



John N. Dixon

*Entered into the reward of his labors
September 24, 1912*

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The NORMAL REVIEW

VOL. XXIII. CALIFORNIA, PA., OCTOBER, 1912 No. 1

SERVICES IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL

In Memory of

John N. Dixon, September 27, 1912

6691

- Song, "Crossing the Bar"
- Invocation
- Scriptural Reading Prof. W. S. Hertzog
- Prayer Reverend Walker
- Song, "Lead Kindly Light"
- Reading and Address Reverend Walker
- Address Prof. G. G. Hertzog
- Address Dr C. L. Ehrenfeld
- Solo, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought"..... Prof. Charles Dobson
- Benediction

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN N. DIXON.

The death of Mr. Dixon at the ripe age of eighty-eight years is an event of unusual interest to the people of this community, chiefly because of the active and useful life he lived and his relation to business enterprises, especially to the interests of this State Normal School.

When I came to this town in the spring of 1866, that is forty-six years ago, I found Mr. Dixon enrolled on the Board of Trustees as a charter member. Job. Johnson, Esq., who at that time was the leading spirit in the enterprise, did much to enlist the interest of Mr. Dixon, so that, at the end of Samuel Sickman's administration in 1870, Mr. Dixon, who had been Vice President the year before, was elected President. Because of meritorious service he has been continued as President of the Board through all succeeding years up to two years ago, when, on account of advanced age and to give him relief from the active duties of the position, he was elected President Emeritus as a mark of honor.

When the administration of Mr. Sickman was brought to an abrupt close by his sudden disappearance in the city of Pittsburg, believed to have been due to the hand of an assassin, the work of constructing what is known as the Central Building, the one in which we are now assembled, was well under way and the school was considerably involved in debt. The fate of the school seemed to turn on who was to be the leader of the forces. It was a time of deep stress, a time for serious consideration, and the men whose hearts were in the work and who were inquiring "Who shall lead us?" with one accord turned to Mr. Dixon. He was then forty-six years of age, in the prime and vigor of man-

hood. He had been brought up on a large farm northeast of California in Fayette County less than a mile away, but the intervening river and steep hill seemed to add to the distance. He was already a man of considerable business interests and operated a coal mine just across the river from the school, and thus he brought to the school, experience, good business tact, and the confidence and esteem of business men. It must not be supposed that throughout the long period of more than forty years during which Mr. Dixon was at the head of the business affairs of the school, all was sunshine and no shadow. A two-fold duty was ever present: 1. The running of the school, involving the employment of good teachers and a competent principal at reasonable salaries or at such salaries as the school was able to pay, and providing for the payment of these salaries; 2. The almost continuous erection of buildings made necessary by the growth and increasing needs of the school. The financial poverty of the school through these years lay at the bottom of nearly all its trials and discouragement, and gave good opportunity to try the men who together with Mr. Dixon carried on this work.

All great enterprises whether of church or state or school have their periods that try the bravest and best of men. Lincoln and those associated with him realized this in his effort to save the Union and to give freedom to the slave. It often happens that in any great movement serious mistakes are made in the selection of leaders. The Civil War had been in progress a long time before Grant and Lee and Sherman and Sheridan came to the front as leaders. I have never heard any one intimate that a mistake was made when Mr. Dixon was chosen as leader to carry forward the work dear to the hearts of the people of Southwestern Pennsylvania. I think all recognized in him a competent and skillful leader. Numerous instances there were of valuable and important services by other men, but undoubtedly the school, the community, and the state are more indebted to Mr. Dixon than to any other man for his distinguished services in watching over and guiding with a steady hand through all these years, the affairs of the school.

In the midst of business interests he found time to give help by his presence, his counsel, and his means, to the struggling enterprise at California, and maintained a close supervision over the doings of the school even after he had retired from active life. It was, however, a heroic band he led to victory. In sounding the praises of Mr. Dixon I would not detract from the fame of the worthy men who stood with him to fight the battles of the school and win its victories. The roll of honor is too long to read in this presence, but their names and something of their deeds are written in the annals of the school.

Many of his co-workers crossed over the river before him; on this platform and in this audience a few of that earlier time and work still linger on the shores of time. Their work is nearly ended. But they, together with those of a later time, saw to it while Mr. Dixon was still with

them that his name should be inscribed in letters fair and bold over the entrance of the new building to the south of us, and thus Dixon Hall becomes a lasting monument to the integrity and the energy of the man in whose honor we have met to-day. So that when future generations shall inquire why his name is inscribed on this goodly structure, it may be said that it is in honor of the man who by his pluck and devotion made the State Normal School at California possible.

In a conspicuous place on the walls of the same building hangs a painting of Mr. Dixon by Elizabeth Rothwell of local talent, that will greatly help us to keep in memory the face and form of the "Grand Old Man" we delight to honor, and will be looked upon with keen interest by students, teachers, and visitors of the oncoming years. Mr. Dixon was a man of sterling worth, of manly Christian character. He has left his impress upon his day and generation in a way that few have done. His place in the affections of his people is secure. He has laid down his work in the calm confidence that it will remain, and be carried on by those he has left behind. As we esteem it a sacred privilege to have been associated with him in his greatest and most enduring work, the establishment of this Normal School, let us accept with grateful hearts the rich legacy he has left us and resolve this day to reconsecrate our lives to the work he loved so well.

G. G. Hertzog.

Remarks of Dr. C. L. Ehrenfeld.

If in my remarks I do not dwell on Mr. Dixon's interest in this school and upon what he did for it, you will not make the mistake of thinking that I am unmindful of the honor and debt due to him in that particular. It has already been referred to by the speaker who has just taken his seat, and there will be occasion to do so again; and, further, there would not be time in the few minutes allotted to one in these exercises, for any adequate discussion of what he did in that matter. Moreover, the name of John Dixon is text sufficient for more than one topic of discourse.

