

CHANGE IN TENURE LAW IS PROPOSED BY SCHOOL BOARD

Draft of a bill for the amendment of the present teachers' tenure law so as to abolish the present commission by Director Frank Shull was adopted by the school board Thursday afternoon with but one modification, Director W. F. Woodward opposed the bill.

The amended bill provides that teachers employed for not less than two successive annual terms shall, if employed thereafter by the board, be placed upon an indefinite contract and shall not be subject to annual appointment. Teachers may be dismissed at the end of a school year after due notification by superintendent or principal by March 1 that their work is unsatisfactory, followed by failure to improve by April 1.

BOARD RULING FINAL A dismissed teacher will be allowed a hearing before the board, which shall be final. An affirmative vote of four members of the board will be necessary to dismiss a teacher. The board is also given authority to summarily suspend a teacher in case of insubordination, neglect of duty or misconduct, and to transfer a teacher from one position to another.

Clerk Thomas was instructed to have printed 2000 copies of the bill for distribution before its presentation in the coming legislature.

The only change made in Shull's draft was the requirement of four board members instead of a majority to dismiss a teacher.

Woodward, in opposing the bill, said he did not feel there was sufficient need at present for the change—that he did not believe there were teachers in the schools at present who were being retained simply because of the difficulty of discharging them.

Superintendent Groat reiterated a former statement made before the board that under the present tenure it is better to suffer with inefficient teachers than to go through a publicity campaign necessary to effect their discharge.

Director Newell terms it a piece of "vicious legislation," and referred to the recent survey and report of the National Education association.

Orton accepted the amendment after the one modification was made.

Tuition charges for out-of-town pupils were raised as follows: High schools, from \$80 to \$110; elementary, \$45 to \$75; Benson Polytechnic, \$138 to \$150.

The board rescinded its former action relative to paying expenses of an Eastern representative to investigate and reorganize, if necessary, the Teachers' Retirement Fund association, upon announcement by the representative that he wished to sever its partnership with the board. The association will itself pay the expenses of an investigator, but objects to reorganization.

Under the law 3 per cent of the county school fund goes into the association, amounting to from \$17,000 to \$18,000 a year.

TO CONDEMN SITE Condemnation proceedings will be instituted against Roderick E. Smith for 1 1/2 acres east of and adjoining the Hudson school, for which the board offered \$1125 and was refused.

The board voted to offer the assessed valuation, plus 50 per cent, for the eight remaining lots on the Fernwood school block, and if refused to start condemnation proceedings. Similar action will be taken in regard to the Ben Riestand property adjoining the Mount Tabor school.

A communication from the Child Welfare commission, signed by William D. Wheeler, chairman, asked that more ungraded rooms be supplied in the schools for retarded children, that all subnormals be excluded from their regular schools and be placed at Etola, and that a psychological and physiological test be made of every child early in its school experience. The matter was referred to Groat.

ARMAMENT KEEPING ALL THE WORLD POOR (Continued From Page One)

as to produce goods for export around the world so that her own revenue from taxes will increase and so that international exchange will tend to become equalized. Great Britain and France, who owe America large sums of money and who have not been able to pay interest to the United States, are laying aside huge sums of money for military and naval defense, although there is faith in the ultimate ability of the League of Nations to prevent war. European countries will not limit their armaments, until all nations, including the United States, enter into the agreement. The unwillingness of the United States to enter the League of Nations and the controversy about it in the United States have for the moment prevented an understanding about disarmament, but

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FOUR BILLION IS NEEDED Practically every tax expert in Washington can work out a formula whereby taxes could be reduced and Liberty bonds restored to par if the entire world agreed not to build any extensive armaments but simply to maintain sufficient for national defense. Secretary Houston estimated, for instance, that the American government would need \$4,000,000,000 in revenue during the coming year. There is a good deal of talk about extravagance in government, but when \$4,000,000,000 estimate is analyzed his figures are likely to be considered conservative. Of the \$4,000,000,000 at least \$1,900,000,000 must be set aside to pay the American people the interest on the Liberty bonds they hold. Another \$1,000,000,000 will have been spent on guarantees to the railroads and other assistance provided for by the Republican congress during the last session in order to help the railroads out of the plight they were in when taken over by the government during the war. This leaves \$2,000,000,000 for other purposes. Pension, war risk insurance, maintenance of the military and naval establishment and other expenditures grow out of the war, together with the \$1,000,000,000 that it used to cost to run the American government before 1914, consumes the remaining \$2,000,000,000. Moreover, the high cost of commodities which the government itself must buy would ordinarily have increased the government budget beyond the single billion even if there were no expenses incident to the war. The impression is that there will be much pruning of expenditures during the coming year, but that it cannot affect the main items like the sums guaranteed to the railroads, the amounts to be spent on soldiers and sailors and the \$1,000,000,000 that must be paid in interest to Liberty bond holders. It is the general feeling, however, that the government will be doing all it can to cut its expenditures to \$4,000,000,000 and raise that amount of revenue. Nobody knows just what the loss will be on the revenue from excess profits taxes, but business will mean considerable reduction in revenue. The prospect is that there will be an insistence on a cut in army and navy appropriations and a reduction in military making. Should Europe be able to do the same thing the outlook for lower taxes, according to officials here, would be bright indeed.

