

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County. Hillsboro Garden Tracts, Plaintiff.

McLain Cooper, W. E. Marshall, A. W. Marshall, Martha Hendrickson, Fred E. Koch, William Rose, J. E. Rose, J. B. Wirtz, S. R. Wirtz, J. A. Johnson, Ed L. Johnson, Ray Plerson, Emil Seidel, Frank A. Smith, A. W. Barth, George Felker, Fred Brethauer, Sr., Adam Goebel, Leonard Deleye, George F. Cambridge, Stanley Richardson, Howard P. Bobbs, Addie Bauer, John C. Kemmerich, C. H. Hill, James Rice, Charles Salomon, J. E. Cummins, D. S. Walton, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Frank Heller, John O. Hopster, John L. Mahaffey, Edward Hager, Mary A. Shadden, S. W. Anderson, W. O. Ketcham, C. A. Ecklund, W. M. Merritt and J. R. Haight, Defendants.

To McLain Cooper, W. E. Marshall, A. W. Marshall, Martha Hendrickson, Fred E. Koch, William Rose, J. E. Rose, S. R. Wirtz, Ed L. Johnson, A. W. Barth, George Felker, Fred Brethauer, Sr., Adam Goebel, Leonard Deleye, Howard P. Bobbs, John C. Kemmerich, C. H. Hill, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Frank Heller, John O. Hopster, John L. Mahaffey, Edward Hager, W. O. Ketcham, and J. R. Haight, the above named defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby commanded to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before the 19th day of January, 1917, and if you fail so to appear and answer, you want thereof plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:

For a decree that there is due plaintiff by said McLain Cooper, upon lots 39 and 40 of Garden Tract Addition to Hillsboro, and tracts 7 and 8 in block 4 of Hillsboro Garden Tracts, all in Washington County, Oregon, \$3018.30; by said W. E. Marshall upon the north half of tract 4 in block 8 of said Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$695.02; by said A. W. Marshall upon the south half of tract 4 in block 8 of said Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$537.30; by said W. E. Marshall and A. W. Marshall upon tract 8 in block 8 of said Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$568.46; by said Martha Hendrickson upon tract 3, block 8 of said Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$1,274.45; by said Fred E. Koch upon lots 30 to 38 inclusive in said Garden Tract Addition and tract 1 in block 3 of Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$2,757.52; by said Wm. Rose, upon lot 40, block 17, said Garden Tract Addition, and tract 4, block 4, said Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$1,670.67; by said J. E. Rose, upon lot 39, block 17, said Garden Tract Addition, \$186.58; by said S. R. Wirtz upon tract 8, block 6, Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$2087.46; by said Ed L. Johnson upon tract 7 in block 8, Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$618.94; by said A. W. Barth upon tract 2 in block 6 in Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$1,651.14; by said George Felker upon tract 4, block 6, Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$1,992.24; by said Fred Brethauer, Sr., upon tract 6, block 7, Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$2,967.89; by said Adam Goebel upon tract 7, block 7, Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$1,507.80; by said Leonard Deleye upon tracts 9 and 10, block 6, Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$3,449.72; by said Howard P. Bobbs upon tract 1 in block 2, Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$1,471.00, and upon tract 4 in block 2, Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$1,471.00; by said John C. Kemmerich upon lots 19 and 20, in block 8, Garden Tract Addition to Hillsboro, \$290.95; by said C. H. Hill upon lot 3, block 5, said Garden Tract Addition, \$139.40; by said Mrs. S. E. Johnson, upon lot 8, and upon lot 9, in block 17, in said Garden Tract Addition, each \$28.82; by said Frank Heller, upon lots 4 and 5 in block 2, said Garden Tract Addition, \$545.31; by said John O. Hopster, upon lots 19 and 20 in block 12, said Garden Tract Addition, \$671.50; by said John L. Mahaffey, upon lots 1 and 2, block 3, said Garden Tract Addition, \$621.00; by said Edward Hager, upon lot 12, block 3, said Garden Tract Addition, \$214.54; by said W. O. Ketcham, upon lot 23, block 1, said Garden Tract Addition, \$230.37; by said J. R. Haight, upon lot 4, block 18, said Garden Tract Addition, and tract 2, block 3, Hillsboro Garden Tracts, \$1,097.50; all in said Washington County; that each said defendant be granted such time as may seem equitable after decree to pay said sums so due and delinquent with 6 per cent per annum interest to date of payment; that any of said defendants failing to pay the sum so decreed within said time shall be barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest in said tracts and that defendants be decreed to have forfeited to plaintiff all sums theretofore paid plaintiff upon said contracts of forfeiture, and plaintiff recover costs and disbursements herein.

