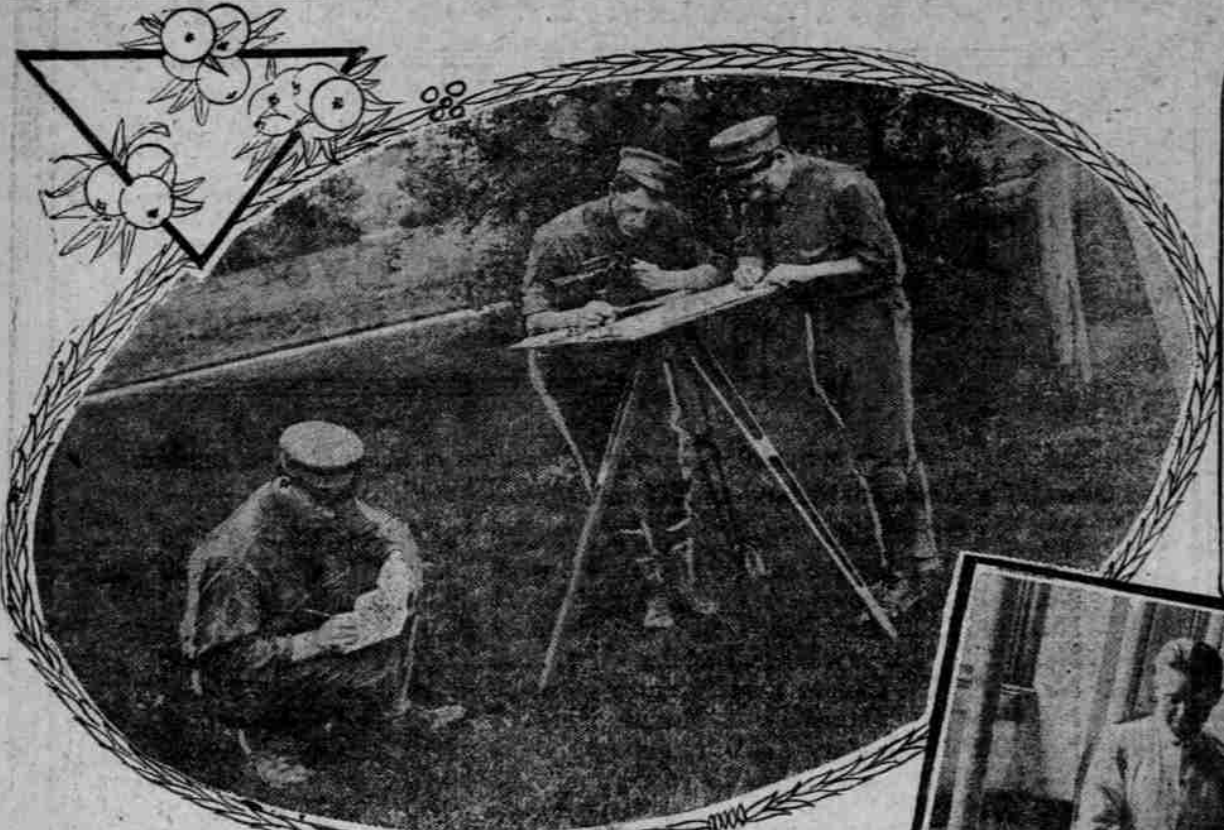


VOCATIONAL WORK PREPARES THE STUDENT FOR LATER LIFE

O. A. C. Plans to Meet Need of Boys and Girls by Offering Special Short Course in Many Important Lines.



Students in Highway Engineering



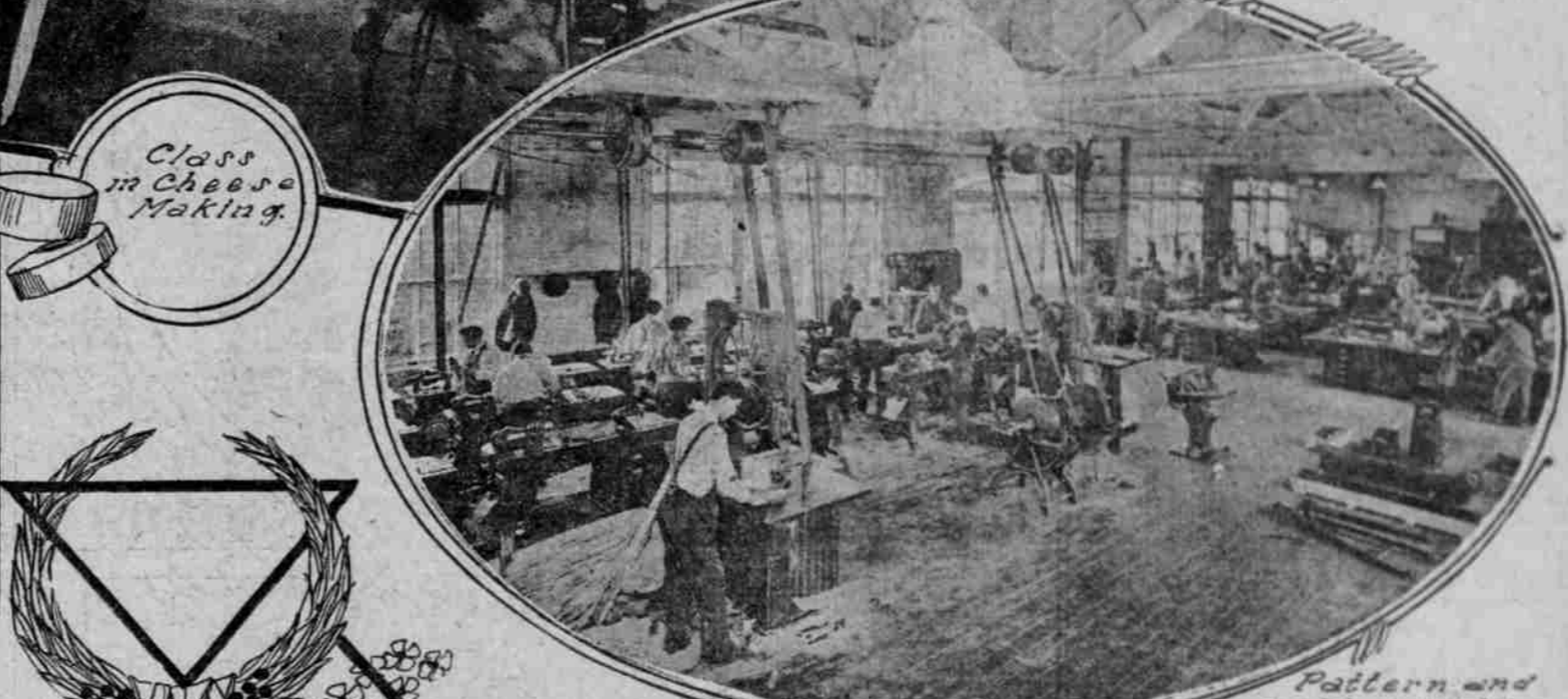
Foundry Practice



Searching Orchard for Plant Diseases



Pruning Trees in Young Orchard



Pattern and Cabinet Making



Domestic Science Laboratories

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, June 27.—(Special.)—What is the value of a vocational education? This question is uppermost in the minds of thousands of young people.

Some two years ago the Massachusetts Commission for Industrial and Technical Education made a study of about 2000 actual cases. The boy in the shop starts at \$4 a week and by the time he is 18 he is getting \$7. At that age the other boy is leaving the school and starts to work at \$10 a week.

At 20 years of age the shop-trained young man is getting \$3.50 and the school-trained young man \$15. Two years later records show that the shop-trained man has increased his weekly wage to \$11.50, while the technical graduate has jumped to \$20 per week.

By the time they have both reached their twenty-fifth year the weekly wage of the technically graduate is \$31, while the man who has learned his trade as an apprentice finds but \$12.75 in his weekly pay envelope.

