



**Great Reduction Sale**  
of Ladies' Lingerie Dresses and Skirts  
**Begins Monday Morning, July 10**

This is not an ordinary sale. Prices have been reduced to such a tremendous extent that every garment offered in this sale is a distinctive bargain. Note a few prices:

Lingerie Dresses		Skirts	
Regular	Sale Price	Regular	Sale Price
\$ 4.50	- \$ 3.00	\$3.50	- \$2.25
6.50	- 4.25	4.00	- 2.50
7.50	- 5.00	5.00	- 3.25
9.00	- 6.00	5.75	- 3.75
12.50	- 8.25	6.50	- 4.25
15.00	- 10.00	7.50	- 5.00
18.00	- 12.00	9.00	- 6.00
22.50	- 15.00		
25.00	- 16.00		

**A. BLOM,**  
Fort St. Opp. Catholic Church

**Work of the Territorial Teachers' Association 1910-1911**

The Territorial Teachers Association of Hawaii has a long and creditable record of endeavor. During the many years of its activity it has interested itself in all matters pertaining to the up-building of an efficient school-system. It has been a potent factor in constantly raising the ideals of service of the teaching profession of Hawaii.

The long-continued existence of the body is "a strong indication of the right professional spirit among the teachers" and this spirit has been especially manifest during the meetings of the past year.

**What It Is.**  
The Association consists of a central organization in Honolulu, with branch organizations upon each of the other islands. Any teacher of the public or private schools is eligible to membership. There are no dues nor fees. The officers consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, elected annually. The officers for 1910-11 were Mr. J. C. Davis, Miss Ida Ziegler, Mr. Vaughan MacCauley. An advisory council, consisting of the principals of the larger schools assists in the planning of programs and other executive work of the association. Meetings are held monthly, usually in the auditorium of the McKinley High School.

**Other Islands.**  
With regard to the work on the other islands, Miss Josephine Deyo reported, (1909)—"On Hawaii, the Hilo Teachers Union, organized in 1893 and composed of about seventy-five Hilo and Puna teachers, convenes four times a year. The leading features of its meetings are classroom work, general papers, discussions, addresses, and exhibitions of pupils' handwork.

A second Hilo society, known as the Teachers Reading Club, has met for eleven years on two evenings of each school month to pursue such lines of work as make for culture and broader scholarship. The present work is on the art, literature and history of Spain.

The Kohala Teachers Association, now about seventeen years old, meets quarterly and is a helpful factor in the Kohala educational field. Practical school-room work and the presentation of successful methods and devices by capable teachers characterize its meetings.

Once a year all the Maui teachers meet at Wailuku as the "Maui Teachers Association." The Wailuku-Makawao Association of about fifty members meeting once in two months emphasizes the work of primary grades and pays some attention to the subject of school agriculture.

The Lahaina Association which meets monthly was organized September, 1908, with thirty members including teachers from Molokai, who attend the meetings once in three months. Discussions and exchange of views on topics of vital interest to teachers, rather than the reading of formal papers, is favored by this body.

Distance and the difficulties of island travel make it impossible for all the teachers of the territory to avail themselves of the advantages of association work, but the organizations mentioned above include a large percentage of our teaching force.

**Educational Legislation.**  
Educational matters have had a prominent place in the legislatures of both the nation and the territory during the past year. Concomitantly, the association has taken a particular interest in legislation affecting education.

The Doolittle-Davis Bill, pending the action of Congress, received careful consideration at the first two meetings of the year. This well-known bill is in the interests of vocational training with special reference to agriculture. It augments the extension work now so largely carried on by the agricultural colleges, and provides for the training of teachers to teach vocational subjects. On the whole, the bill is very broad in its provisions, and if it were to become law, it would act as a forceful and wide-spread stimulus to the teaching of agriculture and related subjects.

