

NORMAL COLLEGE SHOWS WEAKNESS

Disposition to Abandon Drain and Monmouth to Their Fate Is Manifest.

SITUATION IS UNSETTLED

Apparently State University, Agricultural College, Ashland and Weston Feel Safe in Cutting Loose From Their Weaker Sisters.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—(Special).—Normal schools are very much unsettled in the Legislature and nobody has a clear forecast as to what will be done. In the Senate a combine has been formed to abolish only the Drain school, and this move has the support of President Haines. In the House today the Normal forces received a jolt in the refusal of the House to postpone indefinitely Representative Holt's bill to abolish both the Drain and Monmouth institutions. Up to this time it looked as if the arrangement in the Senate for cutting out only the Drain school would prevail, but now the Normal forces are reaching out further, desiring to abolish also Weston College. The latter is making a stiff fight.

The House's action today came as a surprise, and seems to be inconsistent with the action of the same body last week in voting down a resolution to instruct the ways and means committee to report appropriations for only two Normals. At that time, however, numbers of those voting against the resolution said they did so because they did not believe the ways and means committee the proper body to make the selection.

The combine of last week between the Normals, the State University and the Agricultural College seems to have been broken up to considerable degree by threats of reducing the money for all of them. The Weston school is secure and the Ashland school seems that way also; likewise the University and the Agricultural College. There is disposition of each to cut loose from old conditions and to abandon Monmouth and Drain, and these two are putting forth strenuous efforts to prevent this.

Coshaw Much Perturbed. Senator Coshaw is very much aroused by the situation in the Senate, for it looks to him as though the Normal reformers have gone back on their principles and have entered into a combination to abolish the only school that ever stood for reform. Two years ago the Douglas County delegation stood for the creation of one board to control all the normals, thus eradicating many abuses, but the members from the other Normal School counties fought it. Drain has his arms refused, and now refuses, to go into any combination, he says, and is willing to take his chances with the others in a fair trial upon merits before an unprejudiced body of men.

He says that Ashland has now the largest number of students, Drain comes second, Monmouth third and Weston fourth. In view of this and the fact that the friends of the Drain normal have always stood for reform in Normal School management, he thinks it poor business for the Senators who hold themselves out as reformers to enter into a combination to close up this one school.

All normal bills in the Senate have been made a special order for 2 P. M. Thursday.

What the House Did. The House today by a vote of 22 to 25 refused to postpone indefinitely Holt's bill, House bill 135, continuing as State Normal schools the Ashland and Weston institutions, and killing the Monmouth and Drain Normals. (The bill has been made a special order for next Wednesday at 8 P. M.)

The committee on education reported adversely on Holt's bill and Chairman Edwards moved the adoption of the report. The motion carried by vote of 23 to 28, 7 absent. Mr. Edwards then moved that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed and the fight opened.

Northrup explained that in the campaign that preceded the election in Multnomah County last Spring, many of the candidates for the Legislature agreed to a plank that called for abolishing all Normal institutions, and killing the Monmouth and Drain Normals. (The bill has been made a special order for next Wednesday at 8 P. M.)

"Those residing in the vicinity of the Drain and Monmouth schools," he said, "are conveniently located to the State University and the State Agricultural College and can attend either of these institutions."

"The gentleman appears to think that the State University and the Agricultural College are maintained for the education and preparation of teachers," said Jackson, who followed. "and he should know better and does." Mr. Jackson argued at length in support of the bill, and declared that it would be a narrow policy for the Legislature to adopt in denying to any section of the state the advantages of an education that are offered by these schools.

"I have never seen a state that had too much education," continued the speaker, "neither have I ever seen any body of men in public life that were too highly educated. Decrease the supply of the public school teachers and you decrease the efficiency of the public schools," he concluded.

Injustice Done Monmouth.

Dr. McCallan maintained that it would be an injustice seriously to think of abolishing the normal school at Monmouth, which is located within a radius of 100 miles of three-fifths of the entire population of the state.

"The Ashland Normal School," he said, "is 450 miles from Astoria and 300 miles from Portland and is of as much benefit to California as it is to the state by which it is supported. A blow at the Monmouth school is a blow at the public schools of the state," he said in conclusion.

McCue, an alumnus of Monmouth, who has proved the least speaker on the floor of the House in general sessions, came to the support of his alma mater with an effective speech in favor of indefinite postponement.

