

MANUAL TRAINING HAS ENDORSEMENT

Expositions Find Favor With Educators as Mediums of Instruction.

APPROVE NORMAL SCHOOLS

Educational Conference Deals With Large Questions of School World, With Great Teachers Leading.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE TODAY. Educational Congress meets in Auditorium, Lewis and Clark Exposition, at 9 o'clock. Admission free at Twenty-fifth-street gate.

Educational benefits derived from the Exposition and the value of normal training for teachers of American public schools were the themes that received attention at the thirteenth session of the Educational Conference, which convened in the Auditorium of the Lewis and Clark Exposition promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Social Affairs of Congress. Social functions entered into the affairs of the conference yesterday afternoon and last evening. In the afternoon from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock the educators were invited guests at a reception tendered by the people of Seattle, through the representatives sent for the week to preside over social functions.

Pay Boys for Work. "Give him some real work and pay him for it," he said. "A plan should be devised whereby children should be put to work for an hour or more each day. One of the most serious obstacles to education is the necessity for work. Moral degeneration ensues when gangs of boys from 10 to 15 years of age loaf together."

Train Hand With Doing. "The school curriculum should be related to life, and not merely to examinations. Living as we do in an industrial age, and the majority of the workers of the land being engaged in distributive and productive branches, that is, manufacturing, agriculture and commerce, the pupils of our schools should be in some way prepared for these important activities. The eye and the hand are such important aids in intellectual development that the training of these important members should form part of every natural system of education. Shall the schoolmaster exercise writing only, the member on which the Creator has lavished so much skill? Drawing and tool instruction should be included in every school curriculum. Besides the disciplinary value of manual training, it will impress many of the pupils in the schools that it is as dignified to engage in the fields of industry as it is to enter the professions. The boy who can use tools has a power which will enable him to get along in life better than he who is ignorant of their use. The fact that the schools teach something utilitarian will do much toward encouraging parents to keep their children in school as long as possible. The appreciation of the value of practical instruction may be illustrated in the New York public schools. There are several high schools, but the most popular are the Manual Training High Schools for boys and the Technical High Schools for girls. These schools do not turn out artisans, but they combine instruction in what are known as the liberal arts, with knowledge of the processes of commerce and the application of science and art to industry. The advocates of manual instruction believe thoroughly in the value of literary instruction, but advocate that in a complete and harmonious education art and industry must, too, be recognized."

What Dr. Leipsig Said. Dr. Leipsig said that expositions had materially helped educational progress as well as individual advance. "The First International Exhibition in London in 1851 was in a large measure responsible for the provision for art and technical instruction which marks Great Britain's educational system. The manual training movement in the United States really dates from the Centennial Exposition of 1876. Through the attention there directed to the system of tool instruction exhibited by the Imperial School of Moscow, Russia, St. Louis and Boston established the first manual training schools in the United States. The expositions did not originate the manual training idea; they called attention to the need that was beginning to be felt in the educational world.

"During the last 25 years both the curriculum and methods of teaching have been criticized, and the greatest problem of the time, what shall be taught to our children, is beginning to be recognized as a subject worthy of attention. The belief is spreading that what we wish to put into a nation's life must be put into its schools."

GUBERNATORIAL POSSIBILITIES

NO. VII—E. L. SMITH—BY HARRY MURPHY, ARTIST AND BIOGRAPHER



E. L. SMITH, OF HOOD RIVER.

THE subject of my present literary debauch, ladies and gentlemen, is the strange and eventful life story of Hood River Smith, or to employ the identity-concealing nom de plume which he occasionally disguises himself, "E. L." Smith. Just when and where he was born I do not know—indeed, what I don't know about him would crowd several large libraries. Mr. Smith is a farmer, with emphasis on the farmer. Heretofore, I have discussed in these columns farmer-editors, farmer-professors, farmer-lawyers, farmer-politicians, etc.; all of whom, it is understood, have carefully avoided any onerous contact with the duties which are incidental to really and truly farming. The subject of these luminous cogitations, however, enjoys the rare and transcendent distinction of being a farmer who farms. The reader can readily verify this beyond cavil and dissension by taking a trip to Hood River, where Mr. Smith may be discovered on his farm almost any suitable day—when he isn't attending a convention—hoe in hand, engaged in offering his struggling young strawberries every inducement to grow up and be real big and husky.

At Hood River, among his neighbors, Mr. E.'s reputation for probity is remarkably good. Some of his more ardent and enthusiastic admirers even go so far as to maintain that his strawberry boxes never have false bottoms. Mr. Smith has but one dissipation. This, however, is of the most baneful and insidious brand. The efforts of his friends to break the power of the malignant habit

and further, as Professor Woodward so tersely expresses it, "the whole boy should go to school." "There are intellectual, economic, physical and moral grounds for the value of what is called manual training. The school instruction of the past laid undue stress on language expression. Children do not go to school merely to learn facts, but to be trained how to learn, how to think, how to help themselves. The basis of elementary manual instruction is laid in the kindergarten, therefore the kindergarten teaching self-activity is so valuable a feature of elementary instruction. Things and nature as well as books and words, should form part of our educational curriculum. Train Hand With Doing. "The school curriculum should be related to life, and not merely to examinations. Living as we do in an industrial age, and the majority of the workers of the land being engaged in distributive and productive branches, that is, manufacturing, agriculture and commerce, the pupils of our schools should be in some way prepared for these important activities. The eye and the hand are such important aids in intellectual development that the training of these important members should form part of every natural system of education. Shall the schoolmaster exercise writing only, the member on which the Creator has lavished so much skill? Drawing and tool instruction should be included in every school curriculum. Besides the disciplinary value of manual training, it will impress many of the pupils in the schools that it is as dignified to engage in the fields of industry as it is to enter the professions. The boy who can use tools has a power which will enable him to get along in life better than he who is ignorant of their use. The fact that the schools teach something utilitarian will do much toward encouraging parents to keep their children in school as long as possible. The appreciation of the value of practical instruction may be illustrated in the New York public schools. There are several high schools, but the most popular are the Manual Training High Schools for boys and the Technical High Schools for girls. These schools do not turn out artisans, but they combine instruction in what are known as the liberal arts, with knowledge of the processes of commerce and the application of science and art to industry. The advocates of manual instruction believe thoroughly in the value of literary instruction, but advocate that in a complete and harmonious education art and industry must, too, be recognized."

OBJECTS TO QUERY

Deputy City Attorney Clashes With John F. Logan.

WITNESS FAILS TO ANSWER

Miss Hyland, Witness in El Rey Saloon Case, Is Asked to Tell Her Mother's Address in Seattle.

An attempt on the part of John F. Logan, appearing in the absence of Justice of the Peace Reid for the defense in the case against the proprietors of El Rey saloon and rooming-house, to secure from Miss Mary Hyland the address of her mother, nearly brought on a clash of arms between him and Deputy City Attorney Fitzgerald in the Municipal Court yesterday morning. Judge Cameron had to call upon the lawyers several times and rap loudly for order before the row ceased.

Deputy Fitzgerald came off victorious, for Miss Hyland left the courtroom without giving the information asked for by Mr. Logan. The latter did not cross-examine the witness at all, but whispered to him that Mr. Logan called the young woman back and asked her for the address of her mother, who lives in Seattle.

"Don't answer him," shouted Mr. Fitzgerald, addressing Miss Hyland, and pointing a finger at Mr. Logan. "Are you running this court, Mr. Fitzgerald?" angrily queried Mr. Logan. "Do you own and control this court exclusively?" Or has His Honor something to say about it?" "Address the court," spoke up Judge Cameron, rapping for order simultaneously. "If you have anything to say, gentlemen, address the court."

"I asked this young woman where her mother lives, as I certainly have a right to," said Mr. Logan. "She is my witness," replied Mr. Fitzgerald. "I brought her into court, and I'll protect her. She was on the stand, but Mr. Logan failed to ask her anything. He cannot begin now, and besides, what is the purpose that is for a purpose that I don't propose to stand by and see worked."

"I hardly think Mr. Logan, that you should ask such a question at this time," stated Judge Cameron. "You should have cross-examined the witness when she was on the stand."

"Very well, Your Honor," replied Mr. Logan. "We'll find out anyway where the mother lives."

The war between Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Logan began as soon as Miss Hyland was called to the stand. The cases had been set for hearing, and Mr. Fitzgerald had all of his witnesses present. Mr. Logan then said that he appeared merely as a favor to Justice Reid, who is counsel for the defense, and wished the cases continued.

"Well, I don't propose to stand for any such arrangement," stated Mr. Fitzgerald. "Continuances are taken in these cases for the purpose of wearing out the prosecution, and I won't allow it. I'm ready to try the cases now, and the cases continued."

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If Judge Reid is at the bench, let them secure other counsel. Mr. Logan is a good lawyer, and willing to take a fee for this case.

Mr. Fitzgerald never wants any one else to secure a continuance, but I notice that when he wants a postponement, he demands it, and when he goes fishing and fails to get back promptly, other people have to wait for him," retorted Mr. Logan.

Finally it was agreed to take the testimony of Miss Hyland and hear the remainder of the evidence Monday. Harry Bowen, proprietor of El Rey saloon; Belle Rowley, keeper of the rooming-house, above, and Andrew Hoffman, bartender, are charged in the information with permitting minors to enter and drink in the saloon, and are also charged with maintaining a disorderly house.

Miss Hyland swore she had been in the saloon three times, each time drinking beer. She said Bowen and the bartender were present, that they made objection to her being there, and that they did not inquire her age. She swore she secured a room, remained over night in it and that Belle Rowley made no objection.

Following the notable example of the Portsmouth plenipotentiaries, those who were negotiating for peace in the case of John Nohoun, charged by Victor Cohen with assault and battery, carried on negotiations in French. It was difficult to arrange matters at first, but an adjustment of the situation was had after brief parley.

"I suggest that Judge Foley act as interpreter," said Attorney Petrain, addressing Judge Cameron. "Foley is French, so am I and Deputy City Attorney Fitzgerald. Both the defendant and prosecuting witness are French, and only the court is outside the pale."

"I appear as private prosecutor, so I suggest that Mr. Fitzgerald act as interpreter," said Judge Foley. "Anything to get these negotiations under way and secure peace will suit me," said Mr. Fitzgerald.

After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, through Policeman Crute as interpreter, Judge Cameron took the matter under advisement. Cohen is now under arrest on a charge of embezzlement, preferred in Seattle.

Michael Laisner and his dog live at 287 Kirby street. The dog has no license, but that is merely a detail. What caused the trouble that brought the dog and its master into court was that the canine, being fond of veal, laid hold of the calf of little Johnnie Cameron's leg, and then biting the same in a public street of the city, contrary to the statutes made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the said city.

As the result of a letter written to the Chief of Police by a private citizen, Detectives Kay and Jones rounded up Tom Barrett and George Murphy, who have been hanging around South Portland saloons, drinking and making themselves obnoxious to the residents in the vicinity. They are charged with vagrancy, and their cases will be heard tomorrow.

Fines of \$1 each were imposed upon Ed Bertson, James Craig, J. W. Mackey, Roy Anderson and Harry Quake, who were arrested by Policemen Burke and Crute for riding bicycles without bells.

That the Change Was Appreciated

Was evidenced by the immense crowds who packed the immense amphitheater last night to see Pain's marvelous production

"The Last Days of Pompeii"

THE OAKS

For the next two weeks the doors will be opened at 8 o'clock each evening, and the performance begin Promptly at 8:45 o'clock

Each night witnesses the culmination of the glorious Fete Day Festivities by the thrilling, never-forgotten, awe-inspiring destruction of Pompeii, by tremendous earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. A scene of startling, vivid realism; marvelous pyrotechnical and electrical inventions. Reserved seats on sale at Skidmore's Drug Store, 161 Third street, and at the O. W. F. & E. Co.'s ticket office, First and Alder streets. General admission, including seat, 50 cents. Reserved seats, \$1.00. Private box seats, \$1.50. Admission to "The Oaks," 10 cents; children 5 cents. No afternoon performance of this attraction.

Coming: The London Royal Marionettes

WORK FOR JURY

Many Crimes in Oregon to Be Investigated.

NOT TO ADJOURN TUESDAY

Several Cases of Sensational Character Are to Be Placed Before Federal Grand Jurors by Deputy District Attorney.

Failed to Get Quorum.

The Federal grand jury will have a new lease of life and will continue to exist and deliver even after Tuesday, September 5, which has been the popular date set for its ending. It seems there are other crimes and misdemeanors in the state of Oregon which need investigation besides the fraudulent land transactions, and in order that these cases may be attended to the grand jury will be turned over on September 5 as an instrument of vengeance to Deputy District Attorney W. W. Banks, who has a dozen or more cases to be investigated.

Some of the cases to be presented by Mr. Banks are of sensational character and others of a good deal of importance. The list runs from raising a \$1 bill to \$100, another case of making counterfeit molds and money to a very brutal charge of rape, the statutory penalty for which, under the Federal law, is death or life imprisonment. The jury will be

occupied with these cases for the greater part of the coming week.

The fate of Willard N. Jones and his associates in the Siletz case is about ready to be made known to the public, judging from the witnesses who have been before the jury and the indications and rumors about the Federal building. All of the old soldiers who have been waiting for their turn to explain their acquisition of timber claims under the guidance of Mr. Jones, have been given a chance to tell their stories, and yesterday afternoon saw the closing of the investigations, so it is thought, unless Mr. Heney has a few other witnesses who were not in attendance at the court house.

The Williamson case will be the next up and yesterday afternoon the corridor between Mr. Jones and women from Siletz, Allen and vicinity waiting for their call to appear before the jury with their testimony. It is expected that the investigation into the Williamson case will be commenced this morning, or at the latest during the afternoon, and that it will occupy the greater part or all of the rest of the week.

When Mayor Kling called the St. Johns Council to order last night for the adjourned meeting it was found there was no quorum present, only Councilmen Thompson, Peterson and Linquest responding to their names. Councilmen Leggett, Shields, Edwards and Brice were conspicuous by their absence. This latter fact, who walked out of the Council on Tuesday night had adjourned until next Monday evening. As there was no quorum present last night, the Council adjourned until this evening.

How interesting to study the faces of children. Note the different faces and heads, the great variation in features. You will find a good chance to study faces in the Mellie's Food Exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition; hundreds of children's faces, all happy and healthy. The Mellie's Food Exhibit is in the Agricultural Bldg.

Nothing that approaches it in quality is obtainable at the same price — Nothing that surpasses it in richness, purity, mildness or aroma is obtainable at twice the price. The perfect and ideal blend that best unites all the characteristics of Turkish Cigarette tobacco is given in

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The Turkish Cigarette that leads the world in popularity and sales, not because of its low price but because of its fundamental quality, its purity and its fragrance.

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