

### TEACHER TRAINING IS HELD PROBLEM

#### State Superintendent Explains Need of Better Facilities for Work

BY J. A. CHURCHILL  
State Superintendent

Oregon's greatest need educationally has been the securing of better teacher training facilities for those who are preparing to teach in our elementary schools. Since 1915, the requirements for the teachers' preparation have been steadily increasing without any additional opportunities for teacher being offered. The outstanding constructive school legislation therefore, of the present session has been the passage of House Bill No. 87, which provides for the establishment of another normal school at Ashland, with one twenty-fifth of a mill as annual maintenance, and one hundred

seventy-five thousand dollars for a building. The Ashland Normal school should be ready to open by September, 1926. The normal school at Monmouth was well cared for, receiving from the legislature all that it asked. Forty thousand dollars, additional, was given for maintenance, eighty thousand dollars for a classroom building at Monmouth, and one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars for a teacher training building at Independence.

Senate Bill No. 235 provides for the establishment of a normal school in Eastern Oregon to be voted on by the people at the November election, 1925.

Through House Bill No. 215, it is proposed to establish another normal school at Seaside, known as the Western Oregon Normal school and college. The act is to be submitted to the legal voters of the state for their approval or rejection in November, 1926.

Senate Bill No. 35 abolishes the Normal school at Weston, and authorizes the board of regents to convey the property belonging to the said normal school to the city of Weston.

The passage of Senate Bill No. 19 gives a school board the authority to dismiss the children on school time for periods not to exceed one hundred twenty minutes a week to attend week-day religious schools.

Senate Bill No. 25 makes valid a teacher's contract where the same has been signed by the chairman of the school board, the school clerk, and the teacher, even though the same was not signed at a regular school meeting. It is quite probable that under an opinion of the supreme court, eighty-five per cent of all of the teachers' contracts in the past have been invalid, since the law did require that all such contracts be signed by the chairman of the board and by the school clerk at a regularly called school meeting.

Senate Bill No. 52 provides for the judgment of confirmation by the circuit court of the organization of union high school districts, and the election and organization of the union high school board of such districts. The bill legalizes many union high school districts heretofore formed where the procedure was not in every respect in accordance with the law.

Senate Bill No. 53 provides for the addition of three more items which the clerk of a high school which the clerk of a high school the per capita cost of the pupils attending the high school. In the past, the clerk, in determining the per capita cost, has used the items of salaries, salary of janitors, supplies, fuel, water, light and power, telephone, printing, insurance, stationery, and repairs. In addition to these, in the future, he must charge up the items of transportation, interest on current warrants, and interest upon the fair value of the investment in the high school buildings after depreciation has been taken into consideration. This bill will increase the levy for county high school tuition fund.

Senate Bill No. 91 amends the compulsory education law by permitting the county superintendent to appoint the attendance supervisor, who takes the place of the

### Faint Wearer of Afternoon Dress of Polka Dot Pussy-Willow Silk Has Doll To Match Costume



This afternoon frock attracted much attention at a fashion review held in New York at which all the creations were exclusively American.

truant officer. The attendance supervisor must be the holder of a certificate valid for teaching in the public schools of Oregon, and must submit evidence of the knowledge of the common school problems which relate to school attendance.

Senate Bill No. 111 provides that in those counties which have adopted the county unit, districts having from five hundred to one thousand children may, upon the approval of a majority of the voters of the district, remain in the rural school district rather than form a town district.

Senate Bill No. 176 permits a district boundary board to levy a tax upon the property in a lapsed district in order that the indebtedness of the district may be discharged. There are many lapsed districts in Oregon that have outstanding warrants, and, under the law, no authority has been given to anyone for the making of the levy.

Senate Bill No. 195 provides for a state flag to be used on all occasions when the state is officially and publicly represented, with the privilege of use by all citizens upon such occasions as may be fitting and appropriate. It shall bear on one side on a navy blue field the state escutcheon in gold, supported by thirty-three gold stars and bearing above said escutcheon the words "State of Oregon" in gold and below such escutcheon the figures "1859" in gold, and on the other side on a navy blue field a representation of the beaver in gold.