While the average Oregon boy who goes to work as a shop helper is a little more fortunate in the matter of wages than is the Massachusetts apprentice, yet the principle is operative in both cases.

Technical Education Pays.
Accordingly, it is difficult, if not impossible, to avoid the conclusion that from the financial standpoint a technical education pays. It carries other rewards, such as a right appreciation of the dignity of labor, a respect for productive industry rather than for unproductive leisure, a high standard of living and a professional attitude for tradespeople.

High school students the country over have come to see the trend of society in this direction and to recognize that vocational training is the safety-valve which relieves some of the overcrowded professions. Consequently, every year in increasing numbers young men are choosing the line of work for which their natural ability and inclinations fit them and are demanding that the schools offer them at least a fundamental training in vocational subjects.

This is not only true in the case of the boys who expect to specialize as electrical engineers, civil engineers, mechanical engineers and agriculturists, but it is just as true that the still larger number who wish only general instruction in a single phase of one of these subjects in order to prepare themselves for successful careers as electricians, surveyors, skilled mechanics or general farmers, are justified in expecting provision to be made for giving them preliminary training in their chosen fields.

Likewise, the young women and girls of the state have discovered that school training in domestic science and art is of inestimable value whether they put the knowledge to immediate use as business women and bread-winners or as home-makers. Consequently, there

is a general demand on their part for such instruction in these branches as will meet the special requirements of girls and women unable to devote four years to college work.

An increasing number of wide-awake young people who are beginning to feel the advantages of vocational education are directing their demands to the Oregon Agricultural College. The college officials are constantly confronted with the question of what they can do for the hundreds of young men and women in the state who have left the public schools for the trades or the industries, and have broken their contact with school work so that it will be impossible for them to return and get the work they need.

There are constant petitions for help from the young people of the smaller towns and the rural districts of the state, who are not within reach of schools prepared to give vocational training. The question is what shall be done for these young men and women?

Practical Training Offered.
The college has attempted to answer by establishing several vocational courses designed to give practical training and useful information to the men and women who are unable to qualify for the regular degree courses or who cannot afford to devote the necessary time to complete a fuller training and earn a degree.

This new service offers a vocational education to common school graduates and high school graduates who for any reason do not take the regular college

work and to men and women of maturity who are desirous of changing vocations or wish better preparation so as to insure advancement.

The student will be permitted to specialize in the vocational work, according to his individual preference and qualifications. While it is not the primary aim to train foremen and superintendents, it is believed that students after completing the course and gaining a few years of practical experience will be able to assume positions of responsibility or to go into business for themselves.

Some Courses Are for Year.
The college shops are equipped with the latest approved machinery and are well adapted to carry on practical courses. This work is open to those who have completed the eighth grade in the common schools or equivalent and are 15 years of age or over. All who complete three years of this work and take other supplementary work will be entitled to a diploma.

Young men of other tastes and aspirations but of similar educational standing may select a one-year vocational course in agriculture, a one-year course in dairying, two-year business course or the foresters' short course of five months.

The one-year course in agriculture is designed to meet the requirements of those who wish to take up agricultural pursuits in Oregon and who feel that they can devote but a single year to study and preparation. Major studies pursued in this course are astron-

omy, animal husbandry or horticulture.

That the prospective farmer may be capable of applying business methods to farm practice he will be required to take a supplementary course in farm accounting; that he may learn to do as much of his own repairing as possible and care properly for his farm machinery he must also take a course in shop work; that he may be acquainted with some of the important economic and social problems in which all progressive farmers are interested he will

have to take courses in rural economic and sociology.

The other vocational courses for men—such as dairying, commerce and forestry—have the same entrance requirements as do the mechanical arts and agriculture courses and are outlined in the same practical way.

The vocational classes in all subjects except forestry will be organized when college opens next September. Short-course students of forestry begin their class work November 1 and continue until April 15.

