

Schools Are On Firm Basis

7555 Pupils Recorded Gain

930 Teachers Employed

By HENRY W. KINNEY, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

During the past five years, a large increase has taken place in the number of pupils attending the public schools and, consequently, also in the number of teachers. The most important changes have, however, been in matters of administration in connection with the system.

In 1912 there were 24,993 pupils in the public schools, whereas today there are 32,548, an increase of 7,555.

In this connection, it is curious to note that while the number of private schools in the Territory is today exactly the same as five years ago, namely 51, the number of pupils attending these institutions has dwindled from 7,307 in 1912 to 6,746 in 1917, a decrease of 561 children.

It seems satisfactory to note that the parents of children of school age are thus showing an increased confidence in the ability of the public school system to administer to the educational needs of their boys and girls.

The number of teachers has also increased considerably. In 1912, it was 662, whereas when the schools open next September, there will be over 930 teachers in the service. This increase is due, to a great extent, to the action of the recent legislature, increasing the appropriation allowed for the pay of teachers in order that an additional number of teachers might be employed, as well as to enable the department to increase the salaries of the teachers already in the service.

ON THE OTHER ISLANDS

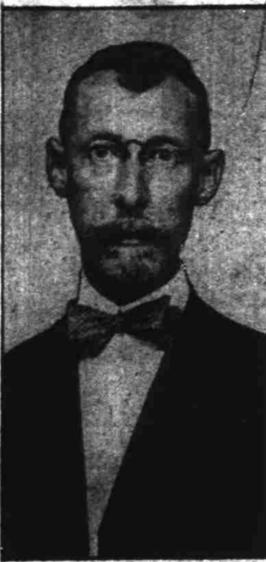
The past five years has seen the establishment of the Maui High school, which was started in 1912, and which has become an efficient school plant. This institution sends young men and women every year to the prominent colleges and similar institutions on the mainland.

The Kaula High school, established in 1914, will, in September, reach its full growth and the coming school year will see it graduate its first class.

The number of high school pupils has increased very considerably; there being 597 in 1917 as against 305 in 1912, an increase of 292.

A school for defectives was established in April, 1914. This institution has been working in a modest way, one teacher looking after a class including deaf, deaf and dumb, blind and mentally defective pupils. The point has, however, been reached when this work must be extended and special teachers be provided for each class of defectives. Fortunately, the Legislature has provided \$35,000 with which to carry on this work. Three teachers will take it up this fall and, in the meantime, the department will make arrangements for the securing of land and the construction of special buildings to meet the needs for more adequate instruction for the defective children. In this connection, it should be mentioned that the department has

HEAD OF TERRITORY'S SCHOOL TELLS GROWTH



Henry W. Kinney.

SOME SCHOOL FACTS

- More than \$900,000 will be available for school purposes during the next two years, as against \$642,230 available the last two years.
- Since 1912 the enrollment in the public schools has increased from 24,593 to 32,548, a gain of 7,555.
- Five years ago there were 662 public school teachers. At present 930 are employed.
- An appropriation of \$35,000 is now available for the establishment of a school for defectives.
- Beginning this year all public school teachers will receive a substantial increase of salary on percentage basis.
- A uniform course of study has been adopted by the department of public instruction, similar to the one in the larger schools on the mainland.
- Eighteen new one-room school buildings will be built on the island of Oahu alone this summer.

with pension benefits, and a number of teachers are prepared to take advantage of its benefits by subscribing to the fund, such subscriptions being entirely voluntary.

The tenure of the teacher in office has been made definite by the institution of a system of contracts whereby the department undertakes to employ a teacher for a year, or such part of the year as remains, whereas the teacher contracts to give thirty days' notice in case she wishes to leave the service. The contract system has shown itself to be very useful, as it has done away with much occasion for misunderstanding and trouble.

UNIFORM STUDY COURSE

The step forward has been taken in the placing into effect of a uniform course of study for all the high schools in the territory, which provides the same requirement for these various institutions. The department has also made an innovation by issuing diplomas to those who pass its regular eighth grade examination, and the possession of such a diploma is a sign of sine qua non for entrance into the high schools and the normal school.

