

# Mt. Scott Herald

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## COMMUNITY WORK PROPOSED FOR BOYS

This subject has been in the minds of a number of people of this district for the last four or five weeks. The question that naturally arises is: "What is Y. M. C. A. Community Boys Work?" In answer, Mr. Paul L. Newmyer, the State Boys Work secretary, who is assisting the Portland association in this field, makes the following statement:

"Community Boys Work is that form of Y. M. C. A. organization which secures a specially trained leader who has personality, character, leadership ability, initiative, judgment and good horse sense, and turns him loose in a community to work out a constructive program which will meet the needs of the boys in the community."

In the first place, this is a non-equipment type of work. It does not, at least at first, contemplate the erection of a building with gymnasium and swimming pool, as the Y. M. C. A. frequently has, but it carries into a community, which cannot, because of the financial burden, support such an institution, the idea of using more fully the equipment of the schools, churches, playgrounds, etc., that are already in the district.

The Mt. Scott district, beginning at Fifty-second street on the west and at Division street on the north, and extending to the city limits on the east and south, contains not less than 8000 homes of approximately 35,000 people with possibly 8000 boys of "teen" age from 12 to 20. Very few of these boys are in the Sunday schools of the district, or belong to the Boy Scouts, and only about half are in school. This means that there are many hundred boys not reached by any constructive agency.

The securing of a trained leader, who will cooperate with the home, the church, the schools, the Scouts and any other constructive agency touching boy life, will mean the carrying out of a principle which has been proven in dozens of communities to be the most satisfactory way of putting on a program to interest the boys.

Many people feel it is necessary to have a central meeting place, such as a community house, with gymnasium and swimming pool, etc., and cannot see the value of having a leader who is constantly out among the boys. In maintaining a building it would require the services of several men and they would be tied to a regular schedule and would need to be at the building when boys were there. By working through the schools and playgrounds, the district leader comes in contact with a much larger number of boys than would ever come to a central building. The experience of other communities where very elaborate and expensive buildings and equipment have been provided, where formerly the non-equipment type of work existed, shows that the boys do not keep up their interest in the building unless the other work is done as before, but of their own accord have come to the director and asked to go back to the old basis. Many communities have found that after erecting an expensive building it has proven to be a white elephant, as the money could not be raised for the maintenance and it had to be closed or sacrificed because it could not be kept up.

A committee has been selected of representative men and women of the district who are meeting regularly to work out plans for the organization of this district. The Y. M. C. A. offers the district the benefit of years of experience in working out these problems, will help to organize the community and also assist in the securing of a trained leader. The money which will be needed to cover the budget of a director will be raised in the district. The work will be directed by the committee of management. A resident of the district will act as treasurer and be responsible for the care of the finances and will pay out the money on the order of the district committee.

The activities of the director will be centered in and around the boy life of this section of the city, and the entire benefit will be right here at home.

Earl H. Walker, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Walker, 6415 Ninety-fifth street S. E., and brother of Lieutenant Arthur C. Walker, has just arrived at Newport News, Va., after nearly a year in France. He was with the 69th balloon company but his last engagement was with the machine gun corps in the St. Mihiel-Argonne drives. He is expected home in about a week and will be pleased to meet old friends and acquaintances.

## CITY SCHOOL TEACHERS ARE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE HIGHER SCALE OF WAGES

That V has been lost out of the teacher's dollar since 1916, and the teacher will be lost out of the Portland schools unless it is put back.

Here's how it happened: A "living wage" scale for teachers was scheduled in 1914. In 1916 the purchasing power of a dollar dropped 25 per cent. The teacher's salary was not raised. In 1917 the dollar dropped 35 per cent and teachers' salaries were raised 15 per cent, giving them an 80-cent dollar as compared with the wages of 1914. In 1918 the dollar had declined 45 per cent and the 16 per cent salary increase left the teacher's dollar worth 70 cents as compared with what she could buy with her 1914 salary. This year when the voters neglected to provide relief, the School Board borrowed money enough to tack on a 5 per cent (for this year only) and so the teacher's dollar this year has only a quarter nicked out of it. In 1920 the teacher's dollar will be 30 cents shy of what it was worth in 1914, unless the proposed salary increase is voted—and that will almost put back the lost 30 cents; not quite. At least, it will give her 91 cents on her salary as compared with the dollar of 1914.

