

MUST MEET NEED OF NEW CENTURY

Committee on Industrial Education Submits Report of Investigation.

CONDITIONS MUCH CHANGED

Evolution of Society From Relatively Simple Institution to One Extremely Complex the Cause.

The committee appointed by the last convention of the Utah State Teachers' association to report to the present session its findings on the subject of industrial education in the public schools, submitted its report to the convention at this morning's early session in the assembly hall. The report is signed by Dr. John A. Wildsoe, chairman, and William M. Stewart, Henry Peterson and Carl Marcussen, members of the committee. The report is entitled "Industrial Education: Why It Should be Taught," and is as follows:

The necessity for industrial education arises through: (a) The social nature of the child; (b) The psychological demands of child nature; (c) Its relation to character building; (d) Its economic value.

THE SOCIAL NEEDED.

The Educated Man—During the last century, society has evolved from a relatively simple institution to one that is extremely complex. The home no longer provides facilities for training the child to become an efficient member of society. The child therefore takes upon itself this duty of relating the child to his social environment. The former idea that the educated man was one trained in a formal way through disciplinary subjects, and through actual participation in the activities of life. The cultivated man is more than a scholar. He must be efficient physically, morally, and intellectually, and, in addition, so trained in some special pursuit that he can render efficient, if not expert, service to his fellow men.

The Function of the School—Probably the leading function of the school is to reflect the social conditions of the society. As society changes, the school must change in order to adjust itself to the new conditions. Society demands that the child be socialized, that he be placed in sympathetic relationship with the activities of the home and the community.

To accomplish this, the school must include industrial training in its curriculum. The following is a summary of the report of the national educational committee on the place of industries in public education, dated July, 1910:

"The proper function of an organized school system, as well as of a political system, is one which constantly changes to fit the shifting social and industrial conditions of the country and of the epoch. It is the duty of the school to lay the foundation for a general knowledge of industrial life that the elementary school must address itself. In this work mere manual training, as commonly understood, is inadequate. Industry, as a method rather than an aim of instruction.

"The more nearly the school environment corresponds to that of life in general, the more likely it is that the ideas learned in the former will be applied in the latter.

"It is especially in connection with relating school work to the realities of life that the study of industry becomes important. The public in a democratic and commercial and industrial community are apt to find reality rather more in such work than in science and art. We are and philosophy. The children of such a public are prone to discover in the study of industry something that connects the systems and especially the formal studies of the school with the real problems of life. Under these conditions the school finds this study a means of putting motive into many contributory studies and of securing such a setting for its teaching as will make likely its application at least to the utilitarian pursuits of life."

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEMANDS.

Mind and Body—Psychology and biology reveal the close relationship of mind and body. The two are organically related; the development of either one is conditioned by the growth of the other. With the child, to think is to act; his every thought or feeling seeks naturally to express itself in some form of activity. If normally, therefore, the child must come in contact with real things; to realize his highest possibilities, he must feel, handle, build, construct, and invent.

The Child Interested in Work—A little later, if properly instructed, he will become interested in the industrial activities of the home and the neighborhood, and in these he should be encouraged to participate. At this stage his training may become less general in character, and may follow to some extent the activity which he is to pursue later in life. Schools should help the pupil to discover the direction in which his abilities lie, in order that he may choose a suitable vocation. But no matter what pursuit he may follow in adult life, the fact that his hand and hand have been brought into sympathetic relations with industrial life, will render him a more efficient member of society as well as a more completely educated individual.

RELATION TO CHARACTER.

The Moral Man—The good man is not merely one who refrains from wrongdoing, but the man who performs good deeds. Goodness is measured in terms of effective service; the best man is he who does most to promote human happiness. Scholarship alone avails nothing; only when thought and feeling express themselves in deeds is there true development.

The Serviceable Man—Character is measured in terms of the ability and manual training work affords a natural

When Your Head Aches, and you are bilious, constipated, despondent, just take a dose of Hood's Pills. They have given perfect satisfaction to thousands of people, who have been surprised by the promptness of their action. They are gentle yet thorough, purely vegetable, equally adapted for old and young. Buy no substitute, insist on having Hood's Pills.

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means of expression. It compels the child to how to the line, to strike straight to the truth—deceit cannot enter here. Moreover, industrial work develops an ideal of usefulness, affords a motive for helping others, and points the direction the vast majority must follow to render the most effective service.

ECONOMIC VALUE.

Educational Value is Foremost—In the elementary school the educational value of industrial training is of primary importance; the practical value, though secondary, is, however, a decided advantage. It gives reality to the activities which it embraces, and tends to awaken a desire to be useful. The child untrained to habits of industry during the formative period of his life, and not taught the dignity of labor, is likely to become a parasite on society in spite of the arduous culture received from books alone.

An Aid to Culture—The cultural and practical are no longer regarded as antagonistic—one does not necessarily exclude the other. Modern thought regards the two as organically related, which means that one is in reality essential to the other, and that only in combination can either have real significance. In the seventh and eighth grades, the practical element may assume larger proportions, and in the secondary school it may become equally as important as the cultural.

Educational vs. Trade Schools—Industrial education should be made a part of an organic curriculum. Other subjects need the vitalizing influence which industrial training gives, and industrial training must be humanized through being taught in relation to other subjects. The practical education as given largely the effectiveness of each in making an intelligent, good citizen. A chief defect of our public schools is their failure to supply the vital subject matter necessary to relate the child to the activities of the home and the community. The introduction of industrial subjects will remedy this evil. If, however, industrial education is to be introduced through a system of trade schools, as many advocate, not only will the public school lose its vitalizing element, but the trade school, through the lack of humanizing elements, will be narrow in its scope and therefore unable to provide that broader education essential for citizenship. Moreover, the establishment of trade schools by the state or nation would be a costly experiment, fraught with grave dangers, the most apparent of which would be the growth of class distinctions, the encouragement of social inequalities, and the demoralizing disputes between the two systems of schools over the division of the funds. Trade schools may be established to meet local and special demands, but not as a system of public education.

Aims of Modern Education—We quote further from the N. E. A. report mentioned above: "The aim of modern education should be, if the aim be anything more than the production of a nicely articulated industrial system, to produce men, not machines. The school, according to any broad and reasonable understanding of its social function, should send from its doors healthy, efficient, and well-trained producers who possess characteristics which will enable them to live as well as to make a living." Also from Supt. Brumbaugh's address on Industrial Education and National Progress: "It is manifest, then, that all forms of industrial and manual education in the elementary schools must point, not to gainful occupations, but to wider participation in the feelings, thoughts, and deeds of men."

How Introduced and How Taught—The subject matter that may be used in industrial education is boundless. Probably the greatest task connected with the industrial movement is the selection of appropriate subject matter and its distribution throughout the grades of the elementary and secondary schools. The following principles should guide in this selection: 1. The material for the elementary school should be selected because of its educational value. The psychological and social needs of the child furnish the basis of selection. 2. The subject matter of the formal studies should spring naturally from the industrial subjects, or be directly related to them. 3. The material selected should be such as to supply real motives to the child. This subject matter will include in the elementary school: 1. Applied nature study. 2. Domestic activities. 3. Manual training. In the secondary schools this should become specialized into: 1. Mechanic arts. 2. Domestic science and domestic art. 3. Elementary agriculture. 4. Other industrial activities especially adapted to the community.

PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.

The increased complexity of the school which results through introducing industrial subjects into the school curriculum emphasizes more than ever the necessity for professionally trained teachers. Besides professional training, the teacher must have broad scholarship, and a technical knowledge of the subject or subjects which he is to teach. This makes it imperative on the part of the state to provide adequate facilities for the training of teachers in all subjects included in the curriculum. In the elementary school, the teacher must have not only broad scholarship and professional training, but must also have some knowledge of all the industrial subjects taught in the various grades.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the committee make the following recommendations and suggestions: 1. All school work should have organic relations to the activities of life. 2. Industrial education should be made an organic part of the public school curriculum. 3. A separate system of public industrial or trade schools should not be established. 4. In the elementary school the industrial subjects should consist of domestic activities, manual training, and applied nature study, with special reference to the agricultural needs of the community. 5. The teachers of the state should immediately introduce industrial training into the schools where it is not now found. Any school can make a

a home garden may be made. Seeds may be obtained free from the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. Some forms of hand work and some kinds of home activities may be introduced into all grades.

6. The industrial subjects should become more distinctly differentiated in the seventh and eighth grades and should become more highly specialized in the secondary school, where they should include mechanic arts, domestic science and domestic art, elementary agriculture, and such other industrial activities as the special needs of the community demand. Every secondary school can and should provide some industrial work. Every body of the seventh, eighth and high school grades should be sufficiently trained in mechanical skill and knowledge to be able to understand and apply the ordinary problems of lighting, heating, plumbing and ventilating modern homes.

7. Your committee recommends that the teachers of our state cooperate during the coming year with a committee to be appointed for the purpose of continuing the study of industrial education not only of our own state, but of other states and

foreign countries, and that the findings be presented to our next convention; and we further recommend that such legislation be urged at the coming session of the legislature as will make industrial education a part of our public school system.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers.

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HOW TO KILL OFF MICE.

Mice are said to be destroying fields of lucern and grass in the vicinity of Logan. John Sutherland of Holliday has the following to say on a similar experience: "Some years ago mice became so plentiful on my farm that they destroyed the lucern and other grasses that they could get hold of, but I killed thousands of them and, in fact, stopped the depredation by flooding the land occasionally with water."

SPECIAL TRAIN TO PORTLAND

Monday Jan. 2nd.
Via Oregon Short Line for National Wool Growers' Convention, will leave O. S. L. Union Depot at 10 a. m. Jan. 2nd. Make reservations at once. City Ticket Office, 156 Main street.

DRUG SELLERS ARRESTED.

Two youths taken by police last night.

Emanuel Parry, 25 years, and Harry Almer, 20 years, were caught in the act of selling cocaine last night by policemen Neve and Potter, who were operating in plain clothes. The policemen followed a drug fiend to find out where he procured the drugs. He met Parry

ENDS BLIGHTED LIFE.

Grace Gillard Dies From Overdose of Drug.

An overdose of drugs ended the blighted life of a woman known as Grace Gillard, a young woman of the underworld, about 23 years old in a Chinese noodle house at 52 Third alley at 10 o'clock last night. The girl was under the influence of some drug when she entered the noodle house. She was seized with a paroxysm and expired in a few minutes.

It is said that the Gillard girl came from parents of unquestionable respectability who still live in this city. She started her downward course about two years ago and since then has become a confirmed user of drugs. She recently completed a 30-day jail sentence.

Special

We are putting on the market HEWLETT'S COTTAGE BRAND BAKING POWDER.

This powder is made from pure Cream Phosphate under a new process and in leaving strength equals any 50c powder on the market.

Remember in ordering from your grocer, tell him you want

Hewlett's

COTTAGE BRAND WHICH IS SOLD FOR 25c PER POUND.

Our Pre-Inventory Sale Ends Tomorrow!

Tomorrow Night at 9 p. m. our big pre-inventory sale becomes history. Already we have cleaned out scores of odd lots, much soiled and mused merchandise and a great deal of strictly winter merchandise.



Lack of space precludes our mentioning the many bargains in domestics, draperies, kimonos, art goods, men's furnishings, silks and dress goods, gloves and all center aisle departments. But in each department you will find those articles which we do not care to invoice at greatly reduced prices.

What customers are saving in every department may be judged from these specimen values

1-2 Price All Dolls, Doll's Folding Go-Carts and Toys. All Books 1-3 Off Final Day Saturday of the Pre-Inventory Sale in the Ready-to-Wear Annex!

The entire annex is one mammoth bargain carnival. Suits, coats, skirts and dresses are at half price, petticoats, kimonos, bath robes, etc. are reduced 25% to 50%; boys' suits and overcoats are reduced a fourth to a third; prices on girls' coats and dresses drop a third to a half, all trimmed and untrimmed hats are at half price.

Final Outclearing of Coats, Suits Furs, Dresses, Sweaters, Waists,

Scores of Suits Grouped Thus:

\$20 to \$32.50 Suits are	\$10.00	\$35 to \$47.50 Suits are	\$15.00
	Suits are	\$20.00	
	\$50 to \$75		

All Street Dresses at Half Price

Best of materials in silk, wool and velvet in the leading colors and black. Dresses suitable for street and afternoon wear.

Were \$20 to \$125; now \$10 to \$62.50.

Evening Gowns Are Reduced a Third to a Half

All Waists Are Reduced a Third to a Half

All Furs are Reduced a Fourth to a Half

All Coats Have Their Prices Diminished a Third to Half

Choose any coat in stock at a saving of a third to a half. There are broadcloths, rough weaves, serges, fancy mixtures, coverts, etc., in every wanted color and black. Various for street and evening wear.

Evening Coats were \$25 to \$98; now \$12.50 to \$49.

Street Coats were \$12.50 to \$45; now 1-3 to 1-2 less.

Sweaters at Half Price

Several lines of sweaters at just half the usual selling price. Sizes for misses and women in white, gray, navy, red.

Were \$2.48, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50.

Now \$1.24, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25.

Skirts at \$4.95

Street skirts of mixtures, panamas, serges, etc., in mixed effects, navy and black.

Skirts at \$7.95

Handsome dress skirts in serges, voiles, panamas, chiffon broadcloths, etc. Leading colors and black.

Underwear

Ruben's Infant Shirts Reduced 10%

The smallest discount in the store, but people who know the superiority of Ruben's infant shirts will be glad to get them at any saving.

Come in all weights, fabrics and sizes.

Swiss Vests Half Price

One lot ladies' Swiss ribbed cotton vests, choice of sleeveless or long sleeves. Colors are pink and blue.

Were \$1 to \$1.50.

Now 50c to 75c.

\$2.95 for women's \$3.50 white silk and wool union suits. High neck, long sleeves and ankle length.

\$1.48 for women's \$1.75 silk and wool vests.

19c for women's 25c white cotton fleeced pants.

75c for boys' and misses' \$1 and \$1.25 merino vests, pants and drawers. Broken lines.

34c for boys' 50c to 65c ribbed cotton undershirts and drawers. Ecru color, winter weight.

25c for children's 35c vests, drawers and pants of fleeced cotton. Natural gray.

Prices on All Girls' Coats Drop 1/3

Choose any girl's coat in stock at a third less than the regular price.

Variouly there are caraculs, kerseys, plush, meltons, mixtures, rough weaves, etc. In double and single breasted styles. Colors are navy, red, brown, tan and mixed effects. Caraculs and plush are black.

Almost any girl from 3 to 17 years can find the size and style she wishes.

Were \$4.25 to \$22.50; now \$2.85 to \$15.

All wool dresses are reduced a third.

All party dresses are at half price.

Fancy Linens Half Price

Beautiful specimens of the needleworker's art in eluny and hand embroidered Maderia work. Come in centerpieces, doilies and scarfs. Too many to describe in detail, but all are half and less the regular price.

Were \$1 to \$37; now 50c to \$17.

Pay Less for Blankets and Comforts in the Pre-Inventory

Every blanket and comfort in stock is reduced at least from 20% to 33 1-3%. A few are reduced even more, as, for example:

\$12.50 to \$15 Blankets, \$8.50.

Odd wool blankets from broken lines grouped for clearance. Choice of all wool or wool mixed with cotton to insure washing. Hardly any two alike; some are slightly soiled. Just 24 in the lot, so hurry!

\$9 Blankets for \$5.75.

All wool blankets in grey, white and plaid effects. Mostly one pair of a kind.

\$10 All-Silk Comforts, \$6.65.

Filled with fleecy white cotton, large sizes.

\$1 cotton blanket, 11-4, 50c.

\$1.75 comfort, \$1.

\$1.95 cotton blanket, 12-4, \$1.50.

\$3.75 comfort, \$3.

\$2.50 cotton blanket, 11-4, \$1.75.

\$5.75 comfort, \$3.95.

\$3.25 cotton blanket, 11-4, \$2.50.

\$12.50 silk covered wool comfort \$8.35.

Saturday Last Day In Which You Can Choose Any Shoe, Oxford or Slipper in Stock at \$3.95

This special price of \$3.95 for shoes worth to \$8, was made solely to reduce stock before inventory. The price concession is too great to permit us to extend the offer beyond Saturday.

The various lines of footwear are from such well-known makers as Cort, Grover, Hallahan and Cross. Every wanted leather as well as suede is represented in the newest lasts and patterns. Though sizes are broken, almost any woman can be fitted.

Shoes for Girls

Misses' and children's "Hi-Cut" boots with patent leather cuffs and tassels. Choice of brown and black.

Sizes 6 to 8, were \$2.50, at \$2.15.

Sizes 8 1-2 to 11, were \$2.75, at \$2.35.

Sizes 11 1-2 to 2, were \$3.00, at \$2.65.

Various broken lines of slippers and shoes for women are grouped on bargain tables in the dept. If you can find your size and style you will have to pay only 98c for evening slippers worth 4; \$1.48 for house slippers worth to \$3; \$2.65 for shoes worth to \$5.

Boys' Mixed Suits and 1-3 Overcoats Reduced

To reduce stock before inventory, we sell a number of boys' suits at practically first cost.

Any boy from 5 to 17 years can be fitted. Choice of Norfolk and knickerbocker styles. Some suits have two pairs of trousers. Made of chevots, tweeds, worsteds, kerseys and mannish effects in mixed greys, tans and browns.

Were \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6, \$7.50, \$9, \$12.

Now \$2.70, \$3.35, \$4, \$5.00, \$6, \$9.

Choice of any other mixed suit in stock at a fourth off.

Prices on Overcoats Drop a Third

Stock and sizes badly broken. At this writing, however, we have all sizes between 3 and 17, except 6, 7, 10 and 16. Chiefly of tweeds and chevots in light and dark greys and browns. Some have convertible storm collars.

Were \$4.25 to \$10.00; now \$2.85 to \$6.65.

Choice of any other topcoat or overcoat in stock at a fourth off.



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The Original and Genuine MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.

At restaurants, hotels, and fountains. Delicious, invigorating and sustaining. Keep it on your sideboard at home. Don't travel without it.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no imitation. Just say "HORLICK'S." In No Combine or Trust