

5 HURT IN COLLISION; ONE AUTO WRECKED

Machine Smashes Phone Pole and Turns Over.

INJURIES NOT SERIOUS

Both Drivers Claim Right of Way at East 50th and Lincoln Street Intersection.

Five persons suffered minor injuries, an automobile was turned over and practically demolished and a telephone pole broken when two machines came together yesterday afternoon at the intersection of East Fifty-fifth and Lincoln streets.

The injured were W. L. Worthington, driver of the wrecked machine; Cora A. Worthington, E. B. Worthington, Helen Worthington, Dale Worthington and F. H. Weber, all passengers in the one car. None suffered more than cuts and bruises.

They were taken to the Worthington home at 177 East Twelfth street, driver of the other machine, escaped without injury. His car was only slightly damaged.

Both drivers asserted that they had the right of way, but according to police who investigated the crash immediately afterward, Rands' car, going east on Lincoln street, was almost across the intersection when the Worthington party, traveling north on Fifty-fifth street, attempted to pass ahead of them.

In attempting to avoid a crash the driver of the latter car struck the Rands machine a glancing blow and crashed over the curb and telephone pole and then turned over.

An ambulance carried the members of the injured party to their homes.

Unconscious and with a probable fractured skull, Robert B. Watson, 47, was taken to the Emanuel hospital yesterday and last night was reported in critical condition. He was struck down as he stepped from the curbing in front of his home, 120 Grand avenue, and out from behind a parked automobile into the path of another machine driven by H. W. Broderick, 704 East Powell street. The accident happened late Saturday night.

He was taken to his home and yesterday removed to the hospital.

9 COUPLES TO MARRY

Licenses Obtained After Closing Hour at Courthouse.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 24.—(Special)—Nine couples have obtained marriage licenses since the closing hour at the courthouse last night. Four couples obtained licenses last night and five today.

Those to whom licenses were issued were: P. S. Richardson, 31, Albany, Or., and J. M. Taso, 24, Portland; Adam Schlotzauer, 40, Portland and Mrs. Besse Riger, 42, Portland; Kenneth T. Edgar, 29, Salem and Zelma Williams, 18, Salem.

Others to marry today are: Ernest M. Williams, 20, Portland, and M. Elmore Williams, 20, Portland; B. L. Buckley, Redmond, Or., legal, and Neola Chapman, legal, Lowry City, Mo.

Albert Sternberg, legal, Albany, Or., and Mrs. Deas Dennis, legal, Portland; Daniel D. Kilcut, 21, Portland, and Gertrude M. Zerbach, 18, Portland; Edward J. O'Neill, 28, Portland, and Missie Jofka, 28, Junction City, Or.

John P. Bell, 24, Astoria, and Edith Tucker, 23, Boise, Idaho.

FLOOD MENACES SOUND

Heavy Rains and Melting Snows Raise Washington Streams.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 24.—Floods caused by heavy rains and melting snow in the mountains during the last two days tonight were menacing several districts in western Washington.

The Snohomish river was reported rising rapidly and late this afternoon had nearly reached the crest of the dikes which protect the district between Everett and Snohomish. Scores of families spent today making preparations against high water, many moving to Everett, driving their cattle and horses before them.

Reports indicated that floods are also threatening in Skagit county north of Snohomish, where the Skagit river is steadily rising. Residents of the White river valley, south of Seattle, were also expecting trouble and are making ready for hasty departures.

PENDLETON MEN BOOMED

W. R. Taylor and Manuel Friedley Mentioned for State Jobs.

PENDLETON, Or., Dec. 24.—(Special)—Two Pendleton men who are being boomed for appointment by Mr. Pierce to state jobs have not indicated whether or not they will take the position, if offered, but it is understood that they will accept.

W. R. Taylor, brother of the late Sheriff Taylor of this county and at present chief of police in Pendleton, has been suggested for appointment as warden of the state penitentiary.

Manuel Friedley, city councilman, who was defeated by an anti-klan candidate for re-election to the council, has been recommended for state insurance commissioner.

Both men were active in the campaign for Pierce and were said to be prominent in Ku Klux Klan activities.

DRIVER HURT IN CRASH

T. J. Shanahan Escapes Serious Injuries in Wreck.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 24.—(Special)—T. J. Shanahan of St. Johns, a suburb of Portland, was injured today when his automobile ran off an embankment leading to the bridge over the Cowlitz river at Woodland. The car was wrecked but the driver escaped with scratches and slight injuries to his back.

Mr. Shanahan was brought to Vancouver in an ambulance. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital. He said the accident was due to the breaking of his steering gear.

Judge Dies Decorating Tree.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Thomas I. Chaffield, federal judge, of Brooklyn, died suddenly in his home today, while decorating a Christmas tree.