John Dixon has at length completed his journey across the wide continent of his life; he has arrived at the shore of the eternal sea and has passed out upon it and into its mystery; he has "crossed the bar."

There are not so few old people these days that one should particularly wonder that John Dixon lived four score and eight years; yet when one considers the facts in his case, the occupations of his life, it is noteworthy that he lived so long. It was not a matter of luck; nor, would we say, of special providence. No doubt the curve of his natural life-force reached across this long span of years. But his days were not all given to the quiet life on his farm; during many years his business took him down the rivers, on the turbulent floods, by the lurid cities and sometimes through groups of turbulent men. That he should have survived all the perils of angry waters, the pitfalls of wicked cities, and other manifold dangers and die in his bed at eighty-eight years of age is certainly worthy

of remark. But no thug would rashly assail the man that carried the face of John Dixoon, a strong, calm, fearless face. No judge of men could look on that face and not be impressed by it. As we look on it to-day, so ample and expressive of repose, we feel it was the face of no weak or timid man. Moreover, John Dixon did not throw himself open to evil forces. He did not break himself down by bad habits. He did not indulge in drink, though thrown much in the company of those who did. Moreover while he did not preach against the "use of the weed," he had quiet but decided opinions and convictions on the subject. I think it not out of place to relate what he told to me on this point many years ago. He said that, of the boys of his own age and companionship who took to chewing and smoking, especially to smoking, before they were twelve years of age, that is before the change of life which falls at about the period from twelve to fourteen years, not one lived to the age of fifty years.

Mr. Dixon went down the rivers again and again, through and by the cities and big towns that threw their doors invitingly and said "Come in," but he did not heed nor go into the fires of the disorderly houses, did not gather in his system the seeds of death that some of the others brought home with them to the premature breaking down of their health and the premature burning out of their lives. As he had gone so he came back, a clean man, to his home on the hill, and could look unblushing into the face of sister and mother. John Dixon never took the attitude of a pharisee; at the same time he chose to walk in paths of higher levels than those in which many elect to set their feet. If one wished to see him, one knew where to find him. He never had to be sought for in doubtful places.

He was not an aggressive man, to push forward and open new paths; but whereunto he had attained by ancestry, there in his school, in his home, and in his church, he stood a steadfast factor for good in his community. And in this he did not think he was doing anything beyond what he ought to do; he could not stand aloof from any cause that carried in its heart the good of the community whereof he was a citizen. He was a man of singular insight of character. Though a modest man and in some things diffident, he could be bold and sometimes an autocrat; he could sometimes say in a board meeting in respect of some measure that was being considered, he could say, "It will not be done." and it was not; his word had an accent of finality.

John Dixon had neither college nor university training. Whether he would or would not have been a more useful citizen than he was, no one can say; but that he would have become a man of noticeable largeness of intellectual and moral influence can hardly be doubtful. The name and fame of John Dixon are an abiding honor to the community in which he chose to live and die. The community has honored itself to-day in closing its places of business and coming to do honor to him.

Have any of us cherished a sense of honor, we find it in him; a sense of integrity, we find it in him; a sense of justice, we find it in him;

a spirit of loyalty to the right and the good, we have found it in him; a devotion to truth and to his God, we have found that devotion in him. Men may forget him, but God will not.

TEACHER TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND IN TRAINING CLASSES.*

Macaulay says: "The chief business of the state is the education of her citizens." If the truth of this statement be admitted, it is proper for us to inquire how the state is meeting its obligations and responsibilities, and to search out new plans and methods that may result in greater educational efficiency. The state seeks and secures the most competent agents to guard the public health, to conserve her natural resources in field and forest, to construct the highways, to supervise her great lines of commerce, to plead her cases in court, to inspect her financial institutions; and her citizens approve such a policy. But many of the same people are satisfied that any one can teach for the state, and believe that our educational system is a sort of machine that solves the problem of perpetual motion, because they expect the product to be able automatically to re-enter the system as teachers and leaders.

If trained experts are needed to perform the many other duties resting upon the state, what sort of agents should be demanded for this most difficult and most important work, the training of the children for economic and social efficiency? To one who visits several hundred schools in the state annually, the lack of properly trained teachers is painfully apparent. If all of our teachers were able to secure the benefits derived from courses in our normal schools and colleges, perhaps this topic could have been omitted from the program. But statistical reports show that, for the school year ending June, 1909, there were 8,075 normal graduates and 1,579 college graduates actually engaged in the public schools; in other words, about one-third of the whole force in Pennsylvania have been "exposed" to the training these institutions are able to give. These facts naturally suggest some queries regarding the preparations and training of the other 20,000 teachers in the public schools. What training have they received? Who is training their successors? Where may they be trained should they desire to undergo the process?

The normal schools cannot be a solution, because they are crowded now, and they are graduating fewer than 1,500 students each year. The college has not been able to be a large factor in the situation, because it has emphasized work leading to other professions and because the students preparing to teach were not eligible for college work. Referring to statistics again, it is found that 10,000 persons teaching in our schools last year, or about one-third of the whole number, were teaching with the lower grade of certificate, the provisional. Undoubtedly there exists an imperative need for some training even to attain this certificate, and in-

* Read at State Educational Association, Erie, Pa., July 1910.

investigation will show that the facilities within reach of the people are entirely inadequate.

