The Daily Iowan

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RABBI COHEN GIVES HISTORY OF THE JEWS

Lecturer Shows Development of Chosen People From Ancient Times

FROWNS ON THE SHIMMY

Hebrew Leader Declares His Race Countenances No Extreme Dances

Rabbi Fred Cohen of Omaha, gave the first of a series of lectures dealing with the history of the Jewish people, at the liberal arts assembly hall last evening, the subject being "A Bird's-eye View of Jewish History." He divided the four thousand wears of Jewish history into eight periods of 500 years each and briefly described the characteristics of each period.

Jewish history began with Abraham, the father of the Jewish people and forerunner of the Jewish faith, about one thousand years ago, and this first period is concerned with the taking root of the new faith. This is the formative period and includes the sojourn in Egypt, during which time under the pressure of persecution the Jewish people took form as a nation.

The second period is from 1500 to 100 B. C. and includes the rule of Moses, the emancipation of the people from Egypt and the giving of the ten commandments, the germ of the whole Jewish religion. It includes also the planting of the people in Palestine, which was to become the Holy Land.

Days of Jewish Greatness

From 1000 to 500 B. C| is the period of their greatness under the rule of the kings, Saul, David, and Solomon. At this time the nation of the Hebrews was split into two divisions, Judah at the north with Jerusalem for the capital and Israel at the south with Mamaria as the capital.

The period from 500 B. C. to the Christian Era sees the return of the Jews to Palestine under Ezra and Nehemiah and their reconstruction as a nation, and is a very important period of their history. It includes among other things, a collection of the books that make up what is known as the old testament portion of the Bible, and its translation into the Greek about 250 B. C. and the composition of the Talmud, the great body of Jewish literature.

The period from the beginning of the Christian Era to 500 A. D. covers the growth of Christianity, and the destruction of Jerusalem and scattering of the Jews among the nations of the earth. The next period is concerned with the life of the Jews in Babylon and their coming in contact with the Arabic civilization and the rise of Mohammedism. The great figure of this period was Saada, a Jewish philosopher.

Five Centuries in Spain

About 1000 A. D. Jewish history shifted to Spain, where the race was kindly and hospitably treated up to about 1500. This period also saw the birth of some of their most famous scholars and philosophers, such as Jahudah Halevy, Ibn Gaeirol and Moses Maimonides, the great Jewish physician.

Under Ferdinand and Isabella the Jews were expelled from Spain and then began their scattering to the other countries of the world, Turkey, Holland, Poland and finally England and America.

The last period brings the history up to the present date and deals with the lives and fortunes of the Jews in all these countries. Among not-

(continued on page four

GERMAN IS COMING BACK

The number of students taking German in the University is on the increase according to Professor C. B. Wilson, head of the German department. The enrollment is 60 per cent over that of last summer, while during the year there was a 50 per cent increase over the year before. The average increase in the number of students enrolling in German classes in the universities of the United States during the past year is estimated at 17 per cent.

LAWS WILL HEAR RESULTS TODAY

Thirty-one Law Students Will Finish the State Bar Exams Today

There's nothing like an examination before one of the various state boards to take the importance out of a brand new university graduate. The examinations will end today and the results will be given out this afternoon.

So sing the "laws" of the University of Iowa in chorus. Thirty-one young men aspiring to admission to the bar of the state are completing their examinations before the state board of examiners. Most of the candidates are members of this year's graduating class in the law college at the University. A few are from other insttiutions.

"Recite the preamble to the Constitution," demands one of the questions.

"Who ever heard of a course in the preamble offered in a law college?" growl the candidates under their breath. "That's not a fair question. Thomas A. Edison must be back of this."

"A owned fifteen cattle which were purchased by B who gave his note etc. etc.—"

Two days of written work, a morning of oral examination, an announcement of the results late today make up the ordeal.

Attorney General Ben J. Gibson is chairman of the board of examiners by virtue of his office. The other members of the board are G. W. Dawson of Waterloo, Ralph Pringle of Red Oak, James A. Devitt of Oskaloosa, Charles W. Lyon of Des Moines, E. D. Perry of Des Moines, and Bruce J. Flick, assistant attorney general.

ALUMNA LEAVES FOR ORIENT

Miss Matilda Paul of 22 West Bloomington street left Iowa City Thursday night for the Philippines, where she will teach for at least two years. The "S. S| Asia," on which she will be a passenger, is scheduled to depart from Vancouver on the 23d and to reach the Philippines about July 13.

