

Life's Greatest Lesson

By C. H. Woodward

"I Have Learned to Live"

311 N. Chestnut St., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

"I owe you a debt which I never can pay, because your valuable product, WHOLE GRAIN WHEAT, was a Godsend to me, and besides saving my life, also making a new person of my wife and a wonderful change for the better in our children in many ways. It has left me with the most perfect health and I have learned how to live."

"I would be glad to make a pack-ager of myself and let all the WHOLE GRAIN WHEAT I could carry go all the sick and ailing people. I could feed, and the harder I would work the better I would feel."

(Signed) John A. Gillis.

124 N. Franklin St., Green Bay, Wis.

"In my 60th year a test question has been asked of me: 'Why do I eat?'"

"All thru my life until the past two years I would have given the stupid answer, 'Because I'm hungry' or 'It's time to eat' or to keep alive' or to be sociable, thinking that I was intelligent answers to why do we eat?"

"I have learned the lesson in 48 years of suffering—weight falling, soft and splitting sugar pills, constipation, rheumatoid joints, heavy food breath, indigestion and the use of a laxative every day."

"I've had the experience that Whole Grain Wheat and Thrush Fruit products have removed with me all health chances. 'It has taken just two years to right me.' 'During the past six months for the first time in my life I am enjoying the future of life.' 'Just let the world ask me the question today: 'Why do I eat? I can't explain in shrewd words, but I know and can see the forces of why and what I eat.'"

John H. Truesdell.

Family Learns The Secret Of Perfect Health

JUNIOR COLLEGE PLAN FULLY EXPLAINED TO SCHOOL BOARD BY CITY SUPERINTENDENT

4440 Nat'l Bridge Rd., St. Louis, Mo.

"It is now two years since my family and I first began eating WHOLE GRAIN WHEAT. My family never experienced better health. My wife and daughter before eating the Wheat, every day or two had taken something for a headache. My wife had stomach trouble very bad and for relief used baking soda from 1 to 2 times a day for relief. Since eating the Wheat she seems to be entirely free from that trouble."

"I do not lose an opportunity to recommend its value to everyone."

(Signed) H. J. Zimmerman.

Thorough and Complete Investigation Made in California to Determine Methods of Operation—Senator Eddy to Introduce Law Necessary Before College Can Be Started Here.

At a special meeting of the school board, City School Superintendent M. S. Hanna reported the result of his recent trip through California where he made an extensive investigation of the workings of the junior college plan in the schools of Modesto and Sacramento, which were in session at San Mateo, during vacation time.

The students of these junior colleges at San Mateo come from San Francisco on the north, and Palo Alto on the south, although, of course, the bulk of them live in San Mateo. This is significant in view of the fact that San Mateo is only a few miles from Palo Alto where the Stanford University is located. At Modesto the pupils come from a distance of 40 miles in each direction, and at Sacramento from as far away as 75 miles. It is to be remembered that Modesto is 75 miles from the University of California. At San Mateo there are 140 students enrolled, forty were in the school during the first year in Modesto 550 pupils are enrolled. There were 61 enrolled this year. At Sacramento there are 500 pupils enrolled, including regulars and specials. Seventy-five were enrolled the first year. San Mateo college has been operating 3 years, Modesto 4 years, and Sacramento 8 years, except for the period during the world war.

When these junior colleges were organized the pupils were somewhat antagonistic as they thought they would be deprived of the social life, which was played up so prominently during the first year of university or college. There is no longer any antagonism on the part of the students regarding this phase of the school activity, and in vindication of this complaint, 24 out of 25 students went to college from Modesto enrolled in the junior college.

Each junior college has an organization similar to that found in four-year colleges or universities, without the excessive social life, which is usually found in the larger institutions. They have their own student body organization, and inter-junior college competition. The students realize that with a smaller student body they have a greater opportunity to enter into the activities of their school than if they were attending a larger institution.

Most of the students who attend the junior colleges in these cities, and have graduated, have gone on to the larger institutions for the last two years of work.

The students are admitted to these junior colleges with full high school credits, with partial high school completion credits and many are enrolled as special students.

In Sacramento a number of grey-haired women are taking courses in arts. In Sacramento there are courses appealing to teachers in elementary grades, so that many adults attend the school.

At San Mateo there are employed four full-time teachers and sixteen part-time teachers, the latter group teaching also in the upper grades of the senior high school. At Modesto there is a faculty of 19 instructors and Sacramento 20. The minimum wage paid to instructors in these three schools averages \$2,300 with a maximum of \$2,500. All of these schools required teachers to have at least one year's preparation beyond a four-year college course. Practically all of these teachers have master degrees and some have doctor degrees. Many of them were experienced teachers before being employed in their present positions. They teach from fifteen to twenty classes each week.