In many parts of the state the opinion prevails that it is the chief function of the high school to prepare teachers. In fact schools are being judged by the success or failure of their graduates to pass an examination for a provisional certificate. It is natural for patrons to expect practical results from education and when these graduates fail to pass or to succeed as teachers, the demand for a modification in the high school curriculum is so imperative that it is a brave high school principal who is able to keep out numerous brief and superficial reviews of the common school subjects. It is rather easy to coach a group of high school students so that they may become familiar with the "curve" of the examiner and pass with high grades, but to develop poise and personality, initiative and inspiration, enough to share with forty pupils, that is difficult.

To attempt the preparation of teachers in the great majority of the high schools of Pennsylvania is almost unthinkable. Average children graduate from the third-grade schools at sixteen, from the second-grade schools at seventeen, and from the first-grade schools at eighteen. Does the state want teachers who have no more experience or maturity to mould the future and determine the destinies of its children? The laws of our state define clearly the age at which a child attains his majority. Before this time he cannot legally marry or make a contract or receive an inheritance or exercise the right of voting or holding office, but he can become a teacher for four or five years prior to that time at the discretion of superintendents or directors, who find it difficult to reject the sons and daughters of their constituents. Is it not time that an age qualification for beginners be established by law in order to simplify this problem and to protect the children from such immature leadership?

At the best, high school courses in second and third grade schools are incomplete and imperfect. The hope of the state in recognizing such schools is that they may either develop into first grade schools or be preparatory to them. Shall communities which find it impossible to establish first grade schools, be encouraged to turn aside in order to attempt a more difficult thing, the training of teachers, and thus divert and divide their energies and dilute their courses with drills and reviews?

It might be well to inquire what the results have been where this plan has been in existence for some time. These young high school graduates are not wanted as teachers in our best schools, in the centers of population, where the high salaries are paid and where supervision is constant and efficient, but they secure positions in the rural schools where the course of study is often chaotic and where effective supervision is a dream for the future. They are willing and eager to receive \$40.00 per month, never having earned a salary before, and their abundant enthusiasm does not foresee the hard problems of the work, at whose solution their lack of training forces them to guess. Principals tell me that the candidates

for admission to high school are not so well prepared as they were ten or fifteen years ago, and the responsibility rests upon this plan of placing the public school product, with little or no training, in the schools as teachers, another example of in-breeding with the characteristic results. One of the erroneous notions that is quite prevalent is that, if a pupil has had good teaching, he can duplicate the teaching art in a school of his own. Is there not reason to hope that teacher-training may be banished from the numerous functions of the second and third grade high schools?

There is among educators wide difference in opinion regarding the true policy to be pursued in the first grade schools, concerning the training of teachers. Undoubtedly the foundation obtained by the graduates of these schools is ideal for the rearing of a superstructure of specialization in any line and the teaching profession needs more of such material, but where shall this training be given and under what conditions? Some think that the last year of the course should include pedagogical subjects and a review of the common branches with a little observation in the grades. In one county of the state more than three hundred high school graduates are teaching without any work beyond the four-year course and too many of them fail because of inadequate training.

Some of the other states have tried to solve the problem by establishing training classes, determining the course to be pursued, and the qualifications for entering upon the work. Michigan has a system of county normal schools which have been in operation for eight years. When the law went into effect less than two per cent. of the teachers in the rural schools had received any training for their work. To-day twenty-five per cent. have had at least one year's preparation. More than 3,000 students have graduated from these institutions, pledged to teach in one or two-teacher schools, and the consensus of opinion among school men of that state is, that the standard of work has been raised wherever these classes are in operation. Candidates must be seventeen years of age and must have completed ten years of public school work or taught two years in order to take up the work. New York has had a somewhat similar system, though there the classes are not organized for counties but at the discretion of the State Department of Education; when certain requirements are met the privilege is granted to high schools or academies. These efforts in other states indicate the universality of the problems and ought to stimulate us to undertake some policy that would give an adequate though limited training to the teachers who receive the provisional certificates.

The need is so acute in this state that many of our counties have a number of local normals that are thronged with students seeking to prepare for the county superintendent's examination. One county boasts of fourteen such institutions and, as you might expect, about seventy per cent. of the teachers of that county hold provisional certificates. Some of the reasons for the existence of these schools are: (1) That the students prefer them to the state normals, because they are instructed in smaller groups and all instruction is focused upon the securing of a certificate; (2) That many teachers in seven and eight month schools find them to be a special providence in helping to bridge the financial gap between school terms; (3) That the expense is comparatively small because the majority of the students board at home. Is it not possible for our educational leaders to devise a plan through appropriate legislation to meet this social and economic need and at the same time properly safeguard the children from immaturity and inefficiency?

Under present legislation not a dollar has been appropriated to high schools for the training of teachers, and it is an erroneous assumption for them to suppose that they have an implied right to exercise that privilege. The last legislature did make an appropriation to the Training School of Philadelphia, and that precedent will doubtless be the basis for numerous requests for money for a similar purpose. If such a policy is to be adopted and extended, then legislative enactments should define the conditions to be met and the rights of students who receive certificates after pursuing the required courses.

There are reasons why a district employing more than one hundred teachers should conduct a two years' training class supplementary to the high school course. Vacancies are frequent, and persons trained in the methods used in a school system, both by observation and practice under skilled supervisors, can find themselves more easily than could others, no difference where they were trained. In response to a questionnaire upon this subject, opposite points of view were taken. One superintendent in a large city says: "The local coloring in our corps of teachers is too strong. They should go to some higher institution, away from home, where they will at least come in contact with specialists under changed conditions, even if only for a limited time." Another says: "We should legislate against local teacher-training. We have neither time nor the facilities to devote to this work, when there are special schools for the purpose. While there are good public school training schools here and there, the work is too often carried on at the expense of the children. They should not be submitted to incompetent girls or boys who have not been thoroughly trained for their work, any more than to quacks who call themselves physicians but who have never taken a good course in medicine." However the majority of answers were favorable to a supplementary course. Some go so far as to demand that students taking these two-year courses following a high school course of four years, should be placed upon the same legal basis as state normal graduates.