This summons is published against you pursuant to an order made by Hon. Geo. R. Bagley, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Washington, dated November 29, 1916, and the date of the first publication is December 7, 1916, and the date of the last publication is January 19, 1917.

J. N. PEARCY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY

In the matter of the Estate of Annie C. Downing, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed and confirmed by the above entitled Court as executors of the last will and testament of Annie C. Downing, deceased, and has duly qualified as such.

Now therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same together with proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned at the law office of Hays & McAlair, in the American Bank Building, Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from date hereof, to-wit, December 7, 1916.

James B. Downing and H. P. Downing, Executors of the last will and testament of Annie C. Downing, Deceased.

Hays & McAlair, Attorneys for Executors.

The Reasoner mint used in mint chews makes a most delicate confection. Try them, 15c the half lb., at the Den of Sweets.

SUMMONS

In the Justice Court for Hillsboro Justice of the Peace and Constable District, Washington County, Oregon.

W. J. Stevens, and P. J. Stevens, partners doing business under the firm name and style of Stevens Bros., Plaintiffs, vs. Harvey Smith, Defendant.

To Harvey Smith, defendant:—In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and action on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, viz: On or before the expiration of six weeks next from and after the date of first publication of this summons, viz: November 9th, 1916, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof judgment will be granted to plaintiff, for judgment as prayed for in their said complaint, viz: For the sum of \$18.27 with eight per cent interest from May 18, 1915, and the further sum of \$25.86 with eight per cent interest at the rate of eight per cent from June 1st, 1915, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated, at Hillsboro, Oregon, this November 6th, 1916.

W. D. Smith, Justice of the Peace. E. L. Perkins, Atty. for Plaintiffs.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN

For sale, as a whole, or will divide, a 130 acre place, 40 acres in cultivation; balance good timber; will make a good dairy farm; adapted to fruit, hops, or English walnuts, or general farming. Buildings; orchard; 2 streams running through timbered portion; good soil; near school house and stores; only 9 miles southwest of Hillsboro. Here is an ideal location for commercial fish pond. Beautiful and picturesque creek. Sporting men, look this up. Price very reasonable.—Address Box 112, or telephone Main 144, Hillsboro. SStf

PARENT-TEACHER COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT

Argue That an Expenditure Would Bring Results

FIGURE WOULD REPAY IN 8 YEARS

Report is Complete and Well Worth a Careful Reading by All

The Parent-Teacher Association president recently appointed a committee consisting of Dr. J. O. Robb, Mrs. Chas. E. Wells and Mrs. J. W. Bailey to report on the feasibility of an expenditure to build an addition to the High School for the purpose of accommodating a larger student body to be recruited for the High School course from the county at large.

Their report follows:

THE HIGH SCHOOL PROBLEM

Statement of the Committee of the Parent-Teachers Association

The State law now provides that any scholar eligible to high school instruction, residing in any district where no high school is maintained, may attend high school at such other place as they may elect, either within the county where they reside, or otherwise, and that the county in which said scholar resides shall pay the costs of such high school tuition and schooling to the school district furnishing the same.

While it is not the object of this statement to discuss the details of this law, yet we have no hesitancy in saying, that any law which makes it easier for the boys and girls on the farms of Oregon to secure the same high school education that their town and city cousins receive, is a good law, fundamentally and will be permanent.

Anyway we have the law. Its result has been, naturally, to largely increase the high school enrollment. This county, we are informed, has recently paid the Portland schools some \$7000 for the tuition of pupils from Washington County for the past year.

