

thousand collections of songs, and translated into every language where Christianity is known.

J. HENRY SHOWALTER

J. Henry Showalter, singer, teacher, composer, and publisher, has written hundreds of beautiful songs and anthems. The best of these are *At the Golden Gate of Prayer*, *The Blood of the Lamb*, and *Breathe Upon Us, Holy Spirit*. He is the brother of Anthony Johnson Showalter.

EPHRAIM TIMOTHY HILDEBRAND

Ephraim Timothy Hildebrand is a teacher, editor, publisher, and singer, as well as a composer of music. He has written many sacred and secular pieces. His best known one is *Hills of Tennessee*.

JAMES HOTT RUEBUSH

James Hott Ruebush received his musical education at the Grand Conservatory of Music in New York. He later continued his studies under Bartlette, Root, and Palmer. He has headed the music departments of several colleges of the South. His best known works are *Choir and Concert*, and *Glory Songs*.

WILLIAM H. RUEBUSH

William H. Ruebush, the brother of James Hott Ruebush, has written a number of popular pieces for male and mixed voices. He is the author of the music to the beautiful state song, *Old Virginia*.

BENJAMIN CARL UNSELD

Benjamin Carl Unsel, editor and composer, was born in Shepherdstown, W. Va., at the time when that town was a part of Virginia. He was taught by Dr. Eben Taiujee, Dr. Wm. Mason, James G. Webb, and Theodore Seward. He is the progenitor of the system of normal music schools. At present he is the principal of the Vaughan Normal School of Music and editor of the *Musical Visitor*. He has edited over twenty musical works, including the *Temple Star*, the *Tonic Solfa*, the *Music*

*Reader*, *Progress in Song*, and *Practical Voice Culture*. His song, *Twilight Is Stealing*, is sung by hundreds of people, and is included in many collections.

HELEN M. WALKER

## INTERSCHOLASTIC PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

*What They Do and What They Are*

INTERSCHOLASTIC press associations offer an increasing evidence of the development of journalism as a profession. Their chief purpose appears to be the advancement of journalistic work in schools and colleges through the co-operation of their members. The associations are interested in improving school papers and in providing worth while experience for staff members.

My observations are based upon a few of the existing organizations. I have first listed the associations with which I have had correspondence and in a second list have placed other similar associations. These lists were made available through the courtesy of N. W. Ayer and Son, Advertising Experts, 300 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### List 1

Central Interscholastic Press Association  
Columbia Scholastic Press Association  
Iowa College Press Association  
Minnesota High School Press Association  
North Carolina Collegiate Press Association  
College Press Association of South Carolina  
Southern Interscholastic Press Association  
Western Conference Editorial Association  
Women's Intercollegiate Press Association

### List 2

American Association of College News Bureaus

American Association of Schools and  
Departments of Journalism  
American Association of Teachers of  
Journalism  
Eastern Intercollegiate Newspaper As-  
sociation  
Intercollegiate Newspaper Association  
Michigan University Press Association  
Midwest Association of Teachers of  
Journalism  
National Association of High School  
Teachers of Journalism  
Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Association  
Rocky Mount Intercollegiate Association  
School of Journalism Alumni  
Sigma Delta Chi  
Southwestern Press Association  
Texas Intercollegiate Press Association  
Texas High School Press Association  
Theta Sigma Phi  
University Press Club of Michigan

In a bulletin published this year by the Central Interscholastic Press Association, at Madison, Wisconsin, their aim is announced as an "effort to make school publications worth the time and money that they cost."

The Central Interscholastic Press Association is doing real, constructive work in this field. Its latest step is the compilation of score books for rating publications entered in its All-American Contests and Critical Services for school year-books, magazines, and newspapers. The purpose of these score books is to give thorough analyses and criticisms of publications submitted. The judges not only give the rating of the publications, but by a system of penalties on the scores, show where improvements may be made, this being much the most useful criticism. The ratings are based on content, style, general make-up of news, sport, and editorial sections, copy editing, headline writing, and other general considerations. References which would be useful in helping with improvements are given with each section of the score. It will be interesting to see just what influence

these score books have upon the publications entering the contests. Such ratings may be a great help to young editors and business managers.

In *High School Publications*, October, 1923, bulletin of the Minnesota High School Press Association, a two-fold purpose is stated: "To aid in establishing publications in schools where they do not already exist, and to bring to the established publications ideas of others." This plan for the exchange of ideas is also seen in the annual and semi-annual conventions which are held by practically all of these associations and which serve as clearing houses for problems faced by editorial and business staffs.

