

### COUNTRY UNION HIGH SCHOOL MEETS COMMON NEED

Pleasant Hill, in Lane County, Gives an Interesting Object Lesson in Practical Education by Offering Country Boys and Girls Advantages of High School Training Without Going to Town; Plan Proves Successful; Many Others Are Following Example

By Caroline Watson Thomson.  
Pleasant Hill, Ore., Oct. 25.—Pleasant Hill high school, in Lane county, the first country high school in the northwest, has established beyond question the fact that high schools in the country illustrate practical, economical methods of obtaining education and that several pupils have attended the Pleasant Hill high school from the town of Goshute, traveling eight miles to reach the school. This is a decided reversal of the usual order of things, for we have children coming to the country from the town for educational advantages, proving the country high school is destined to be one of the greatest factors in the "back to the country" movement.

The country high school means that a great number of boys and girls are to have high school education for the expense of sending a family of children from the country to the town for four years, and that possibility is being eliminated by the country high school. The country high school means that they cannot give their bright boys and girls the advantages that will make them more valuable to themselves and to society.

In three boys and girls from the Pleasant Hill district went to Eugene to high school, each spending at least \$200. Three families bore the expense alone. In that same community 12 other boys and girls were deprived the privilege of attending schools, as all, as they had completed the eighth grade, and their parents could not arrange to send them to high school.

**Financing in the Work.**  
In talking over the situation of the 12 at home, as well as the sacrifice of the three that were leaving their children to Eugene, City Superintendent L. R. Alderman and County Superintendent W. B. Dillard came to the conclusion that the only solution of the problem was the establishing of country high schools. It was possible for boys and girls to prepare for college at home. So Mr. Alderman and Mr. Dillard formed what is known as "The Lane county plan," and in the spring of 1908 put the plan into operation by extending the Pleasant Hill high school, Pleasant Hill is known as Union high school No. 1, and is composed of five regular school districts. The territory covered is about ten miles in length, making it necessary for the county to employ a teacher at Pleasant Hill for \$600, the amount that three pupils had spent in Eugene the winter before. But not a cent of the teacher's salary was paid by private subscription, for the county high school taxation system was not introduced into the Pleasant Hill school paid the \$600. School was held in one of the rooms of the grammar school building for two years. But now the high school has a separate building with three rooms.

In one room Mrs. F. M. Corum, the first teacher, conducted four grades of high school work. It was hard to be sure, and meant sacrifice on the part of both pupils and teacher. There were classes at the noon hour and at 3 o'clock. But the work was eminently successful, and the Pleasant Hill high school was accredited by all the colleges of the state.

It has been the custom of the majority of the pupils to ride or drive to school, but some walk long distances.



Union high school at Pleasant Hill, Ore., the new building; the student body at the Pleasant Hill school; Will T. Moore (at the left, bottom row), a Union high school boy who is now a freshman at University of Oregon, and who was the first rural high school graduate to enter college; Douglas Rankin, a pitcher at the Pleasant Hill rural high who is well known for baseball proficiency in the county.

Cecil Miller, a lad who attended in 1909, walked six miles each way daily. A shed is provided for the horses and each child brings feed for his horse. At Pleasant Hill water is provided by a force pump in a deep well, and there are sanitary individual drinking cups. "Aunt Mary" Miller, housemother for several boys and girls who board near the school, is a much loved character at Pleasant Hill. In three years at Pleasant Hill there has been a force pump in a deep well, and there are sanitary individual drinking cups. "Aunt Mary" Miller, housemother for several boys and girls who board near the school, is a much loved character at Pleasant Hill. In three years at Pleasant Hill there has been a force pump in a deep well, and there are sanitary individual drinking cups.

**Boys' Overlooked.**  
At first the taxpayers of the district expressed doubt as to the practicability of the country high school plan. But in most instances there is no opposition now when several districts want to unite to form a union high school. An exception is seen in Wallowa county, where the high school plan has been organized in Yamhill, Polk, and Benton counties. The success of the union high school plan has been so general that the legislature has passed a law, which will allow the union high school plan to be organized in any county. The law, as amended last session, makes it possible for districts to form union high schools at any time of the year.

where between 20 and 40 pupils are regularly enrolled, Union high school No. 2 at Lorane has 12 pupils, unites three districts, and was established in 1909. The other four high schools have been established this fall, and are: Crow No. 3, having five school districts; Elmira No. 4, having 10 districts and almost a million dollars of taxable property; Wallowa No. 5, uniting three districts, and Irving, a non-union country high school. Since the first high school in the country was established at Pleasant Hill in 1908 five similar schools have been started in the country against two new high schools in towns in Lane county. Florence and Marcola are the two towns mentioned. In the case of the latter, the school is being organized by the union high school plan. The law, as amended last session, makes it possible for districts to form union high schools at any time of the year.

After graduation (this happened in Call County) her plans were to enter the teaching profession. There was one drawback to this plan, and that was the fact that she had no opportunity to attend a normal school. She was a very capable and ambitious young woman, and she was determined to do the best she could for herself. She was a very capable and ambitious young woman, and she was determined to do the best she could for herself.

**The Value of Hard Work.**  
To the Editor of The Journal—I have just been reading the hard work story of the young salesman contained in a letter in last Saturday's Journal, wherein the gentleman's home was broken up and he nearly starved to death because he lost his position. I must say that I hardly know whether to pity or despise such a man.

**Taft in the Middle West.**  
Portland, Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—As a citizen deeply interested in the "progressive" movement in both political parties throughout the country at large, a comparison of the attitudes adopted by some of the Republican progressives in Oregon toward the re-nomination of President Taft is very interesting.

**Drinking Water.**  
The candor of Senator La Follette appears to be gaining ground very rapidly in the West. In Nebraska I was told by men in close touch with public feeling that there seemed to be but little question that he would secure the endorsement of his preference vote for president next spring. In all of the states mentioned I was much surprised to learn of La Follette's increased strength.

**Sunday Law Advocated.**  
Portland, Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—I read a letter in this evening's Journal signed by a subscriber in regard to employment in Portland, and also a reply in the editorial columns, in which you suggested to the employers of Portland to be a little more courteous to those who seek employment of them.

**In Bachelors' Club Defense.**  
Woodburn, Ore., Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Inasmuch as a letter has been widely circulated among the people of our town, having for its principal object, a reflection on our citizenship, and inasmuch as the subject is a matter of public concern, it is thought that a few observations, at this time in this connection, may not be out of place.

**Over Indulgence Responsible.**  
Portland, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In considering the purity question too much emphasis cannot be laid on the early training of the children. Boys are too often treated as the "lords of creation," to indulge every appetite or passion that appeals to them.

**Objects Answered.**  
Portland, Ore., Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal.—It appears that the objections to the single tax idea boiled down are:

**Railroads in Australia.**  
Aurora, Ore., Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In The Journal of October 16 I read an article on the earnings of the railroads of New South Wales. The article was published by the government of New South Wales. It looks good, as the government keeps all the earnings except the small pay they pay their employees.

**Vaccination Blamed for Her Death.**  
Portland, Ore., Oct. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Now that the question is before us, may I tell you what, to my knowledge, was one result of vaccination.

**Have Books.**  
Portland, Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I have a book, "The Art of Living," which is one of the best of its kind. It is a book of practical wisdom, and it is one that every one should read. It is a book of practical wisdom, and it is one that every one should read.

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### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

**When One Needs Help.**  
Portland, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Is it strange that in times of adversity the heart of man turns to his fellows? Is it not natural, and as it should be, and would it not also be natural that the one appealed to should be sincerely interested.

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**BREAKS UP A COLD IN SEVERAL HOURS**  
Most Effective and Harmless Way to Cure a Severe Cold and End All Grippe Misery.  
There is not one grain of quinine in Fajoy's Cold Compound, which, when taken every two hours, until three consecutive doses are taken, will surely end the grippe and break up the most annoying cold in the head, chest, back, stomach or limbs.  
It promptly relieves the most miserable headache, dizziness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, sore running of the nose, catarrhal affections, soreness, stiffness and rheumatic twinges.  
Fajoy's Cold Compound is the result of three years' research at a cost of more than fifty thousand dollars, and contains no quinine, which, when conclusively demonstrated, is not effective in the treatment of colds or grippe. Take this harmless Compound as directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine made anywhere else in the world which will cure cold or end Grippe misery as promptly and without any assistance or bad after-effects as a 25-cent package of Fajoy's Cold Compound, which any drug-gist in the world can supply.

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**Drinkers Unable to Resist Craving**  
That the Poison of Alcohol Creates—Become Slaves to the Habit.  
**SHOULD TRY NEAL THREE-DAY CURE.**  
It Drives Poison Out of the System, Removing Desire.  
The habitual use of intoxicants is altogether a bad thing. The drunkard finds every avenue of employment closed to him. To the business man excessive drinking spells ruin. It robs the professional man of his talents, of his reputation and of his substance. It undermines health. It destroys morals. It is the handmaid of crime. It brutalizes its victims. It brings torture and despair to unhappy wives and clothes numberless children in rags. The history of over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants is an open book and it always reads one way. There is only one thing the liquor can do who is addicted to the liquor habit if he does not want to meet the fate of all other drunkards, and that is to stop it. Oh, but you say, "I can't. I have tried that." The appetite is too much for me. I can't resist the craving." Have you ever thought of the Neal Cure? It takes that craving away. The craving results from a poison, alcohol leaves in the system. The Neal Cure drives out that poison. It cures in three short days. It cures without the use of hypodermic injections or dangerous drugs. The cure, being effected in so short a time, can be taken without publicity. It is certain, as well as prompt. It is like staying three days at a first-class hotel. If you are afflicted with the drink habit, you will be cured, or if you are interested in a friend or relative who needs treatment, write to the Neal Institute Co., 354 Hall St., Portland, Ore., for their free booklet giving full information and a copy of their contract and guarantee bond. It will be mailed to you under a plain sealed envelope and everything will be strictly confidential. You can be treated at Portland Institute, or by means of the Home Treatment.

**Corn Pain Ended In a Jiffy**  
Just cover the corn with a little Blue-jay plaster. It is done in a second. The pain ends instantly. Then that little drop of B & B was begins to loosen the corn. In two days it comes out.  
Not a bit of soreness—not the least inconvenience. You simply remove the corn. It sounds too good to be true. Yet five million corns every year are removed in this simple, harmless way.  
Corn is utterly needless. To suffer from them is folly. To pare them and nurse them is transitive. Remove them with Blue-jay. Do it now.  
A is the picture in the soft B & B. It loosens the corn. B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once. C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable. D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.  
**Blue-jay Corn Plasters** 15c and 25c per package  
Also Healed Bunions, All Druggists Sell and Guarantee Them.  
Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.