

WHAT THE SCHOOL PAGE MEANS

A new department of The Sunday Journal, of which this page presents the first installment, has been inaugurated. As a glance will show, it is a department devoted to the work of the public schools of this city. On this page each week will be presented examples of the work done by the public school pupils, and other features showing methods of instruction in various branches, and the advancement being made.

There will be articles by teachers and others on the work of the public schools, discussing many phases of it, of interest to parents and all citizens. The school news of the week will be fully reported, as The Journal believes there is nothing more important than our common schools.

Attention will be given to the special and modern departments of the schools, especially drawing and mechanical work, illustrations of which will be presented. The productions of the art department will receive notice, and pupils, it is hoped, encouraged.

The schools will be divided into groups, and work in composition will be an especial feature of this department, it being hoped thus to stimulate not only improvement in written expression, but also a taste for reading and the study of correct expression in language, and thus to add by a pleasing means to the children's store of knowledge, and to their means of acquiring it.

The Journal's intent is to transfer both the teachers' and the pupils' ideas and efforts, as far as practicable, to this page, and it desires the children to feel that, subject to the supervision of their teachers, who will help conduct the department, this is their page, and it hopes that they will derive both profit and pleasure from their contributions to it, and their representation in it. Their work will certainly also be of much interest to their parents and friends, and so, we may say, to the public generally.

Space will be given each week to school athletic sports, and since a school athletic league has been formed great interest will be shown in this feature of the page.

Another feature will be an outline of some of the books found in the children's department of the public library, with a view to encouraging pupils to read not only newspapers but good books.

Next Sunday this page will be devoted largely to composition work by pupils of the Ladd, Hawthorne, Williams Avenue and Sunnyside schools.

It is especially gratifying that in inaugurating this department The Journal has the good will and cooperation of Superintendent Rigler and of the principals and teachers generally in the Portland schools. With their aid and that of the school children, this page is expected to become one of the most valuable and most interesting features of the paper.



A Young Artist's Conception of an Oregon Landscape.

Good Books for Boys and Girls in Public Library

By Miss Millard.

Abbott, A. B. "Frigate's Namesake." Story of a little girl who loves the United States navy and everything connected with it.
Alcott, L. M. "Old-Fashioned Girl." Polly may be old-fashioned, but she is so merry and lovable that all the girls like to read about her first visit to a large city.
Alton, Edmund. "Among the Lawmakers." The author when a boy was a page in the senate, and he tells about the doings of congress and about the great men on whom the pages waiters.

freshman year at Harvard. Football and golf, closing with an account of a Yale-Harvard football game.
Barnes James. "Middleman Farragut." The great admiral's boyhood experiences on board Commodore Porter's ship the Essex, during its eventful cruise in the Pacific.
Bass, Florence. "Nature Stories for Young Readers—Plant Life." Very simple little talks intended to interest very little readers in plant life.
Beard, J. C. "Curious homes and Their Tenants." Tells about the crab and his portable house, the spider and his web, the animal that rolls himself into a ball, and other curious folk and their queer homes.
Beland, E. D. "Stories of the Red Children." What the little red children believe about the wind, stars and rain, told in simple language.
Beland, E. D. "Successful Venture." The "successful venture" of four girls and their young brother who, rather

than be dependent on their relatives, go to work and earn their own living.
French, H. W. "Lance of Kanana." Story of a brave Bedouin boy, "the veiled messenger of the prophet," and how he gave his life to save the Arabians from the hands of their enemies.
Harris, J. C. "Uncle Remus and His Friends." Contains "Why the Hawk Catches Chickens," "Why Brother Wood Didn't Eat the Little Rabbits," and other plantation stories.
Kipling, Rudyard. "Jungle Book." Splendid story about the animals of the forests of India and the secrets of the jungle as they tell them.
Kirkland, E. S. "Six Little Cooks." How Aunt Jape taught six little girls to cook all sorts of good things; contains easy recipes for any girl to try at home.
Miller, O. T. "Our Home Pets." Stories about cats, dogs and birds. Tells among other things, how to take care of them and what to feed them when sick.

high-school is being constructed in the North Albina district.
No other city in the country of any size near the same size has as good a public school system as that of Portland. Courses of manual training, the trades, music and the arts in addition to the regular scholastic curriculum are placed within the reach of every boy and girl in the city.

The salary roll is \$50,000 a month, but a movement started before the financial stringency last year has been revived to make this larger. Portland has as efficient a corps of instructors in its schools as has any city in America but they are induced to stay here from other reasons than that of salary. The public and the press were in favor of scale of wages is slightly less than that of other progressive cities on the coast and elsewhere.

The school board, it is thought, will take steps to remove this drawback before the beginning of the next year. For it is a matter of regret that the long needed raise would be made in the stipends of instructors the stringency came on and the board for lack of funds decided to defer recommending the additional tax levy which would have enabled them to pay increased salaries until a more favorable time. It is believed that the board will ask for the extra appropriation at the annual taxpayers' meeting when the salary question will be put up to the people.

ILLUSTRATIONS ON THIS PAGE THE WORK OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

All the illustrations on this page are the work of pupils in the city schools. They are presented not as the finished product of experienced artists, but as samples of the work which the school children are doing. Some of them are the work of beginners, others were drawn by pupils in the higher grades. From week to week this page will present similar evidences of the art training in Portland's public schools.

DR. PAUL BADER IS WITH EAST SIDE HIGH

East side high school is now engaged in turning out her second football team. Dr. Paul Bader, pastor of the Hassalo Street Congregational church and a great football player, is the head coach. Bader is being assisted by Virgil D. Earl, formerly of the University of Oregon, and W. A. Fenstermacher of Princeton. Both men are members of the faculty.

For captain East Side has one of the best players in the interscholastic league in Anson Cornell. His position is quarterback, and his work in running punts and his excellent handling of the team did much to keep them in the running last season.

Jordan is an experienced football player, having played end on the Multnomah team for several years. He has the confidence of the boys working under him, and they are working hard to turn out a winning team. Smith, the captain, has played tackle for the last two years, and is a favorite with all the boys.

Elsewhere in this issue of The Journal will be found pictures and descriptions of the high school and other teams.

Teach the School Children.
By Caspar Whitney in Outing Magazine. The autumn school opening prompts me to say there is no lesson of deeper significance for teachers to expound to their scholars than that one pregnant with the personal responsibility of every American for the safeguarding of the forests and the wild animal, bird and fish life. Not alone as a food supply but for the maintenance of the country and the prosperity of the people.

I suppose the superficial thinker will call this an overdrawn picture. But study the well-attested figures on the relationship of forest preservation and the water supply; on the protection of insectivorous birds and agriculture; and on fish-life conservation and the market price.

Much of the effort to arouse interest in this cause among our neighbors is labor lost; not because our neighbors are lacking intelligence, but because

they are too much occupied with money making. It is therefore to the rising generation that we must look for help. If we can educate and enlist the active aid of these, in whose hands are vested the future of protective and preservative politics, we may view the outlook with some comfort.

Hence it is that at every public and at every private school no opportunity should be lost to tell the impressive story of America's amazing waste of its wondrous natural resources.

Sayings of Children.
A primary boy after a few days in school decided he wanted to go home during the session and asked his teacher to take him. A little girl who overheard said, "Why, you can't go home with him because all the rest of the children will want to go and when people see you they'll say: 'Here comes the old lady in the shoe.'"

Some one spelled mouse, mouse. The teacher pointing to the word asked what followed, and received the prompt reply, "A cat."

Trying to teach politeness a teacher stopped a boy who was passing in front of her and asked, "What should you say?" He reflected a minute and then said, "Hello!"

Knowing the combinations the class could readily answer 77 and 22 are 99; 77 and 22 are 110; but when they were asked 77 and 44, they replied in chorus, "Eleventy-eleven."

"How is your baby sister," was asked of a little boy. "Oh, she is awful much better. We had one baby and it died. We got another one now. We buy most every baby that comes along."

Sent to the janitor to apologise for having thrown sand at him, a little fellow said, "I'll forgive you."

"Pearl G." an Eighth Grade, Holladay School Scholar.

