

TEACHER SCORES PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Says Nine-Tenths of Immorality Done in School.

"God Bless Girl Who Refuses to Study Algebra" Cries Out Western Educator.

St. Paul, Minn.—A somewhat listless session of the National Education association was suddenly enlivened Saturday when Dr. J. H. Francis, Superintendent of schools at Los Angeles, vigorously attacked the present school system, denounced the inefficiency of the average teacher, and characterized as soul-wreckers "certain powerful interests that are blocking all forms of educational progress."

Unfavorable criticism of his "sensationalism" was uttered by many leading educators, but storms of applause which interrupted him at every sentence were indicative of the general attitude of the delegates.

The annual convention closed Saturday after a brief session devoted to a discussion of the needs of the public school. The new board of directors met and approved the selection of Oakland, Cal., as the meeting place next year. The convention will be held August 16 to 23.

"Our public schools of today," Dr. Francis said, "are namby pamby places to which we go because it is the custom, and some of us become good citizens in spite of them."

The hall rang with applause when Dr. Francis shouted:

"God bless the girl who refuses to study algebra—a study that has caused many girls to lose their souls. Give our girls courses in costume designing, instead of mathematics, and life and art and morality and godliness will mean something to them. There is more art in one well-selected and well-made garment than in all the art galleries of Europe."

He added that nine-tenths of immorality was caused by damage done to boys and girls by teachers.

H. F. Cope, of Chicago, secretary of the Religious Education society, opposed religious instruction in the public schools. He said present agitation was based on three misapprehensions, as follows:

"First, that the state may properly teach religion; second, that religion can be taught as mathematics, and third, that teaching religion would solve all the problems of youthful delinquency and cure the general public apathy to ecclesiastical affairs."

Cloudburst Kills Six and Does Immense Damage

Philadelphia—Six persons killed and property damage of hundreds of thousands of dollars was the toll Saturday of cloudbursts and electrical storms in the Lebanon valley and anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

Three persons were drowned in Scranton and vicinity in a flood that followed the cloudburst; one man was killed by lightning at Wilkesbarre and two met death at Lebanon, one when he stepped on a live wire broken in the storm, and another by lightning. Overflowing of a creek in the Lebanon district flooded thousands of acres of corn and wheat, while hail that accompanied the storm destroyed much of the fruit crop.

Twenty-five men were caught in a mine 200 feet below the surface at Archbald, near Scranton, when a dam burst and flooded the mine workings. They managed to escape.

Railroad and trolley traffic was tied up, bridges were swept away and hundreds of persons who had gone to the outlying sections on picnics were marooned for the night.

Lightning started numerous fires in the country districts and many barns containing harvested crops and livestock were destroyed.

Rich Chinese Accused.

Chicago—Six Chinese were indicted here on charges of manufacturing opium for smoking. Their indictment is the beginning of the government's prosecution of an alleged opium combine, involving wealthy Orientals, which is believed to have its headquarters in this city. The minimum penalty for the offense charged is a fine of \$10,000, five years' imprisonment, or both.

Dr. Jordan to Be President Educational Association

St. Paul—The unanimous election of Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford University, to the presidency of the National Education association, one of the most coveted positions in the educational world, was assured when Dr. David B. Johnson, of Rockhill, S. C., suddenly withdrew from the contest, thereby terminating one of the most active political campaigns in the history of the association.

Dr. Johnson's action followed a long conference with a large number of his supporters, who claimed a majority of the votes of the nominating committee for their candidate.

Several of the leading educators expressed relief and satisfaction over the withdrawal of Dr. Johnson and de-



Dr. David Starr Jordan, Who Was Elected President of the National Education Association at St. Paul, Minn.

clared that the action precluded any possible dissension in the ranks of the association.

It was also announced that there would be no opposition to the election of Oakland, Cal., as the meeting place next year.

Suffragists won a measure of success when the resolutions committee agreed to report to the association a resolution approving woman suffrage and equal pay for teachers, regardless of sex.

Women delegates were highly elated over the actions of the resolutions committee and pointed out that as women delegates are in the majority at the convention there is little doubt as to the passage of the suffrage resolution which will be presented as the beginning of a "peace movement" within the convention.

