

REMEDY FOR TEACHER SHORTAGE REVEALED

Each Community in Oregon Should Know Instructors of Children Today.

In asking the state of Oregon to vote favorably for the two-mill elementary school measure, popularly known as the Children's Rights Bill, the teachers of the state of Oregon are not asking for an increase in salary. They are merely working for a fair and equal distribution of taxes for the support of these basic schools, that the entire state will be taxed and not only the organized school districts, as at present is the case.

The shortage of teachers in Oregon is growing so rapidly that the situation is alarming in the extreme. Last year 100 schools were closed, and in these 100 schools, 230 rooms were closed and close to 4000 pupils were unable to have the instruction that rightly should have been theirs. What was the cause?

It was due entirely to a shortage of teachers. Why? Because the teachers are being underpaid and are leaving the profession for better-paid work. They have to do this. Some day Oregon must come to the rescue of the teacher. Now, it is being asked to save the child, the voter of tomorrow.

Do we want him educated? Sure. Only recently in New York did the question of raising the teachers' salaries come up before the legislature and it was due to a lack of sufficient information as to the extent to which they should be increased, and the ability of communities to pay increases have led the legislative leaders to decide to postpone final revision of the teachers' salary law until another session.

The temporary readjustment of salaries will fix the minimum rate for the rural school teacher at \$350, while in the larger country districts the lowest paid elementary teachers will get \$200. The minimum in elementary schools in third-class cities will be \$1,100 instead of \$820 as at present, and that in high schools \$1,250 instead of \$940. Second-class cities must raise their minimum salary of elementary teachers from \$300 to \$1,200, and that of high school teachers from \$1,000 to \$1,400.

In order to prevent New York City draining the adjoining cities of teachers, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains, and New Rochelle are to be required to pay within \$50 of the rates in effect in New York City. Flat increases of \$500 over the March 1 rates are mandated upon Syracuse and \$400 on Buffalo and Rochester. These higher salaries will do much to make the teaching service more attractive.

The New York City rates are to be fixed by a committee now at work upon the problem of determining how the city's quota of the direct state tax of 1 1/2 mills—\$12,000,000—shall be distributed among more than 24,000 members of the supervising staff. The average increase of \$500 would seem small in comparison with the other increases were it not for the fact that the governor last month signed a bill giving the New York City teachers an increase on June 1. Six thousand six hundred and three teachers will receive from 30 to 40 per cent more pay than they received on Dec. 31, 1919, while 6,050 others of a total of 24,123 will have their salaries increased from 50 to 60 per cent. But the minimum salary on June 1 will be only \$1,005.

In redrafting the provisions of the state-wide salary bill affecting New York City the joint legislative committee to which the task was assigned has raised this minimum to \$1,500 and has so revised other salaries that those grades of the service where the chief shortage of teachers exists shall offer salaries that will attract and hold the best teachers. In no other way can the standards of teaching be maintained, not to say improved.

When the legislative committee reports next year whatever other grades of the service have not received due and proper consideration can be provided for in the general salary increase measure.

SCHOOLS ARE UNABLE TO GET INSTRUCTORS

Superintendent Spruiling of Cleveland Board Declines Small Salaries.

Men teachers are disappearing from the schools of Oregon.

Thirty years ago there were as many men as women in elementary schools. Now the ratio is four men to six women.

Cleveland, Ohio, finds it impossible to secure men teachers of manual or physical training for elementary schools because of low salaries.

These facts are presented to Cleveland teachers by Supt. Frank E. Spaulding in an article being distributed to them for information in connection with their study of the salary questionnaire recently sent out.

The remedy in Oregon is the two mill levy.

Significance is lent to the situation by a recent resolution of the Schoolmasters' Club of Cincinnati deploring the condition nationally and stating "the influence of men is considered necessary for the proper education of American youth."

The resolution asks the National Educational Association to bring before the public and its school officials the seriousness of the situation.

OREGON IS BACKWARD IN STATE SCHOOLS

Washington Pays \$30 a Year For Education of Each Child; Oregon \$11.85.

"It is the question of the undermost as against the uppermost, property values over human values," said M. H. Marvin, a member of the Washington State Industrial Welfare Commission, who made a plea at the Portland hotel recently before the Portland Ministerial association for the state two-mill elementary school measure, which is to be voted upon May 21 at the primary. He continued:

"The church has made mistakes, but this is one place where the church must not err. You must get behind this measure so that the child of the poor man can have his or her deserved opportunity in life. Oregon is facing a crisis in its educational system, that, if not met, will put us back toward the dark ages instead of in the light of the twentieth century, which it should hold. It is one of seven states which still holds to the antiquated idea of district school taxation plan. It must get out of the rut in which it finds itself today and place herself alongside the other forty states and make the tax for its schools equal throughout the state."

"Washington today pays per year \$30 for the education of each child within its boundaries. I am told you in Oregon pay toward this great work for the voter of the future only \$11.85. It is time for a change and I, from your sister state, urge you to announce from your pulpits, from the housewives if you please, the benefits of this measure, and I hope it will be voted in by a big majority."

Rev. W. T. McElveen of the First Congregational church of Portland also made a strong plea for the measure and declared that it was not only a problem for Oregon to solve, but a national one, to handle this situation which Oregon now faces, namely—the education of the illiterate, of which there are today in the United States, 5 1/2 millions," said Dr. McElveen.

"Labor counts on the church in this crisis," said the speaker, "Oregon is behind the times in her educational system and every 'tightwad' citizen of Oregon is to blame for this situation which we now must face at the polls on May 21."

"Do you know how Boston Teachers handle her students? They have one teacher to every six students. Chicago has one teacher to every 64. How's that for a contrast? Isn't it about time you and I went to the polls and voted for something new in this state? I think so."

Mrs. Alexander Thompson and Mrs. S. M. Blumauer also made addresses to the ministers of the measure, being followed by Professor Campbell of the University of Oregon, who pointed out the necessity of raising the elementary schools, that the higher educational institutions will have a basis on which to build the groundwork on which to build the citizen of the future.

The ministers endorsed the measure unanimously.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS UPPERMOST IN STATE

One Hundred Schools Closed, In Oregon Last Year Due to Teacher Shortage.

Every community needs teachers. In every locality are many persons who would make good teachers but who do not enter the profession.

Also in every community there are teachers who are planning to leave and go elsewhere to teach or to enter other professions. Why? Salary partly, but mostly because the teacher like the prophet, is without honor in his own country.

Making the home school safe for home talent will help to solve the teacher shortage. There must be good salaries, of course. Teachers teach because they need money. There must also be some protection against the spoils system. It is an old story in many communities for a new superintendent and his assistant to find jobs for their friends at the expense of local teachers, or to besittle them so that they must resign in self-respect.

Does the community know about it or do anything about it? Do the patrons of each school know the material of the teaching force? If they have an up-to-date, accurate, gifted teacher, will they encourage her with salary increases and back her against unfair discrimination?

How many good teachers have left the community, and why? That will tell the story. How many young people who would make fine teachers are doing something else instead?

Keep the home fires burning until all the cumbering dress and all the unfairness which is driving home teaching talent away from home is burned up, and then see how rapidly the teacher shortage becomes a thing of the past.

Oregon can remedy her condition by voting "Yes" for the Two-Mill Elementary School bill, popularly known as the Children's Bill.

ELECTION, MAY 21

STATE ROADS

Vote 302 X Yes For 4% State Road Bond Limit

BALLOT TITLE IS AS FOLLOWS:
 302 X Yes
 303 No
 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Referred to the people by the Legislative Assembly.
 LIMITATION OF FOUR PER CENT STATE INDEBTEDNESS FOR PERMANENT ROADS—Purpose: To amend Section 7 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon so as to permit the creation of bonded liabilities (including previous debts and liabilities for the purpose of building and maintaining permanent roads) made to the amount of four per cent of the assessed valuation of the property in the State of Oregon, instead of two per cent as now provided by law.

NO PROPERTY TAX—NO DIRECT TAX
 NO INCREASE IN AUTO LICENSE FEES
 NO INCREASE OF GASOLINE TAX

Keep these three facts in mind. The present auto license fees and gasoline tax will pay both the principal and interest on all the bonds under this amendment, and will yield an annual surplus besides for other state highway work. No additional taxation of any kind.

FEDERAL FUNDS MUST BE MATCHED

Oregon must have sufficient Highway Funds to match Federal apportionments or Oregon cannot get the benefit of Federal money for Oregon Roads. Increasing this constitutional limit is a necessity. Unless limit is increased, either state roads cannot be completed for many, many years, or must be financed by direct property taxation. This measure averts direct property tax for state highways and makes early completion possible. Let's get the road, built now.

Income from Present Sources Sufficient to Pay Principal and Interest.

The fact that revenues from auto license fees and gasoline tax, without increase of present rates, will be ample to pay both principal and interest on these bonds, is clearly set forth by official figures in the State Pamphlet, mailed to every registered voter. Refer to State Pamphlet for verification. Examine the table carefully. It proves that no property tax is required and that present rates for auto license fees and gas tax will redeem principal and interest and yield surplus besides.

For Interest Tables, Pamphlets or further information, write to OREGON ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
 W. L. THOMPSON, President, 245 King St., Portland
 C. C. CAMPBELL, Chairman Legislative Committee, R. 1, Lake
 Campaign Headquarters, 311 Worcester Building, Portland, Oregon
VOTE 302 X YES—For 4% State Road Bond Limit

WANTED

Mohair, Wool
 Cascara Bark
 Gray Oats

It will pay you to phone or see me before you sell

H. L. WRIGHT

Aumsville, : : : Oregon

ADVERTISE NOW

Administrator's

Auction Sale

I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the OLD GEHLEN PLACE, just east of the city limits of Stayton, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following Stock, Machinery, Etc., on

SAT. MAY 15, '20

STOCK

- One Fresh Cow with young calf
- Two cows "milking"
- One 5yr. old mare, wt. 1400 lbs.
- One 11yr. " in foal, 1500 lbs.
- One 11yr. old horse, wt. 1500 lbs.
- One horse about 13yrs old, 1500 lbs
- One 1yr. old colt
- 1 gentle pony
- One Registered Durock brood sow with six pigs
- Five Duroc shoats subject to registration

MACHINERY

- One Plano Binder
- One wide tire wagon
- One Hack and Buggy
- One Manure Spreader
- One Coragated Roller
- One Disk Drill
- One Sulky Plow, Harness
- One Oliver Chill Plow
- One Sulky Attachment for Plow
- One Fanning Mill
- One Scalding Vat Hens
- Few Sacks Grey Oats

A NUMBER OF OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

HOT LUNCH WILL BE SERVED ON THE GROUNDS BY THE LADIES AID

TERMS: All sums of \$10 and under, cash, over that amount six months time will be given at 8 per cent. interest with bankable paper. No property to be removed until settled for.

Geo. Keech, Auctioneer

Farmers & Merchants Bank, Clerk

Geo. A. Smith, Administrator of the Nick Gehlen Estate