

OREGON NORMAL SCHOOL AT MONMOUTH IS ONE OF LEADING SCHOOLS OF KIND

Over Two Thousand Students Have Been Graduated From the Institution, and the Attendance Has Grown Steadily—The Summer School Has a Large Enrollment of Students

One of the leading institutions of its kind in the whole of the United States is the Oregon Normal school at Monmouth. During the school year 1924-25, 411 students of the state of Oregon were enrolled at the Oregon Normal school located in Mon-

mouth. The Oregon Normal school, which was formerly called the Christian College, was founded in 1832 to the state to be used as a normal school and the title of normal school was conferred upon it. At the same time Ashland college at Ashland, Oregon, was allowed the privilege of the same title. In 1855 Weston academy was added to the Oregon normal schools and later Drain academy was added. The addition of Wasco Independent academy at The Dalles to the same title made five normal schools for the

state of Oregon all bearing the normal school title but receiving no financial aid from the state. Each of these institutions was at the time receiving aid from denominational or private institutions. In 1909 the five normals, four of them, were forced to suspend operation through lack of legislative appropriation. In 1911 the Oregon Normal school was reorganized as a standard normal school. Branch normals have been used in Pendleton and Ashland during the summer months for the convenience of those people who live in the eastern and southern parts of the state though the Oregon Normal school at Monmouth draws the greatest part of its students from the Willamette valley.

The standard course of the Oregon Normal school covers two years of work including one term of practice teaching under the supervision of critics and is done in the Monmouth or Independence training center. The elementary course which certifies the student to teach after 36 weeks of training includes six weeks work in one of the rural training centers of the Oregon Normal school located at Oak Point, Fairplay, Eola, Elkton, Rickreall and Mountain View, Oak Point, Fairplay and Eola are one-room schools, while Rickreall and Mountain View are two-room schools. Children's Farm Home has been added as a rural training center during the last two years and is a two-room building, while Fairplay has been added only during the present school year. Students completing the elementary or one-year course receive a certificate entitling them to teach one year and this certificate may be renewed for another year if the teacher so desires. The completion of the two-year course entitles the student ultimately to a

reorganization of the normal in 1911. This enrollment is an increase of 132 over that of last summer which was 1,000. The first registration for the summer course after the reorganization of the Normal school in 1912 was 133.

Some High Lights
"Among the most noteworthy achievements of the school are:
"First, definite purpose and stress of the fundamentals, verified by standard tests.
"Second, inauguration of a complete physical education program from the first grade on through the high school.
"Third, provision for exceptional children by giving instruction in separate rooms and classes and a director of research in charge of the work.
"Fourth, classification of pupils according to ability installed where possible, especially in junior high school.
"Fifth, inauguration of a complete health service and health education in charge of the Marion County Health Conservation Commission. This is a five year program with an available budget of \$200,000 from the child health foundation of New York. Work began this spring.
"Sixth, economical and systematic expenditure of school funds.

Some Concluding Facts
There will be over 160 teachers in the Salem public schools this coming year. It is predicted that

about fifty-five during the present summer term, ten having been added during this summer to take the place of those who have leave of absence or who are resigning. The Ashland faculty for the summer months of the present year totals 12, while the Pendleton faculty numbers 9. The Ashland branch is under the direction of George Briscoe, superintendent of schools, Ashland, Oregon, and at the present time is accommodating 160 students, while Pendleton which is under the supervision of H. E. Inlow is offering work to 55 students.

Administration Building of the Oregon Normal School at Monmouth

The control of the normal school is exercised by the Board of Regents consisting of nine members, the six appointive members serving for six years each. The present board is constituted as follows: Governor Walter M. Pierce, president; Secretary of State Sam A. Kozler; Superintendent of Public Instruction J. A. Churchill; George A. Hartman, Pendleton; E. E. Bragg, La Grande; Frank J. Miller, Albany; C. L. Starr, Portland; W. C. Bryant, Moro; and J. H. Fuller, Ashland. J. S. Landers, president of the Monmouth Normal school, is secretary of the board.

The normal school includes an administration building, a training school, a woman's dormitory which accommodates 200 girls, a gymnasium, a cottage for senior girls, which accommodates 30 girls, a house for junior girls, faculty house, and heating plant. The campus consists of about eleven acres. During the fall of this year work will be begun on the Independent training school which was voted for the Normal school during the last legislative session. The plans, which have been drawn up by Knight and Howell, Portland architects, have recently been approved by the board of regents. The new training school located at Independence, Oregon, will be on the site of the present training school located in that city.

The academic teachers in Junior high school.
Normal graduates of at least two years are required for teaching in the grades.
During the past few years new courses of study were prepared by the elementary supervisor in reading, arithmetic, geography, hygiene and health, and language. A thorough course in physical education was made by the physical training supervisor. A music course was also made by the music supervisor. Heads of departments in junior and senior high schools constructed courses in such subjects as English, mathematics, history and civics, science, and other subjects. These courses are supplemented by regular supervision by the supervisor or head of department concerned.

Many Graduates
The summer graduation class of the Oregon Normal school on July 24 of this year will total 75 and it is expected that the class which will finish the standard two-year course in August will approximate this number. This will bring the total graduation for the summer months close to 300.
Since the reorganization of the Normal school in 1911, 2064 students have been graduated and received normal school diplomas. There has been a steady increase since the first graduation class in 1912, which totaled 26 students, with the exception of the years during the World war.

The faithful people behind Mt. Angel college and seminary have plans, to be worked out in the future, for a group of buildings that will render this one of the outstanding institutions of the United States, and that will accentuate Salem as an educational center. This ambitious scheme will take millions, and years will be required to work it out.
The monumental structures already on that beautiful hill are an earnest of what may be expected concerning the larger projected undertakings. These took years of patient and painstaking labor; building from the ground up, out of the solid rock of the mountain. But there was progress all along the patient and weary way; and it will be the same with this ambitious dream and major undertaking. It is a

There will be a total of 4800 to 4900 pupils.
Fifteen janitors will be required to care for the buildings.
The members of the board are P. M. Gregory, Wm. Gahlsdorf, P. E. Neer, Dr. H. H. Olinger and L. J. Simeral, and the clerk is W. H. Burghardt.
There are eleven buildings belonging to the Salem school district now; with two additional rooms for special instruction, and one portable building.
Start Schools Late
Many visitors to Salem wonder why our public schools open so late. They have been opening around the first of October, but will open this year on September 21. The fall fruit season, which is pretty well over the latter part of September, is the explanation. There are few children that are the ages of 10 or 11 years that do not have some definite part in the fruit harvest. It gives them money for their school needs, it provides the homes with fruit and with other necessities, and it starts the habits of industry without which the most flowery education is only a worthless saw-rav. Coupled up with the increasingly valuable industrial program of the junior high schools this urge to the children to help live the helpful life is a wonderfully good start for any child. When it is made unrespectable to not work, the net gain to society is beyond computation.

They Deserve Thanks
The Salem school directors are volunteers; they draw no pay for all their efforts. To carry on a year's program of almost microscopic school detail, to handle funds aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, to meet every two weeks in regular session and almost every day in some form of committee work, is "some job." The board has given a vast amount of attention to this public service, and the flattering financial and educational results are an eloquent testimonial to their fidelity to the public.
Things of the Present
The largest private printing plant west of Chicago is there; with a double supplement Hoe press. The newspapers printed there have nation-wide circulations. There is a large gymnasium and fine athletic field.
There is a four-year course leading to the degree of bachelor of arts; a two-year pre medical course; and the same for engineering and journalism.
There is a junior college department, providing high school work.
There is an academic department, with the usual requirements and courses.
The institution has a thoroughly trained faculty of over 30.
There is a postoffice at the institution—St. Benedict, Oregon.
The opening of the coming school year will be September 8; for registration; formal opening the 9th.
All work of the academic and junior college departments at Mt. Angel is recognized by the Northwest Standardizing association.

