

SENATE ABOLISHES TWO NORMALS

After Hottest Battle of Session, Compromise Combination Is Defeated.

LOCATION OF SCHOOLS IS LEFT TO REGENTS

Senators Threaten to Go into House and Fight Normals at Every Turn if an Effort is Made to Keep Four Schools Alive.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Salem, Feb. 8.—That there are to be two normal schools in Oregon instead of four is the will of the senate. This desire found expression yesterday afternoon by the vote of 21 to 7 after two hours of the hottest fighting that has been waged in the senate during the present session. The location of the two schools was left to a board of normal school regents.

The normal school bills had all been made a special order for 2 o'clock. During the last 24 hours before the hour of the special order arrived the battle had raged in the lobby and in every place where senators could be found. A compromise combination to sacrifice Drain and give the remaining three schools maintenance had been formed. This combination was opposed both by the people who wanted two schools only, and by those who wanted to retain all four.

Postponement Voted Down.

To the efforts of Senators Coshov, Booth, M. A. Miller and Dan J. Pelt, largely by the overthrow of the compromise combination is largely due. Coshov, Booth and Miller had worked incessantly since day before yesterday to break the combination, and they were materially aided by the clever generalship of Malarky on the floor.

The fight was begun at 2 o'clock by an attempt to indefinitely postpone Senator M. A. Miller's bill, which abolished the schools at Drain and Monmouth. After one of the most able debates of the session by Senator Miller the bill was put on its final passage and was defeated by the vote of 19 to 16. Senator Miller said in part: "There is not a senator on this floor who is getting letters or telegrams asking him to maintain four schools. If any communications are being received they are asking that the schools be abolished. Throughout the United States the average number of people to each normal school is 450,000. With a population not greatly in excess of that, Oregon has four schools."

This bill to abolish two schools will save the state \$150,000 in the next two years. Let us give money first to the public schools of the state, where 95 per cent of our boys and girls receive their education. These normal schools were not located because there was a demand for them in particular parts of the state. They were placed where they are by deals in the legislature.

"Two years ago there were 630 students in the four normal schools of the state. Of this number only 289 were doing normal school work. The remaining 341 were doing high school work in the normal schools. Why should we tax the people all over the state to maintain local high schools?"

When Senator Miller's bill was defeated and Senator Smith's bill came up for final passage, Malarky moved that the senate go into a committee of the whole and consider the bill and report on it. It is conceded that this move saved all the bills for the reduction of the schools from the danger of being struck the fatal blow at the compromise combination.

Fight in Committee.

The fight in the committee of the whole occurred on the section of the bill which limits the number of schools to two. An effort was made to amend this section to authorize one or more schools, but was unsuccessful. The original bill provided that one of the two schools should be in eastern Oregon and the other in western Oregon. Senator Bailey offered an amendment which cut out this part of the section, leaving the location of the two schools to be determined by the board of regents. This amendment was adopted and the committee then rose and reported the bill favorably.

During the debate on the bill Senator Smith warned the senate that if appropriations for more than two schools were made by the legislature, there would be no normal schools in the state after the next election. The people would kill them by the referendum. Senator Beach said that if more than two schools were left by this legislature, it might result in but one state normal school, and that one located at Portland. Senator Bailey had in his desk a resolution with this purpose, but it was not offered. Senator Bingham declared that the name of normal school is now synonymous with "job," and that it is a disgrace for any educational institution to obtain appropriations by the means the normal schools have taken to get them.

Senators Go on Record.

The vote was taken on the bill with the following result:
Ayes—Bailey, Beach, Bingham, Booth, Caldwell, Cole, Coshov, Hart, Hedges, Johnson, Kay, Laycock, Malarky, McDonald, Miller, Miller, Mutt, Nottingham, Sichel, Smith of Marion, Wright, Haines.

Noes—Bowerman, Cole, Hodson, Laughary, Scholfield, Smith of Umatilla, Wheatland.

After the vote was taken on the first bill it was openly charged by Coshov and M. A. Miller that President Haines was in the compromise combination. President Haines in a fiery speech denied this, and in turn accused Coshov of combining with the normal school interests to defeat the bills for the reduction of the number of schools.

When he voted for the Smith bill, President Haines said he did not believe that the bill would pass the house. The normal schools would center every effort to defeat the bill in the house.

A number of the senators have expressed a determination of going into the house and fighting the normal schools at every turn if they attempt to defeat the Smith bill which passed the senate.

