20,000,000 IN U. S. UNABLE TO READ OR WRITE, SAYS HANNA, PRES. OF N. D. TEACHERS ASS'N.

Mr. Hanna Shows Defects, Glories and Necessities of Schools and School Teachers

2 IMPORTANT PROBLEMS

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 21.—Making a ringing call for a thorough-going advance along all educational lines, President G. E. Hanna of the Nortn Dakota State Teachers' association presented the annual report of the association head at the first session of the 1921 meeting here today. Challenging his hearers first to consider the highest pinnacle to which the profession of the schoolman calls, Mr. Hanna continued through the various fields of service, showing the defects, glories and necessities of the schools and of school teachers.

Among the defects he found the lack of appreciation of the schools found in the want of patronage, a want that had resulted in the present time in 20,000,000 in the United States being unable to read a word or write a letter. He found the low quality of teachers in preparation and ideals another defect which compelled 4,000,000 of today's pupils to submit to the instruction of teachers less than twenty-one years of age. Following this line he found another defect in a national life that spent but one-seventh of the amount for schools that it does for luxuries (statistics of 1918, last available).

Among the necessities of the schools he found the need of working the highest ideals of school service into the management, the need of a larger unit for management, suggesting the county or North Dakota, and increased support for these units so their heads might have a leadership which school funds at the present time cannot buy

Among the glories, he found the opportunity for service, the right of leadership and the place which the schoolman of the best ideals may find in the profession.

"Democratic Government," declared Mr. Hanna in his opening sentence, "rests squarely upon the high average intelligence of its entire citizenry. Such high intellectual standards can be attained only through the systematic work of the schools, and the American school system thus becomes the bedrock foundation of our democracy. The moral, intellectual, commercial and civic stability and greatness of America depends upon her schools. Our success individually and nationally are tied to our schools. The American "Melting Pot" is a special responsibility of our schools. Were our schools to disappear, oligarchy would supplant democracy. Every weakness of the schools will take its toll from the people and the government, finding expression in some form of weakness or disaffection and every strength will be reflected back as prosperity, civic fervor, high statesmanship, as personal and national character. And the importance and burden of the schools must grow, for democracy is in its infancy and has yet to be piloted up through a great evolution. Again, as the world population becomes larger and elbow-room and food grow relatively less and the struggle for existence greater, it will become more indispensable that the schools prepare each man for his place as an individual and as a partner in the government. Viewed in this light no other institution, public or private, is more important than the school.

Importance of Education.

"The tremendous importance of education raises the success and failures of the school to problems of first magnitude. Then what is the means of making our schools measure up to the high standards ordained for them? As now outlined the ultimate control of the schools goes back to the people. The greatness of our schools will not on the whole, outreach the standards set by this ultimate authority. Thinking men have a profound faith in the need and efficiency of a great system of public schools in making citizens. A great majority of Americans subscribe to this same principle, but somewhat more loosely. A very large minority utterly fail in a full comprehension of the importance of education. Comparatively few there are who apreciate in a practical, functioning way what is necessary as to plan, men and money to make the great system we need. Two of the most important problems for our country to think about then are (1), an appropriate education of the people to the importance and needs of the schools, and (2) a means of securing an appropriate expression of this ultimate authority in its management of the schools.

After discussing school patronage, financial support, methods, needs in management, security in tenure for teachers and territorial reorganization, Mr. Hanna continued: If it is important that the public accept the public schools at par it is doubly important that teachers themselves are fully imbued with true ideals of their profession. Primarily it is the task of teachers to burn into the hearts of the people a great zeal for their schools, but this they cannot do unless they have the great vision themselves. Teachers are educational experts and as such are depended upon for educational stimulus and leadership of the public. Keen insight will show the teacher that she has no greater duty in relation to education than to help the public to clear and convincing appreciation of the value of education.

"The greatest need of the schools is better understanding of the fundamental purpose of education, for the sake of better teaching. Recent events have made clear the importance of the schools and also their weakness, presenting problems that call for the best that is in us. We are not big enough and cannot be big enough to match the task set for us but it is up to us to give the very best there is in us. In both our individual and in our associated capacity there is nothing more important than that we forget self in service. There is no calling in which there is a greater challenge to excellence than in ours. Our association should work with a single purpose to the best interests of education and this is bound to prove the best interest of those who teach.

Higher Qualifications.

