

**OUR SCHOOLS IN THE BALANCE**

Kentucky's public schools will hang in the balance on the 8th of November next. They are not to be weighed but upon the result of the balloting that day will depend the development of public education for a generation. If the people ratify the two educational amendments to the constitution submitted to them, and send to Frankfort a legislature which will support the Educational Program started in 1920, and to be completed next winter, our State will be placed among the most progressive of the Nation, so far as the form of our school organization is concerned. If they do not do these three things, our schools will be held in the grip of an antiquated and inefficient organization which will hold us where we are today, near the bottom of the list of states, educationally.

What are these amendments which the people are to pass upon? Why are they of such vital importance to our schools, and as a consequence to our children and our future? These questions should be asked by every man and woman holding the right of suffrage, and the answer diligently sought until it is found. Let me attempt to answer them briefly.

The first amendment removes the State Superintendent of Schools from the list of elective offices named in the constitution, and makes it possible for the Legislature to provide for his appointment in such a manner as will secure a man of high professional ability, and keep him in office so long as he is making good. At the present time our State Superintendent appeals to a politician rather than to an Educator. Through a combination of unusual circumstances we now have a really great educational leader in the office, but under our present law it is impossible for him to remain in office more than two years after this, no matter how successful he may be. Our cities and towns elect Boards of Education with the power to go upon the market and secure the best talent their funds will buy, and keep such a person as long as he is successful. As a result many of our cities are building up great school systems under the leadership of men of marked ability who are given freedom and time to accomplish results. A number of states, also, have the appointive Superintendent and find that the scheme works well. Why should Kentucky put its schools under the control of a man who necessarily must be a politician, and who cannot possibly stay in office long enough to work out a policy, no matter how efficient he may be?

If every thinking citizen of the State will vote yes on the first amendment submitted, laws will be enacted by the next General Assembly to provide in November for the appointment of a head for our school system as nearly politics proof, and "fool proof" as such a law can be made.

The second amendment proposed is almost as vitally important as the first. At present our school fund, of more than \$4,000,000 must, according to the provisions of the constitution, be distributed to the several counties of the State according to the number of children in the county between the ages of six and eighteen. It does not matter whether these children ever see the inside of the schoolhouse, whether they may have completed the course provided; whether they may be married, and parents of children; whether a school house is provided fit for their needs and with adequate

equipment—this money is paid by the State just the same. In other words, \$4,000,000 is given by the states to the local communities almost wholly without reference to their needs, or the use that they make of the money. The \$4,000,000 ought to be divided in such a way as to equalize the opportunities of the various counties, encourage local effort, reward attendance and put a premium upon the quality of education offered. If the second amendment, which sets free only ten percent of the State fund, is passed, it will do the first-named of these things—equalize the opportunities of the various counties. These opportunities are not equal now, for there are counties which have as high as \$7,500 of taxable wealth for every child in school age, while others have not more than \$500. The passage of the second amendment would provide funds sufficient to bring about this equalization, and make possible the same minimum salary for teachers and length of term for every county in the State. Therefore, in order that every Kentucky child may have a fair chance in life, vote yes on the second amendment.

Third, but not less important, we must have a Legislature in Frankfort next winter that will not only enact the proper laws to make the constitutional amendments effective, but which will strengthen and not repeal the splendid laws of 1920, and enact such additional measures as may be urged by the educational leaders of the State, and approved by the State Survey Commission.

Briefly, then, let this be the platform of every voter who desires to see Kentucky come out from the low position she now occupies educationally.

1. A "YES" vote for each of the Constitutional amendments.
2. The support of no candidate who does not fully and fearlessly pledge himself to the Educational Program backed by the Kentucky Educational Association, approved by the State Survey Commission, and urged by the State Superintendent and his staff of expert advisors.

If we stand together for those things, and put them over in November, Kentucky will soon be in a position where she can hold up her head among the sisterhood of states, proud of her achievements in the field of Public Education.

—C. D. Lewis

**BEREA!**

O Berea! Thou art dear  
And ev'ry heart is thine,  
Children come from everywhere  
To worship at thy shrine.

Echoes of the loving past  
Speak feelings of today,  
And again our mother's love  
Her children's hearts shall sway.

Fond memories are greeting  
In friendly hand-grasp now,  
Binding closer in their clasp  
The students' life and vow.