Miss Paul received her B. A. degree in 1920 and ever since then has been working for her M. A. She was connected with the geology department as assistant for 1920-21. She is member of the Bethany Circle, the Sarah Heart Circle, the Cosmopolitan Club, the Blackhills Club, the Baconian Club, the Geology Club and the Iowa Academy of Science. Practically every one of these organizations has given her some kind of gift.

PROF. IBERSHOFF TO RETURN

Prof. Carl Henry Ibershoff, formerly assistant professor of German at the University, is to return to the Iowa faculty in September. Since leaving Iowa three years ago he has devoted his time to writing and literary work. He has an A. B. from Michigan and a Ph. D. from Harvard and has had teaching experience at Cornell, Harvard and Wisconsin.

WOMEN TO BE TAUGHT CANOE PADDLING IN SIX ONE-HOUR SHIFTS

Girls, you can become expert at the art of canoeing within a week. Miss Helen Hayes, instructor at the women's gym, is offering a course which will last just six one hour periods and will so enlighten all those who are enrolled that they need have no fear of river dates on stormy nights for they will be masters (or mistresses) of the crafts into which they have ventured.

Miss Hayes is substituting the tank at the Womens gym for the Iowa river and is limiting her classes to three members for the sake of safety and convenience. Perhaps the most important thing which will be taught is the knack of righting and emptying a capsized canoe and climbing into it without shipping water. The summary of the course is something as follows: paddling from the bow or stern, turing to either right or left, checking the canoe's progress, and righting capsized canoe.

According to Miss Mayes a skilled canoeist must know these principles of the sport: When paddling in the stern to turn to the right the paddle is twisted from the inside outwards, and to turn to the left the paddle is twisted from the outside towards the boat. When in the bow a long straight stroke is used, taking the paddle out of the water without twisting. To retard the progress of the canoe the back water stroke is used.

In case both occupants are dumped out of the boat they both climb in at the same time at opposite ends, one on each side. This makes it easier to keep the balance. When only one person climbs into a canoe she must climb in over the end.

DID YOU LOSE YOUR TEMPER

John M. Fisk May Have It In His Office With Your Silk Gloves

One pair of ladies' silk gloves.
Two umbrellas, valued at $10.98.
One leather note-book, containing valuable notes.
One small library of students' text books.

The above articles have been turned in to the office of John M. Fish, superintendent of grounds and buildings, 102 old capitol, and may be claimed by the owners. If you have lost your hat, left your purse on the table in the corridor of L. A., or can't find your rubbers, don't bother the dean of women. All she can do is to send you to the superintendent's office where you may take your pick from his collection.

However, don't come for fountain pens, for, says Mr. Fisk, "The main feature of the lost and found department is fountain pens that are never found." Students finding any articles about the campus are requested to leave them at the superintendent's office.

STUDENTS DELIGHT CRIPPLED CHILDREN BY TEACHING GAMES

The little folks in the Children's Hospital are entertained every day by students taking the physical education course in story plays and children's games. The students in this course are required to do this work for practice teaching. Each member of the class, accompanied by the instructor, Miss M. L. Eichhorn, makes three or four visits to the hospital during the summer. They meet with the children out of doors, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The aim of this course is to get the children interested in games and story play that involves bodily activity.

HILL DIRECTS RAIL SURVEY

Professor Jack B. Hill, of the electrical engineering department, left Tuesday morning with eight men to go on a valuation survey for the Fort Des Moines and Southern railroad. The party included James R. Eyre and Glenn R. Pierce, instructors in electrical engineering, several University seniors and one Coe college student.

This work and some other surveys they will make will last all summer. Their headquarters will be in Marshalltown.

CHORUS WILL BE ORGANIZED SOON

Professor Clapp Promises to Present Choral Numbers at Vespers

Do you sing? Are you interested in chorus work? If you are here is a chance for you to have some real enjoyment at least one evening each week during the next five weeks.

A mixed chorus will be organized to meet once each week in the old school of music building. The first rehearsal will be held Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Prof. Philip G. Clapp, director of the school of music, who will direct the chorus said, "Some good choral music will be rehearsed, and if a suitable number enroll and all goes as well as we expect, we shall complete choral numbers to be rendered at one of the convocations or vesper services ,and at the commencement exercises at the close of the summer session."

