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Mrs. Gilman Gives Ideas To Staff Member On Public Speaking And Women Reporter Breaks Ice To Reach Lecturer

(Learning from the press that Mrs. Gilman would not be interviewed, an idea was conceived by a Student Life representative to find a way to the heart of the noted lecturer—the idea worked.)

—The Editor.

"MY three rules for public speaking," Mrs. Gilman told a Student Life representative Tuesday, "are: first, be heard; second, say something; and third, stop. I made them myself and I always try to follow them."



Mrs. Gilman

people who were deaf and whom I loved. You needn't shout at them, but you must place the sounds right in their ear"—and she made a swift movement up to our left ear with a thin, but by no means frail, hand. "It's all in enunciation—speech must be a matter of clear, sharp enunciation."

"Speak softly when you don't expect to be heard very far, but be able to raise the voice when you need to," Mrs. Gilman's conversational voice is very soft and very pleasing to the ear. It contained a good deal of fascination—so much so that we lingered until she told us she was afraid she must "quit us out."

"The only good advice I ever received in the line of public speaking," she continued, "I clipped out of a newspaper. It was 'speak to the farthest person in the audience, and so long as I follow that advice there is no danger of not being heard. When I used to read to my little girl, which I did very often, I was said to myself 'speak perfectly.' I was very hollow chested when I was young, but I overcame it and grew some real muscle." We vouch for it. Mrs. Gilman may appear fragile, but her muscle is "hard as iron."

"There are so many things to learn that even those who know the most don't know enough to brag about. We are stupid about learning, too. We ought to learn most of the things we know without ever knowing them."

B & B C A F E

The Inspector Eats Here Why Not You?

Dr. Hill Returns From Demonstration Tour Gives Lectures in Several Counties of State—Is Complimented on Work.

Dr. R. L. Hill, who has been working in the Extension department this summer, giving milk tests and dairy demonstrations, commenced his work in Salt Lake City on June 22. The afternoon of June 25 he delivered a paper for the Utah Medical Association. Dr. Hill spent the next week in Utah county starting at Lehi where he tested a great many dairy cows and made numerous demonstrations in showing the difference between the hardness and softness of milk cows. Similar tests will be given in the following places: Payson, Spanish Fork, American Fork, Vinland, Provo and Pleasant Grove. About 250 cows were tested in these towns where the lectures and demonstrations were well received.

The doctor in charge of the health unit has written to Dr. Hill in appreciation of what he has done. He states that many benefits have already been derived from his work. A great many infants and some adults have been aided in gastric disturbances by administration of sterilized milk.

Dr. Hill will give similar demonstrations on Tuesday and Wednesday of the week.

HIKERS ENJOY CLIMB TO GLACIAL LAKES IN LOGAN CANYON

(Continued From Page One)

ing where we learned them. We ought to "pick up" things without having to be taught. We need to keep our minds and eyes open and our brains working. You must find for yourself. Did you ever find his doctrine? Absolutely filthy stuff. I try to show people, when I lecture, the foolishness of it rather than the dirtiness of it. Then some people actually say, "Oh, it that stuff seems filthy to you it's because you are filthy-minded." Well, we can't prove we aren't, but think of the silliness of such argument.

In speaking of the status of the woman, Mrs. Gilman said, "When the time comes for you to marry, don't begrudge the ten or fifteen years you must take off for raising a family. And don't ever think of that as the end. You must always think of it as a short rest before going back to your work. Your work will be waiting for you. I think that the time will come when we won't need to leave our work even for fifteen years. Only a short period of time once in a while will be enough, for there is no earthly reason for a woman performing her own domestic labor. We wouldn't think of trusting other work to someone so unskilled and untrained as the ordinary housewife. Anybody else has other things to do. The mass of women today rests upon the problem of domestic labor. In a world of advancement, woman's position as domestic laborer has not changed in ages. She has remained static and she needs to wake up. We talk about the holiness of the woman's duties in the home. We might just as well stop fooling and get down to business."

"The women of France are vastly more economical than the American women, and better cooks. All the waste in the American household is a crying sin. Our bread standard is low. We live on what and what else can you expect?"

"Ugh and her people?—Oh, but we've been pitched out now. We go reluctantly, and while we go we think of the few women today who at sixty-seven are still going and going strong, and we take our hat off to the courage that is characteristic of the old."

FACULTY PHILOSOPHY

"In order to read intelligently," says Anne Carroll Moore, "you must have a back ground of myths and legends."

"There never was a time when people have delved into the hearts of little children, found what was there and put it into noble verse, that the present," says Dr. N. S. Anderson.

"It is not what you are but what you look like," says Miss Maude Wilkerson.

"The Journal should be read once a year," is the opinion of Samuel McGoon Crothers.

"The period in which to devote a taste for good literature is from one to ten years," says Anne Carroll Moore.

"Are all those your kids?" "Yes, in the roof."

CULTURE NEEDED IN LIFE SAYS TIGERT

Commissioner of Education Predicts Changes in System—Expresses Optimistic Views On National Program.

Commissioner Tigert of the U. S. Department of Education was a guest of the students of the Summer school at Lehi, Utah, on Monday and Tuesday. He addressed the students on the importance of culture in life and the need for changes in the educational system.

"There are definite things to be adjusted, which must be done in the light of new scientific discovery," he said. "We emphasize the matter of health—being," he said, "it is fundamental and we have now more uniform knowledge on it. The way it was discovered, saved many lives for us than we have lost because it gave us so much scientific knowledge of disease. It was found that in country children there was 60 percent more malnutrition than in city children. Children can be taught health in the school without being conscious of the process," he said.

"The second point emphasized by the commissioner was culture. 'I have been in every state in the United States,' he said, 'and have never seen a place where there was too much culture.' Cultural education and vocational education should not fight. There is no reason why a man doing a ditch should not know a little history. Culture enables a man to live a better life and interpret life better, no matter what his occupation."

Mr. Tigert then told of his trip to Alaska with President Harding and of the glowing tribute paid to Mr. McKinley by the President, who saw in that mountain a great symbolism. To the origins it was nothing but a huge mountain.

"Education follows behind industry," Commissioner Tigert said. "After industry has invented something, education comes along and teaches about it. We are going to have to educate more people to carry on industry and commerce."

Speaking of "child" towns the commissioner said he notices that with a few exceptions our Presidents have come from the small towns where common occupations are carried on. The next President he said will most likely come from a place where they have been engaged in hard ordinary labor. The common occupations are honorable and the man who works with his hands is just as honorable as he who works with his brain.

In conclusion he said, "We are hopeful for a better appreciation of vocational agriculture."

CAPITOL ATTRACTIONS

Today and Tomorrow JOHN GILBERT RENE ADREE

in "THE SHOW"

Sunday, Monday Tuesday CLARA BOW

in "ROUGH HOUSE ROSIE"



Royal Hawaiian Orchestra Sports in Hawaii

WEDNESDAY Pantages Vaudeville Feature Picture TAXI DANCER

Ethel Hiscox Conducts Musical Tour for Students

Songs of Various Nations Used To Illustrate Lecture.

Miss Ethel Hiscox representing the Victor talking machine co. lectured to the summer school students Wednesday evening. Her audience accompanied her on a trip around the world by means of folk songs and dances. She played records illustrating each point on the new Victor orthophonic machine.

As a brief introduction, Miss Hiscox said "Music is the universal language but nationality is often betrayed in it. Certain countries have their characteristics and also very often an instrument will be characteristic of the country."

"The first folk song," she said, "was an untuned of the peasants and represents their yearning and desire." They passed from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation. The dance and song are often inseparable.

The next stop of the journey was made at Naples, Italy.

"Santa Lucia," is probably the best loved of all Italian folk songs, said Miss Hiscox. She played the record also. "Mori Mori" is the song of Venice. The latter song was sung by Gili, according to the lecturer the tenor singer who is to take Caruso's place. "He has much the same quality," she says.

The Italian songs are sung by the grandmothers who have passed them on in opera houses where they can go free and learn the songs. They sing them as they are on the gondolas. The accent is the characteristic of Italy as is the violin and piano.

