SYSTEM ALL WRONG

Superintendent Ackerman Criticises Schools.

BUILT FROM THE ROOF DOWN

He Tells Grangers That Rural Teach ers Should Give Practical Teaching in Agriculture and Subjects for Children's Needs.

J. H. Ackerman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered a lecture on the "Public School" System and Its Betterments," before a large audience Saturday afternoon in Multnomah Hall under the auspices of Evening Star Grange, No. 27, Patrons of Husbandry Mr. Ackerman thanked the Grange for the opportunity of talking to the farmers, and he remarked that he desired to elicit the interest of the Grangers in the state in the betterment of the rural schools, as the organization has become

a force in the state The Superintendent sketched rapidly the origin and development of the public school system, remarking that in the United States alone \$200,000,000 was expended for public education, that there are \$00,000 teachers and 15,000,000 pupils and rare was the community that did not recognize free public education. Pass-ing on, Mr. Ackerman then asked the

"Are our educational forces, those engaged in our elementary and secondary schools in our normal and agricultural schools and in our colleges and universities, working harmoniously and effectively along the lines that promise the maximum efficiency in the attainment of the highest results? Are they in conformity to and in har-mony with local conditions and environ-ments, and endeavoring with reasonable promise of success to meet the demands made upon public education by the home the business community, the church and the state? Or are they bound and fet-tered by conditions and working to con-form to conditions that have passed away and to meet demands that are no longer

Built From Top Down.

"These questions are peculiarly perti-ment at this dividing point between the two centuries; for their consideration forces upon us conclusions that "educationally we are at the parting of the ways indicated by the interrogations them-selves. The most noticeable defects in our educational methods are due to the order of growth and development of our system and the potency of the traditions and usages that have been handed down to us from a time in which the social forces in effect were altogether different from those operated at present. Historically, our educational system has developed from the top down. Instead of beginning by establishing common schools for the training of the masses along lines that bore somewhat on their future work, and then establishing high schools and acad-emies as needed to continue the work begun in the common school, and lastly found the colleges to complete and round out the work of the elementary and secondary schools, we began by founding colleges and then founding preparatory schools to fit boys for colleges, before we had established a common school system for the education of the masses; and most of the complaints that are and have been urged against our common schools have resulted from this order of growth

Proceeding, Mr. Ackerman said that col-leges were founded to prepare young men-for the professions, for the ministry, for law, for medicine, and later for the pronotion of the arts, literature and states, sanship, but primarily for the ministry, and academies were to prepare for these colleges; that free high schools super-ceded academies, but continued to work under bondage to the college system. The professors and students in colleges and secondary schools had lived in different ospheres from that of the people, were ignorant of their fellows engaged in clear-ing forests, building ships, extending trade and commerce. Mr. Ackerman said that these colleges and schools had done well and the teachers coming from them had done well, and had high and lofty ideals, but these could not be realized on the farm, in the workshop or in a business or industrial career. He continu

Make Teaching More Practical.

"Thus it has happened that our high shools have been organized and our high school courses formulated by men who, from semi-isolation and devotion to a single purpose, have been ignorant of local itions and local demands and needs of high school pupils; by men inexperi-enced in trade and commerce and with-out definite knowledge of the methods and processes of the local industrial pur-suits of the patrons of their schools. Our rural school teachers have in great part come from academics and high schools, and have gone to their field of labor in more or less ignorance of the needs and alms of their patrons and pupils, but possessed of high ideals. It is not strange that defects are found in our advantage. that defects are found in our educational systems and methods; that patrons living in cities feel disappointed in the results of the schooling their children receive that it has not afforded the skill required in their business; that it has made then discontented and restless in the pursuits and vocations of their fathers. It is not strange then that children in rural schools lack interest in all agricultural pursuits that in consequence of their training, the bright, aspiring youths have been leaving the farm and seeking to live by their wits in the cities. Do not these circum-stances point unmistakably to the fact education in the rural districts has failed in adapting itself to ex-isting conditions, and to meet the demands made upon it?

