

AN HINDU REVIEW.

Suggestions on Life in India by
M. C. Sinha.

FOURTH PAPER.

The national university should organize trade schools such as we find in every other country. In France, for instance, there are special schools for textiles, tobacco, gloves and clocks, with advanced courses for those who want to be manufacturers on a large scale.

The national university should bear in mind the remarks of Moseley's commission of Industrial Inquiry: "My opinion is, says the delegate of the Manchester spinners, "that the young American is better equipped for the battle of life than the young Englishman." The delegate of the tailors said: "England is a quarter century behind the age, and every day augments the difference."

Mr. E. L. Harris, the commercial agent of America, says: "Ten years' residence and study in Germany has led me to the belief that this empire's greatest capital is its intelligence. A process of rigid training has not only enabled Germany to overcome the disadvantages of her location, but the merchants and manufacturers of England find themselves face to face with the fact that German commerce has much more rapidly increased than their own, and many markets are lost to England in favor of Germans. The English commercial agents and travelers do not know how to represent their interests. It would be difficult to estimate how many Germans are managing correspondence in English business houses."

The best interests of the swadeshi movement cannot be served until the sons and children of our commercial classes be given to understand thoroughly the principles of commerce. Therefore, the national university should provide courses in the following subjects:

1. The organization and structure of ancient and modern industry of India and foreign countries, considered historically.
2. The economic position of India with reference to England—with reference to rural organization.
3. The organization of foreign trade.
4. The organization of native industry.
5. How to start and manage business, with reference to capital, labor, skill, taxes, tariffs and law.
6. Trade with reference to China, Burmah and the Asiatic Islands.
7. Economic factors in railway administration.
8. Foreign railways and shipping with reference to Indian commerce.
9. Life insurance, banking, etc.
10. Transports.
11. Technicalities of trade.
12. Credit exchange.
13. Business policy of India.
14. Public finance.

Industrial schools should have the character of professional schools and wherever possible the classes should be arranged according to professions—those belonging to related industries should be placed in the same class.

The tendency of language should be to absorb and not to be absorbed by English, and it should be so simple as shall always tend to be a national language—a language understood by everyone in India. Wherever I have gone outside of India, and wherever there was a bunch of Indians, I found they could understand Upper India speech and a majority of them could read and write Hindi, or something allied to Deo-Nagri. It seems to me that urdu written in Deo-Nagri characters shall sooner

or later be the universal language of India.

Manual training means the systematic study of the theory and use of common tools, the nature of common materials, elementary and typical processes of construction and the execution and readings of work drawings. The material may be wood, metals, alloys, or plastic minerals. The drawings include free-hand and instrumental with pen, pencil and brush.

The object is to furnish a broader and more appropriate foundation for higher technical education; to serve as a developing school where pupils could discover their inborn capacities and aptitudes, whether in the direction of literature, science, engineering, or practical arts; to provide elementary mathematics, science and language.

Its function is to develop the brain through the use of the hand and eye and thus increase its control over tools and material. It is the only way to teach accuracy and precision to young boys and girls—in other words, it means "expression." The object of manual training is not to supercede trade schools, but its real aim is to develop, strengthen and discipline the executive ability of man. Manual training is a necessary item in the curriculum of modern education, for the reason that it gives skill in the use of tools and the process of construction.

What we want today is to combine manual with mental training; to put the liberal arts and the mechanical arts into the same curriculum; to deal simultaneously with material forces and appliances with spiritual forces and appliances. Those who hold that tools and shops would lower the educational tone and degrade the high purposes of the school and that the time spent in manual training would be intellectual loss, should come and visit America and they will soon get rid of the delusion, for they would find that all such fears are groundless and that manual training, instead of debasing, elevates the character, promotes co-ordination and develops creativeness.

The universities of India today divorce knowing from doing, exaggerate the former at the expense of the latter. The universities of India take the students into a palatial building and teach them to be helpless all their lives, because they teach nothing useful and handy. In America manual training is required of every boy in school and is optional in colleges. No school omitting manual training is considered worth the name in America or Germany.

Industrial training should be imparted to stimulate and quicken the sensations of men and not to make them stolid by giving them rough, hard work. The laboratory of an industrial school can be utilized for educating workmen to the requirements of their trades by night. The teachers in the night school should be the men of practical experience and should teach the subjects that they are well versed in. Speaking of trade night schools, Officer Baillet, of the U. S. A., says:

"Teaching trades at public schools is the feature of our public schools; it is growing rapidly in favor and is destined to become a permanent and important part of the school system of our cities. Such evening trade schools can not only use the shop equipments of manual training high schools, but they can have a free use of their laboratories, of their drawing room with its equipment and other facilities for academic instruction. Thorough courses in mechanical drawing, in mechanics, in applied physics and other academic studies should be offered and every student in the shop-work classes should be encouraged to take as many of these

MEMORABLE MEETING.

The Benton County Citizens' League Hold Annual Election.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Citizens' League, Tuesday evening, in recognition of the fact that the election of league officers occurs at the meeting held on the first Tuesday in March.

