

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Published Every Friday.
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Entered at Oregon City, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates:

One year\$1.50
Six Months75
Trial Subscription, Two Months25

Subscribers will find the date of expiration stamped on their papers following their name. If last payment is not credited, kindly notify us, and the matter will receive our attention.

Advertising Rates on application.

ONLY ONE "GREATEST IMPORTANCE"

We had thought that the "Business as Usual" slogan had been abandoned. It has been abandoned by most people who are actively engaged in business. Unusual conditions exist and most practical people are conducting business in an unusual manner in order to adjust it to the unusual situation. That is common sense. Young men of military age and physically qualified are leaving their usual occupations and women or older men are taking their places. There is scarcity of labor everywhere and great efforts have been put forth to supply the demand. People are economizing on luxuries in order that there may be more labor available for the production of necessities. Customers are carrying their packages home in order to save the waste of unnecessary deliveries.

In the midst of this general readjustment it is surprising to read the plea of the Commissioner of Education Claxton that it is of the "very greatest importance" that there shall be no falling off in attendance in the schools, and that this is necessary both "for the present defense of the country for the welfare and safety when the war is over."

That is an extreme and unreasonable attitude. We do not underestimate the importance of school education, and yet it is not true that full attendance is at this time of "very greatest importance" at this time, and that is the winning of the war by the decisive defeat of militarism.

How can it be possible that full attendance at school is necessary for the "present defense of the country"? To assert such a plain absurdity is hardly creditable to the head of public education in America. The "present defense" requires the adjustment of all agencies and institutions to meet the unusual conditions. From 1861 to 1865 thousands of boys left the schools and colleges to help save the Union, and many a battle would have been lost if they had remained at home to maintain the "full attendance" of the schools.

In ordinary times we need little help from boys of 14 to 20 years of age. But now there are many places where we do need them and where they can render service that will release men for the army or for heavy work. Because there was need of the service of the boys receiving instruction in the military and naval academies, the classes have been graduated ahead of the regular schedule. The experience and training they will receive will be of more value to them and to the country than the education they would have received if the usual time of graduation had been observed. The public schools are training boys and girls for usefulness in life. If present conditions call for the immediate help of those boys and girls, there is no harm in graduating a high school class sooner than the regular course provides, and sending those young people out to their life work that much earlier. The training they will get through actual experience will be worth as much as the education they would receive in school.

Undoubtedly it would be folly to reduce the school attendance if absence from school meant idleness or employment in nonessential work. But if in any community there is actual need for workers "for the present defense of the country," school authorities should not hesitate a moment to take such steps as will enable young people to do their bit without losing their status in the course of instruction. Many a man in future years would exhibit with special pride a diploma dated in 1917 though not due until 1918, but granted because he went to render useful service for his country.

ARE YOU A MONEY SLACKER?

Have you a son in the army or navy? If not, it may be impossible for you to fully realize that we are actually in a life and death struggle with the most ruthless foe on earth.

The mothers and fathers who have given up their boys to go to the front realize the war is actually here and that they are part of it.

The family who has sent a son has given the nation what money cannot buy.

Such families need no urging to exert every effort to furnish the army and navy with all possible equipment and supplies. They are aware of the urgency of the situation. They are carrying a double load for they are giving their boys and they are giving their dollars.

It's to the person who is still sitting back and letting the other fellow do it, that attention should be directed.

Hardly a man in this country can truthfully claim he is too poor to buy a Liberty bond and that is the only claim that should exempt a person from owning one.

Don't hesitate, now is the time. Don't force the government to resort to taxation when we are offered an opportunity to carry the loan as an investment drawing interest.

Remember your boy may be the next to go and you will want him fully equipped.

Above everything else it is your patriotic duty to back your government to the extent of your ability at this time.

Liberty bonds can be purchased on any kind of terms, the government takes time payments, banks advance money and practically all employers can arrange the matter so employees can take a bond and pay for it in such

easy installments they will not notice it. There is practically no excuse for you if you don't own a Liberty bond. You are the worst kind of a slacker for you have failed to do the very easiest thing possible to help in this struggle.

Buying a Liberty Bond is just as safe as arranging to buy five ten dollar bills and it is a whole lot better for when you have paid for a \$50 Liberty Bond you have something drawing 4 per cent interest which is just as good for money as the currency and just as safe.