"I do not believe in gag rule," he remarked by way of introduction. "Let these institutions all have a hearing before this Legislature and rest on their respective merits. The Monmouth Normal School has furnished two of the presidents of the other normal schools in the state and besides has also furnished the president of the State University, while its graduates are numbered among the most prominent men in the state. This institution is doing good work in the interest of the state educationally and is entitled to and should receive further support on its merits."

"There is no particular normal school for which I stand," announced Chairman Edwards, "an education committee, which unfavorably reported Holt's

bill. "I have never made an effort before the Legislature for any normal school, but I believe that every one of the state's normal schools should be maintained and supported by the state," Mr. Edwards then argued as to the importance of normal schools in preparing efficient teachers for the public schools of the state.

"Why," he said, "you might as well buy a 400 team of horses and turn them over to a man who did not know how to put on the harness, as to conduct the public schools of the state without efficient instructors. The people of the state, as the election last June, expressed themselves on the normal school situation, and their position should be recognized and given due consideration at this time."

Several of the members of the House being absent from the House, Coffey moved a call of the House, but it appeared that Wilson, who afterwards entered the preliminary roll call, further proceedings under this order were dispensed with.

The vote on indefinite postponement follows: Ayes—Barrett of Umatilla, Belknap, Boney, Briz, Campbell, Canby, Dobbin, Dyke, Eaton, Edwards, Farrell, Gray, Hendrick, Huntley, Jackson, Jones of Lincoln and Polk, McCollon, McCue, Pike, Rodgers, Rothchild, Steen, Vawter, Washburne, Mr. Speaker—25.

Noes—Adams, Barrett of Washington, Beals, Beuten, Beveridge, Brown, Burns, Carter, Chapin, Chase, Coffey, Crawford, Driscoll, Freeman, Holt, Jewell, Jones of Clackamas, King, Knowles, Kuhl, Merryman, Moore, Newell, Northrup, Perkins, Purdy, R. B. Smith, Sells, Silliman, Simmons, Upmeyer, Wilson—32.

Absent—Bayer, Donnelly, Shuehr—3.

MORE MONEY FOR U. OF W.

Ways and Means Committee Allows Institution \$125,000 a Year.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—(Special).—The ways and means committee of both Houses this afternoon voted to appropriate \$125,000 annually for the next year for the support of the University. This is the total amount of the appropriation that was asked by this institution and represents an increase of about \$45,000 over the total amount of the appropriation for the University two years ago. The vote of the committee on the appropriation was unanimous.

Tonight the joint committee on ways and means allowed the Agricultural College an increase from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per annum for maintenance beginning in 1908. The request for an additional appropriation of \$25,000, which was made at the beginning of the session, but was later increased to \$150,000 for new buildings, was not acted on by the committee. It did not appear to approve this \$25,000 increase and the amount of this appropriation may be reduced to the original \$125,000 that was requested.

That part of Representative Barrett's bill appropriating \$10,000 for the maintenance of the portage railway at Celilo was approved, but action on the request for the further sum of \$50,000 for making extensions, and which will probably be granted by committee, was deferred until another meeting.

State Labor Commissioner Hoff appeared before the committee in the interest of an advance in his salary from \$1800 to \$2500 per annum. Under the present law the salary of the Commissioner is \$1800 per annum for traveling expenses. After some consideration of Mr. Hoff's application, the committee intimated that it might stand for an increase in his salary to \$2000 per annum, the allowance for traveling expenses to remain at \$800 per annum.

No consideration of the Normal school question was given tonight, and at the request of Senate members of the joint committee, appropriations for these will be considered at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

NEED OF NORMAL SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS OF THE STATE REQUIRE TRAINED TEACHERS.

Their Work Is Very Satisfactory, and They Should Not Be Reduced in Number Says a Writer.

MONMOUTH, Or., Feb. 6.—(To the Editor).—In training necessary to fit teachers for their work? Practically every civilized country has been obliged to establish an adequate system of training schools in order to secure a permanent source of supply of teachers for its public schools. The United States Government, when going into the islands, at once began its work of education by establishing training schools for teachers.

After the first step of the German educational reformers was to establish training schools. Horace Mann, the creator of the public school system in Massachusetts, with the establishment of training schools for his teachers. Every educator knows that the only hope for the public school lies in a sufficient supply of well trained, enthusiastic teachers.

