

L. M. GILBERT DOING GOOD WORK AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL; BOYS ARE GIVEN COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING

The Oregon State Training school, located near Salem, shall be used as a training school for such juvenile offenders as have been or may hereafter be committed to its custody...



L. M. Gilbert, Supt. Boys' Training School

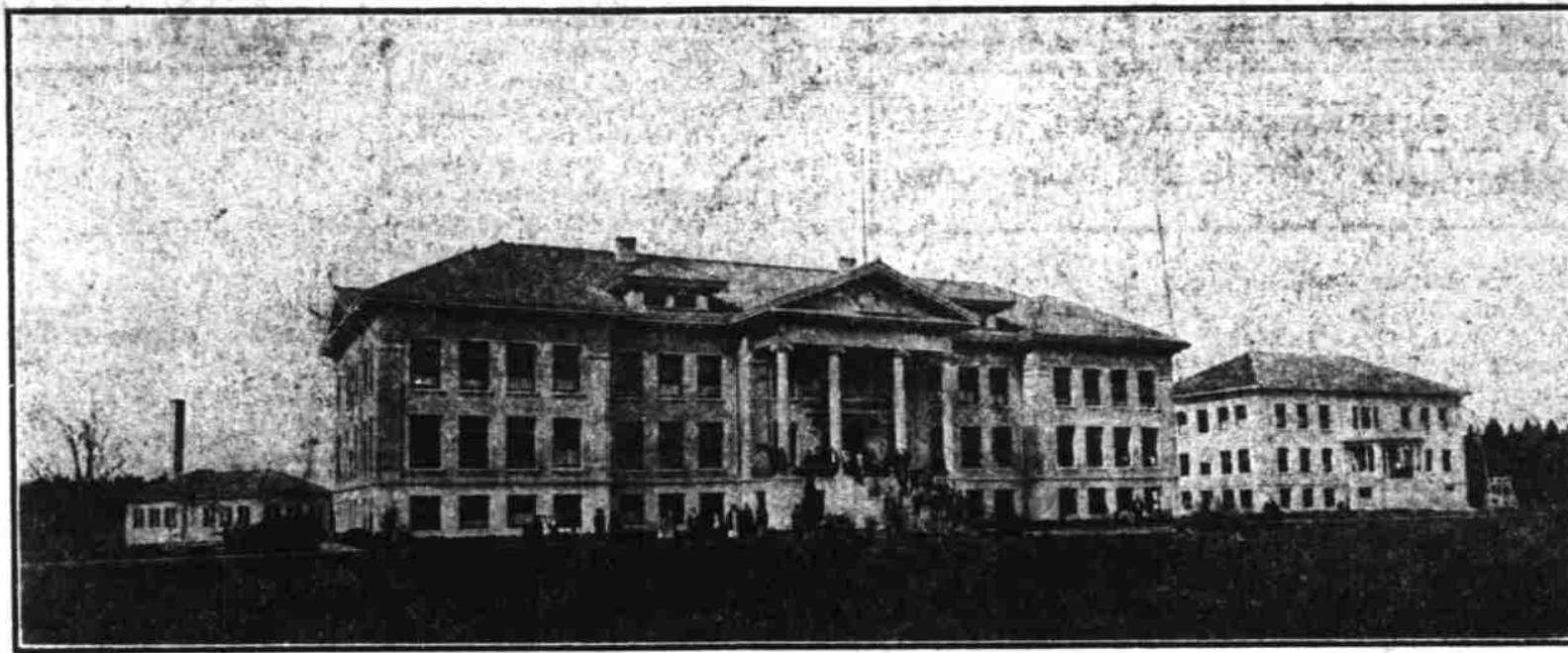
of these things, are likely to grow into anti-social beings, the state seeks to provide in the training school a source of support, parental guidance, influences toward the formation of good character...

Work All Related "Every part of the work bears on another part. The mere fact that a boy has made himself unendurable in his home town does not tell whether his delinquency was due to nagging step-parent, laziness, kidney trouble, catarrh, ulcerated teeth, or truancy...

Object to Salvage Boys The training school exists for the purpose of diverting boys from careers of crime into which, by reason of some draw-back or other, they are likely to fall...

Not Detention Home "The training school is not a penal institution; neither is it a detention home," says L. M. Gilbert, its superintendent. "It has a bigger task to accomplish than almost any other organization imaginable..."

the youth committed to their charge, to the end that the boys be trained and developed into useful and honorable members of society. The chief objects of the institution are educational and reformatory rather than penal.



Oregon State School for the Deaf

INTERESTING STORY OF HOW SAM A. KOZER ROSE STEP BY STEP FROM OBSCURITY TO STATE SECRETARY

ered, it is our constant effort to capitalize this good in every conceivable form.

Recreation Needed

"I believe there is no finer, or more worth-while calling than that of the men and women who have taken up the work of the reformation of delinquent youth; converting possible liabilities of society into assets; with hours of duty ranging from 12 to 16 per day, seven days a week, with little time for recreation, often unpaid and unappreciated by the public which they serve..."

Citizen's Duty Seen

"We need at this time an awakening of the public conscience in the interests of the child. It is the duty of an American citizen to see that every child has a fair chance in the race of life. He has a right to be well born with a sound mind and a healthy body..."

Service with efficiency and economy is at once the religion and the politics of Sam A. Kozer, Oregon's secretary of state. As far as service goes, Sam Kozer, has won recognition in some 48 states of the Union, also a territory or so. In other words, he has a national reputation.

Mr. Kozer has been in the service of the state of Oregon for about a quarter of a century, and has the distinction of having been Oregon's first insurance commissioner and its first deputy secretary of state.

Sam Kozer is a native of Pennsylvania—West Hill, to be exact—where he was born October 19, 1871. He got his early education in the public schools at Shelton, Pa., and was graduated in 1888 when he was 16.



Sam A. Kozer, Secretary of State

Kozer has a way of taking the public into his confidence, so that it isn't necessary to await his biennial report to the legislature to be informed what is going on in the state department. Several times each month statements are passed out to the newspapers showing financial or operative statistics of

that of auditing clerk in the state department.

This position gave Mr. Kozer a valuable knowledge of state affairs. When F. W. Benson succeeded to the office of secretary of state he appointed Mr. Kozer his chief clerk, a position he held from January 1, 1907, to March 1, 1909, when Mr. Benson, who had now become ex-officio governor of the state, appointed him insurance commissioner.

Mr. Kozer held that office until he was appointed deputy secretary of state by Ben W. Olcott, who had been appointed secretary of state by Governor Oswald West to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank W. Benson.

For several months after Mr. Olcott became governor at the death of Governor Withycombe, practically the full responsibility of the state department rested upon Mr. Kozer, and after the primary election of May, 1920, in which Kozer was the successful candidate for the Republican nomination for secretary of state, Governor Olcott appointed him to the secretaryship, to serve until his successor should be elected and qualified. This successor was Mr. Kozer himself, for he was elected in November, 1920.

Mr. Kozer was married in 1896 to Miss Nannie Belcher of Astoria. They are active socially in Salem.

STATE PRISON A MODEL—WARDEN DALRYMPLE HAS MADE RECORD IN BRIEF TIME—MEN NEED WORK

"Prisons, as reformatory institutions, in nine cases out of ten, are rank failures," is the opinion of A. M. Dalrymple, warden of the Oregon state penitentiary.

Few prisons and reformatory institutions other than those of the most modern type were constructed without any thought of reformation or the welfare of the inmates, according to the warden, for he is a firm believer in the segregation idea; that is, keeping the young and the first offender separated from those of the older records and served prior convictions charged against them.

"Segregation in the Oregon state penitentiary is out of the question," says the warden, for the institution was not constructed with that end in view. He holds that a corrective or reformatory institution is a failure unless it can send its inmates back into the world at least as good, or better, men than when they entered.

Ideas of prison management and discipline have undergone a remarkable change in the past few years. Where it used to be thought the best "prison man" was the one who could inflict the severest punishment, the one who uses plain common sense and a firm, honest and just attitude in his conduct toward the inmates is now the one who gets the best results and has the least trouble. The warden says the guard or officer who tries to appear hard-boiled, who is profane and vulgar in his language and conduct, at once loses the respect of the inmates and proves a detriment to the institution. He says he is trying to surround himself with high-class men as assistants, and that there is no position open for the roughneck or the boozier around his institution.

Warden Dalrymple says that the greatest problem confronting him is a lack of employment for the men. He says the institution has been conducted for the past dozen years without any regular employment for the inmates, and that only spasmodic efforts have been made in recent years to build up anything in the line of permanent or productive industry.

The warden says he isn't satisfied to "herd" men inside the four walls, and has been making every possible effort to hurry up the completion of the new buildings now under construction and get everything in readiness for working up into saleable products the 2000 tons of flax now on hand

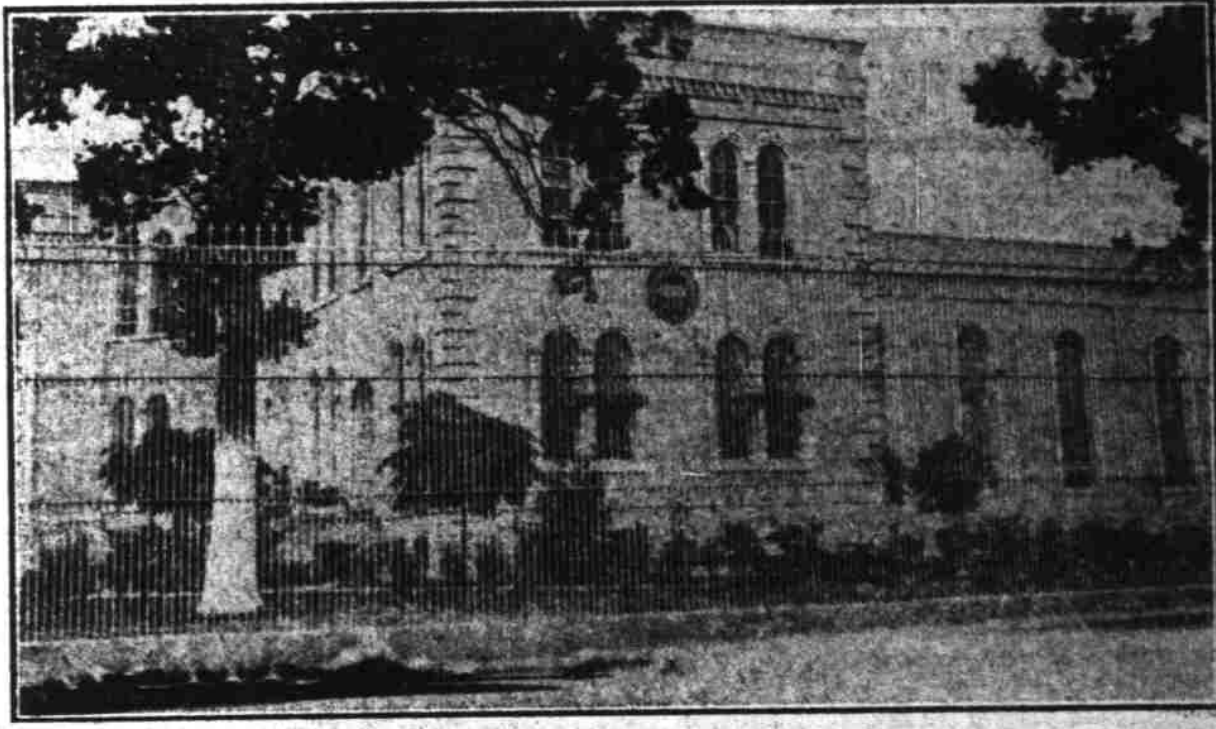


A. M. Dalrymple, Warden State Penitentiary

as soon as good weather comes. It is his earnest desire to make the prison self-supporting, or as nearly so as is possible, and furnish decent employment for the inmates—employment that will pay them something in the way of financial profit to themselves. Every man who comes to this institution should be able to do work enough to pay for his board and clothes and give him something besides. There is nothing so demoralizing as idleness. Give every man something to do, and he will go out a better man and will be a better man while here.

His program, he says, will take time, as he had to begin almost at the bottom, but the coming year, he believes, will show surprising improvement over any previous year in the history of the penitentiary. Anyway, that is his aim and intention.

Loganberry growing on a commercial scale began in the Salem district. The first plants that came to Oregon were grown in the garden of Dr. J. A. Richardson, long since deceased, and in his time a prominent physician here, and mayor of Salem.



Oregon State Penitentiary

STATE WARDS AT FEEBLE MINDED SCHOOL HAVE EVERY ATTENTION; DR. SMITH IN CHARGE OF WORK

Completion of the new boys' dormitory at the state institution for the feeble minded this week will practically eliminate the waiting list, according to Dr. J. N. Smith, superintendent. Funds for this new building were appropriated by the 1922-23 legislature. In addition a new heating plant and other improvements have been added to the grounds. The dormitory will shelter 90 boys. The waiting list has between 40 and 50 on it at present, but with the boys moving into the new quarters this will be wiped out.

Boys and girls are nearly equally divided at the institution the year around. The school now has nearly 750 inmates, of which 392 are girls and 351 are boys. One principal and five teachers are needed to have charge of the school work. Nearly 80 employees are needed to carry on the activities of the institution.

at the state fair the institution has an elaborate display of articles made by inmates, who are permitted to sell their work. This includes basketry and all kinds of fancy work, embroidery and other articles of clothing. Approximately one-third of the inmates attend school, which includes regular grade work, basketry, needle work and exercise in the gymnasium. The rapid and constant growth of the institution has made necessary a new heating plant, laundry and an additional water supply, all of which have been provided by appropriations. A railroad spur is also being constructed into the institution grounds which will be a material aid in the handling of fuel and other freight.

Only by a trip to the institution can a person realize the magnitude of the task of instructing the younger inmates. In many instances these can neither speak nor walk and the development of the small existing spark of mentality lies with the teacher. The kindergarten class, of more than 60 pupils, gave an interesting program Washington's birthday, in which songs were sung and a form of drill and play accomplished. Three of the youngsters staged a short act, featuring the cutting of the cherry tree. All singing is

taught by rote, the lines learned one at a time. The older students sing as well as any other similar group attending school. Patience and time are required in order to make the work a success.

FREE BABIES FROM BONDAGE

Scientists in Czechoslovakia, Germany and Austria have cooperated in putting out a movie film for the purpose of instructing mothers how to dress their babies. The film is designed to break up the injurious practice among mothers and nurses of binding babies in clothes so tight that they cannot move their arms and legs. Babies, according to the experts, should be allowed the free use of their limbs at all times.

It is much better to learn from a paying teller who has money coming to you that it is from a fortune teller.—Marvel Herald.

Half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives, but it has its suspicions.—Illinois State Journal.

this or that division of the department. Secretary Kozer's business policy isn't confined to the office he occupies, for by virtue of his position he is a member of the state board of control where he has a vote on what shall be done at the various state institutions. Also he is a member of the land board, the tax commission, the budget commission and various other boards where he is ruled by the same policy. When he sees a way in which money can be saved he doesn't hesitate to call the public's attention to it. For example, just before the last legislature met he discovered several sources of state expense that could be eliminated, and suggested to the law-makers that these should be lopped off. With one exception all of his suggestions were adopted. The exception was the quarter-mill road tax. As a member of the new budget commission that operated for the first time just before the 1923 session, Mr. Kozer helped to pare the estimates of state expenses to a point about a million dollars below the original estimates of the department heads.

ation through the grill of manual labor, so for 18 months did manual labor in the foundry of the big steel plant of the Pennsylvania company at Steelton. Then he was promoted to a place in the company's chemical laboratory. But the opportunity that was the turning point in his career came, and young Kozer accepted it, June, 1890, landing at Gearhart Park on the wavethrashed coast of Oregon. First he worked in a little farm that lay over against the sea, and thus helped build the Gearhart hotel.

On February 1, 1890, Mr. Kozer took a clerical position at Astoria, in the office of F. I. Dunbar, Clatsop county recorder, and there began a friendship that has existed to the present day. For six years he was employed in various county offices and also in the office of the Astoria Abstract, Title & Trust company. On April 1, 1897, he became bookkeeper for Ross Higgins & Co., the largest mercantile firm in Astoria. In the meantime Mr. Dunbar was elected secretary of state, and on January 5, 1899, came to Salem to accept his first political appointment, others.—Fitchburg Sentinel.



Oregon State Institution for Feeble Minded

OREGON STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF CREDIT TO COMMONWEALTH; NEW BUILDINGS WOULD ASSIST WORK

One of the great boons to the state is the Oregon Deaf school, of which O. L. McIntyre is superintendent. There are at present 127 pupils enrolled, with 11 grade and four industrial teachers. The school is located just outside the city limits toward the north and on the main line of the Oregon Electric. Beautiful though not elaborate grounds surround the main building. Over-crowded conditions exist here as well as in other state schools of various kinds. New buildings are desired in order to keep the younger children by themselves in order to obtain maximum progress for all.

Approximately 12 pupils are in each class, while in the best oral schools of the country a class of 10 is considered standard. Eight pupils in the beginning classes are all that one teacher can satisfactorily instruct. The course of study offered by the Oregon Deaf school covers the high school curriculum. It is only the exceptionally deaf persons that can, after graduation from the state school, continue his education in the higher schools and colleges for those who churches?—New York World.

possess this faculty. For higher education the graduates must depend largely on the Zelandet College, Washington, D. C., an institution supported by the federal government. Education here is often blocked by lack of funds to pay transportation charges. A number of the western states have, through legislation, provided money for the graduates of the deaf schools whereby this difficulty can be met.

Several improvements in the equipment have been made during the last year, chief of which is new equipment for the gymnasium. An athletic field is under construction and provisions are being made for baseball, football and track. Athletic teams from the institution compete with other high schools in the district.

It works out the same way in the long run. If the nations won't reduce their armies for themselves, they will do it for one another.—Bethlehem Globe.

And now the poor college hero must kill time by studying until the weather permits baseball practice.—Birmingham News.

Lynchings in 1923 dropped off 50 per cent, but they were still 100 per cent too many.—Detroit Free Press.

Plot: A device employed by authors in the old days before sex was discovered.—Worcester Times Union.

All taxes look high to the fellow who's short.—Manilla Bulletin.