SCHOOLS GAIN BY NEW LAWS

Department Of Education Summarizes Enactments Of Late Session

UNIT BILL IS IMPORTANT

Favorable Consideration Is Given to Constructive Program

Numerous bills affecting the state school system were passed by the legislature at its recent session. Doubtless the most important of these is the measure establishing the county unit of administration and assessment. One measure that was stoutly fought by the school interests was Senator Ryan's bill to eliminate the payment to the state of royalty on sand and gravel taken from the beds of navigable streams for use on public works. The bill was vetoed by the governor.

A summary of the enactments affecting the school system prepared by the department of education follows:

Senate bill No. 46, by Ryan, repeals the amendment as given on page 140, section 458 of the 1919 edition of Oregon school laws. High school districts throughout the state will continue to operate under the amendment until the end of this school year. This law, as do all other laws, goes into effect 90 days after adjournment of the legislature. Next year, however, a high school will be reimbursed only for non-resident pupils that may attend that high school.

Time Is Saved.

House bill No. 50, by Belknap, amends section 243, page 82 of the 1919 edition of Oregon school laws. When this law goes into effect 90 days after the adjournemnt of the legislature, districts may consolidate at any time in the year and are not required to wait until the annual school meeting as heretofore.

House bill No. 27, by Powell, amends section 20, page 11 of the 1919 edition of Oregon school laws, by changing the date of the beginning of the teachers' examination from the last Wednesday in June back to the second Wednesday in June. The teachers' examination next June, therefore, will begin on Wednesday, June 8, 1921.

Senate bill No. 117, by Patterson, amends the elementary teachers' training laws as found on page 12, section 26 of the 1919 edition of Oregon school laws. The amendment does not go into effect until after January 1, 1923. After that time the department of education will not be permitted to grant a certificate to any teacher until she has completed an elementary teachers' training course or its equivalent, even though she successfully passes the examination in all the subjects required for such certificate. An elementary teachers' training course will then require 24 weeks of work beyond the high school. The law is further amended so that after the year 1925 a teacher may not be granted a certificate until she has completed 36 weeks of work beyond a standard high school. The amendment raises the 12 weeks now required to 24 weeks in 1923 and to 36 weeks in 1925.

Pupils Accommodated

Senate bill No. 87, by Eddy, amends section 5071, Oregon laws, which requires the board of directors of any legally organized school district, when authorized by a majority vote of the legal voters of the district, to furnish transportation to and from school to all pupils living more than two miles from the school building. This bill authorizes the school board to transport all pupils living more than one mile from the school building. It also provides that where the transportation is by water, all pupils shall be transported.

Senate bill No. 39, by Moser, amends the present law that a school board in a district having 20,000 children of school age or above, has authority to establish and maintain as many kindergartens as it may deem necessary. The law, heretofore, has been that the school board could not maintain more than five kindergartens. The law applies only to the city of Portland at present.

Senate bill No. 93, by Edwards, provides for the auditing of the books of the clerk of each school district, outside of districts of the first class, by the district boundary board. The books are to be audited each year before August 1.

Salary Raiserd.

Senate bill No. 89, by Hume, amends the law which provides that directors shall not have any pecuniary interest in the erection of school houses, furnishing supplies, or any services render ; as members of the board, so as to include the teacher, the clerk and the school superintendent. Neither the teacher nor school superintendent can hereafter sell school supplies to the school district. During the vacation period a teacher may act as agent for the sale of school supplies in a school district where he is not employed as teacher.

Senate bill No. 107, by Bell, raises the salary of the superintendent of public instruction from $3000 to $4000 annually.

Senate bill No. 171, by the committee on educatn, authorizes the school board in any school district to employ teachers to be known as home teachers. These home teachers are to work in the homes of the pupils, instructing children and adults in matters relating to school attendance, hygiene, sanitation, the English language, household duties, the preparation and use of food and clothing, and in the fundamental principles of the American system of government and the rights and duties of citizenship.

Per Capita Saved.

Senate bill No. 200, by Upton, provides that the per capita county school tax levied by a county cannot be less than the per capita amount of school tax levied in the county for the year 1919. Some of the counties of the state have not levied more than the minimum of $10. Others have levied as high as $16 per capita. A county levying such a tax in the year 1919 cannot now reduce that per capita .

