LOYAL LEGION MAN PAYS VISIT

Lumber Manufacturers in Western Oregon Is Greatest in History, He Says.

H. E. Veness, of Portland, representative of the I. L. organization, passed through La Grande today on a trip among the mills and camps of this part of the state. Mr. Veness made this territory regularly in the first half of this year, but is now handling the I. L. field work in the Columbia river district, making only special trips to more distant points.

As usual, he says, the Grande Ronde valley is displaying its prettiest weather for his visit, and he agrees with his old friend Mr. Arbuckle of the Model restaurant, that the climate of this vicinity is about as agreeable as could be specified. Ample sunshine, good and abundant water, fertile soil, and no extremes of heat and cold surely constitute about all that is desirable in the way of living conditions, and in the aggregate they describe the Grande Ronde valley, or seem to whenever Mr. Veness is over here, he says.

Conditions on the coast are satisfactory according to Mr. Veness. Portland and other coast towns and districts are building up steadily. There is no voluntary unemployment.

Speaking for the lumber producing areas west of the mountains, Mr. Veness, in twenty-five years experience, does not remember a period when the logging camps and sawmills have operated to close to full capacity as they are at the present time. Every wheel that can turn is going so, and at Longview, Vernonia and Oak Ridge, new operations of the largest type are being prepared for action in addition to smaller plants being erected at other points in Washington and Oregon. In the past even during rush periods in the lumber industry, there has always been a large reserve of capacity, of mills that were partially or completely suspended, but such is not the case at this time. This, of course, can mean only one thing: that most manufacturers have confidence in market prospects for the remainder of this year and also for at least next spring.

The disaster in Japan has not yet resulted in any marked volume of increase in direct Japanese lumber demand, and it is beginning to be suspected that the buying from Japan which will undoubtedly develop when rebuilding plans and the attendant finance in that country are settled, will not be massed, but will be spread over a long period; lumber will be bought only as needed in fact.

However, the potential demand from Japan has noticeably stimulated the domestic market in this country. Orders for coast woods for the middle states and for the far east had slumped decidedly in July and August, but they are now coming in fair volume. This is probably largely due to buyers fearing a shortage on account of Japanese needs.

Mr. Veness and other I. L. workers visited the American Federation of Labor convention, now meeting in Portland, and found the proceedings dignified, deliberative and highly interesting.

MUSIC PROFESSOR DOOMS JAZZ REIGN

DENVER (INS) — Good-by, jazz! Your occupation has had its fling.

In words to this effect, Peter W. Dykema, professor of music in the University of Wisconsin, announced here that the jazz age is passing.

Professor Dykema, representing the National Community Service, recently spent several days in this city conducting a series of conferences regarding community singing. He declared that the National Community Service expects to aid in the staging of a "Music Week" in more than 1,000 cities in the United States during next year.

"Jazz is the Coney Island of the music world," Professor Dykema said. "It is for those who desire amusement more than art.

"But jazz is passing. It has served a useful purpose in providing an outlet for the feeling of excitement resulting from World War and perhaps prevented these feelings from taking a more dangerous form."

"Theoretically, I suppose," continued Professor Dykema, "jazz is music, for it has the three requirements of harmony, melody and rhythm. But in the truer sense it is not music, for it lacks art, and art is vital to real music. In jazz the rhythm is everything, and both harmony and melody are sacrificed.

"Whether it is music or not, however," concluded Professor Dykema, "jazz has served its purpose and now that the occasion of its necessity has passed, jazz will pass with it, and we will see a return to the more artistic musical forms."

Nothing else looks so forlorn as a countryman making futile efforts to be naughty in the wicked city.

Statistics Show That Fewer Students Shun High School

CHICAGO, (AP)—If the boy or girl who formerly "quit school" at the end of the seventh or eight grade is not actually becoming extinct his ranks are being decimated annually, according to reports covering an average ten year period compiled from the offices of public instruction in ten central states.

The percentage of increased high school attendance for the period was taken as the medium for estimate. The average increase figure for the decade was found to be 95.4 per cent, with extremes ranging between 1,000 per cent, the figure reported by Oklahoma, to 40 per cent, that of Iowa.

While the figures do not unqualifiedly represent the increased proportion of grade school students entering high schools—the factor of increasing population applying largely in newer states—they do indicate that the former gulf existing between the eighth grade and high school graduatly is being eliminated.

In Oklahoma, according to a statement issued by Luther Russell, state high school inspector, the increase in 11 years from 1910 to 1921 was from 6,125 to 62,621, or 1,000 per cent. Figures supplied by the department of education of Kentucky set the increase from 11,856 in 1913, to 36,000 in 1923—an advance of 203 per cent, while in South Dakota the total number of high school students in 1922, 19,683, represented a jump of 162 per cent from the 7,509 enrolled in 1912.

Vernon M. Reigel, state director of education for Ohio, gave the increase in that state as 120 per cent, an advance from 80,609, the figure for 1912, to 178,705, that for 1922.

Voicing the belief that the showing in his state was particularly good in view of the strong call of the many industries of the state" for boys to get out of school into work," Thomas E. Johnson, superintendent of public instruction of Michigan, reported the increase there at from 49,466 in 1912, to 106,496 in 1922, an increase of 116 per cent.

High school attendance in Kansas has increased 86 per cent during the last ten years, according to J. W. Miley, state superintendent of public instruction, who placed the figure for total attendance in 1913 at 39,082 compared with 72,774 in 1922.