Colombian Treaty Unlikely of Passage Through Senate

Washington, D. C.—Already there are indications, in the senate committee on foreign relations and in the senate itself, that the administration is abandoning the idea of securing the ratification of the Colombian treaty of apology. After several days of effort, in the course of which strong opposition to the treaty developed, the administration turned from the Colombian treaty to the treaty with Nicaragua, and now the entire effort is being made to get action on that agreement, it being evident that a majority of the foreign relations committee will vote favorably when the time comes to make a report.

Were it not for the constitutional requirement that treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the senate, pressure would even now be brought to bear to ratify the Colombian treaty, but the two-thirds provision cannot be waived, and preliminary polls indicate that more than a third of the senate is against the apology and against the payment of \$25,000,000.

Moreover, some of the Colombian lobbyists have muddled the situation by boasting to opposition senators that Colombia will never accept the \$25,000,000 unless the cash consideration is coupled with an apology and that in the not very distant future Colombia will get both, with the consent of the senate.

The activity of the lobbyist has turned several doubtful senators against the treaty, and those who are at odds with the administration on this issue are seeing to it that other senators are advised as to the moves and tactics of the lobby. The senate resents an effort on the outside to drive it into taking a specified action, and now that the senate finds itself held up by a group of lobbyists, presumably working for a large slice of the \$25,000,000, and individual senators find lobbyists boasting that the treaty will be ratified.

"Drys" Will Start Daily.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Announcement that a daily newspaper in the interest of national prohibition would be started in Washington was made at a district conference of the Anti-Saloon league of America. The paper will begin publication in December. The sum of \$200,000 is said to be available and a circulation of 100,000 has been guaranteed.

353 Hindus Give Up Fight to Be Landed in Canada

Vancouver, B. C.—British Columbia finished with its vexing Hindu problem Wednesday, but it is possible that another one was set up for the Indian empire, when 353 Hindus, on board the steamer Komagata Maru, abandoned their fight for admission to Canada and agreed to go back home. They have been here over a month, and the Komagata Maru was specially chartered to bring them from India by way of Japan. Their stay has been marked by plots to assassinate the local immigration officers, not traceable to anyone on the boat, and by all possible legal proceedings.

They were refused permission to land, because they did not come directly from India, because they did not have \$200 apiece required by the immigration laws and because they were held to be common laborers, liable to become public charges and hence not entitled to admission.

Whether the men on the boat expected to be allowed to land or not cannot be learned definitely. Their coming is said to have been financed by wealthy Hindus unfavorable to English rule on the theory that if they got in it would open the door for others, and if they were excluded, what they would have to say on reaching home would not make the path of the government any smoother. One report was that the men on the boat were picked purposely from districts known for their loyalty to the British in order to disaffect them.

Gurdit Singh, the wealthy leader, instructed his counsel unconditionally to arrange for the return of the Komagata Maru. The ship's owners ordered her back a week ago, but the captain dared not sail, fearing his passengers would be unruly.

Banking Laws in Western States Severely Criticized

Atlantic City, N. J.—Montana, Utah, Washington and other Western states must make radical changes in their banking laws before the new currency system can become generally effective, according to speakers who addressed the National association of Supervisors of State banks at their annual convention here.

It was pointed out that the banking laws of several Western commonwealths forbid the investment of the funds of state chartered banks in stocks of any description. In this there is a conflict between federal and state banking laws.

A feature of the session was an attack on private bankers and the laws which permit their existence by Edward H. Doyle, banking commissioner for Michigan, in which he was supported by several others. Mr. Doyle pleaded for direct co-operation between the comptroller of the currency and the state banking departments to protect the public from worthless investments and banks of dubious credit.

"No one will deny that the days of the private banker are numbered," said Mr. Doyle. "Their number is steadily decreasing and in some states they have been abolished, while in others they are supervised to a greater or less extent."

"I am in favor of the supervision of the private banks only when it is as far-reaching as that required of state or national banks. Such supervision would be tantamount to abolishing the business, which I strongly favor."

Anarchists and I. W. W's Plan Big Demonstration

New York—The ashes of three of the victims of last week's dynamite explosion will be the object of public mourning by anarchists, Industrial Workers of the World, and other sympathizers in Union Square Saturday, according to an announcement by Alexander Berkman, anarchist.

The plan to hold public services for the three men who are dead, Arthur Caron, Charles Berg and Carl Hansen, was blocked by the refusal of the health authorities to allow the bodies to remain undisposed of until that day.

Apparently the city authorities have found no way to prevent a demonstration being held. They can forbid the holding of a parade, but cannot, it was pointed out, prevent the agitators from taking the ashes into Union Square. There the friends of the men, according to Berkman, purpose to set up urns containing the ashes and pronounce the men martyrs while the police are being denounced.

Wilson Pleads for Maid.

Trenton, N. J.—Through the personal efforts of President Wilson a woman who was employed in his Princeton home as a domestic ten years will be released from the Mercer county jail, to which she was committed on a charge of habitual drunkenness. Her predicament was discovered by a former Princeton school teacher, Miss Katherin Welsh, who wrote to the President. Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, was asked by the President to investigate the case.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

Insect Damage to Building Timber

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—"Perhaps the most commonly noticed form of insect injury to timbers is caused by borers," says Professor V. I. Saffro, assistant entomologist at the Oregon Agricultural College. "These white grubs are of various sizes and in the adult stage are known as long-horned, wood-boring beetles. If the grubs are flat headed they mature into wood-boring metallic beetles. The injuries inflicted by them are quite noticeable, round or somewhat flattened worm holes varying considerably in size in the same piece of timber. Logs and rough timbers of all kinds may become infested and materially weakened by the attack of these borers."

"When the damaged timbers appear as though well sprinkled with 'pin holes,' they have been attacked by timber beetles. These are small cylindrical, brown to black insects from one-tenth to one-fifth of an inch long, and about one-sixteenth of an inch or less in diameter. The holes are a little larger than diameter of the insect that bores them."

"The adult of these beetles bores a gallery for itself and its young in the sapwood of unseasoned lumber, frequently extending the gallery into the hard wood. The beetles feed for the most part on a fungus that grows in the gallery walls. The original attack is frequently made in the woods shortly after the tree was felled or girdled. As the young transform from small white worms to the adult beetles they emerge and begin a new attack by starting other galleries in the same or nearby pieces of wood."

"Slight variation of pinhole damaged timber is that in which the holes vary considerably in size in the same piece of wood. The insects that cause them are long and slender timber worms. The adult beetles of these worms fly during the summer and lay their eggs inside the bark of logs just beneath the surface of barked or square timber."

"Among the most interesting destroyers of timber are the white ants more properly known as termites. These insects are not true ants nor are they exactly white. They are small, long, whitish brown, soft bodied insects occurring more abundantly nearer the tropics. They live in colonies somewhat as ants do and on this account they are called ants."

"The borers found in the tropics are to a great extent mound builders, some of the African mounds reaching a height of 20 feet. The destruction of wooden buildings and furniture is nothing short of sensational. They work entirely within the wood, leaving no indication whatever on the outer surface until the structure collapses. Wooden parts of buildings and furniture, apparently perfectly sound, have been found to consist of nothing but the outer shell as the result of the work of these insects."

"The species found as far north as Oregon is by no means so destructive as those found further south. Common American borers attack the wooden parts of old buildings and undermine the supports and other parts of the structure. They prefer to work in damp wood and carry on other excavation usually with the grain so that when a collapse does take place it is usually sudden and violent."

"Timbers well creosoted are practically immune from attacks of white ants or of any wood infesting insects. Partly eaten timbers have also been protected by a treatment of arsenic in some mineral oil. Paraffine, kerosene, benzine, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, and zinc chloride, have also been recommended for the preservation of wood against white ants. The injury from the wood beetles and their larvae usually takes place during the summer. This is especially true if the trees had been felled the preceding fall or winter and the bark removed."

"When logs are placed in water a sufficient length of time before floating to the mill the insects that began the attack in the woods are killed and as long as the logs remain thoroughly wet further infestation is not likely to occur. If logs are transported by rail or any method other than floating, the attack will probably continue."

"The control of the insect injuries of this kind begins in the forest at the felling of the tree. Where it is practical felled trees should be worked into lumber as soon as possible, making special efforts to avoid leaving the logs on the ground during the summer. If the logs are not to be used within a reasonably short time they should be arranged in loose piles in the sun and kept either in water or off the ground entirely. In other words the timber should be kept either wet or dry, not moist. Where practical and not conducive to excessive checking, the bark should be removed immediately upon felling the tree or as soon as possible thereafter."

"Seasoned woods of all kinds are subject to attack by powder post borers. Their presence in the wood is often announced by piles of sawdust-like borings at the base of or underneath the parts affected. These borers are named from their habit of reducing the wooden parts of buildings and furniture to a powder. The galleries are plentiful in the same piece

of wood and most frequently are packed with borings.

"Since these beetles prefer to start their galleries in sapwood, timbers used in building construction should be free from sapwood in order to offer most resistance to powder post beetles. If this is not expedient the sapwood should be treated with kerosene, coal tar, or creosote. To prevent the spread from infested to non-infested wood, the infested portion should be removed and burned. If this cannot be done the infested part should be treated with a heavy application of kerosene. When wood previously infested is used painting will not stop the progress of attack though it will prevent attacks unless the cracking of the wood or paint exposes some unpainted part."

Advantages of Silage Feeding.

By Professor R. R. Graves, Oregon Agricultural College.

Silage is pre-eminently a feed for the dairy cow. While its use as a feed for beef cattle, for sheep, and to a limited extent, for horses, is rapidly increasing, it has always been more widely used as a feed for dairy cattle than for any other class of stock. The dairy farm of today is not complete without a silo.

Silage, because of its palatability, succulence, low cost as compared with other feeds, and its availability to supplement any feed or crop at any period of the year, or in any kind of season, is well adapted as a feed for the dairy cow.

Some of the reasons why you should have silage are as follows:

Every ration needs some succulent feed.

Corn silage is probably the cheapest succulent feed that can be had.

A ton of corn silage contains more food nutrients than a ton of roots or kale.

An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at less cost than an acre of roots or kale can be harvested.

The crop is never too wet to put into the silo. Silage can be made in weather that could not be utilized in making or curing hay.

Many crops, especially in Western Oregon, will be saved and utilized for feed, that would otherwise be a total loss on account of unfavorable weather for curing.

More feed can be stored in a given space than in the form of hay or fodder.

A well-filled silo is a guarantee against shrinkage of milk when the pastures dry up.

Silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops; because silage is not only more palatable, but requires less labor.

When silage is the basis of the ration, more stock can be kept on a given area of land.

Silage is very palatable and has a beneficial effect on the digestive organs.

With the silo full, a good palatable feed is always at hand, no matter what the weather is, nor how busy the teams and men are in the field.

The relative value of roots, kale, and silage, the usual sources of succulence for winter feeding, depends upon their composition, comparative feeding values, cost of production and yield, keeping qualities and convenience in feeding.

It is known that the corn and clover silage contain the greatest percentage of dry matter, while the kale, mangels and turnips contain more than 90 per cent water. The corn silage and artichokes contain the greatest amount of carbohydrates, and with the apple pomace have the widest nutritive ratios. The kale contains the greatest amount of protein, and on account of its very low carbohydrate value, has a very narrow nutritive ratio.

Corn silage contains the greatest amount of digestible nutrients per ton. All of these succulent feeds contain large amounts of water, and consequently are very bulky, for this reason they should always be fed with feeds that are richer in dry matter.

By comparing the total digestible nutrients contained in one ton of the various feeds we find that 1 ton of corn silage is equal to 1 ton of artichokes, to 1.4 tons of parsnips, to 1.5 tons of sugar beets, to 1.8 tons of rutabagas, to 1.8 tons of carrots, to 2.2 tons of turnips, to 2.4 tons of mangels, and to 2.3 tons of kale.

All of these feeds are succulent, and all are relished by cattle. The computations comparing them are based only on the composition of the various feeds, and do not take into consideration the palatableness or the stimulation on milk secretion that any of these feeds might exert.

The Pennsylvania Industrial commission is advocating the passage of a bill regulating the hours and working conditions of cooks, nurses, maids and other domestic servants. It is proposed that they shall only work eight hours a day.