Portland teachers need your help to secure this increase, for they are not getting a living wage, and they are not able to remain in the teaching profession without a living wage. Portland's School Taxes have decreased 16 per cent since 1913. Surely they can stand the slight increase from their present level in 1920 to provide salaries which will enable us to retain our teachers. It's a matter of plain justice. It's a matter of business judgment. What value are school buildings if we cannot keep teachers in them? And we will not be able to keep teachers in them, who are qualified to teach, unless we provide for the payment of those teachers, with wages as good as they can get at unskilled labor, in other professions or in teaching in other cities.

Go to the polls Saturday, May 10, and vote for the teachers' salary measure. Tell other taxpayers to go. It's going to need the vote of every one of you who is eligible to vote to carry this election.

Taxpayers whose names appear on the assessment roll, members of corporations or organizations that pay taxes and have the name of the organization on the assessment roll, are eligible to vote, provided they are citizens or have filed their first papers.

The polls open at noon and remain open until 8 o'clock Saturday night, May 10.

The entire public is not informed as to what the wage scale of the Portland teachers actually is. There are a number who possess about this much information, as shown by a certain taxpayer when he was approached to support the measure and refused with some demonstration, saying: "The teachers of Portland are paid enough." Upon being asked what they were paid, he replied, "I don't know, but they are paid enough." Another said, "If the teachers are getting \$120 a month for 12 months in the year and work only 5 days a week, that is a plenty." These above remarks are fair illustrations of information some of us possess. Here is the schedule of salaries and the requirement-made to fill these positions. Please note the requirement.

Portland Teacher's requirements and Salaries—Grade Teacher's requirements: 6 years preparation beyond the common schools (normal graduate), and two years experience.

Grade Teachers' Salaries, I, II, III \$2.56.  
Grades, average monthly and daily:  
After 2 years' experience, monthly \$66.67, daily \$2.56.  
After 3 years' experience, monthly \$66.67, daily \$2.56.  
After 4 years' experience, monthly \$66.67, daily \$2.56.  
After 5 years' experience, monthly \$66.67, daily \$2.56.  
After 6 years' experience, monthly \$66.67, daily \$2.56.  
After 7 years' experience, monthly \$75.00, daily \$2.89.  
After 8 years' experience, monthly \$83.34, daily \$3.21.