Academic credit for this work may be obtained from Professor Clapp under certain circumstances.

The regular time for weekly rehearsals will be arranged at the first meeting of the chorus, and will be made to suit the convenience of the majority of those enrolling.

ASSEMBLY HELD TODAY IN NATURAL SCIENCE HALL

The first of the summer assemblies for the faculty and students will be held this morning at 10:45. All ten o'clock classes will be dismissed at 10:40 and 11 o'clock appointments will be met at 11:15. The meeting will be held in the Natural Science auditorium.

Professor Charles H. Weller, director of the summer session, is to give the opening address. Rev. Walter C. Schafer, student pastor of the Congregational church, will be the chaplain of the day. Music will be furnished by the new assembly choir which was formed last night.

HOME MAKERS MEET AT TEA

The students enrolled in the Home Economics department were entertained by Miss Wardell, head of the department, at an informal tea Monday afternoon. The girls were invited to come and get acquainted with each other and with their instructors. Informal talks were given by Miss Clyde B. Schuman of the American Red Cross and Miss Wardell.

IOWA THIRD IN MEET

Through the error of combining the scores of the University of Washington and Washington State in the National Collegiate A. A., the Iowan credited the Iowa track team with only fourth place.

Iowa won third place in the meet, with a total of 14 points. The University of Washington placed fourth, with 12 1-4 points.

The same error appeared on the official score board in Chicago.

MABIE INVITES LOCAL ACTORS TO FORM CLUB

Plays Will Be Presented On the Campus During the First Term

ANYONE IS ELIGIBLE

New Organization Will Be Started at Meeting at 3:30 Today

A new club to be known as the Campus Players, made up of students of the summer session, who wish to take part in plays, will be formed this afternoon at 3:30 at the natural science auditorium. The plays will be produced out of doors on a stage to be erected on the campus. They will be under the direction of Prof. Edward C. Mabie and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, both of the public speaking department.

No charge for admission to these productions will be made, as the university administration has provided funds to meet the cost.

It is hoped that this plan, which contemplates a different production each week during the last four weeks of the first term of the session, will become an all-Unuiversity community dramatic enterprise. All persons in the summer session are invited to participate in the organization of the dramatic club.

Two one act plays will be presented the first term of this summer session, "The Wonder Hat", a fantasy by Ben Hecht and Kenneth S. Goodman will be presented July 1, and "The Playgoers" by Arthur Pinero will be presented later.

"Greater opportunities in dramatic work were never offered in our summer courses than we are offering this summer," said Professor Mabie. Not only students who are working for credit *in dramatic* art and public speaking and dramatic work, the part in plays, but any who may be interested from a point of view of entertainment, will be permitted to try out for the casts. As an aid in public speaking tnd dramatic work, the participation in plays of this kind is of great value and affords opportunity for discovering talent, as well as for developing it. The plays will be given out of doors. They will be of recreational value."

Last summer the department of dramatic education presented the following plays: "The Hour Glass," "Three Pills in a Bottle," "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil," and "Hyacinth Halvey," under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hunt. "The Romancers," "The Chinese Lantern," "Overtones," and "The Rising of the Moon" were given under the direction of Prof. Edward C. Mabie, assisted by Miss Helene Blattner.

Anyone finding it imposible to attend this first meeting should see Prof. Edward C. Mabie or telephone him at 1691.

WYLIE INSTRUCTS STUDENTS IN ACQUATIC LIFE AT LAKESIDE

Prof. Robert B. Wylie, head of the department of botany, left here last Wednesday for the Lakeside laboratory, Lake Okoboji, where he will give his assistance to graduate and advanced undergraduate students of the department of natural science who wish to do research work. Although nothing definite has been heard from Professor Wylie, it is expected that work will begin the latter part of this week.

The work will cover the studying of various kinds of aquatic animals and plants. During the absence of Professor Wylie, the department is in charge of Prof. Clifford H. Farr, associate professor of botany.

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A LARGE EVENING

The men who attended the get-together dinner at the city park pavilion Monday night consider themselves far wiser than those who did not. They had the good sense to spend a dollar where it would do the most good, and an evening where it brought in as valuable returns as any equal amount of time during the whole summer session. Value is measured by psychic income, some economists say; and there was more psychic income to the cubic inch at that dinner than during the whole day of routine solemnity.

