

Industrial Review of State

Salem, Ore., June 5. At the Commonwealth Conference during the past week, held at Eugene at the State University, propositions were made for a state employment bureau and insurance against unemployment.

Oregon manufacturers are planning an exhibit this fall in connection with the land show at Portland.

Shop contracts for the 1915 crop are being made at sixteen cents.

W. N. Turner and E. N. Booth of Eugene will erect a large cannery at McNamara.

K. H. Chow is building a hydroelectric plant at Mapleton.

The Union Oil Co., of California is establishing distributing plants at many cities in Oregon.

During May, 72 vessels cleared from the mouth of the Columbia with 19,654,415 feet of lumber, against 19 vessels with lumber in May, 1914.

Shaniko shipped 122 double-deck cuts of sheep the last week of May.

The Hill railroad will build its industrial tracks up Sullivan's gulch in Portland before July 1st.

Over 100 outfits of machinery went into the new freewood saw-mill at Springfield that will be operated entirely by electric power.

The law fixing the minimum wage of girls and women in Oregon at \$5.44 is on trial before the Supreme court of the United States.

The new Modified cannery is to be ready for work June 15.

Work on the new \$20,000 Y. M. C. A. building at Astoria will start July 1st.

The steel for the new court house and county jail at The Dalles is being shipped in from St. Louis, when steel plants in Oregon are idle.

Manufacturers met at Eugene Thursday night and discussed the various features of the workmen's compensation act which they seek to have amended before manufacturing can boom in Oregon.

Many new roads are being built in and around Crater Lake.

The Cottage Grove cannery has ordered for a carload of gooseberries.

St. Johns public dock that have cost the city \$5000 a year to maintain and have been rented to a paper company for \$2500 a year will be sold.

Supplies is paving many streets with Clark-Henry pavement, and all the other streets which are bituminous are being re-surfaced.

Speakers at the Women's Commonwealth Conference advocated raising the age of employment from sixteen to seventeen years.

Farmers and Fruit Growers generally are failing to get cannery contracts on account of the minimum wage and eight hour law applying to the fruit industry, which is not the case in California.

Greenham is to have a jelly factory.

It is variously estimated that the new boards and commissions proposed at the Eugene Commonwealth Conference would cost the taxpayers at least \$200,000 a year.

At the Union county stock show last week \$200,000 worth of live stock was shown in daily parade.

The southern Oregon and northern California mining congress meets at Astoria, July 8 and 10th.

Carlston will expend \$50,000 on paving this year.

The Newberg cannery run on strawberries, employed 100 women.

The Oregon and California land suit involving 2,300,000 acres has been taken on appeal to the Supreme court of the United States.

The State Federation of Labor is interesting itself on broad lines in having Oregon material used on the new State University buildings, whether the work is done by union labor or on open shop principles.

The P. E. & E. railroad will erect a station at Geopetown.

Public and private corporate improvements undertaken at Astoria and under way aggregate four million dollars and will be pushed to a finish within a year if they are not held up by break legislation.

The Southern Pacific electric system over the McNamara loop was started successfully during the past week.

Brookings, Curry county, the new town founded on the lumber industry, is growing fast.

Through one-day motorcar service from Drain via Seaside to Coos Bay has been established.

The Portland "municipal ship" has proven an expensive luxury.

Seaside had a quarter of a million dollars improvements started.

The May clean-up of January first time on Stecker creek was \$1700.

COMMUNICATED

To the parents and taxpayers of Columbia County:

The condition of some of our schools is certainly deplorable. Who is responsible? Our school boards? Yes! Our parents? Emphatically, yes.

We hear some of the schools of the county and of the teaching done in those schools. In our school we are personally interested, and know whose we speak.

During the last few years we have had six principals and can honestly say that only two have given reasonable satisfaction, and these two were good and conscientious.

We pay \$125.00 a month to the principal and feel that he should be able to supervise a school reasonably well.

We believe that the principal of a school or any teacher in a school should be an example to our children.

How can we expect our children to respect a teacher who practices in the classroom that which is injurious, and when they see him in other places they perceive he has a sign in his mouth?

How can we expect our children to grow up to be modest, if they have a teacher before them who is not clad in sufficient clothing to appear quite decent and respectable?

How can we hope for our children to grow up to be good and have consideration for their playmates and in later life, less for their fellowmen, if they must have a teacher who bumps their heads together or against the wall and when several children are being punished the same thing, jerks one until the clothing tears, and slaps him in the face and chokes him and then tells the other pupils if they don't stop, they will get the same treatment.

Do you wonder some of the mothers complained that their nervous children could not sleep at night?

We have never heard of a single one of the drill in this particular seven room school, this past nine months.

The health exercises and physical training were a minor quantity.

In one room, all during the rainy fall and winter, at recess, the children had to go out in the rain or down in the foul smelling basement.

If they went into the big hall by the window to get a fresh breath and talk, the principal sent them back into the study room where they had to sit down and were not allowed to talk, but were allowed to write notes.

This may be an ideal condition, but we fail to see it. If the parents get up courage to complain to the board and ask the teacher to resign.

the board talks and the teacher informs us she will not resign and if we put her out she will continue to draw her pay.

Why are our schools not in a better condition? One reason is because our laws are for the teacher and not for the school. A few years ago a form for our teachers contract was lobbied through the legislature, which holds the school board in a vice, and there is nothing in the taxpayers favor. We simply pay for a certain length of time.