OLD WORLD SECRECY SEEMS DOOMED AT LEAGUE SESSION By A. E. Johnson (United News Staff Correspondent) Geneva, Nov. 18.—Beneath the surface of the seemingly dispassionate conference and debate that has marked the real formation of the League of Nations at Geneva, there is still running a violent current of old world suspicion and bitterness. There is, in spite of the auspicious opening of the assembly, in spite of all these speeches promising a new era in diplomacy, a clash of opinion, an attempt at fostering old world methods, a last stand by advocates of secrecy and closed doors, statements against the open covenant principle espoused by the new world.

To the onlookers it appears that the old world methods are doomed. The new principle was demonstrated with lightning like suddenness in Thursday's session, with Japan leading the forces of liberalism.

FRANCE LEADS TILT France, clinging to the ancient method throughout a week of preliminary parleying, has led the fight to maintain control of the league in the hands of the big Western European powers. The first important clash came with the creation of the league's "steering committee," that powerful organization composed of 13 of the most powerful delegates in the assembly.

For two days there have been secret intrigues, secret trades, secret deals by which places on this important body were to be apportioned according to the wishes of old time statesmen. But while these private exchanges were going on the Japanese delegation was strangely silent.

34,592 PAID FEDERAL TAX IN OREGON

Washington, Nov. 18.—(WASH-INGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Income tax statistics for 1918, made public by the internal revenue bureau, show that 34,592 persons paid federal tax in Oregon, compared with 25,000 in 1917 and 2800 in 1916. Oregon citizens paid on net incomes aggregating over \$111,000,000, registering an increase of 83 per cent over the previous year. Oregon ranked twenty-eighth among the states as federal taxpayer.

tion committee, which is composed of the president of the assembly and 12 vice presidents have been captured by Europeans, however.

SESSIONS OPEN They are, in addition to President Hyman, Balfour of Great Britain, Tilton of Italy, Bourgeois of France, de Leon of Spain, Branting of Sweden, Karnebeck of Holland and Benes of Czechoslovakia. The non-Europeans are Sueno of Chile, Sahli of Japan, Foster, Canada; Puerrtydon, Argentina and Octavio, Brazil. Octavio was elected on the second ballot.

Lord Robert Cecil has won a complete victory over former Premier Viviani of France in the fight to throw the assembly doors, its books, its reports and its minutes open to the scrutiny of the world.

Announcement of complete adoption of this policy was made first Thursday by Hjalmar Branting, the Swede, who announced that all sessions of his commission would be open to the press, with no attempt to censor reports of action or debate within the committee room.

DID SCENARIO WRITER DO IT, IS QUESTION (Continued From Page One)

Palmer is seen putting on her coat and shaking hands with Mrs. Drew, indicating that she is going home.

Scene 4—A room in the Palmer mansion. Mrs. Palmer is seen taking off her coat, indicating that she has just got home. There is another sound without.

Mrs. Palmer starts. The three men who look like gentlemen and wear mustaches start after her. She trips on the stairs and falls, indicating that French heels are more ornamental than practical.

The leader of the three gentlemen with mustaches bends above her head instead of bending a piece of lead pipe over it, indicating that he is really a gentleman at heart.

GETS BUST WITH ATOMIZER (Spoken title). The leader of the three gentlemen: "Is madame injured?" Mrs. Palmer says "Oui, oui," indicating that she realizes the man is French. The man who is French carries Mrs. Palmer upstairs, indicating that the people who own the rights to "Sapbo" are entitled to sue for plagiarism.

Scene 5—Mrs. Palmer's bathroom. The Frenchman carries her in and ties her in a chair. He rubs her sprained ankles with a French ace. He asks her if there is anything else he can do to make her comfortable. Mrs. Palmer admits that she has a sore throat and the gallant Frenchman sprays it with an atomizer.

Scene 6—The same bathroom some hours later. The Frenchman sprays Mrs. Palmer's throat with grace and facility, indicating that he has done this several times during the night and is getting used to it. He tears a diamond necklace from her throat. It is a touching scene.

Scene 7—The same bathroom a few minutes later. One of the gentlemen enters and suggests to the gallant Frenchman that they kill Mrs. Palmer. The gallant Frenchman refuses, indicating that he once had a mother, and that

on that account he will never kill a woman whose throat he has sprayed.

