

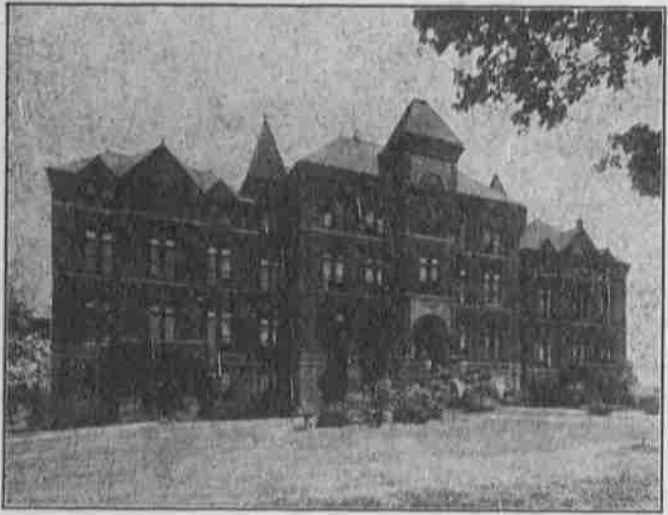
State Training School a Model of Its Kind

FRIENDLESS BOYS MADE MANLY MEN

The Oregon legislature never did a wiser thing than when it changed the name of the "Reform School" to the Oregon State Training School. The former name gave the public the idea the school was a penal institution where young criminals were sent for punishment and "reform."

That is not now the idea of the institution and it never was intended as such a place. Under the present law only boys under sixteen can be sent to this school, and this a great improvement over the old law permitting boys

put in as foreman and has full charge of the shop. He manages it well and is proud of his work as any boy anywhere could be. The other young shoe-makers were hard at work and apparently as much interested as though the shop belonged to them. It was the same in the tailor shop, where several sewing machines were being made to hum by one boy. As we entered one was making shirts, and the way he made that sewing machine "hike" was a wonder. He took a hem around the tail of a gingham shirt before we could well de-



Oregon State Training School.

of 18 to be sent to it. Experience has demonstrated that a boy of that age, if he is bad, is not fit to be placed with the younger ones, being more or less hardened, and too apt by his teachings and association with the younger boys, who naturally look up to him, to destroy the effect of the teachings of the school.

The school is located about four miles southeast of Salem, the main building being on top of a rather small hill from which one of the finest views of the valley can be obtained. Like all other state institutions, it is painted a light gray and is well planned for its purpose.

As we stated, this is not a penal institution, but in every sense a school, a place where boys, generally wayward because they had no home and no guidance, could be cared for, educated, taught useful trades and instead of being allowed to grow as weeds in the human garden, be made into useful citizens. That is more than ever the aim and intent of the school since it came under the management of its present superintendent, Will S. Hale, who is pre-eminently fitted for the position, for the one reason more than all others that he understands boys and boy nature. This is shown by the way the boys go to him, not in fear and trembling, but with the same freedom and confidence that boys approach a kind father to whom they look for everything with unswerving confidence.

The writer visited the school Monday, and it was indeed a revelation, for he as other had done, looked on it as a sort of "state prison for boys." He was soon disabused of that idea. Almost the first thing one little fellow came up to Mr. Hale and slipped his hand in that of the superintendent, asked for something and—got it. Then as



Oregon State School for the Blind.

we followed him through the big building where the little fellows were at work, the bright boyish smiles that greeted him, and the evident pride the little fellows had in their work as the superintendent paused to speak to them and to call attention to it, spoke eloquently of the way they felt towards him. The boys are doing good work, too, and lots of it. There is a shoe shop where all the shoes used at the place are made, and they are good shoes, too, the workmanship being really first-class. How well they can do their work is illustrated by the fact that some time ago the man employed to teach the shoemaking art, left, and it was not necessary to have him back. One boy was

hardly a scratch on wall or furniture, and these accidental.

All the work on the place and about the building is done by the boys who take turns at working and attending classes. The cooking and waiting on table is done by the boys, as is the dishwashing and all other work. They are efficient, too. There was a head cook employed, and when for some cause he did not come to work in the morning the boys were there and had breakfast on time and no one knew anything of the cook's absence until nearly noon, and when the youngsters had dinner well under way.

Since Mr. Hale took charge many improvements have been made. The boys

have refinished the big hall at the entrance, doing the woodwork and varnishing. They refloored part of the dormitories and put in a lavatory, in fact are doing something of this kind every day and making the building and the grounds more beautiful and comfortable. A new boiler house has been built and this will permit the beautifying of the grounds and the keeping them clear of unsightly woodpiles.

The school department is under the direction of Professor C. L. Knapp, and under him are Miss McGuire and Miss Bicknell. A fine assembly hall has been fitted up and here a series of lectures have been given.

Among these was a lecture by Professor Lamb, of O. A. C., who also showed his poultry department with moving pictures and an interesting talk about chickens that delighted the boys.

The big farm of 350 acres is cultivated by the boys, and the dairy with its cream separator and churns is in their charge. In fact it is a great big family of boys, a little republic in which each is made to feel that he is a citizen and part owner and manager, and that they respond to this treatment and appreciate it is shown by one boy, who, when his time was out, said he would like to come back when school started and finish learning his trade, and did so, and another who, being at liberty to go, asked to be allowed to remain until spring. The boys at first, when coming to the school, have an idea it is a penal institution and naturally dislike it. They soon get this idea worked out and then they are all right and like it. It is in fact the only home many of them have ever known, and it is safe to say that most of them will have for the old state of Oregon that "gave them a chance," a tender spot in their hearts while life lasts. And it is safe to say that with this memory will be always that of the man who understood boys, who sympathized with instead of laughing at them, who gave his time and his talents to shaping humanity's odds and ends and waste material into good American citizenship, who placed their feet in the path and helped them keep them there until they were familiar with it, who was not a prison superintendent watching over them, but a kind and big-hearted friend to whom they could go with all their troubles and find sympathy and comfort, to a man who un-

derstood, and understanding, liked boys, Will S. Hale.

"HIGH JINKS" AT THE LYRIC THEATRE

New York, Dec. 20.—Arthur Hammerstein announces that his musical farce comedy, "High Jinks," will inaugurate its New York engagement at the Lyric theatre on Wednesday evening of this week.

The book and the lyrics of "High Jinks" are by Leo Dietrichstein and Otto Hauerbach. The music is by Rudolph Friml, who was first introduced to the American public a year ago by Mr. Hammerstein through the production of "The Firefly," in which Emma Trentini starred with such success in New York and in which she is now appearing on tour.

"High Jinks" is in three acts and the action all takes place in Paris during a carnival. Dr. Thorne, an American nerve specialist living in the French capital, has a friend by the name of Dick Wayne, an explorer, and Wayne has discovered a drug in the form of a perfume called "High Jinks." The effect of this perfume is to make the timid brave, the pessimist an optimist, the serious mad, jovial and the prudish person a dare-devil. The complications of the piece are brought about by the manner in which Dr. Thorne experiments with this curious drug, and the result is a laughable, clean, wholesome comedy. Much of the plot is told in songs with music that is tuneful and always appropriate. The cast of "High Jinks" includes Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis as the featured players. Among the other artists with important roles are Ignacia Martinette, Miss Elaine Hammerstein, the daughter of Arthur Hammerstein, who makes her professional debut in this production; Robert Pitkin, Burrill Barberette, Saitz Edwards, Blanche Field, Ada Monde, Mana Zucca, Emilie Ives, Augustus Schultz and Elsie Gergely.

By courtesy of Parker's studio, these cuts were made from photographs taken by them.

State Blind School

The Oregon State School for the Blind located in Salem, was established by an act of the Legislature in 1876. The school has been provided by the generosity of the state with beautiful grounds and convenient buildings and suitable apparatus for the instruction of the blind. The school is supported by appropriations made by the legislature. The advantages it offers are free to all the blind youth of the state, and to those whose sight is so defective that they cannot receive an education in the public schools of the state.

The aim and purpose of the Oregon state school for the blind, in addition to furnishing a general education to those who are in attendance, is to train the pupils in some useful occupation which will enable them to assist in making a living for themselves. The school seeks through systematic training to develop the students so that they may become manly men and womanly women, and ever holds before the students the idea of self-dependence.

Conditions for Admission.

1. Insufficient vision to secure an education in the public schools.
 2. Ability to receive intellectual, physical, and moral training.
 3. Willingness to conform to necessary rules and regulations.
 4. Good moral character.
- The school carries on five distinct lines of education:
1. Literary—The work that is required in the public schools of the state.
 2. Musical—Chorus work, individual voice training, piano, and pipe organ.
 3. Industrial—Sewing, knitting, chair caning, hammock making, basketry, piano tuning, typewriting, weaving, and sloyd. In addition, the pupils assist with the work of the institution, such as, washing dishes, making beds,

tracery of fern and vine, the winding stream, or the majesty of the ocean, all the beauty with which God has adorned the world, our home. Here, where the state has provided a place for these little ones deprived of all these things, who live in eternal darkness, there is neither discontent nor repining.

But who can tell it? Who convey an idea of it? Go and visit the blind school, and then the next time you are disposed to feel blue or discontented just remember the cheerfulness of those you see there and then realize your baseness and your ingratitude to the good God who said for you, "Let there be light."

The pupils are taught music by Mr. Roberts, himself blind, who has been at the school several years. The superintendent, assisted by Miss Mildred Kruse and Miss Ethel Harding teaches the little charges the branches taught in the public schools, but the methods are of course different, for their information must reach them through the medium of touch.

In geography, for instance, the maps are made of blocks and these in separate pieces, fitting together and making continents and countries. Handled one of these little blocks the pupil will say "it is Ireland" or "Spain" or whatever it is, by just running his or her supple fingers around it. So with other studies, and the books with raised letters that speak to the intelligent fingers. There is a library, too. The books are costly, a history that in print fills one small volume, and costs \$1.00 in this form fills six volumes and costs \$21. The music too, is all with raised notes that speak to the fingers. Besides the education the plan is to teach industrial things. Chairs are caned, hammocks and similar things knitted and the needle and other work is really wonderful.

The state appropriates for this work only \$12,500 a year, and it surely is money well spent. So long as the state can pay \$125,000 a year for protecting its game it is not going to make any objection to any sum that may be needed to care for these little ones. The location is an ideal one, and the grounds naturally very beautiful. The legislature should provide at its next session, for making them still more so. At the same time arrangements should be made for a larger building, and a fire-proof one at that.

these 251 inmates 90 are considered as being capable of being mentally improved to a greater or less degree.

Dr. J. H. Thompson, of Portland, took charge recently and is with more modern methods and wise business management rapidly bringing the institution up to the highest state of efficiency possible. Every department is being systemized and the work of each made dovetail in with and harmonize with all the others. The big farm of 700 acres is being put in shape so that every acre will be in cultivation and the institution will grow not only all the garden and farm products used on the place, but will have a surplus for some of the other state institutions. Like the other state institutions this has a fine dairy, making all the butter required and a splendid poultry yard, supplying everything in that line needed.

Mr. Earl Race, of this city, whom

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE

The Oregon Asylum for the Insane is one of the finest and probably the most beautifully located of the asylums in the United States. Just in the edge of the Capital City and standing on a gentle knoll, it commands a magnificent view of the valley and the grand Cascade range with its snow peaks, while to the west are the always beautiful rolling hills and farm-dotted slopes of Polk county.

The building is an immense one, as is to be expected when it is known that it must house not only nearly 3000 patients, but a small army of employees necessary in caring for such an array.



Oregon State Hospital, Salem.

everybody knows, has charge of the books and accounts of the institution and has its affairs in such shape that every item of expense and all other matters pertaining to the place can be shown at a glance, and on a moments notice.

Miss Anna Stout is matron; Miss Maud Stewart, principal of the school with Miss Valerie Hazelton and Miss Bernice Reid assistants. Fay Howe is engineer.

There are two custodial cottages and

The main building is more than a mile around, measuring the walls and the angles.

The law providing for the asylum was passed in 1880, and the building was completed in 1883. Previous to that time the insane of the state were cared for by the contract system. When the removal of patients was made there were 268 men and 102 women, a total of 370. The number steadily increased until in 1913 there were 1416. During the two years ending April first, 1317 patients were received and 40 per cent of these were cured and sent home. There are about 220 employees and these cost about \$10,000 a month in the way of salaries. Last year a new receiving hospital was completed and this is one of the very finest anywhere. In connection with the asylum is a farm of 1400 acres, which is cultivated part by inmates and partly by labor from the prison.

On this there is grown everything practically that is used at the institution. There is a fine dairy and poultry yards and everything necessary for the carrying on of a great farm, in the way of machinery. Some idea of the products of the farm can be gained from the report of the farm manager which shows that in the years 1911 and 1912 there were grown products valued at \$119,394. It will also be seen from this how large a portion of the expense of the institution is paid by products raised by its labor and on its own land.

In 1910 a branch asylum was provided for at Pendleton and on January 25, this year, 325 patients were removed from the asylum here to the Pendleton branch, and since, the number has increased here until there are now about 1500.

The world over, according to Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, the superintendent, the average of insane to sane is as one to 360, and this proportion holds good



State Institution for the Feeble Mind.

there is the same enthusiasm and interest that is shown by children everywhere, though some of these "youngsters" are 30 years old. Candles are being made and there will be an abundance of good Christmas cheer for all.

Much of the farm work is done by the inmates and besides they do considerable work in industrial lines, such as knitting hammocks weaving and the like, though they require much supervision.

Dr. Thompson has outlined a vigorous campaign for next year and under his energetic management the farm will be brought to its highest efficiency, and the school placed in the front rank of such institutions in the United States.

here in Oregon, where there are now close to 2000 insane, which would make the state's population about 700,000.

Dr. Steiner, who has been in charge of the asylum here for several years, has an enviable reputation as an alienist, and has on top of this the managerial quality largely developed, and the big institution runs along as smoothly as a small school under his supervision. The large number received who are treated, cured and sent home, speaks in the highest terms of the standard of excellence maintained by Salem's big hospital for sick minds, and for the ability and judgment of those in charge of it.

(Continued on page 16.)

Feeble Minded School

Oregon provides generously for all its helpless and dependent, and in no line is this shown more prominently than in the care of the feeble minded and helpless. Looking back comparatively but a short time we find this class was entirely uncared for, except of course, in cases of those who were able to look after the unfortunates of their families. The helpless and weak-minded poor were the butt and jest of every community, and this was especially so in the villages where the weak minded boy or man was "the town fool," used to play pranks upon, and thus made doubly unfortunate. A broader humanity and a tenderer sympathy has now changed all this, and the state has wisely arranged for the care and protection of this class.

The Oregon Institute for the Feeble Minded, located about two and a half miles southeast of the city is provided by the big-hearted people of the state for the care of this class, and the present buildings are capable of taking care of 200. The site is a beautiful one and the buildings well arranged for the purpose, though the time is not far distant when there will have to be a remodeling and rebuilding, to meet modern requirements, and increased attendance.

The care of these wards of the state is a peculiarly difficult one for the reason that they are in one respect children, yet at the same time utterly irresponsible children, that require the closest watching on this account. They, as a rule, can no more be trusted than can a two-year-old child, and they must be watched just as carefully for this reason. While the capacity is supposed to be but 200, additional cottages have permitted the caring for a greater number which the rapidly growing state has caused, and there are not at the institution 251 inmates and 46 employes. Of

sweeping, feeding and caring for the chickens, pigs, etc.

4. Physical—Exercise in the open air, and daily drills in the gymnasium.

5. Moral Instruction—Chapel exercises are held daily, and pupils attend such churches as are designated by their parents.

	Mi	Fml	Ttl
No. of employees	2	6	8
No. of instructors	2	2	4
No. of pupils enrolled	23	11	34
No. in grades 1 to 4	6	7	13
No. in grades 5 to 8	12	3	15
No. in grades 9 to 11	5	1	6
No. in vocal music	19	9	28
No. in instrumental music	17	8	25
No. in industrial dep't.	20	10	30

This is the bare facts about the school. If one could go into its daily life, get in touch with the human interest side of the institution it would be a very different story. The writer visited the school recently and was shown over it by Superintendent E. T. Moore, who has placed it high in rank among similar institutions of the United States. We cannot describe it nor can you if you visit it and see as did we the smiling, bright faced little folks, smiling and bright faced in spite of the appalling affliction of blindness. As we watched them at their studies and their play, we thought of the millions of men and women who complain of their lot, and to whom the good God has given sight. The latter can be miserable and discontented, because their surroundings are not just what they desire, and yet they can see the sunrise in all its glory, the storm clouds sweep in terrific grandeur across the skies, the mountains lift their fire-clad summits, a wall of purple against the horizon, the broad sweep of meadow and field that make the beautiful emerald valley, the summer clouds that drape their lace-like curtains across the azure sky, the myriad blossoms of countless shade and hue, the dainty outline of leaf and the delicate