The constitution of the North Carolina Collegiate Press Association undertakes to promote a "keener interest in journalism and college literary work, the upbuilding and raising of standards of the various college publications, and the bringing together, from time to time, of representatives of these publications for the purpose of bringing into that closer relationship the several college communities of North Carolina which will result in a better understanding of the problems with which all the college publications are faced."

Miss Eleanor Vanneman, editor of *The Carolinian*, published by the North Carolina College for Women, says that the speakers at their conventions usually know nothing of college publication needs, but generally refer to work in the commercial field. "I think, though, that becoming acquainted personally with the other college editors of the state is very helpful—we can really organize a feeling and get an understanding of other editors' problems."

The Southern Interscholastic Press Association was formed to give the secondary schools of the South a better understanding of their relationship with the public and to bring the editors of school publications together to talk over their journalistic responsibility. Professor Roscoe B. Ellard, director of journalism at Washington and Lee

University, says the purpose is "to bring the high school editors and teachers of the South together and have an interchange of opinion."

### Conventions

Probably the greatest benefit derived from the conventions of these associations comes from the sectional meetings. The delegates attend the business or editorial section meetings, as their interests demand. Talks are made at these meetings by authorities. Then, and perhaps most important of all, come group discussions which follow these talks. These discussions are sometimes directed by the previous speaker, sometimes by a chairman chosen in some other way.

It is in these discussions that the problems of the different editors and business managers are talked over and, quite frequently, solved. It is here that new methods and ways of meeting problems are learned, and that ideas are exchanged.

The Central and the Columbia Associations hold their conventions each year in the same place: the Central Association meets in November at Madison, Wisconsin, and the Columbia Association in March at Columbia University, New York City. The North Carolina Association meets twice each year, the last week in October and the third week in April. The meetings rotate among the institutions which are members, the delegates at the convention voting on the next meeting place. The annual meetings of the South Carolina Association are held the Thursday and Friday before Thanksgiving. Here, also, the delegates vote upon the next place of meeting, each publication having two votes.

The Iowa College Press Association, The Southern Interscholastic Press Association, and the Western Conference Editorial Association each has its regular convention some time in the spring. The Minnesota High School Association and the Women's Intercollegiate Press Association meet in the fall. In all of these the delegates at the

conventions decide upon where the next meeting shall be held.

The editor of *The Coe College Cosmos*, student newspaper of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says of the Iowa College Press Association conventions that "it is about the only activity in which the association participates." But this isn't all that some of the other associations are doing, though the convention means much and helps carry on the work. Mr. Lloyd D. Gladfelter, managing editor of *The Daily Cardinal*, student newspaper of the University of Wisconsin, writes that "the Western Conference Editorial Association maintains a news exchange service and it is through this medium that a brief and accurate account of the most important happenings of other campuses is heralded in other papers." In carrying out this plan, each member of the association sends a weekly news letter to each of the others. In addition to this, any school is privileged to write another for special stories of events, which are sometimes wired.

This plan necessarily entails added expense to the members of the association. But the benefits derived over-balance that expense, which is relatively small. Mr. Gladfelter says, "This exchange courtesy has been employed effectively and with little cost." The plan has been tried and proved by at least one association, and others might derive similar benefits from it, should they adopt it.

### Association Publications

Several of the associations increase the effectiveness of their work by issuing their own publications. *The School Press Review* is the journal of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association. This magazine is edited by Mr. Joseph M. Murphy, who is secretary of the association. Each member of the association is a contributor to this publication, which is thus made up of the best material in each paper. In this way *The Re-*

view seeks to raise the standards of student writing.

*The Scholastic Editor*, said to be the only publication with a national circulation devoted exclusively to the interests of school journalism, is the organ of the Central Interscholastic Press Association. This magazine publishes helpful articles by school editors and advisers, and by authors who are specialists in their fields. Some journalism departments are even using *The Scholastic Editor* as a supplementary text and guide. Both of these magazines are published monthly and have wide circulation.

*The Quill*, although it is not strictly a publication of one of these associations, may well be included here, as it is also working in the interests of journalism. It is published six times a year by Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalistic fraternity, in the interests of professional journalists and students of journalism. "With the assistance of teachers of journalism, Sigma Delta Chi is working to improve standards of journalism through its official organ, *The Quill*," says the March, 1926, *Quill*.

