

cation of what has been accomplished in the past by applying proper methods, and of the requirements of the future if we are to have a permanent, successful agriculture. That the farmer of the future may succeed, he must follow modern, scientific methods. He must secure the maximum product of the best quality at the minimum cost of time and money. This is possible only through special education. What is true of the farmers and fruit growers is equally true of those who are engaged in other industries. The complexity of modern civilization makes it imperative that those who succeed receive special training for the vocations which they are to follow. But where are these people to receive such education? Not in the colleges and universities, because more than ninety-eight per cent never reach these institutions. And yet, the special advantages of education have heretofore been confined almost entirely to the work of college and university grade.

"Therefore, notwithstanding the great achievements that have been wrought by our colleges and universities, and the potency of these institutions as agencies in national development, and with full recognition of the unmeasured value of the work accomplished by the elementary and secondary schools in training for general citizenship, it must be apparent that as a system our schools are not meeting present demands, particularly along the lines of industry. The work of the common schools has been a preparation for high school, for college. The entire structure has been reared upon the ideal of the old type college, the purpose of which was to train for the professions. But conditions have changed, and the people are insisting upon equality of educational opportunity. In the field of higher education this has been secured through the agricultural and mechanical colleges. These institutions, in fact, were established as a revolt against the old type college. They meet the requirements for technical or industrial work of college grade; but, at best, they can do little more than train the leaders required in the fields of industrial education and of industrial development. Besides, as already stated, more than ninety-eight per cent of the people are never able to reach the higher institutions; ninety-five per cent never get beyond the common schools, and of these, under present conditions, a large proportion withdraw before reaching the eighth grade. Furthermore, upwards of ninety-two per cent of the people of the United States are engaged in industrial pursuits. Hence, if these people ever receive any school training relating directly to their life work it must be in the common schools. These schools are maintained by all the people; and, as a matter of right and justice, as well as of national interest, the work of these schools should be redirected and so modified as to meet the needs of all the people who are trained in them. The great laboring classes—those who achieve results in the world's work—are entitled to as good educational preparation for their vocations as are those who aspire to the professions.

"The demand everywhere is for efficient service, for men and women who can do things—on the farm, in the forest, in the shop and mill and factory, in business, in the home—everywhere in the multifarious activities of life. To meet this demand industrial work must be introduced into the common and high schools, thereby bringing within the reach of all the people the special training required in the industries. This work should cover the broad field of production, manufacture and commerce. It should be in harmony with the environment of the people, and adapted to their needs, whether in agriculture, in business, in the handicrafts, or in the home.

"In this connection too much importance cannot be attached to the necessity of providing special education for women. There is no truer statement than that the prosperity and civilization of a country depend upon the character of its homes, and the modern home requires special training in the sciences and arts relating to home life. It is as important

that the future wives and mothers of the nation receive special training in preparation for their life work as it is that men be trained for the vocations which they are to follow.

"One of the most remarkable things revealed by the study of educational history is the reluctance and tardiness with which the advantages of school work have been extended to women. Not until during recent decades have the colleges and universities, even in this country, admitted women on the same equality with men; and, even then, except in rare instances, the courses of study were planned for men. Until courses in domestic science and art were developed in the agricultural and mechanical colleges, the significance of what has been accomplished in promoting co-education was that, in so far as men and women have common abilities, common rights, and common aims, they may study and labor together; but, beyond the point of differentiation in the department of life which belongs pre-eminently and exclusively to women—the home and motherhood—no provision was made. So noticeable was this neglect in the education of women that the criticism was made that we are educating shop keepers and artisans—money makers of our daughters—instead of wives and mothers and home makers.

"To meet the needs of modern civilization the advantages of school training must be brought within the reach of all the people. As already indicated, the great masses, ninety per cent of whom are engaged in industrial occupations, have no school advantages beyond the elementary grades. If, therefore, any special preparation is to be given these people for the vocations which they are to follow in life, it must be provided in the common schools. If our school work is to prepare for life in the truest sense of the term, it must be re-directed and so modified that it will be in perfect harmony with the environment of the pupils, and give them the best possible preparation for success in life, whatever vocations may be contemplated.

"But the question arises as to whether it is practicable to provide for the industrial work in the common schools. Is there time for it? Will not the introduction of these new features tend to the subordination of the fundamental subjects? A careful examination, however, of the courses of study generally offered throughout the country leaves no doubt upon this question. In many of the schools much time is still being given to such work in arithmetic, for instance, as cube root, stocks and bonds, complex fractions, obsolete compound numbers, and other similar subjects. Much of the chronological material in history can be omitted without lessening the value of this subject. The work in geography and language also can be re-directed and so modified as to increase the utility value of these subjects. In fact, by eliminating the non-essentials—the obsolete, impractical, valueless material with which the school curricula are now encumbered—there will not only be ample time for all the vocational work desired, but the courses will thereby be enriched and made very much stronger in every way. Furthermore, work in agriculture, mechanic arts and domestic science and art can be so systematized and correlated with the other subjects that the training it affords for discipline, or mind development, aside from its utility value, will be at least as great as that of any of the other subjects.