The quality of the stunts was a big influence in keeping the gaiety from sagging throughout the evening. The Daily Iowan, handicapped by time and space and the unwillingness of the printers to work late at night, had to rush into print with its report of the event before the fun was more than half over. It was a real hardship to miss the chance to praise such achievements as Dr. Knight's communications with the spirits, or the process of getting Professor Mabie all bound round with red tape when he tried to register.

Some of the men attended the party from a sense of duty in the first place. They had their doubts about the possibility of kindling a warm spirit of fun and fellowship among men so diverse in age, so little acquainted and so accustomed to maintaining their dignity in the class-room. They were treated to a big surprise. You can hear them about the campus now putting forth that dinner as an example of the way that Iowa spirit ought to be cultivated throughout the year. The dinner made a record among gatherings of its kind, and because of its success even better records are probable in the future.

THE OUTSIDE READING BLUES

Outside reading is all right in moderation and if not indulged in too long at a time. You are as a general rule safe as long as you do not take the books too seriously. If you find, though, that you have a growing tendency to argue whether Robinson's theory or Stern's is more nearly correct when you ought to be putting your mind on how to slicker the waiter into bringing you another slice of lemon for your iced tea it is time to take radical measures.

Here is a leaf from one student's note book:

> Trabue's scale will no doubt have a great value in such places as it is applicable. Parenthetically, it may be interesting to mention that the selective effect of alcoholism is clearly seen in Korsakow's syndrome. In conclusion, it is not my purpose to offer any specific devices guaranteed to cope with this problem. Rather, I would reiterate a trite and perhaps commonplace observation that the human mind is wonderfully complex.

There is just one thing to do when you find yourself getting that way, and it can be guaranteed as a sure cure for the outside reading blues. Ponder and reflect on this bit of philosophy: "The sea ceaseth and that sufficeth us."

Then try to repeat it aloud just once. Only one person in 218 can do it the first time or even the second. When you finally conquer the ceasething sea you can consider yourself cured—until next time.

LEARN TO SWIM

Yesterday's newspapers gave accounts of the death by drowning of four young Iowa men in various parts of the state. None of the four was able to swim and all were drowned because they went beyond their depth and were unable to return. Most of these men were accompanied by friends who were equally helpless in trying to rescue them.

Every day from now until the end of the summer newspapers will tell of river and lake accidents. Nearly all happen to persons who have not learned to swim. And although occasionally a so called "good swimmer" drowns this signifies nothing, for people will apply this term to any one who can "dog-paddle" a few feet.

If you can not swim, you certainly will never have a better chance to learn than during the summer session. Both the men's and the women's swimming pools are open every afternoon. Instruction is given to any beginner who wishes it, and life savers are provided at all times. The water is cool, clean, and free from all harmful bacteria. The conditions are ideal for the beginner.

Swimming will not only help you to take care of yourself in the water but may bring you the opportunity to save someone's life. And not only is it a healthful and enjoyable exercise, but it is fast gaining recognition in athletic circles as a sport.

If you can swim now, learn to swim better.

THEY'RE FAMOUS

C. H. Ward, Author of Three Books, Works With H. Y. Moffett on Another

C. H. Ward, an instructor of the Taft preparatory school for boys in Watertown, Conn., is here for the first six weeks of the Summer Session. With H. Y. Moffett of the English department, he is writing a book for the teaching of English in junior high schools.

Mr. Ward has taught secondary English for twenty-three years. He has written three text-books and a manual for teachers. He was a student at Iowa last summer as well as this year. The school in Connecticut, where he is a teacher, has 250 pupils. The head-master, Horace D. Taft, is a brother of former President William H. Taft.

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It costs no more for the IOWAN during the summer session per issue than during the regular school year. In fact it costs less than any other paper sold on the streets of Iowa City.

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HEALTHY CHILDREN IS IOWA'S AIM

Over 5,000 Cases Have Been Treated at the Children's Hospital With the Result That Many Helpless Children Are Now Normal

The University of Iowa, through its system of hospitals has become a health center for the entire state as well as the teaching center for the medical profession. A wide extension of restorative medicine has been achieved, and corrective facilities have been made available to indigent cripples throughout the state.