Wrong Kind of Teachers.

There were enrolled last year in the schools of Oregon 85,400 boys and girls, in-structed by 3542 teachers, who for the part were young girls and women in our cities and educated in our graded schools. These young women car-ried with them into their fields the culture and refinement of cities; and yet they knew little about the home environments of the children they teach. If the farm boys and girls could not learn the scien-tific basis upon which successful results in agriculture depend, it is because the teachers in our rural schools do not know that basis. The children in our rural schools should learn to experiment and to record the results of experimentation and observation in hogticulture and in other branches of agriculture. They should be encouraged to experiment in feeding stock, budding, grafting and transplanting trees; they should learn to cross and fertilize plants and crop fields and to fertilize plants and crop fields and to propagate new species, and have other exercises leading to a knowledge of those things upon which successful results in agriculture depend. Yet their teachers can do none of these things. A knowledge of agricultural and rural life can be taught in the common schools without by the least in the common schools without in the least slighting the essentials that are now taught; but to do so we must throw out the nonessentials and substitute for the so-called Nature work, most of which points to nothing definite and leads to no important results, the real study of Nature as manifested in the daily experience of children on the farm. The out-

look at this, the beginning of the 30th century, is hopeful and full of promise. "The needs of society and a business world are better understood by educators than they have ever been before, and we may confidently expect a more ready com-pliance with conditions and greater efforts pliance with conditions and greater efforts to supply and meet the demands of so-ciety and state. Our schools in futhre will have direct relations to the work that children will be called to do on leaving school. We shall have rural schools con-ducted more with reference to the voca-tional needs of the children who are to work out their missions in agricultural pursuits, schools in which shall be taught the elements of the sciences upon which successful results in agriculture depends, schools in which the farm shall be made more attractive for boys and girls. Our rural schools will bring not only pupils in the country, but their parents, into closer touch with our state agricultural closer touch with our state agricultural schools, and the drift from the country to the cities will be stayed, because ideals, aims and purposes will be fostered which can be realized on the farm as well as in the city. But it is to the normal and agricultural schools and colleges that the rural schools will have to look more largethan they have in the past for quali-ed teachers, and when our normal chools shall recognize this need of speially trained teachers in agricultural dis tricts and shall set about to meet and sup-ply the fdemand, then will the normal school problem be effectually solved, and the normal schools will have found their true mission

Work for Better Schools. "Our schools will never be much below what the people demand, but even if we

had archangels for superintendents and teachers, and angels for school directors, the schools would never be much bette than the people want. Hence our great-est problem is public opinion. When we go from this meeting, let the work here outined blossom into school advancement Preach the doctrine that Oregon must line up with other states. I have in my nind two districts, one in which the directors put their hands in their pockets and added \$5 per month to secure better teachers. In the other they crowded wages to the lowest point at which they could get any one to teach. Today there are coming from the one boys who are glad to earn \$1.25 per day. From the other have ome more boys than I can count on my fingers twice over who are earning from \$1000 to \$10,000 a year. Was that extra \$5 a nonth well invested in better teachers? Mr. Ackerman closed his talk by touch ing on the difficulties the rural teacher must meet in the way of low salaries, physical discomforts, short terms, un certain tenure, and asked the Grange to work to improve there conditions. He also said that the home must do its part. In speaking of the consolidation of country schools, he said it was a move that would give the country boys and girls a strong high school, and pointed out that every community could and should work to im-prove the schools and make them as strong and practical as possible.

Mr. Ackerman received the thanks of the Grange for his lecture, and also hearty indorsement of his ideas.

FRUITGROWERS UNITE.

Organization Completed at Russell ville to Deal With Canners.