Senate Bill No. 218 makes it possible for districts of the first class to subdivide the district into school election precincts for the holding of all elections within said district, and may change and alter such precincts at its discretion as often as the occasion may require.

In the past, school elections in districts of the first class, outside of the city of Portland, have all been held at one central point, making it inconvenient for many of the qualified voters to attend the meeting.

House Bill No. 45 provides for the physical examination of children attending the elementary public schools of the State of Oregon. The superintendent of public instruction is to provide blanks to be distributed to the teachers of the state. The children are to be examined for defects of vision, hearing, breathing, dentition or other external, obvious physical defects which will prevent or interfere with the normal education of the child. A report will be sent by the teacher to the parent or guardian as to any physical defect apparent to observation. If a parent or guardian objects in writing to the examination being made, then the pupil is to be exempt from such examination.

House Bill No. 57 requires that a school district make a full and complete itemized statement of its indebtedness, specifying the general nature of said indebtedness, such as bonds, warrants, and so forth, at the time estimates are to be discussed with the levying board.

House Bill No. 86 provides an appropriation for the children's farm home of the Oregon Woman's Christian Temperance union in the following sums—fifteen thousand dollars for aiding in the construction, building, furnishing, and equipping of a children's cottage and thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of aiding in the construction, building, furnishing, and equipping of a school building.

House Bill No. 145 relieves the school clerks in districts of the

second and third classes from any personal liability upon their official bonds for any school moneys that may be lost by reason of the failure or insolvency of any bank which becomes a depository through the designation of such a bank by the board of directors of the school district.

House Bill No. 175 restores the county institutes. The Legislature of 1923 so amended the law that teachers were not required to attend the county institutes. House Bill No. 175 restores the county institutes in the various counties of the state for at least one day and not more than two days at the discretion of the county superintendents.

Through House Bill No. 208, anyone who held a valid certificate prior to January 1, 1921, is not required to have the one year of normal school preparation, in addition to graduation from a standard high school. The equivalent of the elementary teachers' training course for the period preceding January 1, 1921, is the holding of a valid certificate to teach.

House Bill No. 212 does not effect districts other than those in counties working under the county unit. In such counties, all moneys received from the sale of timber under the Federal Forest reserve is to be used for, and applied to the payment of bonded and warrant indebtedness of the school districts incurred prior to January 1, 1925, the remaining sums, thereafter, to be placed in an irreducible fund, only the interest from which is to be used for general school purposes.

House Bill No. 217 is of much importance to many teachers in the state. Heretofore, the superintendent of public instruction was authorized to accept grades of 80 from other states where the examination was held as an examination in Oregon. Hereafter, however, grades of 90 only may be accepted. Since an exemption for an Oregon teacher in Oregon does not hold over unless the grade is 90, it seems but fair that teachers coming into Oregon with grades from other states should not have a grade of less than 90 accepted in Oregon.

House Bill No. 260 affects the city of Portland, only, and permits the levying of ten mills rather than five mills for school maintenance.

House Bill No. 329 repeals the law which permitted the expenses of administering the irreducible school fund to be paid from the irreducible school fund. Hereafter, all of the interest accruing on the irreducible school fund must be distributed among the several counties.

House Bill No. 341 makes Armistice Day a legal school holiday.

House Bill No. 394 clarifies the procedure for the organization of a union high school district while House Bill No. 387 provides for the election of school directors in union high school districts at the time of their organization and also for their successors.

An act creating a Department of Americanization was provided through House Bill No. 447. The department of Americanization conducted in conjunction with the public school system of the state is under the supervision and control of the superintendent of public instruction. The state board of education is to name a non-paid state commission of five persons who shall administer the depart-

ment of Americanization. The commission will propose a standardized course of study in Americanization schools and have general power to promote and advance the work of Americanization throughout the state in conjunction with the general public school system. The commission will appoint a state director of Americanization to direct the work.