The Hillsboro School District is now confronted with a business problem. Our high school facilities are now crowded to the limit. We have a present eighth grade class numbering 65 which will enter high school next year, as against a graduating class of 24. A probable net increase of over 40 from our own district. Last year we had 64 high school pupils from outside the district—this year nearly a hundred will be enrolled before the close of the term.

Next year, every indication is that we will have 150 high school pupils from outside the district. Without more room and facilities we cannot care for them and will have to turn them away to Portland, Forest Grove, Beaverton or elsewhere. The question for us to decide is, what is best; to add to our high school equipment, by enlargement of the building at a cost of twelve to fourteen thousand dollars, so as to care for our own and outside pupils for next year, or care for what we can besides our own, and turn away the rest.

This committee has been asked by the Parent-Teachers Association to examine into the matter and report the facts. We herewith present the figures—you can draw your own conclusions. If the comparisons we make are more favorable to one contention than the other, it is because the logic of the figures seems so to indicate to us.

Year 1915-16

Total enrollment 165

Pupils in the district 104

Pupils outside district 61

Total cost of high school \$9965.00

Received from outside pupils 2880.00

Balance paid by district 7085.00

Year 1916-17

Total enrollment 200

Pupils from district 113

Pupils from outside 87

Total cost of high school \$9460.00

Paid by outside pupils 4100.00

Paid by district 5360.00

A study of these figures will show the following facts: Last year, while this district had only 104 high school pupils, it cost the district \$8195.00. This year with 113 pupils the cost will be nearly a thousand dollars less. This is due to the fact that the amount received from outside pupils increased about \$1200, while the cost of running the school did not increase in proportion. Why is this? We find that a considerable portion of the expense, such as salaries of superintendent, janitor, principal, cost of fuel, light, repairs, and many other items, are about the same, whether the enrollment is 200 or 150. Moreover, we find that the same corps of teachers are handling the high school classes this year, that handled them last, and to the best of our judgment, fully as efficiently. The only added expense this year as against last, is that we have the full time of the musical instructor, as against half time last year, which adds about \$400, but some of this is offset by reductions in other salaries.

In short, the teachers are handling larger classes, which of course reduces the cost per scholar.

Right here is the advantage of the large school. It can give the same courses and advantages as the small school, at less cost per pupil, or more advantages, and a broader and more valuable course of instruction at the same cost per pupil, as the small school.

Under this law, where the county pays the cost, scholars are going where they can get the best instruction, everything else being equal.

It follows then, that the better and more complete school we have, not only the better will our own children be served and educated, but the greater will be the inducement for the outside pupil to come to our school.

Do we want them? Let's see. As we have seen from the figures, the cost of the high school last year, was, total \$9975, collected from outside pupils \$2880, cost to district \$8195.

Now one of two things must be true. Either the expense of running the school would have to be reduced, or else the taxpayers of this district would have had to pay \$9975, instead of \$8195.

This year, with a total cost of \$9400 of which \$4100 will come from the outside, unless the running expense could have been nearly cut in half, the taxpayers of the district would have been called upon for \$4100 more.

Our investigation has convinced us that the running cost of the high school could not be reduced over \$1200 to \$1500 per year without practically crippling its educational value. To reduce it that much would place it below the grade of high schools in smaller towns. To reduce it three or four thousand dollars would simply mean closing it.

On the other hand, what is the result of the increase of outside pupils? As we have seen, the increase this year over last has had the effect of saving the district about \$1200.

This is further proven by the fact, that notwithstanding an increase of 20 per cent of scholars in the district, and notwithstanding the further fact that provision is made for applying \$1000 to the sinking fund, our levy is only 8 1/2 mills as against 9 last year.

These seem to us to be unanswerable facts.

Now let us consider the matter of additional building, pro and con. First, if we do not build this year, we will probably be unable to care for over 40 outside pupils next fall. Judging from present classes, we will have enough pupils in the district to bring the total, with that many from outside, up to the maximum of 200.

Assuming that the costs for running the school would be the same as this year, the figures would be as follows, in round number: Total cost, \$9900; paid by outside pupils, \$1800; paid by district, \$7200. This is nearly \$2000 (\$1900) more than is paid by the district this year. There is no place for that \$1900 to come from except from the taxpayers, and that would require a little over one mill more than this year, or 9 1/2 mills—probably 9 3/4.

Moreover, it is extremely probable that in the next year after, or at longest by 1919, the present facilities of our high school will be insufficient for our own children, AND WE WOULD HAVE TO MAKE THE IMPROVEMENT ANYWAY. AND DO IT AT OUR OWN EXPENSE.

Now let us consider the result if we make the necessary building extensions. The cost will approximate \$14,000. About 3 mills on the district valuation of \$1,800,000. Let us assume that this were borrowed to be repaid at the rate of 1 mill and interest per year, or in 8 years. The cost would be about \$2100 per annum for principal and interest and at the end of eight years the improvement would be paid for.

The question that will interest the taxpayers of the district, is, who will pay for it?

We have seen what the cost would be to us if we only took 40 outside pupils next year. The portion of the cost of the high school that would have to be paid by the taxpayers of the district would be as we have shown, \$7200.

If we make room for the outside scholars, those in position to judge agree that we will have an attendance of 150 from outside the district next year. Some say more. Let us call it 125. Placing the local enrollment for next year at 150 we will have a total attendance of 275. Let us assume that we will have to add \$1000 for another course (though this would be optional) and we have a total expense of \$10,000 for the high school. Of this amount the outside pupils would pay \$4600 and the district \$5400. Add the \$2100 annual charge to pay the cost of the improvement in 8 years, and we have \$7500 as the net cost to the district for the year, as against \$7200 cost to the district if we do not make the addition to building, and do not add another course of study. It is clear, it seems to us, that if no improvement in the course of study were made, or if the proportion of pupils coming from the outside were placed at the number which is most probable, that the net cost to the district after making the improvement in buildings, would, by reason of the outside income, be less than if the added room were not provided.

Unquestionably this improvement will be valuable to the district in years to come. Eventually the improvement must be made. Ordinarily all such improvements must come entirely from the pockets of the taxpayer, in addition to the annual running expense of the school.

By taking advantage of the existing conditions, we can not only make the high school earn the cost of the improvement, but so equip it that our children will have advantages second to none, while every scholar in Washington County will deem it a privilege to attend it.

The people of the smaller districts are awakening to the advantages of this law. The next two years will

see a great increase in high school enrollment. Hillsboro is the logical high school center for a large portion of the people of the county. With the added room, and a commercial course, which many boys and girls now wish for but can't hope to get, our high school would be the first in standing in the county and at less cost to the taxpayers.

Without the facilities these outside pupils will form connections with other schools, we will pay our bills alone, and before the eight years are gone we will have to dig in our own pockets to make additions, which, if made at once, the school could be earning.

Respectfully, COMMITTEE.

Note—Reference to the term of eight years for payment of the bonds is solely for the purpose of comparison and illustration, showing that the improvement can be paid in full from tuition in that time. The term of the bonds, can, of course, be 20 years, or such term as the district may prefer.

What's nicer than a—

KODAK

for Christmas

Hillsboro Pharmacy

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Third and Fir Streets, City 992 (Winter Schedule)

Sunday Masses, 8:20 and 10:30 a. m.

Christian Doctrine, 9:45 a. m.

Baptism, 2:00 o'clock p. m.

Choir practice, 2 p. m.

Benediction, 4:30 p. m.

Week-day Mass, 8:20 a. m.



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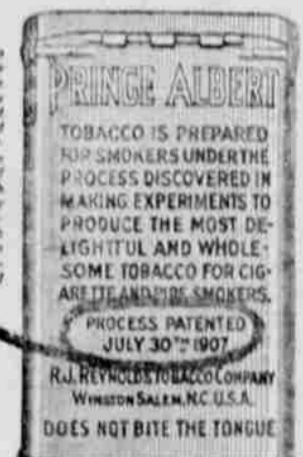
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vs

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Tualatin High Boys

vs

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Friday Dec. 22

At Gymnasium Admission 25c 4th and Railroad St.

Game Starts, 7 Sharp