At a rousing meeting of fruitgrower of the Russelville district and other parts of Multnomah County, held last evening in the Russelville schoolbour strong organization was perfected, which will be known as the Portland Fruitgrowers' Association. H. J. Michelson elected chairman at a former meeting, presided, and rules were adopted. These provided for appointment of a board of five directors, to be appointed by the president, whose duty shall be to make contracts and advise the officers as to the management of the association. In making contracts with canneries

for the delivery of fruit, the rules require that the grower shall give collateral notes or approved bonds that he will de-liver the berries contracted for in good liver the berries contracted for in good faith. This was passed unanimously and without discussion, as it was considered



H. J. Michelson, president Portland

that on this point hinges the success of the association. The collaterals must be approved by the board of directors. The following officers were elected: President, H. J. Michelson; vice-president, James January; secretary, Edward Gill: treasurer, W. E. Lewis. President Michelson was given until next Saturday night, when another meeting will be held, to appoint the board of directors.

to appoint the board of directors.

No propositions were received from the cameries, except a verbal statement from R. J. Holmes, of the Portland Canning Company, through P. J. Henniman, of

cure harmonious co-operation.

It was estimated that 200 acres of berries were represented, which represents an output of 250 tons of strawberries. an output of 22 raspherries and blackberries. Growers were present from Gresham, Milwaukle, South Mount Tabor and other sections.

REPEAT WHICH WAY?

Question Which Worries John Manning

AS TO PORTLAND CLUB VOTES

Grant Denies He Is Colonizing and Questions Sincerity of Manning's Attack on Repeaters--Manning on Fence.

John Manning, District Attorney, proclaims that the Portland Club is harboring a colony of repeaters for the elections, June 6. Peter Grant, a proprietor of the club, retorts that Mr. Manning is mistaken, or doesn't know what he is talking about. The District Attorney persists that his assertion is true, Mr. Grant insists that it is false. The District Attorney threatens the club with dire punishment should the repeaters vote, Mr. Grant replies that the club fot only has no repeaters, but will keep out of the pending political contest. "We have nothing of that sort in view,"

announced Grant, when asked yesterday about repeaters. "Colonize repeaters? We are doing nothing of the kind and will not. But if we were, and if Mr. Manning were sure the repeaters would be voted for himself, he would be more charitable." Manning has vainly tried to "line up" the club. Perhaps that's what Grant was thinking of when he made the foregoing But he would not reveal what persuasion Manning had employed. It is persistently reported, however, that the District Attorney tried to convince the club that it would better "be good." When pressed for information on this point.

Grant simply said:
"We are not fighting Manning. We are not participating in politics at all. We shall stay out of politics altogether." nail stay out of pointes allogether.

Democratic leaders are much perplexed to know what is the best policy for Manning to pursue. If he should play for the reform vote, they fear that that element will ask why, if his promises are sincere, has he not suppressed gambling dur-ing his term of office, which is soon to ex-pire. Besides, if he should take such a

tand, he would alienate the gambling "It's a difficult problem," said one of the Democratic managers several days ago, "and I don't yet see what we are go ing to do about it."

Whether the reform element will nomi-nate an independent candidate for Dis-trict Attorney seems not yet to have been finally decided, though not so much talk many decided, though not so much talk of that procedure is heard as some days ago. Two weeks remain for the nomination of independents by petition. The lattest time allowed by law for filing petitions of nomination is 15 days before the

AUTHOR OF FAMOUS EPIGRAM It Was a Washington Half-Breed That Astonished the Japanese.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 8.—As a result of the effort of Senator Foster, of Washington, to ob-tain some traces of a young man ship-wrecked on the coast of Japan some years wrecked on the coast of Japan some years ago, it has been made clear, through the aid of the newspapers in the State of Washington, that the man in question was a half-breed Indian by the name of Ranaid McDonaid, the son of Archibald McDonaid, doctor and chief factor for the Hudson Bay Company.