A jump of 70 per cent in high school attendance from 1913 to 1923 was reported by Leonard B. Job, assistant state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana. The exact increase was given as from 59,822 in 1913 to an estimated total of 101,425 in the latter year. Compulsory attendance up to the age of 16 years was given principal credit for the good showing.

The percent of increase during the last decade for Illinois was set at 42 by Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction. Total high school enrollment in 1912 was 74,568 and in 1922, 163,097.

"Bringing the high school to the pupil" by means of establishing rural high schools in connection with consolidated schools and merging the eighth grades with the high school by creation of Junior high schools is noted by Miss May E. Francis, state superintendent of public instruction of Iowa, as influencing the greater proportional gain in high school attendance in that state during the last decade. Between 1910 and 1920 the enrollment grew from 45,235 to 63,217, an advance of 40 per cent, she said.

Texas proved no exception. In the five year period since 1918 the increase in high school attendance has been 25 per cent, or a growth from 125,000 to 175,000 in the period, according to S. M. N. Marrs, state superintendent of public instruction.

Figures issued by the state department of education of Wisconsin, with offices in Madison, set the increase there at 81 per cent, or a gain of from 40,012 in 1912 to 72,423 in 1922.

Fire Loss Is $402,750.

SALEM, Or.—Fire losses in Oregon, exclusive of Portland, for the month of September aggregated $402,750, according to a report prepared here today by Will Moore, state fire marshall. There were a total of 44 fires, 18 of which started from unknown causes.

The most disastrous fire for the month was at the Oregon state penitentiary. This blaze destroyed practically all of the institution industries with a financial loss of $125,000. Destruction of a garage and contents at Corvallis entailed a loss of $100,000. Losses in other fires ranged from $500 to $50,000.

A Want Ad will find your buyer.

Butter and Barley Pay School Costs in Oelde

MUNSTER, Germany, (AP)—The school system of the little Westphalian town of Oelde, near here, has been placed almost entirely upon a butter-barley basis.

Pupils pay their high school fees in fats and grain which in turn are "spent" for school maintenance purposes. Children from Oelde are assessed a pound of butter monthly, while pupils from the country districts may pay either in butter or barley, forty pounds of barley a month. The proceeds thus collected have gone to assist in buying the school's winter coal supply and to reimburse, in part, the teachers who gratefully receive butter or barley in preference to the constantly depreciating paper mark.

Naval Experts Approve "Electric Pilot" Navigation

CHISTIANIA, (AP)—Experiments in navigating ships through the dangerous fairways of the Scandinavian fjords by means of a sunken electric cable have been approved by a committee of Norwegian naval experts, and it is believed will have far reaching effects in the pilot branches of navigation.

The experiments have been going on for some time at the Norwegian naval station at Horten with the "electric pilot," and have aroused the interest of the naval experts of all countries who gathered there to watch the operations.

Fruit Preference Ordered.

SALEM—The Oregon public service commission today sent a telegram to the interstate commerce commission urging that an order be issued to the effect that the more perishable fruits be given preference in the distribution of the refrigerator cars. This order already is in effect in Idaho.

Faces Trial for Slaying Couple in Auto Party 2 Years Ago in Montana

BOZEMAN, Mont. (I.N.S.)—With the largest venire ever called for a jury panel in Gallatin county on hand, the trial of Seth Orrin Danner, charged with murder, will start here Monday, October 15.

County Judge B. B. Law has ordered 120 men to report, from which a jury will be selected.

Danner is charged with the murder of John and Florence Sprouse on November 14, 1920.

It is expected that Iva Danner, divorced wife of the defendant, will be the state's chief witness.

Bozeman authorities were startled last spring when Mrs. Danner is alleged to have confessed to County Attorney E. A. Peterson that her husband murdered Mr. and Mrs. Sprouse nearly three years ago and buried their bodies in a shallow grave in Central Park about a hundred feet off the Yellowstone Trail.

Investigation by authorities disclosed the two decomposed bodies, and the arrest of Danner followed.

The story, as revealed by Mrs. Danner's alleged confession, said that the Danners and the Sprouse couple had left North Dakota together for a cross-country automobile trip. When they reached Montana, according to the alleged confession, the Sprouses were killed, robbed and their bodies buried.

Following her alleged confession Mrs. Danner was granted an absolute divorce in the courts here.

Danner has stoutly maintained his innocence since his arrest.

Before deciding that tonsils make the child dull, the teachers should take a look at the child's parents.

There can be no reasonable objection to our statesmen visiting Europe unless it is that they come back.

Take Life Easy

Don't work so hard; Your back deserves better consideration. You owe it to yourself and your disposition (including the health of your family); to use a vacuum cleaner in every way possible to lighten the burden of home work. After a few frials you'll wonder why—(considering the nominal cost of the suction sweeper)—you ever made such a drudge of yourself. We have one for you!

H. & S. Electric Co.

107 Depot St. Phone 393-W

HEATERS

Coal - Wood - Oil - Electric

NEW OR USED

Humidor Pipeless Furnaces

Humidity for Health

Ask the hundreds of people that are now using our Furnaces and Heaters what they think of them, and on the strength of their recommendation you will buy.

Furniture Exchange

Phone 474-J. Fir and Jefferson

Best Prices paid for Used Furniture—or will exchange for New.

There's No Magic in Saving

Saving is merely the method used by those wise persons who are determined to get what they want. There are three steps in successful saving.

1. Decide how much you can save regularly. It is usually 10 per cent of your income.
2. Start at once—now.
3. Make regular deposits of a definite amount.

This plan has never failed. It will surely bring the things you want.

United States National Bank

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM