

EDUCATION HAS ITS CONGRESS

Men Whose Work It Is to Awaken Minds of the American Youth.

TOPICS OF CONSIDERATION

W. T. Harris, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Education, Addresses the Conference on Lines of Civilization.

EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS TODAY.
 Auditorium, Lewis and Clark Fair, entrance to Congress at Twenty-fifth street gate. Session begins at 9 A. M. President, E. V. Littlefield.

General topic, "Elementary and Secondary Education, Including the Kindergarten."

Address, "The Problems of Classification," Frank Rigler, Superintendent of Schools, Portland.

Discussion led by A. B. Warner, Superintendent of Schools of Spokane.

Address, "Education in a Democracy," F. Louis Solden, City Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis.

Address, "The Relation of the Pacific Coast to Education in the Orient," Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California. General discussion.

Men and women whose master minds are devoted to the intellectual uplifting of humanity and educational advancement of the American nation, are guests of Portland this week. Yesterday forenoon the auditorium at the Lewis and Clark Exposition was occupied for three hours by an audience of a high order of intelligence and culture, that was manifest in many ways, to listen to the addresses comprised in the programme for the first day of the Educational Congress. Problems of the American school, from those presented in the remote rural district to the institutions of higher education with enormous endowments, are included in the scope of the brightest mentalities of the present day directing and executing the details of a system of free education that is not surpassed in any country on the globe.

Point Need of Efficiency.

Statistics presented by various speakers might have been taken as criticism, but it was only pointing out the need for even more efficient and better organized labor that the history of the future may tell more eloquently of the intellectuality of the population of the United States, for by comparison with England or Germany, the percentage of illiteracy in this country seems appalling among speakers of the first stature who are not distinguished students of school question than the Commissioner of Education of the United States and Commissioner of Education of New York, both of whom have attained more than national fame as among the foremost thinkers and writers on educational affairs.

There were fully 80 persons present in the auditorium when Dr. J. R. Wilson, of the Portland Academy, opened the session with a brief address, in which he felicitated Portland and Oregon upon the presence of the eminent visitors. He declared that the people of Oregon owe a debt of gratitude to State Superintendent of Public Instruction, I. J. Miller, for getting a bill through the Legislature that authorized the use of a portion of the institute fund to defray expenses of the congress. He complimented A. L. Mills upon the service rendered the cause of education by his influence in the matter as Speaker of the House, and then introduced Mr. Mills, who, as one of the vice-presidents of the Exposition, had been delegated to represent President Goode.

Welcomes the Visitors.

Mr. Mills warmly welcomed the visitors to the Exposition, to Portland and to Oregon. He presented some school and financial statistics, and declared that one of the greatest educational campaigns was in the eradication from the public mind of wrong understanding of financial questions.

W. N. Ferrin, president of Pacific University, was then introduced as presiding officer of the day, and delivered a brief speech touching upon the hope to accomplish through co-operation and interpretation in educational work generally, and bespeaking at all times the united effort of those whose life occupation is that of instruction.

W. T. Harris, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Education, was presented as the foremost writer and thinker of the present time on matters of education, and delivered an address that received the closest attention of his auditors.

Address by Dr. Harris.

Dr. Harris said in part: "Work of education is the direct work of helping Americans to help themselves. Symbols of the highest civilization are the railroads, the newspapers and the schools."

"Fifty years ago enterprising people of Missouri conceived the idea of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast, which finally led to the ambitions for acquisition of new country and new wealth that imbued Columbus and navigators of the fifteenth century in seeking a passage to India, then the ideal land of wealth. In La Fayette Park, St. Louis, upon completion of the Pacific railroad, Thomas H. Benton said: 'There is no West; there is India, pointing to the Pacific.'

Richer than India.

"Little was it thought then that this coast would be richer than India has ever been and that its commerce would exceed the commerce of Europe with India. Fifty years before Benton's address Lewis and Clark had made world history by the explorations of Oregon, which we celebrate this summer. The Educational Congress is most happily conceived because it celebrates one of the permanent aspirations that had its origin in the heart-searcher that led people of Europe out in search of the land of the golden king, a search which finally led not to kingdom but to democratic republics and to self-governments of America.