FOR A BAD CASE OF BLUES.

Cheerful people are warned not to read what follows here. It is not even intended for people who have only occasional fits of the "blues." Indeed, this is meant for persons who are inclined to feel blue pretty near all the time. They may be so depressed by overwork or by illness, that they have prey to the mistaken idea that life is not worth living.

Often for them the normal ways of getting "cheered up" do no good. If you suggest some pleasant cause for hope, their tired minds quickly reject it. They can't go to sleep for thinking how bad things are.

Now such people should try saying this to themselves: "Well, things are pretty bad; I don't see how they could be much worse; but at least I am ready and waiting to see how much worse they can get."

This may seem strange doctrine, but it has been known to help many a worried man or woman, when better and more helpful means fail. In the first place, it relaxes the strain of thinking about one's condition. In the second place, there seems to be something sportsmanlike about this proposal that will appeal to a man if he has any good blood left in him at all. Finally, it gives free play to the instinct of curiosity. At least, one can be curious to see what the next day will bring. Curiosity may have killed many a cat, but curiosity itself is a hard thing to kill. And if a man only stands by "to see how much worse things can get," still playing his part as best he can, it's surprising how soon he may find things getting not worse, but better. Of course, the real answer to the question—Is life worth living?—is simply, "That depends on the liver."

FIGHTING SPIRIT.

It is the testimony of those who have seen much of the former National guard men, also of the newly drafted army, that a splendid military spirit is being developed among them. The former militiamen are described as being even eager to get over to France and begin business. Fellows who before there was any expectation of war joined the militia companies did not do so from mere love of sport, comradeship, or military exercises. They were men in whom the American spirit runs high, and in whom there is an exceptional interest in soldierly achievement. When a man of this temperament is put up against the present proposition, he reacts quickly. He resents insults offered our flag and citizens. He realizes that the only way a nation can acquire honor and safety, is to show that it does possess some virile force and that it is capable of defending its rights if it has to.

The spirit of the drafted men is not so much different. To many of them the war problems are new. But in the atmosphere of camp life it will be difficult for them to remain outsiders in sympathy. They will soon learn that we have a real cause to fight for. Not many of them will favor the idea that the American people should lie down and say "please kick me."

The soldiers who are described as eager to go are no more anxious than anyone else to lose their lives or run needless risks. But like the man who has a tooth to be pulled, they know there can be no comfort until the bad job is tackled and done. They want to get it over as quickly as possible.

Also it sticks in the crop of the normal American young man that our enemies are laughing and chuckling over America's "wooden sword." They should do their laughing right now when they can do it as they may not get a chance later. When our boys go "over the top" in France, there will be things doing that Fritz does not anticipate.

GUARD AGAINST INEFFICIENCY.

A special dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce from its Washington correspondent says that it is the general expectation that members of congress will return to the capital in December "determined to participate vigorously in the management of the war as large an extent as they can arrange to do," and it is estimated that this participation will not be in the nature of an attempt to interfere with the executive branch of government, but a proper ascertainment of the manner in which the war funds have been expended, the care and treatment the soldiers have been given, etc. This is as it should be. No one would contemplate for a moment legislative interference in military operations. But as the only directly chosen representatives of the people who are charged with the responsibility of levying taxes and making appropriations, it is the duty of Congress to see that funds are not wasted either through inefficiency or partisanship. Our expenditures will be greater than those of any of the Allies and we should take all possible precaution to guard against injustice to those who must

bear the burden. Excuses and explanations are now being made for inadequacy of arms and equipment, delay in completion of cantonments, etc. Promises are being made as to the future. Congress should let the various bureaus understand that they will be held to a strict accountability if neglect results in needless suffering or disaster.

TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN.

The perils of modern life increase day by day. Accidents in the street and workshops are common. Many families are the innocent victims of parental abuse and dissipation. The number of children who have congenital deformities, or have affections resulting from infant paralysis, is large. Many are threatened with blindness or deafness. There is an innumerable number of other ailments affecting their future ability to earn a living.

The increasing number of such defectives is one of our most vital civic problems. If these young folks grow up uncared, they must largely live off the community. If their friends don't support them, they are likely to need public relief.