Altar fires of noble sires  
Shall burn again today  
Sons and daughters, old and young,  
Shall lift their hands and pray.

Clear visions of the future  
Great with deeds of kindness,  
Shine before the upward look—  
Take away our blindness.

Strong shall be the will to do  
When mighty impulse spans  
Gulfs between all racial lines  
With love from man to man.

—H. M. Penniman

**HOARDING FACTS ISNT EDUCATION**

There is something infinitely, tragically sad about Thomas Alva Edison's suddenly notorious test questions, for they do represent an almost universal and entirely fallacious opinion as to what education is. Almost none of the questions had anything to do with usable information. Who discovered how to vulcanize rubber? Who invented the modern paper-making machine? Who was "the father of American railways"? How is celluloid made? What kind of wood is used in kerosene oil barrels? How is artificial silk made? From what country do we get our platina? What is the name of the acid in vinegar?—there is no conceivable need in a daily life for such information as this. The only possible value of the examination is to determine whether or not the applicant has read the newspapers and magazines regularly. If he has he can answer a sufficient number of the questions to get a passing mark. But a cursory reading of newspapers and magazines, coupled with a fairly retentive memory for words and phrases, does not produce culture or perfect the intelligence. There usually is this in any intellectually active life, but it is secondary. The practical use of the intelligence is for understanding the immediate environment in which we move, the tools with which we work, the things that produce our bread and make our life. Half what is learned at school is parrot talk, which may train the memory but adds nothing to the intellectual capacity of the student.

Mr. Edison's questionnaire shows how we are chained to the delusion that facts are valuable in the same way that dollars are valuable. The analogy is in some ways a close one. Just as there are misers who hoard money, there are misers who hoard information. The less educated a person is, in the sense in which the word is used by great educators, the more likely he is to hoard. There is no more real distinction in collecting unnecessary facts than in wearing superfluous jewelry, and in each case the flash is all on the outside. If this is their only test Mr. Edison's examiners turned away as many good men as they hired, including all the geniuses.

The young man who is intelligent enough to pick out what he needs to know from what he doesn't need to know will probably be as successful as his brother who can't pass a fact without picking it up, but even if he isn't, he will be able to think more clearly. The great trouble with many of us in this age is mental indigestion; we possess a considerable amount of detached and unorganized information which doesn't mean anything, doesn't make us any happier or any better company, and doesn't help us to a philosophy of life—From the New York "Globe."

A German captain is the second conviction at Leipsic for cruelty and inhuman treatment during the war. He was given six months for mistreating prisoners.

Optimism's greatest victory is the popular belief in the power of money to secure all things desirable.

A middle-aged man will sometimes think if he could find the right kind of hat he would look younger; but he never can find it.

**BRYAN DENOUNCES OPPOSITION TO LAW**

**Loyalty to Government Requires Obedience Irrespective of Personal Opinions**

William Jennings Bryan, in an address in Washington at the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church called upon every self-respecting citizen to obey the prohibition law and assist in its enforcement, declaring that loyalty to the American nation demands no less. He said:

"As a matter of fact laws are not intended primarily for those who like them. Those who like the law do not need it. They would without law do that which the law requires. Laws are primarily intended for those who do not like them and must be enforced without any regard whatever to the wishes of those who violate them.

"The enforcement of the Prohibition law rests upon the same common sense rules that apply to the enforcement of other laws. No one would think of entrusting the prosecution of horse thieves to a man who believed in horse-stealing, who is ready to steal whenever he has an opportunity and would buy stolen horses whenever he could do so without detection. Not even a horse thief would have the impudence to suggest one of his companions for sheriff. Why should the enforcement of Prohibition be entrusted to any man who is opposed to Prohibition? How can a man who himself drinks be expected to interfere with drinking of others or with a business that must continue if he himself wants a drink? If the enforcement of Prohibition is to be a serious matter and not a farce we must recognize common sense in the appointment of Prohibition officers. We can not afford to select as prosecutor a man who drinks. His throat will be pulling against his conscience all the time. His appetite will be carrying on a joint debate with his oath of office. Other Nations Should Respect Our Laws

"The third matter to consider in connection with enforcement is that other nations should respect our right to make our laws as we please and to enforce them as made.

"At present the Canadian territory adjoining us on the north and the British islands near our eastern coast, and Cuba and Mexico, our near neighbors on the south, are being used as the base for conspiracies against our laws.

"Such conduct can hardly be regarded as friendly and cannot be defended when the case is brought before the bar of conscience.

"None of these nations would for a moment think of allowing their flag to protect a band of pirates who preyed upon our commerce and our ration would not be long in registering a protest.

"Is the dollar more important than the man?

"Are we more concerned about trade than about morals?

"Are we more indignant about the loss of merchandise than about the invasion of our home by an enemy that has been out-lawed by constitutional act?

"This question must soon become an international matter, and we are fortunate in having a Secretary of State a man who has shown by his judicial decisions and by his professional conduct that he is not in sympathy with this lawless traffic."

**REMEMBER**

Mrs. Laura Jones' Hat Sale is still going on right now

Immense Line of New Hats at Sale Prices. Don't Wait.

We Sell Hats and Sell Them Right

**MRS. LAURA JONES**

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky

**Honest Abe Says**

Now is the time to buy soy beans, millet and cowpeas; the prices are low.

Call, see us for lard, flour, meats, and all kinds of groceries, feeds, hardware, paints and nails.

**A. B. Cornett & Sons**

Phone No. 129

Main Street

Berea, Kentucky

**SMITH'S**

Overalls--Overalls \$1.35

Big Ben Engineer-Switchman

O. K. Work Shirts 75c

Big Sample Line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Middies, Middy Suits and Dresses at a Big Discount.

**Peters' Solid Leather Shoes**

For the Whole Family

Men's Work Shoes - \$2.50 - \$3.25

Men's Dress Shoes - 3.75 - 7.50

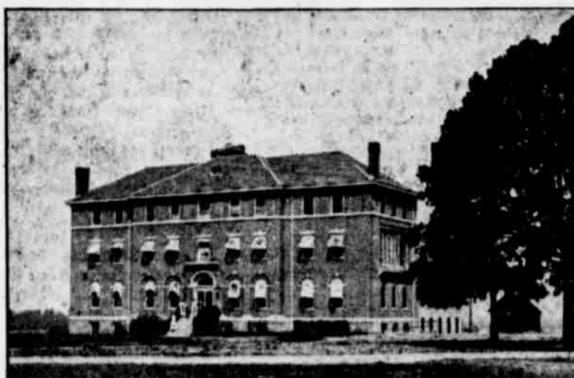
Women's Shoes - 2.50 - 7.00

Piece Goods at Bed Rock Prices  
Spool Thread 6c per spool

**C. D. SMITH**

Chestnut Street

Berea, Ky.



Hospital Building



The Hospital Staff

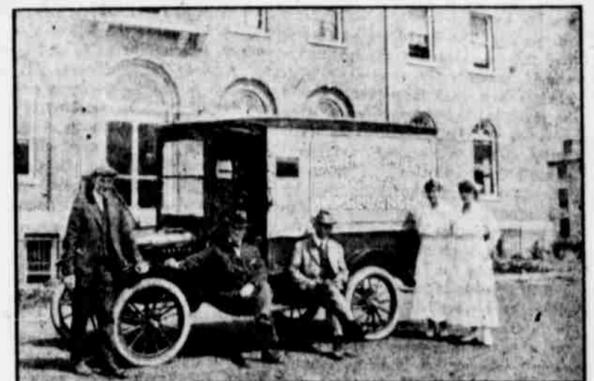
**NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL of Berea College Hospital**

The College Hospital Training School for nurses has discontinued the shorter course which has been given in former years and from now on will give only the three years course, which fits its graduates for the State examination and the degree of R.N.

This course offers a splendid opportunity to young women who wish to put their lives into a work which is highly remunerative and at the same time gives the privileges of unselfish service for one's fellowmen. The profession of nursing has come to be considered one of the most honored as well as the most profitable callings open to women. Graduate nurses are in great demand both for private duty and to take charge of hospitals all over the country; and any young woman holding her degree of R.N. is practically assured of a position at once.

The young women who have the privilege of taking this course are the most highly favored of all Berea students. They receive all their ordinary expenses, including board, room, laundry, three uniforms a year, and textbooks. There is also abundant opportunity for high class entertainments and outdoor recreation at almost no cost. All the advantages offered by this great institution are open to the student nurses as they are to all the students of other departments.

There are only ten places open for the fall class, which begins when the college opens in September, and those wishing to join would do well to send in their applications at once.



College Ambulance



In Operating Room