

VICTORY FOR FAIR LACKS ONE VOTE

Test on Amendment Is Taken in Senate.

DEBATE LASTS FOUR HOURS

Substitution of Minority Report Is Refused.

BATTLE IS HARD-FOUGHT

Senators Banks, Moser and Joseph Lead Fight for Exposition Against Eastern Delegation.

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Or., Dec. 23.—(Special.)—On a test vote in the state senate at the hour of recessing for the evening meal it was shown that one more senator is necessary to enact the constitutional amendment resolution for the 1925 exposition. If the resolution carries, then the gas-oline revenue act will also be adopted. Meanwhile, in the house, the income tax is expected to be offered and shot over to the senate to replace the gasoline finance programme.

Senators Banks, Moser and Joseph put up the battle for the fair in the senate, debate running from 2 o'clock until almost 6 o'clock, while the tracks were directed by the eastern Oregon delegation, led by Upton, Dennis, Strayer, Ellis and others.

Minority Substitute Rejected.

Test of strength came when the senate refused a substitute minority for a majority report on the proposed constitutional amendment. Senator Ryan, hesitating when his name was called, but finally voted with proponents of the fair, explaining that his mind is not made up but that he did not want the fair idea indefinitely postponed at this time. Senator Smith announced that he intends casting his vote against the exposition legislation, but wished fuller consideration of the subject, and therefore stood temporarily, at least, with the friends of the fair.

All that the exposition advocates requested of the senate was to vote to refer the matter to the people and not block the plan of leaving the fair and its financing to the judgment of the residents of the state.

Eastern Senators Against Fair.

Eastern Oregon senators are united against the fair and they have some strength in the valley and coast counties. The contest is now a fight to the finish, with each trying to make inroads in the ranks of the others.

Three reports on H. J. R. No. 3, the constitutional amendment for the exposition, were submitted by the senate committee on roads and highways. The majority report was signed by Hare, Patterson, Edgy, Banks and Foster, with the latter dissenting. The minority reports were signed by Hall, Dennis, Upton and Robertson. Two minority reports were submitted, No. 1 signed by Hall, Dennis, Upton and Robertson and No. 2 by Upton.

Theater Tax Plan Defeated.

Senator Upton moved that minority report No. 2 be substituted for the majority and this gave him occasion to advocate his idea by financing the fair by a tax levied on theater tickets and other amusements. This motion was lost. Then came the motion to substitute minority report No. 1 for the majority report, and this precipitated the debate which was ardently carried on by the rival groups of senators.

The debate, which consumed almost four hours, ended with the motion defeated, thereby placing the majority report before the senate for consideration for passage. Following another skirmish, the resolution was made a special order for 8 o'clock tonight. Advocating his own measure of taxing amusements, Senator Upton announced that if the legislature will finance the fair from any other source than to "rob the down-trodden farmer or rob the highway fund, I will vote for the fair." The speaker said that "fair advocates say all we have to do is to pass it up to the people to vote on, but we have the right, I maintain, to use our own judgment as to what we shall submit and whether it is just or not. It is not incumbent on us to put this measure up to the people when we do not believe in it."

Banks Opens Fight for Fair.

In making the motion for substituting minority report No. 1 for the majority report, Senator Upton declared that the vital thing to consider was how the measure will affect the road programme.

"I realize," began Senator Banks, opening the fight for the fair, "that the vote on this motion is the crux of the situation and if the motion carries we leave the state house today without an exposition. It was never intended to be a Portland fair, but an Oregon enterprise; something to benefit rural Oregon. Portland is the great clearing house for all Oregon products. Senator Upton knows it is to be an Oregon exposition, for he and the rest of the legislature last winter unanimously voted to invite the rest of the world to come to an Oregon exposition in 1925."

Continuing the senator said that the most enthusiastic fair supporter never expected a four to one vote in Portland and explained that four

KEEP WELL MESSAGE FLASHED BY RADIO

New Service Inaugurated by U. S. Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The United States public health service tonight inaugurated a bi-weekly "keep well" health bulletin service, by broadcasting through the naval radio station at Anacostia, Va., a message of holiday good cheer to the country. It is planned to send through the same facilities at 9 P. M. every Tuesday and Friday a wireless message containing advice as to how the average man and woman may insure continued good health.

The messages will be of such wave length, it is said, that any radio station, amateur or professional, which has a telephonic attachment, may be able to read them under very favorable weather conditions the service expects its "helpful health hints" to be heard on the Pacific coast, in Europe and northern South America.

