

The Daily Iowan

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DASH MEN MAY BREAK TRACK RECORDS IN '22

Prospects For a Winning Team
In 1922 Are Good" Says
Coach Bresnahan

LOSE ONLY FIVE MEN

Stars of Past Season Have Two
More Years of Competition
Before Them

"Prospects for a winning track team next year are very good," says Coach George T. Bresnahan. Only five of the regular varsity team will be missing and many new prospects from the freshman squad show great promise.

Illinois already has signed a contract for an indoor track meet in the new University of Iowa armory next winter. Minnesota is anxious to schedule a meet with the Hawkeyes both indoors and outdoors next season, and it is practically certain that the dual contests with the Gophers will be arranged.

With these two contests as a starter Coach George T. Bresnahan's thinly-clad are looking forward to a season of unusual activity in track in 1922. The success won by the Iowa squad this year has created a demand for varsity stock, and while the outdoor schedule has not yet been arranged, it seems likely that the Old Gold track men will go up against the best in the conference race to establish midwestern superiority in track and field next spring.

While Iowa's success in the national meet at Chicago two weeks ago may have been a surprise to critics generally, the showing made by the Hawkeyes in winning third place close behind Notre Dame was not unexpected by the friends of Coach Bresnahan and the Iowa quartet which participated in the meet. Bresnahan has had his men at top form in every meet this year and every meet saw them running in a little faster time or showing improvement in whatever event the men competed in.

Two of Iowa's most reliable track performers this year were sophomores. Wilson in the dashes and Crawford in the high hurdles are just beginning to show their best performances. Wilson's mark of :09 4-5 in the century and :21 2-5 in the furlong speak for themselves while Crawford carries the enviable distinction of having run second to Thompron in a race over the high sticks in which the Dartmouth star equalled his record time of :14 2-5 for the distance. Crawford has more to learn about this race and he should show improved time himself before his years of college competition are ended.

After congratulating themselves on the fact that some of the best men on the Iowa squad have finished but one year of competition, Hawkeye followers shake hands again thru the loss of but five varsity men from this year's crack team. The worst loss is Slater, who for three years has been Iowa's iron man in the weight events. Slater did not have the faculty of rising to the occasion when he encountered stiff competition, but when he had the field to himself he was an exceptional performer. Slater retires from competition the holder of two Iowa records. He has put the shot 41 feet 4 inches and thrown the discus 143 feet 4 inches.

Friedlander, Hill, Marty and Bail-
(continued on page four)

UNSEEN POSSIBILITIES

Prof. George W. Stewart, head of the department of physics will speak at assembly this morning at 11 o'clock on "Unseen Possibilities."

During the war Professor Stewart was employed by the navy department in investigations detecting the location of airplanes.

He is a member of the National Research Council, and during the last half of last year visited many colleges of the central states consulting with the faculties regarding the location of aeroplanes. of superior ability to continue in a more extensive study of those subjects for which they showed special adaptability.

He is a thorough believer in "unseen possibilities" along all lines, and will treat of those possibilities as well as that of science.

ANCIENT CITY IS PORTRAYED

Professor F. H. Potter Gives
Illustrated Lecture On
Famous Pompeii

An illustrated lecture on "Pompeii" was given in the liberal arts building at 8 o'clock last night by Professor Franklin H. Potter of the Latin department.

Professor Potter gave a short history of the past and present of the once famous city of Pompeii. The city was founded in the sixth century B. C. and during its golden age, according to Professor Potter, the city had a population as large as that of Iowa City.

At one time the city was colonized by Roman veteran troops and in the year 63 A. D. a terrible earthquake occurred in which many buildings were destroyed and many lives lost. In the year 79 A. D. the city was completely ruined by the eruption of the volcano, Vesuvius.

To-day the once-famous Pompeii is nothing but a vacant spot converted into a national park, guarded and preserved by the Italian government. Excavation is carried on by educators who are trying to discover who the people of Pompeii lived, what they did, and to rescue their valuable arts, history and literature.

The best discovery, so far made, said Professor Potter, is the "House of Vettii," the most elegant private residence. This occurred in the later part of the nineteenth century.

Professor Potter's lecture was made up largely of slides showing the different parts of the ruined city.

MODERN TELEPHONY
TO BE DISCUSSED BY
PROFESSOR HEWLETT

Prof. Clarence W. Hewlett, of the physics department of the University, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Use of the Electron in the Transmission of Speech," in room 301 of the Physics building at 7 p. m. today.

Professor Hewlett will discuss the historical setting of the work on electrons and thermionic currents. He will describe the modern three electron tubes and show the ways in which they can be used for amplifying voice currents in telephonic circuits. He will also discuss the use of thermionic vacuum tubes as oscillation generators and modulators in radio telephony.