#### Membership

It will be interesting to know something of the Associations themselves, as well as the work they are doing. The Central Interscholastic Press Association seems to be the largest. It was founded at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1921, by 63 school publications. The headquarters of the association are at 109 South Hall, Madison, Wisconsin. The organization is conducted under the supervision of the University of Wisconsin School of Journalism as an extension service. Those at the head of it are people who are trained in the work, and who know how best to carry on the work.

Its membership has grown rapidly since it was founded. During the past year there was an increase of 30 per cent. On January 1, 1926, there were 1,155 member publications. These members are from every state in the United States, and from every United

States territorial possession except the Philippine Islands. There are members of five ranks, university and college, high school, private school, and junior high school.

This year is the second year of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, which has its headquarters at 304 University Hall, Columbia University, New York City. Though still a young organization, it has doubled the scope of its influence this year. In 1925, its first year, twenty-one states were represented in the Columbia Association, while in 1926 there were forty-three. In 1925, 179 schools entered the contest, while in 1926 438 enrolled.

This year a new department was included. In this were the teachers' colleges and normal schools, included to give prospective teachers some idea of the problems they may have to face as faculty advisers of student publications, and of how to help solve them. Other classifications are senior high schools and junior high schools.

The youngest association, the Southern, was only founded this year, holding its first convention at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, April 5 and 6. It was organized through the efforts of the Lee School of Journalism and of Pi Delta Epsilon journalistic fraternity of Washington and Lee.

Representatives from schools in five states, North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, attended the first convention. Plans are already under way for the 1927 convention.

The Minnesota High School Press Association was organized in 1921 by the exchange editor of *The Carletonia*, the publication of Carleton College, Minnesota, under the supervision of the English department. Each school paper in the state was invited to send delegates to the meeting at which this association was founded.

Only meager information is available from the other press associations. The Iowa College Press Association, an example of a state association, was founded in 1917. The

Women's Intercollegiate Press Association, which is strictly one-sex, has eight or ten college publications which are members. The Western Conference Editorial Association has ten members—the Big Ten, they call themselves.

It is the purpose of each of these inter-scholastic press associations to advance the interests of journalism in high schools and colleges. This worthy aim is being realized as the associations grow and more and more influence school and college publications. Each year more interest is being taken in the work, and more publications are profiting by affiliation.

DORIS PERSINGER

## OUR WILD FLOWER SHOW

### I. *What the Children Did*

- A. They brought common wild flowers and their seeds to school.
- B. They decided to press and mount the flowers in order to preserve them:
  1. They made the press from wood, using blotters to absorb the moisture.
  2. They pressed the flowers until they were thoroughly dry.
  3. They mounted the pressed flowers on 9x12-inch sheets of stiff grey paper. The legend, written in the lower right-hand corner, contained the name of the flower family, the name of the flower, the home of the flower, its color, and the name of the child bringing and mounting it.
- C. They performed the following experiments:
  1. They put celery in red ink.
  2. They planted seeds in rich soil, in hard soil, in sawdust, and in sand.
  3. They set a geranium in the window.
  4. They planted seeds in three boxes. One box was kept dry, one well-watered, and one flooded.
  5. They planted seeds in good soil in two boxes. One was kept in the dark and one was kept in the sunlight.
- D. They decided to have a flower show so

that others might enjoy their flowers with them.

1. They decided which flowers, seeds, and pictures to show, and who would make each talk.
  2. They set a date for the flower show after discussing how long it would take them to get ready for it.
  3. They wrote invitations to another class. (Later the class decided that the invitations were not written well enough; so they copied them before sending them to the other children.)
  4. They planned to entertain their guests:
    - (a) They prepared a register to record the names of their guests.
    - (b) They appointed two boys to act as ushers.
    - (c) They made impromptu talks at the close of the show, thanking their guests for coming.
  - E. They decided to make a flower book:
    1. The book contained a blank page, a title page, a dedication page, a table of contents, the pressed flowers, and copies of the talks made at the flower show. (In settling on the contents of the book they examined a number of books, and discussed their contents.)
    2. They decided to dedicate the book to their supervisor as a surprise.
    3. They appointed some one to make each page. This was preceded by a try-out, the child doing the best work being selected in each case.
    4. They made sample covers in art class. The child who submitted the best plan was made chairman of the cover committee.
    5. They appointed a committee to assemble the book.
- ### II. *What the Children Learned About Flowers and Plants*
- A. They learned to recognize the common wild flowers found around Harrisburg, and their seeds.