



T. ARTHUR SIMPSON

candidate for County Superintendent of Schools at the primary election, April 11th, 1922.

The School Sanitation Law was passed by the State Legislature in 1915. This law requires that school buildings and the surroundings must meet the requirements as made by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction with the advice of the State Board of Health and the State Fire Marshall.

If a district refuses or neglects to meet these requirements, that part of the state distributive fund apportioned to that district is withheld until the law is complied with.

Since this law went into effect the State Supervisor of Rural and Village Schools has never asked or directed me to change a decision. I have administered the law fairly and impartially; no one should promise to do more or less.

If you believe that the School Sanitation Law, wisely administered, is for the best interests of the boys and girls, I ask your support at the primary election of April 11th.



As for me I couldn't dream of a party without cream

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INSTRUMENTS TEST STUDENTS TALENTS

RESULTS ARE REMARKABLE

U. S. Department of Labor, Investigating Northwestern University's Psychological Tests

The United States government through the children's bureau of the Department of Labor has been investigating certain psychological test work of Northwestern University professors among the children of the Evanston public schools and, according to an investigator who has just finished the inquiry, this work is well in advance of anything like it in America. The tests are going on from time to time among the several hundred school children and revolve at present solely about their musical ability. Prof. Osbourne McConathy, head of the department of community music at Northwestern University School of Music, and Prof. Elmer E. Jones, director of the university's School of Education, are directing the experiments.

In the experimental work the children are given five fundamental tests in the fifth grade school-rooms. These tests include music-pitch, time, intensity, consonance and musical memory. The results are carefully tabulated and estimated by the two professors who select all pupils who score 75 per cent and over for further tests. First, letters are written to the parents of the pupils informing them that their children show marked musical inclination and suggesting further tests along that line. Most of the parents are greatly pleased that Johnny and Mary show any ability whatsoever, and nearly always their consent is given.

There follow in Prof. Jones' office in Old College building Northwestern University campus, and in neighboring offices, some rather spectacular tests modelled after the Seashore tests at the University of Iowa. Prof. Jones, however, has invented one or two new testing machines and President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University has invented another, all of which are in regular use. For example, one of the machines makes very delicate tests, registering up to one-thousandth of a second.

The tonoscope, a revolving cardboard disc is operated in connection with a tuning fork. The room is darkened and after the tuning fork has been sprung and held to the pupil's ear, he or she repeats the tone, if possible, into a mouthpiece connected with the revolving disc. A gas jet in front of the disc discloses an infinite number of punctures and as the tone is registered on the disk, the holes defining the tone seem to stand still. In other words, the pupil "sees himself sing" and the teacher gets a record of his accuracy of tone.

The chronoscope, in another room, measures the interval between the stimulus of receiving an impression and the pressing of an electric key to the thousandth part of a second. The pupil sits in front of the apparatus, with two fingers pressed lightly on what looks like the key of a telegraph instrument. When a light shines suddenly in a hole in front of him, he is expected to press the key. A pendulum is released as he presses the key and registers the difference in light-flash and the physical ace of the pupil. A fairly good record is 120th one-thousandth of a second. Related tests as to hearing and feeling are made on this machine.

In the same room are instruments gauging the precision, rapidity, and dexterity of movement. The one invented by President Scott consists of an electrically-charged flat piece of metal containing three holes. The pupil takes a small needle-like instrument and endeavors to stick it in the three holes without touching the sides. Ten trials are allowed. When the pupil strikes the side, a connection results that registers a failure on an electric dial. All these instruments, and several of similar nature, indicate the pupil's adaptability to the violin, to the piano, to various brass and reed instruments with almost complete accuracy.

"The significant feature of our work," said Prof. McConathy, "is that, while it at present is confined to testing adaptability for and inclination to music, it demonstrates, as we view it, that tests can be made as to adaptability for any profession or business. I'm sure the day is at hand when no boy or girl will enter into life-work of any kind without knowing fairly well just what he or she is best fitted to do."

The tests have brought out much latent genius among Evanston school pupils. Prof. McConathy and Prof. Jones give the following examples:

Lillian Russell, colored, proved to have remarkable talent; her voice was of unusual compass and quality, her tests about the best recorded. A group of ladies from the Colored Woman's Club of Evanston assumed the expense of her musical education.

Carl Johnson, son of a milk-wagon driver, was not known to have any musical ability until the tests so showed; these were exceptionally high to the astonishment of his parents. He entered a piano class and made amazing progress.

Charles Hill comes of a musical family and the tests showed he would be a good drummer; his parents were pleased to let him develop along that line and he is now the drummer in the high school orchestra.

Nan Noyes, the youngest of five children, tested favorably; her mother

said, however, that none of the other children had reacted to musical training. But she gave Nan a chance and in less than three months Nan had shown greater progress than her older sister who had been practicing over a period of three years.

Other "discoveries" by Profs. McConathy and Jones are: Cyrus Giddings, piano; Richard Pettis, piano; Elizabeth Buckborough, piano; Edna May Smith, piano; and many others on various instruments.

Prof. McConathy uses this new material in Evanston school orchestras and bands and he and Prof. Jones are naturally proud of their charges. The government investigator, Mrs. Mary H. S. Hayes, said that in only one school of music in the United States were any attempts being made along the lines laid down by Prof. Jones and Prof. McConathy. While, as a government agent, Mrs. Hayes refused to make extended comment, she admitted she was greatly impressed and added this:

"The music tests as conducted by Northwestern University professors are of decided value because they show that tests for vocational aptitude are being practically demonstrated. General intelligence tests cannot be expected to point the way very clearly and, therefore, the success of these tests as to music ability and inclination are of real significance."

The government is making an investigation along this line in twenty of the largest cities and seats of education in the United States. Reports of findings will come from Washington several months hence.

STATEMENT
of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of The Highland Park Press, published weekly at Highland Park, Ill., for April, 1922, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.

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OWNERS: If a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.
John L. Udell, Paul L. Udell, and Walter Cope, Oswego, Highland Park, Illinois.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: Merchants Lino-type Company, Paul L. Udell.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April, 1922.
Walter Cope, Notary Public.
(My commission expires November 1, 1923.)

NOTE: This statement must be made in duplicate and both copies delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who shall send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Divisions or Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the file of the post office.
Germany is run very economically in the matter of salaries for President and Ministers, the salary of the former being the lowest paid to any head of State in the world. There are 12,000 railway workers in India.



I am a candidate on the Republican ticket for Representative in the General Assembly. I am interested in the problems it ought to solve. As a teacher of Civics for a number of years I have given such problems a good deal of serious study.

I believe I am competent to give you good service, and I solicit your support at the Primary, April 11.

Respectfully,

JAMES MONROE GUNTHORP

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