The case originally was brought to Senator Foster's attention by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the Senate, who was interested by reason of a remark

was interested by reason of a remark which McDonald was reported to have said when questioned by the Japanese as to who was greater than the President of the United States, his reply being: "The people are greater than the President." Senator Foster has received a large

ber of letters from various in the State of Washington, one of them being from the son of the grand nephew of Archibaid McDonald, the father of the man held prisoner by the Japanese. Ac-cording to this letter Ranald McDonald deserted from a whale ship when near the coast of Japan and swam ashore. Here he was taken prisoner and put under a close guard. After a short time, however, he was released and hired by the Japanese Governor to teach English. He kept up this sort of life for some eleven months, when he managed to induce some of his

attendants to send a letter for him to his father at Montreal, Canada.

Upon receipt of this letter, the elder McDonald applied to the United States Government to secure the release of his aon, who was born in Washington Territory, and, therefore, a citizen of this country. Not only was McDonald held a prisoner in Japan, but, according to the man's statement in the letter to his fa-ther, there were II other citizens of this ountry undergoing the same unhappy

Under the circumstances the Govern-ment must have thought it a case for justifiable intervention for a sloop of war was sent to Japan with a demand that the prisoners be released. This demand was backed up by a threat to bombard the place if the men were not forthcoming.

and the request was granted without fur-ther parley.

One of the students taught by Ranald McDonald afterwards was sent here to Washington, D. C., as an Ambassador of the Japanese government, and McDonald claimed that he was the first one to teach the English in the Mikado's kingdom. the Japanes

Hot Wave at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Today was the hottest of the season, the Weather Bureau's thermometer registering 86 de-grees in the middle of the afternoon. So Company, tursue.

Milwaukle, advising the fruitgrowers to milwaukle, advising the fruitgrowers to proceed with their organization and stating that he would negotiate with it. James January was appointed a special committee to negotiate with the managers committee to negotiate with the managers committee to negotiate with the managers both north and south getting off with north and south getting off with a special degrees less.

> Visitors to Portland Should not miss the delightful trips up and down the Columbia River. Particu-lars at O. R. & N. city ticket office, Third and Washington.

REFFLING IMPORTING TAILOR

231 WASHINGTON STREET

The June Delineator on Sale at the Pattern Counters, Price 15c Per Copy The Butterick **Patterns**

Principal Ag'cy

The Meier @ Frank Store

Shades on Third Floor

"Willamette" Sewing Machines at \$15 to \$35 are Superior to Agency Machines You Are Asked \$35.00 to \$75.00 for Trunks, Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes-Every good style and size and all prices-On the Third Floor



Great Sale of Hand Em-Broidered and Hemstitched Linens

Including Doilies, Tray Cloths, Teacloths, Lunch Cloths, Table Sets, all new designs, the largest and finest collection ever shown in Portland and at unusually low prices this week

Round hand embroidered Doilies, scalloped ges, beautiful pieces at exceptionally low prices Hand embroidered Linen Tea Cloths, 36x36 inches All \$2.75 grades.....\$2.55 | All \$3.00 grades.....\$2.55 | Better grades reduced. Hemstitched satin damask Tray Cloths.

Hemsiliched satin damask Tea and Lunch Cloths, handsomest styles, all tes greatly reduced in price. Hemstitched satin damask Table Sets, beautiful designs, magnificent sets ut

John S. Brown & Sons' Table Linens

Damasks, napkins, cloths, sets. Superior to any other in wearing qualities. Beautiful new designs, all grades. Insist upon having John S. Brown & Sons' Table Linens.

LADIES' VESTS AT 38c

65c VESTS 47c EACH

BigWash Goods Bargains

25e figured Dimities, all colors and very best styles-the entire line for your choosing this week only at the low price of, yard..... 35c tan Linens for waists and suiting, mercerized stripe effects, very desirable for summer costumes; this sale only at, 18c the extraordinary low price of

45c, 50c, 60c colored Linen Etamines and Crashes, best styles and colorings for shirtwaist suits; the most popular ma-aterials for hot weather suits; "May Sale" price is..... 3000 yards of 25c and 35c Ginghams, Oxfords, Zephyrs, etc.; newest patterns and colorings, extraordinary value for

this sale only at, yard..... Great special lot of Veilings, plain and fancy meshes, also dotted, black and colors; regular 25e-35c values for, yd. 14c