Professor Hewlett will illustrate his lecture by showing the uses of the various vacuum tubes and will demonstrate the loud speaking telephone receiver, his own invention and development.

PATRIOTIC PLANS DRAWN AT N. E. A.

Future Work of Educators Is
Outlined at Convention
in Des Moines

The aims and purposes of the National Educational Association may be summarized in ten planks, according to J. W. Searson of Nebraska University, who is handling the publicity work for the annual meeting now in session at Des Moines. These planks are as follows:

1. Competent teachers.
2. Better inducements for the best people to enter the teaching field.
3. To impress the value of education on the people.
4. Investigation of educational problems.
5. Establishment of an education department, with a secretary in the president's cabinet.
6. To federate all teachers.
7. To get legislation for the welfare of the association.
8. Equal salaries for equal service.
9. Co-operation with other societies for the welfare of education.
10. Service to the teachers and the childhood of America.

The Committee on Americanization for the N. E. A. met with a similar committee from the American Legion on Sunday and agreed on an Americanization program which will embody the following:

1. All teachers must be American citizens and must take the oath of allegiance.
2. English must be the basic language in all schools, whether public, private or parochial.
3. There must be greater emphasis put upon patriotic exercises and the teaching of history and civics.
4. School attendance must be compulsory through the high school age, nine months each year.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to present the Americanization question to the delegates and push that work throughout the year.

A Sunday meeting of equal importance was a conference or reorganization which contemplates the substitution of the annual meeting for the present system and involves the amalgamation of twenty-one departments.

Monday's program included general sessions of the assembly in the afternoon and evening at the Coliseum with President Fred M. Hunter presiding. A most appropriate feature of the day was the citizenship pageant put on by the foreign-born students of the Des Moines night schools. This was the opening number of the afternoon session and was received with round after round of applause. With one exception the speaking parts were taken by persons who had been in America less than a year.

The principal address of the afternoon session was that of Henry J. Ryan of New York, national director of the American Legion, whose subject was "Education and Americanization". He said in part:

"Not as an educator, but as an American citizen, and as one who has seen in the youth of the nation in military service, I plead for education in ideals, for patriotism, for service to humanity. I would not deny training for efficiency, neither would I condemn honest gain, nor despise any man because by his own efforts he has become rich, but I would show the emptiness and disappointment of mere gain. The big men of the world are not those who live alone for what they get and keep. No men realize the vanity of riches as the men who are only rich."

"We have inherited the greatest blessings any government has ever bestowed upon its people. The American Legion proposes to preserve and safeguard that government; but what is more and of greater importance it means to see that all the people

(continued on page four)

NO FOURTH OF JULY INJURIES, THOUGH WINE AND FIREWORKS ABOUND

According to Dr. William J. McDonald, director of student health of the University, and Mayor Ingalls G. Swisher, there were no casualties reported to them due to the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Formerly the roster in a doctor's office on the morning of the fifth of July showed a list resembling the sick list after the battle of Bull Run.

Many of the summer session students took advantage of the three day holiday and spent the Fourth at their homes.

Of those who remained in Iowa City many went swimming or canoeing. Those who failed to leave the city may have imagined themselves in Belgium during the war. The booming of the fireworks kept up throughout the day and late into the night. Even a few who failed to dispose of their entire supply of noise producers on the Fourth could be heard on the streets yesterday.

From the appearance of some persons on the streets Monday, either the eighteenth amendment is more or less violated or experiments in the field of home brew have proved successful.

TIGERT TO SPEAK FRIDAY MORNING

Classes Will Be Suspended
to Hear Education
Commissioner

Prof. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, will speak at a special general assembly of the students of the summer session to be held in the auditorium of the natural science building Friday at 11 o'clock.

Prof. Tigert gave a lecture before the National Education Association in Des Moines. He will arrive in Iowa City at 9:56 a. m. over the Rock Island and will leave at noon the same day.

Prof. Charles H. Weller, director of the summer session announces that all exercises of the University will be suspended during the hour that Professor Tigert speaks. The subject of the address has not been announced.

Professor Tigert was recently appointed to his present position by President Warren G. Harding to succeed Philander P. Claxton who has been commissioner of education since 1911.

Mr. Tigert was a well known football player at Vanderbilt University in his undergraduate days and later at Oxford, and since then has coached athletics.

He took his B. A. degree at Vanderbilt in 1904, and read law at Pembroke College, Oxford, achieving the Honor School of Jurisprudence in 1907. Later he studied in the graduate school of the University of Minnesota.

