



WOMEN WHO BAKE WITH GAS WILL NOT RETURN TO OTHER FUELS

BAKING YOUR OWN BREAD IN THE GAS RANGE IS ONE CONVENIENT WAY OF REDUCING LIVING EXPENSES. THE BEST BREAD IN THE WORLD, WHETHER IT COMES FROM THE BAKER OR IS MADE AT HOME, IS BAKED WITH GAS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO HEAT UP THE ROOM. YOU DON'T HAVE TO HEAT THE OVEN IN ADVANCE. YOUR BREAD IS BAKED EVENLY AND QUICKLY, TOP, BOTTOM, SIDES AND CENTER.

Gas Ranges Are Now Priced Within the Reach of All

The Coos Bay Gas & Electric Co.
Phone 178

Did You Ever Know a Woman Who Had Used a Gas Range Who Wanted to Go Back to Coal?



CHILDREN CAN PLAY AROUND A GAS RANGE BECAUSE THERE IS NO DIRT; NO SOOT; NO ASHES; NO HEAT EXCEPT WHEN YOU WANT IT

NO GREATER AID TO COMFORT IN THE HOME THAN THE GAS RANGE WAS EVER INVENTED. GAS IS CHEAP; GAS RANGES ARE CHEAP AND GAS PIPING IS CHEAP. THE WOMEN THAT HAVE GAS RANGES IN THEIR HOMES ARE ALL PRAYING FOR THE GAS CO. IT NEEDS THEIR PRAYERS—THE WOMEN WHO HAVEN'T THEM ALSO NEED THEM—NOT THE PRAYERS BUT THE GAS RANGES.

TALK IT OVER WITH YOUR HUSBAND

The Coos Bay Gas & Electric Co.
Phone 178



little house-maid says have a nice parlor anyhow

mrs. home lover:
if you do not feel able to fix up the rest of the house begin with the parlor because there you receive your guests. it will give you a very comfortable feeling to have your neighbors say, "oh! mrs. home lover has such a beautiful, tasty parlor."
we believe you can choose from the ear loads of handsome parlor furniture we have recently got in, just the things you need. we shall be glad indeed to show you our stock of parlor furnishings.

GOING & HARVEY
Complete House Furnishers

The School Superintendency

PROF. GOLDEN'S STATEMENT.

EDITOR TIMES:

So much has been said and done, recently, relating to my connection with the schools, evidently said and done to mislead the public, that I deem an explanation from me necessary. At the outset, I wish most emphatically to disclaim any intention of wishing to appear as begging for the position I have occupied so many years. I have yet the first time ever to apply for the position, and I certainly would not do so now, and under existing conditions. However, after giving the best years of my life to this work, trying several times during these years to get out of the schools, I object most strenuously to the methods adopted by the board to let me out. If it could be shown that my work had been inefficient, or that I am incapable (when given a chance) of doing the work satisfactorily, no word of protest would I ever have offered. When, however, it comes to charging to me most of the blemishes of character flesh is heir to, and representing to incoming strangers that some of the worst crimes known to the criminal code are chargeable to me, it is time to speak, and to speak in no faltering tongue. These slanderous falsehoods have emanated from such irresponsible sources that their authors cannot be held legally responsible, and all that remains is to give them the stamp of emphatic denial. I would treat them with the silent contempt they merit only for the fact that my many friends have advised me that such a course, while the most dignified and fitting, might be construed into acquiescence.

First, I am accused by Mr. Shannon of infidelity. Strange, isn't it that it took nearly twenty-six years for the people to find this out! Passing strange that an infidel could have been confirmed a member of the Church of the Annunciation (Episcopal) in New Orleans, and since that time have been taken into full fellowship with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and other fraternal orders! But the strangest feature of all about this ridiculous charge is that it was trumped up just at the moment the school board were anxious to put the public mind into a condition that would induce them to accept without too great protest, the

action about to be taken in dropping me from the superintendency of the schools. Another unaccountable feature of this accusation is that when friends of mine interviewed Mr. Shannon about the matter, he admitted to them that he had found out after making the charge that he had been misled, yet he did not show the manhood and Christian spirit that would prompt a fair minded man to retract the charge as publicly and as emphatically as he had made it. The result is, I am told, there are people here today among the new citizens who believe the charge to be true. Why, in the writing up of Mr. Shannon's sermons, were his slanders of me framed up in a conspicuous panel at the head of the column—among scores of personalities, the solitary instance made prominent—while charges of a religious nature against another prominent teacher in the corps were minimized by printing them in an obscure part of the paper, little read? The answer is too self evident to require discussion, and shows the animus of the whole affair. Drunkenness, gambling, even robbery have been charged to me; some of these, I am informed, emanating from members of the board, but, I am sorry to say, in so indirect a manner that they cannot be held responsible. The only harm, of course, that can come from such innuendoes is the prejudicing of the minds of strangers against me, but even among these, sensible people will think twice before they condemn. I ask only that such scurrilous reports be traced to their source, and that a critical comparison of the under-surface character of the accusers and the accused be made.