Women's \$3.00 Oxfords at \$1.98 Per Pair

A great one-day sale of Women's Low Shoes-all the newest and best styles, patent colt, Blucher Oxfords, heavy or light sole, vici kid Oxfords and Bluchers, heavy and light soles; patent kid Oxfords, heavy or light soles; every pair this season's manufacture; all sizes and widths; the best \$3 values money can buy, will be sold here today only at the low price of ... \$1.95

35c RIBBONS 25c YARD

25c RIBBONS 17c YARD

The Petticoat Factory in Operation

Second Floor Come and see how petticoats are made, sewed and finished complete in six minutes—By special arrangement with Greenwald Bros. of New York and Philadelphia, we will have a miniature model of a modern skirt factory in operation in our cloak department every day this week, commencing at 3 P. M. today-Four of the latest improved electric machines, running 3700 stitches a minute, will be operated by four experts-One of the operators seams the garment, the next puts the facing on, the next shapes the top, the fourth puts on the ruffles-It's all done as quickly as you can sharpen a lead pencil-The Petticoats are perfect to the last stitch and we are going to sell them at manufacturing cost-Come see them.

3000 Petticoats at 98c Each

3000 of Greenwold Bros.' Black Sateen Petticoats, three ruffles, with fagoting stitching or strapped, all splendidly made, good material and perfect fitting, petticoats worth \$1.50 each; during his great demonstration 98¢ (Second Floor)

Skirts While You Wait

At 98¢ each. Choice of any of the handsome Petticoats made by the expert operators, for 98c. The values are extraordinary; everybody is invited to view this demonstration of modern methods and machinery

Great "May Sale" of Petticoats

To make the occasion profitable as well as interesting to you, have organized a great "My Sale" of Skirts-the greatest Petticoat sale we have ever held-six lots of new, up-to-date petticoats at decided reductions from the regular selling prices. You can supply your Petticoat needs here this week at a big saving.

100 dozen Black Sateen Petticoats, deep flounce, tucked and stitched bands, well made -great special value this week at, each \$1.18

Sateen Petticoats at \$1.18 | Sateen Petticoats at \$1.32 | Sateen Petticoats at \$1.98 | Moreen Petticoats at \$2.78 50 dozen Black Sateen Petticoats, deep accordion pleated flounce or three ruffles or Van Dyke points, wonderful value for this week at..... \$1.32



Silk Petticoats at special low prices during "Petticoat Week"

Fine quality Black Sateen Petticoats, deep flounce pleating, stitched bands or tucked styles-wonderful values for

this week only at \$1.98

Black Moreen Petticoats, corded alpaca flounce, grays, black and tan, handsome skirts-great special value at, each\$2.78

Basement "May Sale"

This will be a "Gala Week" for Economical Housekeepers Our Big Basement Store is celebrating in old-time fashion -Almost giving goods away-Come and get your share \$6.50 Ice Chests, each.....

	14-GL Enlyanized Stop-patt	м
	Asbestos Irons, set	d
	6-foot Step-Ladders 9	ß
	6-foot Step-Ladders 8 12-in. Turkey Dusters 1	ä
	40c Washboards 2	8
	Scrub Brushes, each 1	ŝ
	40c Washboards	1
	Clothes pins, dozen	1
	Asbestos Stove Mats, each	4
	Asbestos Stove Mats, each	ä
	24x3314 Window Screens. 2 24x3745 Window Screens. 2 30x3745 Window Screens. 2 30x4214 Window Screens. 3	ä
٨	24x274 Window Screens 2	й
	30x3714 Window Screens 3	H)
	30x4234 Window Screens 3	й
	Lawn Mowers and Garden Hose	ä
	the lowest prices.	
	SHOW THE PERSONS	

	\$12.00 Gurney Refrigerators, ice ca-
-	pacity 67 lbs. Hardwood, golden oak finish, dimensions 19x18x16
	4-hook Coat and Hat racks 5c 5-hook Coat and Hat racks 5c
ı	6-book Coat and Hat racks
1	75 feet wire Clothes Line 160
	Wire Meat Sates \$1.19 2-qt. nickel Coffee Pot. 530 Flour Sifters, each 11c
e P	TICED DACEMENT