Promptly at 9 o'clock tonight the Anacostia station, which is a part of the naval aviation depot, began calling "Q. S. T.," a code signal meaning "all stations."

"United States public health service speaking," the local proceeded, and after outlining the purpose and plan of the new service, gave a homily on the value of health.

"It is the duty of every American to keep well," the message read. "Every individual should take special pains to safeguard his own health and thereby promote health of the country. Every man, woman and child in America has a share in the promotion of the public health of America. It is the duty of every individual to secure as much reliable information as possible concerning ways and means of safeguarding the public health. The United States public health service hopes that knowledge disseminated by means of the radio-phonograph will be of assistance in preventing the more common diseases and help to safeguard and improve the national health.

"Preventable diseases are robbing the nation of its vitality. There are probably at all times one million persons in the United States seriously ill and a great deal of this sickness could be prevented by certain simple precautions which we are going to tell you about in radio health messages."

"The resources of radio for the spreading of educational facts have scarcely been touched," the public health service statement said. "It is conceivable that with the development of the radio telephone the day will come when the radio phone will be as essential a part of the American home as the telephone today. It is conceivable that the sending of these first public health messages will be the beginning of a far-reaching radio educational service by other governmental and educational agencies that may include lecture courses, concerts and the more important international news of the day.

"It is peculiarly fitting that the United States public health service, one of the oldest branches of the national government, dating its origin from an act of congress passed in 1796, should be the first public health service in the world to inaugurate a radio information service and to attempt to bring general free health information into the homes of America."

Another appropriation bill provides \$30,000 with which to relieve the farmers of western Oregon who sold their flax to the state prison plant here last fall.

The tax was purchased by the state under contract, but because of the uncertain market conditions and financial stringency the finished product could not be sold to the best advantage. As a result no money was forthcoming to pay the growers.

The sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for the Louise Home at Portland, for the purpose of completing a school building of the institution.

Another bill carried an appropriation of \$5000 to defray the cost of auditing the state's finances under a resolution introduced by Senator Dennis of Union county. This money will be paid out of the legislative expenses.

815,000 to Pay for Session.

There was also appropriated today \$15,000 which to pay the mileage and per diem of legislators and other expenses in connection with the special session.

There were a total of 48 bills introduced until 9 o'clock, and it was not expected at that hour that any attempt would be made to further clog the wheels of the session. Of these, 30 originated in the house and 18 in the senate. There also were a

CHITA ASKS FOR HELP

Far Eastern Republic Protests Japanese Aggression.

RIGA, Dec. 23.—The parliament of the far eastern republic at Chita has sent out an appeal to all nations against what is described as the present Japanese aggression in Siberia, said a dispatch to the bolshevik Rosta News Agency today.

The appeal, said the dispatch, calls attention to the claim that Japan now controls the entire Pacific coast of Siberia.

RUM SMUGGLED IN TREES

Bottles Nestle in Christmas Trees Shipped From Canada.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Christmas tree dealers were surprised today to find bottles of liquor nesting in the branches of trees shipped from a point near the Canada border.

This discovery, the retailers said, may explain why wholesalers showed reluctance to distribute the trees when they arrived last night and dotted them out only after loud clamor by the dealers.

CONVEYOR KILLS WORKER

J. A. Adair Caught in Shaft and His Head Is Crushed.

RAYMOND, Wash., Dec. 23.—(Special.)—A. Adair of Seventh street, this city, was caught this afternoon in a conveyor shaft at the Siler mill and was killed instantly. His head was crushed and his arms broken. He is survived by a widow and four children.

TOT STRANGLED TO DEATH

Body of Child Found Packed in Suitcase in Hotel.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 23.—The mutilated body of Tesse Kucharski, 5 years old, who had been missing from her home at the Bellmore hotel, operated by her mother, was found packed today in a suitcase in a closet at the hotel Albany.

Sue had been strangled to death.

\$160,000 IS VOTED ON RELIEF BILLS

Sum Probable Total of Session's Appropriations.

\$90,000 IS GIVEN BONUS BODY

Commission Expects Money to Be All Necessary.

\$30,000 TO PAY FOR FLAX

\$5000 Given Louise Home and \$5000 to Defray Auditing of State's Finances.

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Or., Dec. 23.—(Special.)—At 9 o'clock tonight, when it was apparent that adjournment hour of the special session of the legislature was rapidly approaching, there had been authorized appropriations aggregating \$160,000.