MT. ANGEL COLLEGE ONE OF THE LEADING SCHOOLS OF SALEM DISTRICT

This Institution Has Had a Long and Useful Career and Is Better Equipped Than Ever to Render a High Order of Service to This Section—Has Some Plans That Are Far Reaching and Ambitious

Mt. Angel college is situated one mile east of the town of Mt. Angel, on the Southern Pacific and Willamette Valley Southern railroads, 40 miles from Portland and 14 miles from Salem, with paved highways all the way, in different directions.
It was founded in 1887; chartered by the Oregon legislature. The seminary for training candidates for the priesthood was opened the following year. The buildings are modern and up to the minute. They are wonderfully attractive; solid as the rock of ages; fashioned of the native gray tones. There are hospital facilities, two dormitories, 50 private rooms for students, dining hall, museum, physical laboratories, biological laboratories—everything up to date.
Ambitious Plans
The faithful people behind Mt. Angel college and seminary have plans, to be worked out in the future, for a group of buildings that will render this one of the outstanding institutions of the United States, and that will accentuate Salem as an educational center. This ambitious scheme will take millions, and years will be required to work it out.
The monumental structures already on that beautiful hill are an earnest of what may be expected concerning the larger projected undertakings. These took years of patient and painstaking labor; building from the ground up, out of the solid rock of the mountain. But there was progress all along the patient and weary way; and it will be the same with this ambitious dream and major undertaking. It is a

while over the month in camp, and while reporting some disagreeable incidents want to go again next year. Among the unpleasant things, the loss by one of the boys of a five dollar bill taken from his trouser pocket, some other small losses, and the "borrowing" of his spilled bed linen to make up some other chap's loss, but which Uncle Sam required him to pay for.
John Watt had the experience of celebrating the "glorious fourth" in the hospital, where he had a week's rest, the result of being overheated.
Captain Lamar Tooze, son of Walter L. Tooze, a former Falls City boy, was one of the instructors in camp, and posed with the boys for a group photograph which will appear in the camp annual.
Charles Kauffman stood first of the Oregon boys in the manual of arms, receiving a medal, and Walter Kauffman stood second. Walter also was appointed on the cartoonist staff.
Willard Hatch has the unusual distinction of receiving two medals for marksmanship; in machine gunnery he made the rank of marksman, and in pistol shooting received the rating of expert marksman, the highest rating given for pistol shooting. Some of the other boys ranked well both in the manual of arms and in shooting.

New York State Families Settle in Falls City
E. A. Campbell of Elmira, New York, with his family, and E. S. Fitch of Hornell, New York, have located in Falls City. They have not given out their plans for the future other than to express their intention of staying indefinitely, as the call of the west was so strong they turned back, after visiting Oregon, upon their way back to New York state and have come to Oregon to stay.
This is the way we like to have people come among us—to come because Oregon, and especially our own particular corner of the state, has made an appeal not to be resisted.

