

Seventy-Eight Former Service Men Receive Treatment at Western Washington Hospital

Federal Health Department Has Charge of Patients in Special Ward

Seventy-eight former service men, all mental cases, are receiving treatment at the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane at Fort Steilacoom. The last session of the legislature passed an act permitting the rental of one of the wards at the hospital to the United States government for the treatment of these men.

Government employees care for the patients. The state asylum furnishes food, housing and the hydrotherapy treatments only. Thirty of the seventy-five patients in the government ward are allowed freedom outdoors where they are given small tasks to keep them occupied and out in the open.

They spend their time doing reconstruction work which is in charge of the government reconstruction aide. The boys weave and make cane bottoms for chairs and are required to walk through the corridors of the ward for a half hour mornings and afternoons for exercise.

Takes Psychiatric Cases. During the war the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane took care of a large percentage of the psychiatric cases from the neuropsychiatric wards of the base hospital at Camp Lewis, the government authorities feeling that these patients could get more suitable attention here than in their own hospitals.

There were as many as forty soldiers in the hospital at Steilacoom at one time. The government paid for their cars, thereby swelling the state coffers in the neighborhood of \$5,000.00.

After the armistice was signed Dr. W. N. Keller, superintendent of the hospital, still took a limited number of ex-service men. Only a very small percentage of the men in the government ward saw actual fighting during the war and only about half were ever in France.

Most of them are drug cases or cases of mental diseases, which had been acquired before the men entered the army or navy. There is not a case of shell shock or gassing in the entire ward. Ward Is In New Building. The ward is in one of the new buildings of the asylum and is airy and spotless, making an ideal place for such cases.

The corridors are filled with potted plants and on each dining room table there stands a potted fern, which gives a cheery atmosphere. Large air courts are available for the men to sit in and smoke if they desire. There is a phonograph and plenty of reading material. Much criticism has been given to this section of the hospital, especially by legions throughout the state.

but are given tasks that will benefit their condition. Upon looking over the menu it was found that the patients are given plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit and are given their ration of butter each day. It is the only ward in the hospital that does receive butter for meals.

Factories Add Greatly to Total of State's Wealth

Manufacturers' Association Announces Production in Excess of Three Million Dollars

The factories of Washington added \$366,433,000 to the wealth of the state during the year 1919. The Manufacturers' Association of Washington is authority for these figures, which were compiled, as well as other interesting data on the industries of the state, from a report just received from the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

There are 4,919 factories in the state and during 1919 they manufactured products valued at \$809,635,757,000; this valuation represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, and is not necessarily the gross sales value of those same products for that year.

Payroll Interesting Item. The payroll of the state is another interesting item. During the year mentioned there were 150,482 persons engaged in the factories and the payroll for the year amounted to \$225,757,000; this means that for every one of the 1,356,316 persons credited to the state by the 1919 census the factories disbursed during the year the equivalent of more than \$170 per person.

The enormous amount of energy involved in carrying on these manufacturing enterprises may be gathered from the fact that 587,702 horsepower is daily engaged by the factories in carrying on their activities.

An idea of the percentage of gain may be taken from the following table, which compares the 1919 figures with those of 1909: Wages 292.4%, Materials 275.9%, Value of products 266.7%, Value of manufacture 256.2%, Salaries 211.1%, Capital invested 148.8%, Primary horsepower 97.2%, Wage earners 93.2%, Persons engaged 87.8%, Salaried employes 72.6%, Number of establishments 33.9%, Proprietors and firm members 28.5%.

Epley Car Struck by Camp Lewis Stage

A Camp Lewis stage just starting for Tacoma at midnight Thursday, smashed into Mr. and Mrs. Jack Epley's automobile while they were driving home from Tacoma. Mrs. Epley was badly cut up by flying glass from the broken windshield, but Mr. Epley escaped from the wreck without a scratch. The radiator of clothing was good and their living front fender and wheel were broken. They are not worked to an excess, and the front axle was bent.

Decision Reversed in Baldwin Case

State Superintendent Finds Little Rock Principal Entitled to Pay

Notice Insufficient

Members of School Board Admit Never Having Visited School During Sessions

The action of the Thurston county superintendent of schools on approving the dismissal of R. J. Baldwin as teacher by the school board in the Rochester district, has been reversed by Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent of public instruction. Mrs. Preston's reasons for the reversal are in full in the following order.

The appellant was employed by contract to teach in the schools of the district for a term of nine school months, commencing on the sixth day of September, 1920. On January 28, 1921, the board of directors met at the close of a social gathering of the school, summoned Mr. Baldwin before them, and demanded his resignation. Prior to that evening the directors had not contemplated holding the meeting. Mr. Baldwin was given no notice until the meeting was called. No written charges were preferred. The grounds for asking his resignation, as stated in the minutes of the meeting and as testified to by the directors at the hearing before the county superintendent, were "that he was unable to control the school, had failed to secure the cooperation of pupils or parents and that his instruction in the school room was almost a total failure."

