

COUNTY TEACHERS IN SESSION

Many Eminent Instructors Here to Attend Institute

103 COUNTY TEACHERS PRESENT

Interesting and Instructive Addresses Made Along Educational Line

Willis L. Dunton, Principal Warren School, (Continued from last week.)

Mr. McCord said that vocational subjects are necessary in school in order for pupils to discover the work for which they are adapted. This discovery would tend to keep many boys in the country and would equip better those boys that now go to the city unprepared to do any work at all. The statement of some that business methods vary is illogical—the fundamental principles of all business are the same. Business men do prefer those who have also a liberal cultural education—they are better fitted to handle the best class of customers.

Vocational education alone is one-sided and does not fit one to perform his proper duty to society. It is not only for the dull boy, as many suppose, but, in some form is adapted to the needs of all.

In the afternoon, Mr. Pittman spoke on the subject, "Who's Who and Why in Education." He reviewed those men and women who have left us their valuable works and methods for the guidance of the men of the future, and told of the definite plans worked out by U. S. Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, and our State Captain, Supt. J. A. Churchill. He criticized severely our present condition in which our sheriff is better paid, better equipped and better assisted for the suppression of crime than is the County Superintendent of schools for the prevention of crime and the making of good citizens; in which people attend and applaud the work of the criminal courts more than that of the schools; in which in one county the apple inspector is paid \$5000 and the county superintendent \$400. "Can you take a Spitzenburg apple and produce a fine citizen? You can take a boy and produce a Spitzenburg apple." The apple inspector puts money into our pockets more directly but the returns from good citizens are as sure and as great.

The man who was preacher-doctor-lawyer said, "I have found that men will pay more to get each with an enemy than to save their bodies from death or their souls from destruction."

A wrong condition is shown when the city of Portland takes a man from the state superintendent's office and a village takes the county superintendent.

Laws and theories are useless unless applied. The architects plan are useless until the builder uses them; libraries are useless until the teacher builds them into the men of tomorrow.

The teacher must be master of three realms; Subject matter, Method of Application and the Mind of the Individual.

Dr. Bushnell, president of Pacific University, at Forest Grove, proved that though millions of men are fighting when even their generals cannot tell why, while the kings who are responsible stay in the background. Christianity is not a failure; that optimism wins. He characterized our time by invention, capitalism, nationality and individual liberty, and made us feel that right would finally prevail.

A round table discussion of debates and declarations developed the facts that the time of teachers is filled; that competent teachers of these subjects are scarce; that special teachers will do the work. Also that in much debate work only a few get the benefit. Arrangement was made for a debating league.

Mr. Pittman, Wednesday evening, gave us the "Twentieth Century Farmer's Creed."

I believe in maximum production with the farmers working in partnership with the farm—not taking all the profit.

I believe that the only good weed is a dead weed and that a clean field is as necessary as a clean conscience.

I believe in the boy and girl.

I believe in taking care of the farm wife while she lives—a man cannot live by himself.

I believe in the country school and church that teach men to think and live nobly—that provide complete social life.

I believe in my community, I believe in farm life and am glad to be a farmer—one who is ashamed of his work should change.

Every individual ought to produce something.

Miss Marie Hofer, of Salem, said

that the country is the ideal place for a school with the children in natural surroundings. The city playground is abnormal and expensive. Many of the old forms of amusement are lost and it is the work in manual training, domestic science and sewing that must bring them back. The next step will be to teach mother how to cook, in order that they may train their daughters, and to teach fathers how to train boys.

Schools should have trees and play shelters. A game should end in a laugh.

F. L. Griffin, of O. A. C., showed that high school social life and athletics must be properly directed and controlled because the sporting element is always present.

High school clubs are good—hiking clubs, camera clubs, debating clubs—and every pupil should work.

The state schools, the University, O. A. C., or the Normal will furnish speakers upon almost any desired subject when occasion offers.

Prof. Stetson, U. of O., compared the learning of children in school with learning out of school. His conclusions were that the child's memory, mechanical; that the teach-school course is arbitrary, based on or must take the attitude that memory work is not sufficient; that texts written by adults, are logical while children are psychological. Children learn outside of school by thinking, doing and feeling, inside by thinking only. The teacher cannot always hold classes; the children must ask questions and talk about things—that is their natural way of learning and they remember things they ask for.

Thursday morning Mr. Griffin spoke of work in elementary agriculture—Agricultural work must be organized along the natural lines of interest of the children. This will keep most boys in the work. Club work is a movement to put domestic work back into the home, where it belongs. The corn clubs of the South have shown the farmers how to produce large crops cheaply. A large part of the boys never attend high schools; therefore, in order to secure efficiency, vocational training must be emphasized in the seventh and eighth grades. Thrift is developed in children only when they earn their money. In agriculture the goal is not a prize, but it is learning how to do the work.

Thirty years ago Denmark was dependent, last year, by means of her development in agriculture that country exported \$125,000,000 worth of products.

Efficiency was the key note of Mr. Carleton's talk in the afternoon. He maintained that the work of American schools is not efficient; one proof being that American doctors and engineers accomplished the great work at Panama after the French had failed. If we would be efficient we must do each day's work perfectly.

Friday morning Mr. F. H. Shepherd, of O. A. C., presented some modern conditions in education. The course of study in many schools is almost the same as it was when they were first founded, not having been changed to meet changing conditions. A man might spend a lifetime at such a school and be ignorant at a round-up. Most modern courses of study prepare men for the professions—medicine, the ministry, law, and education. One and a half million are engaged in these professions in our country while 31 millions are engaged in the industries; in fairness to these, the courses of study should be modified to suit their needs.

Seventy-two per cent of our prisoners have no trade. It seems reasonable that a large part of these might be saved from their careers of crime by teaching them some work along the line of their natural interest.

L. R. Alderman, superintendent of Portland schools, addressed the teachers Friday morning and outlined some real business principles of school work. A motive is necessary for efficient work. The best English can be learned only by writing real letters to real people. Teachers must teach real work, their guidance in vocational training must extend through the whole course, and they must have an individual interest in each pupil. In order for the teachers to know a class of boys and girls it is necessary for him to stay with them for a series of years. This plan is being followed in Portland. Country schools lose most from change of teachers.

Portland is differentiating its schools. Those pupils inclined toward music being given special attention in one of the city schools, art in another school, domestic science, manual training, commerce, etc. in others. It is found that many children have special talents that should be developed. Do not teach if you do not love children. A teacher can use all his ability in a country school—there is no subordinate place in the profession of teaching.

THE CHURCH AS A SOCIAL CENTER

A Broader Sphere for Religion—New Field for the Rural Church.

By Peter Radford, Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The social duty of the rural church is as much a part of its obligations as its spiritual side. In expressing its social interest, the modern rural church does not hesitate to claim that it is expressing a true religious instinct and the old-time idea that the social instincts should be starved while the spiritual nature was overfed with solid theological food, is fast giving way to a broader interpretation of the functions of true religion. We take our place in the succession of those who have sought to make the world a fit habitation for the children of man when we seek to study and understand the social duty of the rural church. The true Christian religion is essentially social—its tenets of faith being love and brotherhood and fellowship. While following after righteousness, the church must challenge and seek to reform that social order in which moral life is expressed. While cherishing ideals of service, the rural church which attains the fullest measure of success is that which enriches as many lives as it can touch, and in no way can the church come in close contact with its members as through the avenue of social functions.

The country town and the rural community need a social center. The church need offer no apology for its ambition to fill this need in the community, if an understanding of its mission brings this purpose into clear consciousness. The structure of a rural community is exceedingly complex; it contains many social groups, each of which has its own center, but there are many localities which have but one church and although such a church cannot command the interest of all the people, it is relieved from the embarrassment of religiously divided communities.

Social Needs Imperative.

The average country boy and girl have very little opportunity for real enjoyment, and have, as a rule, a vague conception of the meaning of pleasure and recreation. It is to fill this void in the lives of country youth that the rural church has risen to the necessity of providing entertainment as well as instruction to its membership among the young. The children and young people of the church should meet when religion is not even mentioned. It has been found safest for them to meet frequently under the direction and care of the church. To send them into the world with no social training exposes them to grave perils and to try to keep them out of the world with no social privileges is sheer folly. There is a social nature to both old and young, but the social requirements of the young are imperative. The church must provide directly or indirectly some modern equivalent for the husking bee, the quilting bee and the singing schools of the old days. In one way or another the social instincts of our young people must have opportunity for expression, which may take the form of clubs, parties, picnics or other forms of amusement. One thing is certain, and that is that the church cannot take away the dance, the card party and the theater unless it can offer in its place a satisfying substitute in the form of more pleasing recreation.

Universal Instinct for Play.

In providing for enjoyment the church uses one of the greatest methods by which human society has developed. Association is never secure until it is pleasurable; in play the instinctive aversion of one person for another is overcome and the social mood is fostered. Play is the chief educational agency in rural communities and in the play-day of human childhood social sympathy and social habits are evolved. As individuals come together in social gatherings, their viewpoint is broadened, their ideals are lifted and finally they constitute a cultured and refined society. It is plain, therefore, that the church which aims at a perfect society must use in a refined and exalted way the essential factors in social evolution and must avail itself of the universal instinct for play. If the church surrounds itself with social functions which appeal to the young among its membership, "it will fill a large part of the lamentable gap in rural pleasures and will reap the richest reward by promoting a higher and better type of manhood and womanhood."

Is your farm declaring dividends, or are you in the tenant class?

A farm is a business establishment, and should be so operated.

A farm should be operated for net, not for gross results.

The net results of good farming are profits, success, a growing business and a good living.

The farmer should take all uncertainty out of securities before applying for a loan.

SPEED CONTEST ON FOR GOOD.

Two of McCormick Fleet in Rivalry for Honors.

The ship which is to wear the speed crown of the McCormick Steamship Company will be decided within twenty-four hours. The steamer Cellio and the Multnomah pulled out of this port yesterday afternoon at 2:15, headed for San Pedro, both captains personally at the wheel and with both chief engineers laboring among the black gang in an effort to gain speed enough to get a lead over the other.

The race between the two ships has been going on since the last call at this port. At that time the two vessels got away together and the Cellio was half an hour in the lead of the Multnomah when they reached Astoria.

To overtake his rival, Captain John Foldat of the Multnomah sent a wireless to the Pilots Association at Astoria directing a pilot to meet him at sea. The message was intercepted by Captain Rorvick of the Cellio, so he doused all but his side lights and when the pilot appeared he mistook the Cellio for the Multnomah and did not discover his mistake until he had climbed the bridge. Captain Rorvick refused to allow him to return to his launch and proceeded into Portland two hours in advance of the Multnomah. The race up east stirred the sporting blood of the skippers and they each wagered \$100 on the result—the return trip. The pride of the chief engineer also arose to the occasion to the tune of \$100.

On the way down the Cellio got away ahead of its rival and made the trip in 63 hours from Portland while the Multnomah made it in a trifle under 65 hours. W. Miller, the manager of the company, paid over the wager to Captain Rorvick and Martin Johnson, the chief engineer.

"Well, we'll get them on the trip to San Pedro, was the determined remark of Captain Foldat and Chief Engineer A. Gardiner of the Multnomah and from the way the smoke was rolling from the funnels when the two vessels pulled neck and neck through the Golden Gate there was evidence that somebody would know they had been traveling when San Pedro was reached.

Before leaving the port the two captains were informed by the company that the run to San Pedro must decide the speed supremacy and from reasons of economy there could be no more racing.

The interest was not confined to the officers of the two vessels, but extended itself to the crews and passengers as well and when the boats pulled away from the dock at the same time it was announced that the winning vessel would clean its opponent of ready cash.—S. F. Ex.

BANK REPORT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF No. 73.

The Farmer's State Bank at Scappoose, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business October 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$24,865.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	45.66
Bonds and warrants	22,182.21
Stocks and other securities	355.90
Banking house	6,250.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,525.00
Other real estate owned	3,290.00
Due from approved reserve banks	5,359.20
Cash on hand	3,434.96
Expenses	3,088.19
Other resources	288.99
Total	\$71,685.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$12,500.00
Undivided profits	2,817.49
Individual deposits subject to check	37,979.45
Demand certificates of deposit	2,238.12
Time certificates of deposit	3,558.24
Savings deposits	12,592.18
Total	\$71,685.48

STATE OF OREGON, County of Columbia.

I, O. M. Washburn, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. M. WASHBURN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1914.

J. G. WATTS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. W. PRICE, J. G. WATTS, Directors.

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