"Man escapes from the too great pressure of tradition and too servile obedience to the past by immigrating to the borderland of opportunity, where he can do for himself. If his ideals are wise and he has skill he should reap a nice reward; if his ideals are unwise or his practical skill very small he will reap poverty and all manner of misfortune. But in both cases his life will be a revelation of himself as an individual, and not a mere slavish execution of time-worn usages and modes of doing.

"The field of opportunity, wide as it is

free ourselves from the weight of the past. But that servitude of the past is only one kind of slavery. Present needs and necessities furnish another kind of slavery and the past helps free us from the thrall of the present, and this is the lesson of our congress. Education helps man to understand the past and to bring it to aid of the present. All its discoveries, all its bitter experiences, all its great successes go to the aid of man through education.

"Man's self-activity becomes fortunate if he can profit by the observations and thoughts of others. In the case of the Great as he may be in ambition and in the raw material of an individual career, he will not succeed except insofar as it reinforces his individual might by the aggregate might of civilization—except he reinforces the present by the past.

"Education has been and is the chosen instrument of survival for it casts in the fittest manner give the new individual the knowledge of the progress of mankind in the conquest of nature by science and art, the means of organizing people into free institutions by which they mutually reinforce one another.

"Education changes the past from a tyrant to a friendly auxiliary—from an oppressive burden of blind customs to an illuminating theory which all may see, each for himself.

"Education gives man freedom because it gives him insight—the ability to see and understand for himself both the past and the present, and he can use them to build with.

"Let us look far in the light of this movement of civilization towards the borderlands, and in the presence of this great Exposition of resources and productions at the work before the congress which is laid out in the programme of the five days coming.

"The pupils and the work in the different grades are shown in the several exhibits of the Exposition. The special interests of the schools today center in such problems as the substitution of the well-graded school for the rural ungraded, which exists in the sparsely settled districts. It is in process of being supplanted by the graded schools; thus the new device of transportation to the central school of the village. The makeshift teacher is being replaced by the professionally trained teacher, the graduate of the normal school.

Andrew S. Draper, LL. D., New York State Commissioner of Education, was next introduced and delivered a most interesting and instructive address on "Unsettled Questions in the Organization and Administration of the Schools." The address was replete with epigrams and pertinent points that were appreciated by the congregated educators, and presented food for reflection on many phases of school work. Some of these expressions are reproduced in another column.

The lecture on "Adult Education and the Extension of the Schoolhouse," to be given by Dr. Henry Leipsiger, supervisor of lectures in New York, will be illustrated with about 25 lantern views, designed to give an idea of schoolhouse activities in the City of New York. The lecture is to begin at 8 in the evening and is to be followed by an informal reception.

Nebraska Exhibit.
 Free moving picture exhibitions. Nebraska Pavilion, Agricultural Palace.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS OF ANDREW S. DRAPER, LL. D., AT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

There are certain fundamentals of the American educational system which it may well be said, are settled. They are settled by common thinking and universal acceptance; by legislative sanction and judicial determination. They are looked upon as the necessary basis of our political system; as the essential support, guardian and guide of a democratic form of government.

From the standpoint of school administration every American child is bred in the purple. He is to have everything that the richest child in the world can have in the way of instruction if he will take it, and all of the fixed influences, direct and indirect, ensure him if he neglects to take it. Every boy must infer from all he hears that he will be discredited unless he follows an exclusively intellectual pursuit, and every girl must believe that her happiness depends upon her becoming literary and knowing about art and the opera, and wearing silks and directing servants—when the silks are often elusive and always illusory and the servants are more elusive and illusory still.

We have a continuous and pretty well articulated school system, from the kindergarten to the university. Teachers and children are continually enjoined to be thinking of the next school above. A teacher whose pupils do not pass is disgraced. A child who does not pass is in peril of being eternally lost. This may not be really so detrimental to the individual teacher and the individual child, though each thinks it is.