One gentleman (?) is reported as saying I "went bankrupt in business, and then had to take the school to make a living." It would hardly seem necessary to inform this man, and others of his ilk, that when I came to Coos Bay, twenty-six years ago, I resigned an educational position in New Orleans paying a salary of \$2,000.00, to assume a drug business that had been established by my father years before. But I was, against my own wishes and inclinations, induced to take the school, resigned after a year, again was almost forced into the school, and a third

time this occurred. Then, for fifteen years, I supervised the whole school, and alone conducted all the classes of practically a three-year high school course, and at a salary \$435.00 a year less than is now paid to the principal of the high school alone. Meantime, owing to my close confinement in the school, my business, worth more as an income than four times that derived from the school, was going to the dogs. That was my reward for faithfully serving the public!

Nearly twenty years have now been given to the school work, and during all these years, every inch of progress in the schools has been fought for, inch by inch. It was a long and hard fight to get the four-year high school. Two years ago, when I presented the eighth grade diplomas to the graduating class on the rostrum in the assembly hall of the old school house, I expressed the hope and belief that that class would be the first to start on the regular four years' work. Dr. McCormac, then a member of the board of directors of the schools, publicly and on the same rostrum opposed the four years course for Marshfield because the town was "too small to afford such a school." Forged into the position by public opinion, however, he suddenly jumped into the forefront of the high school advocates, and now modestly accepts the plaudits of the public for "building up our splendid high school." No less a fight did I have to make to get domestic science put into the school, and had I remained at the head of the schools, I had made up my mind to make an equally strong effort to get manual training for the boys, including bench-work, lathe work, and mechanical drawing, together with other forms of the "new education," as the next step in the progress.

It has been my constant effort to improve the salaries paid the teachers, realizing as I have had to, the difficulty of securing good teachers at the old rates. Little by little they have been improved, till now they are just beginning to reach respectability. It has been a thankless task to secure good teachers. The responsibility has rested on the superintendent, where it properly belongs; but if as has occasionally occurred, a good teacher had been engaged, but who, owing to the low salary paid, was able to better her condition at the last minute before the opening of the schools, and the superintendent was forced to accept a poorer substitute,

he was roundly abused for "putting in poor teachers." Now that the work is raised to a more interesting plane, and salaries are better, the board finds that there are interests to be consulted, friends to be provided for. Of course to accomplish this, excuses must be offered. But that is easy. After two years' experimenting, they discovered that they were illegally paying a superintendent, because the law does not say that a second class district must employ one. Strange, isn't it, that so many second class districts in the state are permitted to violate the law! Scarcely a second class district in the state with more than one school building does not employ a superintendent. Certainly most of these superintendents teach one or more classes in the high school, just as he does here. Beside my supervisory duties, I am teaching today, four periods in the high school, which is considerably more than is done by the average superintendent in the state. As a test of the reliability of the board's interpretation of the law, I submit the official opinion of State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman, rendered by letter under date of April 7th. After quoting the law at length from different sections, and comparing them, he says: "If a school district board of the second class finds that it will be for the benefit of the schools to employ a superintendent, in my opinion they have authority to do so." Who could have been the board's legal adviser to render such reliable (?) advice? It certainly was not Judge John F. Hall, for although a lawyer and a clerk of the board, his opinion was not even consulted. Simply one more effort to hand the public an excuse for the action they were taking to provide the place for another.

In this connection, comes the announcement of the board, with a grand flourish of trumpets, of the new scheme for the management of the schools, far surpassing that in vogue in less enlightened parts of the United States; viz, a Board of Control" composed of the three principals, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Rood, and Miss Maloney. There has already been complaint of too much effeminacy in our schools. How is this for an improvement? Let it be distinctly understood, I am not saying anything against these ladies as teachers. They are all good teachers, but it is the improvement in the

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