A contract should not be considered legal unless both parties concerned are held responsible. There are people in every profession who are in it for the money only, and to lower the standard of teachers and this is running our schools.

The directors should not sign a contract unless properly filled in to hold the teacher to be both able and willing to do the work he is hired to do.

The parents should stand behind the school board and demand, in no uncertain terms, that we are paying the bills and the directors are elected to do the will of the parents and taxpayers.

Our school is well equipped for good work. We realize that some of our teachers, who have graduated from our normal and colleges, are not desirable teachers. Not because they have not the knowledge, but because they are not naturally inclined towards that line of work.

We pay taxes for the support of these schools which are supposed to turn out teachers. Why do not our directors get in touch with the President of the O. A. C. and ask him to personally recommend teachers to fill our vacant rooms.

We have an ideal ground for the teaching of agriculture, but agriculture was not taught here this year.

Some of our children come two or three miles and bring milk bottles which they have to set in a foul smelling basement or out of doors.

Why not write to the President of the normal school for a teacher who has the interest of the children at heart and would be as they do in many places, teach the children to prepare hot chocolate or soup for lunch and see that they eat in a suitable place, or in our school house too good for our children, after spending thousands of dollars to build it.

We seem to hear you say—the teachers won't do it. Yes, but the right kind will be glad to do so. We know of good teachers who have offered to do some of the extra work for the same wage and they were turned down.

There are good teachers and we can get them if we will make the effort to get them and demand they sign a contract which holds both the teacher and the board responsible.

Any teacher refusing to sign a contract holding him responsible, is a liability. We believe our directors are not dead, but sleeping.

A PAINNE

Let Militants Die in Cry.
London.—"Let them die" is becoming a popular slogan in connection with the "hunger striking" suffragettes since the public has become so profoundly resentful of the actions of the militant women.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
Wheat—Club, 96c; Alston, 95c; and Russian, 95c.
Hay—Timothy, 210; alfalfa, 211.
Butter—Creamery, 27c.
Eggs—Fresh, 21c.

Seattle.
Wheat—Alston, 95c; club, 96c; and Russian, 95c.
Hay—Timothy, 217 per ton; alfalfa, 218 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 26c.
Eggs—25c.

See the ad of J. W. McDonald on Page 2 of this issue.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAUNCHES GREAT PROJECTS

Portland, June 4. (Special)—On last Wednesday Astoria witnessed the opening of an era of improvement and progress which is far surpassing in importance all the activities at the mouth of the Columbia for the past century. The first mill of the Port of Astoria municipal dock was commenced. The first mill was driven in a project to reclaim the waterfront of the city by the construction of a great concrete sea wall, ground was broken for the Clatsop County section of the Columbia highway, and at Flavel, a suburb of the greater city, work was started on the construction of a great system of docks for the accommodation of the magnificent steamers which the Hill system is having built for service between the mouth of the river and California.

The municipal docks, which will be located at Smith's Point, will consist of a dock and warehouse 15x110 feet on the west side and a dock 110x150 feet on the north side of the point, the development, when complete, providing 4,000 feet of waterfront with piers long enough to accommodate the largest ships that can pass through the Panama Canal.

The improvements at Flavel will include a system of docks of sufficient capacity to accommodate any vessel which can enter the river and this first unit of the project will cost approximately \$2,000,000. The contractors are busy at work constructing camps for their workmen, erecting shops and installing the powerful machinery which will be required in driving construction at top speed. It is estimated that the first dock will be ready for use within ten months from the laying of the first pile.

On the north side of the Columbia the Government is pushing the North Jetty ever further and further out into the ocean, hauling and dumping rock at the rate of 4,000 to 5,000 tons every day. A giant pile driver occupies the seaward end of the jetty, steadily hammering great trees into the sand as a support for the rails over which the miniature locomotives haul endless trains/loads of ballast which are tumbled into the surf at an average rate of nearly ten tons per minute. The rock is transported on barges from the quarry on the river bank above Vancouver, Wash. Every carload is weighed between the receiving dock and the jetty.

Late in October the Manufacturers Association of Oregon and the Land Products Show company will hold a joint exhibit in the Portland Armory and a temporary building to be erected near by. The object of the show is to gather a vast quantity of products of Oregon soil to be shown first in Portland and afterwards the best of the material to be installed at San Francisco during the exposition next year. The prizes offered for land products will amount to about \$4,000.

On June 4 more than 1,000,000 pounds of wool was sold at Shaniko at prices ranging from 15 1/2 to 20 cents per pound. The wool was practically all taken by two buyers, one of whom bought 400,000 pounds. The largest individual sale was 77,000 pounds at 15 1/2 cents.

WILL SELECT SUFFRAGE BILL

Meeting Called to Concentrate Support for Measure Before Congress.
Washington.—In an effort to concentrate support for a suffrage measure in congress, suffrage leaders issued a call for a meeting of all leaders in the movement in the United States at G. H. P. Belmont's Newport home, Marine House, July 5.

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1. I SEE YOU'VE LOST YOUR REGULAR SHORT STOP
YES, THE COURTS AWARDED HIM TO THE FEDERAL LEAGUE

2. NATURALLY
WHADY MEAN! NATURALLY.

3. THE CASE WAS BEFORE A FEDERAL COURT, WASN'T IT?

4. YES! AN' YOU'LL BE BEHIND SOME FEDERAL COURT PLASTER Y'SIMP!