It is not a matter of the value of the higher learning to the world at large; it is a matter of the power and purpose of each individual to make it of most use to himself. The unambitious or the incapable rich, who are not in danger of doing much anyway, may very well go to college, if they can be kept from running the colleges while there. The rich who have work and sand in them will ordinarily set upon college training while they enlarge the substance and illustrate the point and power of it. The poor must balance values; they will coolly calculate the worth of it to any plans which they may have, or they will leave it to chance and take whatever the consequences may be.

It is not true that good citizenship is gauged by the depth of cursing study or familiarity with philosophical theory. It rests upon the balanced sense which is the joint product of decent breeding, of familiarity with men and things, and of the labor which shows in things accomplished, either manual or intellectual, and in sweat upon the brow. The man who mends your shoes or makes your clothes is likely to average just as safe and potential a citizen as the one who tries to train your refractory stomach, the one who fills you up with economic theory, or the one who supplies theological deductions to your mystified soul.

If I interpret the situation correctly, the common sentiment of the country fully sympathizes with the old-time literary college. It feels that there is a place for them, and wishes them well. It has abundantly demonstrated its decisive support of university training in aid of the industries. But it demands that the elementary training shall lead more decisively to the industries and to business, whether pupils are going to the advanced schools or are going to work; and that the work of the lower schools shall be sufficiently concentrated and made sufficiently exact to support the expectation that pupils shall be able to read intelligently, write legibly, perform mathematical processes readily and correctly, and entertain serious notions of real work when they leave the schools.

The railroads are great educators. They educate us in much that is good, and also in much that is bad. They train us in promptness, and in exactness. The laws concerning them are not yet very well settled. They observe no moral restraints not fixed by law, and they are past masters in the art of changing and evading the laws which they dislike.

The Nation is just beginning to realize that the fundamental political principle which holds all men and women equal before the law, with the now well-developed National policy which provides free instruction to the very limits of human knowledge to all who will come and take it, involve an expense of unexpected magnitude and present questions of unprecedented difficulty in organization and administration. But there will be no turning back. More cheerfully than the people met any other tax, more cheerfully than any other people ever met any tax not vital to the National defense and the saving of life, the American people supply and will supply the funds for universal and liberal education.



MEN OF NATIONAL NOTE ARE ATTENDING THE LEWIS AND CLARK EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS

FESTIVITIES OF KING NOGERO I

Features of Great Carnival Which Will Be Given at Exposition.

BETROTHAL OF COLUMBIA

Parades and Masquerades, a Ball in the Auditorium and the "Storming of the Moon" Are Included in Programme.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition is to be the scene of brilliant festivities early in September. These festivities will continue for three days and will be known as the "Festivities of King Nogero I."

Full announcement of the plans for the carnival were made yesterday from Exposition headquarters. Exhibitors at the Manufacturers building are the promoters of the affair, but the Exposition is lending its hearty co-operation and financial support.

King Nogero is to be the presiding monarch of the festival. He is to be a fun-loving individual who will insist upon his subjects sharing in his fun. He is to be selected by a committee from a list of names submitted by the public. He is to be betrothed to "Columbia," who is to be selected in the same manner. One hundred maids of honor are to be selected by voting contests in various cities of the Northwest. Many cash prizes are to be awarded at mask balls and parades, to which all will be welcomed.

September 7 marks the opening of the festival. The evening will see the arrival of Columbia and her maids of honor. They will appear in a cortege of royal barges and will walk up the grand staircase to the music of the Royal Minuet. The party will then proceed to the Trail, where a mask carnival will take place and prizes will be awarded in the mask competition. On the second evening the betrothal of Nogero and Columbia will take place on the Grand Terrace.

The betrothal will be followed by group music, a contest of the best comic, and the "Storming of the Moon," a rare fireworks exhibition.

The third evening will be the crowning night of the festival, especially as it will mark the coronation ceremonies and the awarding and presentation of prizes. The evening will conclude with a dress ball at the Auditorium, which will be an invitation affair.

In the parades and masquerades prizes totaling more than \$1000 are to be given away. The prize for the best float will be \$250. The second prize will be \$150 with a third prize of \$75 and a fourth of \$50. In the mask competition the first prize for groups will be \$150, the second \$100, the third \$75, the fourth \$50 and the fifth \$25. In the individual competition the first prize will be \$25, the second \$15 and the third \$10. These prizes will be awarded for the best comic makeup, the best historic character, the finest costume, the best character, the most novel and original character, the ugliest and the best national character. For couples there will be four prizes of \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10. Awards will be made for the most novel couple, the handsomest and for the most comical of appearance. Other prize offers are to be added to the list.

HIGH PRAISE FOR FAIR

MINISTER JOHN BARRETT IS VERY COMPLIMENTARY.

Great Benefits Which Will Result to Portland from the Exposition Are Predicted.

John Barrett, United States Minister to Columbia, who has been visiting Portland for the past three weeks, departed last night for Washington via Seattle and will proceed East over the Northern route. He expects to sail for Bogota in about two weeks to take up his new work there. Last evening he expressed appreciation for the courtesies extended to him while in Oregon, and paid a glowing tribute to the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Mr. Barrett said: "Without complimenting, but simply making a statement of fact, I can say, after having seen nearly all the great exhibitions of recent years both at home and abroad, that none have been more complete and successful within their limitations than this one. Not only is this my judgment but it is the opinion of nearly all men and women of unbiased mind with whom I have talked. We can be justly proud of the impression we have made upon people from the East and Central West who have come to Portland to see the exhibition.

"It marks the graduation of Portland from a city or town of swaddling clothes,

Dr. Gladden Will Not Come.

Another preacher has added his name to the list of those who refuse to speak at the Exposition Auditorium on Sunday because of an open Trail. Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., has not only rescinded his acceptance to conduct Sunday services at the Exposition, but he will probably not attend the Fair.

Dr. Gladden was last spoken next Sunday. No word having been heard from him by the Exposition a query was directed by The Oregonian yesterday to his home at Columbus, O. His reply received last evening, stated that for reasons satisfactory to the Exposition committee and to himself he had decided not to preach at the Exposition. As to his reasons there can be no doubt, although it is not stated in the message. As one of those who made vigorous protest against the acceptance of a John D. Rockefeller donation for foreign missionary work it was not believed by many that Dr. Gladden would appear at the Fair with an open Trail on Sunday.

Whether or not services will be held at the Auditorium next Sunday has not yet been determined.

Beaverton Orphanage Wards.

Fifty bright-faced lads from the orphanage at Beaverton saw the Lewis and Clark Exposition yesterday. They were admitted to the grounds free and in charge of two sisters were taken to all points of interest in the great wonderland. That their trip would be complete an Exposition attache provided them some extra spending money and the lads spent an afternoon they will be slow in forgetting.

ADMISSIONS, 18,814.

Admissions to the Fair yesterday were reported to be 18,814.

Halle Erminie Rives Here.
 Halle Erminie Rives, the noted authoress, was among Exposition visitors yesterday. She is spending several days in the city before going to her home in Virginia where she will write her book of Western life for which she has been seeking local color on the Pacific Coast during the past two or three months. Miss Rives says she found the Coast and the West generally a very interesting study and has picked up much valuable material for her forthcoming book, which promises to be among her very best, if not her masterpiece.

PROMINENT SOCIETY WOMEN WHO ARE MAKING SEATTLE WEEK AT THE EXPOSITION NOTABLE



MRS. H. H. DE PEW. MISS CLARA LEWIS. MRS. EDMUND BOWDEN, HOSTESS. MRS. W. B. JUDAH. MRS. WILL A. FOSTER.

SEATTLE WEEK BEGINS AT FAIR

Musical Programme Forms the Feature of the First Day.

RECEPTION IN AFTERNOON

Ladies of Portland Are the Guests of the Hostesses of the Puget Sound City at the Washington Building.

ORDER OF THE DAY, AUGUST 29.
 9 A. M.—Educational Conference, Auditorium.
 9 A. M. to 12 M.—Concert, Administration Band, Transportation building bandstand.
 10 A. M. and hourly thereafter—Free moving pictures, Nebraska Pavilion, Agricultural Palace.
 10:30 A. M. to 12 M.—Concert, Chemsawa Indian Band, Agricultural building.
 11 A. M.—Airship flight, Aeronautic Concourse (weather permitting).
 1:30 to 2:30 P. M.—Concert, Tenth Infantry Band, Transportation building bandstand.
 2:30 to 5 P. M.—Concert, Administration Band, Washington building.
 2:30 P. M.—Grand concert, Royal Hawaiian Band, bandstand, Gray Boulevard.
 3:30 P. M.—Organ recital, Professor F. W. Goodrich, Forestry building.
 2:30 P. M. to 12 M.—United States Life-Saving exhibition on lake.
 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.—Concert, Tenth Infantry Band, Government Terrace.
 4:30 to 6 P. M.—Concert, Chemsawa Indian Band, Transportation building bandstand.
 6:30 P. M.—Grand operatic concert on Rustic Steps.
 7:30 P. M.—Grand concert, Royal Hawaiian Band, bandstand, Gray Boulevard.
 8 P. M.—Grand electrical illumination.
 Further information may be obtained from the official day programme.

Seattle Has the Center of the Stage in the Washington Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition this week.

Seattle week opened yesterday, when a large delegation representing the first city of the Sound arrived in Portland and proceeded to take possession of the imposing state building, one of the very finest structures of the entire Exposition.

There are more than 30 Seattle citizens in attendance here already, and this number promises to be supplemented each day of the week. There will be a special programme every afternoon.

Yesterday's programme proved a pleasant affair. There was no speaking, the afternoon being given over to musical numbers. Several talented Seattle musicians participated in the selections played by the Seattle String Quartet were particularly enjoyable, and those players were encored many times. The quartet is composed of W. R. Hedley, J. L. Gibbs, E. J. Castel and Le Grande Carter. Several fine vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Clara Lewny.

From 3 to 5 o'clock the band held by the hostesses of the building to the ladies of Portland. Several hundred invited guests attended this affair, which proved a thoroughly enjoyable and profitable refreshment for all served. The reception took place in the balcony, which was artistically decorated. Ferns, flowers and streamers were intertwined with fine effect. Entirely new, the words "Seattle Welcomes You" was done in green against a background of evergreen. The hostesses who gave this pleasant reception are to be introduced at the building all the week are: Mrs. Edmund Bowden, Mrs. Ellaha P. Ferry, Mrs. Will E. Humphrey, Mrs. George E. Brading, Mrs. Thomas H. Lattimer, Mrs. J. E. Childers, Mrs. Samuel LeRoy Crawford, Mrs. Harnett H. DePew, Mrs. W. A. Foster, Mrs. Mrs. W. B. Judah, Mrs. George Kittinger, Mrs. H. Lattimer, Mrs. Homer Hill, Mrs. John B. McDougall and Mrs. A. B. Stewart.

Today will be known as Alaska and Commercial day of Seattle week. The other days are: Wednesday, School and College day; Thursday, King County day; Friday, Club day, and Saturday, Patriotic day. On the final evening a grand reception will be held, at which many invitations are being issued.

WRONG SORT

Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes and Bread May Be Against You for a Time.

A change to the right kind of food can lift one from a sick bed. A lady in Weldon, Ill., says:
 "Last Spring I became bedfast with severe stomach trouble accompanied by sick headaches. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, although I tried every kind. I had become completely discouraged, had given up all hope, and thought I was doomed to starve to death, till one day my husband, trying to find something I could retain, brought home some Grape-Nuts.
 "To my surprise, the food agreed with me, digested perfectly and without distress. I began to gain strength at once, my flesh (which had been flabby) grew firm, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 30 pounds in weight. I liked Grape-Nuts so well that for four months I ate no other food, and always felt as well satisfied after eating as if I had sat down to a fine banquet.
 "I had no return of the miserable sick stomach nor of the headaches, that I used to have when I ate other food. I am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is worth living.
 "Grape-Nuts food has been a god-send to my family; it surely saved my life and my two little boys have thriven on it wonderfully." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
 There's a reason.
 Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.