

THE POLITICIAN AS THE ARTIST SEES HIM---WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

JOHN MANNING.



Mr. Manning is a lawyer well-known to the local bar, and also to the public, by reason of his position as public prosecutor. He was appointed chief deputy when George E. Chamberlain was elected to the office and upon the reelection of Mr. Chamberlain as governor of the state of Oregon Mr. Manning was appointed to fill the vacancy in competition with many of Portland's best legal talent. During his incumbency Mr. Manning has been remarkably successful in dealing with the large amount of difficult cases which came to his official attention, and a long list of important prosecutions in which he was triumphant for the state is an indication and proof of his fitness and a testimonial to the effect that he is the right man for district attorney. That Mr. Manning will be elected by a large majority next Monday is conceded by many. In his case there is a noticeable tendency to forget party politics and retain in service a valuable man. His number is 28 on the ballot.

J. F. FINLEY.



Mr. J. F. Finley, coroner of Multnomah county, and the regular Republican nominee for that office, is very sure of his re-election for another term. That Mr. Finley has conducted the affairs of his office in a satisfactory and economical manner is evidenced by the admiration in which he is held by the taxpayers and citizens generally.

After Mr. Finley had been nominated, a prominent citizen said: "Finley has reduced the expenses of the coroner's office from \$4,500 a year to about \$1,000, a great saving, when such offices all over the country are noted for piling up extra fees upon taxpayers, whenever there is a loop-hole in the statutes that will allow it. It is no wonder that Mr. Finley has scarcely any opposition for re-election. All taxpayers, regardless of party, should endorse his administration, and every honorable voter should esteem it a privilege to vote for a man who will

conduct his branch of the county government in an economical and intelligent manner. The public have nothing to be taken for granted, because one term of the present coroner is drawing to a close, and the records are open to public inspection.

"The large increase in the population during the last two years compelled Mr. Finley to ask the last legislature for authority to appoint a deputy without a salary, which has been a source of great accommodation to the public."

JOHN WORD.



Tom Word is a Missourian by birth, his place of nativity being Gallatin, Mo., where he was born in 1857. His boyhood days were passed in Richmond, Mo., and he came to the Pacific coast 20 years ago. For the past 17 years Tom Word has traveled in this territory, and his acquaintance is remarkably extensive.

Tom Word is no stranger to new comers. He moved his family to Portland 12 years ago, and this city has been his home ever since, where he has been actively identified with Portland's interests.

Democracy runs in the blood of the Word family, for Tom Word's father was a follower of Jackson before him. The candidacy of Mr. Word appeals to all classes of voters. He is a commercial traveler, has the unswerving and enthusiastic support of that body of business-makers and hustlers. The travelers have asked that Mr. Word be elected to the office of sheriff of Multnomah county. This is the first time that the travelers have ever asked for a political favor, although they are recognized as a powerful influence in every community.

There is probably no organization, religious or fraternal which would stand to a man for one of their number as the travelers are doing for Tom Word. There are at least 600 voting travelers having a residence in Portland and Multnomah county, and there are between 800 and 1,000 who make Portland their headquarters, and all of these men are championing the cause of Tom Word, although fully 90 per cent of the travelers are Republicans. This army of warm personal friends is leaving no stone unturned to elect Word, and every man, almost without a single exception, has arranged his trips so that he will be in town Sunday and Monday to help the cause of the Democratic nominee for sheriff.

C. W. NOTTINGHAM.



Mr. Nottingham, Roosevelt Republican candidate for senator, sketched at Salem when he waxed eloquent in the introduction of his bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag.

NATHAN H. BIRD.



Mr. Nathan H. Bird, Independent candidate for sheriff of Multnomah county, has lived in the state for 40 years. His father was a pioneer of 1845. He is a working man who respects his calling and is held in high esteem, not only by his companions in toil, but by a host of the best people in Portland. His life has been clean, and there is nothing in his past to apologize for.

If elected he will give the people an ideal administration. The business will be conducted efficiently, courteously and with strict honesty. He will appoint only competent and suitable men as deputies. The public money will be handled as the people want it, in their interest, and not for the benefit of the clique or favored few. For once there will be an absence of graft in the office, for Mr. Bird is not to be "influenced."

His office and his books will be open, and it will not be necessary to have a "pull" in order to see Sheriff Bird. There is no "ring" to push the campaign for Mr. Bird, but if the people desire the right man in the right place they will secure this, what they want, by voting for this ideal candidate.

