

ALL STRIVING FOR LEADERSHIP

Now Is the Proper Time to Help Your Favorite in Contest.

ALASKAN EXCURSION ONE OF THE FEATURES

Out-of-Portland Contestants and Subscribers May Mail Advance Payments on Subscriptions on August 15—News of The Journal Contest.

Now is the time for patrons and occasional purchasers of The Journal to help their favorites in the scholarship

August 15 will be allowed to everyone send a friend of education on a trip to Alaska at the expense of this newspaper.

Some of the contestants purpose to name for the trip the person who nominated them in the contest. Others have agreed to appoint the person who is doing most to help them to gather subscriptions. And actual subscriptions, which determine the standing of the contestants themselves, generally are likely to decide the nomination of educators for the trips to Alaska.

Free Excursion to Alaska. The contest for places in the free excursion to Alaska closes on August 15 at 12 o'clock midnight. All subscriptions paid over the counter by contestants or by their friends for contestants will be counted if they reach The Journal office before that date.

Out-of-Portland contestants and subscribers may mail their advance payments on subscriptions on August 15, if they cannot before, and they will be counted if they reach The Journal office within 48 hours. The postmark on the letter will be proof as to whether the subscriptions were mailed before 12 o'clock of August 15.

The contestants will be notified of their right to name guests for The Journal excursion just as soon as the votes are counted. An effort will be made to announce the result in the columns of The Journal on Monday, August 19.

Guests of The Journal will assemble in Portland on August 20 and leave for Seattle. They will take passage on the steamer Jefferson on August 26. The Jefferson is one of the most popular passenger steamers operating on the southeastern Alaska route.

For those who are not acquainted with the Jefferson the following description is given. New Sea-Going Steamer. The Jefferson is a new, ocean-going steamer, built by the company at Tacoma expressly for the Alaska service, the plans being based on years of observation and experience in Alaska waters. She has a large freight capacity under deck, and enjoys the reputation of being the only steamer running to Alaska that is equipped almost exclusively with large two-berth rooms, which are so much more satisfactory to passengers than three-berth rooms. The social hall and ladies' parlor and smoking rooms are large and luxuriously furnished.

The cuisine is not surpassed on the coast. She is a new vessel, launched April 2, 1904, 225 feet long, beam, 25 feet; depth, 25 feet; speed, about 15 knots.

After leaving Seattle the course is northward through the British Columbia and Alaska waters the first stop being at Ketchikan, Wrangell and Metlakatla at the ship's convenience. The vessels call at Ketchikan, Douglas and Juneau both northbound and southbound; at Metlakatla, Wrangell and Haines either northbound or southbound; at Sitka southbound. Skagway the northern end of the route where the northbound voyage ends and the southbound voyage begins. The distance traversed in this round trip is about 2,500 miles, a trip entirely by steamer.

All Ports Visited. The Alaskan ports visited either going or returning and in some cases both, are Ketchikan, Metlakatla, Wrangell, Douglas, (Treadwell gold mine), Juneau, Haines (Fort William Seward),

Skagway and Sitka and Taku Glacier. The round trip is made in about 10 or 11 days. All ports visited, except Taku Glacier the vessels stop for from an hour to four or five hours or possibly longer, allowing passengers quite sufficient time to go ashore and buy letters, buy and mail souvenir postal cards, visit the churches, curio stores, tourist offices, Indian quarters, etc. At Ketchikan the most interesting diversion is a walk up Ketchikan creek a short distance. There is a good board walk on each side of the creek and it is only five minutes' walk from the steamer to the creek. During August the salmon run is heaviest and countless numbers go up the creek to spawn. They may be seen best at the point where the walk crosses the creek. It is very interesting to watch the fish trying to ascend against the swift current. Just at the point where the walk crosses the creek (walk on right hand side) the creek narrows very suddenly and the water rushes between rocky walls over a two or three-foot fall, a roaring, foamy mass.

Magnificent Scenery. Below the creek widens and the current is less swift. In trying to ascend the fish swim along in the lower pool up to the foot of the falling fall, the rocky shore as closely as possible as far as they can and then dash at the falls, only to be beaten back time after time. The fish never give up. Ketchikan's Indian and totem poles are a little distance from the new city. There is a board walk running around the cliffs of the bay to the totem poles and old town. Metlakatla may be visited northbound before calling at Ketchikan or after the return voyage. Of course, everybody has heard of Father Duncan and Metlakatla and all want to pay them a visit. It is one of the most interesting of the many places to be seen on this Alaska excursion trip.