In a great many cases these troubles can be cured while a person is young. It would usually be cheaper from the mere money point of view, to provide surgical help than to allow a child to grow up and come on public charity. At any rate, when you consider how the productive power of these people can be increased, it is poor economy to let them go through life maimed and helpless.

The state of Iowa has done some progressive work in this direction worthy of imitation. By the law passed in 1915 children suffering from such ailments, if a reasonable probability of cure or material improvement can be shown, can have free treatment at the University hospital. If their parents can't afford to pay. About 900 have been treated for such ailments. Nearly all of them returned home cured or greatly improved.

It is good business for state charity to take up such work. If sufficient public funds can't be secured, private charity ought to be offered. It is a field in which many Mother's Clubs and Women's Clubs are doing splendid work. They find it much more inspiring than the most cultured literary paper can be.

MOURNING IN TIME OF WAR

The suggestion is made by the Dry Goods Economist, that during war time women discard the habit of wearing black for lost friends. This is urged on the ground of scarcity of clothing materials, and the depressing influence of black in a time of national sorrow.

If many women must by next year face the loss of their boys, a large part of them would no doubt like to put on black. In times of grief women feel a certain reserve about mingling with gay life. The black dress is a suggestion that they are in sorrow, and should not be pressed into scenes of merriment.

The wearing of black does tend to set a person apart a little, and it often makes women morbid. They seek solitude and avoid their friends too much. They get in a habit of brooding and often become very abnormal. It would have been much better if at the start they could have plucked up their courage and gone with their friends.

Yet there is a question of, not merely in war time, but always, this attitude is not unwholesome and sometimes selfish. It does create an atmosphere of gloom. Many men feeling this depressing influence, tell their wives never to put on black for them. They hate to leave behind this perpetual suggestion of funerals.

Few men wear black for bereavement, though the custom of wearing a black band on the arm is common. Men feel sorrow as much as women, yet are forced by the pressure of work to leave it all behind them, and go on day by day as before. It is better for them and better for women to do so, and of doubtful value to keep reminding others that their hearts are grieving. It would not be the wish of the soldier boys whom we shall leave in France, that their bright home country should emphasize the sorrow it feels in any external way.

CURB THE AUTOCRAT.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery has started something new in American legal procedure. He cited the New York Call to show cause why it should not be denied the privilege of second-class mail, and refused to inform the Call what offense it had committed or was alleged to have committed. The Call was required to present its case at Washington at a certain hour of a certain day—250 miles from its place of publication—and was informed that at that time it would be presented with the charges against it. How many of us would remain out of jail if our enemies could haul us into court and require us to prove our innocence of charges the nature of which we could not know until we appeared in court?

If Congress does its duty, there will be an overhauling of procedure in the Postoffice Department. The very existence of a newspaper depends upon its right to the second-class privilege. Abuse of that privilege should be properly punished. Entire denial of the privilege may be a proper punishment in some instances but too severe in others. By the mere stroke of a pen, the Department can destroy a business which a man has taken a life-time to build up. We predict that the American people will not stand for the bestowal of any such power as that upon any individual in a country where trial by jury is one of the fundamental principles of our guarantee of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Let the wrong doer be adequately punished, but give him a fair trial first.

SOUTH NEVER SATISFIED.

It seems impossible to do anything to please the south, except to make appropriations for it. The south has been opposed to arming the negroes. The apportionment of soldiers to be supplied under the selective draft was manipulated in such a way that the south would be called upon to furnish

a much smaller number in proportion to entire population than would be required from the northern states. Then, when mobilization began, the south protested against colored troops being sent to southern cantonments, although the south rejoiced to have by far the larger proportion of the cantonments located in that section of the country. Then the provost marshal issued a call for only white troops in the second quota, and some of the southern states find that this will take practically all the white men subject to draft, leaving the negroes at home. They are protesting again. Evidently, the only way to satisfy them is to let the north furnish all the soldiers and pay all the taxes, and send only white soldiers to southern cantonments for training. But the south is in control of the administration and it ought not to complain.

WHY BAVARIANS WANT PEACE.