He was professor of philosophy in Central College, Missouri, 1907-09; president of Kentucky Wesleyan College, 1910-11; professor of philosophy in the University of Kentucky from 1911-17 and has been professor of psychology in the same institution since that time until his recent appointment by President Harding.

He was with the Y. M. C. A. overseas from June, 1918, and July, 1919, and for a time was extension lecturer with the A. E. F. at Beaume.

Professor Tigert was the first Rhodes scholar from Tennessee.

WEATHER FOR IOWA
Fair and continued warm.

EMBRYO ACTORS WILL PRESENT 3 PLAYS FRIDAY

"A Merry Death," "Joint Owners
in Spain," and "Neighbors
To Be Staged

CASTS ARE ANNOUNCED

Plays Will Be Given In Capitol
Oval at 8:15 O'clock
Friday Night

The second of a series of short plays to be given this summer on the campus oval will be staged Friday night. The plays are being given by the public speaking department under the direction of Prof. Edward C. Mabie and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt. Besides the three plays for July 8, plays will be given on July 15 and on July 21.

Casts for the three plays to be given Friday night, "A Merry Death," written by Nichols Evreiner, "Joint Owners in Spain" by Alice Brown, "Neighbors" by Zona Gale, have been announced. Prof. Edward C. Mabie has called a business meeting of all Players for Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock in the natural science auditorium. At this meeting plans for the presentation of these and future plays will be completed. All members of production committees are requested to be present at this meeting.

The play "Joint Owners in Spain" is being produced under the following committee:

Miss Ina Hibbard, chairman
Miss Anna Wilson
Miss Winifred Brady
Mrs. Clarence R. Dayton
Mr. Thomas Thomsen.

The scene is laid in a room in the Old Ladies Home, and is played by the following cast:

Mrs. Mitchell, a director of the Old Ladies Home.....Irene Anderson
Mrs. Fullerton.....Margaret King
Miss Dyer.....Frances Millane
Mrs. Blair.....Helen Randall

The scene for "Neighbors" is laid in a kitchen and the following characters make up the cast.

Grandma.....Ruth Music
Dianthy Abel.....Lillian Lawler
Inez.....Marie Myrtne
Miss Moray.....Gladys Cook
Miss Trat.....Kate Pahl
Miss Ellsworth.....Pearl Devine
Ezra.....Joe Newhold
Peter.....Mr. Sethapannett

The production committee for "Neighbors" is:

Mary Pabst, chairman, Frances Van Boskirk, Mrs. Wilhelmina Gill, Roy K. Forney, T. L. Croker.

The third play "A Merry Death" is a Russian Harlequinade, with its scene laid in a room in Harlequins house. The characters for this play are:

Columbine.....Marion Smith
Harlequin.....Jean Spiers
Pierrot.....Miss Fisher
Doctor.....Lucille Emmert
Death.....Henriette Schell
Marion Smith, chairman, Vance Marton, Lydia M. Burnett, Demcy L. Smith, Winifred Lindquist, are the production committee for this play.

On July 15, students of the summer session and members of faculty are invited to bring basket lunches to City Park and join the Out-of-Doors Players picnic at 6:30. At 8:00 p. m. "Anatole France," Mediaeval comedy and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" will be presented at the park. The social committee of which Vance Morton is chairman will have charge of arrangements.

Prof. Mabie wishes to announce a change in date for the presentation of the "Comedy of Errors." This play will be given July 21, Thursday at 8:15 instead of on Friday at that same hour.

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NATIONAL EDUCATION

We have long patted ourselves on the back for being the most learned race in the world. We notice the ever increasing number of college students, the improvements being made to facilitate their education, and are astounded when we are told that our friend has not carried his education higher than high school. A man who has not attended an institution of higher learning is regarded by us as almost illiterate. But education is not so widespread in all districts other than our own as the following article from the Des Moines Register shows.

"The report of the national commission of education shows for last year a total high school and grade school attendance of 1,909,100. It is estimated that 2,500,000 come to the age of 18 years every year. On that basis there would be 20,000,000 of high school and grade school age in the United States at any given time. Let us count only 18,000,000, or even 16,000,000, and we have for the whole country only one out of eight or nine in grade and high schools.

It is not important to go beyond these loose estimates to emphasize the fact that with all our boast about popular education we are very far yet in America from being educated. For until our whole population has reached the high school stage what shall we say?

