

FOREST GROVE PRESS

The best developer of a community is a progressive and representative newspaper. Send the "Press" to friends whom you wish to welcome to this country.

ALL THINKING MEN INVITED

Local Doctors and Others Will Hold Meeting on Social Hygiene

Oregon Society Begins Active Work Among Local People

Earl J. Cummins of the Oregon Social Hygiene Society has during the past week arranged for a meeting for all men interested in the work of the society. The local committee on program have arranged a very fine list of talks for next Wednesday evening. The committee consists of L. M. Graham, O. M. Sanford, J. M. Barber, H. L. Bates, and A. G. Hoffman.

This conference is upon such a vital subject that it will cross all political and religious lines. The campaign is upon a state wide basis, and our community is to do its share of it.

Sooner or later the sex problem hits every one of us. A careful discussion of the subject, and a source of reliable information, should appeal to every parent.

Following is the program—
Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1913, at 7:30 P. M. sharp, at the Vertz Hall, Forest Grove, Oregon. Chairman C. J. Bushnell, President Pacific University.

7:30 P. M. Showing the Existence and Extensive Prevalence of Sexual Vice.

The prevalence and general seriousness of venereal diseases and their effect upon the individual. J. S. Bishop, M. D.

Social disease and marriage. Calvin S. White, Sec'y State Board of Health, President Oregon Social Hygiene Society.

Present condition among boys and girls. J. M. Barber

Ten minutes open discussion.

8:15. Relating to the Cause of Sexual Vice.

The four sex lies, H. W. Volmer M. D.

My opinion regarding the cause, H. E. Inlow, W. T. Williamson, member Executive Board.

Ten minutes open discussion.

9:00 P. M. Relating to Possible Remedies.

Open discussion—What are we going to do about the whole matter? Led by L. M. Graham

9:30 P. M. Adjournment.

COUNCIL KILLS CITY PRIMARY

At a special Council meeting last Tuesday night the bonding ordinances for this year's paving were passed and request for proposals of bids for same was issued.

The Light Committee was instructed to move the light and telephone poles from Main Street, between Pacific and First avenues, to the alley in the rear of the buildings, the merchants on this street having raised \$112 for this purpose.

Primary Killed

The proposed ordinance providing for a city primary for the coming election was again considered, and finally laid on the table indefinitely. The vote on the question stood three to three, and it required the Mayor's vote to decide. Councilmen Johnson, Wirtz and Barber voted "yes," Todd, Starret and Goff, "no."

Those who believe this bill should be submitted and who are willing to voluntarily circulate petitions in that behalf, are requested to address me at 705 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.

JONATHAN BOURNE, JR.
PORTLAND, Oct. 25, 1913.

BOURNE PROPOSES NO MORE PAID CIRCULATORS

TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON:—Believing, as I do, that the Oregon System is the best legal medium thus far evolved for the protection of both personal and property rights, and that the initiative and referendum are the main-spring of the whole system, and that no increase in the percentage of petitioners for the initiative or referendum is necessary, or a majority vote requirement advisable, yet I am firmly convinced of the advisability and necessity of a legal prohibition of paid circulation of petitions.

The sole purpose of the Oregon System of Popular Government is to secure an effective expression of the will of the people. So far as the initiative, referendum, direct primary and recall do secure such expression, they are invaluable powers in government. To the extent that they fail in this regard, they are defective, and remedial measures should be adopted.

The beginning of action under these reserved powers must be by a petition which is designed to represent a certain amount of public sentiment in favor of a specific movement. Experience has shown, however, that men favoring certain measures or candidates employ others to circulate petitions and secure signatures thereto, paying a specified sum for each signature secured, with the result that the petitions do not truly represent public sentiment. To the extent that a petition does not represent the desire of the people, it is a means of deception. Experience has also shown that the practice of employing paid circulators not only results in securing signatures out of proportion to public sentiment, but encourages unscrupulous persons to forge signatures. This evil has been so pronounced, not only in Oregon but in Ohio, that remedial measures are urgently needed.

We must preserve unimpaired the right of petition. But preservation of the right of petition does not require continuance of the practice of employing paid circulators any more than preservation of the right to vote requires continuance of the former practice of paying men to go to the polls. All that is necessary is free opportunity for preparing, circulating and filing petitions.

I believe that if real need exists for a proposed law, or if there be general desire for the candidacy of any person, that need or desire will be recognized by a sufficient number of persons who will voluntarily circulate petitions. If public sentiment is not strong enough to secure voluntary petitions, no harm will be done by deferring action until such time as public sentiment shall be crystallized. Undoubtedly it is true that some desirable laws heretofore adopted would not have been submitted if employment of paid circulators had been prohibited. But we have made progress since then. The Oregon System has been fully established, it has become thoroughly understood, and there should no longer be need for retention of methods whose evil results have been demonstrated.

Therefore, I have prepared for submission under the initiative a comprehensive bill prohibiting employment of paid circulators of petitions under the initiative, referendum, direct primary or recall. I believe there is need of such a law and shall put to the test of practice my theory that when such need exists there will be a sufficient number of volunteer circulators of co-operation and assistance of all persons who believe as I do, and if the voluntary circulation of petitions results in the number of signatures I shall file the petitions so that the measure may be submitted at the next general election. The bill I have drafted reads as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to give, offer to give, promise to give or cause to be given, directly or indirectly, any valuable consideration, employment or appointment for the purpose of inducing any other person to circulate or secure signatures to any petition for the initiative, referendum, or recall, or for placing the name of any person upon any ballot or for the nomination of any person for any office provided for by the constitution or the laws of the State of Oregon or of any municipality therein. Any person convicted of the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punished

SHALL THE BIBLE BE PERMITTED IN THE SCHOOLS? ANSWERED IN BOTH AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE BY MANY LOCAL WRITERS

S. H. Carnahan is Awarded the Fine Bible and a Years Subscription to the Press—Many Good Articles

Many have been the responses to the discussion of the "Bible in the Public Schools." In the majority of cases the writers have favored such a policy, but some very able discussions have been received opposing the move.

The PRESS does not wish to take any decided stand in this matter, but analyzes the different articles into the following:

There is a real need for more effective moral training of our youth.

All agree that the Bible is one of the greatest stimulants of moral development.

There is a great difference of opinion as to whether the Bible should be taught in the school, due to different views of the Holy Book.

That until the different divisions of the Christian church as organized bodies eliminate all differences of creed and church dogma, there can be no unanimous consent of the use of the Bible in the school.

Studied as a literary work, one of the greatest works of the early English translators and the greatest work of many great Greek and Hebrews, and read without any comment, opposition is not nearly so strong, but still exists, to considerable extent due to the same reason as above.

The prize in this contest has been awarded to S. H. Carnahan his article and two others follow. Additional articles will follow in future issues and other discussion on this or other questions is invited by the PRESS.

GASTON, Ore., R. F. D., No. 2, October 16, 1913.

EDITOR FOREST GROVE PRESS:

DEAR SIR:—I saw in your paper of the 9th inst. (Sample copy handed to father at the Fair last week), your request and offer relative to an article on "The Bible in the Public Schools," so submit article here inclosed on the subject for your consideration.

Yours for true advancement,
S. H. CARNAHAN.

The Bible in the Public Schools

The question as to whether the Bible should be used in the Public Schools or not is one that is agitating the minds of many thinkers of today, and is an important one, for it touches the moral welfare of our homes and the nation. And there can be plausible arguments both for and against the use of the Bible thuswise.

Formerly this book of books was used in most all the Public Schools to the extent that portions of it were read either by the teacher or pupils in concert at the opening exercises, and many of the school readers and grammars had selections from it. Then there was a more general regard for the Holy Scriptures, and greater respect for the laws of God which denounce all crime and sin, and a belief in the Saviour and His plan of salvation from a lost condition. But during the past few years there has come about a disuse of the Bible in these schools, and many of the text-books, instead of quoting from it, rather teach things tending to promote a dislike for and an unbelief in it. Hence many are losing a sense of the great wrongfulness of crime against their fellow beings, and the awfulness of sin against their own selves and their Creator, and the better thinking classes are wondering how best the great tide of evil and immorality that is coming among us can be stayed and prevented.

It is true that our schools are maintained by the taxes and revenues from the people, from all alike, whether believer or unbeliever, Jew or Mormon, Catholic or Protestant, Christian or Mohammedan, therefore it is not in the power or sphere of the state to teach any religion, and do justice to her citizens.

Further, should the state's teachers attempt to teach the Bible it would result in a greatly confused State-Christian education. Some teaching certain

parts of the Scriptures to be true, other parts as idle tales. Some would teach that Christ was divine, others that he was simply human. Teachers would have differences on baptism, the Sabbath, etc.

However, the Bible is second to no other book for its great scope in variety and style of literature, most realistic history and biographies, the sublimest poetry, and abounding in all the figures of speech. Besides, in this volume are words of command, warning and exhortation, promises of comfort and reward adapted to every individual experience.

It seems that inasmuch as the teachers of these schools are using select readings along various lines in literature and science for their pupils, to give them something to think on, even though the readings may not be in harmony with the views or wishes of all the patrons. So it would be just, and better, too, for selections from God's word also to be read during the opening exercises, or at some stated period, without any comment, and let the students draw their own conclusions.

John Ruskin, one of England's noblest men, authors, and educational reformers, lays his greatness to his mother compelling him to commit much of the holy book to memory.

S. H. CARNAHAN.

The Bible in the Public Schools

I positively do not favor the use of the Bible in the Public Schools, and for the following reasons:

The Public Schools are secular and in no sense religious. They pertain entirely to the state and their business is to educate for good citizenship. To civilize is one thing, to Christianize another. Christianity pertains to the church and the home and Christian teaching should proceed from these sources, and from institutions fostered and supported either by the church or individual contribution.

Our government is a republic. In a republic the majority rules. If we introduce the Bible into the Public Schools, then the majority must say which version must be read, or taught, Catholic or Protestant. In two instances at least the Donay or Catholic bible says "penance" for repentance. In other words, teaches salvation by works instead of faith in Christ. We thus see how Protestants and Catholics would differ and the majority would necessarily be called to decide. Again if Mohammedans ever should become numerous they would insist on their bible, the Koran.

In a republic the infidel is as much entitled to rule as Protestants, Catholics or Mohammedans. All have equal inherent rights, and such a republic justly recognizes them. May it ever so be. U. S. Grant said, "Keep church and state forever separate." To do so we must shun anything and everything that so tends. The Bible in our Public Schools would constitute a strong precedent favoring other legislation, state and national, and soon we would have a union of church and state and the whole fabric of religion woven in the loom of the government, dominated by the ruling church, and of course persecution would follow, along with the inquisition and its horrors.

Our forefathers fled from the very thing we would be restoring. Our country would be no longer the "land of the free and the home of the brave," but the "home of the tyrant and the land of the slave," for history and all past experience has proven that force in matters pertaining to conscience always so results, to the eternal infamy and shame of any country so ruled.

Friends, neighbors, fellow citizens, let us jealously safeguard our liberty, God-given and inherent, and in our land at present taught and safeguarded by our Constitution.

I have only touched a few of the many points and principles that might be enunciated favoring the non-use of the Bible in our Public School. Every Christian should prayerfully consider, in the light of Christ's own teachings and the teachings of Holy Writ, before

AUTO SCARES HORSE LADY IS INJURED

On their way to their home in Amity last Sunday, when Mr. and Mrs. Robison and daughter met Dan Pierce's auto truck on the road about one mile south of Dilley, their horse became frightened and ran into a bank on the side of the road, upsetting the buggy and throwing the occupants out, the fall breaking the arm of Mrs. Robison and severely cutting her on the face and head. The others escaped injury.

Mr. Pierce as quickly as possible brought the party to this city, where Mrs. Robison was placed under the care of Dr. Volmer. As Pierce had pulled his truck to the side of the road and killed his engine as quickly as he could, no blame was placed on him for the unavoidable accident.

giving his influence by vote or otherwise to such a dangerous move. "Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things which are God's."

CHAS. E. HALL.

The Open Bible in the School

"In God we trust!" What does this motto upon our gold and silver coins signify? If it signifies anything, it is that America stands out before the world pre-eminently as a Christian nation. It means that she recognizes Christianity as the chief factor in her progress and prosperity. It means that the position she holds as the greatest nation upon the earth today is due to her Christian civilization. Her Public School system, of which she so proudly boasts, is the outgrowth of Christianity. Her government is founded upon the basic principles of Christianity. Christianity and the Bible are synonymous terms. One cannot exist without the other.

The one great purpose of our Public School system is to train our children for Christian citizenship, the only citizenship that can be recognized in a Christian nation. To develop Christian citizenship the Bible must be recognized as the chief text-book of the Nation, and it becomes the duty of the state and of the nation to see that every child is given the opportunity to become acquainted with the teachings of the Bible. The only way that this can be accomplished is by placing the open Bible in every school. It is not necessary, nor is it advisable, that the Bible be taught in the schools, or that its teachings be interpreted or its doctrines expounded, but if as a nation we claim to trust in God, we ought to show sufficient reverence and respect for His word to give it at least as large a place in our educational system as some of our supplementary reading occupies.

We hold up before our pupils as examples the world's greatest men to inspire them with the ambition to emulate their lives and become like them. The great majority of these men, and especially the great American leaders, have been Christian men, men who have attributed to the Bible and its teachings the secret of their success. The statement was made during an address here in our city a few days ago that of the fifty-eight greatest business men in the United States, fifty-six of them were Christian men and Sunday School workers. Turn to the biographies of practically all of our great, noble characters, and you will find that they were men and women to whom the Bible was a daily companion and a most powerful influence and inspiration in their lives.

If we then teach our children to follow in the footsteps of these noble men and women of the past and present, why should we not also open before them the book that has, by their own statements, proven such an inspiration in the development of their characters and so powerful a factor in making them what they were or are?

P. J. SIMPSON.

PRAISES COUNTRY

W. H. Lilly writes as follows from Gales Creek, Oregon, October 21, 1913, in connection with previous writing, to his home paper in Missouri:

After greeting the brothers, sisters and friends at this place we went out and took a look at the country, which is very picturesque, clothed with beautiful fir trees.

(Continued on last page)

MANY WILL BE AT BIG BANQUET

Commercial Club Feed Will Seat Nearly 200 Tomorrow Night

An Excellent Program Has Been Prepared, Including Tom Richardson

President Atwell, of the Commercial Club, announced this morning that everything will be ready tomorrow evening for the biggest booster feed in the history of the local club. About 160 plates have been spoken for, and an excellent program has been arranged by the committee in charge.

Old Booster to Talk

Tom Richardson, the prince of all boosters, field secretary of the Oregon Development League, will address the banqueters and will stay over in our city for a few days.

A fine musical program has been provided, and with all hunger-pangs satisfied, and with spirits elevated, all are looking for the successful launching of the coming year's activities of the Forest Grove Commercial Club.

1914 FAIR WILL BE MUCH BETTER

Last Monday evening the directors of the Washington County Fair met and officially declared the 1913 fair a good beginning, and announced that no effort would be spared to make the 1914 fair the one event of the year.

By the liberal attendance from all sections of the county it was demonstrated beyond doubt that the people of the county would strongly support a real county fair.

SCHOOL FUNDS ARE DIVIDED

County School Superintendent B. W. Barnes has apportioned the school funds among the 105 school districts of the county. The funds were as follows: State fund, \$14,819.34; county school fund, \$26,195.86; refund from districts not spending 85 per cent of the county fund for teachers' wages, \$711.90; total, \$41,727.10.

The annual teachers' institute will be held in Hillsboro November 10 to 12, closing at noon on Wednesday. There will be seventeen hours of institute work, including the two evening sessions. Monday evening the Hillsboro Commercial Club will give a reception to the teachers and instructors. On Tuesday evening there will be a lecture at the Crescent Theater. This meeting, as well as all the day sessions, will be open to the public.

Following is the amount apportioned each school district:

1	\$ 377 00	53	\$ 292 70
2	1108 35	54	585 05
3	300 35	55	430 60
4	480 40	56	262 05
5	231 00	57	300 35
6	377 00	58	300 35
7	3317 73	59	139 10
8	272 40	60	257 55
9	488 10	61	212 25
10	924 60	62	*248 70
11	*413 95	63	262 05
12	430 60	64	212 25
13	822 55	65	383 50
14	419 15	66	300 35
15	2065 65	67	*203 15
16	412 65	68	181 70
17	407 65	69	170 15
18	193 15	71	281 20
19	262 05	72	558 70
20	*225 10	73	304 20
21	388 10	74	403 80
22	493 10	75	327 20
23	1052 40	76	123 05
24	204 60	77	285 05
25	185 50	78	236 40
26	*671 25	79	269 70
27	411 50	80	254 40

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