After 9 years' experience, monthly \$91.67, daily \$3.53.  
After 10 years' experience, monthly \$100.00, daily \$3.86.  
IV Grade and above—  
After 2 years' experience, monthly \$75.00, daily \$2.89.  
After 3 years' experience, monthly \$75.00, daily \$2.89.  
After 4 years' experience, monthly \$75.00, daily \$2.89.  
After 5 years' experience, monthly \$75.00, daily \$2.89.  
After 6 years' experience, monthly \$75.00, daily \$2.89.  
After 7 years' experience, monthly \$83.34, daily \$3.21.  
After 8 years' experience, monthly \$91.67, daily \$3.53.  
After 9 years' experience, monthly \$100.00, daily \$3.86.  
After 10 years' experience, monthly \$108.33, daily \$4.17.  
High School Teachers' Requirements: 8 years preparation beyond the common schools (College graduate), and two years experience.  
High School Teachers' Salaries—  
After 2 years' experience, monthly \$83.33, daily \$3.20.  
After 3 years' experience, monthly \$87.50, daily \$3.36.  
After 4 years' experience, monthly \$91.67, daily \$3.53.  
After 5 years' experience, monthly \$95.83, daily \$3.69.  
After 6 years' experience, monthly \$100.00, daily \$3.85.  
After 7 years' experience, monthly \$108.33, daily \$4.16.  
After 8 years' experience, monthly \$116.67, daily \$4.49.  
After 9 years' experience, monthly \$125.00, daily \$4.81.  
After 10 years' experience, monthly \$133.33, daily \$5.13.  
The figures are based on 26 days to a month and 12 months to the year.  
Food prices have increased 47 per cent in two years. The following figures are issued by the Bradstreet Company in their national weekly bulletin:  
Cost of food, 31 basic articles—January 12, 1917, \$3.32; April 5, 1919, \$4.88.  
Wearing apparel has increased 50 per cent in two years. These per cents were obtained by striking the average of reports furnished by the buyers of local stores upon personal interview:  
Between 1917 and 1919 the increase in dress goods was 35 per cent; dresses and suits, 50 per cent; shoes, 40 per cent; underwear, 50 per cent and hosiery, 80 per cent.  
Rents have increased 33 1-3 per cent in two years. A study of local conditions shows that rent on houses, apartments and flats has increased from 25 to 50 per cent since January, 1917. An average increase of 33 1-3 per cent is a conservative figure.  
More than half of Portland's teachers have dependents.  
Teachers' hours are long, when the work which they do outside of the class room is taken into account.  
The total amount asked for will be used for teachers' salaries only.  
If your tax this year was \$15.40 it will be increased \$8.85 by the proposed levy.

Janitor \$3.75 per day.  
Elevatorman \$3.75 per day.  
Auto painter \$4.40 per day.  
Auto mechanic \$4.40 per day.  
Blacksmith's helper \$4.30 per day.  
Helpers in city park \$4.00 per day.  
Many other similar examples could be given.

Statistics showing table of school taxes in nine different cities of Oregon, places Portland as the lowest with a school tax of 6.5 mills while that of Bend being the highest with 25.3 mills. Surely this is not a thing for Portland to be proud of.

Portland's School Tax Levy has decreased:  
Total Portland's taxes, 1913, 27 mills; 1914, 23.1 mills; 1916, 27.4 mills; 1917, 28.6 mills; 1918, 30.8 mills.  
School District No. 1 taxes, 1913, 7.5 mills; 1914, 5 mills; 1916, 6.8 mills; 1917, 6.5 mills; 1918, 6.3 mills.  
Increase in total taxes, 14 per cent.  
Decrease in school taxes, 16 per cent.

Much has been said about the costliness of the Portland schools. Here are figures that speak most plainly of the rating of our schools compared with other western cities.

Percentage of city expenditures for schools in ten western cities: Berkeley, Calif., 51.3 per cent; Pasadena, Calif., 43.3 per cent; San Diego, Calif., 42 per cent; Salt Lake City, Utah, 39.1 per cent; Sacramento, Calif., 32.7 per cent; Oakland, Calif., 32.5 per cent; Los Angeles, Calif., 31.9 per cent; Butte, Mont., 31.6 per cent; Spokane, Wash., 29.7 per cent; and Portland, Ore., 26.7 per cent.

Arguments that Led the United States Senate to Vote Raise in Basic Salaries of Washington School Teachers.

1. The future of America depends upon efficient education.
2. Teachers earn higher salaries than they are receiving.
3. Teachers should be self-supporting.
4. Other more remunerative occupations are depleting the teacher training schools and drawing from the rank and file of trained teachers.
5. Men are not attracted to the profession and men are needed.
6. Teachers have always been underpaid.
7. Even raising salaries 100 per cent would not pay for value received.

Teachers Deserve Not Only a "Living Wage," but a "Thrifty Wage."

They must be able to make some provision for their declining years.