SCHOOL FOR WAITERS AND WAITRESSES IS OPENED

Ex-Eugene Girl Is Instructor of Class Held at Salem Under Auspices of Federal Government—Public Demands Expert Service.



MISS JENNIE BAKER, INSTRUCTOR IN SCHOOL FOR WAITERS AND WAITRESSES.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 24.—(Special)—A school for the training of waiters and waitresses, the first of its kind established on the Pacific coast, has been opened in Salem under the direction of the state department for vocational work.

The expense of conducting the school is defrayed by the federal government and the applicants for training, and no appropriation of any kind is established on the Pacific coast, has been opened in Salem under the direction of the state department for vocational work.

The first of the 14 classes included in the course was held in the dining room of the Marion hotel here this week. The classroom has been donated by Al Pierce, manager of the hotel, and Miss Jennie Baker is acting as instructor. Miss Baker has been employed as a supervisor of the dining room in the Marion hotel for more than ten years, and was said by her employer to be one of the most efficient women serving in this capacity on the Pacific coast. She is paid for her work out of the federal appropriation.

E. E. Elliott, vocational director for Oregon, in a statement today said that the theory upon which the federal government proposes to promote vocational education is based upon the idea that the improvement of the civic and technical intelligence of people who are engaged in the various productive industries of the country is one of the best educational movements that it can undertake.

U. S. Appropriations Made. On this theory the government makes the various states certain appropriations which are to be spent through state agencies in definite lines of instruction. One of these lines is designed to assist the various trades and industries in training and improving the technical work of those employed.

In many of these trades, it was said, there is no such thing as an apprentice system, and no organized scheme by which a person desiring to enter the trade can learn the necessary facts of the particular craft except by the unsatisfactory method of "picking it up."

There is no opportunity for any workman, even though skilled and competent, to study his trade in a systematic manner. All this justifies the efforts of the federal government to provide such instruction, Mr. Elliott said.

Class Declared Desirable. "A class for the instruction and improvement of those employed or wishing to enter employment as a professional waiter or waitress," said Mr. Elliott "is just as desirable an undertaking as a similar class for any other trade or profession. There are in the city of Salem today fully as many people earning their living as waiters in hotels and other eating houses as there are carpenters.

"There is an actual shortage of such competent workers. One of the most popular establishments in the city recently carried an advertisement for two months calling for ten additional helpers and had difficulty in obtaining them.

"Few people realize the actual training and preparation which is needed to make a successful worker's answer, forwarded today, is a refusal to accept the British arguments.

Washington Valleys Flooded. CHEHALIS, Wash., Dec. 24.—(Special)—A heavy rainfall Saturday night with hastily melted snow in the foothills brought down an unusual rush of water that has flooded the Chehalis and Newaukum valleys. Tonight the water is still rising slowly and rain is falling though not much rain fell during the day. This is the first semblance of a flood in winter.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 24.—(By the Associated Press).—Settlement of the Mosul dispute received a setback today when the British delegate to the conference said they could not accept the British contention that Mosul is part of Iraq and therefore of Mesopotamia, over which there is a British mandate. The allies and Turks have been trying to solve this question ever since the outbreak of the war by means of private discussions; it will come into the conference in connection with the general fixing of Turkey's boundaries.

The Mosul oil fields are said to be among the richest in the world. Under the San Remo agreement England gave France 25 per cent of the output, but Turkey came to Lausanne with the argument that in her work she is receiving the oil property, belongs to Turkey chiefly because the population is Turkish. The Turks want England to recognize Mosul as Turkish, but say they will allow the British to work the oil fields.

Recently England sent a memorandum to the Turkish delegates arguing that an ethical, historical, political and economical grounds, Mosul was really part of Iraq. Tur-

NEW SOLON URGES FREE SCHOOL BOOKS

Plan Economical, Declares William F. Woodward.

LETTER WRITTEN PAPER

School Director and Representative-elect Denies That Proposal Is Unhygienic.

POINTS IN MR. WOODWARD'S BRIEF FOR FREE BOOKS. Many major cities have long practiced the policy of free textbooks, the system dating back to 1811.

That the adoption of such a system places the educational burden not wholly upon the parent or the child, but where it should be placed—upon the community and the state.

That the present system permits of extravagance in the retirement of textbooks, with the character of service and the treatment of the discarding, year after year, of works previously adopted.

That the state of Oregon would pay, if the free textbook measure passes, approximately the initial sum of \$150,000, but that the actual saving would be at least as great.

That hygienic objections to the plan are not supported by fact and that a comparative instance is the distribution of books by the public library.