Mr. Baldwin testified that no charges were made against him, save that he was advised that the county superintendent had expressed an opinion that he was incompetent; that one pupil had been allowed to drop out; that another pupil had dropped out because of inability to get along with Mr. Baldwin; that the directors did not like his personality, and that attendance had fallen off during his period of service. He also testified that he did not know that the meeting was a hearing, and that he had prepared no defense. His testimony on these matters was corroborated by that of his wife, who was the only person in attendance at the meeting other than himself and the three directors.

It appears that before this meeting Mr. Baldwin had met with the board on two different occasions when the suspension of certain pupils was discussed. These prior meetings appear to have been open to the public, and to have been attended by the suspended pupils, their parents, and other persons. But it does not appear that the dismissal of Mr. Baldwin was considered.

Members of the board admitted that they had never visited his school room during a session of school and that they had no first hand knowledge of his ability as a teacher. There was much evidence presented before the county superintendent on the issues of his ability as an instructor, his control of the school, the justification of his dismissal of certain pupils, his cooperation with teachers and members of the community, and the attendance record of his school during the period of his service as compared with previous record.

On January 29, 1921, appellant was served with notice of his discharge. Thereafter he notified the board that he did not consider the meeting of the 28th a hearing, and demanded that if they had any charges to prefer against him, they should be preferred in writing, and that he should have an opportunity to meet them and be heard before the board. No further hearing was held, and he was prevented from continuing his teaching by a member of the board, though he presented himself at the building on the day following his discharge and endeavored to assume control of his class as a teacher.

Upon the argument, appellant contended that the hearing before the county superintendent might determine only the question whether the appellant was legally dismissed by the purported discharge of the board, and at that time. For the respondent it was contended that the hearing before the county superintendent was to be entirely de novo, and that the superintendent might go outside of the record and determine from the evidence presented whether the board had sufficient grounds. We believe that that issue is fairly presented by the facts.

Section 4481, Rem. & Bal. Code, provides in part as follows: "Every board of directors, unless otherwise specially provided by law, shall have power and it shall be its duty: First.—To employ, for not more than one year, and for sufficient cause to discharge, teachers."

Section 4710, upon which respondent replies, relating to appeals to the county superintendent of schools from the decision of a board of school directors, and from the decision of a county superintendent of schools to the superintendent of public instruction, provides as follows:

"At the hearing of an appeal, properly presented in accordance with this chapter, the county superintendent or the board of county commissioners, as the case may be, shall hear testimony of all parties interested, and for the purpose may administer oaths if necessary, may summon witnesses or demand records or certified copies of the same: Provided, that in the case of a hearing before the board of county commissioners the board may hear the case de novo, and in case of a hearing on appeal by the superintendent of public instruction no new evidence may be admitted."

When it is provided by statute that a board of school directors may discharge a teacher for reasonable cause there must be a specific accusation, reasonable notice, evidence of the charge before the board in its official capacity, and an opportunity afforded to the teacher to be heard and refute the charges. School District No. 2 v. Shuck, 49 Colo. 526; 113 Pac. 511. Voorhees, Law of Public Schools, section 69. If any of these elements is lacking, we do not believe that the action of the board should be sustained by the county superintendent on appeal: The statutory provision that he shall hear the matter de novo is not inconsistent with such a holding. He may hear evidence for the purpose of determining whether the proper procedure has been followed, and need not reverse the action of the board if the propriety of its procedure does not appear from the record, provided that it is shown by evidence before him. But we do not believe that he may go into the merits of the matter if the board has failed to make specific accusation, give reasonable notice, hear evidence, or afford the teacher an opportunity to be heard.

The appellant does not appear to have had sufficient notice to enable him to prepare a defense. It does not appear certainly that the charges specifically laid before him. In fact it appears that he had no notice of their nature before he appeared before the board. No evidence was produced in support of the grounds assigned for dismissal.

It might be urged that the necessity for notice was obviated by appellant's appearance, as in the case of Kellison v. School District, 20 Mont. 153; 50 Pac. 421. In that case the teacher, after having been discharged upon specific charges, asked for a hearing. A special meeting was ordered held. Witnesses were examined for and against the teacher. The court held that the subsequent appearance waived the irregularities in the action of the board prior to the time when investigation was had. That case might have been in point, had Mr. Baldwin's request for hearing, made after his discharge, been granted. But it may be distinguished from this case in that after demand and before hearing some time elapsed during which the teacher might prepare a defense; that specific accusation was made, of which he seems to have had knowledge, and that the findings of the board were based on evidence and not on hearsay.

In the view that we take of the case, it is not necessary to review the evidence to warrant the board in discharging the appellant, had there been no irregularities in procedure. The decision of the county superintendent is therefore reversed.

Josephine Corliss Preston, Superintendent of Public Instruction. P. M. Troy and George F. Yantis were attorneys for R. J. Baldwin in the case.

Will Build Hospital at School for Deaf

Department of Business Control Calls for Bids to Be Opened August 15. The state department of business control has called for bids for a new hospital building at the State School for the Deaf at Vancouver. The bids will be opened August 15. The new building will cost approximately \$30,000 and will be a one-story brick structure, modern in every detail. It will be equipped with a small operating room and will be able to care for about 21 patients at one time. This is the first hospital the state school for the deaf has had. Heretofore patients, if ill, had to be attended by local physicians at the Vancouver hospital.

Teach Americanism Through Literature

Americanism Defined As State of Mind, the Result of an Understanding of American System

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CHENEY July 25.—Teaching Americanism through the medium of literature is an experiment made in a class of advanced students at the Normal School, this summer by Dr. Ralph E. Tiede, head of the department of language and literature. By the close of the present term Dr. Tiede hopes to have such a course well outlined, which may be utilized by teachers in the public schools to teach the fundamentals of American citizenship.

"I am firmly convinced that Americanism is something which cannot be divorced from other things and be taught as a specific subject," Dr. Tiede says. "Americanism is a state of mind. It involves a belief in and a feeling of respect for the principles underlying the American system of government. Such a course as is being worked out must of necessity invade the field of civil government, but it seems practical to build it around the patriotic literature of the country.

"Literature is the product of the best thought of a people, and nothing has been more notable in the development of the Anglo-Saxon race than its passion for free government, which has cropped out time and again in English literature. By studying the beginnings of English literature, and following on through its later development, one can trace the fundamental concepts of liberty the heritage of America from the old world.

"When America was settled by the English, isolation and a changed environment modified some earlier beliefs, and the American system has developed along different lines from the English. The basic principle upon which our American system is built have been well expressed in a few writings. To study these writings in the order of their historical development is the object of this course. From a proper understanding of the ideals of the American people should come appreciation and patriotism which we are wont to call Americanism."

Large Delegation of Olympians Attend Festivities of Seattle Convention. The names of Martin Gottfeld and H. B. Fultz, two prominent Olympia Elks, appear on the list of the newly elected officers of the State Elks' Association for the ensuing year. Past Exalted Ruler Gottfeld of the Olympia lodge, was elected second vice president of the state association at the state convention which closed Saturday in Seattle after a three-day session and Past Exalted Ruler Fultz of the Olympia lodge was elected secretary of the state association. This is the first time for many years that two men from the same lodge have held state offices in the association. A large delegation of Elks from this lodge drove to Seattle to attend the convention, which was one of the largest and most successful held. Approximately 10,000 Elks, from all over the state, were present to make the convention one not to be forgotten soon.

Fultz and Gottfeld Get High Offices in State Elksdom

THURSTON FARMERS ATTEND PUYALLUP FAIR EN MASSE. Four Hundred Visitors Make Banner Day at Agricultural Demonstrations. Thursday about 350 farmers of Thurston county motored to the Western Washington Experimental station at Puyallup to attend Thurston county visitors' day at the agricultural demonstrations which are being held there this week. Yesterday was claimed the banner day at the demonstrations as 400 visitors attended when heretofore only about 150 ever attended in one day. Among the Olympia people who were there were E. B. Stookey, county agricultural agent; C. C. Aspinwall, chairman of the county farm bureau, and S. Y. Bennett, county commissioner. A. H. Scott and L. M. Goldsmith of Yelm attended the demonstration also. According to Mr. Stookey, about 400 were present, of which number, he believes fully 350 were from Thurston county alone. Yesterday was the banner day in regard to spectators, so far this week the attendance has seldom been over 125 or 150 in number.

Visit Here En Route to Seattle

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Groundwater and son of Montesano were visitors in the city this week en route to Seattle to attend the state Elks' convention.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, in and for Thurston County. In the Matter of the Estates of Catherine M. Miller and Fannie Findlay, deceased. No. 2532.

Notice is hereby given, That Will Findlay, administrator of the above entitled estate, has petitioned the Court to set aside to himself, as the surviving spouse, the property of himself and his deceased wife, Fannie Findlay, that Monday the 15th day of August, 1921, at the hour of 2:00 p. m., in the court room of the Superior Court of Thurston county, Washington, Department No. 2 thereof, at Olympia, Washington, has been set by the Court for the hearing of said petition and all persons having objections thereto be and they are hereby required to appear on or before said time and at said place and file their objections thereto, if any they have. By order of the Superior Court. Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 25th day of July, 1921. (Seal) PAUL PAULK, Deputy County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court. Published July 29, Aug. 5, 12, 1921.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, in and for Thurston County. In the Matter of the Estate of Nellie Johnson, Deceased. No. 2533.