Have other states lessened the number of normal schools? Several states have gone through the experience of reducing the number of their normal schools, but always with the result that the shortage of teachers has been called for a restoration to at least the original number.

As an example of this, the state of New York, which had the services of a capable, well trained teaching force, has been obliged to reduce the number of its normal schools, and the condition of incompetency and inefficiency.

Does Oregon too many normal schools? All the graduates from all the schools are at once taken up, and many more are called for than the members of the faculty at Monmouth, for instance, can supply half the demand that is made upon us, and I suppose the same is true of the other schools.

Can two schools supply the demand? There is a need of between 600 and 700 new teachers in Oregon every year, which means that our present supply of four normal schools were able to supply a little more than 100 the past year. A natural question is asked: How can we get more from a normal school? Is found in the necessity for actual training in the grades of the training department. Since a future teacher should have training in the actual work of teaching for at least half of each year for half a year, and the grades of the training school can furnish opportunity for only 100 teachers each half year, or 200 for the year.

If the grades can be divided into two sections, the number can be raised to 400. It might say, then, that to teacher in the wide limits of possibility for each school. It is almost impossible to get a large number of children for a training department. Few cities are willing to turn over even one ward school to a normal school. A private training department does not usually secure any large number of children, nor does it give satisfactory actual public school conditions. The most satisfactory training department is found in a small town, where the public school authorities are willing to place their town school under the care of the normal school, and the normal school faculty supervises the work.

Which is better—a large normal school or a comparatively small one, as far as the quality of the training is concerned? About 500 students are as many as should be gathered in one normal school. A larger number separates the individual student too far from the members of the faculty. In the training of teachers the element of personal friendship and personal influence is absolutely indispensable. A teacher is obliged to go into his profession largely through an absolute love for

it. The quality of his work will be determined by his enthusiasm in his calling. The faculty of the normal school must not only instruct, but personally inspire. The small group is infinitely the better trained and supported by the state."

Who would suffer most if the supply of trained teachers were cut off, or smaller? The country districts would be the first to suffer from any decrease in the supply of trained teachers. The cities and large towns would draw away the best teachers from the country at once to meet their own growing needs, and the country districts would have to depend, very largely, on the young people just out of the eighth grade, or possibly, the high school, beginning their work without any previous training. Teaching is a fine art, with fairly definite processes to be learned and expertly applied. Even a college graduate is perfectly certain to blunder outrageously in his first few years of work in teaching children. The pupils in the schools on which he practices suffer irreparable loss. Not only do they fail to learn, but they may have their interest in school killed forever. The country districts, in which most of the nine-eighths of the teachers of the state are employed, will suffer first, and most seriously from decreasing the supply of trained teachers. The towns and cities also would suffer as shown by the fact that about one-fifth of the teachers annually secure for training two large part of the tax for public school education.

Four good normals can be maintained at a cost of about \$25,000 a year, each per year. We pay about \$1,500,000 per year in salaries to teachers in our public schools in Oregon. If the present training, the teachers are not effective, and most of the money paid in salaries is wasted in the payment of the salary to the "raw material"—our own children. Certainly \$1,500,000 a year is not too much to pay to insure the effective expenditure of \$1,500,000.

The total tax for the maintenance of four normal schools need not be more than a quarter of a mill. An additional quarter of a mill for the year would comfortably house and satisfactorily equip the schools. Has the work of the Oregon normals been satisfactory?

Although the Oregon normals have done remarkably well on the appropriations which have been made for them, the knowledge by their request for increased appropriations that they have never been able to accomplish all that might be reasonably demanded of thoroughly well equipped and well trained teachers is not fair to judge them harshly in the face of the meager appropriations which have been made for them. It is given adequate support they may well then be held to the strictest accountability as to results.

And yet the record of the oldest of the normal schools—the one at Monmouth—may possibly be taken as typical of what they all can do, even with meager support. The Monmouth school has supplied the state with 82 teachers, of whom 333 are still in the normal school system. Eight of the present County School Superintendents, 19 employed as instructors in normal schools and colleges, 19 principals and superintendents in schools of eight or more teachers, 19 principals of primary schools, hundreds of teachers in graded and ungraded schools in every county. And she is still turning out new teachers every year, men and women who have been prepared by the state to do the work of the normal schools. It is a far cry from the graduates of any other class of schools in Oregon.

Why should Oregon not have a complete educational system? Oregon is now in the limelight on account of the radical steps she has taken in popular government. A complete system of education for the people is demanded more than ever before. The term of the public school should be extended to the highest degree of efficiency.

With the rapidly increasing wealth of the state and the new sources of revenue from indirect taxation, all this can be accomplished with a very small outlay of taxpayer. A levy of one mill on our present valuation will give us a return of \$4,000,000 per year—much more than enough to support the entire higher educational system.

These are some reasons why the normal schools should not be either abolished or reduced in number.

A. F. CAMPBELL.

AGREE UPON RAILROAD BILL.

Immediate Appointment to Be Followed by Election.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—(Special).—The appointment of three railroad commissioners by the Governor, two to serve until 1908 and one to serve until 1910, and their successors to be elected by the people, is the substance of an amendment which the joint committee on railroads agreed upon today, and which will be inserted in the Chapin bill before it is reported back to the House. The committee also decided to reduce the salaries of commissioners from \$5000 to \$4000, and to provide for the payment of traveling expenses, instead of having the commissioners pay their own expenses. The demurrage clause of the Chapin bill was approved without material change.

These changes complete the work of the railroad committee on this measure, and the bill will be reported favorably tomorrow morning in the House. This decision of the joint committee was reached after a three-hour session this afternoon, most of the discussion being devoted to the method of choosing the commissioners. Those voting for popular election were 1908 and 1910 were Senators Wright and Miller and Representatives Edwards, Holt, King and Jones, of Polk, while those holding out for appointment by the Governor were Senators Bingham, Bingham and Bowerman and Representative Coffey.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—(Special).—Bills were passed by the Senate today as follows:

S. B. 40, Bingham—To give laborers priority on logs, lumber, etc.

S. B. 41, Mull—Relating to \$2500 the amount that may be recovered for acts causing death.

S. B. 42, Cook—State land board to file patents from the Government in the County Recorder's office.

S. B. 43, Stevenson—Permitting the people of Gilliam County to vote on location county high school.

S. B. 44, Justice Committee—For garnishment of wages of public officers and employees.

S. B. 45, Coshaw—For clerical assistance for School Superintendent in Douglas County.

S. B. 46, Cole—Fixing terms of court in Sixth Judicial District.

RHEUMATISM

AN ACID BLOOD POISON

Rheumatism is an acid blood poison, and the causes that produce it are often silently accumulating in the system for years. Poor digestion, stomach troubles, weak kidneys, torpid liver, and a general inactive condition of the system leaves the refuse and waste matter, which should be carried off, to sour and form uric acid, which is absorbed into the blood.

When the blood is in this acid-charged condition, it deposits the poisons and irritating particles with which it is loaded in the muscles, nerves, joints and bones. Then Rheumatism gets possession of the system, and life is made miserable by pains, aches and discomforts. The changing of the weather, exposure to cold and dampness, etc., always increase the trouble, and severe does the pain become that quick relief must be had. A good liniment or plaster is often helpful, but it should be remembered that relief from such treatment is only temporary, because the trouble is in the blood and cannot be removed by external applications. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism by ridding the blood of the cause. It goes down into the circulation and by invigorating and purifying the blood of the acid-poison and sending a stream of fresh, rich blood to all parts, relieves the pain, reduces the inflammation, and permanently cures this painful disease. S. S. S. is the only safe treatment for Rheumatism, because it does not contain a particle of mineral in any form to damage the system. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice desired sent free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

Retail Grocers Unite on Short-Weight Law.

SUPPORT THE BURNS BILL

Wholesalers Oppose Its Passage on Ground That It Cannot Be Enforced—House Committee Approves Measure.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—(Special).—Grabs from the people in the form of short weight and short measure foods by packers and manufacturers of food packages are prohibited by a bill introduced by Representative Burns of Multnomah, and favorably reported by the House committee on food and dairy products. The bill requires all packages to be branded as to correct weight or measure.

Fighting this bill are jobbers and packers of Portland, who appeared before the committee in an unsuccessful attempt to defeat the bill, led by A. Lewis, of Allen & Lewis; J. N. Teal, attorney for that company; Henry Hahn, of Wadhams & Co.; Samuel C. Kerr, of Wadhams & Co.; and E. E. Thurnham, of Masson, Egan & Co. They argued that they could not control the weight or measure of packages imported into this state, and that the bill, if enacted, would either be a dead letter or would drive out of the market staple food articles.

They insisted that as the National pure food law does not control branding, and that when brands are attached they shall be true, the Burns bill should be amended to the same effect, thus omitting the necessity of branding all packages.

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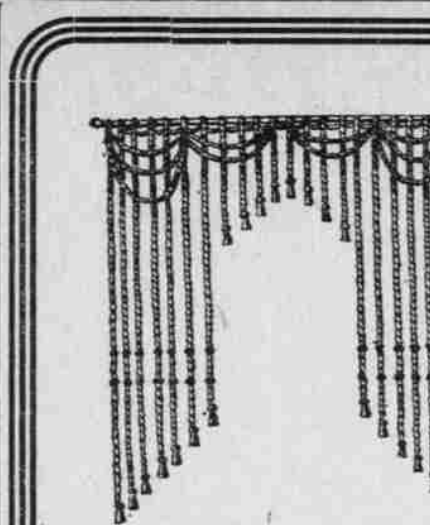
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SALE OF ROPE PORTIERES

Drapery Department, Sixth Floor.—Commencing today. Rope and leather Portieres in several color combinations and various decorative effects. Light and heavy designs. Artistic and pleasing treatment of single and double doors, archways and windows can be effected with these hangings. The following are a sample lot to close out at half price.

\$6.00 Leather Rope Portieres for double doors; special	\$3.00	\$11.00 Rope Portieres for double doors; special	\$5.50
\$7.00 Rope Portieres for double doors; special	\$3.50	\$12.00 Rope Portieres for double doors; special	\$6.00
\$7.50 Leather Rope Portieres for single doors; special	\$3.75	\$20.00 Leather Rope Portieres for double doors; special	\$10.00

CUSTOM SHADES—Best Materials and Workmanship

TULL & GIBBS COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

ESTIMATES FURNISHED On Repairing and Upholstering of Furniture

TWO BILLS OBJECTIONABLE

OKERS IN INTEREST OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Representative Moore's Measure Takes Away Right of Municipalities to Revoke Wire Privileges.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—(Special).—In a bill fathered by Representative Moore, of Baker County, is a joker for making municipalities in electric light and power business, telegraph and telephone.

This bill applied to Portland would perpetuate wire privileges of uncertain duration, capitalized at millions of dollars, though secured free of cost to the public. Under the bill Portland never could revoke those franchises to make way for new ones, that would give the people power to regulate price and quality of service or to collect commensurate toll for use of the streets. Such franchises are held by the telegraph companies and the Portland General Electric Company. In other counties than Multnomah, the bill would have similar effect.

The bill amounts to re-enactment of the law passed in 1903, with minor changes, conferring on electric wire companies power of eminent domain for condemnation of right of way from 20 to 50 feet, and allow condemnation also of trees nearby, that might fall over the wires. The act of 1903 should not have been passed, but is defective because the subject of the act is omitted from the title. The same omission is in the Moore bill, but it would be corrected before passage.

The 1903 law, if valid, vests perpetual privileges for wires placed subsequent to that time and would take the place of the other if the other were invalid.

The clause of the Moore bill in question is the following, which is the same in the law of 1903: "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the rights heretofore acquired by any such company in any public road, street, alley or public grounds, whether within the corporate limits of any incorporated town or otherwise, or to authorize any such company to remove or to remove any poles or wires already located thereon, unless the same become public nuisances and interfere with the use of such road, street, alley or public grounds, hereafter made by a County Court or by any municipal corporation of the right to build or maintain any line of poles and wires for the purposes aforesaid in any county or in any incorporated city or town within which such line of poles and wires is already located is hereby confirmed, and such line or poles and wires may be maintained and operated so long as they are kept in repair and do not interfere with the convenient use of the highway for travel."

Under section 474 of the existing code County Courts "shall have power and authority to designate the location (of wires) upon such roads and highways, outside of cities and towns . . . and may order the location of any such fixtures or structures to be changed when such court deems it expedient." This control is taken away by the defective law of 1903 and by the Moore bill from County Courts, also the power of cities to terminate street permits for wires granted for fixed periods of time, thereby making them perpetual.

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