If the desire for better and longer and more expensive training for teachers is ever to be realized, there must be a generous recognition of such training and preparation in the salary schedule. Low salaries and narrow preparation are very closely related. It is very evident in our state that there is plenty of work for all the agencies now properly enlisted in the cause of better training for teachers, and that others need to be organized and defined by legislation.

To recapitulate: (1) Teaching, the most important service rendered to the state, demands trained experts.

(2) High schools that are not recognized by the state as first grade should absolutely leave the training of teachers to others.

(3) Cities and first grade high schools supervised by commissioned superintendents may organize supplementary courses in teacher-training under the supervision and direction of the state.

(4.) Short term normals should come under state regulation.

(5) Unless the normal schools increase in number, or in facilities, the organization of county training classes under state regulation may become a necessity.

(6) The number of teachers holding low grade certificates should be materially reduced and a better training be provided as a basis for entering the profession.

W. S. Hertzog.

PROFESSOR W. S. HERTZOG, of Harrisburg, was unanimously elected to the principalship of the Normal School July 17. Mr. Hertzog has had wide experience in several lines of educational activity. After graduating from Hiram College in 1897 he was a critic teacher in the Model School for several months. He resigned to become principal of the Beaver Falls High School, which position he held for four years. The next year he spent in study and travel in Europe, devoting his time to the study of education in the University of Leipsic and in school visitation. After a year in Bethany College in the chair of science Mr. Hertzog returned to California to take charge of mathematics. Under Dr. Noss and Dr. McMurry he served for five years. The last five years he has been High School Inspector in the Department of Public Instruction. In this position he has come in contact with almost every phase of the educational work of the State; hence, he brings to his new work a broad acquaintance, not only with educational men of the State, but with their problems as well.

It is a matter of pride to the Alumni that one of their number has been chosen to carry on the great work of the School.

PROFESSOR CHARLES DOBSON, of Kutztown, Pennsylvania, formerly of Grove City, was elected director of vocal music. Professor Dobson is a graduate of the Grove City Conservatory of Music, and has had much experience in voice training and in solo singing. He has studied under some of the best teachers in the country. He has several institute engagements for the coming year and brings much enthusiasm into his work, not only in the Normal, but in the Model School as well.

When Professor J. H. Adams resigned within a few days of the opening of the term, the school was most fortunate in securing the services of PROFESSOR BRUCE COBAUGH, former principal of the Connellyville High School, to succeed him. Professor Cobough is a graduate of the Somerset High School and of Gettysburg College. He has had nine years' experience as a teacher. He has also been chosen Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

MISS DALE LIVINGSTONE, who has recently been teaching in the Boise High School, Idaho, received an appointment to the Chair of Latin. Miss Livingstone is not new to many of the alumni. She was a teacher here for two years when Dr. S. A. Jeffries was abroad. She received her training in the University of Michigan.

MISS EDITH BOWMAN, of Knox, Pennsylvania, has charge of the physical training for women and is assisting in the teaching of German and Latin. She is a graduate of Wilson College and has had several years' experience in the high schools of New Jersey.

MR. L. O. KIRBERGER, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and one of their noted football captains, has charge of the athletics for men, and assists in the academic department. He has spent several summers in connection with the physical work at Chautauqua, New York.

MISS ELLEN REIFF, who has been for ten years school supervisor in Columbia, South Carolina, has returned to the Normal as critic teacher in grade two. She is also teaching methods in the Normal department.

MR. PAUL S. MESSERSMITH, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has been elected head of the Commercial Department. He is a graduate of Steelton High School, this state; the Harrisburg Conservatory of Music; the Ann Arbor Law School; and the Stenographic Institute of Ann Arbor. He comes highly recommended for his work.

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As is true of most first days of a school year, the beginning of this term has brought a feeling of strangeness and lack because of the absence of many familiar faces, but there has been, also, much interest in greeting newcomers and in anticipating new responsibilities and friendships. The month of September closed with a registration of four hundred and two students. In view of the lengthening of the course and the increase in fees this enrollment is very pleasing. The school is looking forward to another celebration of beginnings in the Inaugural Exercises to be held October 15. On this day Governor Tener will be the guest of honor and will join with the school in the formal installment of Principal Hertzog.

The death of Mr. Dixon, so long President of the Board of Trustees and even longer a member of that body, brought a deep sense of loss to those who have known best the history of this school. A staunch supporter in time of crisis, always ready with unobtrusive assistance, Mr. Dixon was a friend who cannot easily be replaced. As Dr. Ehrenfeld said of the townspeople, so, too, the school honors itself in honoring such a man. To those who knew him personally his very memory is a treasure.

The November number of **The Normal Review** is to be one of three **Student Numbers**. The student editor-in-chief has already developed her plans and has been gathering news and jokes and ideas. In these student numbers there will always be space for reports from the societies and for an **Exchange Department**. In the December number **The Country Schools** will be the general subject, and short contributions are to come from several very recent alumni. The board of editors are eager to award the prizes for the best contributions of news, stories, or verse.

FACULTY NEWS.

Dr. Hertzog and family were at Atlantic City for one week and for three weeks at Mount Gretna. Dr. Hertzog taught for ten days in the Grove City Summer School.

Dr. Ehrenfeld spent the greater part of the summer at Mountain Lake Park, Md., with his family.

Mrs. Pillsbury visited her former home at Newport, New Hampshire. She was also for several weeks in Brookline, Mass. While there she taught voice culture in one of the large hospitals, training the nurses twice a week in the evenings.