"This association should strive in a very definite, organized way to do those things which school interests demand. Right now higher qualifications of the teacher are required and the association should strive through improvement-in-service and in other ways available to it to raise the general level of qualifications. The association should work from within to help the teachers to improve in service, to eliminate those not possessed of legal standards and those who are not possessed of the spirit as well as the letter of the requirement until every school in North Dakota is manned by a teacher with a minimum of two years in advance of a standard high school training, including a year of professional training.

"If the public are to believe in the schools they must believe in the teachers, and it is therefore important that teachers maintain high business principles in their relations with the public and with one another. It is a legal function of the teacher's association to endeavor to raise its standards by working out and applying a set of principles. Our organizers clearly foresaw, when our welfare was created, that all association activity in the interest of teachers must be founded squarely upon ethical principles. I suggest therefore, that a simple code of ethics for teachers be worked out by the welfare department for adoption by the association.

Sweden's Cabinet Wrestling With Unemployment

Stockholm, Nov. 21—Chief among tasks confronting Sweden's second Socialist cabinet, which assumed office in October is that of solving the unemployment problem brought about by the general economic depression of the country which began last summer while the first Socialist cabinet was in power. It has been estimated there are about 120,000 persons out of work in the kingdom.

Leaders of the unemployed have already announced intentions to press the government for action in favor of extension of government support and to urge with all their might substantial increase of the daily sum now allowed by law to each individual who has not steady employment.

Premier Branting and his colleagues are also facing a difficult budget question. Experts say that unless the new cabinet agrees to a general and radical reduction of salaries now being paid to state employes there will soon be a deficit which would be difficult to cover even by means of loans.

Sweden's first Socialist cabinet took office in January, 1921, and continued in power until October last year, when it resigned.

Forest Fire Victims Are Now Being Paid

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 21.—First payments in a $5,000,000 settlement of the Cloquet fire cases, resulting from the forest fires which swept northeastern Minnesota, October 12, 1918, are expected to be made by November 30, the result of a final agreement reached recently between the settlers and townspeople who suffered in the fires, and the United States railroad administration.

The procedure of turning over to the fire victims their shares of the settlement was held up for six weeks by three sufferers who refused to compromise with the administration because they had obtained judgments in district court previous to the signing of the agreement.

Requests for immediate payment of claims on a percentage basis have been forwarded to Washington, D. C., by local attorneys for the administration in what are known as the Great Northern and Missabe districts.

With these three cases compromised, the administration is expected to proceed to carry out its offer to pay 50 per cent to 278 claimants, and either 50 or 40 per cent to about 1,800 others. The 40 per cent will be paid to the persons having claims in excess of $25,000.

MANDAN NOTES

Cases Are Tried In District Court

Several cases of small importance have been disposed of recently in district court before Judge Thomas Pugh. Peter Doll secured a verdict against Michael Barth for $60 damages in a legal battle over the damages caused by pigs. Attorney A. T. Faber represented the plaintiff and Norton & Kelsch the defendant. George Haider secured a verdict and an award of $25 damages to a cow which had been taken up by Martin Zerhnit. The attorneys were Sullivan, Hanley & Sullivan and Norton & Kelsch. The action brought by Christian Glavkee vs. Sebastian Heinrich was settled out of court and dismissed.

Two suits brought by Jacob and Adam Schaff vs. Jacob Schwartz were tried as one and the jury gave the Schaff brothers $55 each against the plaintiff. Sullivan, Hanley & Sullivan were counsel for the plaintiff and Attorney A. T. Faber for the defendant.

At noon Friday the court began hearing the evidence in the case of Francis Jasowiak, Attorney F. E. McCurdy of Bismarck vs. M. Barth, with Sullivan, Hanley & Sullivan as counsel. The action involves an amount alleged due the plaintiff for well drilling.

Mr. McClelland to Speak at Code Commission Meeting

Supt. W. F. McClelland of the state training school left Friday morning for Fargo, where he attended the session of the Children's Code Commission. Supt. McClelland will report to the commission the changes in system and conditions at the state school and will also recommend further improvements. The Children's Code Commission is composed of heads of several state welfare organizations and is empowered by law to codify laws relating to children and to prepare recommendations for revisions in laws governing children's welfare for the next session of the legislature.

Leonard Newgard left Saturday morning for Seattle, Wash., where he will join Mrs. Newgard and baby daughter, who have been visiting there for the past two months. Mr. Newgard has resigned his position with the Missouri Valley Grocery company and will locate permanently in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Schaffer left yesterday for Shenandoah and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Kansas City where they will visit relatives for three weeks.