B. D. SIGLER.



The regular Republican nominee for the office of assessor of Multnomah county is B. D. Sigler, at present councilman from the Fifth ward, which was originally the Sixth ward. For the past 20 years Mr. Sigler has been a resident of Portland and a business man. He has been in the lumber, box and feed business, and his long association with these departments of trade give him an added qualification for the work of assessing property. It is practically conceded that Mr. Sigler will be elected by a large majority next Monday, the only question in doubt being the amount. Mr. Sigler promises the voters of Multnomah county a thorough administration of the office.

arithmetic. The highest school stood 94 per cent in general average. The lowest stood 11 per cent.

"How did I make the test? Well, here is one of the problems I gave. If coffee sold at 31 cents a pound makes a profit of 16 per cent, at what price must be sold to make a profit of 30 per cent?"

"I gave that to children studying percentage. Now the children of one school gave an average of 11 per cent on that problem. Another school, of the same age and the same general environment, had an average of 84 per cent. What explanation can there be of the difference except poor teaching?"

"If one-third of the schools reach a certain standard on that problem, why should not the other two-thirds be required to reach it also? The trouble is that neither the public nor the school authorities know what standard they have a right to demand. There are no standards."

"We don't know what we can reasonably demand from children of any given age. And there is no way to find it out except from the children themselves. Give a sufficient number of them, selected from all kinds of environment, the same tests, average the results, and you will find what can reasonably be demanded of teachers and principals."

"The pinch comes in on the character of the test. Many very earnest educators have resented, and justly, against the old-fashioned examination. But this examination is a test, not of what children have been over and committed to memory, but of power gained."

"In my English test I never gave a question on the rule of grammar. I never gave a sentence to parse. I read a little story, and asked the children to reproduce it, then and there, in their own language."

"I tested 22 schools, containing 3,300 children in different cities, on the same story. Now look at that city, ninth on the list. In that class only 6 per cent of the children were of American parentage. Here are two schools almost all numbers 18 and 19. The thirteenth had 15 per cent of American parentage, and the fourteenth 55 per cent."

"What does this prove? It proves that home environment has no influence on written English. It influences spoken English; but as for written English, I obtained just as good results from poverty-stricken foreign quarters, as from good American ones. It seems impossible, but it is true."

"These investigations demonstrate the public school to be of even greater importance than we have believed them. They show that an even greater measure of juvenile development is due to them."

"Often of two schools in a foreign quarter the pupils in one would out-write much better English than those in another. What does that show? It shows that some principals understand how to get good teaching of English out of their teachers."

"Look at these two schools. The fourth grade pupils of one are marked the same as the eighth grade of another, on the same story. Both schools were in good, middle-class American quarters. Yet children of 8 or 10 in one did as well as 13 or 14 in another."

"The spelling test developed some very curious results, quite unexpected by myself. I tested 95 classes, including 3,300 children, 19 different cities. The average gained in all mixed schools varied only from 10 per cent to 33 per cent."

"This seems to argue that when humanity is massed it averages up about the same everywhere in spelling. But here is a still further element of queerness."

"While the results with 95 different classes show less than 8 per cent of variation, the time given to spelling varied from five to 55 minutes a day. And there seemed to be no connection at all between the time given and the results obtained."

"In the class getting the highest average, 88 per cent, the time given was only six minutes a day; and in the lowest it was five; and in between it ranged all the way from 10 to 20, 30, 40 and 55 minutes a day, the last in a school in which the principal was bound to have good spellers or die in the attempt."

"The curious fact demonstrates that about the same amount of inherent ability to spell resides in any group of children, selected at random, and that if you can't develop that ability with 15 minutes a day, you won't do it with 60."

"I don't pretend to explain these things; I leave that to the psychologists. I am merely stating facts."

"One other interesting result of the spelling test was that the lowest girls' school tested ranked above the highest boys' or mixed school. Girls' schools always average above boys' schools in spelling. There is no exception."

"That opens up other interesting possibilities of research along this line. By the simple expedient of subjecting large masses of children, representing every variety of environment, to the same test and tabulating results we can definitely settle the age long contest as to the respective powers and tendencies of the masculine and the feminine mind. It is now a matter of opinion only. We can get it into figures."

"I have worked out the averages only in spelling. I am confident that the girls also surpass the boys in English. In arithmetic I will offer no opinion until I have figured out the averages, a simple but exhausting matter of going through 3,000 examination papers."

"The matter of home study, a vexed question with the public, particularly with mothers, can be settled by this method. Some schools, by the way, do results as well as all get just as good results as others which demand a great deal."

"The bureau will have a permanent exhibit of tabulated results. A teacher can come in from Kalamazoo and say, 'I have a class averaging 14 years in age, containing 20 Americans and 25 foreigners. What average ought I to be able to reach in arithmetic?' The tables will show her, say, 82 per cent. Then she can find out what test secured that average and what the children wrote in answer. It will make definite standards to go by."