P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education—Teachers are now paid less for their work than any other class of workmen, and the increase in their pay in the last few years has in nowise been in keeping with the increase in the cost of living. While the cost of living has increased approximately 80 per cent—food, 85 per cent; clothing, 106 per cent; drugs, 103 per cent; fuel, 53 per cent; and house furnishing goods, 75 per cent—the salaries of teachers have increased only about 12 per cent. The purchasing power of the salary of the teacher in our public schools is, therefore, only about 62 per cent of what it was four years ago. Mail carriers, policemen, unskilled laborers, cooks, telegraph messengers are paid much higher wages than are teachers. As a result, many of the better teachers are leaving the schools and their places are taken by men and women of less native ability, less education and culture, and less training and experience. Many of the places are not filled at all. As an inevitable result the character of the schools is being lowered just at a time when it ought to be raised to a much higher standard.

Students now entering the normal schools to prepare for teaching are not of as good quality as they were formerly, which means that the standards of the schools must continue to fall. In some normal schools the enrollment is far less than in former years.

The only remedy is larger pay for teachers.

Don't forget the Myrtle club dance at Grange hall Monday evening.

City Employees Paid Much Better Wages Than Teachers.  
Compare the teacher's daily wage with these figures taken from the City Payroll.  
No common laborer receives less than \$3.75 per day.  
Street Cleaning Dept.—  
Blacksmiths \$5.00 per day.  
Repairman \$4.25 per day.  
Auto truck drivers \$5.00 and \$4.00 per day.  
Hostler \$3.75 per day.  
Supt. of Garbage Dept., \$142 per month.  
Chief Engineer Garbage Dept., \$137 per month.  
Teamster Garbage Dept., \$3.75 per day.  
Fireman Garbage Dept., \$4.00 per day.  
Blacksmith's helper \$4.30 per day.  
Stenographers \$100 to \$115 per month.  
Truck Drivers \$4.25 per day.  
Chauffer \$115 per month.  
Carwasher \$103 per month.

## FIRE DISCLOSES ILLICIT MOONSHINE JOINT IN LENTS

When the firemen responded to a call to extinguish a roof fire discovered by a passerby at 10003 Fifty-eighth avenue Saturday morning they discovered a distillery in full operation. It is thought that attempts to hurry the distillation and consequent overheating of the flue leading from the still had caused the fire.

The distillery was one of the most complete ever found in Portland and was capable of making five gallons of liquor a day, which, owing to the present h. c. l. would amount to about \$300 per day. The moonshiners made their get-away before the officers arrived but returned Sunday morning, it is said, and loaded a quantity into a machine which they took away.

## MRS. HILDA MILLER PASSED AWAY SATURDAY, MAY 3

Mrs. Hilda Miller passed away at her home, 5022 Eighty-seventh street, May 3, 1919. She was born in Sweden September 18, 1872. She came to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1890 and in 1895 was married to Joseph F. Miller. Three children were born to this union, two of whom, with the father, survive her. The children are Lillian and Charles. Mrs. Miller also has two sisters living in Sweden. Funeral services were held at Kenworthy's chapel Tuesday afternoon, May 6, Rev. Smith, of the Lents Baptist church, preaching the sermon. Mrs. A. E. Kenworthy sang "Abide With Me" and "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." Interment took place at Mt. Scott Park cemetery.

## MT. SCOTT MAN WRITES FROM NEW HOME IN IDAHO

Following is a letter from J. J. Rader of Emmett, Idaho, which will be of interest to Mt. Scott people and particularly Mr. Rader's many friends here:

Emmett, Idaho, April 30, 1919.  
Mr. Scott Herald: Enclosed please find subscription for your paper for a year. Received paper from a friend yesterday, with the death notice of Mr. Holliday, our nearest neighbor when there. We moved away from there last March, after a residence of 14 years, and came to Idaho. We like it here just fine and have done well, and the crops this year are much better as we have had no frost and the fruit is loaded down. Everything looks prosperous. Hope this reaches you in time for the next issue. Sincerely yours,  
J. J. RADER.