Mr. Cobaugh was interested in some work at the Curry College, Pittsburgh, for a few weeks.

Miss Rothwell made several sketching trips into the country. She also did a good bit of painting at home this summer.

Dr. Smith stayed for the greater part of the summer here in California at work in this office. He made a short visit to Pittsburg and some towns in Fayette County.

Mr. Richardson was at his home in Massachusetts; among other pleasures he enjoyed some championship tennis tournaments.

Miss Thomas was for five weeks in Grove City teaching in the School of Pedagogy. She had a pleasant visit at Chautauqua for ten days, and lectured in the School of Methods at Washington, Pa.

Dr. Veon attended the Summer School at Harvard University.

Mrs. Richardson and her daughter Eleanor spent part of the summer in a cottage at the Bentleyville Camp Grounds.

Mr. Kirberger was in Pittsburg for most of the summer.

During part of the summer Mr. Shultz was studying in Chicago University.

A re-union of California Normal students, graduates, and teachers was held at Mrs. Noss' Cottage at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 17th. Those present were Dr. Edwin Watts Chubb, Dean of the University of Ohio, Athens, O., teacher at the Normal from 1891 to 1893 and from 1897 to 1900; Mrs. E. W. Chubb, '86, teacher from 1889 to 1893; Dr. J. C. Hockenberry, '86, now of the Normal School of Kalamazoo, Mich., teacher at the Normal from 1903 to 1908; Mrs. J. C. Hockenberry, teacher from 1903 to 1908; Mrs. Maggie Barr Dewar, '81; Mrs. Martha Cook Clarke, '83; Mr. O. S. Chalfant, '86; Mrs. Winnie Ward Huggins, '00; Mrs. Cora Miller Fraser, '95, teacher 1910 and '12; May T. Noss, '04; R. Hoge, '09; and Mabel L. Rigg, '11.

In addition to these there were present of former students, Millie G. Bentley, Mrs. Jennie Wilson Alexander, Mrs. Amelia Fee Donovan, Mrs. Mollie Williams Fleming, Helen Hockenberry, Catherine Chubb, and Edwin Downer Chubb. The evening was given over to reminiscences of life at the Normal.

Other former Californians who enjoyed the recreations of Chautauqua this summer and greeted old friends there, were Mrs. Lida Peterson Barrett, '92; Chas. W. Gill, '99; Ama Gillespie, '03; John D. Berryman, '87; Mrs. Minnie Paxton Berryman, '89; Mrs. Blanche Sturgis Deffenbaugh, '96; Mrs. Mary Donaldson Ralston, '97; Elizabeth Martin, '98;

Grace Paxton, '10; Gilbert W. Meade, '05; Lenora B. Craft, '99; Anna B. Thomas, '80; Sadie Lilley, '89; Henrietta M. Lilly, '91; and Florence Williams, '11.

Dr. and Mrs. Ehrenfeld returned to California earlier than they had planned because of Mrs. Ehrenfeld's ill health. Through August and September Mrs. Ehrenfeld has had the services of a trained nurse; at times she has been critically ill and again has been able to receive visitors. Her clear mind and bright spirit have given pleasure to those nearest her. In the anxiety which Dr. Ehrenfeld is carrying he has the warm sympathy of faculty and students.

Mrs. Noss, Miss Noss and Mrs. Scott attended a reception of the New Era Club of Pittsburg, Wednesday, Sept. 25. This club is one of the largest and best of women's clubs in this part of the state.

Late in August Miss Buckbee addressed the City Institute at New Kensington in a series of lectures carried through the week.

Miss Shutterly will address the Keystone State Library Association October 19. The subject will be "Needs and Requirements of Library Training in a Normal School."

Miss Mabel Mountsier of C. N. S., who is now teaching in the Jacobi School, New York City, was one of the guests at the reception given by the faculty September 14. Later in the evening a small group of friends were gathered in the parlor of North Hall to meet less formally Miss Mountsier and her hostesses.

The School of Methods, held shortly before the opening of the school year, is a plan gaining in favor among teachers and superintendents. Greene County had this summer its first ante-term institute and the success of the meeting was a justification of Superintendent Freeland's enterprise and interest in his schools. Several C. N. S. graduates or students were in attendance.

Prof. W. S. Hertzog was one of the instructors at the Allegheny County Institute; on August 27 he gave two addresses on "High School Re-organization" and on "The Relation between High Schools and Normal Schools." Both Principal Hertzog and Miss Thomas spoke at the Washington County School of Methods, August 22 and 23. Very much interest was manifested in the program of this institute; of this interest there was marked evidence in the large attendance. Mr. Bach of Ellsworth and Supt. J. B. Richey of McKeesport, who gave several addresses, are well known to many members of C. N. S. Miss Thomas discussed "Some Problems of the Primary Teacher" and in connection with her talk on "Related Seat Work" gave a "Suggested List of Material." Her other subjects were "The Preparation of the Teacher" and "Beginnings—The First Day." Professor W. S. Hertzog was present on both days, and gave one address on "Home Geography," the other on "Pennsylvania History."

At the regular faculty meeting on September 24 the topic was "Examinations." The subject had been announced in advance and the following questions had been put into the hands of each member of the faculty. This set of questions was very successful in calling forth interest and discussion.

1. Should examinations be held monthly?
2. Do well-taught pupils fail in examinations?
3. Should examinations be the sole basis of promotion?
4. Ought examinations to be announced in advance or sprung suddenly?
5. Is the "honor system" in examinations justified by your experience and observation?
6. What constitutes a good question? Illustrate with a question which relates to your department.
7. What place does the "open-book test" have in a normal school?
8. Are State Board examinations necessary and beneficial?
9. Will the lack of State examinations in the first two years of the new course have any disadvantages?
10. Compare the value of an examination and an outline of the subject matter covered.
11. Compare the value of an oral quiz and a written examination.
12. In a large topic brought up in review would you demand fewer details than in the original treatment?
13. How can "teaching for examinations" be avoided?
14. Students who make the highest grades in examinations do not always succeed the best. What does this suggest to the teacher?