PAGE OUGHT TO BE ENCOURAGED

By Prof. Frank Rigler, Supt. Schools, Portland.

It is proposed by the editor of The Journal to devote each week several columns of his paper to the publication of commendable work, done by pupils of the elementary public schools. This proposal is so exactly opposite to the usual attitude of newspapers towards public schools that in my opinion it ought to be accepted and encouraged. To find specimens of the poorest work done in the school room and publish them as the average product; to give publicity to the grievances of discharged employes or unsuccessful applicants; to guess at the delinquencies of pupils and teachers; and produce sensational articles out of such subject matter; to declare the school buildings fire-traps and pest houses; thus furnishing material used unscrupulously by untruthful canvassers for certain private schools—these are some of the commoner ways in which the schools are noticed by the press.

It is refreshing, therefore, to meet a man who is honestly seeking what is meritorious in the schools with a view of making it public. We are glad to welcome the representative of such an editor into our school rooms and teachers' meetings, and to facilitate his inquiry into what we are really doing. It will be found, I predict, that instead of scattering a pupil's attention among 12 studies, as was recently alleged, more than half of his time is given to three, and that the so-called fads, instead of wearying him, furnish an agreeable variety in his daily program. Without boasting about the quality of the work done in the public schools, I think that those looking for merit will find it, for our children are not dunces, neither are their teachers fools.

In conclusion let me express the hope that the school page of The Journal will become as popular as it deserves, and that its files will furnish a standing refutation of the time-worn charges of inefficiency, which malice and business rivalry have so often uttered against the public schools.

ARRANGE PROGRAM FOR COMING ATHLETIC WORK

By Prof. Robert Krohn, Physical Director.

Members of the Grammar School Athletic League held a meeting last week and a program of the athletic work to be carried out during the fall and winter season was arranged. The first event will, of course, be football, and from present indications many teams will be represented as well as entered in baseball last spring. Football brings out many qualities in a boy to a greater extent than any other game and parents should not object to their boys taking part, if physically fit to do so.

Hopkin Jenkins, principal of the Holladay school, who so ably managed the baseball end of last season, is unable to continue for the present and has resigned as secretary. Principal Wiley of the Shaver school was elected in his place and has consented to take care of the football schedule. It is expected that all schools having football teams will elect their managers and captains during the present week and then the real work of preparing the teams for the contests will begin. Considerable trouble has been experienced in securing competent officials in the past, and it is hoped that some of Portland's old-time football heroes will kindly come forward and volunteer their services for the good of the cause, by refereeing one or more games. Owing to the difference in height and the inability of some of the smaller schools to put as good a team in the field as

schools of 16 to 20 rooms, the teams will be classified and two divisions formed. The winners in each division will be given a handsome silver cup. To become the permanent property of the schools they represent, while the individual members of each team will be presented with a suitable badge or medal. At the close of the football season, basketball will be tried out, and if successful will be a part of the regular winter schedule. Some time during February an indoor athletic meet will be held either at the armory or administration building, where boys of all grammar grades will be given an opportunity to try their speed and endurance in the sprints and field events. With the exception of the finals, all games are to be free to the public and it is hoped that parents and those interested in the rising generation of athletes will turn out to the games and encourage by their presence and applause, the efforts and struggles of the youngsters. Remember the Smithsonian, Gilbert and Kelly will not forever be available for the use of the public and it is tomorrow. The members of the grammar school athletic league have undertaken a large but highly commendable task and should receive the hearty support and cooperation of parents and the public generally. No one has been asked to contribute a cent toward the fund. The money having been earned by the boys and girls at their field-day drill on Multnomah Field last June. All teachers and principals gave this undertaking their heartiest support, other single persons receiving a penny for any service rendered and it is now up to the public to help in this good work by contributing a cent whenever it is not otherwise occupied. The Multnomah club has generously offered the use of the field whenever it is not otherwise occupied. The Multnomah club has generously offered the use of the field whenever it is not otherwise occupied. The Multnomah club has generously offered the use of the field whenever it is not otherwise occupied.

