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WHAT ARE YOU DOING? WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

THE SCHOOLS of the country soon will be in session again. This leads us to ask of school pupils: "What are you doing and what are you going to do?"

The answer to the first question probably will be:

"Preparing and educating ourselves for our life work."

Very laudable endeavor, certainly, but are pupils really doing what their answer indicates that they are and when they leave school will they be able to earn a living?

Richard Crane, a Chicago manufacturer, a man experienced in receiving from the schools as workers in his shops, pupils who have presumably prepared themselves for their life work, a few years ago said that he found them entirely unprepared for the work. It was mostly his suggestion that resulted in the establishment of industrial trade schools in Chicago.

What the schools are doing in preparing young men and young women of the country for their future work should not be underestimated. It is a great work that they are doing, but boys and girls will find that the education which they get from text books alone, important as it is, is not sufficient, nor efficient—that it by no means completely prepares them for their work. They will find, if they let their education stop there, that jobs will not come to them as readily as to their less educated brother who has prepared himself in a different way—the way of experience.

Too many have the mistaken idea that text book education is all the advance preparation that need be made for a life work.

YOUNG men and young women do not prepare far enough ahead, do not plan enough on the time when their school work will be completed and they are thrown abruptly on the world. They will find this happen almost before they know it, and they will be looking for a job.

All cannot be bookkeepers, nor professional people, nor politicians, all can not follow occupations where a text book education is presumed to be sufficient. Most of these fields of endeavor are overcrowded already. Someone must work at other lines. Are pupils prepared for this time of their life? Are they preparing themselves for such a time?

The uneducated man with a trade is doing better than the educated man without a trade. Educators the world over are beginning to recognize this fact and are declaring text book education merely elementary to the great work of life.

Europe long ago recognized the need of educating the student in such a manner that he graduate from school a useful and aggressive man of the world. In Germany, particularly, the trade schools are of a high class. Throughout the United States industrial schools, mechanics arts schools, domestic science schools have been established and are doing much in preparing young men and women for their future battle with the world.

At Stanford, Iowa, a bank has been established in connection with the schools. The object of this unique bank is to train the pupils in practical business methods and to encourage the habit of saving. What is the sense of filling live girls and boys full of dead languages and higher geometry and not give them a practical education to go with the other? The employer doesn't ask a fellow to demonstrate a little calculus or rip off a yard of Virgil. What he wants is practical business methods.

This is not an exhortation of school work. It is merely an appeal for more practical schooling to go with the theoretical. Young people, learn a trade. If you are not taught in your school, take it upon yourself to learn one, and learn one you like and learn it well.

IT IS ALMOST pathetic to see a young man or woman finish college at 25 or so and find himself or herself unable to earn a living. It is galling to him or her to have to start learning a trade at from \$3 to \$7 a week or a little better at a time of life when others of like age are supporting families. The writer is not writing of what he has heard. He is writing of what he knows. He has

seen college graduates working on section crews at a dollar a day, and any pupil is likely to go up against the same kind of a proposition if not prepared against it. Only a small proportion of college men are in the business world today and most of these who are are no further ahead than other men who have not had such educational advantages.

Young men and young women should begin preparing for their life work while they are young. Things are easier learned then. Then, too, at that age, it is not a serious matter if a young man or woman finds that he or she has started to learn a trade to which he or she is not adapted and wants to make a change. After one reaches 25 or 30 it is a serious thing to waste a year or so trying to learn some trade at which he or she can not succeed.

It may take some ambition and perseverance to do these things and it may require the giving up of pleasures once in awhile, but it is not such an irksome thing to do. An hour or so a day and a few hours on Saturday is sufficient, and the young man and young woman with a desire to be someone and to amount to something will find his or her fight for a position in the world greatly advanced by preparation now, during the time they are allowing to go to waste.

Don't say that this is too much of a task. You will not have to do one-half nor one-third as much as many of the great men of the country have done before you.

Look at Lincoln, who studied his problems by the light of a burning ember or candle after the hard work of the day was done. It will never be as hard for pupils of today as it was for him, and yet he was better educated in many ways than the great majority of us are likely ever to be. Few of us will ever leave behind when we depart this life a literary gem equal to the Gettysburg speech.

The late Gov. Johnson of Minnesota was another such as Lincoln. He was left to support a mother when he was six years of age and yet at death he had a greater command of the English language than it is likely that the great majority of us will ever have. If he had lived he would have, undoubtedly, been nominated for president on the Democratic ticket three years ago.

Then there's ex-Congressman Tawney of Minnesota—a blacksmith's apprentice at 14 and chairman of the appropriations committee of congress at middle age.

Take inspiration from these.

While Roosevelt was president, he said: "My ideal of a boy is one who will grow up and be able to support himself and a wife and children. Bring them up to work," he said, "so that they shall recognize an obstacle as something to be overcome, not to be shirked."

WE CANNOT increase the strength of our muscles by sitting in a gymnasium and letting others exercise for us. Neither can we learn a trade by watching others work at it. We must get the practical experience.

