

OREGON GOVERNMENTAL PLAN TOLD IN BOOK

Oregon City Man Writes in Detail Concerning System in Vogue in State and Points Out Advantages and Disadvantages.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 24.—(Special.)—The first copies of "Where the People Rule," the first treatise taking up thoroughly every detail of the Oregon system of government, have been received here by Gilbert L. Hedges, the author, from the publishers, Bender-Moss Company, of San Francisco.

The book takes up the Oregon system of government, consisting of the initiative, the referendum, the recall, and the direct primary. It has the thoroughness and exactness of a text book, but is free from involved phrasings.

Mr. Hedges' purpose seems to be a desire to explain thoroughly the Oregon system of government and the greater part of the book is devoted to a complete explanation of its workings with here and there a conclusion or a comment drawn to show opinion of the author. Mr. Hedges does not attempt to condemn or to praise the system.

The book is divided into five chapters, each one taking up some important development in the system of government. The first chapter is entitled "Initiative and Referendum" and describes the growth of the plan through the time it was adopted and amended until it became a substantial part of the state's constitution.

The next two chapters, "Initiative and Referendum in the Courts" and "Initiative and Referendum in Practice," comprise an exhaustive study of the workings of the initiative and referendum. Such chapter subheads as: "Veto Power of the Governor," "Petitions," "Restricting the Legislature," "Municipal Legislation," "Preparing Measures," "Circulating Petitions," "Campaigning," "Number of Votes Cast," and others show the scope of these two chapters.

Every line in chapters II and III contains information which is of vital importance to the voter who wishes to have a thorough knowledge of the



Gilbert L. Hedges.

plan of government under which he lives.

The fourth chapter takes up the direct primary and as thoroughly as in the previous chapters develops every phase of the law.

In the chapter on recall Mr. Hedges takes up in detail every recent recall election held in the state. The author confines himself merely to a historical account and its relation to the study of the subject at hand.

In the last chapter in the book Mr. Hedges enters into an open discussion of the merits and faults of the system as they appear to him. The chapter suggests possible remedies for present evils and gives briefly the points favoring the various changes.

each washes his own dishes. Two girls are selected each day to serve the lunch, which may consist of soup, some vegetable or meat, all of which is brought to school by the students, or grown in the school garden. Nearly all, especially the girls, assist in the preparation of the lunch.

"The boys will spend half an hour to eat their lunches," says Miss Bossen, "where before they would eat them in five or ten minutes. There is a spirit of fun about it, and, incidentally, the children are taught table manners and domestic science in school. Each of the schools keeps as part of the school equipment several pots and kettles. The school heating-stove is used as the cooking range. The results are such that other schools expect to adopt this plan."

In the rural schools, where the students have to come from one to three miles each day, nearly all have to bring their lunches.

While here Miss Bossen told of the erection of a new schoolhouse on the upper North Fork, and of the installation of heating plants in the schools at Clatskanie and at Noti. Miss Bossen is the supervisor who succeeded Miss Goldie Van Eiber, and the two virtually have built up a modern school system in a wild mountain district where few schools existed only a few years ago.

WAR MADE SCHOOL STUDY

Expressions of Opinion Forbidden. However, in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The European war was one of the chief topics in City



Women Everywhere

WOMEN from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from all sections of this great country, no city so large, no village so small but that some woman has written words of thanks for health restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No woman who is suffering from the ills peculiar to her sex should rest until she has given this famous remedy a trial.

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Wonderful Case on the Pacific Coast.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.—"I was sick with what four doctors called Nervous Prostration, was treated by them for several years, would be better for a while then back in the old way again. I had palpitation of the heart very bad, fainting spells, and was so nervous that a spoon dropping to the floor would nearly kill me, could not lift the slightest weight without making me sick; in fact was about as sick and miserable as a person could be. I saw your medicines advertised and thought I would try them, and am so thankful I did for they helped me at once. I took about a dozen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and also used the Sanative Wash. Since then I have used them whenever I have felt sick. Your remedies are the only doctor I employ. You are at liberty to publish this letter."—Mrs. W. STEPHENSON, Independence, Oregon.

A Grateful Atlantic Coast Woman.

HODGDON, ME.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Me.

For over 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

If there is anything about your case that you do not understand write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

HOT LUNCH AT SCHOOL

LANE STUDENTS SHOW QUICK RESULTS FROM EXPERIMENT.

Meal Cooked on Classroom Stove Prepared and Served by Girls in Turn Proves Success.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 24.—(Special.)—Four rural schools on the Siuslaw River serve hot lunches for the students each noon, doing away with the cold meals. The children eat more heartily, more slowly and more carefully, and their noonday lunch brings them together into better social contact, rather than sending them off into corners to gulp down the contents of a lunchbasket.

The innovation tried out in the four mountain schools has produced remarkable results, according to Miss Jennie Bossen, supervisor of the school district covering the western end of Lane County.

Stomach trouble has disappeared among the children, and according to the report of the teachers who have watched for results, the school work is better and the children are not so restless nor appear to become tired so quickly. The experiment in the Noti, Napleton, Walton and Acme schools is considered an entire success.

Each child brings his own napkin, spoon, knife, fork, bowl and plate. And

Superintendent Maxwell's annual address to the New York Public School Associate and District Superintendents and Principals in the auditorium of De Witt Clinton High School. His remarks were heartily applauded. He spoke with great earnestness.

"We have assembled," he said, "at a season when Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Russia and Servia are plunged into the desolation of war. To the lookers-on, as we are, its aspects have by no one been more weightily expressed than by the late Pontiff, Pius X, in the message he addressed to the world with his dying breath. What should be the attitude of teachers in the classroom toward this tremendous calamity that has befallen the human race?"

"In at least one of our sister cities, if we are to believe the newspapers, all mention of the war is forbidden in the classroom. Even the teaching of the geography of Europe is forbidden while the war lasts. I have no sympathy with a position of this kind. I believe that we have reached the age at which they can read the newspapers are neither made nor kept virtuous by preserving silence

in the classroom regarding what they and all the rest of the world know, at least vaguely, and beyond a doubt ignorantly. "What, then, is the duty of the teacher in the treatment of this war? This question must have an answer first on the negative side and then on the affirmative side. "On the negative side we should say

to our teachers: You must not express any opinion regarding the causes or the issues of the war that will give offense to any children in the public schools. The rate of growth of mahogany is shown in Southern Nigeria, where the site of a town destroyed 60 years ago has been covered with a forest containing mahogany trees, some of which are more than 30 feet in diameter.

EMBROIDERED CAPUCHIN COLLAR WITH BLACK MOIRE TIE

BUTTON-HOLE, SATIN OUTLINE AND EYELET STITCHES

One of the new Capuchin collars of embroidered net. The edge is hem-stitched and a black moire tie is worn to give distinction to the sheer white mass. It could be of organdie or some other material if desired. The accompanying design makes use of three popular stitches—satin, eyelet and outline.

There are two ways to apply the design to the material upon which it is to be worked. If your material is sheer, such as lawn, batiste, and the like, the simplest method is to lay the material over the design and with a sharply pointed pencil draw over each line. If your material is heavy secure a piece of transfer or impression paper. Lay it face down upon this, then draw over each line of the paper design with a hard pencil or the point of a steel knitting needle. Upon lifting the pattern and transfer paper you will find a neat and accurate outline of the design upon your material.