

THE LYNDEN TRIBUNE

A Newspaper Devoted to the Advancement of Every Progressive Idea. Uninfluenced by party, and attached solely to the public interest.

H. ROSENZWEIG

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Our New High School Building.

In the recent vote for bonding the school district of Lynden for \$24,000 for the purpose of erecting a new high school building our people showed their usual liberality in educational matters. Lynden's people and school patrons have always been very generous in their attitude towards any and all projects that make for the betterment of their public schools.

Lynden's schools are admittedly high-class. The reason is two-fold—liberality on the part of the people in their appropriations for school purposes, and the excellence of the teaching corps. In voting the bonds the people very plainly showed their appreciation of the good work accomplished by teacher and pupil alike, and they propose to provide better facilities for keeping up the present high standard.

It is said that plans for the new building have already been drawn. Doubtless an opportunity will be given the patrons of the schools to inspect the plans and have a voice in the matter of the construction of the new building. This newspaper believes it voices the sentiment of a large number of people when it advocates the erection of a plain, substantial building, not over two stories in height, and with the usual massive tower, corridors and other frills entirely eliminated from investigation of plans recently adopted for school buildings in other places, it appears that almost without exception such buildings are being constructed, and meet with entire approval and satisfaction of the public. Furthermore, it is found that there is a more and more decided inclination to the less expensive school building, well equipped, but not too substantially fire proof, and not too expensive in its construction.

Regarding the newer ideas in school structures, Superintendent Frank B. Cooper, of the Seattle public schools, on a recent visit to Portland made the following timely remarks:

"Regardless of the patent fact that the cities of the Pacific Coast are in a period of rapid and enormous growth, and continuous and marked shifting of population centers, which may go on for many years, we are building big fireproof structures that will last for centuries, barring unusual accident," he said.

"While I do not minimize the importance of making the buildings wholly safe for the children, I do not think that the expensive and massive fireproof structures that we are erecting are necessary. The system of firedrills which you have here, whereby you can empty your largest building in a minute, makes a building partially fireproof and less expensive fully as good as the fireproof buildings of costlier structure.

"You may point to the danger from fire panic in such buildings. But the danger of panic is just as great and its results would be as serious in a wholly fireproof building as in a partially fireproof building.

"It is a hard matter for one to predict just what the educational system of the next few decades will demand. It is probable that its demands will be such as to put out of date many of the school buildings and equipments which are now in service."

If plans for Lynden's new high school building have been submitted it might be a good idea to have them placed on exhibition in one of the downtown stores where people could inspect them. If the plans meet with their approval the building should be erected accordingly; if not, then they should be altered so as to conform with the wishes of the majority.

Stuart Should be Re-Elected.

H. E. Stuart has made an efficient and painstaking member of the school board. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the workings and the needs of the public schools during the three years in which he has been on the board. While not seeking re-election, Mr. Stuart is being urged to accept the nomination. He has made good, and the people owe it to themselves and to him to retain him on the school board. He is in every way well fitted to fill the place and has devoted himself conscientiously to the discharge of his duties.

They Did.

"If you want a mayor who will give the city a higher tax rate, vote for Hi Gill.
If you want incompetency, vote for Hi Gill.
If you want an 'open town', vote for Hi Gill."
This was the advice given Seattle voters by the Sun, and they followed it. Gill was elected mayor of Seattle on Tuesday by an overwhelming majority.

The candidacy of Hi Gill's opponent in the Seattle mayoralty contest on Tuesday received very decided support from the predatory interests. The result has shown that these interests will not be allowed to dictate in nominations and elections any longer. The people are beginning to get their government back.

Take time to register!

How Justice Is Hampered.

Such eminent legal authorities as William Howard Taft, Elihu Root and Alton B. Parker have gone on record before the Judiciary committee of the House of Congress in admitting that the course of justice is retarded by the present methods of procedure followed in both the Federal and state courts. Mr. Taft and Senator Root both strenuously oppose the recall of judges but both agree that the present system is in sad need of reforming.

Mr. Taft told the committee that the temptation in the Federal court is to build up "judicial families" and urged that the Federal judges be required to select receivers for corporations from a list supplied by the Interstate Commerce commission. He admitted also that "it is often dangerous for lawyers to make a complaint against a court clerk before the judge who appointed him. Senator Root went even further and declared that legislatures had built up under the pressure of individual interests codes of procedure which prevented the courts from administering justice. His own State, he said, was the worst sinner in that respect. The man of small means soon became discouraged or even ruined, he said, while men of wealth get immunity from being brought to justice. Judge Parker, indorsing what had been said by Mr. Taft and Senator Root, urged complete uniformity of procedure throughout the Federal courts and the State courts.

The demand for the recall of judges and judicial decisions sprang from just the abuses pointed out by these eminent lawyers. It is possible, of course, that a general revision of the rules of court, procedure may eliminate the evils against which popular protest has arisen and thus remove the demand for the recall of judges, or the occasion for exercising the recall where it has been provided. The confession by Messrs. Taft, Root and Parker that radical court reform is demanded is significantly encouraging.—Tacoma Tribune.

Not a Good Word Can be Said For the Liquor Evil.

The vote in favor of declaring the state for total prohibition at the fall election promises to be a heavy one and it is confidently predicted that the "drys" will carry the day. It is freely admitted by many who have watched the working of the present local option law that it does not meet the conditions satisfactorily and that nothing short of a state wide prohibition will solve the difficulty. It is also a well known fact that the saloon man has had entirely too much influence in political and public affairs for what he represents. The belief is constantly becoming stronger that not regulation but entire suppression of the saloon and its resultant evils is the only adequate remedy.

F. C. Robertson, one of Spokane's leading attorneys, who has perhaps defended more men charged with murder than any other attorney in that city, blames liquor for most of his clients' troubles. Mr. Robertson stated recently at the close of a trial in which he had defended a client charged with murder, that he proposed espousing the prohibition cause in the coming campaign.

"In the years that I have been practicing law I have noticed that nearly all serious criminal affairs are due to liquor. I can recall 15 cases in which I have been counsel where liquor has caused killings or other serious offenses," declared Mr. Robinson. "Quote me as saying that intoxicating liquor is one of the few things on earth for which not a single good thing can be said. It never does anything but harm."
"I have read the proposed law, and, whereas some say it is too drastic, I say it is not half drastic enough. If I had my way I would prohibit the sale or manufacture of liquor. No druggist should be permitted to sell the stuff and I would punish any doctor writing a prescription prescribing its use. It is absolutely useless and harmful any way you wish to look at it."

Procrastination is the thief of time. Collar him!

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The Country Is Commercially and Financially Sound.

The federal reserve bank organization committee is back in Washington after a five weeks' trip through the country. In a statement issued, the committee announced its selection of federal reserve cities and definition of reserve districts would not be made until careful consideration had been given to information accumulated on the trip. The statement said the committee found the country prosperous. It learned that bankers and business men are greatly interested in the new banking system and confident of its success.

In a supplemental statement, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo asserted he hoped the new system would be established in time to take care of crop moving contingencies next year, but that if it were not, the treasury department would stand ready to place its funds again at the disposal of business men.

The committee's statement, in part, said: "In every section of the country the committee has found a practically unanimous conviction among bankers and business men that the currency bill will bring about most beneficial changes in the business of the country."

"The committee was presented everywhere with overwhelming evidence of the enormous economic strength of the country and of the rapid progress of every section. The fact that the nation's banking resources as a whole made enormous advances every twelve or fifteen years, approximately doubling in each such period, was made evident. While this is true of the country as a whole it was shown that certain sections are advancing with more rapid strides than others, and that the country is fundamentally exceptionally sound and strong economically."

"The facts and figures submitted to the committee in every part of the country show amazing growth and strength and disclose a condition of financial, industrial, commercial and agricultural soundness and prosperity that leaves no doubt as to the future."

"The committee was impressed by the frank admission of bankers throughout the country that the present banking system not only encourages but actually has created striking artificial conditions of banking."

"With practical unanimity, the opinion was expressed that the new measure will restore normal conditions with great resulting benefits; that the present system not only furnishes no protection in times of real stringency, but also even in times of great prosperity, especially when there are bounteous crops, makes it impossible to meet the conditions, and that there has been presented the singular contradiction of having bankers thrown into fear of panic by the emergency of wealth."

"The bankers were unanimously of the opinion that the establishment of this reserve system will no longer make our prosperity a peril and that it will relieve them of apprehension and distress in those circumstances and give confidence and stability to business generally."

Smaller High Schools.

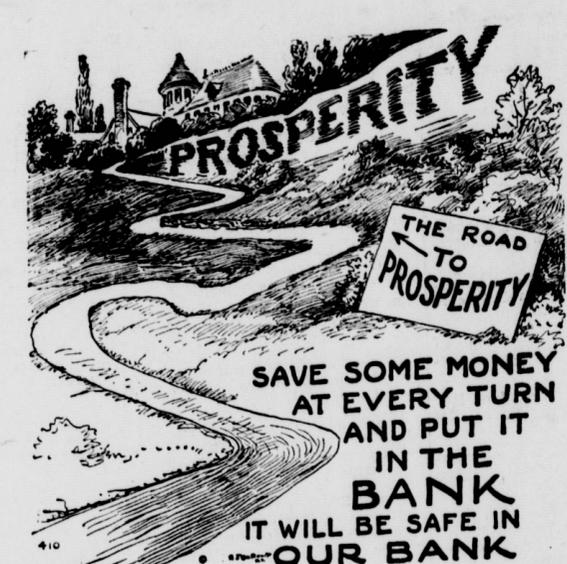
Not very long ago Dr. Edward O. Sisson, who was then connected with the department of education in Reed College, Portland, Ore., now Idaho's state commissioner of education, reviewed certain testimonies which he had gathered from a series of experiences. The first of these inquires called for a brief critical survey of the student's own high school training. After reviewing at some length numerous replies, Dr. Sisson in his conclusion points out the interesting fact, that the most favorable reports on the part of students on nearly all aspects of school life came from small high schools. In the matters of discipline, social life, personal relations between teachers and pupils and constant influence upon their

character, the warmest praise came in every case from a student in a small school. On the other hand, heavy charges were made against large schools, including snobbery, caste and extravagance, mechanized methods in discipline and instruction, the submergence of the individual, and the almost total lack of personal touch between teachers and pupils.

While those attending the many small high schools scattered throughout the Pacific northwest, may at times regret that they do not have all the sumptuous equipment of the big high schools in the larger cities, comments the Spokesman-Review, yet it is well to remember that those who graduate from the smaller high schools really get a better education than those who graduate from the large city high schools; that the personal touch between teacher and pupil is the bigger part of any education.

In the olden days it used to be said that with Mark Hopkins on one end of the log bench and a student on the other—this was a college education of the most comprehensive and efficient type.

The treaties, briefly, provide for reference to The Hague tribunal of legal differences, and questions relating to the interpretation of other existing treaties which cannot be settled by diplomacy. They are not of themselves far reaching; but in view of the long delay in their ratification, during which many disturbing factors both at home and abroad have contributed to general



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Treaties With Eight Nations.

General arbitration treaties ratified by the Senate for five years ago with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland and marked the first step in the policy of President Wilson to place the United States in a more advantageous position in the world of nations.

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agitation, the feeling among the senators is that the action taken will serve to place the United States on a firmer confidential basis with the powers.

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