ATHLETICS.

Out-of-Door Athletics for Girls.

The physical work with the girls during the fall season will be devoted to out-of-door athletics. For this work three sports have been offered: Tennis, Basketball, and Field Hockey.

As a result of electing games the students have divided themselves into proportionate groups. Aside from the activities of the Tennis Association, there is a Tennis schedule now in effect during the special hours for the girls' gymnastic classes. Class teams have been formed in Hockey and Basketball. These teams will engage in a series of practice games early in October and later in an interclass championship series.

The purpose of out-of-door athletics is threefold; to promote the physical benefit which comes from wholesome fresh-air exercise, together with the mental exhilaration resulting from the fun and play element of the outside game; to train the individual to have presence of mind in action, to practice quick thinking and quick acting; and to develop a spirit of pluck and fairness, that broad and generous spirit which belongs to true sport.

E. B.

Athletics for the Boys.

Interscholastic athletics have again taken a fresh hold at the Normal, after an interval of three years. Attention is now being given by the new director of athletics, Mr. Kirberger, towards putting a good, fast football team on the field, to defend the reputation we have always had in that branch of sport. Great difficulty is being experienced because of the green material to be developed, for not a single candidate has participated in any school foot-ball game in previous years. Twenty men have reported so far, and out of this number we hope to pick our team. The candidates who have made the best impression up to date are: Captain Joe Stewart, Mehaffey, Wycoff, R. Keys, Wm. Edwards, Wade, Humphries, Crago, Gro-leau, McKenna, Fuller, Eberhart, Lyons, Marshall, E. Edwards, and Mankey.

Our first game is with Uniontown High School at Uniontown on Sept. 28. We are very sorry that this game could not be played on our home field, but because of lateness in arranging the schedule, this could not be helped. On Oct. 5, we will open our season at home with some good team; negotiations are now under consideration for a game at home on this date.

Our next three games will be played away from home, with Indiana Normal, at Indiana on Oct. 12; with Waynesburg College, at Waynesburg, Oct. 14; with Connellsville High School, at Connellsville, Oct. 19; and the last game of the season at home, Nov. 2, with Waynesburg College.

An Athletic Association has been organized among the students with the following officers: Pres., Joe Stewart; Vice-Pres., Lyons; Sec., Boucher; Treas., Mankey.

It is the object of this Athletic Association to keep up an active interest in athletics in the school, and to create the right kind of school spirit at the various athletic contests. A committee has been appointed to draw up by-laws to govern this Association, which will be adopted at the next meeting, Sept. 28. What the school is doing in football, is only the beginning of a new era in her athletics. We also hope to have a good basket-ball team which will compete with other school teams. Much attention will also be given to track work and towards the development of a first class base ball team in the spring. During the winter all our activities will be directed toward the Gym; classes will be formed and a Gym Exhibition will be given toward the latter part of February.

These plans will necessitate the hearty co-operation of every student in the school, both boys and girls alike. You must create the atmosphere, or rather the school spirit, and the rest will come. This is but the beginning, and the final outcome of it all is in your hands; for you as students of the school will benefit by it, and the greater your benefits, the more will the classes of future years look back on this year with pride and call it the banner year of all years in the school's history.

L. O.K.

Y. M. C. A.

The progress of the Y. M. C. A. so far has been very successful. We congratulate ourselves on having every fellow in the dormitory a member and hope that each will be an active, energetic worker. We are very fortunate in having Mr. Caseber as pianist, for the lack of such a leader in the past has been at times a great hindrance to the meetings.

The Bible study committee has planned its work for the year and has sent for text-books. The Bible study will be under the directions of

Prof. Murta, who conducted the work very skillfully and successfully last year.

Our regular reception which occurs at the beginning of each term was given by the active members under the directions of the social committee in the gymnasium and was of a thriving nature. It was one which appealed to the real nature of the boy more warmly than does formality. Many games were indulged in heartily and all responded freely in a number of songs. Addresses were made by Prof. Murta, Prof. Richardson, and Dr. Hertzog. They explained the real meaning of the Y. M. C. A. and what it stands for, and encouraged every fellow to join. The climax was then reached and a superfluous amount of luxuries were at the disposal of all present. We were pleased to have present a goodly number of the ladies of the faculty.

We are planning a year's work in which each individual will have an opportunity to do his part. Let each do his task without doubt or hesitancy, for "a man's heart deviseth his way; but the Lord directeth his steps."
Ben Crago, Pres.

Y. W. C. A.

At the close of last year the following girls were chosen to attend the summer conference at Eaglesmere Park; Jessie Nieman, Leola McDonough, Grace Collier, and Femia Burrie. The delegates have brought back with them many helpful suggestions which they expect to make use of from time to time during the year.

We are pleased to have with us again Miss Reiff, a former member of the faculty who was a very active worker for the association. Miss Thomas who has rendered invaluable service to our association has been appointed chairman of the religious work by Professor Hertzog.