President Gilmore, of the College of Hawaii, presented this matter at the first meeting of the year, and engaged upon its benefits to Hawaii before the principals section of the second meeting. Formal action favoring the measure was taken by the association, the branches upon the other islands were notified, and recommendations were sent to the territory's representative at Washington.

**School Fund Commission.**  
The work of the school fund commission was most heartily commended by the association, and the recommendations of that commission to the legislature were formally seconded. Mr. Wallace R. Farrington, chairman of the commission presented a succinct statement of its conclusions with regard to the best educational policy for Hawaii. A brief digest is as follows:—"First: that throughout the

American mainland the public school has a recognized prior claim upon the revenues of the country. Second: that the demands of public education are principally met by a specific tax on real property and personal property levied in sufficient amount to meet the requirements of the public schools. Third: the income from the public lands is almost invariably turned over, in a large measure, to the cause of education."

**Teaching English.**  
The ability to speak, read, and write the English language is of paramount importance, educationally and politically in a land of such cosmopolitan population as is Hawaii. Emphasis is placed upon establishing the relationship between the thought and the spoken, written, or printed symbol for the thought. This relationship is the basis for all of the child's future work.

In schools where the mother-tongue is the tongue of the school-room, this relationship is established by the home, and the teacher gives attention principally to drilling the child on the recognition of the written or printed symbols, but where the tongue of the school-room is not the language of the home, as in Hawaii, it is necessary to first establish this relationship before giving the needed drill on the symbol. Only in this way can the teacher be sure that the child is learning to talk, write and read the English language."

This work naturally receives special attention in the primary grades. Mrs. Knight, of Kalaheo School, conducted a round-table on "Methods of Teaching Primary Reading" which was well attended, and where marked interest was shown.

Of great usefulness as an aid in teaching English, and of high educational value in itself, is the arts and crafts work in the primary grades—expression through the thing, as well as through the language-symbol. "Art expression in the Primary Grades," formed the central theme of a presentation by Miss Jesse Shaw. To quote Kirby: "Our public school art education has a peculiar significance as a medium for a liberal education, since it has for its prime aim the training of the senses and the co-ordination of the potential but very discordant faculties of the child. . . . efficiency and fitness for life's work are primarily dependent upon the harmonious working of the motor and sensory centers of the human machine."

**Sports.**  
Athletic sports and pastimes form an important factor in the development of the boy and girl in the upper grades. This statement was fully elucidated by Principal C. T. Fitts, of Punahou Preparatory School, who made a strong plea for the recognition of athletics in the grammar grades, for the cooperation of teachers and principals, and for a thorough systematization of effort. The good work of the Grammar School League of Honolulu is well known. Those who are interested in this subject will find a very helpful article in the Proceedings of the N. E. A. for 1909, by Chadey, entitled, "The proper relation of organized sports on public playgrounds and in public schools."

**Arithmetic.**  
At a sectional meeting Miss Ida Ziegler, of the Normal School, had charge of a section on "Teaching of Arithmetic in Grammar Grades." She dealt with the most effective methods of outlining work, presenting problems, and for developing mathematical independence on the part of the pupil.

**Natural Science.**  
Several noteworthy papers dealing with natural science subjects were presented at various meetings. Mr. Batros, of the Department of Natural Science of the McKinley High School, addressed the association on "The School as Related to Civic Health Problems." He elucidated the numerous relationships between natural science teaching in the public schools and the problems of community health that continually force themselves upon the city. The mosquito campaign and the various prevalent bacterial diseases afforded him timely and graphic illustrations for the main points of his argument.

**Geography.**  
"Methods of Teaching Geography" were given detailed attention by Miss Ruth Shaw, in charge of that work at the Normal School. She gave special attention to the use of types, that is, the detailed study of typical regions, political divisions, industries, etc., and the use of these in illustrating other similar groups.

An address upon "Natural Science Teaching in the Public Schools" was given by Mr. Vaughan MacCauley of the College of Hawaii. He dwelt especially upon the child's right to a knowledge of the common things of his environment. Natural science teaching no longer needs to excuse itself, it has a legitimate place in the curriculum. The importance of first-

hand contact with the subject matter, through laboratory exercises and field excursions was discussed.

**Industrial Education.**  
Principal Edgar Wood, of the Normal School, urged at several meetings the consideration of industrial education, and the resolution expressed its approval of the following plan for this territory:

On each of the four islands, Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, schools shall be established contiguous to important centers of industry. These schools to give training in agriculture, home economics, trades and industries. This instruction to be given in field, garden, kitchen and shops, and to be of such practical nature as to enable the pupils at the end of the course to take up in connection with the respective industries at remunerative wages.

The type school for such a system is as follows:—A school shall be established in a given locality when twenty-five students can be assured. The attendance of all boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18, both inclusive, who are not otherwise wisely and profitably employed, shall be required. The equipment of the school shall consist of a farm of not less than 25 acres; to be increased in proportion to the number of boys attending by 2 1/2 acres per boy, and to be equipped with essential hand-tools. Such equipment to meet the needs of the industries of the neighborhood. Residence buildings provided with sanitary and culinary equipment for properly housing and feeding the pupils. Students shall be remunerated for their work in accordance with current value, to be determined by some schedule such as time, piecework, or profit-sharing. Students shall work the first two years on the farm or in the shops of the school, and the last two years one-half of each day in the fields or shops of the industry of the locality. The rest of each day will be devoted to the study of related academic subjects—mathematics, geography, reading and writing, etc. The Department of Public Instruction will engage and pay all instructors. The industry will supply lands, buildings, and equipments, and pay the students working for them in fields, shops, etc. The school shall cultivate the land set apart by the industry, and pay the pupils part of the proceeds of the crop.

Among the very important papers of the year were those relating to the general welfare of the schools. President Horne of the Kamehameha Schools, delivered a most helpful address on "Increasing the Efficiency of Hawaii's Schools,"—a bold exposition of practical attainment of greater powers for service. "Hawaiian Schools and Citizenship," by Dr. Scudder, of Central Union Church, laid fitting emphasis upon the necessity for training our young people towards moral and civic responsibility. Mr. W. A. Bowen, at a special meeting for the consideration of the needs of our schools as related to possible legislative action, spoke forcefully upon "Public Interest and The Schools."

Many other features of the year's work might be dwelt upon, but the above synopsis at least indicates the forward spirit that has ever characterized the actions of the association. There are many defects that will gradually right themselves, greater solidarity of organization, more interest in the out-of-town teachers, systematic publication of addresses and papers; but these are minor flaws in an institution that represents the best interests of our public school system, the crowning glory of the American commonwealth.

**WIRELESS AND AEROPLANE BRING "SPECS" TO LINER**

Alas! They Fall Into the Sea and Spoil Scheme.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Tom Sopworth, the English aviator, sailed out in his winged machine yesterday just as the Olympic was slowly making its way through the narrows, bound for Liverpool. Sopworth carried three letters, and, as he soared 200 feet above the giant liner, he dropped a package.

W. Atlee Hurpee, a friend of John Wannamaker, had sent a wireless message asking the store to send his two pairs of eyeglasses to London, and the ambitious advertising manager conceived the idea of sending them by aeroplane. Aviator Sopworth was commissioned to undertake the task, and, catching the huge steamship as it passed through the narrows, he dropped his package from a height of 200 feet.

A wireless message from Hurpee, aboard the Olympic, tonight said that the attempt created the greatest interest, but, unfortunately, the package had just missed the Olympic's deck.

**NIGHTMARE CAUSES WOMAN'S INJURIES**

She Leaps From Window and Falls 20 Feet.

SAN MATEO, June 28.—Frightened into flight by the horrors of a realistic nightmare, Mrs. Charles Moore of Santa Inez avenue, El Cerrito park, jumped out of the second story window of her home early this morning and fell 20 feet to the ground, receiving injuries which may prove fatal. Moore, who was sleeping in the same room, was aroused by the moans of his wife and hurried to her aid. Dr. H. C. Warren was summoned and found that Mrs. Moore had sustained a fracture of the skull and four broken ribs. She is now in a precarious condition at her home in El Cerrito.

**JOHN D. CARRIES HIS WIFE, NOW AN INVALID, IN ARMS**

CLEVELAND, June 17.—An empty invalid chair, wheeled by an attaché of the Lake Shore station, led the procession which accompanied John D. Rockefeller from the train to his automobile when he arrived in Cleveland. The chair had been wheeled to the train for Mrs. Rockefeller.

"Take that away," whispered Mr. Rockefeller to the Pullman conductor when he peeped from the car and saw the waiting chair. "I don't want her to see it. I can care for her."

Then Mr. Rockefeller, 72 and still very spry, entered the car, and a minute later emerged, carrying his wife, also 72, but feeble. Tenderly and slowly the world's richest man lifted his greatest treasure to the station platform. Then, carefully supporting his wife, he walked slowly to his automobile, two hundred feet further up the platform. Carefully he lifted his wife into the tonneau, then assisted Miss Spellman, his sister-in-law, in entering. Next a blanket was fished from beneath the seat, and the old magnate spent several minutes wrapping this about his wife. Then the trip to Forest Hill began.

The audit of the primary campaign expenses of ex-Congressman J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania has been dropped, owing to the poor health of Mr. Sibley.

**REGAL SHOE STORE**  
King and Bethel Sts McCandless Block

**ANNOUNCING The Arrival Of The Dainty New Models In The Famous REGAL SHOES for Women**

You are cordially invited to inspect these charming Women's Regal styles—try them on and prove the perfect fit and comfort they afford.

The showing includes appropriate styles for every occasion and costume.

**\$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50**

**Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Wise Men Of Gotham**

"How Wise You Are!"

"In the olden days in England," began daddy one evening, "the men of the town of Gotham were thought to be all foolish. But they were not really as foolish as other folks believed them to be, as you shall learn from this evening's story."

Once the king of England sent word to Gotham that he was going to pay a visit to the town. That did not please the people, for they knew that if he came he would cost them a great deal of money, so they set to work and cut down the trees to fall into the road so the king and his men could not come. That made the king very angry, and he sent word to the men of Gotham that he would send his sheriff and soldiers to cut off their noses.

"For a time the men of Gotham were greatly frightened, but finally one of them said, 'When the king's men comes let us all pretend to be fools and he will not punish us.' They all thought that was a splendid idea.

"Well, the king's sheriff and his men rode through the fields toward Gotham. The first thing they saw was a lot of men building a stone wall.

"What are you doing?" asked the sheriff.

"There is a cuckoo inside here," said the men, "and we are building a wall to close him in so we can catch him."

"You foolish fellows!" said the sheriff. "Don't you know that, no matter how high you build your wall, the bird will fly out at the top?"

"Why, is that so?" said the men of Gotham. "We never thought of that."

"How wise you are!"

The next thing the sheriff saw was a man carrying a door on his back. When they asked him why he was doing that he said:

"I have left a large sum of money at home, and I am carrying the door so no one can break in and steal my money."

"You foolish fellow!" said the sheriff. "Why did you not leave the door at home and take the money with you?"

"Why, I never thought of that. How wise you are!"

A little farther on the sheriff saw a lot of men rolling big stones up a hill. They were all old men. At the foot of the hill were some young men, and they were all grunting.

"It made the sheriff laugh when he heard that the old men were rolling the stones up the hill to make the sun rise, while the young men were grunting because their fathers worked so hard, so the poor sheriff went back to the king and told him it was a pity to punish the poor men of Gotham, for they were fools and did not know what they did."