Young men and young women, you will soon be running this great country of ours. Prepare yourselves for the task.

The man who tries to do something and fails is better prepared than he who tries to do nothing and succeeds.

Keep before you this inspiring motto: "Sad will be the day for me when I become contented with the thoughts I am thinking and the deeds I am doing—when there is not forever beating at the doors of my soul some great desire to do something larger, which I know that I was meant to do."

The Washington Post, having noted Colonel Roosevelt's utterances on the Coast, predicts that the Colonel will try to make national preparedness an issue for 1916. It requires no effort to do this. Preparedness is already an issue. All parties—except the one which Bryan will organize—will be for preparedness. In fact, all the platform utterances on this subject next year will be of such a nature that the voter who seeks to be guided only by such things will have a hard time to choose among Republicans, Democrats and the few Progressives who will maintain that party's entity. The real test will come on the question of sincerity, on whether these platform pledges are mere "molasses to catch flies." In such a test the Republicans will emerge in first place. Whatever we have of navy, fortifications, troops, are the result of Republican efforts. The low estate of our national defense today—the wretched morals of the naval arm, the defective mechanism of our submarine force, and the limited mobility of our slender army—is due to the demoralization incident to the flood of puffing peace-treaties negotiated by Bryan and to the bucolic notions of Josephus Daniels. These men are the flower of Democracy and one of them remains in the Cabinet, and directs the destinies of the navy. Under such circumstances, any Democratic platform declarations in favor of preparedness will be heavily discounted and will deceive nobody.

GERMANY WINS ON LAND, WATER AND IN THE AIR

Kovno Fortress Falls Into Hands of Army of the Kaiser at Last.

London, Aug. 18.—Kovno, one of the crucial points in the Russian defensive in the north, was captured by the Germans last night, and the road to Vilna, Warsaw and Petrograd railway is now open to the troops of Emperor William.

The capture of the fortress was another triumph for the German 16-inch guns, which throughout the present war have been brought against no fortifications they were unable to reduce. With the fortress of Kovno, the Germans have taken over 400 guns, and, according to their account, an enormous quantity of war materials.

This, however, is not the most important part of the matter to the Russians. Besides opening the way to Vilna, which is an open town, and from which most of the inhabitants have departed and from which everything that might be of use to the invaders has been removed, the fall of the fortress takes away the last protection, with the exception of the Russian field army, to the main line railway to the capital, and also places the Germans in a position to threaten the flanks of the Russian armies retiring to the Brest-Litovsk line and those operating in southern Courland.

Grand Duke Nicholas apparently expected the fall of Kovno, for his armies are hastening their retirement eastward. They still hold their own from Kovno to the south of Oswowetz, but south of that they are being pressed from the northwest by Generals Von Schalz and Von Gallwitz, and from the west by Archduke Leopold, who has crossed the Bug river and is approaching the Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok railway. It is the same in the south, where General Von Mackensen, after many rebuffs, finally has succeeded in driving the Muscovites into their outer positions of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk.

For the first time since he began his retirement from western Galicia in May, Grand Duke Nicholas, in the opinion of military observers, finds part of his army in serious danger of encirclement. The military writers express curiosity as to how he will extricate it. The Russian troops are in orderly retreat, as is evidenced by the fact that outside of the guns taken with the fortress of Kovno or captured in the forts of Novogeorgievsk, two more of which have fallen, the Germans make no claim to the capture of artillery. It would appear also that few prisoners have been taken, which doubtless means that a considerable part of the Austro-Germans in their recent advance have not met with serious fighting.

With Kovno in German hands, and another German army across the Bug, south of Brest-Litovsk, a speedy exit, according to military observers, is the only safe one for the Russians if they are to escape before the second set of pincers prepared for them are closed.

While fighting to crush the Russian army, the Germans are finding time for minor activities in other fields. Last night they carried out their seventeenth air raid on England, visiting eastern counties, where they dropped bombs, which, according to the official communication, killed ten and injured thirty. As in the last raid, the admiralty reports that it believed that one of the Zeppelins, of which there was supposed to be four, was damaged.

A dispatch from Holland today reported that another quartet of dirigibles was on the way to England, but nothing further has been heard of them.

The German submarines also have been busy, and during the day the sinking of three British and three neutral steamers and a trawler has been reported.

As an offset to the German successes in the east, the French official communication reports further gains for the French troops in the Vosges, while General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied forces on the Gallipoli peninsula, announces an advance by the new force of allied troops, which landed at Suvla bay, and the repulse of a Turkish attack against the right flank of the Australians. The Turks, on the other hand, say that all the British attacks were repulsed.

Any progress made by the British at Suvla bay would, according to the military experts, be important, as it would threaten the Turks who are facing the Australians down the coast and, like other operations against Turkey, have an influence on the Balkan states, which seemingly are about to decide which set of belligerents they will join. Serbia probably will make her reply this week to the suggestion of the entente ministers that she cede Macedonia to Bulgaria. Opinion is divided in Serbia as to what her reply will be, but it is expected it will be favorable.

Serbia, it is asserted, would like to await the outcome of the Greek crisis before giving her decision. This, however, is likely to continue for some days and is expected to end in an agreement between King Constantine and the new premier, M. Venizelos, which will guarantee the continued neutrality of Greece.

Herd of Eugene Moose at Cottage Grove
About 60 head of Moose came up from Eugene Wednesday night to visit the local lodge members. The Eugene team conferred degrees on a local class of eight. Refreshments were served by the Cottage Grove Moose and the meeting was voted a big success by all. The local lodge has a membership of 118 and Eugene has 600 members.

Governor Withycombe has appointed Col. Lawson of Cottage Grove agent to restore law and order in Curry County, where there have been alleged violations of the fish law and the people are arrayed against the Maskey Company.

Girls Camp.
Mrs. H. N. Aldrich and a number of girls of the M. E. Sunday School are camping for a few days south of town. The experience will be new to most of the girls and all will enjoy it.

Legal blanks—The Sentinel.

Blue Blood Versus Oil

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Billy Perkins had the usual American assurance, but it never got into the limelight till he went to Spain as a clerk in the American embassy. Billy had means and no taste for business. Indeed, since his living was ground out for him by coupons which fell like gold leaves from sundry bonds he had inherited, what he wanted was an apology for occupation. A friend having been appointed secretary of legation at Madrid, he secured Billy a position as brevet clerk, which gave him the right to say that he was attached to the embassy, but he was seldom if ever called upon to do any work.

As an attache of the legation he received invitations, and, since Americans are considered an unconventional people, he was accorded social liberties that other men were not granted. For instance, there were families which he was permitted to visit as young men visit in America—that is, he was not forced to converse with young women from the sidewalk, they standing on a balcony high above his head. He was permitted to see certain young ladies in their homes, but not alone. Some member of the family other than the lady on whom he called was always present.

One young lady in whose home he was accorded an entrance was a daughter of Don Sebastiano Herrera, a Spanish grandee whose family tree was planted in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Dona Inez, the daughter, was destined for some nobleman who would be considered worthy to enter the Herrera family. As for Billy Perkins, had he ten times the fortune he possessed he was not for a moment to be thought of as a husband for her.

Nevertheless the Herreras had traveled abroad a good deal and had thrown off some of the most ultra of their Spanish conventional forms. Their daughter met men at balls, and occasionally one was invited to her home—of course only by her father or mother. Billy Perkins met her at a function given by his chief, the ambassador, and fell desperately in love with her.

Dona Inez evinced a desire to learn English, and when Billy offered to teach her mother was much pleased with the offer. The good lady had a high admiration for the English nobility and had formed a design of taking her daughter to England, hoping that her rare beauty would catch an English nobleman. However this may be, Billy was permitted to come to the house two evenings in the week to give Dona Inez lessons in the English language. Of course her mother or some member of the family who could be relied upon was present to watch that no lovmaking passed between the two young persons. Moreover, whoever was on watch understood enough English to know if Billy were trying to work that language for the purpose of making love, though, since Dona Inez did not understand a word of English, this was hardly necessary.

Nothing is so delightful to two young persons of opposite sex as to outwit those who are placed on guard over them. Billy's method of teaching English was to have his pupil read something printed in that language or convert something printed from Spanish into the English tongue. This required the use of a Spanish and English dictionary.

One evening when the two were at work using the dictionary every few minutes, Billy, turning the leaves, stopped and put his finger on the word "your." Then he turned to the words "eyes" and put his finger on that word. In this way he spelled out "your eyes are like beautiful twin lakes, and your lashes are like the rushes growing on the borders." Then Inez took the dictionary and by the same means said, "You Americans are great flatters." This was followed by a sentence from Billy—"There is no such beauty in America as yours."

These few communications occupied half an hour, but what time was lost in looking up words was gained in the fervor of the sentences. In two or three evenings Billy had made as much love as some men with every facility would make in a year. And Dona Inez, if she was not an apt scholar at learning English, certainly understood with marvelous facility what was said to her by this method of communication.

Before Dona Inez had learned enough English to catch a British nobleman she had been caught by an American sennp who should have been put in the stocks for daring to make love to the daughter of a Spanish grandee. However, he came out frankly at last and one morning, marching boldly into the presence of Don Sebastiano, asked him for his daughter's hand. The old gentleman looked at the American brevet clerk aghast and asked him what he meant. Billy replied that he meant exactly what he said.

"Are you aware," asked Don Sebastiano, "that our family were nobles at a time when the land in which you were born was inhabited by savages?" "I am," said Billy, "and are you aware that my ancestors drove your ancestors out of Texas? My ancestors bought an oil tract of your ancestors, and now I am in receipt of \$20,000 a month from the property?"

Billy intended by this statement to strike the nail on the head, and he did, for Don Sebastiano, with all his blue blood, was as poor as a church mouse. Billy married Dona Inez, and the pair now live in winter in Spain, in summer in America.

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