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NEW SYSTEM AT THE STATE PENITENTIARY

Outline of Governor West's Plan Which is Being
Tried With Satisfactory Results

J. F. S. in Portland Journal: You
can guard men better by placing them
on their honor than you can by watch-
ing them with Winchester, according
to Governor West.

So far, the results of the honor sys-
tem which the governor has instituted
at the Salem penitentiary bear out his
statement.

There are 144 convicts working about
the penitentiary within a radius of five
miles, who are without guard. They
have been free to come and go, so far
as physical restraint is concerned,
through the summer months. Out of
the total number, but two have tried
to get away. One—Jess Hall—was
tracked and caught by the governor
himself. He's back in prison, with
the privilege of working outside the
prison walls taken away from him.
The other, a boy of about 20, and
nameless in-so far as being a source of
danger to others has been located and
will soon be arrested.

When the governor took up the honor
system idea he went directly to the
men with it. His first experiments
were considerable of a shock to the
officials and men who had the convicts
in charge.

He telephoned to the penitentiary
and asked Superintendent James to
have so-and-so, naming a man in for
15 years, sent to see him.

"Not down to your office, governor?"
inquired the astonished official.

"Yes, tell him to take the streetcar
and come down. Don't send anyone
with him."

There was consternation in the prison
but the man went. He took his
street car trip, went into the capitol
building and into Governor West's
office, had his talk and went back
again. The news quickly spread
among the other prisoners that a man
sat in the governor's chair who trusted
his fellow men. It probably wasn't
in just that language but that was
what it meant.

So when the governor proposed to a
certain number of the convicts selected
by the superintendent and warden of
the prison, that they work on the
farms and roads outside the prison,
reporting back every night but under no
guard, they accepted his proposition
at once. They were placed on their
honor not to attempt to escape.

"Now there's the brush," the gov-
ernor told them. "You won't be
guarded; it's summer with plenty to
eat everywhere, easy to sleep out of
doors, no one to stop you if you run
away. But I'm trying an experiment.
On the way you act while out at work
depends the future of this place. You
can be treated as men or as brutes, as
you like. I don't want anybody to go
out to work who doesn't think he is
man enough to stay with it. If you are
willing to go under these conditions,
we'll start you out to-morrow."

The men were started and they have
been at it ever since. None is put out
without guard unless he agrees on his
honor not to attempt to escape. The
other day the governor told the 34 men
at work in the brick yards that as
soon as they were ready he would re-
move their guards.

They have not asked for it yet, but
West says they will before long. And
when they do, the guards will go.

To leave it to the convicts themselves
to say whether they shall be guarded
or not seems the most revolutionary
step taken since prisons first became
necessary. And yet the results show
that it is but the application of com-
mon sense and simple humanity—which
of course is nothing but a part of what
should be common sense—to the prison
problem.

They are such good workmen the
governor hates to parole them. Out at
the home for the feeble minded a well
is being dug. Convicts are doing the
work that otherwise would cost the
state several hundred dollars. They
are going through the flint strata now,
and it isn't the easiest job in the world,
but when the governor asked them if
they would rather be back at the
prison again they laughed back at him
and told him that they had a "fine
job".

A little nearer town 11 men are con-
verting a rough and poorly built road
into a smooth and modern highway.
They have their own team and wagon,
drive out from the penitentiary in the
morning, spend the day at work, camp-
ing at the roadside for their noonday
meal and at evening go back to the
prison again.

At the insane asylum where the
splendid new receiving hospital is be-
ing completed, there is work of every
kind, and it is being done by convicts.

At the asylum farm it is the same
way. Milking the cows in the new
sanitary stables are convicts—at least
so you learn if you inquire, but to all
appearances these men who are doing
the state's work are as any other
"hands" about Salem—there is no con-
vict garb—Chamberlain did away with
that atrocity while he was governor,
excepting for continued offenders and
as a sign of disgrace.

