

## EDUCATORS HIT THE SCHOOL BILL

College Heads of National Repute Score So-called Educational Measure.

Active steps are being taken by opponents of the so-called compulsory education bill, which will be on the November ballot, to inform the voters of their reasons why this proposed law should not pass. Various Protestant denominations having vital interests at stake have established general headquarters on the fifth floor of the Consolidated Securities building, Portland.

From this office is being disseminated literature and information concerning the bill. The organization is named Non-Sectarian and Protestant Schools Committee for Freedom in Education. W. L. Brewster, ex-city commissioner, and at present a member of the Portland library board, is the chairman. Joseph A. Hill, principal of the Hill Military academy, Portland, an old established non-sectarian school for boys, is executive secretary.

That the proposed bill is causing widespread interest throughout the entire United States and that it is drawing comment from the country's foremost educators, none of whom, thus far, has been favorable to its provisions, is the declaration of Mr. Hill.

Adverse criticism has been received from Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, who concluded his letter by saying:

"This bill should be entitled 'A bill to make impossible the American system of education in Oregon.' It is fundamentally un-American in its principle and purpose and should be overwhelmingly defeated."

"The task of educating all the children of America is great enough to make right thinking men welcome the co-operation of every proper private and public effort to this end," comments Robert E. Vinson, president of the University of Texas.

Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, says he believes the "proposed law would violate fundamental rights of American citizens with regard to the education of their children."

"It certainly looks like an attempt to give the majority of the people a dangerous power to restrict the diffusion of truth which it wishes to suppress," is the way Arthur Hadley, president of Yale university, sizes up the bill's provisions.

"These comments are by unprejudiced men of the highest standing, who have no interest other than the public interest," said Mr. Hill. "It is a good sidelight on the local situation from unbiased sources."

### Private Schools Efficient.

Private schools, all of which are under state supervision anyway, are standardized, efficient, are NOT a menace; they teach American principles and ideals. Why close them, as the so-called compulsory education bill proposes to do?

Space affords only room for the following expressions:

Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Oregon's first woman legislator, now president of the Federated Women's clubs of Portland—"The bill is not American; quite the reverse. It is paternalism at its worst. I do not for a moment believe the generous, fair-minded people of Oregon will vote in such an iniquitous measure; I have too much faith in them."

Edith Knight Hill, for years a club worker, editor of the official state federation bulletin—"With all the emphasis at my command, I will say that this proposed bill is unfair, un-American and unnecessary. It should be so badly defeated that for all time it will lie buried deep under the overwhelming avalanche of an indignant electorate's ballots."

Mrs. Norman F. Coleman, widely known educator and club woman—"To my mind, this bill is repugnant, uncalled for, mischievous, harking back to the dark ages of persecution, bigotry, witchcraft. It should be beaten."

W. L. Brewster, ex-city commissioner of Portland, leading member of the Oregon bar, member of the Portland library board and chairman of the Non-sectarian and Protestant Committee for Freedom in Education, with headquarters in the Consolidated Securities building, Portland—"I am devoting most of my time in the effort to defeat the bill. I couldn't afford to do that if it were not pernicious, vicious and violation of sacred principles."

Judge Stephen A. Lowell, Pendleton—"I cannot too severely condemn the measure. There is a fair compulsory education law on our statute books now. Nothing further need be said, except to ask all liberty-loving voters to repudiate by their ballots this bill."

Louis E. Bean, Eugene—"I am unalterably opposed to the bill. It is useless, a backward movement and entirely out of place in liberty-loving Oregon."

The Lutheran ministry in general has condemned the bill; Presbyterian pastors throughout the state have repudiated it; the Episcopalians and Adventists, whose schools it would close, have joined in the outcry against the measure.

The Protestant and Non-sectarian Committee office has evidence from all over Oregon that the bill is increasingly unpopular, as people grasp its sweeping, unfair provisions.

# The Exposition Means Immediate State Development

**YOU ARE ASKED** to vote November 7 on a constitutional amendment authorizing the city of Portland to levy within the city a tax of one million dollars a year for three years to finance the proposed 1927 Exposition.

There is evidence that plans and purposes of the 1927 Exposition are not fully understood and this message is being published to give a more complete understanding and to gain state-wide approval of the Exposition plans.

It should first of all be made plain that the proposed three million dollar tax to be levied in Portland is contingent upon the raising of a fund of one million dollars by private subscription—the men who are pioneering the building of the Exposition showing their own faith in a material way.

The one purpose of the Exposition is the development of Oregon and Oregon resources.

Oregon, twice the size of the state of New York and one of the richest sections of the world in natural resources, has less than a million population instead of the four or five millions which the state can easily support and which in turn would contribute to the support of the state.

Oregon has fewer people than the city of Los Angeles.

Oregon has only eight people to the square mile. California has 22 and Washington 20.

Oregon is burdened with taxes and the one sure relief to the individual taxpayer is more people to develop more wealth to share the tax burden.

Vast areas of Oregon soil, as fertile as the world contains, are untouched by the plow because the people of the world do not know of their fertility and opportunity.

But these are facts we all know.

We are all agreed as to the need of development in Oregon; now let us see what the 1927 Exposition can mean in bringing about that development:

It is proposed that the 1927 Exposition shall be the central feature of a ten-year development plan for the state.

The first essential of this plan is that the people of the East who can better their own conditions by coming to Oregon be made to know what Oregon can offer.

It is planned, if the Exposition measure is approved at the polls, to begin, not later than 1924, a campaign of advertising which shall cover all the rich states to the east of us. This advertising is to appeal to farmers, stockmen, orchardists, manufacturers and tourists, telling each of these classes of the opportunities which Oregon offers them and inviting them to come and see for themselves. All this advertising will lead up to the 1927 Exposition, but it will be intended to attract not alone sight-seers but settlers and investors even before the Exposition.

It is planned also to continue this development programme after the Exposition is ended and until 1934.

It is proposed that the Exposition shall strongly feature the products and resources of Oregon, so that visitors will become interested in the state as a place for them to live and prosper.

Each section of the state will be given an opportunity to benefit both by the preliminary advertising and by the Exposition itself.

Railways will be asked to sell excursion tickets to the Exposition, which shall give the holders without extra cost a trip to other sections of the state which they may desire to visit.

Each county in the state will be invited to participate in a carefully worked-out plan to direct attention to and create interest in all sections of the state.

Those who sponsor the Exposition believe that these plans will insure a speedy and definite development of Oregon's vast resources by bringing together the entire energies of the state and by focusing attention upon the state.

The welfare of every man, woman and child in Oregon is directly connected with state development. Adequate state development means increased prosperity, a better social condition, better markets, more comforts and conveniences, with reduced taxation.

In the present condition of the United States and of the world at large, Oregon's state development will not come speedily unless well thought-out and aggressive plans are put into execution.

The 1927 Exposition—as the concentration point of a ten-year development plan—is a definite, tangible movement for state-wide progress, and on this basis you can confidently give your approval to the Exposition measures to be voted on at the polls November 7.

### Why the Exposition Has Been Set Forward From 1925 to 1927

The change of date from 1925 to 1927 has been made because it has been found impossible to build an adequate Exposition and to co-ordinate all its features in a general plan for Oregon development in the little more than two years between now and 1925.

## 1927 Exposition Committee

George L. Baker, Vice-Chairman Managing Committee

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PAID FOR BY FIVE HUNDRED OREGON CITIZENS

### Local

Alvin Philmlee is erecting a new cellar at their farm on Bake Oven.

Mr. and Mrs. George McDonald have moved into Mrs. H. F. Woodcock's house on Staats Ave. Chas. Crofoot was a Maupin visitor Monday.

The plasterer is busy in Harpam's hotel now.

### What the patrons must do

Persons desiring the benefits of service on a rural delivery route are required to furnish at their own costs boxes for the reception of mail to be delivered or collected by the carrier.

More than one family, but not more than five families, may use the same box, provided written notice of such agreement is filed

with the postmaster at the initial post office.

Each box must, if practicable, be erected on the right-hand side of the road, so that the carrier can easily have access to it without dismounting from his vehicle.

Wherever several families reside in close proximity to each other and do not care to have their mail deposited in a common

box, they should group their boxes so that the carrier may serve all in the group during one stop.

All boxes must comply with certain specifications fixed by the Postmaster General as to size shape and workmanship, and be approved by the Department. Copies of specifications may be obtained on application to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster

General, Division of Equipment and Supplies.

Each box must be equipped with some kind of signal by which the carrier may know there is mail in the box for collection and the patron may know that mail has been delivered by the carrier. A list of approved boxes, with information as to where they

(next week)