Epworth League Program Is Out
The official program for the Epworth League institute, to be held in Falls City August 2 to 9, shows a very interesting daily program, beginning with 6 a. m., when the rising bell will awaken all to the beauties of early morning in the woods, and including a carefully arranged plan of class work beginning at 8:30 and lasting until 12:30. The afternoon hours will be given over to rest and recreation. The evening program begins at 7 with a social clinic, followed by an inspirational hour, closing with campfires and prayer groups.
The names of the institute officers and faculty includes some of the old members, as well as several new to Fall City institute, among the latter Dr. I. M. Hargett, pastor of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in Kansas City, and Miss Dorothy Ferris, of Chicago, editor of the Epworth League Quarterly. Dr. E. C. Hickman, Kimball School of Theology, Salem, is dean of faculty. Mrs. A. R. Maclean of Portland is dean of women, and Mary Findley of Salem, dean of children. This institute will be the thirteenth for this district and the fourth to be held in Falls City. It includes the territory from Brownville to The Dalles.
About \$1000 has been spent on improvements since the sessions last year, and there will be some improvements on the road leading to the park.
Personals
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Moyer were capital city visitors on Tuesday. Mrs. A. B. Meyers was hostess on Monday evening to the following out of town guests: Mr. and Mrs. Howorth and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoberman of Salem, and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Ryan of Stayton.
Mrs. Joe Hudson is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Tom Allen, in Valsets.
V. Hadley spent the week-end with his parents near Newberg.
H. N. Johnson, of Dallas, representing the Oregon Fire Relief association of McMinnville, was a business caller on Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mellus, who own considerable property in and near town, were up from Corvallis Tuesday looking after their interests here.
Mr. Millard Thompson of Shedd, Oregon, was a business caller last Friday.
Mrs. Frances Speerstra, daughter Ellen, and sons, Gerald and Sammy, were visitors to our city last Friday, coming up from Shedd, Oregon.
W. J. West drove to Salem Monday afternoon for a brief visit with Mrs. West's niece, Miss Alice Blair, whose home is in Winona, Minn. Miss Blair is making a trip through the west, including California points, where she will visit relatives in Sisson, Berkeley, Lindsay and Los Angeles. She will have the pleasure of meeting Mrs. West when she reaches Lindsay, where Mrs. West is spending the summer with a daughter.
"Grandpa" Westbrook, of near Aiea, Oregon, was found dead in bed last Monday morning. His grandson, Walter, had some one to help him move to his ranch near Falls City, and they retired feeling as well as usual Sunday night. On arising Monday morning Walter found his grandfather had entered his last sleep, and had "gone to the bourne from whence no traveler ever returns."
Mrs. Lestern Barnhart was called to Hillsboro Tuesday by the sudden passing away of her father.

SILK WORMS IN OREGON NOW ADDING INDUSTRY OF SERICULTURE TO OUR LIST

Columbia Silk Company, Organized in Portland, Hoping to Introduce This Industry on a Permanent Commercial Basis—Originated by Man Who Has a Thorough Study of Silk Worm Breeding

(The Statesman has printed in the past year or two a number of articles on the possibility of introducing a new industry into the Salem district; the industry of sericulture. The attention of the Slogon editor was first called to the possibilities of this industry by a resident of the Gervais neighborhood. The German paper at Portland had given the matter some attention, at the suggestion of a correspondent in Washington and also correspondent in Oregon. The following interview will show that the industry of breeding and developing the silk worms has already been well begun in Portland. The interview is by Fred Lockley, the well known writer on the Portland Journal. The article quoted below is from the issue of that paper of Monday evening, the 20th.)
Many a man is pitchforked into his life work. A few days ago I drove out to Parkrose to visit Harry A. Crawford. I stopped to ask a local resident direction to Mr. Crawford's place. He said: "Keep on going east till you come to the Parkrose bank. Take the first road that turns north, and keep going north till you have crossed two bridges. Beyond the second bridge on the right-hand side you will see a big white stucco house. Turn to the right, there on Shrock avenue, and take the first road to the left. Just before the road peters out, at the edge of the jungle, you will see a two-story unpainted house. That's Mr. Crawford's bug-house."
I followed directions carefully, and found myself at the end of the road in a clearing of a few acres planted to young mulberry trees. As I got out of my car Mr. Crawford came to the door and said, "You are just in time to see me feeding the worms. I have just cut up a lot of mulberry branches. We will go upstairs and you can help me feed the animals." In a large upstairs room were a number of tables and broad shelves, on which were branches of mulberry trees. As we stepped into the room the 80,000 silkworms came to attention and saluted us. Supporting themselves by their hind legs they rose up and weaved back and forth, for all the world like an awkward squad saluting for the first time. Handling me a little silk frame, Mr. Crawford said:
"I paid \$5 for this frame, with its contents of 40,000 eggs weighing exactly one ounce. I bought two ounces of eggs and I got something over 80,000 silkworms from the two ounces of eggs. I sent it to Italy for them. When the worms are hatched you can hardly see them with the naked eye. Now, as you see, they are about two inches long. They feed for several days voraciously, then they take a day off and sleep. They repeat this process until they have taken four naps. They then eat for about three days more when they spin their cocoons. It takes them about three days to complete their cocoons. They will begin making their cocoons in a few days now. About three days after the cocoons are formed I will immerse 60,000 of them in hot water, to kill the worms. The remaining 20,000 I will allow to hatch. In from a week to 10 days, depending on weather conditions, they break their cocoons and emerge as moths. After the cocoons are dry the silk is ready for reeling. It takes about 13 strands of silk to make a thread. The cocoons vary greatly in the amount of silk. They range from 1500 to 4000 yards of silk fibre to each cocoon. We usually use two to three six-ply strands to weave silk thread."
"How did I get into this business? Well, that's a rather curious story. I was born at Washington, D. C., September 14, 1880. My father made bank notes and postage stamps. He was employed by the government in the bureau of engraving. When I was 15 I decided to see the world. I boarded a side-deck Pullman and struck out for San Francisco. I had been a newsboy at Washington, so I dropped off at all of the larger cities on the way to the coast, to give them the once over. I paid my expenses by selling papers. I rode the rods, blind baggage, side-door Pullmans and on top of passenger coaches. In San Francisco I ran across a man who came from my native city, Professor Duval. He was working for the department of agriculture. We had quite a visit. He told me he was going down into Texas to study the boll weevil. A few weeks later I ran across him on the streets of El Paso. We had another visit, and he told me that hobnobbing around the country wouldn't get me anywhere, and that I ought to go to college or go to work. He told me that if I wanted to come along with him he would pay my travelling expenses, furnish me spending money and teach me his job. I accepted his proposition and traveled with him through Texas, Mexico, Central America and South America. He was looking for some kind of insect foe to the boll weevil, which had pretty

nearby put the cotton planters out of business. He taught me to care for the insects that he caught and how to mount them. He loaned me books by Holland, Howard, Kelly and other authorities on insects.
"After putting in a year with him I came back to the States and when the Spanish-American war broke I enlisted in the hospital corps. I went to the Philippines and put in three years in the islands, and in China during the Boxer rebellion. I put in my spare time studying the silk business and collecting bugs and insects. Upon my return to the United States I decided to make a trip to Japan and learn all I could about raising silk worms. Later I decided to go back to Japan and study silk weaving and spinning. I made three trips to Japan and also another trip to China to study their methods. I discovered that the Chinese pongee silk is the product of a wild silk worm, in place of domesticated worms.
"In 1911 I went to Klamath Falls. From there I went back to California. Five years ago I came to Portland. Three years ago with my two partners, I cleared a few acres here, and two years ago last February we set out our mulberry trees. We have organized the Columbia Silk Company and are hoping to introduce sericulture on a permanent commercial basis here in Portland. We have 80,000 silkworms working for us now. As I told you, I am going to let 20,000 of the worms complete their life cycle and become moths. Each female moth lays 600 to 1000 eggs. They will average about 850 eggs, so you see we should have more than a million eggs from this lot of cocoons.
"Ask the first woman you meet what poor worm furnished her the silk stockings she is wearing, and she will say, 'My husband.' As a matter of fact, however, the worm that furnished her silk stockings is known as Bombyx mori Linnaeus. It feeds upon the leaves of the white mulberry or the sauge orange. The silk worm of commerce today does not exist anywhere in a wild state. You are rather proud of your family tree if you know the name of your grandfather's grandfather. Compared to the average American the silkworm is an aristocrat, for it can trace its ancestry back to the time of Whang-Ti, who was emperor of China 15 centuries before Christ. His wife, Si-Ling-Chi, greatly improved the breed of silkworm and also made improvements in the method of manufacturing silk, so that today the Chinese look upon her as the goddess of the silkworm. For more than 2000 years the outside barbarians were unable to learn the secret of making silk from cocoons and weaving cloth from it.
(The above from the Portland Journal ought to be very interesting to a lot of framers in the Salem district. The Slogon man would be glad to help the people interested to keep posted—glad to get and to print all the news in this field that comes to the surface. The land of diversity is about to have another string added to its bow—and it may develop into a very important string—Ed.)

Did You Ever Stop To Think?

That J. E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island lines, says: "That travelers returning from Europe tell a tale of hardships in all countries of that continent, such that should make every person thankful for the privilege of living here.
That ours is a most favored country in the matter of transportation.
That efficient railway transportation is an economic, not a political problem.
That even the most exacting of railroad critics must record the fact that railroads have given a commendable service to those dependent upon them.
That unless the railroads function successfully there can be no real prosperity.
That the farmers' problem cannot be solved by reducing freight rates.
That the benefit to the individual farmer from a 10 per cent reduction in rates on farm products would be practically negligible and would probably bankrupt most of the western railroads.
The policy of the Rock Island lines is that every patron and employee must be given a square deal."
Oakridge — 7,000,000 salmon trout fry in state hatchery here.
Best Laird Co. will take out 1,000,000 Coos county logs for export.
Wooden railroad between Junction City and Hiron under construction.
Tillamook — Addition to Tillamook hotel will cost \$50,000.

THE SALEM PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAD 4858 PUPILS IN JUNE; WILL BE 6200 IN 1930

That Is, With Only the Same Ratio of Growth of the Past Five Years, and, by the Same Sign, Salem Will Be a City of 30,000 or More in 1930—An Excellent System of Public Schools, With Good Equipment

George W. Hug, superintendent of schools of the Salem district, is now working on his annual report. From a rough draft of this report, the Slogon editor was yesterday able to glean a number of very interesting and encouraging facts, as follows:
The attendance of the Salem public schools in June of last year was as follows: High school, 1030; junior high schools, 1126; grade schools, 2442. Total, 4658. The year before the total was 4399.
The following are some excerpts from the forthcoming report, quoted literally:
"In five years' course of time all grade schools have been filled and library and basement rooms have been converted into class rooms. Engine work had two vacant rooms in 1920, but all are now filled. Garfield is filled with the addition of a basement room. Grant is crowded and use is made of the old manual training shop for a special room. Highland is using all available space including the library for a class room. The auditorium has been divided into two class rooms. Lincoln is using an undesirable room for a class room and also a cloak room. Park is using the principal's office for a class room. Richmond is full and we expect to use the library for a class room this coming year. The auditorium, as in the case of the Highland school, has been cut up into two class rooms. The Washington building was abandoned after the construction of the Parrish Junior high school, as a school building, and 220,000 Parrish Junior high school, or 2.3 per cent of total valuation of assessed property,

two room portable, erected three years ago on the grounds. It is evident that owing to crowded conditions the building will again be used this year. McKinley Junior high school accommodated more than 200 pupils, while the new J. L. Parrish Junior high school has practically reached its capacity with nearly 1900 pupils. Two years ago, 1923, an annex to the senior high school was built giving us a commodious gymnasium and several more class rooms, but all are filled and the plan to accommodate the increase is the use of the janitor's store room for a class room as well as the office of physical director for another.
Prediction of Growth
"According to the past statistics and conditions and with the rapid increase of the population of the city, our schools should show at least an enrollment as follows:
Senior high school: 1920, 711; 1925, 1030; 1930, 1400 or 1500.
Junior high schools: 1928, 902; 1925, 1126; 1930, 1400 or 1500.
Grades: 1920, 1984; 1925, 2442; 1930, 3000 or 3200.
Total enrollment: 1920, 2597; 1925, 4658; 1930, 5800 or 6200.
Population of Salem (according to increase in enrollment): 1920, 17,678; 1925, 22,894; 1930, 28,500 or 30,500.
In Good Financial Shape
"The bonded indebtedness of the district is \$294,000 (\$74,000 old bond; \$190,000 high school annex and improvements; and \$220,000 Parrish Junior high school), or 2.3 per cent of total valuation of assessed property,

which is \$14,000,000. There is yet to be spent \$180,000 of the bond issue of \$500,000, of which \$100,000 was spent for the new high school annex and improvements and \$220,000 for the Parrish Junior high school. The district may be bonded up to 5 per cent of its valuation, or approximately \$750,000.
"The policy of the board is to reduce indebtedness by paying one-tenth each year. There will never be danger of issuing up to the 5 per cent limit.
Many From Outside
"Three hundred eight-two pupils are in the high schools of Salem from outside the district. These pupils are known as county high school pupils who do not live within any high school district in the state. These pupils include the ninth grade in the junior high schools as well as the 10th, 11th and 12th grade pupils in the senior high school.
296 are from Marion county.
77 are from Polk county.
3 are from Linn county.
2 are from Lane county.
2 are from Clackamas county.
1 is from Yamhill county.
1 is from Tillamook county.
The average cost per pupil in 1924-25 was \$90.66.
The average cost per pupil in 1923-24 was \$92.10.
The average cost per pupil in 1922-23 was \$90.18.
The average cost per pupil in 1921-22 was \$93.13.
The average cost per pupil in 1920-21 was \$96.08.
"Nearly \$24,000 is secured from Marion county, over \$6,000 from Polk county and over \$500 from the other counties.
"One hundred seventy-two days were taught and the per cent of attendance in the high school grades was 95.2.
The Teachers Are Qualified
"The Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools prohibits us from employing any one to teach academic subjects in the high school who has not graduated from a standard college or university with a degree. Salem has not violated this rule for two years.
"At least college or normal graduates are the requirements of

gin on Bartlett pears shipped from southern Oregon early in August and will pack pears and evergreen blackberries during next month. The loganberries were of excellent quality this year, though the crop was below normal.
Falls City Boys Give Good Account of Themselves at Camp Lewis
The Falls City delegation to the citizens' military training camp arrived home last Saturday. Willard Hatch and Kenneth Thresher returning by train, while Floyd Lee and Wm. Ridenow, Jr., and John Watt drove down, making the trip in record time.
The two Kaufman boys, Walter and Charles, went to Carbonado, Washington, which will be their future home.
The boys are all very enthusias-

Falls City Plays Winning Game With Independence Grounds
Last Sunday in a 6 to 5 game Falls City won from Independence on the latter's diamond, by playing better ball. There were 75 spectacular plays, they simply won out by hard work and the superior pitching of Green. Batteries—Falls City: Green and Towner. Independence: Rosenbergs, Baker and Shrunks. Umpires: C. L. Ellis, Byers; Falls City, C. L. Ellis.
The next game is scheduled for Falls City grounds is on July 25th when Monmouth will meet the local nine.
Loganberry Pack Excellent
Falls City Canning company is completing the pack of loganberries this week. They expect to be-

Falls City News of the Week
BY THE LIVE WIRE REPORTER THERE
Falls City Cannery Making a Good Run—Falls City Boys Make a Splendid Record at Camp Lewis—New York Families Become Permanent Residents of That Live Polk County Town
Falls City Wins Winning Game
Last Sunday in a 6 to 5 game Falls City won from Independence on the latter's diamond, by playing better ball. There were 75 spectacular plays, they simply won out by hard work and the superior pitching of Green. Batteries—Falls City: Green and Towner. Independence: Rosenbergs, Baker and Shrunks. Umpires: C. L. Ellis, Byers; Falls City, C. L. Ellis.
The next game is scheduled for Falls City grounds is on July 25th when Monmouth will meet the local nine.
Loganberry Pack Excellent
Falls City Canning company is completing the pack of loganberries this week. They expect to be-