"To accomplish the desired result there must be a general change of attitude toward education. We must abandon the old ideal of an educational ladder to the college or university. We should hold out to the average boy less hope of his attaining to the governorship of his State or to the presidency of the United States. Greater importance should be attached to the development of an ambition to excel in the industrial occupations in which at least ninety-two per cent of the people must inevitably spend their lives.

"However, in correcting the mistakes of the past, the opposite extreme should be avoided. There will be a constant change from one voca-

tion to another. The nation will continue to draw many of its greatest leaders from the country homes, from the laboring classes. Farmers' sons will not all remain on the farm. The modern school, therefore, must not be narrowly restricted. Its function is to meet the needs of all the people. It must be broad as well as specific. It must provide the work required in preparation, not only for efficient service in the industries, but also for intelligent citizenship in a free republic. While training for service we must also train for character. Never before has the call been so great for men and women of broad culture, of strong character, of sterling integrity.

"Finally, therefore, we shall not have attained the ideal in the development of our educational system until all the people, of both sexes, whether rich or poor, rural or urban, shall receive during their school years in the public schools, the best possible training in preparation for the vocations which they are to follow in life—broad, liberal and practical—insuring thereby not only the greatest economic efficiency, but also the highest standard of citizenship, the best type of manhood and of womanhood."

#### FISHING CARNIVAL AT SILVA'S RESORT

There are high jinks at Silva's Spring Creek resort, for the reason that some of the best fishermen of the country are whipping the stream and landing trout that surprise even these successful and experienced fishermen. Many of these specimens have been sent to this city, among them being two that came to this office. Mr. Silva has the thanks of the Herald force for his thoughtfulness, and he may be assured that the fish were fully appreciated.

Enjoying himself to the fullest extent at Silva's is Walter B. Macsfield, the champion fly caster of the world, and every day he may be seen landing numbers of trout there. He states that never in all of his experience has he enjoyed such fine fishing, and that every year would see him a visitor to this section.

#### MRS. ANNIE WILSON

Mrs. Annie Wilson died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mont E. Hutchinson, after an illness of five weeks.

Deceased was 75 years 9 months and 27 days old, and came to Klamath county from Colusa county, Cal., in 1886, and settled at Merrill.

Mrs. Wilson crossed the plains in 1862 with her husband, Samuel Wilson, who died some three years ago at Merrill.

She leaves to mourn her loss a family of seven children, Wm., Geo. and Chas. T. Wilson, Mrs. Daniel Van Brimmer, residing at Merrill; Mrs. Mont E. Hutchinson of Klamath Falls; Mrs. W. D. Ball of Arroyo Grande, Cal., and Mrs. John Patch of Eugene, Oregon.

Interment will take place in the family plot beside her late husband in the Merrill cemetery on Saturday, September 5th.

#### CHARMED WITH CRATER LAKE

"Crater lake is wonderful," states John R. Allen of New York, owner of the Pacific and Eastern railroad, who returned Tuesday from a trip to the lake, "and it is in no wise overrated. The country is immensely wealthy in scenic attractions between Medford and the lake, which serves as a fitting climax to an array of beauty.

"The country will no doubt be benefited greatly by opening the lake to the outside world. It is well worth a visit, and in years to come thousands of people will sing its praises."

Mrs. Allen stated: "Our expectations were pitched in a high key on account of what we had read, but the realization exceeded them. The scenery is quite the most wonderful we have seen anywhere. Compared with Crater lake scenic wonders of Europe fall flat, and are quite lady-like. They lack the rugged beauty and wildness that charm the eye on the Crater lake trip."—Tribune.

The Southern Pacific railroad consumes 11,000,000 barrels of oil a year as fuel.

#### RESTOCK THE STREAMS

#### Steps Should Be Taken to Get Supply From State or National Government.

One of the problems that will face the fishermen before very long is the depletion of the streams of the county by the great demand that is being made on them. This demand is becoming greater each year, and within the not distant future trout will be as scarce in the streams of Klamath county as they are in some sections of the country that at one time boasted as being the great trout fishing sections of the Union. There is a remedy for this, and one that should be applied at once. The State operates fish hatcheries, and it is not a difficult matter to secure stock fish to be placed in these streams. This has been discussed more or less among the sportsmen of the city, but no concerted effort has been made to bring the matter to the point of getting the fish.

One of the real needs of the county is an active gun and rod club. Eventually such an organization will have to come into existence. Several attempts have been made to maintain such an organization, but has met only with partial success. If such a club were organized, with a representative membership, it would be a potent factor in securing for the county the recognition to which it is entitled.

At the present time the supply of fish seems unlimited. Already the great catches made have spread the reputation of the county throughout the coast, and next year will see a still larger number of fishermen coming. It is to offset this depletion that a move should be made to restock the streams, and the steps to do so should be taken now.

Another source from which a supply of fish could be secured is the government. By interesting the United States senators and congressmen it will be an easy matter. A great many of the streams are within the reservation, and the government has always shown a disposition to keep such streams well stocked wherever any efforts have been made to get the fish.

#### Lincoln County High School.

For information in regard to Lincoln County high school, stenography, typewriting, vocal and instrumental music, manual training, rent of furnished cottages, cost of living, address Prof. Wilbur, Newport, Ore.



Nyal's Vegetable Prescription is indicated in all ordinary diseases of women. This remedy never disappoints, its good effects being perceptible from the very first. It is composed of the purest and the most reliable drugs: mercurials, opiates and other harmful drugs being excluded.

The many disconcerting influences to which woman is constantly subjected render her liable to many functional disorders that not only tend to destroy her comfort and happiness, but which gradually merge into chronic and serious diseases.

Nyal's Vegetable Prescription is without a peer for the successful treatment of female weakness, painful and disordered menstruation, hysteria, cramps, "bearing down pains," inflammation and falling of the womb. This is a remedy of sterling worth.

**UNDERWOOD'S PHARMACY**  
Cor. 7th and Main Streets  
Klamath Falls, Oregon

**A FEW BARGAINS.**  
Five lots, sign. location, \$1500  
Can loan \$750 on the deal.  
A nice cottage with bath, large lot, \$1700. A good buy.  
A large residence, fine lot, \$3500  
Three cottages on three lots. Room enough for another cottage; \$2250.  
**MASON & SLOUGH.**

**NOTICE.**  
Parties wishing sagebrush land cleared, call on or write,  
**W. W. MASTEN,**  
Klamath Falls, Ore.  
12-31f

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF	
<b>THE FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK</b>	
at Klamath Falls, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, June 23, 1909.	
<b>RESOURCES</b>	<b>DOLLARS</b>
Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 50,969.55
Bonds, securities, etc.....	2,394.27
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	450.74
Due from approved reserve banks.....	3,627.66
Checks and other cash items.....	55.48
Cash on hand.....	4,952.40
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62,360.10</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>DOLLARS</b>
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,508.78
Due to banks and bankers.....	1,553.21
Individual deposits subject to check.....	15,946.54
Demand certificates of deposit.....	55.00
Time certificates of deposit.....	8,285.00
Certified checks.....	200.00
Savings deposits.....	9,811.57
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 62,360.10</b>
State of Oregon, ) County of Klamath, ss. I, J. W. Siemens, cashier of the above mentioned bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Correct—Attest: J. W. SIEMENS, Cashier. GEO. T. BALDWIN, Directors.	

## MASON & SLOUGH

### ABSTRACTERS

A choice line of investments that will make the purchaser money

Lands  
Ranches  
City Property  
Farm Mortgages

### MASON & SLOUGH

## Summer Rates East

During the Season of 1909

via the

### Southern Pacific Co.

from

### ASHLAND

To OMAHA and Return - - - \$70.30  
To KANSAS CITY and Return, \$70.30  
To ST. LOUIS and Return - - \$77.80  
To CHICAGO and Return - - \$82.80

and to other principal cities in the East, Middle West and South Correspondingly low fares.

On Sale May 17, June 2, 3; July 2, 3; August 11, 12

To DENVER and Return, \$65.30  
On Sale May 17, July 1, August 11

Going transit limit 10 days from date of sale, final return limit October 31st.

These tickets present some very attractive features in the way of stopover privileges, and choice of routes; thereby enabling passengers to make side trips to many interesting points en route.

Routing on the return trip through California may be had at a slight advance over the rates quoted.

Full particulars, sleeping car reservations and tickets will be furnished by any Southern Pacific local agent, or

WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

## Dependable Hardware

Heating Stoves, Household Utensils, Guns and Ammunition, Cutlery—in fact everything in Good Hardware—No shoddy or shelf-worn goods.

Agents celebrated Ellwood Fences—and everything the farmer needs.

### GEO. R. HURN, the Hardware Man

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

A civil service examination for forest rangers will be held in Roseburg, Oregon, on October 25th and 26th, 1909. Those desiring to take this examination should apply at once to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for an application blank, or for other information to S. C. Bartrum, forest supervisor, Roseburg, Oregon.

The examination will be along thoroughly practical lines, and will consist of questions regarding uses of the national forests. All persons between the ages of 21 and 40 will be eligible.