House Bill No. 205 exempts school districts of the third class from meeting the requirements of the local budget law with reference to making out a budget, advertising in the newspapers, and so on. This brings districts of the third class under the old budget law.

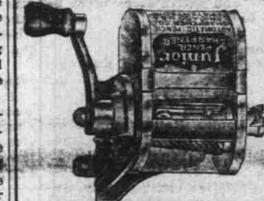
The Eddy Bill, opposed by all who build or administer high school courses of study, proposed to put five more required subjects into the course of study, namely, penmanship, constitutional law, American literature, bookkeeping, and arithmetic. This would make five units elective, and where a student wished to get three additional units in algebra and geometry, and three more in science, to say nothing of ancient history, it would have been impossible for him to get it. A student could not very well take Latin or domestic science or domestic art if the Eddy Bill went into effect. The Benson Polytechnic school, and the twenty-six courses of agriculture in the high schools of the state would at once have ceased to function.

Fortunately the Eddy Bill was defeated in the House.

### Argentina Gets Rockefeller Aid to Fight Diseases

BUESNOS AIRES, Feb. 23—The Rockefeller Foundation will aid the Argentine sanitary authorities in fighting tropical diseases in northern Argentina, it has notified Dr. Gregorio Azaos Alfaro, director of national hygiene department.

Dr. Alfaro recently returned from the United States where he explained the conditions prevailing in that region to Rockefeller Foundation officials. It is understood that the Foundation will send a commissioner to Argentina to arrange preliminary details and the manner wherein the aid will be rendered.



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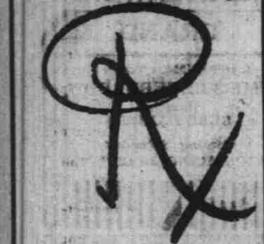
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### FASHIONS & FOIBLES by Shirley Sharon



On the beach of Waikiki or Southampton or wherever smart women congregate one will see the simplicity of Summer frocks of plaited and jagged voile and crepe de Chine.

Against the brilliant Summer background of blue sea, gaily striped beach umbrellas and the clear orange of Italian sail-cloth awnings, the simplicity of cool white frocks is most refreshing. In crepe de Chine and both the sea and cotton Georgettes and voiles these frocks are made exquisite through the practically countless medium of fine plaits, fagottings, down-work, etc. The crepe de Chine and silk crepe are especially popular through perhaps not as cool as the cotton crepe, etc., for they do not crumple and crease but they are in the morning and wear them with flatter than clothes you are going to a tea or garden party.

### FASHIONS & FOIBLES by Shirley Sharon



A girl's best friend is the buttoned-in vest which is subject to change without notice and which keeps her frock always fresh and always in order.

A set of vests of plain flannel with a plaid frock, or of crepe de Chine, plaid silk, white linen, pique or flesh-colored corded silk with plaid wool frocks, give the change of front and neck finish that keeps one in a constant state of preparedness. Frocks cut on narrow sheath lines and fitted closely at the hips require a fairly firm material, such as kasha, cashmere dress goods, soft twills, etc. The corded wools and the corded effect of faille silk are new and very smart. Faille is used a good deal in copper, heana, mahogany and brick. Dark blue, brown, beige and almond-green shades are good for early Spring.

### FASHIONS & FOIBLES by Shirley Sharon



Paris offers an excessively smart suit frock of black silk crepe with silver buttons on its jacket front.

WHAT Paris calls one-sleeve is a frock made by a famous French house with the effect of a sack jacket and box-plaited skirt in front and a one-piece back behind. It is one of those costumes that the Parisians is so fond of for the street when it becomes too warm to wear a coat. It looks like a complete suit and yet one isn't burdened with a jacket or bothered with the separate blouse. It is very smart in dark-blue kasha with collar and cuffs of ribbed silk.



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