Mrs. R. M. Welch left yesterday for Nashville, Tenn., where she will visit her son Clyde, who is attending Vanderbilt university at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Reko has returned from Hutchinson, Minn., where they had taken the body of J. S. Reese, father of Mrs. Reko for burial.

Harriet and Ora Burdick of Mandan, spent Sunday in Bismarck the guests of Mrs. William Zeamer and her daughter, Isabelle.

Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson and daughter Alice, of Mandan, spent the week end visiting at the Arthur Wilkinson home at Bismarck.

Miss Eva Barron and Mrs. Melvin Bull of Mandan were shopping in Bismarck on Sautrday.

Mrs. M. McDonough has left for Portland, Oregon, where she will visit with relatives.

Mrs. E. Loveland has gone to St. Paul for a visit with friends.

JAPS KEEN FOR U. S. CUSTOMS

By NEA Service

Washington, Nov. 21.—"American customs were introduced into Japan long ago and we have digested them."

It was Mr. Shua Tomii—long o—speaking. Three years Mr. Tomii was attached to the Japanese consulate in New York and then sent to the embassy. He is attached to the Japanese delegation at the conference.

Mr. Tomii folded his plump little hands.

"We eat American breakfast," he smilingly announced, "egg, toast, strong tea.

"We wear American clothes, American suit—but sometimes, after work, we make American bee line for home, shed suits and put on easy kimona."

Mr. Tomii has digested American customs.

DOWN SHE GOES!

This 200-ton cement silo at Mooseheart, Ill., was dynamited to make way for a campanile in honor of James J. Davis, founder of the Mooseheart home and secretary of labor. It will be dedicated next June by President Harding. A campanile? Oh, that's a bell tower.

LEGION AUXILIARY HAS MAPPED OUT GREAT PROGRAM FOR FUTURE

The American Legion auxiliary, completing its national organization at the Kansas City Legion convention, has before it a great program of expansion, furtherance of American ideals and aid to former service men. Mrs. Frank S. Henry, one of the state delegates to the auxiliary convention, has, at the request of The Tribune, written the following story of the organization convention:

"The American Legion Auxiliary came into being November 2, at Kansas City, Mo., with representatives from every state in the union and Hawaii on the convention floor.

"Unanimous decision to support the American Legion in the posts, departments and nationally in all its aims and purposes was the keynote of the convention. The closest contact to the Legion was urged as necessary to the organization. The Legion's program for Americanism and legislation was upheld. The convention urged every state to cooperate with the federal government in providing courses in citizenship and instruction in English for native born and foreign born adults in need of such instruction. Educational institutions are to be asked to include in their curriculum a course in citizenship. The convention also went on record as being unanimously in favor of the adjusted compensation bill that is now before congress and that has the backing of the American Legion.

"The question of the care and justice to our disabled men was made a very important issue and the question of ways and means was taken up with an enthusiasm that promised not to wane until the need for proper hospitalization and vocational training no longer exists. The Auxiliary started a nation-wide movement to encourage the erection of monuments in the form of hospitals and homes for the disabled ex-service man. Purchase of articles made in America was urged, preference being given to articles made by disabledl men in vocational training schools.

"The national officers were given power to negotiate with French authorities with a view to establishing a memorial school to commemorate the friendship between the American soldiers and sailors and the orphan children of France, the school to be an Agricultural school and to be a branch of the Joffre Institute of vocational training and to be known as the "Foyer d'Appentissave Foch." The American Legion auxiliary plans to build and maintain this school.

"The principles of practically all the articles of the constitution of the American Legion, were adopted by the auxiliary and the clause reading "To participate in and contribute to the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of the American Legion" was inserted in the preamble.

"Mrs. Lowell Hobart of Ohio was elected national president and Miss Pauline Curnick of Indianapolis national secretary. There are five vice-presidents, one from each section of the country and these with the national treasurer form the executive committee, and in this committee is vested the executive power."

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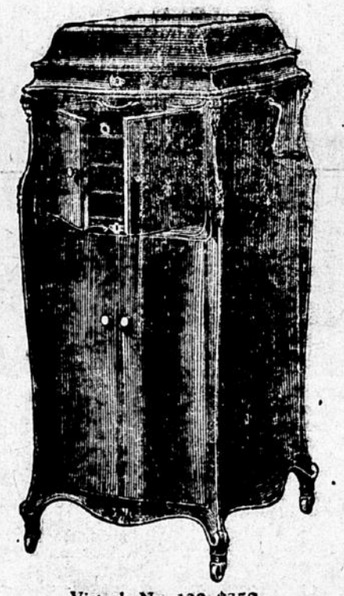

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