William F. Woodward, member of the Portland school board and representative-elect, proposes to reintroduce at the coming session of the legislature his measure for the adoption of a free textbook system in the schools of Oregon. Such a course he advocates as both economical and equitable, constituting not only a great saving, but distributing the burden of education equally.

In a letter to The Oregonian, of recent date, Mr. Woodward outlined the character of the measure, supporting his proposed legislation with statistical and individual argument. The communication follows:

Letter Is Quoted. "At the last regular session of the legislature the writer presented a free textbook bill. It was defeated by a small margin. At the coming session he proposes to reintroduce it, somewhat modified. With a firm belief in its efficiency, economy and regard for the well-being of our school children, he offers the following as a basis for enactment of such legislation.

"There is nothing new in the law or the idea. In 1818 Philadelphia provided free textbooks for its public school children. In 1830 New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts.

Many Cities Try Plan. "Prior to 1884 the following cities furnished free textbooks as well as the following: Albany, N. Y., 1818; Philadelphia, Pa., 1818; Jersey City, N. J., 1830; New York, N. Y., 1830; Elizabeth, N. J., 1830; Hoboken, N. J., 1830; Paterson, N. J., 1830; Passaic, N. J., 1830; Newark, N. J., 1830; Wilmington, Del., 1830; Johnston, Pa., 1830; New York, N. Y., 1830; Yonkers, N. Y., 1830; La Crosse, Wis., 1830; Holyoke, Mass., 1830; Camden, N. J., 1830.

"Massachusetts passed a mandatory state-wide free textbook law, effective in 1884.

"Nineteen states supply free textbooks under permissive or mandatory laws. California and Kansas not only supply but publish their public school textbooks, for both high and elementary schools.

Educator Favors Plan. "The following extract is from a letter written by the superintendent of schools, San Jose, Cal.:

"As far as the elementary school law is concerned, I favor it. It seems to work satisfactorily and I have no suggestions to offer in regard to an amendment to the same. Free state distribution, I believe, is better than having the pupils buy their own books.

"We attempt to keep the textbooks in good condition by forcing every child who uses them to cover them with good paper or cloth, so that when the next child gets the same book it is not too much worn out. So far, we do not know of any unpleasant results from passing the book on to the next child."

"The basis of free textbooks is that our nation is committed to the principle that every boy and girl in our country shall have an elementary and secondary school education and that the support of our schools shall be placed, not wholly upon the children or their parents, but upon the community or state. Upon this rests the argument for ample grounds, suitable buildings, equipment, textbooks and a trained teaching force suitably compensated. Every effort should be put forth to make possible the attendance of children at these schools.

Present Law Cited. "Our state now has a law which permits the giving or loaning of free textbooks to those who are indigent. It is partially effective only. Often

parents too poor to buy books for their children will not so declare, and to avoid it keep their children from school.

"The present privately owned textbooks constitute a heavy tax and a heavier loss upon all concerned. Books are often used but one term, then either destroyed, cast aside or disposed of at a nominal figure at second-hand stores.

"One of the first lessons for a child to learn is the care of property, and particularly public property. Teachers in distributing books to the children can emphasize these lessons. The use detracts from school credits; in the event of loss or destruction, they must be replaced. The unanimous consensus of opinion among experienced teachers and educators all over the plan tends toward better care of the books and greater regard for them.

Books Ordered Year Ahead. "At the close of the school year, required book lists for the succeeding term are turned in by each teacher with the result that on the day school opens in September pupils find their books ready for immediate use and avoid the delay and annoyance incident to the preparing of lists and purchase of books after the school term has commenced. It is the writer's experience as a parent and school director that delays under the present method of distributing school lists hinder the orderly taking up of school duties to a marked degree, ranging from two to five days at the beginning of the school year. There is often a shortage of books, and it is impossible for the classes to function efficiently until all the children are supplied with all the books they need.

"Superintendent Churchill says: "I believe it would be better for Oregon to buy its books from the publishers and distribute them free to the children of the state. The books could be adopted as they are now by a textbook commission."

U. S. Bureau Backs Plan. "The following reasons for free textbooks are offered by the United States bureau of education:

"In no single case is there any movement looking toward the repeal of the free textbook law.

"Each one of the 20 state superintendents who have returned textbooks enhance the efficiency of the teaching in the public schools.

"Seventeen of them testify that the free textbook system tends to prolong the school life of the child. The other three have no data on which to base answers.

"Fourteen of the 20 testify that the free textbook system makes the adoption of new textbooks easier. In other six cases new adoptions are regulated by law and so are not affected.

"In a similar way 14 superintendents wrote that the free textbook system makes easier the securing of uniformity of books. In the other six cases this is regulated by law.

"Ten out of 13 superintendents answering the question state that the free textbook system has no apparent tendency to take away from the child the pride of personal ownership which might come through having privately bought books.

"School books bought by the community cost the community about 20 per cent less than they do when they are bought by individuals.

High School Roll Increases. "One unforeseen feature of the passage of the Massachusetts law was immediate increase of 10 per cent in high school enrollment.

"From a comparative study of public school systems in the 48 states, division of education, Russell Sage Foundation, 486 Metropolitan tower, New York city, 1912, p. 24.

"The cost of school books, according to government reports, averages 80 cents per child per year. This amount is not met by the state, before recent cost advances, and it might well be estimated that the taxpayers of the state of Oregon will be called upon for approximately \$150,000, in the event that the bill passes. There will be a saving effected, however, over the present method of at least as great a sum.

"As to costs, the writer recently requested from the J. K. Gill company of this city, who are the official distributors for the publishers of school books throughout the state of Oregon, a statement of this matter, and they write as follows:

"It has taken considerable time to go through our records and the figures we are sending you represent approximately the amount of our sales. They cover the period from September, 1921, to June, 1922, inclusive, and include grammar school books only. The figures do not include classics for supplementary reading. Retail value of books sold in city of Portland, \$73,702.16; retail value of books sold in state of Oregon (exclusive of Portland), \$114,525.51; total, \$188,227.67.

"These sales cover the new books which incoming or promoted pupils have to buy, but many of the pupils have books on hand that have been used the previous term. The value of such books would probably be from 40 to 50 per cent of the amount of our sales."

Objections Taken Up. "Reference is made to the sentimental value which attaches to the ownership of books by the child—it is a question. The bill, however, makes provision for the children or parents who elect to own their books.

"The hygienic objections based upon the transfer of books from child to child, as has been pointed out, have little merit to support it. The public libraries of the nation, distributing millions and millions of books to the public, necessarily without previous investigation as to their ultimate location or manner of use, with no attendant noticeable results, seem to reply fully to such an objection.

"The writer served as a member of our library board for ten years



Men-- Come to the

Home of Real Values For Your

Suit, Overcoat

You Cannot Beat My Upstairs System For Real Value

JIMMY DUNN

UPSTAIRS—Broadway at Alder Cat-ty Corner from Pantagosa

and he but voices his own observation and experience in this statement.

"The measure makes for constructive economy, it replaces a wasteful method with a conservative money-saving method. But above and beyond all else it fulfills in a right-

eous degree the purpose of our school system."

Snow Damages Fruit Trees. WHITE SALMON, Wash., Dec. 24.—(Special)—Complaints are being received from fruit trees in this section was experienced during the last storm than ever before, notwithstanding the precipitation of November, 1921, caused by the recent snows, which was much heavier.

Where would we be anyway if it weren't for advertising?

What a lot of time advertising saves us! We need something. We see it advertised. And we go straight from where we are now to where the article is sold.

Have you ever gone around from place to place seeking for something which you knew existed but which nobody else seemed to know anything about, not even the storekeepers?

You have wasted an hour, maybe several hours, possibly half a day. You have worn out your patience, and before the end of the quest probably you began to figure that the thing which you sought was not, after all, so good as you thought it was, otherwise other people besides yourself would know something about it.

The manufacturer who advertises, invests his money, therefore, not alone to tell of the merits of his goods but to save you time. The manufacturer who is willing to pay for advertising space in newspapers or magazines in order to point out to you where his merchandise is sold, so that you may get there quicker and buy it easier, is not going to skimp or cheat in manufacturing it.

After going to all the trouble and expense of telling you just where you may find it, he is going to see to it that when you do buy it, it is good enough so that you will buy it again.

And in making up your mind about merchandise which is advertised, consider this last thought—the manufacturer can well afford to make it as good as it can be made because one sale means hundreds, even thousands of others following naturally and costing him nothing extra.

Published by the Morning Oregonian, in co-operation with the American Association of Advertising Agencies

Store Open Today 9 A. M. till 1 o'clock

BILL FLEMING Sporting Goods Man

5th & Washington Sts.

Hotel Campbell 23d and Hoyt

Clare B. Garoutte, Cecil M. Elliott, Proprietors

Christmas Dinner December 25th 5 to 7 P. M.

- MENU Shrimp Louis Cocktail Ripe Olives Salted Almonds Pickled Peaches Du Barry Soup Sweet Bread Outlets Cream Sauce Frozen Egg Nog Roast Oregon Turkey Oyster Dressing Cranberry Sauce Sweet Potatoes Potato Snow Creamed Young Onions Baked Hubbard Squash Green Fruit and Apple Salad Cream Sauce English Plum Pudding Hard Sauce Neapolitan Ice Cream Christmas Cake Crackers Cheese Coffee Raisins Hugo Wick, Chef