When I married I had been used to doing housework, but not to keeping house, having always worked where each had her own de-

partment, and for years it was the hardest kind of work to keep things in order; so it was not long before the whole house was in a sad mixup.

Bureau drawers were running over, the tops of the sewing machine would not close, or if they did happen to then something bunched up inside and they would not open.

And, although the pantry was not over-supplied, it was always so crowded that there was no room for anything; neither would one ever find anything.

Indeed, the whole house began to remind me of David Copperfield's at

the time dear little Dora presided, that "while they were so crowded for space that there was no room for anything, yet there always seemed to be plenty of room in which to lose things."

My little new spice cupboard had in it everything but spice. I found that out one day after looking for an hour after the nutmegs and giving it up and using allspice instead—said allspice being, after a long search, found on the dishpan shelf reposing on a disused pancake griddle.

I eventually found the nutmegs sitting under the sink beside the stove polish.

About that time I began to sit up and take notice.

Where was I to begin?
So I immediately set about to "straighten up."

It took just one week to go over it all.

Well, when the week was done, I could, if I liked, begin all over again.

Well, after again "sitting up and taking notice" I gathered up a big basket of mending, got needles, thread and scissors—

Every chance I had after, before and in between doing my other work I mended—just mended.

I didn't do much cleaning and didn't straighten up other disarranged articles much.

One day towards the close of the week, I put all those mended clothes away in their places.

Then for another week I did the other work about the same as usual, but no article of clothing that needed mending was neglected.

cannot but depend largely on foreign firms for warship construction and the supply of materials. The result is an annual expenditure of a very large amount—it has been estimated at an average of \$7,500,000—on contracts placed abroad, and those who have had authority to place these contracts have been tempted and have fallen.

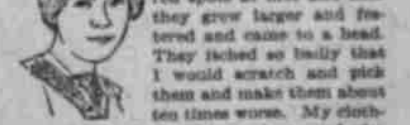
The finding of the preliminary error in the Mitsui case says that commissions amounting to not less than \$100,000 found their way into the hands of Vice-Admiral Matsumoto, then director of naval construction. The other cases are all of a piece with this.

The Prussian state railways are using 200 storage battery cars at less cost than steam locomotives or gas-turbine-electric cars.

PIMPLES ON CHEEKS BACK AND ARMS

Also Chest. Grow Larger. Festered and Came to Head. Itched Badly. Ashamed to Go Anywhere. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

7115 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"The trouble began by having little pimples on my head and then on one cheek. It spread on the other cheek, my chin, back, arms and chest. The pimples looked like little red spots at first and then they grew larger and festered and came to a head. They itched so badly that I would scratch and pick them and make them about ten times worse. My clothing irritated the breaking out on my body. I was ashamed to go anywhere."



"I procured a ——— Soap. Saved several creams. ——— and ——— but none of these helped me. I was just about discouraged as to what to do when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I was overjoyed at the results. I gently massaged the Cuticura Ointment on the affected parts, let it remain for a while and washed it off with hot water and Cuticura Soap. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and they cured me entirely in a little less than a month and a half." (Signed) Miss Doris Whitman, Sept. 20, 1913.

A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases of skin and scalp diseases when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 52-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T. Boston."

WOMAN SOLVES PROBLEM OF GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Discovery That Everything Was Out of Its Rightful Place and Home in Disorder Opens Eyes of Woman, Who Devises Plan to Correct It.

The average woman who has not had to assume the whole responsibility of house-keeping at any time during her unmarried career, even though she may know how to prepare a good, palatable, tasty meal, on occasions, or to make her own shirtwaists or rearrange furniture artistically, finds herself, popularly speaking, "up against it" when she tackles the entire proposition of keeping all of the wheels of her own household running smoothly. Here are the experiences of one housewife:

When I married I had been used to doing housework, but not to keeping house, having always worked where each had her own de-

JAPAN'S CONTRACT LARGE

Foreign Navy Builders Get Big Jobs for Ship Construction.

TOKIO, June 27.—Japan agrees to maintain a first-class navy. By reason of her own inadequate resources, she