PRIABEL WADE DE

ENAMEL WAKE	KEDU	CED — BASEMENT
39c Sauce Pans for	\$30c \$ \$50c \$ \$60c \$ \$60c \$ \$50c \$ \$60c \$ \$6	1.00 Ten Kettles, for

Tooth Powder Sale--- All Kinds

Face Creams, Powders, Etc., at Less Than Cost Hind's Almond Cream 25c Mennen's Talcum Powder 12c Malvina Lotion 25c Dr. Graves' Talcum Powder 7c Robertine 25c To Military Brushes 25c Cameline 25c Imported Rubber Sponges, 90c size, Violet Cold Cream 11c 55c, 50c size 35c

Notions: Sewing Requisites

Stockinet Shields 2, 1, 4 sizes at, pair.

Scented Shields, all sizes, pair.

Assorted Wire Hair pins in boxes, box Belt Pins on card, card.

Dressmakers' Pins, ½ ib.

Pieaters, each lise and

Large Cube Pins, assorted colors.

Exempted Pins on card, card.

Dressmakers' Pins, ½ ib.

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Pieaters, each lise and

Large Cube Pins, assorted colors.

Exempted Pins on card, card.

Dressmakers' Pins, ½ ib.

Dressmak Binding Ribbon, colors only, piece.... Invisible Hair Pins, box.....

\$1.25 Silk Suitings 85c vd

Great special purchase of new, up-to-date Shirtwaist Silks, in checks, dots and figure-neat, rich effects in a great assortment of color combinations; all new, attractive goods, regular \$1.25 values, for this week only at the

Dress Goods Reduced

New, popular Dress Fabrics, greatly reduced in price for this week-voiles, etamines, fancy alpaeas and mixed suitingsbig variety of the leading styles-great bargains at 39¢ yd., 63e yd., 73e yd., 87e yd., \$1.09 yd., \$1.33 yd., \$1.53 yd. Buy your dress materials this week.

Five Hundred Handsome Dress Suits

In broadcloth, alpacas, etamines, cheviots, novelty mixtures, poplins and voiles, blouses and etons, with or without silk dropskirts, fancy braid, fancy button or gimp trimmedblues, tans, grays, blacks, browns, champagnes, black and white checks, all this season's high-class suits, beautifully made and a perfect fit guaranteed. Grandest values ever offered at the following low prices:

\$48 Dress Suits for ... \$36.00 \$50 Dress Suits for ... \$38.00 \$52 Dress Suits for....\$39.00 \$55 Dress Suits for....\$40.00 \$58 Dress Suits for \$42.00 \$60 Dress Suits for....\$42.50 \$65 Dress Suits for ... \$48.00 \$70 Dress Suits for ... \$49.50

500 Walking and Dress Suits

500 Ladies' Walking and Dress Suits, in cassimeres, fancy tweeds, cheviots, etamines, Panama cloths and broadcloths, light and dark mixtures, jackets, etons and blouse styles, in browns, blacks, blues and grays; all are this season's leading styles, handsomely made and trimmed; both walking and

dress suits in all grades. \$16-\$18 Suits for.....\$ 9.95 \$20-\$22 Suits for.....\$14.85 \$26-\$28 Suits for.....\$19.65 \$42-\$44 Suits for.....\$31.55

\$32-\$34 Suits for \$24.45 Best Bargains of the Season. 100 Japanese Silk Waists, trimmed in lace, wide or narrow tucks, black or white, all new, attractive waists, in all sizes, exceptional value for this sale at... \$5.25

Best qualty Japanese Silk Waists, trimmed in lace and silk medallions, wide and pin tucking, round or pointed \$6.45 yoke, \$8 and \$8.50 values, only.......

1000 Dressing Sacques and Kimonas, in white and colors,