"The bureau, by means of special committees, will carry the investigation into every branch, from the kindergarten to the college. The same definite standards can be secured in all the arts, sciences and languages as have been secured in spelling, arithmetic and English."

SUN PRIEST ORDERS DEVOTEE TO FAST 42 DAYS TO FOOL LAW



(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Chicago, June 4.—In an attempt to prove that Miss Reuss's fast of fasting 41 days can be duplicated without mental or bodily injury, Ottoman Zar Adusht Hanish has commanded Mrs. Davenport Vickers, one of his faithful followers, to make a fast of 42 days, it is said.

Ambition to attain what is known as the master's degree in the Sun Worshipers' society is credited as the motive for Mrs. Vickers' determination to fast 42 days.

It was to attain this degree in the society that Miss Reuss made her fatal fast.

Miss Reuss Reuss of St. Paul became insane while undergoing the ordeal of the so-called "Sun Worship Fast." She died at the state hospital for the insane at Elgin, Dr. Frank S. Whitman, superintendent of the hospital, says death was due to acute mania induced by starvation.

During the fast, which is said to have lasted 41 days, the woman, according to the hospital authorities, was subjected to torture by means of needles and the application of lotus oil.

Mr. Martyr Denounces Neighborhood Gossip

SO THAT atrocious Mrs. Skandall has been over here all the morning, has she, Mr. Martyr? I'm astonished that you would listen to her. All she does is gossip, gossip about the neighbors' affairs. What have you or she to do with the misfortunes or irregularities of your neighbors? It's singular that women must be all the time prying into other people's business, while men never care in the least about what is going on in the neighborhood.

What was she talking about this time? About Smithers and his wife? What happened to them? Can't pay their rent? You don't say! I suspected something of that kind. Going down on the car this morning Jones told me Smithers was in a bad way financially, and hinted that his employers were about to examine his books. So they are going to be dispossessed, are they? Well, it's none of Mrs. Skandall's business. I don't see why she can't attend to her own affairs.

Who else was she talking about? Oh, the Hawkinses. I suppose she's found out that Hawkins got arrested in a pool-room raid last night. Smith told me about it this morning. His wife thought he was at the meeting of the Reform league. So Mrs. Skandall has been prying into Hawkins' affairs, too, has she? I don't see why women can't let gossip alone.

Did she say anything else? Gossiping came home drunk again? You don't tell me! When? Did he beat his children? I thought so. He's getting to be a regular dipsomaniac. Martin and I were talking about it.

I am simply going on the basis that the primary object of popular education is the development of power in the child; power to think, to reason, to express and act. I believe that the beautiful spirit in the school will help to develop this power. But it does not necessarily insure it.

"At present the public schools of the United States are getting teaching power on the part of their teachers purely at haphazard. The Society of Educational Research means to demonstrate and set down in black and white what degree of mental power can reasonably be demanded of children of a given age in a given amount of time. The school authorities and the public will know what they can reasonably demand of teachers and principals."

GREENBORO AS INVENTORS.

In 1827 a carpenter of Sandwich, Mass., wanting a piece of glass of a particular size and shape, conceived the idea that the molten metal could be pressed into any form, much the same as lead might be. Writes William B. Stewart in the Cosmopolitan. Up to that time all glassware had been blown, either off-hand or in a mould, and considerable skill was required and the process was slow. The glass manufacturer laughed at the carpenter, but he went ahead and built a press, and now the United States is the greatest pressed-glassware country in the world.

In 1890 a novice in the plate-glass industry, Henry Flockner, of Pittsburg, whose only knowledge of glass had been acquired in a window-glass factory, invented an annealing "leak," the most important single movement ever introduced in plate-glass manufacture. In three hours by the four the same work is done which under the old kiln system required three days. In four years the importations of foreign crown and plate glass into the United States fell in value from \$5,000,000 to \$200,000.

About the same year Philip Argabast, of Pittsburg, also a novice in glass-making, invented a process by which bottles and jars may be made entirely by machinery, the costly blow-over process being avoided and the expense of bottle-making reduced one-half. The result has been that more bottles and jars are used in a month now than in 12 months 10 years ago.

Walls Not Friends Away.
From the Astorian Globe.
An Astorian woman writes says her friends "They don't come to see me any more." She is being neglected, solely because she will not let her friends know that she is in town. She is a good woman, but does not know that she



I SUPPOSE SHE TALKED ABOUT A LOT OF OTHER PEOPLE.

ing him over on the way home last night. Martin says Mrs. Goggins is thinking of suing him for divorce. I'll tell Judge Dobb about this last performance of his right away, and he can appoint Mrs. Goggins' relatives, who ought to know about it.