At the very time we are fixing our attention on the large percentage of Americans who are growing up without high school or college training, what is the news that has come most strikingly to us in the commencement season? "Limiting attendance." Our colleges are limiting attendance, our high schools are turning students away, even our great state universities are dismissing hundreds of boys and girls who are not able to pass the most rigid tests.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university said recently that "nearly 700 candidates for admission to the college failed to meet the tests," while from Cornell, Ann Arbor and other schools astonishing totals are named of the students relieved in midterm because of congestion. Smaller colleges are limiting their work because they cannot get the money with which to expand, the call upon some of the smaller colleges is to close their doors, the great universities are able to select from among those who have had the most unusual preliminary training.

The question very plainly before us is, are we going to educate the American people or are we going to confine education to the upper 25 per cent and allow the impression to prevail that it is a waste of time for the other 75 per cent to seek anything better than a grade school training.

SPORT AND SPIRIT

Eastern universities have always been pointed to as examples of true University spirit. And we are forced to admit their superiority no matter how much we bemoan the lack of this spirit in our western universities. If we try to find the reason in all probability we shall see that it has resulted from a greater number of traditions. The most important factor in the wealth of traditions which surrounds them has been rivalry in athletics, not only in football but in boat racing, lacrosse, tennis, swimming, basketball, baseball, and golf.

The west has always carried on a one sport rivalry,—football. All other branches of athletics have been considered more or less as side issues. During the football season an immense amount of spirit is aroused only to vanish and lie dormant until the next football season. Iowa has taken her place in football circles in

the Big Ten conference but still lacks a tennis team, a golf team, a crew, and fails to give adequate support to the other minor athletics.

The East has long recognized the value of minor sports as games of skill and as means of physical development. A football player with no previous knowledge of the game can oftentimes be developed in a single game—a swimmer, gymnast, golfer, or tennis player must train for years. As for the physical development there

is no question but these sports are as valuable as football.

But as long as the minor branches of athletics are regarded as side issues and given half-hearted support, they will never thrive. The only way that they may take their place is to give the men who participate in them the same reward which the men in the so-called major sports receive. When this is done we can look forward to a University spirit which does not end with the football season.

AMERICAN STUDENTS JUDGE A UNIVERSITY BY ITS SOCIAL STANDARD SAYS PROFESSOR FAY

French Educational System on a Competitive Basis—Encourages the Bright But Not the Backward

"I do not believe that I have seen another University where there exists the spirit of cooperation and fellowship and the feeling of good will as I have found at the State University of Iowa since my arrival here." This is a statement made by Professor Bernard Fay, instructor of French in the University Summer Session, in an interview yesterday. Professor Fay is well qualified to make such a statement as he has spent considerable time in a number of Universities in the United States, and is not prejudiced by nativity in any section of this country, having arrived in this country from France but two years ago.

The University is fortunate in securing Professor Fay for the first weeks of the summer session as he plans to return to his native country early in August to remain there indefinitely, with possibly only occasional visits in this country which he has learned to love and admire. He comes to S. U. I. from Columbia University where he has been teaching French during the past year and doing some research work. He is returning to France primarily to attend to the publishing of two books which he has been writing and which are at the present time almost ready for press.

Professor Fay came to the U. S. two years ago, shortly after his release from military service, having been in the service about five years entering in August at the very beginning of the war just a few days after his graduation from Sorbonne, France's largest university. He says "Although I have been in this country only two years it seems that I have been here much longer indeed for throughout most of the war I was associated with American volunteers in the French army and with the A. E. F. as interpreter and staff correspondent. Those American boys that came to us were certainly splendid chaps, especially those who came to us in the early days of the war." His visit to America was made primarily to get authentic material for his book which he is about to publish and which shows his interest in America and her relations with France. The title of this book, which is to be his thesis as a candidate for his final degree from Sorbonne, is "Intellectual Relations Between France and the United States at the End of the Eighteenth Century." Before submitting this book to the reading public and before having it printed in English he is anxious to have the most rigid criticism given by capable and open minded critics. He does not think that the American critics are as severe or as frank in their criticism as are those of the European countries.

On arriving in this country Professor Fay first went to Harvard and spent his first year in America there. His first impression of the American school can best be given in his own words, "I was very much surprised to find that the basis of education in the United States was so extensively social, which is in direct contrast with the basis of French scholastic training. In this country it seems that the selection of a school a young man intends to attend is made on his opinion of its social advantages. As I became acquainted with other of the schools in America I learned that of them all Harvard was most like our school, Sorbonne, in Paris, in its organization, instruction, rigid requirements of perfection and the assurance of success proportional to the intellectual attainment as measured by the tests and exam-

inations given the students while in school."

Although the Professor stated that the social emphasis placed upon our scholastic training had a most desirable social effect he also observed that the laxity of intellectual training resulting therefrom tended to turn out a less thoroughly and completely educated individual. In France a child is born into his social position and no further need for him to concern himself with that for he, ordinarily, remains there unless he bridges the gap by attaining highest honors and success through a most extensive and competitive education. The child's social and physical training is provided by the family in France, the social being omitted almost entirely from the school. It is rarely that a student in a French college will have more than three or four intimate acquaintances as it is considered almost remarkable for a graduating student to know the names of more than twenty classmates. The Frenchman, who Professor Fay thinks mature at an earlier age than does the American, enters college solely to acquire knowledge and he knows that he is to do this on a competitive basis. He knows that his work in college will measure his success or failure. The competitive tests and examinations which he takes on the completion of his college work gives him a ranking which is a definite and unquestionable statement for his later entering into business or commencing professional practice. The government and business men select their men entirely on the basis of the ranking given the men in their competitive examinations.

In the "Polytechnique", a branch of Sorbonne, and which is typical of French higher institutions of learning, students are not admitted who are more than twenty three years of age; they must have attained a high rank in their previous competitive examinations; and if after four years, the length of a course, they have not completed the specified work they are asked to leave. French education does not include an extensive program for the bringing of backward to a higher standard but gives unlimited encouragement to the bright.

QUARANTINE RULES

At a meeting of the Board of Deans on Friday, July 1st, a rule in regard to students observance of quarantine regulations was adopted as follows:

"A violation by a student of the University regulation. Such violations or other rules, or the quarantine regulations of the state, or of the city of Iowa City, or of the University Department of Student Health shall be deemed a violation of an all-University regulation. Such violation shall be referred to the Senate Board on Discipline."

STUDENT IS INJURED

W. G. Clarke, a student living at 121 East Davenport, was the victim of an automobile accident Friday. While returning from Washington he lost control of the steering gear of his Ford sedan and the machine overturned cutting his right arm badly and bruising his head. Clarke was alone in the car and several miles out of town when the accident occurred.

BOTANY TRIP

Ten students took the botany trip last Saturday to Homestead. From there the party walked to big Amana and then went by train to Cedar Rapids. Particular attention was given fungi and flowering plants.

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CONTRIBUTORS' COLUMN

"REASONS FOR LEAVING THE SMALL TOWN"

The author of the article entitled, "Why Leave the Small Town," which appeared in the Friday issue: asks to

STRAND THEATRE

Where the 20 degrees cooler breezes blow from our giant typhoon twins

TODAY & TOMORROW

"THE WHITE RIDER"

A thrilling mystery tale of the Great Southwest; also comedy.

It is cool at the GARDEN

Last Time Today **Marjorie Daw**

—in—

The Butterfly Girl

And

THE SON OF TARZAN

THURSDAY ONE DAY ONLY

A Return Showing of **BERT LYTELL**

—in—

"THE PRICE OF REDEMPTION"

His Best Picture

know why teachers prefer to teach in as large a town as possible. I do not question the truth of what he said but I consider the article misleading without an answer to the question he has raised.

I think the following reasons are the cause of the tendency of teachers who stay in the profession to go to the larger town at the first opportunity:

1. The school buildings are seldom so good in the small town. Supplies are not so liberally granted as in larger towns.

2. Because of the small wage for the janitor, efficient janitor service is seldom to be had. The building is seldom cleaned but once a year.

3. The superintendent does not have time to do his work because he spends the entire day teaching. The whole system must suffer because of it.

4. The teacher must commonly teach three or four grades, which makes it very hard to do efficient work.

5. The people are more given to gossip and the teacher is the goat.

The people seem to expect the teacher to cater to them and to feel responsible to them for her position. In the larger town she tries to please the superintendent and is rehired or not according to his estimate of her worth. It is to be remembered that he is trained for his work and knows more about the worth of a teacher than the general public. In the small

town the opinion of the school board is what determines her re-election. The school board thinks she is a good teacher if they hear no complaints from the parents. If parents complain about her work she is not to be rehired. These complaints are very unreasonable and show an absolute lack of any knowledge as to what should go on in a school room. Many a teacher is not rehired because she dances, or powders her face, or because she don't go to church enough, or because she flunks the son of a school board member.

7. The single teacher has much difficulty to get a boarding place and gets along with poorer accommodations than she would consider necessary if they were to be had. She commonly pays as much for these accommodations as she would in a larger town. The married man commonly can not rent a house at all. He sometimes lives in several houses during the year and perhaps over some store building.

A large consolidated school will improve conditions in the school over the description above, but the same small minded people are living in the community and controlling the policies of the school. A teacher is wise to go into as large a town as she can and into as good a building as she can. The building usually indicates whether the community is in the habit of improving the school or of throwing mud.