The most interesting work done at the University is for children. Five years ago the state of Iowa made its first venture in this field when the legislature pased the Perkins bill, which provides free of expense for any child who is "under sixteen years of age and is afflicted with some deformity or suffering from some malady that can probably be remedied," and whose parents are unable to provide means for the surgical and medical treatment and hospital care. Since the law became effective more than 5000 cases have passed through the hospital under its provision. On July 1, 1919, the Haskell-Klaus law, extending free treatment to indigent adults, came into effect.

THESE LITTLE TOTS DON'T LOOK HOMESICK

Hospital Is Model

The children's department has grown so rapidly that a special hospital became necessary. The new Children's Hospital, admirably situated on a high bluff overlooking the Iowa river, was opened in March 1919. It is a one storied building of the pavilion type of architecture and is planned with a series of wings reaching out from the administrative rooms in the center. The building covers an acre of ground and has a south frontage of 350 feet. It is an independent unit in itself and is equipped to care for any case. Rooms are large, airy, and well lighted, and the high ground and shady lawn provide a cool spot in which the patients may live. The wards and smaller rooms open on wide, concrete porches and it is possible for the beds to be wheeled out-of doors through French windows. Here, as in the University general hospital, all departments are provided with unusually large laboratories for research work.

Helpless Children Cured

The most notable success of the institution has been achieved in the orthopedic clinic under the direction of Dr. Arthur Steindler. This clinic is one of the most widely known in the United States, and the work done there has awakened much popular and professional interest. Hundreds of little crippled children who would otherwise go through life helpless, suffering, and a burden to themselves and others, have their backs, arms, and legs straightened and are enabled to live as normal children. These youngsters will grow into men and women able to care for themselves. They will contribute to economic life rather than be a burden to the state, their home communities, and their parents with their afflictions.

Even though only the orthopedic cases and cases in internal medicine are accomodated, the Children's Hospital is incapable of caring for the demands made upon it. All eye, ear, nose, and throat patients are treated in the general hosiptal. In the orthopedic department there are always more than a hundred children being treated in wards and private rooms designed for a capacity of seventy-five. Half the cases are the results of infantile paralysis. The other half includes various types of paralysis, ailments of joints and congenitle deformities.

Vocational Training Is Given

A large proportion of the work done is with the upper extremities and the hands. The first treatment is operative, followed by medical mechanics or muscle gymnastics after the patient is able to use his hand or arm. Vocational training is also given in order to prepare the child to make use of his new abilities. In this way it is found out what line of work the patient is best qualified and adapted to follow.

Cases of tuberculosis of the spine are treated by the Hibbs operation, which is very difficult and dangerous, but of great benefit to the patient. The Rollier schedule, which was first worked out in Switzerland for cases of joint tuberculosis, has been used in the hospital with great success. In this treatment the affected limb is exposed to sunlight.

Muscles May Be Transferred

Many stiff joints which cause a hand or foot to be useless are operated on in order to straighten them. Many of these cases recover complete use of the joint, while others are greatly improved. The majority of cases call for the proper alignment of club feet. After a joint has been repaired its use is often dependent upon the action of the muscles. In many cases no muscles are available and the problem is to arrange the limb so that it may be of some use without. In a few cases it has been possible to transfer muscles from one part of the body to another. In adults it is often possible to make new joints out of soft tissue.

From a medical viewpoint the spinal cases are the most interesting. Besides the Hibbs operation, which is performed by Doctor Steindler, curvature is treated by fusing and the bones are straightened and strengthened.

In the gymnasium twenty-five to thirty cases receive treatment each day. This mechanical work is a highly important part of the treatment. The hospital has its own shop and hundreds of braces and casts for arms, legs, feet and backs are made each year.

Internal Diseases Cared For

While the work done with crippled children is possibly more spectacular than that done in other departments, the department of pediatrics under the direction of Doctor Byfield does work whci hmay be considered equally important in the task of caring for the children of the state. Diseases of various kinds, internal medicine, digestive disturbances, and problems of nourishment are given attention.

The equipment for the pediatrics department includes a very compelte milk and diet kitchen in which every possible modification of milk is prepared. It is furnished with a separator, a specially constructed pastuerizer, pressure cooker, sterilizer, fat tester, and other modern scientific appliances. Milk use din the hospital is tested every dayand chemical analysis is made every day to correct digestive disturbances. In this department there are infants of every age, temper and size. One big ward is occupied by the babies; two smaller wards are available for older children, and there are units of two and three beds which are used for patients desiring greater privacy.