While the entrance conditions into the Normal school were thus raised, this has not prevented the efforts of the Department to increase the number of locally trained teachers from being successful and, whereas a few years ago, the average class in the Normal school ranged from 30 to 40 pupils, the present freshman class numbers 135 members. It is particularly gratifying to note that the number of young men and women who attend the Normal school, after having graduated from high school, is steadily increasing.

VOCATIONAL WORK

The vocational work in the schools has made great strides forward during the past few years and, while there were only two school kitchens in existence about three years ago, now practically every large school in the territory conducts a school kitchen where the older girls are being taught useful household arts and where, at the same time, lunches are being served at very small prices to the school children. Carpenter shops have also been established in practically all the large schools and both these and the kitchens are in charge of specially trained young men and women, who not only have to provide useful instruction but who are charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that the kitchens and shops under their control are self-supporting, as the department, after having established one of these, will pay for only equipment and tools, but will not provide a cent towards the material used. In connection with this work, an innovation has been made by granting special vocational diplomas to the young people who are trained for work in these branches in the Normal school.

The agricultural work in the schools has taken a tremendous step forward. The department's intention to emphasize this branch was aided materially by the generous offer of prizes and other very valuable assistance by the Star-Bulletin and Mr. Frank C. Atherton.

The agricultural work has now been established on a firm basis and its improvement, under the direction of the special trained officers of the department, is certain.

The first issue of the Educational Review, published monthly during the ten months of the school year, appeared in January, 1918. This publication is the official organ of the Department. It disseminates news of interest and importance to teachers and is also given a wide circulation to readers not in the department, through the medium of the Star-Bulletin which prints the edition.

The most important change in the matter of buildings has been effected by the adoption, during the last couple of years, of standard plans. Through this means, the so-called "Kaneohe" or "Papaikou" type—so called because the first buildings of this kind were erected at these places, the pioneer being that at Papaikou—has been adopted on all the islands except Kaula. It is a most perfect type of inexpensive school building procurable for places where the climate is not too hot; the so-called "bungalow," which was first designed by the Kaula county authorities, being the most suitable edifice where the heat is great.

The two story twelve-room concrete structure erected on the Central Grammar school grounds, about a year ago, has been adopted by the Department as its standard for permanent structures. The high degree of efficiency attained at a comparatively low cost—12 rooms for well under \$30,000—has caused the decision to erect a similar building on the Kaahumanu school grounds; construction of two buildings of a similar type will be begun during the first month of next year at the Normal school and on the Kaula school grounds.

The result of the adoption of these standard plans has been that the large waste of money for constantly changing new plans and specifications has been eliminated, the cost of construction

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Honolulu's Fire Losses In 5 Years Total But \$282,824

Department Has Grown Until It Has 55 Men With Monthly Payroll of \$5275

Fire Chief Thurston and his assistant, W. W. Blaisdell, have recently compiled an interesting comparison of Honolulu's fire department equipment of 1913 and 1917. The table shows the department taking on more of a metropolitan aspect from year to year.

For instance in 1913 there were four horse-drawn steam engines with a pumping capacity of 3100 gallons a minute and now there are three motor-pump engines and a hose wagon with only one steam-drawn fire engine, with a total pumping capacity of 4000 gallons.

Four years ago there was one chemical engine with an 80-gallon tank; now there is the same engine but motor-propelled.

Four motor-drawn combination hose and chemical wagons and one horse-drawn apparatus are the same now as four years ago, but the horses are expected to go soon. In 1913 there were 10 horses in service and two in reserve; now the order is reversed.

In 1914 there were 46 men in the service and 430, three-way, standing fire hydrants; now there are 55 on the payroll and 550 hydrants. Fire alarm boxes then numbered 84 non-interfering Gamewell's; now there are 126 of these, besides 122 patent Denis fire and police boxes.

Five years ago the department payroll was \$3906 a month; in 1917 and prior to the recent raise of salaries in all departments it was \$4605 a month. Now it is \$5275. The fund for material and repairs used to be \$790 a month but is now only \$600, due to the decrease in expense by use of motor-driven vehicles.