R. A. W.

NATIONALISM IN PHILIPPINES

A wrong impression is often entertained of the actual conditions in the Philippines. A group of men mostly capitalists by means of the press, pulpit, public speeches and even conversations have said there is no unity among the people and that once they are set free, everyone is ready to spring at each other's throat. To clear up this erroneous impression let me answer these questions: What is the spirit of nationalism in the Philippines to-day? Is it that of nationhood? To understand the answers to these questions clearly we might here enumerate the main characteristics that are supposed to contribute to the up-building of nationality. Roughly speaking we shall find it to consist

in the occupation of a specific geographical area; in homogeneity of race; in unity of language; in oneness of religion; and identity of economic interest. These are what we may call the superficial elements of nationality, although it is plain that there are people who do not satisfy all these characteristics in equal terms. The United States cannot satisfy all these conditions. Within her borders there are several religions and different races, yet there is a consciousness of nationality. Switzerland is made up of three races which speak different languages, but still Swiss nationality exists. None the less it is undeniable that ordinarily all of these characteristics must be present in greater or lesser degree if nationhood is to be full and complete.

When we seek to apply these requisites of nationality to the conditions now existing in the Philippines, we are at once struck by the existence of these ties of affinity. It is perfectly obvious that, not merely in a broad community of culture, but also in harmony of outlook and in geographical conditions, the Philippines possess the main characteristics of nationhood. Naturally there have been in existence for sometime a strong sentiment which proclaims with the utmost vehemence that the Philippine archipelago is already a nation.

The population of the Philippines is composed of one distinct race—the malayo—of only one nationality, professing the Christian religion and speaking five main languages. These languages, whether spoken by pagan, Moro or Christian, are the admixture of the Spanish language and the native dialects and all, by the way, are very closely related to one another. The pronunciation and mode of speech vary but little from one section of the Philippines to another and the majority of the words are common to most of the Philippine languages. Father Chirico writes in his book: "There is no one language in the Philippines as all of the languages are so similar that one can understand and speak a new one in a few days, so that knowing one is to know all."

The existence of this condition in matter of languages made the Filipinos what they are to-day. They are one if not the most linguistic people

on the globe, taking the country as a whole. A large portion of the inhabitants can speak four or more languages and speak them well. These different languages evidently do not hinder unity of cult and custom among the people. That trait of one national consciousness beats in the heart of the people. All the elements, whether Christians or non-Christians, have been Filipinos, and, as such, definitely related to each other and distinguished from the rest of the world.

Chief Nation-Molding Factors

Professor Ramsay Muir lays stress upon the elements of common tradition and common culture as the chief nation-building factors. He writes in his book on "Nationalism and Internationalism," "It is probable that the most potent of all nation-moulding factors, the one indispensable factor which must be present whatever else be lacking, is the possession of a common tradition, a memory of sufferings endured and victories won in common, expressed in songs and legends, in the dear names of great personalities that seem to embody in themselves the character and ideals of the nation, in the names also of sacred places wherein the national memory is enriched."

The Philippines have their own traditions written in book forms and a memory of sufferings endured and victories won, expressed in songs and legends. They fought, they won, and they were defeated. They were defeated in the open field for their rights' sake, but they won in the field of peace. Their agony of defeats quite as well as much as their victories have only strengthened their indestructible nationality.

The Revolution of 1896

It is this feeling of nationality among the Filipinos, at first a mere pious aspiration, but later a real and living gospel, which was behind the revolution against Spain in 1896. It was this same feeling of nationality that impelled the Filipinos to resist with all their might the new American domination in 1899 and to submit to the United States sovereignty only when they fully understand that their independence might be recognized within a short period and when they realized that their resistance by force was altogether futile. And it is today this same feeling of nationality that leads the Filipinos to unceasingly fight for recognition of their national ideals and aspirations before the American people. Efforts of the short-lived Philippine Republic, the blood which her soldiers shed, and the money which was appropriated in the service of the Philippine flag and the Filipino cause, amply give account of the true test of their national aspiration.

The government of the Philippine Republic was a strong one, exercising a real power over the people while it lasted. "It was distinctly in advance of the Spanish rule," said Mr. John Barrett. The ease with which the leaders have maintained secret authority over the people since its disintegration demonstrates the cohesive power of their projected system. The bitter sacrifices they have made on the altar of nationalism and the devotion with which they have manifested in blindly following a mistaken ideal give indications of rich development under more favorable conditions.