But the most remarkable example of
what convict labor has done and is do-
ing about Salem is the tuberculosis
hospital. This stands on a hillside back
of Salem—some four or five miles out
of town. The old brick building for-
merly occupied by the state school for
the deaf was first turned over to the
hospital. This year an open air sleep-
ing pavilion, perhaps the most per-
fectly built in the country, has been
added to the equipment. A winding
drive leads to the pavilion, the grounds
have been terraced and the lawns are
well trimmed as those of the most per-
fectly kept places of Portland. Walks,
banked with cobble stones, stone walks
and parking make the pavilion re-
markably beautiful.

All of this work about the grounds,
the drives and the walk was planned
and carried out by convicts. An ex-
convict is in charge of it now—a man
pardoned by the governor and placed
on the payroll because of his excellent
qualities and workmanship. The
landscape work about the place is
good—not amateurish, nor "fussy" but
artistic and well carried out. The men
occupy one corner of the grounds.
The scheme for beautifying the place
includes the removal of this house to a
different part of the property, where
it will be repaired and used as a home
for the convicts who are doing the
work about the sanatorium.

To recount the innumerable instances
showing what Governor West's plan
has done for individuals is impossible.
He gave one a leave of absence for
the summer that he might go to his
farm, save the crops and prevent the
property—all that stood between his
wife and little children and absolute
poverty—from being lost. In the
fall the governor expects that man
will come back to Salem and resume
his place in the prison. West says he
does not see why the family of the
man should suffer unnecessarily when
the state would not be harmed by giv-
ing the convict his leave of absence.

One of the best workmen in the shoe
department at the penitentiary is
serving a long term. He had been in
seven years during which time he had
never been out.

The shoe working machinery at the
institution was old and inadequate.
New machinery was needed. The gov-
ernor had no expert to buy it for him.
So he telephoned over to the warden
and had this man sent over to the
Capitol building.

"Here," said the governor, "take
this money"—handing out a consid-
erable amount—"go to Portland, go to
Oregon City and the other places. You
are making shoes, find out all you can
about the best methods of manufacture
and the kind of machinery we need,
get the machinery, and then come
back."

The Salem prisoners have gotten over
being surprised by Governor West,
but this was almost too much for the
cobbler. He gulped once or twice,
shook the governor's hand, and then
started out on his trip. He was gone
two weeks. He visited Portland dur-
ing the Rose Festival—mixed with the
crowds that thronged the city at this
time, saw the automobiles, the aviation
meet, the things that have become com-
mon to us—bought his machinery and
is back installing it now.

South Bend, Wash., July 5.—When
the women of Washington were given
the right to vote they were also given
the inestimable right to serve on
juries and the extent of their longing
for this particular "right" was pretty
well illustrated in the Superior Court
today. A jury was in course of forma-
tion, when the venire ran short and
the sheriff was ordered to summon
talesmen from the bystanders.

After one man had been picked up
there was a quiet vanishing of male
bystanders. When the sheriff came
to call the next juror he informed the
court that if he got another juror from
the court room he would have to take
a woman.

"I see no objection—" began the
judge, but his voice was drowned by
the rustle of skirts and the shuffle of
feet as from 75 to 100 women stamp-
eded from the court room and stood not
on the order of their going. An empty
court room stared his "Honor" in the
face court was adjourned and a special
venire ordered.

The teacher was demonstrating the
powerful corrosive effects of intoxicat-
ing liquors upon a stomach's lining.
The class looked on with horror when
she poured some ninety-five per cent
alcohol on an egg, thereby causing it
to shrivel and coagulate. The demon-
strator was pleased to observe the in-
terest displayed by the janitor who had
come in for the waste baskets. It
was well known that he had need of
such warning. "Ma'am," he asked
timidly, "wud you mind telling me
where you buy your klicker?"—From
"Success Magazine."

An adv in the Examiner will bring
results. Try it and be convinced.

OWEN MORAN GOES DOWN TO WOLGAST

San Francisco, July 4.—The measur-
ed swing of Referee Welsh's arm, toll-
ing off the fatal ten seconds over the
wringing and unconscious body of
Owen Moran, of England, brought
victory to Ad Wolgast in the thirteenth
round of today's international battle
for the lightweight championship of
the world.

It was a clear knockout and a deci-
sive victory clearly earned by the
rugged strength and terrific punishing
power of the champion.

A right upper cut to the stomach,
followed by a left hook to the jaw,
forced the game little English fighter
to take the count for the first time in
his eleven years in the ring in the
twelfth.

Moran came up undistressed for the
unlucky thirteenth round although it
was plain that he was tiring.

Wolgast met him with a well-timed
rush and forced his way into close
quarters. Moran checked him with a
left jab but was backed against the
ropes in his own corner.

Suddenly Wolgast whipped his right
arm free from the clinch and a swing
from the hip sent his glove crashing
three times to the pit of Moran's
stomach.

Moran's face whitened and twisted
with agony under the smear of blood
from his cut lips. He groped blindly
to smother the blows. Then his knees
gave way under him and he slipped
from Wolgast to the floor of the ring.

The champion whipped over a left
hook to the jaw as Moran fell but it
was not needed.

Moran rolled on his side and his legs
scrambled for footing but his mouth
was open, his eyes rolled back and the
shouting from his seconds brought
no meaning to his deadened senses. It
was several minutes before he regained
consciousness.

Moran's seconds entered a claim for
a foul but the blows in question were
plainly seen from the ring side, and
the protest was disallowed.

The American carried the fight to his
opponent from the beginning. Moran
was never able to keep him at long
range. It was in the clinches that the
champion showed to the best advan-
tages.

Moran was unable to perfect his de-
fense against Wolgast's short and rip-
ping right upper cuts.

At long range Moran clearly out-
pointed the Michigan boy and his
clever ducking and foot work extri-
cated him from many a tight corner.

It was a battle of a clever and ex-
perienced boxer against a tearing and
ripping fighter weltered in the storm
with never any sign of distress.

HOW TO REGISTER NAMES OF FARMS

There is frequent inquiry as to how
farmers shall go about it in adopting
names for their farms as provided by
law enacted at the last legislative
session. Here is the law governing the
whole procedure:

Section 1. Any farm owner in this
state may, upon payment of one dollar
to the clerk if the county court in the
county in which said farm is located,
have the name of his farm duly record-
ed in a register which the county clerk
shall keep for such purpose, and shall
be furnished a certificate issued under
seal and setting forth the name and
location of the farm and the owner
thereof provided, that when any such
name shall have been recorded as the
name of any farm, such name shall not
be recorded as the name of any other
farm in that state, except by prefixing
and adding designating words thereto.
Provided, further, that the said county
court shall, upon application by any
farm owner in this state for registra-
tion of the name of his farm and the
payment to said county clerk the sum
of one dollar, as above set forth, com-
municate with the secretary of state,
who shall also keep a register of the
names of farms registered under this
act, and if, upon application to said
secretary of state, it shall appear to
said county clerk that the name sought
to be registered has not already been
appropriated for said purpose, said
county clerk shall register said name
and furnish to said farm owner a cer-
tificate as provided in this section. If
said name so sought to be registered
shall have been substantially appropri-
ated, then said farm owner shall be so
notified by said county clerk and said
farm owner shall be allowed without
additional expense of charge to submit
another or other names until he shall
have secured and registered a name for
his said farm.

It shall be the duty of the county
clerk, upon the final registration of
said name to transmit it the secretary
of state the names appropriated and
registered, and said secretary of state
shall keep a record of all such names
in a register which he shall keep for
that purpose.

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vices.
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attend the services.
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Meets every second and fourth Thursday of
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I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening 8 o'clock
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Visiting members are cordially invited.
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