Experiment With Guinea Pigs

Dr. Amy Daniels has done some notable work along the line of infant nutrition. In her research work she uses white rats and guinea pigs for experimental purposes, for it has been proved that food upon which these animals will thrive is equally good for babies. She studies purified food rations in order to find out what constitutes a good food, and she has shown that although chemical analysis may indicate certain food values to be alike they may act differently in the body.

When one of the Perkins babies fails to gain properly, a practical study of food values is made through animals. Few people realize the painstaking and scientific work of this department. The babies are very carefully fed, each with its own diet in quantity and variety, and they are weighed every day.

Doctor Daniels has made some interesting discoveries in her work with rats and guinea pigs. Each animal is weighed every week to ascertain the effect of experimental feeding. Some grow rapidly and others die. In this way the little white rat helps the Iowa babies.

The work of the eye, ear, nose, and throat department is of no less importance. In connection with this work the department of pediatrics has discovered one of the causes of deforming rheumtaism in children, for many unusual cases come under the observation of the clinic.

Perhaps the most interesting achievement in the line of otolarynology has been to prove that the foci of infection in crippled children is frequently in the para-nasal sinuses. It has also been demonstrated that nasal sinusitis in children is a very common disease, the best treatment for which is the removal of the adenoids. All reesarch work done in this department is done by the hospital staff under Dr. W. L. Dean, dean of the college of medicine and head of the department.

Nasal Infections Cause Deformities

Physicians in this clinic bring sight to many blind eyes and hearing to many deaf ears. Operations for cataract and other causes to restore sight are part of the ordinary routine, and many children who come to the hospital with senses impared or entirely lost have gone away in full possession of them. In this connection probably the most important work relates to the saving of the eye sight of new-born babies. Many infants with infected eyes are rushed to the hospital where they receive immediate attention. This work alone has saved the sight of large numbers of children.

Equipment is the Best

The department is very well equipped. The audiometer, an instrument for testing tonal range which was developed in the laboratories of the psychoiogy department of the university, is being put to practical use in the clinic. This instrument has a decided influence in the diagnosis of cases of speech defect. Operating and laboratory equipment are of the best available. Space is the only lacking requisite. In spite of the fact that the general hospital, the largest in the state, provides nearly 600 beds for cases of all sorts, it is not large enough for all the patients who might come under the Perkins and the HaskellKlaus laws alone. In the eye, ear, nose, and throat department alone there is always a waiting list of more than one hundred.

BRACES AND WEAK JOINTS ARE MADE IN THE WORKSHOP

Need School Education

School facilities for the Perkins children has become an important part of the work done at the university. Many of the older children who come to the hospital with impaired senses, in ill health or with some deformity, are in need of elementary education. Children of ten and twelve years, sometimes older, are unable to read or write and must be taught from the very beginning. The college of education at the university has established a school for these children at the hospital. Because of the variance in age and ability, the work has many peculiar phases and a staff of five teachers is needed. The boys and girls are greatly helped in this way and when they return to their homes they are enabled to enter school for the first time and to take up their studies with children of their own age rather than in a lower grade.

Children Amused

The temper of the children and the attitude of the hospital staff in caring for these unfortunates are matters of consequence. Food which the boys and girls receive is the best that could be wanted for growing children Professional care is always tinged with personal interest from doctors, nurses and attendants. Clubs and churches throughout the state give clothing for the youngsters whose parents are unable to provide proper garments. The people of Iowa City take an interest in the children too. Sometimes the little folks are taken for automobile rides and in the summer they enjoy occasional picnics. Last Christmas money was provided for a moving picture machine and the children enjoy a movie show once each week. Townspeople and university oranizations furnish Christmas trees and gifts for these little unfortunates whom Santa Claus might otherwise pass by. During the circus season minature performances are staged in the hospital yard for the youngsters who are unable to occupy seats of honor in the big tent.

Healthy Kids Cared For

But sick and crippled children are not the only ones for whom the state undertakes medical and research work. In 1907 the state board of education was authorized "to establish and maintain at Iowa City as an integral part of the state University of Iowa, the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station having as its objects the best scientific method of conserving and developing the normal child, the dissemination of the information acquired by such investigation, and the training of students for work in such fields."