COMES IN ON SPINE Scene 8—The same bathroom a few seconds later. The gallant Frenchman takes Mrs. Palmer's watch from his pocket and looks at it. He says that it is time to go and see how much he can get for it. He makes a sweeping bow, indicating that he was well brought up and knows how to conduct himself in high society.

Scene 9—The same bathroom some time later. The Filipino butler wriggles in on his spine, indicating that it is hard for a Filipino butler to move about freely when his hands and feet are tied. Mrs. Palmer unties them and he unties, indicating that they both want to get looser with the police.

Scene 10—Mrs. Palmer's house. She is telephoning the police. There is a hopeful look on her face, indicating that she has not previously had any experience with the police.

Scene 11—The police arrived. Scene 12—The police depart. Scene 13—The police are baffled. Scene 14—The police are still baffled. Scene 15—The city room of a newspaper office. A group of reporters. They are discussing the details of the robbery and laughing. They laugh and laugh.

POLICE BAFFLED Scene 16—The same. They are still laughing. They always will be when they discuss the details of the particular story.

Scene 17. Police station. Police are baffled. They always will be. Police are seen baffled and reporters are seen laughing at the end of the picture. The picture can end any time after police begin being baffled and the reporters start laughing. If another ending is desired, a city editor can be shown wondering if by any chance, Mrs. Palmer, who was once on the stage, intends going back to professional life by way of the movies.

That is the scenario. It seems to have happened in real life. More than \$400,000 worth of jewels and furs are reported to have been stolen. A navy officer of high rank is being questioned by the police. Broadway "lounge lizards" are under suspicion. Mrs. Palmer was fond of dancing and knew a lot of people. It would seem that most of the people she knew are under suspicion. The police are baffled.

DONNELLY N. P. President Charles Donnelly, executive vice president of the Northern Pacific Railway company, becomes president of the Northern Pacific system today, succeeding J. M. Hannaford, who is retiring on age. Hannaford, who is 70 years of age today, has been in railroad service for 54 years and has spent 45 years of that time with the N. P.

There is only one Flor de Baltimore. Be sure to ask for it just that way and get smoke satisfaction. It bears the union label, too.—Adv.

BURGLARS MAKE HAUL OF \$1665

Martin Peakarek, 683 Insley avenue, discovered this morning that his home had been robbed, apparently November 10, and \$1165 in cash and five \$100 Liberty bonds had been stolen. After the loss was discovered, Peakarek learned from neighbors that two men had been seen entering the home nine days ago. He reported to the police this morning.

Perfume, cigars and candy comprised the loot taken from a drug store operated by Ed Mungers at 335 North Seventeenth street. Entrance was gained by breaking the glass in a rear window. The loss totaled \$25 in merchandise.

Perhaps it was the proverbial goat that ate the clothing from the back-yard clothes line of Mrs. Iva Johnson, 6029 Eighty-third street southeast, Thursday night. Anyway the family wash is missing this morning.

When burglars found the cash register was empty, they simply appropriated the cash register itself, as well as a quantity of clothing found in a store operated by Mike Pasalich, 228 Couch street. The cash register was later recovered at a second-hand store.

Mrs. W. H. Knoll, 235 Eleventh street, left her apartment for five minutes Thursday. When she returned her purse containing \$15 had been stolen.

YEON IS URGED TO TAKE ROAD BILL (Continued From Page One)

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HAUSER DECLINES TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT

Salem, Nov. 18.—Refusal of Eric V. Hauser of Portland to accept a position on the state highway commission, to which he was appointed by Governor Olcott Thursday afternoon following the resignation of Simon Benson, was made public by the executive office Thursday. In his telegram, Hauser says: "Owing to my frequent and possibly the state would be represented."

The suggestion, though, does not meet almost continuous absences from the state during certain periods of the ensuing year. I sincerely regret that it would be inexpedient for me to accept appointment on state highway commission."

Oregon owes Simon Benson a heavy debt of gratitude for his invaluable services which he has rendered," declared Governor Olcott Thursday, in commenting on Benson's resignation from the state highway commission, of which he has been chairman since its creation in 1917. "He is one of our greatest and best citizens and as Oregonians know, his services to the state have by no means been confined to what he has done in the way of highway development. But his efforts along that line alone will make him forever remembered by the people of the state. He has been in a large measure one of the foremost pioneers in the movement to pull Oregon out of the mud. His own money, his time, his services, all have been at the command of the people of the state in this enormous undertaking and he has given of them unstintingly. Mr. Benson has reared for himself in the hearts of the people of the state an enduring monument and every man, woman and child in the state has a just appreciation of his splendid services so freely given."

Steel Corporation has decided not to increase prices, although cost of manufacturing has increased. Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, announced today.

In a formal statement, Gary declared since the base selling prices of iron and steel commodities were fixed by representatives of the steel industry and the government in March, 1919, the production costs had increased and that "under unusual circumstances we would be justified in making additions to the average base prices."

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