B. W. Johnson, president of the league, read a report on the work of that body and the condition of the city and county in general of which the following is a summary:

In the first place I want to congratulate the business men on the substantial increase in business in all lines during the past year. I am advised by different merchants of the city that business of the past year has shown an increase of from 10 to 100 per cent, and I feel certain that considerable of this increase is due to the affective work of the league. The postal revenues are generally conceded to be an excellent barometer of business conditions. During the past week the Portland papers have given much space to telling the world of the wonderful increase of postal revenues of the Portland post office during the month of February, claiming that such increase was a trifle over 25 per cent.

Corvallis, however, can make a much better showing than Portland. The revenue from the sale of stamps for the Corvallis post office for February, 1905, was \$555, for February, 1906, \$755, a gain of \$200, or a trifle over 36 per cent. For the year ending February 28, 1905, the revenues of the Corvallis post office were \$7,157.80, and for the year ending February 28, 1906, the revenues were \$8,095.55, showing a gain for the year of 13 per cent. I believe this showing is a fair index of the prosperity that the community has enjoyed during the past year.

During the year just ended the league has received directly and indirectly \$655. Of this amount \$450 was contributed by the county and city; \$140 was received from subscriptions for Corvallis Day at the Lewis and Clark Fair, and the balance of \$65 was received from dues.

One great thing the league has done during the past year that shows tangible results is in the matter of advertising. Last May the county appropriated \$150 for the use of the league in advertising. This, together with some cards that were printed for distribution at the Lewis and Clark Fair, has brought to the secretary 1,450 requests for printed matter concerning Benton county. It is asserted by those in a position to know that during the past year fully \$175,000 have actually been invested in this county and it is probable that all told \$250,000 of outside capital have been brought to the county during the 12 months just passed. So satisfactory was the work of the league that the county at the February term of court granted an additional \$150 for the uses of the leaguers in furthering the interests of Benton county.

Commenting upon the fact that John

courses as his time will permit."

There ought to be organized colleges with certain academic features as its central point and around it a series of practical commercial shops, such as involve the principles of certain trades; the number of shops being large enough to cover all reasonable demands from the community. The object of such organization shall be to give the boys a chance for making a selection and find what they are suited for. This seems to be the only way to counteract the present tendency of every college man aspiring to be a pleader, failing which it means the ruin of the future of all young men in India.

F. Allen, secretary of the league, wrote one or more personal letters to every one of the 1,450 persons who inquired of conditions here during the last year, it may be properly said that the citizens of Corvallis should feel under lasting obligations to Mr. Allen for his faithful performance of duty.

The apathy and lack of interest displayed by the citizens of Corvallis toward this organization is discouraging to the officers and the results are nothing like so great as they might be if the organization had the active co-operation of its citizens. I am not complaining, but I feel that the organization is essential to the development of this town and county and that it has accomplished during the last year a great deal of good, and that with the support which it deserves it could be much more beneficial and effective. To my mind the maintenance of the organization at its highest state of efficiency is essential to the best interests of Corvallis.

In regard to conditions locally the increase in new buildings was probably the most noticeable. From figures and estimates obtained from builders and contractors I feel safe in saying that 100 residences were erected in and around Corvallis during the past year, and that these and other local improvements have resulted in a gross expenditure of probably \$150,000.

The gross tonnage by rail in and out of Corvallis for 1905 exceeded that of the previous year by 33 per cent, while the receipts from passenger business during the same period, even at the very low rates in effect during the Lewis and Clark Fair, show 50 per cent increase.

The above is but a summary of President Johnson's report, but many facts of interest and importance are set forth. During the meeting Mr. Johnson was re-elected president of the league for the ensuing year; S. L. Kline, 1st vice president; T. H. Wells, 2nd vice president; Dr. Harper, treasurer. In the matter of secretary, Mr. Allen desiring not to continue in that capacity any longer, the item referring to secretary was held open.

WILLIS C. HAWLEY



Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Congressman in the First Congressional District.

W. C. Hawley was born in Benton county forty years ago, and has resided in this state continuously. He is a graduate of the literary department of Willamette University, as well as the College of Law, and has been admitted to the bar. Later he served the institution as its president for ten years, filling the position with entire satisfaction to the board of trustees. He declined the presidency upon the reorganization of the university a few years ago, preferring to devote his time to classroom work. He has given much study to political economy, history, international and constitutional law, and is regarded as well equipped for the position he seeks. He is widely known as a public speaker on live issues. As he has always been a Republican, and has "no interests to serve but the public interests," his candidacy will undoubtedly be looked upon with favor.

For Representative.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the republican nomination for the office of representative from Benton county at the election of the voters at the primaries April 20.

J. H. EDWARDS.

A Lively Tussle.

With that old enemy of the race, Constipation, often ends in Appendicitis. To avoid all serious trouble with Stomach, Liver and Bowels, take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They perfectly regulate the bowels, without pain or discomfort. 25c at Allen & Woodward, druggists.



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... A Specialty ...

We are making a specialty in the form of the latest and most up-to-date eye glass mounting, ever offered to the public. This eye glass mounting is "The Heard" guaranteed to stay on where others absolutely fail.

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The Weekly Oregonian and the Gazette
Both one year for \$2.55



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We have just received a complete line of 1906 Base Ball Goods, also a fine line of Up-to-date Fishing Tackle. Flash Lights, Batteries, and Sewing Machine Extras always on hand.