The largest of these appropriations was recommended by the joint ways and means committee of the house and senate at the request of the world war veterans' state aid commission. This money, it was said, is necessary to continue administration of the soldiers' bonus law until the next regular session of the legislature in January, 1922.

It was said today that the appropriation of \$90,000, together with the amount of money allowed for administration purposes in the original act creating the bonus commission, probably will be sufficient to carry on the work until January, 1922.

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OBsolete METHODS CHARGED TO POLICE

Tax Commission Declares Efficiency Is Low.

Many Charities Considered Necessary to Organize Bureau Up to Standard of Other Cities.

Police system now in force in Portland is obsolete and a general re-organizing is needed in order to put it on an efficient basis in accordance with the actual needs of the city, declared the tax supervisor's commission, in a report following the close of \$72,000 taken out of the police budget, in which it scored the police department and pointed out its various deficiencies.

Commission advocates, in its report, a motorized system of all of Portland except the congested business districts, and the elimination of the foot patrol now in use, except in the congested districts. Motorized squads and booths in the outlying districts are suggested in the place of the foot patrolmen, and a signal system is also recommended, whereby communication between headquarters and patrolmen and between squads of patrolmen can be had at any time without delay, as is often occasioned by the present system of reporting every half hour.

Some of the points made by the tax supervision commission about the police are:

There are too many officers above the rank of sergeant.

Many beats in the city are left uncovered.

Patrolmen are detailed to special duty while their regular beats are left without police protection.

Means of communication now used are inadequate.

Insufficiency of motorized vehicles.

No control of expenditures within the department.

Portland actual police personnel larger than that of any other city of similar area.

Criminal identification bureau uses two different methods of identification.

Funds appropriated for salaries are not used through vacancies left unfilled and diverted to other channels.

Chief of Police Jenkins said he was heartily in accord with some of the suggestions of the commission, particularly those about motor squads and signal systems, but he said he could not understand some of the points taken against the department. He contradicted the assertion that Portland has a larger department than other cities of similar area, and named a number which cover such groups as the fire department, population. Portland, he declared, is exceptional in that particular and has greater area for its population than almost any other city in the country.

He expressed himself in favor of the plan to cover the outlying districts with motorized squads and booths, with a modern communication system in place of the present foot patrol system and the custom of reporting every half-hour by telephone.

He said the points taken about insufficiency of motor equipment and the signal and communication system were "right," but that the police department was badly in need of both but had been prevented from getting this equipment through the shortage of funds available.

"Beats are often left uncovered," he continued, "because we have not enough men to put on them, our force has already been cut to the bone. It is absolutely necessary to detail men to special duty for certain kinds of work."

CHRISTMAS LIBERTY GIVEN 1000 ALIENS

THROUGH DETAINED UNDER IMMIGRATION QUOTA LAW.

Privilege to Pass 90 Days With Friends and Relatives Granted by Labor Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The gates of Ellis Island swung open late today freeing more than 1000 aliens, detained under the immigration quota law, so that they might pass Christmas with friends and relatives in the land of promise.

They will be at liberty for 90 days, under an order issued in Washington today by Secretary of Labor Davis, but must return at the end of that time for deportation, unless promised attacks on the constitutionality of the restrictive law have borne fruit, or the government decides to make more exceptions in their cases.

The order arrived shortly after 3 o'clock and two hours later 200 of the aliens had packed their belongings and left the island. Others departed before night, all employees at the immigration station working to help the aliens get away. Immigration Commissioner Tod said all of them would be released by tomorrow evening.

Hungarians, Poles and Greeks outnumbered other races in the swarms that signed the necessary papers and bolted toward the ferries that brought them to New York and to railway terminals on the Jersey shore.

Many of the foreigners immediately boarded trains that would take them west. Others landed at the Battery and scattered to the various foreign colonies in the polyglot metropolitan area.

The news from Washington came so unexpectedly that the delight of the aliens became almost a frenzy. Many had been in downcast spirits at the prospect of a penned-in Christmas followed by deportation from the land to which they had come with high hopes.

Each was released on his or her own bond, all agreeing to make arrangements for passage back home at the end of the 90 days' stay on American soil.

Commissioner Tod said he did not know the motive for Secretary Davis' release order nor the plans of the government regarding ultimate disposition of the men and women freed today.

Under the law most of them would not be admissible until the fiscal year opening next July. None of them should have been brought to this country, Commissioner Tod said, placing the blame for their condition on the steamship companies.

DEBS SET FREE AS ARE 28 OTHERS

Five Are Yankee Soldiers Serving for Murder.

VETERANS GET FULL PARDONS

Commutations of Sentences Are Granted Rest.

CITIZENSHIP IS LOST

Big Vote Debs Received as Socialist Nominée for President Is Factor in Release.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—(Special.)—Debs, ex-socialist candidate for president, serving a sentence of ten years at Atlanta penitentiary for violating the espionage act, and 28 other persons convicted on various charges of hindering the government during the war with Germany, received today from President Harding commutations of sentences to become effective Christmas day.

At the same time five American ex-soldiers serving life sentences pronounced by a military court for the murder of a British officer while serving with the American army on the Rhine received full pardons, effective Christmas day.

The action was taken after the department of justice had studied separately the cases of 137 persons serving sentences for violating war-time laws and after Attorney-General Daugherty had discussed the situation at length with President Harding, who was said to be desirous, if possible, of granting some pardons for Christmas.

Citizenship Not Restored.

The commutations, it was explained, do not operate to restore citizenship lost by the felony convictions, but the pardons do. Several of the civilian offenders will be deported to the European countries of their nativity, while the others will be sent to hospitals for insane and others are now out on paroles which were granted by President Wilson.

Announcement of the action taken was made personally by President Harding late today.

Others given commutation were K. T. Cumbi, convicted at Okinawa, Okla., and sentenced to six years for violation of the espionage act; Thomas Carey, convicted at San Francisco for violation of the espionage act, serving a two-year sentence; Joseph M. Caldwell, convicted at Providence, R. I., for violating the espionage act, serving three years; Mojck Floron, convicted at Detroit under the espionage act, and sentenced for 20 years, but already given a commutation of sentence to five years by President Wilson.

Gun Plan Seller Freed.

Claus Fress, who was sentenced at El Paso, Tex., to five years at Leavenworth for departing from the United States in time of war in an attempt to sell to a Mexican consulate in Mexico plans of a new gun and sentenced to ten years under the espionage act; William J. Head, sentenced at Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1917, for violating the espionage act; Gustave H. Jacobsen, convicted at Chicago and sentenced to three years for attempting to set up a military enterprise in India against Great Britain during the war; Mrs. Idell Kennedy of Los Angeles, Cal., sentenced to ten years for attempting to cause insubordination and refusal of duty among selective service men; Jack Law, convicted at Chicago for violating the espionage act and sentenced to ten years; John L. Murphy, sentenced to five years at Sacramento, Cal., under the espionage act; Walter Phillips, convicted at Oklahoma City for hindering the selective service law, and sentenced to ten years, though now released on parole January 10, 1921, by President Wilson.

Newspaper Man Set Free.

Charles Ashleigh, a former newspaper man and a writer of poetry, who was convicted at Chicago for conspiracy under the espionage act and given a ten-year sentence. His sentence was commuted upon his agreement to accept deportation to England, the country of his nativity.

Orrville Anderson, convicted at Deadwood, S. D., October 6, 1918, under the espionage law, and sentenced to four years; Giovanni Baldazzi, sentenced to ten years after espionage act conviction at Chicago; David T. Blodgett, convicted at Des Moines, Ia., and serving twenty years on charges of opposing the selective service act, and now in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the insane for observation.

Jose Prado, sentenced to two years for bringing aliens into the United States unlawfully in time of war; Albert B. Frahmner, sentenced to ten years in 1918 after conviction at Chicago for violating the espionage act; Wilhelm Schumann, convicted at Fort Dodge, Ia., under the espionage act and sentenced to five years; Joseph A. Schur and Maurice L. Slinkin, both serving six-year terms to which they were sentenced at Indianapolis in

WEATHER IS WARMER; RAIN AGAIN FORECAST

BUREAU'S PREVIOUS PROMISE FAILS TO MATERIALIZE.

More Snow Falls and Quickly Is Turned Into Slush in Downtown District.

Weatherman Wells stuck to his guns last night and continued to forecast rain for today, while he basked in a temperature of 32 degrees at P. M. The looked-for rain, predicted consistently for the last two days, has failed to materialize, but the weather has been warming up gradually. The official thermometer registered 35 degrees for a few hours yesterday afternoon, and this is the highest it has gone since last Sunday. The lowest temperature yesterday was 26 degrees, recorded shortly after 5 A. M.

A heavy fall of snow yesterday morning was converted to slush in the downtown district under the combined influence of warmer weather, heated basements, steam pipes under the pavements, the pressure of automobile tires and the footsteps of Christmas shoppers. Snow continued to fall throughout the day with a flurry now and then, but the late fall melted as fast as it came down and the result was a fluid mass which filled gutters and splashed over the tops of rubber overcoats.