The chief points out that operating expenses of the department have risen gradually in the last five years according to the following table, excepting 1916:

1912	\$55,263.73
1913	57,218.08
1914	59,370.79
1915	63,036.11
1916	63,007.75

Adding to the total \$237,896.46, and expense of \$74,012.50 for cost of additional equipment during the last five years, it will be seen that the fire department has cost the city a grand total of \$311,908.96, but against this is the fact that total fire losses have only been \$282,824.38 in all that time.

That the pineapple industry on Oahu is on the increase is illustrated by the fact that the Oahu Railway & Land Co. freighted several hundred more tons to Honolulu from the country than it did in 1917.

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and material reduced, and types of buildings have been attained which solve the problems of light, ventilation, etc., in the most satisfactory manner possible.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION REPORT OF Y. M. C. A. FOR YEAR PUBLISHED

After two years of progressive work, the citizenship education committee of the Y. M. C. A. has handed in a report showing its accomplishments. In part, the report follows:

Origin.—On March 9, 1915, when Drs. Sidney L. Gulick and Shailer Mathews passed through Honolulu, a meeting was held at the University Club in their honor and to discuss the advisability of starting some educational work among the prospective citizens of the territory. Dr. Gulick urged the importance of some organization doing work to train the thousands of young men who will soon become voters. After discussing the question of forming a new organization to carry on the work, a resolution was adopted requesting the Young Men's Christian Association to inaugurate the work and to appoint a special committee to direct it. The following were appointed as the committee: W. F. Frear, John Waterhouse, Judge C. F. Clemons, J. P. Cooke, W. R. Farrington, Lloyd R. Kilham, A. F. Judd and F. C. Atherton. Due to the resignations of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Atherton, President A. L. Dean and A. L. Castle have been added to the original committee.

Purpose.—A three-fold purpose has guided the work of the committee: First, to give the young men of these islands those ideals of American government and life which will make them good citizens; second, to stimulate other organizations to carry on work of Americanization; third, to assist in bringing about a better understanding among the peoples of Hawaii.

Groups.—The work of the education secretaries employed by the committee has been planned to reach three distinct groups: (1) The Hawaiian-born young men of all races; (2) the parents of the Oriental young people; (3) men desiring to qualify for naturalization.

Celebration of Holidays.—Special meetings have been arranged for the principal American holidays. Enough of a beginning has been made to show the importance of these celebrations. The committee believes that the government should set aside the Fourth of July as a day when all new citizens should be publicly recognized. This is as important for native born as for naturalized citizens.

Essay Contest.—Cooperating with the Sons and Daughters of American Revolution an essay contest for the high schools of the territory was held. Great interest was displayed by the participants. There is need for a special fund to provide prizes in order that this may be made an annual affair.

Naturalization.—This work has been of three kinds: (1) Clubs and classes for Filipinos; (2) personal instruction to European applicants; (3) pamphlets and letters of instruction issued.

Work for Parents.—After one year's work among the young people it was found that there was great need for an educational campaign among the parents of our future voters, especially the Japanese laborers on the plantations. A secretary speaking the Japanese language was employed to this work. The following methods have been used effectively: (1) Public addresses in plantation camps; (2) personal conferences with Japanese leaders; (3) articles for newspapers and magazines on the importance of making real American citizens of Japanese children.

Inter-Racial Gatherings.—To promote friendship between the races, gatherings have been held in honor of a number of distinguished visitors, among them being Baron R. Suibonawa of Japan and Hon. Lindsay Russell, the president of the Japan Society of New York.

Results.—While in work of this kind it is not possible to tabulate results, it is interesting to note that since the formation of this committee the following organizations have given new emphasis to this work: Oahu-Japanese-American Citizens' Association formed, Kaula-Y. M. C. A. employed a special secretary for citizenship work. Maui-Maui A.M. Association formed a special committee. Hawaii-Japanese-American Citizens' Association formed. It is the desire of this committee to act as a territorial clearing house for all other organizations and to assist them in every way possible.

J. William Johnson, a member of the original Red Stocking Baseball team of Cincinnati, is dead.

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