German prisoners taken of late up on the western front tell of much murmuring among the Bavarian troops. The Bavarians have been among the most valiant of the German soldiers, their Crown Prince has shown himself a much more skillful commander than the Kaiser's heir, and they have repeatedly taken the brunt of the Allied thrust without adequate support from their Prussian associates. It is but natural that they should repine. Add to this their devotion to the Catholic Church, whose supreme head is so insistent for peace, their knowledge that they have despoiled the land of a Bavarian princess who shares the Belgian crown, and their growing conviction that their cause is lost—and one has all the ingredients for a movement within the German Empire which will check the dreams of the All Highest and start a sincere negotiation for the end of the war.

"SPURLOS VERSENKT."

The discovery that the Swedish Legation in Argentina has been used as a "central" for the communication of coded messages from the German Legation to the government at Berlin, is said to have "shocked" diplomats at Washington. More shocking, however, is the callous manner in which the German diplomat plotted for the destruction of the Argentine merchant marine by U-boat warfare, his advice being that they should be sunk so as to leave no trace. "Spurlos Versenkt," to leave no trace, is a phrase made use of, has at once passed into the vocabulary of the day. It signifies the method by which "Deutschland neber alles" is to be attained.

FIRST SCORE FOR CHICAGO.

The first of the ships which America is to set upon the ocean to make up for the depredations of the German U-boats was launched Saturday, October 13, having been constructed in less than six months. She was built in that bustling city of the West whose motto is "I will," and, much as she is needed upon the seas, she should be taken as soon as possible to the ports of the East where they are still talking about building ships instead of building them.

GERMANY NOT PEACE DICTATOR.

The Imperial German Chancellor says that Germany will hold to Alsace and Lorraine. A white back Germany expected to hold a large part of France, all of Belgium, make Great Britain pay tribute and collect indemnity in America. The final results of this war will not be dictated by the nation that started it.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly knight-errant of the pure food campaign, says that he has been farming for several years and has been producing milk at a cost of 40 cents per gallon and selling it for 30 cents or less. Now he knows why lots of farmers did not take as good care of their stables as he thought they ought.

The only good thing we have ever heard about Pancho Villa comes from a published article by a German spy, who tells about seeking an interview with Villa and finding him "a bandit, wholly without Kultur."

Fifty Years Ago

Taken From Oregon City Enterprise October 19, 1867.

Affairs in Italy Grave—The affairs in Italy have a very grave aspect. There is a general belief that the whole nation will follow Garibaldi in his effort to restore Rome to Italy and the Victor Emanuel will soon pass the Roman fountain and proclaim Rome a part of the kingdom.

All But Two—Another long train of immigrants rolled through Oregon City, we quizzed a small boy driving an ox team to learn where they hailed from. He informed us they were from Missouri but two—and all good Democrats but those two—who were from Iowa.

Coming Pretty Close—The game of baseball played on the grounds of the state fair at Salem on the 11th between the Clackamas and Pioneer clubs, was the most exciting game perhaps ever played upon the coast. The Oregonian correspondent says it was one of the most exciting features of the day. It lasted for several hours, and engaged the attention of hundreds of people. The innings were even, but the Pioneers made 58 runs and the Clackamas but 57. The Pioneers got the 40th premium, bat and ball, but it came pretty close to having a claim laid to it by "our boys." The lineup of the Clackamas team was as follows: Charman, second base; Bridges, first base; Pope, pitcher; Zigler, catcher; Harding, left field; Upton, short stop; Sheppard, center field; Pease, right field; Fellows, third base.

REALTY SALE CONFIRMED.

The decree affirming the sale of real estate in the case of John Coulson vs. T. A. Snook and others was signed in circuit court Thursday.

The United States Government Food Administrator Says:

"Baking Powder Breads of corn and other coarse flours are recommended"

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes delicious muffins, cakes and coarse flour breads

CORN MEAL MUFFINS

1/2 cup corn meal
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
4 level teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons shortening

Mix thoroughly dry ingredients; add milk and melted shortening and beat well. Bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven about 20 minutes.

NUT BREAD

3 cups graham flour
2 level teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk and water
1/2 cup sugar or corn syrup
1 cup chopped nuts (not too fine) or 1 cup raisins, washed and soaked

Mix together flour, baking powder and salt; add milk and water, sugar or corn syrup and nuts or raisins. Put into greased loaf pan, allow to stand 20 minutes in warm place. Bake in moderate oven 40 to 45 minutes.

Use red, white and blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes" containing additional similar recipes, sent free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Company, Dept. H, 135 William Street, New York

LOCAL FOOT BALL TEAM DEFEATS OLD RIVALS; 31 TO 0

McMinnville football team went down to defeat Saturday on their own field before the local high school team in a score of 30 to 0. The features of the game was the line plunging by Mass. Lovett and Meyer and the all around playing of Faulcy. The local team instead of clinging to end runs resorted more or less to line bucking with good gains. The local team consider this an important victory as McMinnville won the state championship in 1916. They report the opposing team played rough football and assert it was the dirtiest bunch of players they ever hope to meet on the football field. The Oregon City team will meet Vancouver at Canemah field at three o'clock Friday afternoon.

38,000,000 MEN BEARING ARMS IN WAR OF NATIONS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—At least 38,000,000 men are bearing arms in the war—27,500,000 for allies and 10,600,000 for the central powers, more than 1,000,000 being Americans, according to the latest war department compilations from published reports in various countries. These figures do not include naval personnel strength, which would raise the total several millions.

Against Germany's 7,000,000, Austria's 3,000,000, Turkey's 3,000,000 and Bulgaria's 300,000 are arrayed the following armed forces: Russia, 9,000,000; France, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 5,000,000; Italy, 3,000,000; Japan, 1,400,000; United States, more than 1,000,000; China, 541,000; Roumania, 320,000; Serbia, 300,000; Belgium, 300,000; Greece, 300,000; Portugal, 200,000; Montenegro, 40,000; Siam, 36,000; Cuba, 11,000, and Liberia, 400. San Marino and Panama also have small forces under arms.

NEWS OF CITY SCHOOLS

Several classes of the public school have been crowded with students since the opening of the year and changes were recently made cutting down the number, with the result that there was considerable overflow of students and another teacher was employed in the person of Lula Miller, to take charge of the overflow from the fifth and sixth grades.

October 26th will be celebrated in the city schools as Francis Willard day, with a suitable program for the occasion.

Assembly was held on Wednesday morning at which addresses were made by several of the teachers on the subject of "Uses of English." Prof. Mason, Supt. Toose, teachers Lewis and Stone gave short talks on the subject to the students emphasizing the desirability of knowledge in the use of English.

On Saturday the girls of the Domestic Science class arrived luncheon to the members of the General Committee of Food Conservation at the close of the morning program.

In athletics at the present time, football holds the boards and will continue until after Thanksgiving. Later something may be done in the way of organizing a basket ball team, but the school is somewhat handicapped in not having a suitable place to stage the games and practice. Nothing of any moment has been done by the recently organized athletic association other than to organize and elect officers. Their work will continue throughout the year and enter into all the different forms of the study.

PAUL CASE IN COURT.

District Attorney Gilbert Hedges appeared before the circuit court Monday on behalf of school district number 105 and argued a demurrer filed against the complaint of Frank Paul against the school district. Paul is suing the district for wages as a teacher claiming that although the board knew he did not have a certificate they retained him as teacher. The court sustained the demurrer and gave the plaintiff ten days to file an amended complaint.

Reducing Distribution Costs

The New York Food commission makes the statement that the wholesaler takes but 10 per cent of the cost of food for his expenses and profits. The middleman has long been a favorite object of execration. It will surprise many people to learn that his costs are not more than 10 per cent. However, according to the commission, that charge should be reduced.

Much waste motion should be eliminated. It seems to work about in this way. Years ago a firm starting as wholesalers would erect their warehouse on a city street, without much reference to economy in receiving and shipping goods. As their business increased and they came to send goods over a wide territory, these products would have to be hauled from the railroad station to the warehouse, and then hauled back. They might be hauled around two or three times more, as the goods were sold from one jobber to another.

But in those days wages were low, horses cheap, and people did not notice these wastes much. Now with wages, horses and feed and gasoline high, these trucking charges mount up. The experts insist strongly that wholesale dealers should have warehouses located on railroad tracks, where the freight could be taken in at one door, sorted and shipped out either by the same door by rail, or else given out in another door to trucks for local distribution.