Notice is hereby given, That the executor herein has filed his final account, together with his petition for distribution of the property of the estate to the persons entitled thereto, under the will of the deceased, and the Court has fixed 2:00 o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1921, at the Superior Court room of Department Number 2, at the courthouse, Olympia, Washington, as the place, for hearing on the said account and there to be present to show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be approved and allowed, the property of the estate distributed to the persons entitled thereto by law, and the estate closed. A. C. BAKER, Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court. Published July 8-15-22-29, 1921.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, in and for Thurston County. In re the Estate of Emma Lavery, Deceased. No. 2532.

Notice is hereby given, That the executor herein has filed his final account, together with his petition praying the Court to distribute the property of the above entitled estate to the persons entitled thereto by law and the will of the deceased, and that the Court has fixed Monday, the 8th day of August, 1921, at 2:00 p. m. as the time and the Court room of Department Number 2, Courthouse, Olympia, Washington, as the place, for hearing on the said petition. All persons interested are notified then and there to be present to show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be approved and allowed, the property of the said estate distributed to the persons entitled thereto by law, and the executor discharged and the estate closed. A. C. BAKER, Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court. Published July 8-15-22-29, 1921.

SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington for the County of Thurston.

F. W. Roden, plaintiff, vs. Thomas Clyde, defendant. Cause Number 3138. The State of Washington to the defendant, Thomas Clyde, greeting. You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit, within sixty days after the 15th day of July, 1921, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled cause, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy thereof on the undersigned attorney for plaintiff, at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, and in and to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. This action has for its object the collection of the sum of \$114.33 owing by defendant to Beck & Winans Grocery Co., the sum of \$40.00 owing by defendant to Dr. Bert Thomas for professional services performed; in the sum of \$120.00 due and owing by defendant to the Tallman Drug Co. for the sum of \$22.10 due and owing by defendant to John A. Bailey Lumber & Fuel Co. for the sum of \$77.20 due and owing by defendant to Garden City Feed Mill for the sum of \$30.00 due and owing by defendant to Dr. Harry C. Cowan for professional services; all of which accounts being assigned for the purpose of collection to the above named plaintiff; and for plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein. EARL W. BENSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. P. O. Address, Walla Walla, Walla Walla county, Washington. Published in Washington Standard July 15, 22, 29; Aug. 5, 12, 19, 1921.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, in and for Thurston County. In the Matter of the Estate of G. F. Marshall, Deceased. No. 2599.

Notice of Settlement of Account. Notice is hereby given, That Jane Hincheliffe, the administratrix of the estate of G. F. Marshall, deceased, has stated and restated for settlement to, and filed in the Superior Court of said county and state her account as such administratrix, and her petition for distribution, and that Monday, the 16th day of August, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of our said Superior Court at Olympia, in said county, has been duly appointed by our Superior Court for the settlement of the final account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to the said final account, and contest the same. Witness the Hon. John M. Wilson, Judge of said Superior Court, and the seal of said court, affixed this 13th day of July, 1921. (Seal) PAUL PAULK, Deputy County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court. Published in Washington Standard July 22, 29, Aug. 5, 12, 1921.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, in and for Thurston County. In the Matter of the Estate of James Brewer, Deceased. No. 2535.

Notice of Hearing on Final Account and Petition for Distribution. Notice is hereby given, That Florence E. Brewer and Linus V. Brewer, executors of the estate of James Brewer, deceased, have filed their final account, together with their petition that the property of the estate be distributed to the persons entitled thereto, and that the court has fixed Monday, the 16th day of August, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the time, and the court room of Department Number 1, at the Courthouse, Olympia, Washington, as the place, for hearing on the said account and petition. All persons interested are notified then and there to be present, to show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be approved and allowed, the property of the estate distributed to the persons entitled thereto, and the executors and their bondsmen discharged. Dated this 13th day of July, 1921. County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court for Thurston County, Washington. Published in Washington Standard July 22, 29, Aug. 5, 12, 1921.

Another Valuable Aid is a Checking Account

It is convenient because you can fill out your check for the exact amount of the bill and mail it, thus avoiding a personal trip. It is safe, because it relieves you of the necessity of carrying large amounts with you, and the consequent danger of loss. It is businesslike, because you always know the amount on hand.

Capital National Bank

Send Your Own Check

When you want to send money to distant points the most convenient way to do it is to send a check. When you send a check by mail you insure yourself against loss. Payment on a lost check can be stopped before payment and a duplicate check issued. You lose nothing. We offer you the best of facilities for handling your checking account. We can give you prompt and efficient service. Your money is absolutely safe and still just as available as in your own pocket. We invite you to open a checking account with us, and assure you that we will give you the best of service.

Security Bank & Trust Co.

Fourth and Franklin Streets OLYMPIA, WASH.