"Musically Spain is divided," said Miss Hiscox. The south was settled by Arabs. Their music is of the oriental type, say, in the purity they worship nature and are fond of Pyrenean mountain beauty. "La Paloma" was played as an example of Andalusian Spain.

Hungarians have a genius to make their music. They are very temperamental. The Czechs in their national costumes are very beautiful. "The Blue of the Nibelungen." This piece also is one of the greatest of all poems ever written.

As an example of German folk songs Miss Hiscox played "Ach Du Lieber Augustin."

"Russia is so large that it extends from oriental nations on the south to Arctic on the north. Because of the condition of the country, her best songs are oppressive and sad. Among the best is 'The Volga Boatman,' the song the boatmen sing as they push their boats up and down the river. 'There they are no instruments in the church so voices come from there. As an example a piece of church music was played. 'Hosanna! Hosanna!' meaning 'Lord have mercy' sung by twenty four well trained voices."

"These words," says Miss Hiscox, "are the only words of the song repeated over and over every eight times."

The Scandinavians are characterized by a worship of nature. They work very hard to make a living so much of their folk music is in nature, also expressive of the cold. "Oh Vernaland," Swedish folk song was played.

The charm and grace of Irish music is everywhere appreciated," said Miss Hiscox. It is said that the only people who can see the silver lining. They also have a sense of humor. "Kathleen Mary," an Irish folk song, was played by Miss Hiscox. "And because music was opposed by the church, we have little of it."

"England are outdoor loving people but have never reached any height except perhaps in 'Eggs. 'Come to the Fair,' sung by Ethel Baker is a typical English folk tune. Original music is characterized by unimpaired rhythm. Their characteristic instruments are the organ, clarinet, drums and flute."

The climate of Hawaii is expressed in their music.

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The national instrument of South America is "Martina." It is a little like our Zolophone but has wood on keys.

The instruments of Mexico are Jordin, Sallitro, Guayiro, and Martina. Their national song, as played on the Victor, is Celito Lindo.

"America," says Miss Hiscox has never been rich in folk music, but an effort has been made lately to find it. In Indian Negro, Western Cowboy and Tennessee Mountain songs. They all show a spiritual yearning. After slavery the negro spiritual declined. We have however preserved some.

"Heaven Song," sung by Tuskegee singers was played. Negroes have a natural ear for harmony. As an example of Indian folk music, Miss Hiscox played "Chant of the Indian Snake Dance," which they use to pray for rain as given by Hopi Indians of Arizona. Mr. Cadman has done much to find and preserve these Indian themes.

"By the Waters of Minnesota," sung by Mormon Tabernacle choir is based on a famous Indian legend. "Whoopee! Hi! Hi! Hi!" is an example of Western Cowboy music and is very popular. "The Blue of the Nibelungen" is a song of the highest quality.

As closing selections Miss Hiscox played "The Gentle Lark," sung by Marion Taylor. American songs are next to the highest standard in the world, and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" by the associated Men's club consisting of one thousand voices.

Khan Plans to Return To His Native Land Junior Brown, and Glenfield coaches from Kansas, attending A. C. coaching school, will enter A. C. coaching school together with Khan. Khan, Persian student, where, D. Pickett and Mr. Brown will continue the tour of California. Mr. Khan will leave for New York to teach in Persia.

Khan intends, if he possibly can, to return to the A. C. next fall. He needs a few more credits to graduate due to the change of school from Missouri University and fulfillment of residence requirements will force him to return a while next year to reach a degree.

Though he regrets very much to leave without a degree he feels confident that he will be able to work with the Persian government in building of light cities of railroads. Khan during his stay at five years of college was working with the Persian government and later the highway department of the state of Tennessee as chief engineer.

He is a member of A. A. E. and A. S. C. E. Engineering societies. He served as president of the Co-mopolitan club and is the president of the same club in the U. S. C. for next year. He has been in this country for about 15 years.

Dietician Council of the cafeteria has invented a water proof food to be used under patched ears.