. Louis.—Noiseless broad box lugs, rubber tread wagons, prohibition of the automobile cut-out nuisance, and the sending of fat wheeled street cars to the scrap heap are some of the provisions of an anti-noise ordinance being prepared by the city attorney.

Pigeons in Long Flight. Los Angeles.—Ben Bolt, youngest member of a famous family of carrier pigeons, will attempt to fly from Reading, Okla., to Los Angeles, 1,800 miles.