Senate bill No. 261, by Upton, applies only to counties that are working under the county high school act. It provides that a district or union high school not exempt from a county high school tax, which has been standardized by the state board of education, shall receive the same amount for its average daily attendance of pupils residing in the county as the cost of the average daily attendance in the central county high school.

Senate bill No. 273, by Eberhard, changes paragraph 2 of section 426 of the 1919 school laws so that the school board in union high school districts composed of more than five school districts shall consist of five members elected at large from the union high school district.

Humane Study Required.

Senate bill No. 289, by Gill, provides for humane education in the public schools of Oregon. Not less than one-half an hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils kindness and justice to, and humane treatment of, animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It is to be optional with each teacher whether it shall be a consecutive half-hour or shorter periods daily. This instruction shall be a part of the curriculum of study in all of the public schools of the state.

Senate bill No. 299, by Ellis, amends section 59, page 28, of the 1919 school laws relating to abandonment or lapsed districts. The new law requires that all moneys in the hands of the district clerk or board of directors of said district shall be turned over to the county treasurer, and makes it the duty of the treasurere to hold said moneys until such a time as the district boundary board may close up the affairs of the district.

Loyalty Oath Required.

House bill No. 53, by Gordon, provides that every teacher contracting to teach in the state of Oregon, must, in her contract, subscribe to an oath of allegiance to support the constitution of the United States and the state of Oregon, to teach, by precept and example, respect for the flag of the United States, reverence for law and order, and undivided allegiance to the government of our country. The act further provides that every teacher in a private or parochial school, or in any other college, academy or institution of learning in the state, shall, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, take the same oath or affirmation of allegiance as that to which public school teachers must subscribe.

House bill No. 177, by Perry, amends the law governing the distribution of the county school fund and where districts have been consolidated. Fifty dollars was given to each one of the districts in the consolidation by the county superintendent at the time of the distribution, and for a period of five years. Hereafter one hundred dollars will be given, rather than $50. This law encourages the standardization of rual schools.

County Unit Popula.

House bill No. 215, by Sheldon, was passed with but five votes against it in the house and one in the senate. It required quite a campaign of education during the entire 40 days in order that the members of the legislature might fully understand the provisions of the bill. This measure is generally known as the county unit of administration and taxation. The bill, as passed, provides that the law is not to become effective unit it has been voted into a county by a majority vote of the electors of that county. The main provisions of the bill are as follows: There can be but three classes of school districts in a county, the city, the town or village, and the county school districts. A city district is one having 1000 or more children of school age. A town or village district is one having from 500 to 1000 children of school age. Both of these district will have the same organization as at present. Their affairs will be administered by the district school boards. The county school district, however, will comprise all of the territory not embraced in city or town districts. From this territory five school board members will be elected at large who will have control of and will direct the school affairs of the district. This board will have the authority to appoint a superintendent and fix his salary, employ all necessary assistant superintendents, supervisors, teachers, janitors and assistants, and to fix their compensation; to lease and build schoolhouses, to prepare an annual budget and to levy taxes, to consolidate schools and to fix the boundaries of the sub-districts. All school districts now existing are to be known as sub-districts. There will be local school boards whose duties are advisory only. In any county where this measure becomes effective, the tendency will be to centralize authority and, therefore, responsibility, and it will assist in eliminating many of the weaknesses of the old district school organization. It will require a campaign of education in each county before it will be possible to vote it in, but the plan will doubtless make its way in Oregon, as it has in many other states.

Entity Not Destroyed

It has not been possible, heretofore, to destroy the entity of a school district. The district boundary might change the boundaries of school districts, but in the process it was not permitted, under the law, to abolish entirely, a school district. The passage of House Bill No. 241, by Belknap, permits the district boundary board, when petitioned so to do, to annex a district or portions of a district to one or more adjoining districts, so that the district so annexed or divided will be abolished.

House bill No. 248, by Belknap, so amends the law as to require a union high school district to meet the requirements of the state board of education for standardization.