## LENTS SCHOOL MAY DAY PROGRAM DECIDED SUCCESS

The May day program at the Lents school auditorium last Friday afternoon and evening was a decided success. Both afternoon and evening entertainments were well attended.

In the evening Judge Stevenson spoke on the Victory loan and E. A. Whitney, assistant superintendent of Portland schools, talked on the teachers' wage increase question.

A beautiful cake donated by a patron of the school was auctioned off and brought \$7, Mr. Coulter being the lucky bidder. Altogether about \$160 was realized from all sources, which will be used to entertain the returned soldier members of the Lents school alumni some time in the near future.

**NOTICE!**  
The Herald's Special one year for 50c will close May 17. Those who are in arrears can renew by paying back subscriptions at the rate of 50c per year. After the above date the price will be \$1.50 per year in advance.

## GUY SWITZER KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

An automobile accident which proved fatal to Guy Switzer and seriously injured Lloyd Jones, both of Lents, occurred Friday afternoon just off Foster road about a mile from Linneman Junction. Jones is said to have been driving at an excessive rate of speed and in turning the corner onto Foster road the machine turned completely over, killing Mr. Switzer instantly. Jones was pinned under the car and it was only through quick work by witnesses that his life was saved. He is recovering and will be out of the hospital soon. They were out looking at some acreage where Mr. Switzer and his mother were expecting to move.

Mr. Switzer was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, September 18, 1881, and came to Portland when but a lad, and has resided in Lents with his mother, Mrs. Minnie Switzer, the past four years. His father died several years ago. Mr. Switzer had been troubled with asthma and bronchitis of late and upon the advice of his physician to keep out of doors as much as possible, had been following the horse buying business for some time.

Funeral services were held Monday afternoon at the Miller & Tracy undertaking parlors and interment was at Mt. Scott Park cemetery.

The sympathy of the community goes out to his widowed mother, Mr. Switzer being an only child. Mrs. Switzer will probably continue to live in Lents.

## MRS. FREEBURG WRITES LETTER FROM ALASKA

The following interesting letter was received by The Herald Monday from Mrs. Pearl Freeburg, a well-known Lents woman who recently left on a trip to Alaska:

Ketchikan, Alaska, April 28, 1919.  
Mt. Scott Herald: At last I have arrived at my destination, and you may change my address from 407 Guild street to Ketchikan, Alaska.

This is a miniature Astoria, the whole town being built either on piling or on the steep hillside. There are about 2000 persons here, many of them Indians who have totem poles erected in their yards.

It is raining here and has rained every day since I came, though the sun shone a little while several afternoons. One man told me it rained 99 days out of each 100, and another that they had 13 days each year on which the sun shone.

On the boat they told me that a missionary came here to preach to the Indians, and that on one occasion he was telling of Noah and the great flood, when the interpreter failed to interpret. Upon being asked why, he answered that he did not believe the story and neither would the Indians. The missionary reminded him the story was in the good book and had to be true. He thereupon asked the interpreter why he did not believe the story and was told that he had lived here in this town 40 years, and that it had rained every day and every night, and there had never been any flood yet.

Coming up on the boat I met Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Ends, who formerly lived on Eighty-fourth street, and whose destination was the same as mine, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDonald and son Arnold, whose home is at 6329 Sixty-first street S. E., and who were on their way to Lake Bay, Alaska. I do not expect to be here longer than until July 1, and will let you know where I go next.

The scenery here is beautiful and the town is an interesting one to me.  
MRS. PEARL V. FREEBURG.

Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Atwood took a Sunday afternoon stroll up on Mt. Scott last Sunday to get a view of the city, and discovered a Maxwell cached in the brush by the side of the road, which had been completely stripped of its fittings. Dr. Atwood notified the authorities and the owner was soon found who went up and identified the car. Monday the doctor received a check for a neat sum for his trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Blair and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bowerman have commenced the evangelistic meetings at 5814 Ninety-second street. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.