EMMA W. GILLESPIE ON EXPRESSION

Ridicules the "Do-as-I-Do" Method of Teaching—Advocates Bringing Out Student's Individuality

The schools participating with The Journal in the educational contest have been invited to express themselves along the line of the lines of their work through the columns of The Journal.

Mrs. Emma Wilson-Gillespie is one of the first to take advantage of this opportunity to address the general public and she chooses for her subject, "Professional Schools as Educational Factors."

What she has written follows: Expressional Schools as Factors. An institution, to be worthy of the name of "school," must be a place where the school essentials—a curriculum, methods and instructors. To be a worthy school its curriculum must be broad and definite, but flexible, its methods rational and progressive. To be a school that will produce a worthy output, those who teach the curriculum and employ the methods must be earnest and painstaking and qualified for their duties, both by nature and by culture.

Some educationists, however, both public and private, in their determination to the profession and to the prejudice of the uninformed, are sadly lacking in these essentials. This is due, partly, to the fact that the profession of teaching has been too frequently regarded solely as a method of developing enterprising rather than as a means of increasing fundamental knowledge and culture. Hence any one who could "perform" before an audience has been considered competent to instruct others.

Failure on the part of many teachers to merit the endorsement of cultured people is also largely attributed to the "do-as-I-do" method of instruction and to the tricks of voice, gesture and personal mannerisms that are oftentimes employed.

How can we give us beautiful voice, a lion powerful tones, a swan majestic grace and an ape remarkable imitations. But the time is fast passing when a teacher is expected to express himself (except as a sideshow issue) with either a manager or a circus and still maintain his professional standing. The concept of life as a reality, of the readings as parts of a literary whole, of emotion as an individual temperament, of expression as growth as the natural outgrowth of the latest possibility of the "trinity being," must replace the too prevalent unreal, incomplete, rambling and forced elocution, so-called.

How to raise the standard of our schools in fact, as also in public estimation, is a problem which members of the National Scholastic Arts Association are earnestly striving to solve. From the last annual report words of leading workers may show the general trend of their aims. Professor Silvernail of the Rochester (New York) Theological Seminary says: (When I am asked to admire the rendering of and do not think at all of what is rendered, I do not care how graceful or musical it is, the very object for which that performance purports to be given is defeated.)

Says Miss Wheeler, a prominent worker of Utica, New York: "It is a great temptation to 'do things' for show, with the average audience, is no sure test of truth in interpretation." Professor Newsom of Iowa state college gives choice of just adverse criticism in the following: "The worst criticism that can be offered upon my work is that my students act as if I do; they speak and do, they have my mannerisms and my individuality. The worst criticism that can possibly be offered upon me is that my students think that they have taken some of me, or I have taken some of me and stuck it on them."

SPLENDID CROPS FOR HARVESTING

Fully 300 Carloads Will Be Hauled From Crook County to Shaniko.

NIGGARDLY POLICY OF HARRIMAN SHOWN UP

Charles P. Richardson of Spokane Visiting in Portland Brings Samples and Tells Some Truths of the Wonderful Deschutes Country.

"No stronger condemnation of Harriman's policy of bottling up the state of Oregon is found than in the magnificent crops which will be harvested this year off Crook county's broad plains. The agency plains alone will be completed to haul about 300 carloads of wheat to Shaniko, a distance of about 50 miles, in order to secure an outlet."

This is the statement made by Charles P. Richardson of Spokane, who is at the Oregon hotel, having just returned from a trip into the Deschutes country. He comes with him a roll of grain samples and grasses that attest his assertions regarding the great crops which have been raised this year both in the irrigated and non-irrigated sections.

From the former tracts he has oats standing six feet high with heads up to 20 inches in length. Wheat stands four feet high and red clover four feet high, which made three tons to the acre the Deschutes country. The late Mr. Richardson thinks Portland would use its utmost efforts to encourage the building of transportation lines into the district.

Country of Great Possibilities. The Deschutes country is a wonder, and with its proximity to Portland I do not understand how so little is known of it and so little interest taken in it here. It has a great deal of land of like size and with like possibilities as near Spokane the whole country would go wild over it.

Mr. Richardson says that the possibilities that were offered the public when the Northern Pacific wheat lands were being sold at 50 cents to \$2 per acre, with the land cleared and the buyer of the railroad lands was taking a long chance as to whether his land would ever prove anything more than sheep range. For some time ago, dry-land farming was not understood as a scientific proposition, and the buyer was running hazards on his purchase. But those same lands are now being paying big profits today at \$30 to \$50 per acre.