HEALTH OF SCHOLARS IS MATTER OF MUCH MOMENT

In the July number of the North American Review, William H. Allen, secretary of the Bureau of American research, enumerates 10 steps for the protection and physical welfare of school children, which constitute a program that is immediately practicable in all states.

1. A thorough physical examination of all children of all schools, public, parochial and private.
2. Notification of parents and family physicians as to children's needs. That tens of thousands of records of defects piled up at health headquarters do not help children has been conclusively proved in New York.
3. "Follow up" notices with visits to inform and persuade parents to correct defects and to remove their causes.
4. Enforcement of existing laws and securing proper authority, where this is now lacking, to compel obstinate parents to take necessary steps.

5. Periodic reexamination of school children during school life.
6. Physical examination of children when applying for work certificates.
7. Use of information gained regarding physical effects of bad living conditions to secure enforcement of health and tenement laws, restriction of hours of labor, control of dangerous trades, prevention of child labor.
8. School buildings and school curriculum should be so constructed and so managed that they cannot themselves either produce or aggravate physical defects.
9. The effect of school environment and school requirements upon the child should be constantly studied. Teachers should be examined and reexamined for their vitality, which exercises an important influence upon that of the pupil.
10. Hygiene should be taught that children will learn their health rights and how to maintain them.

Girls' Debating Society.

The Girls' Debating Society of the East Portland High school, with an active membership of 40, has bright prospects for the following term, under the following officers: President, Margaret Thomas; vice-president, Goldie Grissom; secretary, Aileen Noren; assistant, Emma Christman; treasurer, Mary O'Donnell; sergeant-at-arms, Norma Dobbie; editor, Mary Davies. Open programs are given each Friday at 2:30 p. m. The society will hold its annual at home October 17, when the new members will be initiated.

A Busy Official.

Superintendent Frank Rigler of the city schools is a busy official. All day long his office is besieged by a busy crowd of people. An immense amount of business is transacted, all of which has to be directly supervised by the school chief. Whether it is to attend a meeting of the school board which may make recommendations involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars, or only to dole out supplies to the half a hundred janitors of the different buildings, Mr. Rigler is always called upon. At the duller period of the day, when other offices are empty, even of clerks, Mr. Rigler's office rooms are filled with waiting teachers, pupils or patrons of the schools.

ART IN SOUL OF EVERY CHILD'S LOVING NATURE

By Miss Esther Wuest.

Art lies within the soul of every child. It is a part of, not a thing foreign to, human nature, and develops as naturally as any other part of our nature. It is to a large extent the result of the public schools to develop and care for this art instinct, which, if properly developed, leads to a larger extent of life. It is just as true today as it ever was that drawing is the basis of industry and that taste in industry is the basis of public wealth. And the nation which has the taste can control the markets of the world. When Napoleon decreed that every child in the public schools of France should be taught to draw, he gave such an impetus to the artistic life of the French people that in this

respect no nation has since approached them.

The development through the schools must have a firm basis, and must be founded on general educational principles as well as on general art principles.

An error prevalent among many people is that the work of this department of education is done entirely with the hands. It takes as much thought to produce a satisfactory drawing as it does to do a problem in arithmetic. The hand is simply the agent of the brain and should be trained to follow its dictates.
To learn to record what the eye perceives is not all, even though it is perfectly done. There is a more difficult and more beautiful, which element is within every child. The consideration of the beautiful and pure in art ought to stimulate a desire for the same elements in the pupil's every day life, revealed in the appearance of his room, his personal belongings, his selection of color harmonies, etc. Each lesson should revive the desire to gain more knowledge and step by step a foundation would be laid which could not be destroyed. Finally, when school books are used, the boys and girls of our schools will have acquired something of value for whatever vocation or profession they may choose, and more than that, an appreciation of the beautiful and of what life really means.

PORTLAND SCHOOLS GROW WITH GREAT RAPIDITY

Some years ago the educational world of the United States sat up and rubbed its eyes over a report sent out by the city school superintendent of Los Angeles.

This report showed that schools of the Southern California metropolis made a gain of 10 per cent in the attendance over the preceding year. Such growth was regarded as phenomenal and the prestige of the orange grove village experienced a boom that no other single influence had given it since its founding.

