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SOME world wise wielder of the pen writes a column in Sunday's Oregonian about how teachers ought to conduct themselves. No teacher has thought it worth while yet this summer to tell editors and others who know little or anything of the business of teaching, either theoretically or practically, how to conduct the editorial columns of their several papers. Teachers generally attend to their own business, and generally, too, they know as much about their own business, as the average individual of whatever calling you may mention. Still more generally they have a higher standard of honor, and will come nearer doing the fair thing than the average from any other profession or trade. But as in the editorial business: Nobody in town will admit that they could not write better editorials or conduct a paper better than any paper they ever saw, the local paper not excepted. Likewise there are very few people, regardless of whether they ever taught school a day, whether they have any pedagogical training or not, or even whether they have any education beyond being able to read, or whether they have themselves made an utter failure to bring their own children up creditably, who do not believe they know more about educational processes than nine tenths of the best professionally trained school managers in the country. The less a man knows about educational work the less he is able to understand the qualifications of a teacher, or rather a qualified teacher. A teacher who is all the time telling about her or his superior work, or preparation, will impress such individuals as an intellectual genius.

Now to the point. The column is devoted to flaying school examinations. The main reason for opposing school examinations is that in them a teacher has visible proof of the incompetency of his pupils. There are too many parents who hold to the view that grade standing is measure of scholarship. Dispose of the examinations and the teacher must promote everybody, or else the teacher can offer no visible evidence of deficiency. Strenuous mental activity is discouraged by many parents, who at the same time insist their darlings are exceptionally bright. Any sort of test that would disclose their weakness, or limited power to retain the lessons they have received would be an exposure. The solution of the problem of getting to the top regardless of incompetency is disposing of any method of testing the retentive powers of the youthful scion. The only person injured by school examinations is the teacher. It is an injustice to the industrious teacher, who having devoted his time to instruction, to then be overworked by having to check up their pupil's mistakes and prove to them their inability to handle the work of the next grade. As soon as the child is able to understand his mistakes he should be required to hunt them down and to correct them. We learn mostly by correcting our mistakes.

UNDER the head of "Selling Back American Securities" the Youth's Companion for August 5, prints an article that should be read by every one in the country. It tells so plainly of some of the conditions that developed immediately following the beginning of the European War that any one may understand how that war has effected financial conditions the whole country over. Since the war began there has been no chance to dispose of new American securities of any sort, stocks or bonds. That partically stops all kinds of new development and lays all classes of labor out of employment.

The time spent in reading the article will be well spent:

Selling Back American Securities

"From the day when the European war began, the foremost source of apprehension in American financial markets was the apparent likelihood that European investors would instantly sell back to us, at any price obtainable, all the American stocks and bonds that they had bought from us in past years. Those holdings were known to amount to thousands of millions of dollars. Many persons believed that the cost of the war would be so prodigious, and the call for subscriptions to war loans so urgent, as to compel European investors to sell their investments in securities of other countries. What our own markets especially feared was that England, the largest holder of our stocks and bonds, would throw them back in such quantities that, in order to pay for them, we should have to export all our gold. That was why our stock exchanges shut down for five months after the war began. By that measure we closed the only ready market for such sales.

The real outcome was different from what people expected. When the stock exchanges reopened in December, European selling was large; but it came gradually, and it came, moreover, when our position was growing very strong, and when the country was able to pay for the stocks and bonds, not in gold, but in American wheat, which Europe needed urgently. After a while the foreign selling slackened, and it began to seem that the foreign investor preferred to keep his American securities.

The first British war loan for $1,750,000,000, raised last autumn, paid three and one-half percent interest, whereas most of our own stocks and bonds paid more; but in the fourth week of June England announced another war loan, in this case of unlimited amount, that was to pay four and one-half percent. That made a difference; for no such terms had been offered by the British government in a century. Moreover, the government promised that, if a still higher rate were fixed on future war loans, the holders of this loan should share the benefit of it.

England began at once to sell its holdings of our stocks and bonds; and the sales had reached a large volume before July 10th, when the British goverment closed the subscription lists for the loan, and announced that nearly $3,000,000,000 had been taken. Our financial markets began to ask whether this return flow of our own securities from Europe would continue. The foreign holdings are still large. After a careful inquiry a month ago, financial experts estimated that at the end of 1914 Europe held $2,500,000,000 in our railway securities alone. Securities of manufacturing companies would probably raise the total to $3,000,000,000. England held most of them, and although in the past few months it has sold securities that probably exceed $300,000,000 in value, the experts agree that it still holds at least $1,500,000,000 worth of American stocks and bonds.

Will all those be sold back to us? And if so, with what result? The reasonable answer is that by no means all will come back, because a great many English investors will still prefer to keep part of their money invested in the securities of the most prosperous neutral state; but that most of it will return is entirely probable, if England long continues to borrow for her war expenses of $15,000,000 a day. But meanwhile, we are selling to Europe vastly more grain and merchandise than ever before, although Europe is able to sell to us less of what she produces; and that, in all probability, will continue to be our way of paying for the returning American securities. What this process really means is that the United States is rapidly paying off its indebtedness to the outside world.

We have imagined for a long time that Laurelhurst was in a civilized section of Multnomah County, some where close to the city of Portland, but since hunting for wild animals is reported good over there we conclude its location is out in the wilds. No five foot lynx would risk its hide by invading a thickly settled, cultured section of the city.

Turkey had done better than many people expected in forgetting her fierce internal dissensions in order to take a hand in international conflict. Factional antagonisms, however, are beginning to assert themselves.

Too many cooks and housemaids have an idea that these "Typhoid Mary" cases are all moonshine. They are nothing of the sort, and cleanliness ought to be universal anyway.

Terrible is it not, that so many of us must presently go down to the beeches in order to see how perfectly shocking are some people's bathing costumes.

No advisory board could be large enough to accomodate all who feel competent to give advice.

If Monarchs were druggists they would give us something just as good instead of war.

Women do not like new wrinkles any more than they do old ones.

Those who suffer in silence usually have a lot to say about it later.

If wise you'll not pole a hornet's nest to see what there is in it.

It's so much easier to call a man a liar than it is to prove it.

Most of us have a lot of friends when we don't need them.

You can't tell a woman's age by her store teeth.

POWDERED ARSENATE FOR THE CORN EAR WORM

From valuable plots of sweet corn, pop-corn or of field corn desired for seed, where only perfect ears are readily salable, one may get from 70 to 90 percent of clean ears, free from worms, by the use of powdered arsenate of lead. Many growers in recent years have found the clean ear of corn the exception and the wormy ear the rule. Where the infestation is severe, many ears are ruined and even where the tip only is attacked, the disgusting appearance and the subsequent waste is considerable.

In the experiments carried on with the powdered arsenate of lead, as high as 100 percent of the ears in the check plots were wormy, many of them being unfit for table use. In the treated plots 70 percent or more of the ears were free from worms and where the ears were attacked, the injury was limited to a few kernels at the very tip of the ear.

Obtain the powdered acid arsenate of lead. Use 60 parts of the arsenate and 30 parts of sulfur, mix thoroughly. As soon as the silks shoot well, dust the silk and the tip of the ear lightly with the mixture. Repeat the treatment weekly until the silk dries down. A convenient way to apply the dust is through a cheese cloth bag or a can with a perforated cover, such as a gold dust washing powder can.

Where the item of labor is a consideration, it seems practical at present to treat only sweet corn, seed corn, etc., where the individual ear is of value.

The adult of the corn ear worm is a moth. The female moth deposits her eggs on the silks of the ear of corn. The young worm on hatching works directly into the tip of the ear for its first meal. If there is a little poison lodged there, the worm's first meal is usually its last.

The "Fins" of a Submarine.

There are few persons outside of the navy who have ever seen a submarine's "fins" in action. The modern submersible craft built for the United States navy are all provided with these lateral rudders, but when the vessels are at the surface or moving in a level plane under water the fins are folded back into recesses in the sides of the hull. The purpose of these plans is to aid the submarine to rise or sink on an even keel. "Porpoising," or rising and diving at an angle, is avoided in submarine practice as much as possible. The lateral fins are attached to the hull by ball and socket joints, so that they may be rotated to give a planing effect either upward or downward at any angle and folded away when not in use.—Popular Mechanics.

Health In The Suburbs

BY LORA C. LITTLE

We are in the midst of the season most favorable to the cure of our ails. Nature's own medicines are now most abundant, her invitations healthwards most attractive. Bearing in mind that the same general principles underlie the cure of all forms of disease, and that the same general directions to rid one of one disease need only slight modification and adjustment to cure any other, let us consider the cure of goiter. Goiter is a common malady in this part of the world, but that it is not inevitable is shown by the fact that many do not have it; and a few there be who have no substitute—asthma, rheumatism, obesity, etc., etc.—but through the years maintain a free and healthy state.

Nor let anyone run away with the idea that health or unhealth are mere matters of inherited constitution. Those of robust constitution may before they die suffer most from disease, while the most delicate-constitutioned may enjoy fine health to the very brink of the grave. It is all a matter of right living, of self-control and wise adjustment.

Self-discipline, self-discipline, self-discipline—here is the secret of not only health but of all that is worth while in life. "Self-discipline, self-knowledge, self-control: these three lead life to sovereign power," and first comes self-discipline. Without it, there can be no self-knowledge, no self-control. Without it, mankind are prey to their impulses, appetites and passions.

And how is self-discipline to be gained! By recognizing that "everything goes by law and not by chance, even motes and feathers," and then determining to be law-abiding. Play the game of life according to its rules, that's all.

Here is how one case of goiter was cured, by accident as it were. A woman who was something of an anarchist—that is, undisciplined and given to letling her appetites run riot, like the majority of people—had a "gathering in the head," above the nasal passages. She had had a goiter for many years and it was not only disfiguring but it caused her some inconvenience. She was past fifty. Her acute illness became severe and threatened life. Her doctor urged operation to permit outlet to the accumulated pus. On my advice she refused surgery and stopped eating. Water and hot tomato-juice were all she took—the latter being a specialty in the sanitarium whither she had gone.

In the course of a week or two the gathering began to discharge, dropping into her throat and finding its way to her stomach. This, of course, made and kept her sick. She was finally able to take food, to leave her bed and return to her home, but she continued poisoned, weak and miserable.

Finally, in desperation, thin and weak though she already was, she resolved to limit her diet to uncooked salad vegetables. For a fortnight or more she ate nothing but lettuce, celery and similar green things. At the same time she practiced deep breathing exercises by the hour and drank freely of water. The result was that in the course of two or three weeks her head trouble was entirely gone, and to her astonishment her goiter was also gone.

Similar treatment will cure almost any disease that is curable. To be sure one may by ingenuity of perverseness manage at the same time to do something so unhealthy as to nullify the good effects of the regimen described. But if one will stop his wrong habits and provide the cleansing food-medicines Nature provides, he will find it impossible to stay diseased.

Persons with chronic ailments, especially when they are of long standing, must take themselves sharply in hand. They must for the time being avoid bread and all other cereal foods, meat, potatoes, eggs, milk. If melons, peaches, plums, grapes and pears are to be had, it is not necessary to confine oneself to raw vegetables, but they may be alternated with uncooked fruit. Two meals a day are sufficient, one being of the fruit and the other of the vegetable.

Omit salt, sugar, and all other seasonings. Take absolutely nothing besides salad vegetables and fresh fruit, other than cold water. Continue it for a month if necessary.

What if you do lose flesh? You need to lose it, your tissues being unhealthy, long self-poisoned.

Knowing the utter simplicity of true hygiene and self-cure, I have small patience with those who hug their ailments and guzzle tea and coffee, smoke or chew tobacco, and keep themselves stuffed with all manner of unsuitable cooked and over-seasoned food.

It is not enough to add these medicinal foods to "just a little bread," or other food. That can be done when health is restored, but until then radical measures are required.

NOTES OF THE W. C. T. U.

The promised rain for Tuesday, a week ago, did not appear. It was no doubt on account of the arrangements for a lawn meeting with Mrs. Miller on the afternoon of that day. Mrs. Ward Swope came over from Arleta to tell us of the mission work of this great world organization of women. After the Ohio crusade, Mrs. Swope said Canada was the first of the foreign countries to ask for aid, and an organization was effected there. Mary Levett was the first sent out to foreign lands, going from country to country. Francis Willard conceived the idea of a polyglot petition for temperance and purity, and so eagerly did the people, particularly the oriental people, take up the truths presented by Miss Levitt. So apetition was gotten up and signed by many people in Japanese, Chinese, and Burmise curious chirography as well as by the people who use the more familiar signs. This curious petition of all nations is now at the Panama exposition in San Francisco. One day a young girl was looking at this queer document when she suddenly exclaimed: "Why, there is my grandmother's signature."

Mrs. Mary Mallett was also on the program. She spoke on "What the Public Owes the W. C. T. U." Mrs. Mallet rolled up a very big debt. In the first place she said the W. C. T. U. was the very first to take up flower mission work. Jennie Cassidy devoted her life to this work. It has been adopted by other organizations but it all started through Jennie Cassady. The W. C. T. U. was the first to place a woman missionary at Ellis Island. Now the state keeps a woman there. We were the first to place a woman at railway stations. Now that work is done almost exclusively by the Traveler's Aid of the Y. W. C. A. Among other things she told of the work now done by the state, as for instance Dr. Calvin D. White confiscated an assignment of a patent medicine which he found to contain 99 percent water and one percent sulphuric acid. It was sold as a microbe killer at $1.00 per bottle and contained as much of the acid as might be sold at a profit for five cents.

There will be a county institute at Peninsula Park on August 19th.

The next meeting of Mt. Scott Union will be held at the home of Mrs. Albert Rodlan, Fifth avenue and Foster road.

Good Pastures.

Good pasture combinations are: Rye (early spring); rape (summer); corn in field and rape (fall); rye, alfalfa, corn; rye, clover, oats and peas.