In each of these three colleges at the present time the courses of study are exact duplicates of those at Stanford University and University of California. Exactly the same work is carried on in the junior college the first two years as is found in the larger institutions. Students are given the proper work, preparing them for the advanced courses in commerce, medicine, law, engineering, arts and sciences. When these schools were first organized only one or two of these lines of work were attempted. The courses are organized not only to prepare students for the last two years of college work, but a great deal of extension work is given to meet the needs of the community.

At San Mateo the college is at present housed in an old plain residence building with very meagre equipment. For the first two years the college was located in the senior high school building. Funds have already been voted for grounds and a new building. At Modesto a separate site has been secured of 40 acres to cater for junior college needs, at a cost of \$50,000, and the first part of the building has been constructed, costing \$120,000. The Sacramento college at the present time is located in the senior high school building, with temporary partitions between the two schools. It is the feeling of junior college authorities that it is unwise to attempt to carry on proper college work in high school atmosphere. The junior college pupils demand and are entitled to greater freedom than

can be given high school students, although in the case of these three junior colleges they were at first set up in the same plants with the regular high school work.

At Sacramento a bond issue of \$500,000 has already been voted and 61 acres have been procured as a site for the future junior college buildings and grounds.

The laboratory equipment at Modesto cost \$10,000 and at Sacramento \$24,000. The San Mateo students use the senior high school library, but at Modesto the library contains 2300 books costing \$5,000 and at Sacramento 2,000 books costing \$10,000. In the temporary building at San Mateo the furniture consists of table-topped chairs and teachers' desks not costing more than \$1,000. The furniture at Modesto is valued at \$4,500 and at Sacramento \$5,000.

Financial figures at San Mateo were not obtainable, as the school was inspected during the vacation time and the school authorities were not in the city. It cost \$64,000 last year to maintain the Modesto junior college and \$75,000 were expended at Sacramento.

The junior colleges of California operate under a law authorizing the organization of such schools upon a vote of the people, which involves also a tax levy to carry them on. It is interesting to note that at Modesto the 40-acre site and the first unit of their buildings the combined cost being \$186,000, were secured by general taxation in two years without any bond issue whatsoever. Last year at Sacramento \$430,000 were paid to help maintain the junior colleges.

The junior colleges receive tuition for all pupils living outside the junior college district, just as is received in Oregon for high school district territory. If a junior college is organized by a vote of the people in any district or county in California, all territory outside of the district is taxed to the amount of providing the per capita cost of each pupil attending the junior college coming from this territory. In addition to these two sources of revenue for the maintenance of junior colleges, namely, special tax and tuition, the junior colleges are assisted financially from the state and federal governments, which provides a subsidy for each junior college of a flat sum of \$2,000 and \$100 per pupil in attendance. The per capita cost at Sacramento was about \$300 per pupil.

There is a law in California which makes it possible for the junior colleges to be affiliated with the state university of California, but only 8 of the 27 junior colleges in that state have thought it wise to make this affiliation. If a junior college is affiliated, the university recommends the teachers for them and very rigidly inspects them. Most of the junior colleges prefer to have greater freedom, and when the junior colleges are first organized students are accepted at the larger institutions on trial. The work has been carried on at Modesto and Sacramento, which are not affiliated in such a satisfactory manner that the credits earned during these two years are accepted at par at the larger institutions.

These three communities, where the junior colleges were first established, evidenced quite a bit of opposition toward such an organization, but today, after three, four and seven years of operation respectively, are very enthusiastic about this phase of their public school system and at Sacramento, the district school board has requested Senator B. L. Eddy to introduce a bill at this session of the legislature making it possible for junior colleges to be organized in this territory.

The local school board is greatly enthused about a junior college for this locality, as they believe it would meet with favor, and that it would bring many people into Roseburg, and keep many Roseburg pupils home for their first years of college work, but they can do nothing toward the organization of such a school until the proper legislation authorizing such procedure is available.

Just arrived carload of Page Fence, Square Deal Fence and Menarch galvanized Red Top, Barb wire. Write us for prices. Stearns & Chesworth, Oakland, Ore.

For quick results use News Review classified advertisements. They get results.

GENERAL WU HAS SHANGHAI PORT GATEWAY TODAY

Vanquished Troops of General Chang, Rival Leader, Are Disarmed.

WILL BE INTERNED

Crowded Settlements Caused by Defeated Troops Admittance Presents New Problems.

(Associated Press Special Wire.) SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.—Control of Shanghai, the gateway port of China, over which the Peking government of Wu Pei-Fu, since deposed, started an aggressive war some months ago, passed back to the adherents of General Wu today when more than 7,000 vanquished troops of General Chang Yung Min, rival leader, were disarmed and admitted to internment in the French and international settlements.

General Chang represented the new Peking government named under direction of Chang So-Li Manchurian leader after he swept down with his armies from Mukden and overthrew the government of which General Wu was the military head. The new successful offensive against Shanghai was led by General Chi-Hsieh-Yuan, tuchun of Kiangsu province.

The 7,000 defeated troops interned today present a new difficult problem to the foreign authorities whose settlements are crowded. The foreign authorities propose to arrange with the responsible Chinese officials here to transport the interned soldiers from Shanghai. The telegraph office on Foo Chow road in the international settlement is now partly held by both sides.

The consular authorities have adopted a rigid hold-out policy and announced today they will act only when necessary to maintain order within the settlement boundaries.

The casualties incurred by both sides in the fighting which resulted in the victory of General Chi and the defeat of General Ming, were estimated at 100 today. Of this number 20 were killed.

SIR KNIGHTS ATTENTION

Ascalon Comandery will meet in regular convocation Tuesday evening, January 13th at 7:30 o'clock. Order of the temple will be conferred. 1925 dues now payable.

W. C. HARDING, Recorder.

GENERAL PETROLEUM DEALERS BANQUET

Announcement of the advent of the line of General gasoline and lubricants in the Roseburg field was made by Mr. C. D. Fry, the new local distributor, at a banquet he gave at the Umqua hotel last night in honor of a group of representatives of independent gasoline and oil dealers in this district.

After a sumptuous repast, for which the management of the Umqua hotel was highly complimented, Mr. Fry introduced Mr. Grubbs Hornbeck, supervisor of distributors for the General Petroleum Corporation (Oregon). Mr. Hornbeck in a few well chosen words, introduced those present to the General Petroleum Corporation by outlining that organization's history, its resources, and its strong position in the oil industry.

Mr. Fry next called on Mr. George Marland, assistant manager of the Oregon division, who sketched for the benefit of those present, the policy of the General Petroleum Corporation and also told of the manner in which they marketed their products through independent gasoline dealers only.

Mr. R. G. Bowman, division manager of the General Petroleum Corporation was then introduced. He welcomed the assembled dealers to the rapidly growing family of successful and satisfied marketers of General products. Mr. Bowman took occasion to warn them that present statistical information being gathered by the Oregon Automotive Trades association pointed to the greatest influx of automobile tourists it had ever been their privilege to welcome and entertain. That it behooved each and every one of them to make it his personal business to acquaint himself with such a stock of knowledge as would enable him to sell, not only Roseburg, but the beautiful city of Roseburg to its visitors. That it was an undoubted fact that the motorist is one of the first to welcome the tourist and often the first impression they receive is a lasting one.

Most Roseburg motorists have already had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Fry, who has demonstrated his faith in the industry and its promising territory by investing his personal capital in one of the most modern and up-to-date gasoline and oil distributing plants in southern Oregon. The fact that Mr. Fry has been fortunate enough to secure the franchise for the distribution of General gasoline and lubricants is an assurance of the success that will attend his new venture.

Save Your Wife!
A SAVAGE WASHER and Electricity will do it!



The Savage is a wonderful new Machine that washes clothes without wearing them out and dries them without a wringer.
No heavy lifting, no dripping garments.
Ask for Demonstration.

Everybody's Exchange Phone 456



KAYSO
SPREADS THE SPRAY AND MAKES IT STAY

L. W. METZGER

Metzger Building Oak & Pine Streets Phone 352

BUY AT POWELL'S

BANK THE DIFFERENCE

New and Used Furniture

COURT ADOPTS BOUNTY ORDER

County Clerk Authorized to Pay for Coyote Pelts Presented.

DEMAND AFFIDAVIT

Person Making Claim for Bounty Required to Sign Statement Regarding Killing of Animal.

A bounty of \$10 for all coyotes over the age of six months, and \$2.50 for each coyote pup, killed in Douglas county after the first of January, will be paid by the county clerk in compliance with an order issued by the county court at its meeting this month. The bounty can be collected only by residents of Douglas county and on animals killed in the county. The court's order provides that the skins must be presented within thirty days from the time the animal is killed, and that an affidavit must accompany the claim for bounty, stating that the animal was killed within the county, that the person claiming the bounty is a resident of the county, and that the coyote was actually killed by the person named in the statement, and that it was not brought from any other county, or was not raised in captivity before being killed.