House bill No. 250, by Roberts, provides for the election of school directors in districts of the first class, and provides that the form of the ballot be provided by the district school board; that a candidate for the office of school director can not have his name placed upon the ballot unless, at least seven days prior to the date of the election, he files with the clerk of the school district a certificate of nomination signed by not less than three per cent of the number (and in no case by less than ten persons) of the qualified voters voting for the office of school director at the last annual school election; that he must file with the clerk an acceptance of the nomination, at least five days prior to the date of such election, provided, however, that in districts having 20,000 children of school age or above, the certificate of nomination shall be filed 15 days and the acceptance of the nomination filed 10 days prior to the date of the election.

Certification Act Changed.

House bill No. 303, by the joint committee on ways and means, authorizes the secretary of state, whenever the funds arising under the operation of the soldiers', sailors, and marines' educational financial aid act become exhausted, to issue certificates of indebtedness, to be redeemed from the first moneys credited under the annual levy of taxes.

House bill No. 348, by Bingham, amends the law regarding the certification of teachers so that where a standard college or university offers a normal school course equivalent to that of a standard normal school, those who have been graduated from that standard college or university, and have completed the standard normal school course, will be granted certificates valid to teach in the elementary grades. Where an applicant for a certificate has been graduated from a standard college or university and has completed fifteen semester hours in education, but has not completed a normal school course in a standard college or university, he will receive a certificate valid for teaching in the high schools only.

Tenure Bill Summarized

House bill No. 349, provides for seven in the place of five members on the board of directors for the schools of Portland. It further provides that five members of the board may dismiss a teacher, and that such action will not be subject to review by any other commission. If less than five members dismiss a teacher, she may appeal to the commission for a hearing.

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HARDING'S INAUGURAL SPEECH AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 1.)

conference of progress, which seeks to clarify the laws of international relationship, and establish a world court for the disposition of such justificable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto, in expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new concept of righteousness and justice and its hatred of war into recommended action, we are ready and heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty. Since freedom impelled and independence inspired, the nationality exalted, a world, super-government is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness, it is sanctity. It is not aloofness, it is security. It is not suspicion of others, it is patriotic adherence to the things which made up what we are.

Today, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of humankind, and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world, and a new appraisal of our nation by the world. The unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven, our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established, our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization, there will be no failure today or tomorrow.

The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In a deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy where internationality was to supersede nationality, we turned to the referendum of the American people. There was ample discussion and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization, and we hold a maintained America, the proven republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy to be not only an inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents. Mankind needs a world wide benediction of understanding. It is needed among the individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order. In such understanding man will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships and nations will promote the comities so essential to peace.

Trade Ties Bind Closely.

We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new world democracy, but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote enlarged activities and seek expanded confidence.

Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than prove a republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not leave us devastated lands nor desolated cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast filled with hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expanded currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, in unspeakable waste and disturbed relationships. While it uncovered our portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless and leading in confidence unfailing.

Avoid it all we have riveted the gaze of all civilization to the unselfishness and the righteousness of representative democracy, where our freedom never has made offensive warfare, never has sought territorial aggrandizement through force, never has turned to the arbitrament of arms until reason had been exhausted. When the governments of earth shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practiced it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare will have been written.

Our Supreme Task.

Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration, all these must follow. I would like to hasten them. If it will lighten the spirit and add to the resolution with which we take up the task, let me repeat for our nation, we shall give no people just cause to make war upon us, we hold no national prejudices, we entertain no spirit of revenge; we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest, nor boast of armed prowess.

If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us I earnestly hope a way may be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can vision the ideal republic, where every man and woman is rallied under the flag for the assignment to duty, for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted, where we may call to universal service every plant, agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifices for country and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

Unity of Spirit.

Out of universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration, which would make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial and commercial systems at home, no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for sedition, no pitiable slackerism, no outrage of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development and revolution would be without the passion which engenders it.

A regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of today. War never left such an aftermath. There has been staggering loss of life and measureless waste of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us, like all the wartorn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation. We must reduce the abnormal expenditures and we will. We can strike at war taxation and we must. We must face the grim necessity with full knowledge that the task is to be solved and we must proceed with a full realization that no statute enacted by man can repeal the inexorable laws of nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of the government, and at the same time do for it too little.