This work is for children who are normal, or very nearly normal. Investigation is carried on under four main divisions: psychological, nutritive, sociological and anthropometric. The methods used tend toward the prevention of disease rather than the cure. Research has disclosed conditions which aid or hinder growth physically, mentally and socially, and the station has undertaken a campaign of education to help parents apply the discoveries made.

Speech Defects Corrected

Special work has been done with the problem of speech defects, and the station has worked with many children to effect cures or improvement in this field. A course of treatment for mental defects in children has also been worked out. Vocational guidance is still another field which the research station has entered successfully.

The state feels responsible for its little patients even after they have left the hospital. A reistered nurse, who is also a trained social worker, travels throughout the state and visits a large number of the more important cases. It is her duty to see that advice prescribed at the hospital is carried out in the home, and to make certain that the children are being educated in a manner which will link up with instruction given at the hospital school. Environment is considered as well as medical needs, and the nurse sees that proper home life is afforded. When children are not receiving proper nutrition, a charitable agency or public health agency is enlisted to provide proper food if the families are too poor to afford the right kind of nourishment. When further hospital care is found advisable the nurse recommends that the child be returned for further treatment.

Service Given State

The University of Iowa is not content that its work should end within its own walls and on its own campus, but it feels the necessity of being of the greatest possible service to all the citizens of Iowa. It is not content with the knowledge that its general hospital is the second largest teaching hospital in the United States, exceeded only by Johns Hopkins, but it wishes to expand its facilities for education and perform a service as important as that of providing medical treatment.

ENCOURAGE PROFICIENCY

Membership in Journalistic Fraternities is Open to Those Who Excel in Work

Opportunity for attaining distinction in journalistic work is open to both men and women at the University of Iowa. Membership in Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalistic fraternity, is open to all upperclass men who show proficiency in journalistic work. The University also has a chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, honorary journalistic sorority, membership in which is open to upperclass women who excel in journalism and who intend to do that kind of work after leaving the University.

WANTED—Two or three graduate students by the hour on part time basis. Child Welfare Research Station, third floor, Elementary School building. 7

FOR RENT —Modern furnished rooms for housekeeping. Also single rooms. 4 Prentis.. 7

FOR HIRE—Good quiet saddle horses. Phone 768. 8

MEALS—25c, 30c, and 35c. Puritan Cafe. Corner Linn and Market Sts. 12

WANTED—Student help at Van Meter Lunch room. 7

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VISIT TO COLONY OF TRUE INSPIRATION OFFERS RARE CHANCE TO STU DY COMMUNISTIC COLONY

Students Who Dish To See Suc cessful Religious Community May Take Automobile Trip Saturday to Amana

The trip to Amana next Saturday furnishes a chance to visit one of the few really successful communistic organizations in the world and to see a portion of Europe transplanted in America. The persons who will take this, the first of a series of out of town expeditions given for the benefit of summer session students and their friends, will leave in automobiles from the south door of the liberal arts building at 8:30 Saturday morning under the direction of Prof. Elmer W. Hills, of the school of commerce.

The automobile will reach Amana at 10 o'clock. This will allow an hour's visit to the woolen mills before they close at 111 o'clock. The party will return about 2 p. m. The entire cost of the trip will be approximately $3.50. The fee includes a dinner at the hotel in Middle Amana.

The Brethren (Amana people) are an outgrowth of the Lutheran church. After being persecuted by the leaders of this church in Germany "because they were different," they were led to America. They settled first in N. Y. and later in order to escape the encroachments of the world they came to Iowa in 1855 and located in one of Iowa's most fertile spots along both banks of the Iowa river.

Amana is primarily a farming community. The very latest and best of farm machinery is used, but few modern conveniences find their way into the homes.

Second in importance among the occupations of the people is the manufacturing of woolen and cotton goods. These woolen mills have been running for sixty years, mostly by water power. Steam is now installed for use when the water is low. These mills of Amana turn out more than 500,000 yards of cloth annually and about 10,000 pairs of woolen blankets. Amana calico, black, blue and grey, is sold in most of our larger cities. A few women work in the mills. This is the only place outside of the gardens and the kitchen where the women work.