Far and wide the news was spread by the town boosters and the next census demonstrated that school facilities are the most potent factor in the building up of a city's population. Los Angeles, heralded as the educational center of the Pacific slope, drew into itself thousands of home builders who swelled the number of inhabitants added yearly to the city by thousands and created a new high-water mark for rapid growth.

Set New Record.
Previous to that time a 4 or 5 per cent increase was regarded as a high annual increase in school attendance. Chicago had been considered one of the school cities of the United States. Its annual growth was only 5 per cent; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland and other cities were proud of the fact that they could point to an annual increase in the public school registration of even less.

While all the world marveled at the progressiveness of Los Angeles and envied her there was one city that said

nothing but kept on in the same old conservative way to make a record that would speak for itself. Of course, you have guessed the name of the city. It is Portland.

Portland Far Ahead.
If the growth of Los Angeles schools in one year was considered marvellous what must be said of a city that has shown almost as great an average increase yearly for 10 years. Los Angeles in an exceptionally favorable year made a new record, but if the average for the past 10 years were taken into consideration the California city would be found many points below Portland.

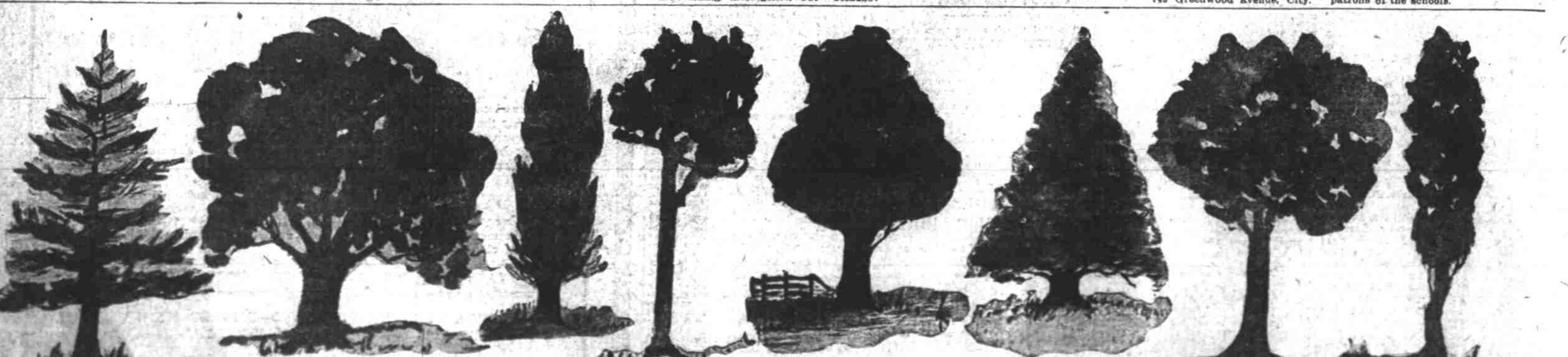
The attendance last year in the public schools of Portland showed an increase of more than 12 per cent over the year preceding and this year an even greater gain will be recorded.

Big Increase Every Year.
But the surprising thing is that the increase annually for the past 10 years has been more than 7 per cent. In 1898 the total attendance was 11,946; in 1908 it is 19,462. An the gain is becoming greater. Show in starting the attendance did not show any phenomenal increase until 1906, when the number of school children who registered in the public schools was 9 per cent more than in 1905. Last year and this year this percentage of gain was 12 per cent and next year it is expected to be even greater.

In 1898 there were 25 schools and 288 teachers. Today there are 48 schools and a staff of 605 teachers. Two of these schools are high schools and the others graded institutions. A third



Pretty Wash Drawing, by Edwin Johnson, Seventh Grade, Couch School.



Line of wash drawings is as follows: No. 1, Frank Veich, North Central school; No. 2, Marion Robertson, North Central; No. 3, Vincent Monnier, Williams Avenue school; No. 4, Charles Becker, North Central; No. 5, Ludvig Harneschon, Williams Avenue school; No. 6, Roy Palm, Williams Avenue school; No. 7, Myrtle Smith, North Central; No. 8, another little sketch by Myrtle Smith.