The realization of their solidarity and the exchange of political and social ideas through frequent intercourse have conjointly assisted all the Filipino elements, whether Christians or non-Christians, Visayans or Ilocanos, to achieve among themselves the sentiment of national unity. This supplies abundant food for reflection as to whether, with more favorable opportunities, they might not speedily rise to a more dignified position as a people.

Obviously there is much in the Philippines to change which only the inhabitants in the Philippines themselves can accomplish. Therefore the great hope of success in the development of the Philippine nationhood lies in the intense desire of the Filipinos to prove that their long period of tutelage is over; that they are capable of taking their place in the world's estimation as a member of the family of nations.

Pio I. Aquinaldo.

PASTIME THEATRE

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DASH MEN MAY BREAK TRACK RECORDS IN '22

(continued from page one)

ey will likewise be missing from the team next year. Friedlander and Hill were dash men of more than average ability. Were it not for the fact that their places probably will be taken next year by better performers, their loss would be more keenly felt. Bailey has been a dependable performer in the pole vault and Iowa will need point winners in this event next season, Marty in the quarter was just beginning to come through with dependable work when graduation cut him off. He had not been a point winner until this year.

Strength in the dashes probably will be the most pronounced characteristic of the Iowa track squad in 1922. Besides Wilson and Seiling from this year's squad the Hawkeyes will have Brookins, Colby and Miller to recruit their strength. Brookins defeated Wilson in the 100-yard dash in one race this year, but is scarcely capable of repeating the performance with anything approaching regularity. Colby was Iowa's ace before Wilson appeared on the scene. He was ineligible this season, but should be in form again next spring. Miller made a great record as a high school sprinter under the colors of West Waterloo High school. As a freshman at the university he did very little hard training for track work, but if he can regain his old form next year he may be a star again.

In fact it seems not unlikely that Wilson, Colby, Brookins and Miller may compose the Iowa team in the half mile relay next year, eliminating Seiling. Iowa's strength in the short relays, in which Iowa's fliers will be attention and next spring the event is to be added to the list at the Penn relays, in which Iowa's fliers will be expected to be one of the chief attractions. Notre Dame will probably be in a better position than any other school to contest superiority with the Hawkeyes in this event, but if every man on the Iowa quartet can run in form even approaching the best he has done it is hard to see how any four runners from one university could cover a half mile faster than the Hawkeyes.

After the sprints Iowa uncorks another spasm of enthusiasm on the hurdles. Crawford and Belding, varsity stars this year, both will be back. Probably there is no likelihood of anyone's approaching Crawford in the race over the high barriers, altho Shope from this year's ineligibles and Moody and Crozier from the freshman squad may develop into point winners. Belding runs a creditable race in the highs, but the lows are his best event. However, his laurels may fall at the hands of Brookins, who established a new Iowa record for the event in his first year at the university this spring.

Greck will certainly be on hand for the quarter, but Parker may not return to school, altho he is counted a possibility. Beck could not run on account of sickness this spring and he must have his tonsils removed before he will be in shape next year. Buchanan and Kelly are other varsity men who may develop, while the versatile Brookins and Morrow are perhaps the best possibilities from the first year squad of this last season.

In the half mile Noll should cut his time well below two minutes next year, while Morrow from the freshman squad is likely material for this race. McIntire in the mile is credited with 4:36 as his best time this spring, but he ran close to 4:33 in some races he did not win. Ashton and Pertl will be out for this event again, while the two-mile will be well

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LOST—Hull umbrella in room 3 of natural science, Thursday afternoon. Return to Iowan office. Reward.

cared for by Peterman from this year's team, and Doc Ristine, who was ineligible this year. Ristine has always been considered the better man of the two, altho Peterman showed a lot of improvement under Breshnahan's tutelage.

Plato will be an important addition to Iowa's corps of broad jumpers next spring. He also has ability in the sprints and hurdles. Brandmill, Barnes and Wilson are varsity jumpers who showed to advantage this year.

In the high jump Iowa will depend first of all upon Captain-elect Ed Hoffman, who has been jumping 6 feet 2 inches and even better this year. Hoffman's performance in the national meet at Chicago was hindered by rain which softened his take-off, but at that he went 6 feet. He is expected to be one of Iowa's most consistent point winners next season. He will be seconded by Conn, while McCrae, Lovrien, Crozier, Tjossem and Moody are recruits of ability for this event. Devine will probably be Iowa's best in the pole vault, but he is too heavy for an ideal vaulter. Tjossem may come thru in this event.

Zell, Rich, Devine, Belding, Munson and Hicks are the varsity men who will be back to go out again for throwing the weights. Kinney is perhaps the best freshman in sight for the strong man stuff. Smith, Harding and Jehens will be back to throw the javelin.