One of Amana's beauty spots is the mill race, bordered with willows and pickerel weed. This is a canal seven miles long, furnishes the power for their woolen mills. Here and there the stream is crossed by quaint old wooden bridges and half way between two of the villages it expands into a lake covering approximately 200 acres. In this lake is found the American lotus.

The villages are a cluster of forty or fifty frame or old stone houses, laid out along one long irregular street with side streets leading off the main street at varying intervals. The barns are at one end if the street with the mills at the other. All along the street are gardens, orchards, and vineyards.

The houses are covered with vines and the yards are full of flowers. The buildings are unpainted because the people believe that it is cheaper to rebuild them than to paint them. For a like reason they carry no insurance believing that rebuilding is cheaper than paying the premiums.

Food is cooked in community kitchens and people of one house eat together in a large dining room. The children eat at one table, the men at a second table, and the women at a third. The bread is made in the community ovens.

Amana's schools are public and are run six days a week instead of the usual five. They continue for fifty-two weeks a year instead of our customary thirty-six. The day session is rather long but is divided into three parts: one for the formal studies, one for play, and one for vocational subjects. School is sometimes dismissed in order that the pupils may assist in the work in the fields.

Mrs. Bertha M. H. Shambaugh, wife of Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, head of the political science department, has written a most interesting book on "Amana, the Colony of True Inspiration." Mrs. Shambaugh spent a year in the Amana colony and writes from her experiences there.

Last year about fifty students took the trip to Amana. Those wishing to go should notify Professor Hills, room 316, liberal arts building or Mrs. Hazard, room 205 in the same building, before Thursday night, June 23.

DARWINISM UPHOLDS WISDOM OF SUPREME LAW, SAYS NUTTING

"No man has so largely influenced the world since the Christian area began as has Darwin," said Professor Charles Cleveland Nutting, head of the department of zoology in a lecture at the Religious Conference yesterday afternoon.

The theory of natural selection based upon the discoveries of Darwin consists of three prime factors: heredity, individual variation, and geometrical ratio of increase.

Heredity is not imitation. Acquired characters are seldom inherited. Heredity conserves what nature has selected to live. It is environment which plays the great part in selecting. Survival of the fittest is not cruelty nor something abhorrent, but rather a process which works according to the laws of nature in a beneficial and wholesome manner for the good of the living being upon this planet.

The Caucasion race peopled in a comparatively short time not only North and South America, but also the whole of Australia, part of Africa, and Asia. Besides the Caucasian race has become eight times its size in Europe itself since the Christian Era began.

Zoology is not opposed to religion but rather confirms it. Darwinism does by no means deny a Supreme and Omnipotent Creator, but rather exhibits the wisdom of the universal law, which is inspired by the divine power.

Mrs. Mildred Paddock, teacher of voice, and Miss Vernas Fraser, teacher of harmony and piano, will give a joint recital in piano and voice in the natural science auditorium Friday evening, June 24.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Central Scientific Company of Chicago has a smal lexhibit of High School Science Apparatus in room 311 physics building, C. F. Van Doren in charge.

All who will be interested in the supervision of teaching of high school science next fall will obtain useful information as to needed equipment and some advice as to organizing the year's work. Principals and Science teachers are invited to come and see a few new pieces such as Knipp's Einging Tubes , Stoelke's Molecular Demonstration Tube, Electric Flask Heater, etc.

Open 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. —Adv.

RABBI COHEN GIVES HISTORY OF THE JEWS

(continued from page one)

able Jewish leaders of this period are Spinoza and Disraeli.

No Cheek By Jowl Dancing

In an interview yesterday afternoon Rabbi Cohen denounced some of the dances which are in favor today. "We do not permit," he declared, "the shimmy, the cheek by jowl or the moonlight and the shadow dance."

Rabbi Cohen has for 17 years been rabbi at the Temple Israel in Omaha. He became a rabbi at the age of twenty-three, and last year celebrated his silver anniversary in office. He was born in Ottleboro, Mass., forty-eight years ago. He took the degrees of B. A. and M. A. at Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati, and has received the degree of Ph. D. from Nebraska University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Rabi Cohen was the originator of the Board of Public Welfare in Omaha. This board is sponsor and censor for moving pictures, dances, and all public amusements. Other departments take up public welfare work, employment problems and domestic relations.

It Is Too Hot

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The drinks are colder at Racine's Fountains--That's because the syrups as well as the Carbonated Water are kept next to ice.
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