The country along the Deschutes, on the other hand, is a proven country of wonderful crop yields, even in its first crops, and far more wonderful possibilities when additional cultivation and cropping add the needed nitrogen and other ingredients to heretofore arid lands which have been lying dormant for untold centuries. The transformation is already being carried on at a surprising rate. The change is so marked since my first visit there last year that I am almost even a westerner who has seen the development of the bulk of the country west of the cornfield fences.

Labor Is Needed. Junipers and sagebrush are being uprooted and cleared and the little patches around the houses are in green crops, which were in the raw on my first visit; older settlers are harvesting and the newer ones clearing their land. Every one is busy and there is work for an army of men more than are now in the country. The Deschutes Irrigation & Power company, which is extending its canal system, could use many more men if they were available. Nearly 300 miles of canals and laterals are completed and the work is being substantially and permanently done. The soil is proving a wonderfully good water handler. Last year the Pilot Butte canal, the oldest of the system and 30 miles long, showed only 12 per cent loss in evaporation and seepage.

A man from the famous Imperial country in California was in there during my stay making an exhaustive examination of a large party of settlers who will follow him should his report prove favorable. After their disastrous experience with the Colorado river this man is certain to have had a great deal of matters pertaining to substantial ditch construction, and he was more than pleased with the work being done in Crook county.

In fact, the whole country is enthusiastic over the results so far attained and is a unit in support of the company whose policy it was to have been a broad and liberal one. I have been in many irrigated countries where there was constant complaint and bickering at the policy pursued by the company at work, but throughout the Deschutes district the settlers are uniformly back of the company and its efforts. It is an inspiration to a chance visitor to see the general optimism, hustle and earnest work to a common end in the development of a wonderful new country. One would have thought the first in a horse's nest down there were the first of the week when one of your Portland papers was written with a sensational attack on the company and its policy.

Every rancher who came into town commended the endeavors of a metropolitan paper to hamper and retard the development of the district. There was a delightfully frank and vigorous use of Anglo-Saxon in opposition to this course.

You will not have to keep your ear to the ground to hear from the Deschutes country in the near future. It is a wonder and your Portland people should be more in evidence in its development.

CHILDREN IN PAIN never cry as do children who are suffering from hunger. Such is the cause of all babies who cry and are treated for sickness, when they really are suffering from hunger. This is caused from their food not being assimilated, but devoured by worms. A few doses of White's Cream Vermifuge will cause them to cease crying and begin to thrive at once. Give it a trial. Sold by all druggists.

Semi-Annual Sale Men's and Boys' CLOTHING

Table listing clothing items and prices: Men's Three-Piece Suits, Men's Outing Pants, Men's American Pongee Shirts, etc.

WHEN YOU SEE IT IN OUR AD IT'S SO MOYER TWO STORES—THIRD AND OAK STS.

Your Opportunity Is Written All Over August at Welch's Genuine Removal Sale



Men's Outing Suits Are Selling at One-Half Price Men's Straw Hats Are Selling at One-Half Price If Not Right Welch Makes It Right

Free Scholarships for Boys and Girls in Leading Educational Institutions.

Sums of Cash Also to Be Distributed Among Industrious and Meritorious Students Who Participate in The Journal Educational Contest.

- List of educational institutions and scholarship details: St. Mary's Institute, Beaverton, Oregon; Willamette University, Salem, Oregon; Dallas College, Dallas, Oregon; etc.

DIRECTIONS—Points not credited to contestant unless CASH accompanies the order. To make sure contestant gets proper credit for the points, remit direct to The Journal or give the money to the contestant you wish to favor.

THE OREGON JOURNAL, Portland, Oregon: I desire to aid... to win a Scholarship by subscribing to the... JOURNAL for the period of... months beginning... 1907.

DISCUSS FISH LAWS IN NATIONAL PARK Helena, Mont., Aug. 9.—The members of the National Association of Fish and Game Wardens, representing nearly every state and territory of the union, assembled in the Yellowstone national park today for the fifth annual meeting.

Magnolia Balm A liquid preparation for the Face, Neck, Arms and Hands. Cannot be detected. It is neither sticky nor greasy. It's harmless, clean and refreshing. Two colors, Pink and White. Use it morning, noon and night, Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter. SAMPLE FREE.