I suppose this odious Mrs. Skandall talked about a lot of other people, too, didn't she? What did she say about Mrs. Blinks? Made her husband discharge his stenographer because he took her out to lunch? That's it. Just as I told you. Women cause more divorce suits by their endless jabber about what doesn't concern them than all the incommunicability, temperamentalism, in the world. What's the stenographer's name? Hum. I must tell Blossom about that. He intimated to me last night that Blinks was flirting with that young lady, but I thought it was some one else. Robinson said it was a girl in a book store. I'll talk it over with them."

Did she say anything about Hanbury and his wife? She didn't! She must be very dull if she hasn't heard anything about them. I wanted particularly to know that, because Brown and I were discussing it last week, and I told him I'd let him know what I heard."

Well, it's just as I said. The woman has her nose in other people's business all the time, and she's not fit company for a lady. I think you had better send word you are out the next time she calls, for if there's anything I loathe it's idle, mischief-making gossip."

Oh, by the way, if you should happen to see her on the street tomorrow I wish you'd ask her about the Hanburys. I hear they fight like cats and dogs and are talking of separating."

Woman, but does not know that she

From the Astorian Globe.
"They don't come to see me any more." She is being neglected, solely because she will not let her friends know that she is in town. She is a good woman, but does not know that she

HOW TO MEASURE RESULTS IN TEACHING CHILDREN

THERE will be founded next autumn in New York City an institution unique in the history of education. Its projectors believe it is destined to revolutionize the public school system of the United States. It will be called the Bureau of Educational Results, and will be maintained by the Society of Educational Research for the purpose of establishing a definite standard of what can reasonably be expected of the public schools.

The Society of Educational Research was organized a year ago in this city, and has now a membership of 300, composed mainly of New York school principals and superintendents, with 40 or 50 Columbia professors. Its president is William McAndrew, principal of the Girls' high school at 344 West Twelfth street, New York.

It was founded to further and profit by the investigations of J. M. Rice, editor of the Forum. The bureau of results will have as a permanent exhibit the tabulated results of these investigations. Mr. Rice has in his office a series of tabulated results in spelling, English and arithmetic, which show some very curious things.

"The queerest thing about these investigations," said he, "is the way they upset preconceived theories; hoary traditions, dear to the American heart."

"For instance, they prove that politics has nothing to do with the efficiency or inefficiency of schools. I have got some of my best results in cities which admittedly reeked with corruption, and I have found some of the weakest schools in cities in which the school board was absolutely irreproachable."

The reason is, that we have no stand-

ard today of educational results. When we get teaching power, we get it entirely by chance. The man who gets his job by a pull may have it, and the man who is employed by strictly legitimate methods may not have it.

"We judge teachers and principals not by results, but by preparation, because we don't know what results to demand, or how to find out if those results have been attained."

"These figures prove again that home environment has nothing to do with the child's mental power. I have found some of the strongest schools in foreign sections where the parents could not speak English and were the poorest of the poor; and some of the weakest ones in quarters where the children were of the best American parentage."

"Again, results differ very widely in schools in the same section, only a few blocks apart, with children of the same age and environment. The equipment has nothing to do with the results. Good results come from poorly equipped schools, and vice versa."

"What, then, produces good results in schools? Obviously, teaching power in the teacher."

"This means to bring it down to the individual teacher. But here again I met one of the surprises of my life."

"Teachers in the same schools, when marked according to results obtained in their classes, may run from 30 to 50, and from 50 to 90. But here is the remarkable thing. In a school in which the lowest teacher was marked 30 I have never found a teacher running as high as 50. And in a school in which the most efficient teacher was marked 90 I have never known a teacher to be marked as low as 50."

"Now, look at this printed table. You will see that the schools fall practically into two divisions, the strong and the weak. In the upper division, which I call the strong schools, the teachers are marked from about 60 to 90. In the lower division, which I call the weak schools, the teachers run uniformly from about 30 to about 60. In short, the best teacher in a weak school is usually about equal to the poorest teacher in a strong school."

"Here is my table of results in arithmetic. In the schools which I classify as weak schools there were 39 different classes. Only three of these 39 teachers ran their class average above the lowest average in the strong schools; and in those three cases, as you can see, it was not very far above the lowest average."

"What does this mean? It means that the general efficiency of the school depends on the principal."

"He is the only person who influences the efficiency of the school as a whole. It isn't the superintendent, because schools in the same city vary enormously. It isn't the equipment, because some poorly equipped schools show better results than others that are magnificently equipped. It is not politics, for the reason that I have already given you. It isn't the individual teachers, because in that case you would find no such cause as to the variations between teachers as I have shown."

"It is the ability of the principal to call out the teaching power in his teachers that tells. He may not teach anything himself, but he should know how to get the right kind of teaching out of those teachers."

"I have tabulated results from 19 schools, containing 6,000 children, in