From present indications Iowa will be as strong or stronger in all except the weight events and the pole vault. Bresnahan needs to develop a 23-foot broad jumper and a pole vaulter capable of 12 feet or better. The shot put looks to be the weakest of the weight events.

PATRIOTIC PLANS DRAWN AT N. E. A.

(continued from page one)

ple are given a greater opportunity to learn of that government and its history so that when the citizens of tomorrow stand forth, faithful to America's cause, ready to serve her and to sacrifice for her, they will be able to say, 'We learned at school to love our country.'

The principal address at Monday night's session of the educators' convention was given by Governor Kendall. Addresses of welcome to the visiting delegates were made by Mayor H. H. Barton, State Superintendent P. E. McClenahan, Superintendent J. W. Studebaker of Des Moines, S. M. Wallace, president of the Iowa State Teachers' association, and P. B. Sheriff, president of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce.

J. A. C. Chandler, president of the College of William and Mary, of Williamsburg, Va., responded for the association.

Following the general session at the Coliseum, the delegates were received at the State House by the Iowa's governor, Nathan E. Kendall, and his executive staff.

QUAKER OATS FACTORY AT CEDAR RAPIDS WILL BE INSPECTED SATURDAY

An excursion will be made to the Quaker Oats factory in Cedar Rapids Saturday, July 9. The trip will be in charge of Prof. Elmer C. Hills, of the commerce department. Summer session students and anyone else in Iowa City who is interested should take the 7:30 interurban for Cedar Rapids. No notifications will be necessary, according to Prof. Hills, since it will be possible for as many to go as desire. Arrangements have been made for the party to be taken through the mills at 9 o'clock.

An official of the mill will conduct the party. The Quaker Oats factory is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. Its forty-eight gigantic cement tanks retain millions of bushels of grain. Many interesting facts concerning the management and organization of a huge factory may be observed. The party will be shown the oats as they come into the factory, how they are cleaned, and how they are transformed into oatmeal. Next will be shown how the prepared food is put into containers, boxed, and loaded on the cars.

The members of the party may return at any time they feel so inclined.

SOCIETY

McCord-Kinsey

Miss Mabel C. McCord of Nevada, Iowa and Lloyd C. Kinsey of Henderson N. C. were married Friday evening, June 10 at Nevada.

Miss McCord attended the University of Iowa and is a member of the Alpha Delta Pi sorority.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey will make their home in Henderson, N. C.

Sullivan-Kuhn

Miss Elizabeth Sullivan and Mr. Sylvester Kuhn both of Osage were married at the Sacred Heart church at Osage, June 15.

The bride is a member of the Delta Phi Beta sorority at Ames.

Mr. Kuhn is a graduate of the school of liberal arts at the University of Iowa and is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn will live on a farm northeast of Osage.

Wilson-Foster

Miss Verla M. Wilson and Dr. John Estes Foster, both of Perry, were married at Westwood Wednesday morning, June 22. Only the members of the two families and a few intimate friends were present.

The bride was a student of voice and cello at the Chicago university and the Iowa State University. The groom is a graduate of the dentistry department of Iowa. He is also a member of the Psi Omega fraternity.

Following a motor trip to Lake Okoboji, Mr. and Mrs. Foster will make their home in Perry, Iowa, where Dr. Foster is practicing dentistry.

Taylor-Suchomel

Miss Bessie Nae Taylor of Garner, Iowa and Dr. Thomas F. Suchomel of Cedar Rapids, were married at the Methodist church at Iowa City, June 21.

Miss Taylor is a graduate of the class of '20 of the Iowa Nurses Training school, and has served at the University hospital.

Dr. Suchomel is a member of this year's graduating class in the medical school. He is also a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma, the Phi Beta Pi, and the Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities.

Dr. and Mrs. Suchomel will make their home in Green Bay, Wis., after July 1, where Dr. Suchomel will serve an internship at the Deaconess Hospital for a year. He will then return to Cedar Rapids to become a practicing physician.

The "Out-of-Door Players" had a garden party at the home of Prof. Glenn N. Merry at Manville Heights

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on Saturday night. About fifty were in attendance.

The large lawn furnished an admirable setting for the impromptu entertainment of the evening, which consisted of a realistic play and pantomimes. The entire assembly was divided into three groups, the first group presenting a doleful tragedy, the second giving touching scenes from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the third presenting Mother Goose rhymes.

WET WEATHER STOPS TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Wet courts made it impossible to continue the tennis tournament the 4th and 5th of July. As soon as the courts are in shape again, it will reopen. The winners are hard to pick and semi-finals and finals will be hard fought games. The date and hour of the finals will be announced to give everyone an opportunity to attend.

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