We contemplate the immediate task of cutting our public household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy, combined with fiscal justice and it must be attended by individual prudence and thrift, which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future.

Reflection of Reaction.

The business world reflects the disturbance of war's reaction. Herein flows the lifeblood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent and has suffered the shocks and jars incident to abnormal demands, credit inflations and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired, the channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained. We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fever of war activities.

Perhaps we never shall know the old levels of wage again, because war invariably readjusts compensations and the necessaries of life will show their inseparable relationship, but we must strive for normalcy to reach stability. All the penalties will not be light nor evenly distributed.

There is no way of making them so. There is no instant step from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate them; in understanding, in mutuality of interest, in concern for the common good our tasks will be solved. No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system.

From Destruction to Production

The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. Peoples are turning from destruction to production. Industry has sensed the changed order and our own people are turning to resume their normal, onward way. The call is for productive America to go on. I know that congress and the administration will favor every wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress.

I speak for administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for adequate credit facilities, for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to government experiment in business, and for more efficient business in government administration. With all of this must attend a mindful of the human side of all activities, so that social, industrial and economic justice will be squared with the purpose of a righteous people.

With the nation-wide induction of womanhood into our political life, we may count upon her intuitions, her refinements, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full privileges and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state.

I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from within than it is watchful against enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section; there must be none in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is common weal. Humanity hungers for international peace and we crave it with all mankind. My most reverent prayer for America is for industrial peace, with its rewards, widely and generally distributed amid the inspirations of equal opportunity. No one can justly deny the equality of opportunity which has made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it to be a challenge of the reality, and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our achievement.

If revolution insists upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. When world war threatened civilization we pledged our resources and our lives to its preservation, and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecration. Ours is a constitutional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme and the minorities are sacredly protected. Our revisions, reformations and evolutions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress, and we mean to cure our ills, but never destroy or permit destruction by force.

I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will, understanding is its fountain source. I would like to acclaim an era of good feeling amid dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attended.

Protection of Industries.

It has been proved again and again that we cannot, while throwing our markets open to the world, maintain American standards of living and opportunity and hold our industrial eminence in such unequal competition. There is a baring fallacy in the theory of banished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports. Today as never before, when people are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we must adjust our tariffs to the new order. We seek participation in the world's exchanges, because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumphs of peace. We know full well we cannot sell where we do not buy, and we cannot sell successfully where we do not carry. Opportunity is calling not alone for the restoration, but for a new era in production, transportation and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the demand of a surpassing home market, by promoting self reliance in production, and by bidding enterprise, genius and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the marts of the world.

An America of Homes.

We would not have an America living within and for herself alone, but we would have her self reliant, independent and ever bolder, stronger and richer. Believing in our higher standards, created through constitutional liberty and maintained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights. But pride in the things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeavor. Wealth is not inimical to welfare, it ought to be its friendliest agency. There never can be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift, but ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed poverty. We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. We want an America of homes, illuminated with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity of long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of American childhood rocked under conditions so wholesome and so hopeful that no blight may touch it in its development, and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessity, no lack of opportunity, shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship.

There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed again and again, the futility and the mischief of ill-considered remedies for social and economic disorders. But we are mindful today as never before of the friction of modern industrialism, and we must learn its causes and reduce its evil consequences by wiser and tested methods. Where genius has made for great possibilities, justice and happiness must be reflected in a greater common welfare.

One cannot stand in this presence and be unmindful of the tremendous responsibility. The world upheaval has added heavily to our tasks. But with the realization comes the surge of high resolve, and there is reassurance in belief in the God-given destiny of our new republic. If I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the executive for the America of tomorrow, I should shrink from the burden. But here are a hundred millions, with common concern and shared responsibility, answerable to God and country. The republic summons them to their duty and I invite co-operation.

I accept my part with single-mindedness of purpose and humility of spirit, and implore the favor and guidance of God in heaven. With these I am unafraid and confidently face the future.

I have taken the solemn oath of office on that passage of Holy Writ wherein it is asked, "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God?" This I plight to God and country.