On Saturday evening September 7, a social was given in the library by the members of the association to the new girls. The girls were received by the members of the cabinet who are as follows:

President	Jessie Nieman
First Vice President	Leola McDonough
Second Vice President	Grace Collier
Third Vice President	Helen Wilson
Recording Secretary	Bessie Moore
Corresponding Secretary	Gail Miller
Social Committee	{ Bella Patrick Bertha Grice
Poster Committee	{ Femia Burrie Mae Sincock
Prayer Meeting Committee	{ Martha Lester Bess Shape
Treasure	Clara Saylor
Assistant Treasure	Eliza Higinbotham
Pianist	Gertha Nickels

Assistant Pianist Stella Burrie
 Intercollegiate Secretary Bernice Hufford

The short program which followed consisted of a piano solo by Miss Noss, a recitation by Gertrude Schrock, a violin solo by Lorena Williams, and a vocal solo by Eva Minford. Refreshments were then served. The remainder of the evening was devoted to the forming of acquaintances. The social seemed to be an incentive toward participation in the work of the association, as was shown by the large number present Sunday morning.

The first prayer meeting of the year was held in the library where all the meetings of the year are to be held. The leaders were Jessie Nieman and Leola McDonough, and the subject of the lesson was "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Our enthusiastic president put great emphasis on the lesson and gave a very impressive talk to the girls. Many helpful and interesting points were brought out and the application of the lesson to our daily lives.

A joint meeting of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. was held Sunday morning September 15, in the chapel. The meeting was conducted by Mr. Crago, President of the Y. M. C. A. Professor Hertzog read a pleasing poem, entitled, "A Trial of Service," by Van Dyke. Jessie Nieman gave a very interesting report of the Y. W. conference, which she attended this summer.

Bernice Hufford, Chairman of the Intercollegiate Committee.

Student Organization.

In addition to Mr. Otto McDonough and Miss Clara Talbott, whose membership holds over from last year, the Student Board has been completed by the election of Mr. Jesse Wade, Miss Helen Aiken, Miss Kate Craven, Miss Marguerite Condon, Mr. Eudore Groleau, Miss Elizabeth Long, and Miss Blanche Herron.

Alumni News.

1884.

Miss Anna Shutterly was the guest of honor at a picnic supper given by some of the alumnae of Somerset County.

J. A. Berkey of Somerset, Pa., attended the July meeting of the Board of Trustees of C. N. S. for the election of a new principal.

1890

Senator W. E. Crow of Uniontown, Pa., attended the July meeting of the Board of Trustees of C. N. S.

1892.

Mrs. Lida Loughman Johnson, wife of Dr. M. L. Johnson of Uniontown, Pa., died at her home June 29, from heart trouble after two years illness. She was a graduate of Uniontown High School and C. N. S., and prior to her marriage taught in local schools. She left her husband, one son, and two daughters,

1893.

L. Ross Lewis of Tulsa, Oklahoma with wife (1893) and children visited in Pennsylvania this past summer.

1894.

Clyde Garwood has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Pittsburg.

1898.

Mrs. Roberta Morgan Oldfield of Los Angeles, Cal., has been the guest of Miss Louise Ward (1898) of California, Pa. She visited the school and Century Club and was welcomed by many old-time friends. Mrs. Oldfield has been in Mexico for some time, and her keen and sympathetic interest in what she has seen brought much pleasure to all who met her.

1900.

We quote the following from the California Sentinel:

Thomas L. Pollock, supervisor last year of the East Pike Run schools, and a young man well up in the school affairs of Washington county, was elected Superintendent of the Charleroi schools. A graduate of California Normal School Prof. Pollock has taught in and about California for several years, where he has been remarkably successful. As an indication of his sterling qualities as a school man, he was selected from among a big list to be an Assistant County Superintendent to L. R. Crumrine a year or so ago, should an appropriation for the purpose be forthcoming. However, there was no appropriation, and Prof. Pollock did not serve. Prof. Pollock is a man of fine qualities. He is not unknown to Charleroi people, having many acquaintances in the town and being affiliated with certain organizations there. He is a native of Washington county.

1902.

The many friends and relatives of Mrs. Emilie Vossler Wetzell were shocked by hearing of her death, which occurred in August at the McKeesport hospital, as the result of an operation. After Mrs. Wetzell graduated from C. N. S. she taught for several years and then married Mr. Wetzell, a foreman of the mills in Monessen. She leaves a husband and a little son.

1903.

Edgar Easter of Vancouver, B. C., has come east for a vacation and is visiting at the home of his parents at California, Pa.

1906.

James Johnston of California, Pa., is again attending school at Cornell. He takes his Ph. D. degree this year.

1908.

James Kennedy is now Principal of the Phillipsburg School.
Miss Mary McCallister is teaching at Charleroi.

1909.

J. Olan Lutes is attending school at Athens, Ohio.

1910.

Miss Mary Denny of California, Pa., is at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

Charles Young is attending Washington and Jefferson College,

THE NORMAL REVIEW.

1911.

Miss Mary Fisher is teaching at Monessen.

Ernest Paxton was elected Principal of the Blainesburg School.

Lawrence D. Lytle left California Sept. 18 for Lehigh, where he will be in the University.

Paul Coatsworth was elected Principal at the Vesta School.

George Harris of California, Pa., is teaching United States History, Latin and Geometry in Glens Falls Academy, New York.

1912.

Miss Grace Barnum of California, Pa., is in school in Birmingham, Pa., completing her preparation for college.

John Howard is a telegraph operator with the Pennsylvania Railroad and William Dannels has taken up engineering.

Lawrence Blackburn and Norman Griffith are in Medical School in Philadelphia.

Where 1912 People Are Teaching.

Bales, Elizabeth	Lincoln Township
Blanchard, Hazel	Charleroi
Booze, Jennie	Somerset
Breese, Nellie	Crafts School, near Claysville
Brown, Rose	Bellwood
Butler, Laura	Parnassus
Butts, Sue	Buena Vista
Camp, Rachel	Suunyside
Carlson, Ellen	Thompson
Charles, Ruby	Charleroi
Clark, Margaret	Cecil
Coatsworth, Martha	Union School
Conway, Regina	Monessen
Cornwell, Margaret	Mercer
Crossett, Sadie	Kittaning
Davis, Anna	North Belle Vernon
Dearth, Marguerite	Footedale
Dewar, Bessie	Courtney
Dewar, Dora	Blainesburg
Dinsmore, Nellie	Youngstown
Dickson, Leila	East Pittsburg
Dom, Edith	Rockwood
Drum, Dora	Donora
Edwards, Elizabeth	Newell
Eley, Bessie	Stockdale
Engle, Laura	Berlin
Fellabaum, Anna	North Braddock
Gallagher, Mary	Granville
Frye, Kathryn	Centerville
Galloway, Marie	Newell
Gayman, Helen	West Zollarsville
Geho, Bella	Howes School
Gilchrist, Margaret	Monessen

Gillingham, Elizabeth	Donora
Gray, Jennie	Donora
Griffith, Blanche	Fredericktown
Guffey, Iva	Ferguson
Haseltine, Louise	Swissvale
Hayden, Myrrel	North Belle Vernon
Hipsch, Jennie	Bellwood
Holliday, Olive	Ellsworth
Humpries, Irene	Private teaching in Charleroi
Karnes, Edna	Newell
Lamb, Dorthy	Buckingham
Lefley, Florence	Oakdale
Lutes, Elma	Charleroi
McCormick, Elizabeth	Moon No. 4
McCue, Kate	Galbraith School
Martz, Elton	Monessen
Martzelle, Elizabeth	Phillipsburg
Moore, Anna	Knob School
Morgan, Laura	Reynoldstown
Mills, Gladys	Fayette City
Myers, Thora	Jefferson Township
Penrod, Sarah	Fredericktown
Pierce, Ethel	Lincoln Township
Piersol, Mary	Bentleyville
Proellocks, Helen	West Zollarsville
Ream, Hazel	Charleroi
Redding, Agnes	McKees Rocks
Reeves, Hazel	Twilight
Rhodes, Edna	Hulltown, No. 2
Riddle, Diantha	Belle Vernon
Ridgeway, Ellen	Fayette City
Riffle, Nellie	Leckrone
Rockwell, Mamie	West Monessen
Rupert, Gertrude	Webster
Saylor, Laura	Rockwood
Shupe, Lela	White School
Sickles, Nellie	Donora
Sloan, Wilma	Phillipsburg
Smith, Etta	Wilson
Smith, Laura	Large
Smith, Sara	Oliver
Speicher, Helen	Stony Creek Township
Springer, Laura	Belle Vernon
Stephens, Margaret	Charleroi
Stockdale, Esther	Stockdale
Sullivan, Cecilia	Bridgeville
Talbott, Corinne	Masontown
Tombaugh, Frances	Bentleyville
Ulery, Edith	West Zollarsville
Underwood, Hila	California
Vetter, Rosa	Charleroi
Ward, Bessie	Twilight
Welch, Roberta	Elrama
Wherry, Donna	Patterson School

White, Helen	Forward Township
Wood, Martha	North McKeesport
Wycoff, Margaret	Monongahela
Irwin, Harriette	Salt Lake City, Utah
Myers, Hester	Myersdale
Platt, Mabel	Glenwillard
Smith, May	Glassport
Radcliffe, Leona	Glassport
Braden, Charles	Deems School
Colvin, Wilbur	Low Hill
Cowell, Sylvia	Fallen Timber School
Edwards, Wilbur	near Courtney
Hackney, Harry	in Fayette County
Hay, Homer	Ferndale
McMurrough, Frank	Herbert
Martin, Clyde	West Zollarsville
Beckard, Oscar	Manown
Rodibaugh, David	Suterville
Snyder, Edwin	Rockwood
Weigle, Frank	Monessen
Wyant, Clyde	Smock
Hile, Charles	Pleasant Unity

Weddings.

1898.

The wedding of Miss Agnes Neimon Bragdon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bragdon of Bayne avenue, Bellevue, to Mr. W. Epsy Albig of Scottdale, Pa., took place at the home of the bride. Upon their return from a Canadian trip Mr. and Mrs. Albig will be "at home" in Orchard avenue, Bellevue, Pa.

1902.

The marriage of Eli Wolfe and Miss Emma Morgan (1910) of Youngstown, Ohio, took place August 6, at Youngstown. Mr. Wolf is in business in Monessen, Pa., and they will make their home in that city.

1904.

Miss Mary V. Lewis of California, Pa., was married at her home June 26, to Dr. A. B. Linhart, a dentist of California, Pa.

Mr. Charles Albert Colmery a graduate of C. N. S. and the Carnegie Institute of Technology and now teacher of mathematics in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, married Miss Erma C. Lau, a teacher of the Rankin schools, and daughter of Mrs. Ella Lau of North Braddock. Mr. and Mrs. Colmery will make their home on Lobinger Avenue, North Braddock.

1905.

Miss Margaret Scott and Mr. Earl Springer (1906) were married June 12. They make their home on College Avenue, California, Pa.

1907.

Fred Grimes of Coal Center, Pa., and Miss Bessie Raffle (1908) of

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California, Pa., were married in August. They are now living in Duluth, Mich.

1908.

Miss Eva Yarnall and Winton Williams, both of California, Pa., were married June 27.

1908.

Dr. and Mrs. George R. Wycoff announced the marriage of their daughter Lota B. to Franklin Earl Cooper June 29. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper make their home in Coraopolis, Pa.

1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gibson announced the marriage of their daughter Lavenia Isabelle to Mr. Hugh Keys Graham on July 27, 1912.

1910.

Miss Mary Crocket and Mr. Frank King (1907) both of California, Pa., were married August 19.

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