Trucking facilities in many cities are said to be so inadequate that truck men have to line up at 11 o'clock the night before to get loads to start out with at 5 o'clock the next morning. Also he cost of getting produce from the farms to the railroad stations is said to be much too high. It costs but little more to get food products from Chicago to Liverpool, than from the average farm to the nearest rail road station.

If farmers had been quicker to take up the co operative idea, motor trucks would now be running all through the farm districts picking up their great loads and saving duplicate trips which someone has to pay for.

CAMP AT VANCOUVER PUBLISHES WEEKLY FOUR PAGE PAPER

The Oregon City Enterprise is in receipt of the first issue of the Skirmisher, published by the army camp at Vancouver Barracks. It is a weekly publication full of news, barracks life and the humorous situations that constantly arise.

The publishing staff consists of E. G. Desimore, managing editor; Jack Sommers, contribution editor; Arthur Harris, news editor, and "Shorty" Harris, advertising manager.

One of the interesting articles on the front page speaks of the reputation of the Fourth Engineers, "Flower of American Troops," termed by the New York World.

Even the post has his space allowed him in the person of Simon, of Company C, and the poem he has contributed to this edition, has been the means of selling a large number of the papers, the proceeds from which goes into the fund for publication.

The poem is as follows:

The Last Typhoid Shot.
I got it, I got it, I got it,
I got it this very day,
A shot in the arm, it did me no harm,
'Tis over, 'tis over, 'tis over,
'Tis over this very day,
I'm glad I am, I'm a capable man,
Now everything is bright and gay.

SEATTLE STRIKE METAL TRADES COMES TO END

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 22.—Seattle's shipyard strike is over. Today the 12,000 members of the 14 metal trades' unions who walked out three weeks ago donned their overalls and returned to work, leaving their demands for the closed shop and higher wages in the hands of the federal wage adjustment board.

With the resumption of work, the owners of the yards planned to speed up construction of a number of government vessels, including war craft, which have been standing untouched on the ways here since the strike began.

The men returned to work under conditions and wages prevailing before they walked out. Their decision to end the strike was made after a patriotic appeal had been addressed to them by the adjustment board, which met here recently.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

A marriage license was issued Monday to Maud C. Bond and William M. Zachary of 7130, 43 avenue S. E., Portland.

CHARLOTTE PAPER COMMENTS ON WESTERN ARMY

The following extract was taken from a North Carolina newspaper and forwarded to Mrs. Harry Moody by her son, Kent, who is stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., with the 162d Infantry.

Soldiers Fill City.

It was a treat to see so many soldiers on the streets of the city Saturday night. A few weeks ago, a man in uniform was something of a rarity in Charlotte; Saturday night, it seemed that there were more uniformed figures on the streets of the city than there were civilians. Saturday was pay day at Camp Greene, and the boys were taking advantage of an opportunity to come to town to do their shopping and to enjoy themselves. As a result, the stores, restaurants, picture houses, etc., did a landoffice business, and everybody was happy. Certainly there was never a more orderly crowd on the streets of any city, and Charlotte is delighted over the coming of such a body of manly soldiers as our Northwestern guests are showing themselves to be.

Another thing that is a matter of comment is the very large number of soldiers who attend the church services of the city. It was remarked yesterday that at some of the churches, it appeared that half the congregation were soldiers. There isn't any question about it, the Camp Greene boys are the right sort.

O. M. PLUMMER OPENS FOOD CAMPAIGN IN EASTERN OREGON

While here Saturday, O. M. Plummer, federal field agent in the food conservation work for the state, received instructions to open his campaign in eastern Oregon on the first of the week. With his instructions was the schedule he will follow during the next two weeks, when he will spread through the eastern side of the state, the movement for the conservation of food. The campaign will open October 21st with morning and evening addresses at the churches, and Monday will be divided between the high school at Hood River and The Dalles, public schools.

Tuesday Mr. Plummer will be at Pendleton, Wednesday, LaGrande; Thursday, Baker; Friday, Vale; Saturday, Burns; Lakeview, Monday, October 29th; Klamath Falls, Tuesday and Ashland, Wednesday. At all of the places named in the itinerary Mr. Plummer will address the public schools and hold conferences with the general committees for each district.

Mosier—State Highway will follow river from here to Hood River and five mile stretch will cost \$362,324.