WOOD TARIFFS ARE CUT

(Continued from page 1)

ment of tonnage, which it is necessary to consider, and the adjustment as hereby proposed endeavors to protect these commodities by just sufficient reductions as we believe will prevent further retarding of movement and tip the scale toward the balance, in favor of marketing as against burning at the mill.

"It is a lamentable fact that wood for fuel in a country primarily a timber belt should cease to be the cheap economic fuel of such country and that the populace in nearby centers should pay exorbitant prices for fuel wood when in sight of the glow of incinerators which burn thousands of cords annually."

New Scale Fixed

The scale of rates established by the order follows:

Distances—	Rate in Cents Per Cord
Not over 5 miles	90
Over 6 and not over 10 miles	95
Over 10 and not over 15 miles	100
Over 15 and not over 20 miles	105
Over 20 and not over 25 miles	110
Over 25 and not over 30 miles	115
Over 30 and not over 35 miles	120
Over 35 and not over 40 miles	130
Over 40 and not over 45 miles	140
Over 45 and not over 50 miles	150
Over 50 and not over 55 miles	160
Over 60 and not over 70 miles	170
Over 70 and not over 80 miles	180
Over 80 and not over 90 miles	190
Over 90 and not over 100 miles	200
Over 100 and not over 115 miles	210
Over 115 and not over 130 miles	220
Over 130 and not over 145 miles	230
Over 145 and not over 160 miles	240
Over 160 and not over 175 miles	250
Over 175 and not over 190 miles	260
Over 190 and not over 200 miles	270
Over 200 and not over 225 miles	285
Over 225 and not over 250 miles	300
Over 250 and not over 275 miles	325
Over 275 and not over 300 miles	350
Over 300 and not over 325 miles	375
Over 325 and not over 350 miles	400
Over 350 and not over 375 miles	425
Over 375 and not over 400 miles	450

It is further ordered that stove wood not exceeding approximate 16-inch lengths, block wood, mill refuse, box waste and edgings loaded loosely in racked flat cars (racks to be provided by shippers) will be subject to charges based on actual capacity of car rack, less an allowance of 18 inches in height of rack."

WILSON GLAD TO BE FREED OF BURDENS

(Continued on page 7)

Mr. Harding and others in the car, except Mr. Wilson, alighted and here the crowd waited. Evidently it had been pre-arranged that there should be no public comparison to be drawn between the big strong figure of the new president and the crippled form of the old, for Mr. Wilson rode on alone to a little used door where he had but two steps to mount.

Mr. Wilson was lifted out of the car and up the two steps by Arthur Brooks, negro custodian of the White House. At the top he paused and then, grasping his cane, but alone and unaided, he moved through the door to plod slowly over the 300 yards of stone flagging to the elevator. He passed without heed a big rolling chair.

The crowd at the other door set out to find Mr. Wilson. They caught up with him as he turned toward an elevator. There were murmurs of sympathy as the spectators caught sight of the gray haired figure going so slowly and with such evidence of bodily powers driven to their work only by a mastering exercise of will; but Mr. Wilson nodded and smiled as he forced himself on. Lifted one floor in the elevator, Mr. Wilson, still alone, made his way to the president's room and the business before him. He greeted the senators waiting there, exchanged humorous quips with some, and signed or waved away bills laid before him.

Is Glad to be Free.

As he said good-bye to Mr. Wilson the incoming president again displayed the sympathy he felt for his stricken predecessor. They clasped hands and Mr. Harding said:

"Good-bye, Mr. President. I know you are glad to be relieved of your burden and worries. I want to tell you how much I appreciate the courtesies you have extended to me."

Mr. Wilson seemed to agree that he was glad to be free, for he even gained in cheerfulness as he moved out of the room, with Senator Knox escorting him.

"I can't get accustomed to this feeling," Mr. Wilson said to the senator. "My feet feel so light."

In the elevator, the president hung his cane by its curved handle from the breast pocket of his coat and stood with his right hand on the shoulder of the operator.

"Good-bye, son," he said.

Again in the automobile with Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson, his physician, and Joseph P. Tumulty, his private secretary, Mr. Wilson seemed to have gained in cheerfulness through the ordeal. He was whirled back over the same route, raising his hat in answer to greetings as he was recognized by the waiting crowds.

Receives Friends at Home.

Passing the White House, the machine raced, now without escort, and Mr. Wilson gave the stately structure so long his home not a glance. He was carried swiftly to his new home on "S" street, and there a few hundred neighbors had gathered to cheer him, unmindful of the ceremonies at the capitol where his successor was taking his oath of office.

At home at last, Mr. Wilson stood with Mrs. Wilson to receive the newspaper men who had accompanied him through the day and most of whom had been long at the White House. He grasped their hands as they came forward, presented by Mr. Tumulty, and exchanged a word or two with each. About him in the house a score of intimate friends gathered to do him honor on his return to private life, and it was to Admiral Grayson, who through habit, had spoken to him as "Mr. President," that the cheerful correction was addressed

"No, just plain Woodrow Wilson, now."

Soon after reaching his new home, Mr. Wilson took a short rest in the endeavor to recover from the unusual fatigue to which he had been subjected.

By 3 o'clock several thousand people had assembled outside the Wilson home as a part of a demonstration organized by the League of Nations association and the democratic central committee of the District of Columbia. While a committee went inside to present the former president with a gift of flowers, those outside united in a noisy and enthusiastic greeting.

The demonstration continued almost until twilight and Mr. Wilson was forced to respond several times. Dr. Grayson said Mr. Wilson was profoundly touched by the tribute.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS ENDS PEACEFULLY

(Continued from page 1)

bribery; for amnesty to persons convicted under the espionage laws; to prohibit "cost plus" government contracts; for Philippine independence and to extend prohibition to the Philippines and for repeal of the railroad physical valuation law.

WANTS TO HELP MOTHERS

Mrs. Wm. Sager, 901 Nichol St., Utica, N. Y.: "I gladly write anything that helps a mother with her children. My little girl had whooping cough and I was afraid she would choke. I gave her Foley's Honey and Tar and it helped her wonderfully. She could sleep 'most all night without coughing." This good cough syrup checks colds, stops coughing, cuts phlegm and covers raw, inflamed membranes with a healing coating. Sold everywhere. (adv.)

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Pure Lard, No. 5 Pail.....75c

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Dry Salt Pork for seasoning, per pound.....17½c

Tender Beef Steak, per pound 17½c

Veal Steak, per pound.....25c

Pork Steak, per pound.....20c

Loin Pork Chops, per pound...25c

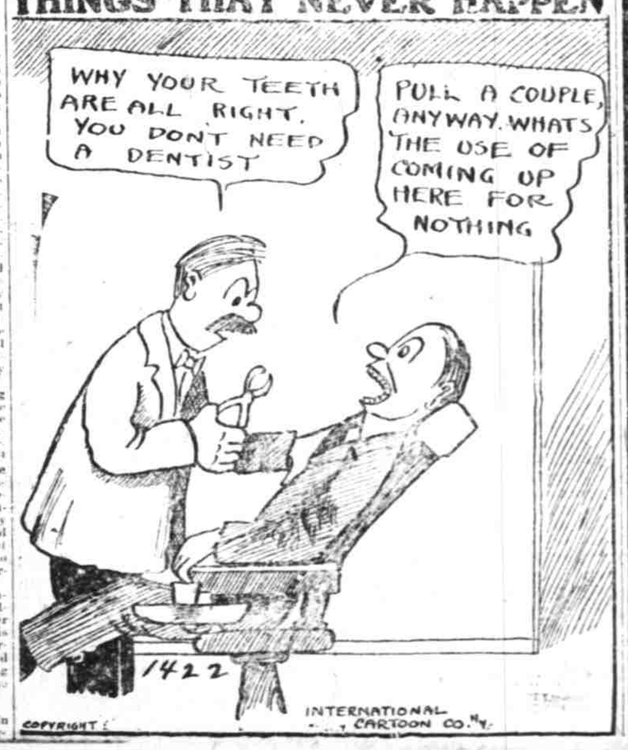
Sugar Cured Hams, per pound..30c

Fancy Picnic Hams, per pound 22c

Fresh Sausage and Hamburger per pound.....15c

It pays to trade at the Market that is NOT IN THE COMBINE

Midget Market

Originators of Low Prices 351 State St.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN