

THE MEDINA SENTINEL

Entered at the post office at Medina, Ohio, as second class mail matter, Oct. 13, 1888.

Office in the Sentinel Building, North Court Street, opposite The American.

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Medina County's only Democratic Newspaper.

Subscription rates.
 One year \$1.00 3 months .25
 6 months .50 Single copy .05

KEEP THE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Now that school is about to open again we wish to call attention of the patrons of our schools to a few important facts. First, the school is yours. It is supported by you, and your children should receive the benefit of it. Second, as members of society, it is not only your privilege, but your duty, to educate your sons and daughters, and those who pay the money to support schools have a right to demand of you that your children be sent regularly to school, that they may become intelligent members of society and good and worthy citizens. This they cannot be if kept out of school.

It is not right that children be left out of school when they could be sent, neither is it right to permit them to stay at home when they are not needed merely because they do not wish to go to school. Experience and observation have taught us how impossible it is for pupils to receive full benefits by going to school two or three times in a week and remain away the balance of the time. This is bad enough when necessity compels parents to keep their children from school, but when they are permitted to remain out for the purpose of attending some place of amusement, or merely because they feign sickness until after school is called and then immediately recover, is much worse. Time thus lost can never be regained and parents will all see the day that they will rue it.

Again, teachers feel greatly hurt by this disregard for their efforts and feelings. No true teacher wishes to receive pay, be it ever so little, without giving more than an equivalent, but, if after exerting themselves to the utmost to make the school a success they see the interest die out and the school end in failure through causes which they have no power to subvert, it is simply unjust; first to the children, because they do not know what is best for them, and second to the teachers, because the responsibility in ninety-nine cases in one hundred is saddled upon them.

In view of the facts, in behalf of the teachers of our schools, we entreat the patrons of our schools to see to it that their children are sent to school regularly, and not only sent, but supplied with books and other appurtenances necessary to their successfully doing their work while there. The teachers would be glad to have you visit them occasionally and see that they perform their duties and that your children improve their time as they should.

The new school code makes provision for all needed improvements in the rural schools of the state and one of the provisions is the establishment of county normals. State superintendent Miller says:

The law authorizes the state superintendent of public instruction to establish from one to three normal training classes in each county in connection with village and rural high schools of first grade. This is not a mandatory provision, as the initial steps must be taken by the boards of education in such districts.

"The state guarantees the cost of maintaining each of these county normal schools not to exceed \$1,000 per year. This is not an altogether new plan for the training of rural schools, for 13 other states have already adopted this system of maintaining what might be called junior normal schools in which teachers desiring to teach in the village and rural schools may obtain one year of professional training without the expense of tuition or the expense incident to going very far from home.

"While the law would permit this department to establish three such schools in each county, it is not the intention to do so, at least until the need of that number of such institutions is proven beyond question. It is my purpose to distribute these schools with reference to the communities to be served, the facilities offered by the community itself, the transportation facilities, and the distances from other schools where teachers may obtain professional training. I think that if the state of Ohio can maintain 50 such schools, distributed equitably over the state, she would be doing a generous thing for the rural schools of the state.

"There are on file in this department 190 formal applications from as many different first-grade high schools in villages and rural communities. However, when the formal application blank required by law was sent to these boards of education it appears that quite a number of communities decided that they did not care to meet the conditions imposed by the department. These conditions in brief are as follows: That the school be a first-grade high school for at least a year before making application; that at least ten students be guaranteed as an average daily attendance; that the school furnish a well-equipped school room of ordinary size to be devoted exclusively to the use of the county normal school; that the board of education furnish ample equipment in the way of library, maps, charts, globes, and other teaching appliances; that the board of education, as required by law, enter into an agreement with one of the adjoining rural boards of education permitting the use of their schools occasionally for observation and practice purposes; that communities desiring to organize such a county normal school to begin September or October of this year (not later than

October 5), shall pay all expenses of conducting same to January, 1915, after which state funds will be available. The number of pupils required for one normal teacher or director cannot be less than ten nor more than twenty-five. If more than twenty-five students are in daily attendance, additional teaching force must be supplied by the local board. The normal director cannot be paid less than \$75 per month. This is fixed by law. In some places boards will pay as much as \$1,000 and \$1,200 per year.

The department has already authorized the location of 37 of these schools, among which will be one at Medina for Medina County.

THE CHURCHES

Methodist Episcopal Church
 Sunday, Sept. 6—10:30 a. m., preaching service, theme, "Labor and Life"—a labor Sunday sermon; 11:30 a. m., Sunday school, D. R. Pelton, superintendent; with the opening of the school year our Sunday school interest increases also; you are invited to study with us; 3 p. m., special peace prayer service under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.; Everybody is invited to attend this service; 7 p. m., Epworth League service, Miss Halcyon Yoder, leader; 7 p. m., Class meeting service; this is a service of religious conversation; 8 p. m., Preaching service, theme, "The Interlocking of Church, Home and Public School."

First Baptist Church
 Sunday, Sept. 6—10:30 a. m., Morning worship, subject, "Two Treasures"; 11:45 a. m., Bible school; 7 p. m., Young people's service; 8 p. m., People's service, subject, "A Thirsty World and Its Supply." S. F. Dimmock, minister.

Congregational Church
 Sunday, Sept. 6—Morning worship at 10:30; Sunday school at 11:45; Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m., evening service at 8 p. m. The preaching services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Fritch.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
 Sunday, Sept. 6—Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday school at close of morning service. Rev. Wm. V. Edwards, rector.

MOST PENSIONS IN OHIO

Ohio has more government pensioners than any state in the Union, and they receive more money out of the federal treasury than is paid in any other state. Pennsylvania comes second in this respect. On June 30 there were 74,250 pensioners in Ohio receiving annually \$16,312,133, as against 77,599 pensioners receiving \$16,479,146 on the same date one year ago. Pennsylvania has 72,407

pensioners, who receive \$15,907,263, and last year had 75,618, who received \$16,058,520. West Virginia has 10,710, who draw a total of 2,234,145 as against 10,618, who drew \$2,199,038 last year.

NOTED EDUCATORS SPEND WEEK AT LOCAL INSTITUTE

(Continued From Page 1)

correlation. The correlation of studies saves time and makes the curriculum more interesting. Each branch can be so taught as to strengthen some other branch or branches.

"The amount of time that can be saved by skillfully correlating language, spelling, and arithmetic with nature study, domestic science and agriculture is an important factor in making use of the modern curriculum: Of course it is necessary to have a wide range of knowledge to handle the subject of correlation wisely and effectively. Here is where the teacher needs scholarship of a high grade.

Much time has been worse than wasted in trying to teach the child subjects for which he is utterly unprepared. Our instructions must not shoot over the heads of our pupils, but into their heads, so as to be wrought into the fabric of their lives and unfold their individualities.

The wise teacher whose spirit is of the right sort will not use severe, cutting, sarcastic, remarks, nor ever humiliate a student.

The teacher's work must be of the encouraging, inspiring and constructive sort. He must be a kindly, sympathetic guide to higher and better things. The teacher whose soul is made rich and generous by catching its inspiration from the thoughtful reading and study of the Bible and from the abundant stores of select English literature, will be a blessing to the school and to the community. "Intellect is the edge of the ax, but moral power is the back that gives weight to the blow.

Dr. Thompson was the first speaker Wednesday morning. His subject was health and sanitation. The state has undertaken the change of water supplies, sewage, epidemics, floods; the State Board of Health is endowed with authority, but the cooperation of citizens is necessary or the Board will be able only to inflict penalties. The importance of their work is evidenced by the fact that there are annually 150,000 deaths from tuberculosis in the United States, while there are 30,000 cases of tuberculosis in Ohio alone.

Medical inspection in the schools is imperative, as of the twenty million public school children of the United States, fifteen million are defective and 30 per cent of them could be cured. Ten million of the public school children have defective teeth. There does not need to be a toothless old age for anybody.

In this talk our attention and its relation to interest, Dr. Graves declared that corporal punishment to gain attention showed failure in teaching; when interest is established there will be attention. Two-thirds of the reviewing common in the schools would be unnecessary if attention were given at first.

The impression made is determined by the depth of attention.

The secretary of the state examining board opened the afternoon session by an exposition of the school laws, after which the institute was continued by a discussion of temperance and physiology by Dr. Thompson. The temperance question is not merely a moral issue. Kaiser William became a total abstainer not for moral reasons, but because he saw intemperance was destroying the vitality of the German people. The great leaders of the English people are aroused over the temperance question. The consciousness has come to them that the English nation is decadent, English life is at stake.

No topic of the week attracted more general interest than the one which closed the Wednesday afternoon session.

The Montessori Method, Dr. Graves said it was the custom of certain creatures to enter where the finest winged species feared to tread and so he would venture to give some adverse criticism regarding the much exploited system. Madame Montessori, a handsome woman of striking personality, the best educated woman in Italy, had had remarkable success as a teacher of defective children. In the house of childhood established among the poor of Rome she had had normal children to deal with and remarkable results had been accomplished in the teaching of writing. Children 2½ years of age learned to write easily and without conscious efforts in a few weeks. Her book isn't a national contribution to education, because what is good in the system is borrowed from Froebel and Seguin and what is new is not good except the method of teaching writing, and that is not adapted to our unphonetic English language.

Thursday morning, under the subject of agriculture, Dr. Thompson gave a brief review of the federal acts

which have for their purpose the betterment of U. S. farming. The State Agricultural colleges and experiment stations are supported by money given by the federal government to the various states. Rural population has been decreasing during the last fifty years. The rural life problem is not to keep boys and girls on the farm. There always will be some migration cityward for economic reasons. The problem is to keep life in the country what it ought to be—socially, morally, educationally, religiously. We do not want a European peasantry, but American citizens, on American farms. We don't want "country hay-seeds" or "city dads" but everywhere virile warm-blooded Americans.

The Thursday morning session closed with a discussion of Will and its relation to Interest and Attention, by Dr. Graves. "As a man thinketh, so is he," is the most profound truth in psychology. The idea that is kept in the mental focus will express itself in action. It's the teacher's business to correct evil by putting a competing idea in the consciousness which shall be strong enough to overpower the wrong ideas seeking place there. No subject has place in a school curriculum if not itself of vital interest. The idea of the mental disciplinarian "it doesn't make any difference what you study so long as you don't like it," is fundamentally, psychologically wrong.

Dr. Henry G. Williams failed to appear and Dr. Graves proved himself possessed of one of the essential characteristics of a true teacher by his ability to rise to an emergency. He gave a talk on character. Character is not reputation. It is not what the world thinks a man is; it is not what the man thinks of himself. It is the aggregate of his ideas, interests, actions, habits.

Dr. Thompson then spoke of the net results to be expected from a recitation. It will not do for the teacher to trust to his official position for success. The teacher must be a student, the subject matter must be well in hand; no teacher has any business to appear before a class without intensive and extensive preparation for the recitation. It is a serious thing to disappoint the rational expectations of our friends.

The three departmental meetings were in charge of Miss Ella Canavan, Miss Mary Wheatly and Miss Mary Phillips. Miss Canavan taught the primary teachers a few games and gave an excellent talk on sense training.

The Latin department was fortunate in having Miss Wheatly for a leader. Miss Wheatly is one of Lakewood's most successful teachers. A Latin teacher who does not feel the necessity of its being taught, is in the wrong place. Latin gives an increased knowledge of the origin of English words; it has both disciplinary and cultural value.

The case of the school house and yard was the topic of discussion in the High school auditorium, where Miss Phillips was in charge.

This session closed with departmental meetings. Mr. W. C. Rohde had an excellent exhibit of the science work of Brunswick high school, and he told the teachers how to prepare an exhibit. Such work is certainly worth while.

Mr. N. P. Clark spoke of the "What and What Not in Arithmetic." Such topics as compound proportion, obsolete tables, cube root, partial payments, should be omitted and emphasis placed on problems the child will meet in life.

Mr. T. N. Cash introduced a discussion on how to interest the people in the schools. He emphasized the importance of the teacher's personality. The teacher who is sociable, kind, courteous, will win the confidence of the patrons and this interest will follow.

Miss Kline of Leroy, gave some excellent methods of interesting children in using correct English.

Miss Zoe Prouty Boulit had charge of the music at every session and rendered several pleasing solos.

The institute closes today.

WANTS BOY FOR JUDGE

Do you know a good horse? Or a good cow or hog? That is what O. O. VanDeusen, secretary of the Medina County Fair is asking every boy in the county. He is looking for the best judge of live stock in the county under 20 years of age. The Boys' Livestock Judging Contest is being held by the fair board to stimulate the interest of the boys in farm animals. They are planning to give liberal prizes to the boys who make the best showing. The contest will be conducted under the direction of a representative of the College of Agriculture. The indications point to a keen interest among the young stockmen in this county this fall. One thing that will make the contest of great value is the fact that all the boys will learn something, whether they win a prize or not.

Supt. A. H. Trozell of the Valley City schools was a caller at the Sentinel office Monday.

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PEACHES

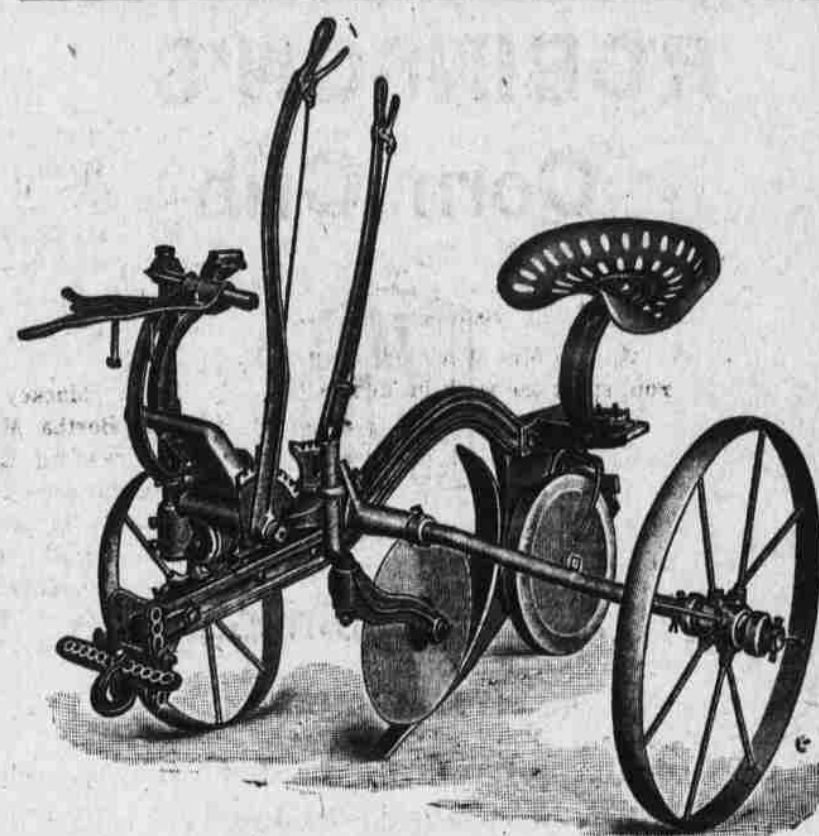
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VETERAN R. R. MAN HERE

Veterans of the A. & G. W. R. R. held a reunion in Kent last week, and the Kent Courier in reporting it, had the following to say about an old rail-roader, Mat V. Green, well known in Medina, where he and Mrs. Green are spending some time:

Over in Medina, near to the scenes of his boyhood, Mat V. Green is living over again his active days in railroad service. At times he is delirious and in these moments he is calling on old workers of other days. He orders engines, issues instructions to the men and goes through the activities of former years. Among the names he calls are heard those of Carakadden, Logan, Fessenden, Iredell, Nichols, Murphy, Cavanaugh, Walker, Gurley, Dando, Murray, Pinckney, Lovett, Docksecker, Shade Haley and a host of others. Fifty years in the service of the company as an engineer and engine dispatcher endeared Kat. Green to the boys in the service. "He was the best friend the engineers ever had in the round house," said an engineer Wednesday, "and it was not at the expense of the company, either. He always saw to it that the helpers did their duty and had the engines in shape when they went out. He was square, honorable and truthful to every man." Mr. Green is past 70 and has retired. His experience in the Dayton flood a year ago last spring was most terrifying and his nerves broke down under the strain. Two sons, Frank, of Cleveland, and Charlie, of Philadelphia, were with him this week.

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Flour Talk

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ANOTHER ASSAULT CASE

Sheriff Young was summoned to Chippewa Lake again Monday night in an assault and battery case. The complainant was Levi Rehhammer, who charged Harry E. Deex, substituting in the B. & O. office for a week or two, with having struck him on the head with an iron weight. The altercation, it is said, grew out of the refusal by Deex of permitting Rehhammer to remove a shipment that was at the station, when it is alleged the latter then attempted to take it by force. Deex was brought to Medina and in Justice VanDeusen's court was released on a bond of \$100 to appear again Friday.