The county budget for 1925 included the sum of \$3,000 for the payment of bounty, and the court has adopted the order specifying the manner of paying the bounty. The order of the court is as follows:

The matter coming on for hearing at this time, and it appearing to the court that stock and poultry within Douglas county are seriously menaced by predatory animals, and particularly coyotes, and that the welfare of the county requires that this menace be controlled and eradicated as nearly as possible. It is, therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed that a bounty be paid by Douglas county in the sum of \$10.00 for each coyote over the age of six months killed within Douglas county, Oregon, by a resident of Douglas county, on and after the 1st day of January, 1925, and until the further order of this court; provided, however, that no bounty shall be paid for any such coyote killed unless the same be killed by a resident of Douglas county, Oregon, and unless the person killing such coyote shall, within thirty days from the killing of the same, present the skin thereof to a Justice of the Peace, a Notary Public or the county clerk of Douglas county, Oregon, and, before such officer, make affidavit supported by the affidavits of two resident free-holders of Douglas county, Oregon, to the effect that the claimant is a resident of Douglas county, Oregon, is lawfully en-

abled to receive such bounty, that the coyote from which the skin was taken and upon which bounty is sought, was actually killed by affiant within Douglas county, Oregon, within thirty days from the date of subscribing such affidavit, that such coyote was not brought nor received, dead or alive, from any other county or state, and was not fostered nor whelped in captivity prior to the killing thereof, and that no bounty has been heretofore claimed or paid thereon, and that said claim and affidavit, together with a certificate by the officer before whom such affidavit is made, which said certificate shall recite in substance that the claimant has presented to said officer the skin of a coyote upon which bounty is claimed, that said skin indicated that the killing had been done within thirty days prior to said date and that the officer had thereupon split the scalp of said skin from eye to eye, shall be filed with the county clerk. Blank forms for making which said affidavits shall be furnished, upon request, by the county clerk; provided, further, that said claims for bounty shall be examined and paid by the county court the same as other bills against the county; provided further, that the court may require any other and additional proof as to the right of any claimant to receive bounty, and may reject any claim. Dated this 10th day of January, 1925.

GEO. E. QUINE, County Judge. EDWIN WEAVER, C. L. BECKLEY, County Commissioners.

BURTON HUTTON TO REPRESENT COUNTY

OREGON AGRICULTURE COLLEGE, Corvallis, Ore., Jan. 13.—Burton S. Hutton, junior in commerce and member of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity, has been appointed publicity manager of the O. A. C. Educational exposition to be February 21-23. The various kinds of publicity will pass through the hands of the manager and one of the most extensive plans is being worked out.

The exposition will consist of exhibits from the various schools of the college. It is to acquaint the visiting high school students with the departments and their connection with the college. Many delegates from the high schools of Oregon are expected to attend this annual affair.

Each high school with an enrollment of 50 or less will be entitled to three delegates. The larger high schools will be allowed an extra delegate for each additional 50 students in their enrollment.

Many interesting features are being planned including a variety basketball game Friday or Saturday.

TOMMY RYAN, EX-PUG CHAMPION LIVES IN EASE AT CULVER CITY

(Associated Press Special Wire.) CULVER CITY, Cal., Jan. 13.—Living peacefully and happily in one of the prettiest homes in the city are Thomas Ryan and his wife, an Irish as the name. The man of the house recalls the days when he was Tommy Ryan, welterweight and middleweight champion of the world, and for 23 years one of the best known boxers in the United States.

Tommy is 54 years old now, but he doesn't look it by at least fifteen years, and he attributes it to his continued training ever since he left the ring. He does not smoke or drink. He didn't do that sort of thing when he was fighting, and he keeps in just as good condition now, considering his age, as he did during his ring career.

"I've seen too many of the boys go the wrong way after they were through," Ryan said.

HIGHEST SMOKESTACK

(Associated Press Special Wire.) LONG BEACH, Cal., Jan. 13.—What is said to be the tallest smokestack ever planned on the Pacific coast, is under construction here by the Los Angeles Gas and Electric corporation at Alamitos Bay. It will be 355 feet high.

When you are looking for an electric washer see the Zenith. Zigler, See How Co.

BLOODY CLASHES ARE REPORTED THROUGHOUT ITALY.



RIOTS IN ROME. London papers declare bloody fighting has occurred in many Italian cities as a result of Premier Benito Mussolini's attempts to suppress enemies of the Fascist. This photograph shows an armed clash in Rome between Fascist troops and followers of General Garibaldi on the occasion of the celebration of Armistice Day. Shots were being fired when the photograph was snapped.