But Two Schools Wanted.

It is provided in the Smith bill that but two of the existing schools shall continue. The two that are to be eliminated are to be determined by a state board of normal school regents to consist of the state board of education and two additional members to be chosen by the governor. The two schools are to be under the control of the one board of regents. An appropriation of \$15,000 for the two schools is provided. The two schools which shall be discontinued will receive the

benefit of such state aid as they now receive until July 1 of this year.

The leaders of the compromise combination have threatened that they will try to defeat the Smith bill in the house, but it is generally believed that such an attempt would prove unsuccessful. The Caldwell compromise bill was laid on the table in the senate after the fight yesterday afternoon, and it is rumored that an effort will be made to pass it.

OMIT DRAIN NORMAL

House Committee Reports Appropriations for Three Schools.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Salem, Or., Feb. 8.—The house committee on ways and means has taken the bit in its teeth on the normal school question and at a meeting today reported appropriations for three normal schools—the one at Ashland, at Monmouth and at Weston. To the Ashland school was given \$10,000, to Weston \$25,000 and to Monmouth \$45,000. These sums are for maintenance alone. The items asked for betterments having been cut out. The Ashland school asked for \$10,000 for new buildings, the Weston school \$5,000 and the Monmouth school \$115,000. The estimates of the Drain school have not been placed before the committee.

NEARLY KILLED ALL

Coke Almost Succeeded in Abolishing All Normals in State.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Salem, Or., Feb. 8.—The senate committee on claims has reported in favor of allowing \$9,400 of the claim of Captain John Mullen for his services to the state in the collection of the Indian land claims, and listing public lands. The original claim of the representatives of Captain Mullen was for \$12,000, but they have stated that they will accept a settlement of all claims against the state.

In the normal school fight yesterday afternoon Senator Coke very nearly succeeded in abolishing all the schools in the state. The Smith bill, which was later passed, was being considered by the senate in committee of the whole. The first section of the bill, which abolishes all the schools now existing, had been adopted by the committee. The second section, providing for the re-establishment of two schools, was being considered. Numerous amendments to section 2 had been offered and rejected.

Senator Coke offered an amendment to strike out all of the bill after section 1, and add an emergency clause. When the amendment was voted on viva voce the vote was so close that a rising vote was taken. It was then seen that the amendment had failed to carry by the narrow majority of four, 11 senators having voted for it and 15 against it.

It is freely stated that had Senator Coke made a fight for his amendment it would have carried and Oregon would have had no normal schools at all.

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Witness in Hermann Case.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Albany, Or., Feb. 8.—Dr. W. H. Davis of this city has been subpoenaed to appear in the district court at Washington, D. C., as a witness in the case of the government against Ringer Hermann.

TRIO OF VICTIMS OF FLOODS

Two in Wood Gulch, Washington, and One at Mouth of Chapman Creek.

RAY STEWART OF OREGON CITY IS ONE OF VICTIMS

George Koppenheffer Perishes With Stewart—Name of Third Unfortunate Is George Head—Emmett Mason Rescued.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Arlington, Or., Feb. 7.—News has reached here of the drowning of George Koppenheffer of Rosevelt and Ray Stewart of Oregon City while attempting to ford a swollen stream known as Wood gulch, opposite this place on the Washington side. Emmett Mason, whose home is in Washington, was rescued, but is in a serious condition. The drowning of George Head at the mouth of Chapman creek, three miles west of here, is also reported. Particulars in all cases are as yet wanting. Koppenheffer was a prominent farmer of Kilkicutt county. He leaves a wife and several children.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LINN ROAD MAKERS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Albany, Or., Feb. 8.—The annual meeting of the road supervisors of Linn county was held yesterday in the county court room. Those in attendance were: Judge C. H. Stewart, Commissioners Butler and Powell and Supervisors W. C. Stellmacher, Helke Ohling, E. C. Meers, Berry Cummings, D. H. Pierce, William Grimes, Henry Blakely, F. G. Smith, Mr. Johnston, M. L. Forster, G. A. Asche, Robert Houston, H. L. Laeselle, Sterling Gunn, Jack Bilyeu, L. W. Pomeroy, Alex. Sumpter, W. L. Wallace, E. C. Hart, F. W. Smith, J. A. Thompson, E. L. Gilbert, A. G. Ayers, J. A. Walker, W. R. Surry, E. L. Shephard and A. E. Ziesing. The supervisors led in the discussion of the questions that were propounded.

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