Winds today are expected to be mostly easterly, but the high-velocity, low-temperature east wind, that chilled Portland early this week, appears to have moved on to seek new victims.

Silverton Mercury Hits 20.

SILVERTON, Or., Dec. 23.—(Special.)—Silverton has had the coldest weather experienced here since the December of 1919. During the last few days the thermometer has stood at from 20 to 25 degrees. Very little snow has fallen, but the little that did fall during the early part of the week has remained on the ground. It is reported that there are several inches of snow in the hills above Silverton. The logging camps there have not been in operation for some time.

Snow Several Inches Deep.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., Dec. 23.—(Special.)—Snow still lies on the ground here to the depth of several inches, and in the Ash Swale district north of Brownsville five and six inches of snow are reported. Ever since Monday night, by far the coldest of the week, a "creasing" weather has continued. On the big flume which carries the water from mill race to grain mill there are icicles from three to ten feet long.

Astoria Looks for Snow.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 23.—(Special.)—While the temperature here today has been the mildest of the present week, it was falling slightly this evening, and the clouds were gathering, causing a fear that snow would be falling before morning.

OPERA DEFICIT EXPECTED

Chicago Manager Says Shortage Will Be Less Than \$500,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Grand opera can be maintained in Chicago "on its present brilliant artistic scale at a deficit of less than \$500,000 a year," a statement issued by Clark Ashaw, acting business manager, said tonight following a meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Opera association.

The future of grand opera in Chicago rests with its citizens, the statement said, and announced that the executive committee will proceed with the completion of a five-year guarantee project launched some time ago.

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HARDING DEFENDS 4-POWER TREATY

Differences of Interpretation Unimportant.

SENATE FIGHT UNJUSTIFIED

'No Alliance or Entanglement' Contemplated.

TRADITIONS HELD SAFE

President Asks That Small Things Be Not Allowed to Obscure Major Purpose of Pact.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Harding, in a formal statement, today declared that the differences of interpretation which have arisen over the four-power Pacific treaty are to his mind "unimportant."

Declaring that an unjustified effort had been made to magnify his difference of view with the American delegates regarding the treaty, the president asserted that he was "more than satisfied" with the work of the delegates and that they had his full confidence.

He also asserted that an unjustified charge had been made that the American delegation was "withholding information," and that he could not permit such a charge to go unchallenged.

No Alliance Contemplated.

Reverting to another feature of the fight that is being made against the treaty in the senate, Mr. Harding asserted that the pact contemplated "no alliance or entanglement." It is in full accord, he said, with cherished American traditions.

The president asked that "unimportant" controversies as to interpretation should not be permitted to obscure the major purpose of the treaty, which, he said, was to preserve peace and to provide for a means of consultation when peace should be threatened.

The president's statement, which was delivered orally and then formally given out, follows:

"The president will offer no comment on the disputes which attempt to magnify the differing constructions on the four-party treaty. To him these are unimportant. The big things aimed at are understandings for peace, an agreement to meet and discuss the preservation of peace whenever it is threatened.

"No alliance or entanglement is thought of, none will be negotiated. It will be better to reduce our obligations accomplished than to dwell on differing views which can be of no great consequence.

"The president is unwilling that the unjustified charge that the United States delegates are withholding information should be magnified. He had full confidence, also he had not chosen them, and he has full confidence now and is more than gratified over their efforts, because they are working out the greatest contribution to peace and good will which has ever marked the Christmas time in all the Christian era.

Actualities Is Big Thing.

"It is one thing to talk about the ideals of peace but the bigger thing is to seek the actuality. This the conference is doing, in harmony with an overwhelming American sentiment, and a world sentiment, too, and in full accord with cherished American traditions."

Replying to the question: "Do you feel that the world has made great progress in the direction of peace and good will?" President Harding said:

"I think I made some such reply to (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)"

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF STATE DETAILED IN OREGONIAN ANNUAL.

From the time the early missionaries entered "the Oregon country," education of a sound yet progressive character has prevailed in this state.

In The Oregonian annual edition, to be issued January 2, there will be articles detailing the various educational features in Oregon. Included will be the University of Oregon, the Oregon Agricultural college, state normal school and various others.

The country schools of Oregon are being modernized and an article by the state superintendent of public instruction will tell about them.

Portland's school system will be described in detail by a staff writer of The Oregonian. This concerns millions of dollars and many thousands of children—an absorbing story.

With many excellent illustrations.



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