

### 1930 AUTOS CROSS BRIDGE IN ONE DAY

#### Nearly Half Are From Outside of Oregon, With California Leading

A total of 1830 passenger automobiles crossed the Santiam river bridge at Jefferson during the period 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. Thursday, July 14, according to a traffic count conducted by the state highway commission.

The count showed that 844 of these cars were from outside of Oregon. There were 986 cars bearing the Oregon license.

The following summary shows the result of the count, based on the number of machines from the various states:

- Oregon 986, California 506, Washington 153, Idaho 19, Wisconsin 13, Montana 12, New York 12, Ohio 12, Texas 11, Iowa 9, Utah 9, Illinois 8, Alberta 7, Missouri 6, Oklahoma 6, Colorado 5, Michigan 5, New Mexico 5, Arizona 4, British Columbia 4, District of Columbia 4, Kansas 4, Nebraska 4, Nevada 4, Manitoba 4, Minnesota 3, Pennsylvania 3, Arkansas 2, Indiana 2, Saskatchewan 2, Wyoming 2, Connecticut 1, Florida 1, Hawaiian Islands 1, South Dakota 1.

### RURAL SCHOOLS HUGE PROBLEM, SAYS HOWARD

(Continued from page 1.) supported by districts and county taxation. Of these, the district usually carries the larger share of the burden.

If all the districts within a county were equal in their ability to pay, theoretically we might assume that they could afford approximately an equality of educational opportunity for their children.

But no such equality exists. Figures compiled by Dr. H. P. Rainey show that one district in Lane county has an assessed valuation of less than \$1000 for each school child in the district, while another district has a valuation of \$27,000 for each child. The latter district is twenty-seven times as able to pay for education as the former.

The one district can maintain a fine school for its children by levying a mill or two in special taxes, while the other must tax itself to the limit in order to have any school at all.

If you will secure the figures from your county assessor or county school superintendent, some of you will find even a greater disparity in your county than that quoted from Lane.

The extreme inequality implied by these figures is reduced in many counties by the raising of a larger proportion of the school funds by county tax. The law requires that at least ten dollars per census child be raised by a county levy.

Three or four years ago, the budget committee of Coos county raised this tax to fifteen dollars, and a year later to twenty dollars per capita. Tillamook county raises fifteen dollars per census child and Lake county raises thirty dollars. Several others go above the tax dollar minimum. This raising of more of the money from the larger unit, the county, and less from the small, unequal units, the districts, has aided very materially in equalizing educational opportunities in these counties.

But the real fact of the matter is that even the counties are far from equal in their ability to pay. Sherman county has five times as much wealth per school as Clackamas.

The only way to equalize this inequality among counties is thru the raising of a substantial por-

### THIS WOMAN FOUND RELIEF

#### After Long Suffering by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

In a little town of the Middle West, was a discouraged woman. For four months she had been in such poor health that she could not stoop to put on her own shoes. Unable to do her work, unable to go out of doors or enjoy a friendly chat with her neighbors, life seemed dark indeed to Mrs. Daugherty.

"One day, a booklet was left at her front door. It was reading the pages. Soon she was reading with quickened interest. The little booklet was filled with letters from women in conditions similar to hers who had found better health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I began taking the Vegetable Compound," Mrs. Daugherty writes, "and after I took the third bottle, I found relief. I am on my eleventh bottle and I don't have that trouble any more, and feel like a different woman. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to everyone I know who has trouble like mine. I am willing to answer any letters from women asking about the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Ed. DAUGHERTY, 1208 Orchard Ave., Muscatine, Iowa.

tion of the educational funds from state sources.

It would take a brave man to propose a state school tax in Oregon at a time when many state projects which one group and another have set their hearts upon, are having to walk the plank because of lack of funds.

However, if public school education is a state function, it should not be left altogether to the uncertainties and the inequalities of local support. Other states have recognized and assumed this obligation.

Some day, when Oregon's finances have become stabilized, she will need to give consideration to this major problem, the problem of equalizing educational support. But without state support, as already indicated, the most acute conditions now existing can be greatly improved by raising the county levy considerably above the ten-dollar minimum.

In discussing a matter of this kind, the tendency is to point out faults that need to be eliminated, and to pass, unmentioned, those elements that are worthy of favorable comment.

The two-mill elementary school tax is such an element in our financial scheme, its outstanding virtue being the method of distribution to the districts.

The basis of this distribution is the number of elementary teachers needed to run the school.

A rural school with only ten pupils must employ one full time teacher. A neighboring school in the same county with twenty pupils also employs one teacher. These two schools participate equally in the distribution of the two-mill elementary school fund, and rightly so, for their costs of operation are approximately equal.

**LISTEN IN**

**FRIDAY MORNING**

9:30-10:00—KFC (214). Moana Hawaiian entertainers.

9:30-10:15—KX (200). Morning music.

10:45-11:30—KX (200). Exercises, household hints and music.

10:00-12:00—KX (240). Patti Cook singing entertainers.

11:00-12:00—KX (219). Housewife's hour.

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON**

12:00—KX (240). Variety reports.

1:40—KX (240). Play by play baseball reports.

3:00-4:00—KFC. Music.

**FRIDAY NIGHT**

6:30-7:00—KOIN (319). Organ concert.

6:30-7:00—KX (222). The 6:30 hour.

6:00-7:00—KX (492). Dinner concert.

6:30-7:00—KX. Organ concert by Dan Wain Wood.

7:00-7:15—KX. AAA road reports.

7:30-8:00—KX. Quartet.

7:30-8:00—KX. Traveling.

8:00-9:00—KX. Roy White, pianist.

8:00-8:40—KOIN. Webber's junior string orchestra.

8:00-9:00—KX. Classical hour.

8:00-9:00—KX. Phantoms of Broad.

8:30-9:30—KX. Marcus Beach, Thelma Beach, Glenn Hart and others.

9:00-10:00—KX (300). Dorothea Davenport, contralto and stringed instrument program.

9:30-10:00—KX. Musical Four Leaf Clevers.

10:00-11:30—KOIN. Hulbert's dance orchestra.

KGO—Oakland (284). 6 orchestra; 6:45, 8 Western Artists' series; 19 dance orchestra.

KFI—Los Angeles (468). 6, 15, 6:30, 7, Aeolian organ; 8, 10, girls' trio.

KFO—San Francisco (423). 6, 6:30, orchestra; 7, book review; 7:30, 8, orchestra and soloist; 10, orchestra.

KFR—San Francisco (454). 6:30, trio; 7, dance orchestra; 8, string ensemble and soloist; 9, 10, orchestra and old time band; 11, dance orchestra.

KXN—Hollywood (357). 6, orchestra; 6:30, orchestra; 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 9:30, 10, fight broadcast; 11, dance orchestra.

KPN—Long Beach (242). 6, orchestra; 7, church of Christ; 7:30, 8, hand concert; 9, orchestra; 10, radio.

KFOZ—Hollywood (232). 6, 7, 7:15, Hawaiian trio and soloist; 8, 9, orchestra and soloist.

KIL—Los Angeles (405). 6, trio; 6:30, children's hour; 7:30, 7:40, 8, orchestra and soloist.

KFWI—San Francisco (268). 6, 7, 7:15, 8, dance orchestra; 9, 10, dance orchestra.

CFCT—Victoria (476). 7:35, children's program; 8.

In contrast to this is the method of distributing the other state and county funds to the districts in proportion to the number of children between the ages of four and twenty years.

The needs of city districts are approximately in this proportion but the rural district operating a one-room school with a few pupils, suffers from such a distribution.

And now I want to speak of the rural high school. Oregon has two hundred seventy high schools. Most of these are small. Two hundred fifty of them have enrollment of fifty or less.

These small high schools are attended very largely by boys and girls from the farms, so they are of special interest in this talk.

Now I am not going to say that these small schools should all be done away with by uniting into large union high school districts. I do favor union high school districts wherever feasible, comprising sufficient territory to support a modern institution with adequate equipment and specially trained teachers for all departments.

But there are situations in Oregon where the only possible high school is the small one, and my interest is to help the small school to function effectively.

I am not going to say that all small schools are poor schools. In many of them are to be found teachers especially adapted to work in schools of this type who are going a long way toward overcoming the handicaps of limited equipment, short recitation periods and the necessity of teaching a wide range of subjects.

But the fact remains that, as things now stand, the small high schools are subject to disadvantages not faced by larger institutions.

For one thing, they suffer from a heavy teacher turnover amounting to a complete wiping out of the teaching corps in a large number of them year after year.

Last fall fifty-four high schools, over a third of those with less than fifty students, started off without a single teacher that had taught in the same school the previous year. Many of these were young teachers who had served an apprenticeship in the small school and had moved on toward a larger position.

But, whatever the teacher's reason for leaving, the small school suffered from lack of continuity of organization and administration and in many cases, the courses being pursued by the students were subjected to radical revision by the new teachers coming in.

There is no way to prevent a large percentage of teacher turnover in the small schools. Those who are offered more attractive positions will accept them, and many young teachers who might do well under close and helpful supervision, will fail to handle situations in which their responsibilities and, in consequence, are not retained.

"The removal of the disadvan-

tages that result from heavy teacher turnover, and the general improvement in the work of the small high school lies in more definite supervision by the State Department of Education. This department has general oversight of these schools along with others of the state.

However, the special assistance needed calls for a high school supervisor who can make this his special problem. It would be his job to see that the state course of study is followed year by year, see that students would not suffer from ill-advised changes of subject; to see that complete records and reports were left at the close of the year so that new teachers might have definite and adequate information on which to base their plans; to advise in the effective organization of the schools so as to avoid waste of time and money; to supervise high school instruction and aid in its improvement.

In this matter of the budget alone, a supervisor would do more than justify his existence. Some of the best high schools of the state operate at a per capita cost of \$120 to \$150.

Others, mostly small ones, operate at a per capita cost of from two to three times that much. Large sums could undoubtedly be saved by these districts by the counsel of a trained and experienced high school supervisor in making up and administering a budget.

Over thirty states of the Union employ one or more high school supervisors. The city of Portland has an assistant superintendent who has assigned to him the supervision of the nine high schools of the district.

The state of Oregon has special need of such an officer because of the fact that we have an exceptionally large number of small high schools in which such service would be of especial value.

Until provision is made for the bringing to all our rural high schools that clean cut organization, continuity of administration, and effectiveness of instruction that are to be found in the best of them, there will be no equal chance for the rural student. Adequate supervision alone can accomplish this result.

### JUNIOR CHAUTAUQUA GETS BIG INTEREST

#### Sixty Children Gather First Day for Program of Play and Games

"Junior Town" got a good start yesterday among Chautauqua-going youngsters who gathered at the big tent on the Willamette university grounds yesterday morning at 9 o'clock to get organized for the week. Some sixty youngsters—boys and girls bent on a week of healthy pleasure—gathered yesterday and Miss Dorothy White, junior director, was about the busiest person in Salem for the next hour or so. The youngsters showed their willingness to enter into "the general scheme of things" at once and good progress was made.

A picnic, track meet, new games and plays are on the schedule for the week. Miss White will be ably assisted in the track meet by Property Superintendent Ralph Green, a law student in a Kansas university who has had considerable experience in this work and who promises a real meet with all the thrills.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat yesterday afternoon there was a goodly attendance of youngsters at the regular program

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#### A \$2 Cook Book Free This Week

A representative of the Royal Baking Powder Co. is at our store this week and offers this valuable cook book absolutely free with the purchase of two twelve-ounce cans of Baking Powder. She also offers a set of jelly moulds free with the purchase of Royal Gelatine. Call in and see the book and the moulds whether you intend to buy or not.

### Newport Beaches

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at 2:30. And they were royally entertained by the Lucille Elmore company which also gave the musical part of the program last night.

### DEMPSEY LIKES RING RECEPTION ACCORDED

(Continued from page 1.) Two small cuts showed under his eyes, but neither was deep and no stitches were necessary to close the wounds. Saturday Jack plans to leave

for Los Angeles for a few weeks vacation before returning to train for the title match with Gene Tunney in September. He does not know where he will undergo preparations for the championship fight.

In his final word Dempsey asked that full credit be given Leo P. Flynn, his new manager, for the part the "fox" played in the comeback. "Leo held me back in training," Jack said, "and probably kept me from leaving my fight in the tun-

ing up. He kept me drilling for strength and that told after the third round when I first felt Sharkey beginning to weaken."

"It was a tough fight, one of the fiercest I ever had, but I won. I'm back on the road to my old championship, and I won't quit until I get it."

Berlin restaurants have put on the bill of fare "Roast Beef a la Chamberlain." One ought to be able to go a long way on that diet.

# GROCERIES

## At Special Prices That Mean a Saving to the Thrifty Housewife

Special factory demonstrator will feature Royal White Soap, Bar None Washing Powder, and Steam Refined Borax Soap for Friday and Saturday.

1000 sheet Tissue Toilet Paper, 7 rolls	49c	Bulk Macaroni 3 lbs.	19c
Campbell's Pork & Beans mediums, 3 cans	25c	Navy Beans Special, 3 lbs.	19c
Standard Corn 3 cans	33c	Nut Margarine 3 lbs.	63c
Pure Cane Sugar 10 lbs.	63c	Bulk Pure Cocoa 3 lbs.	25c
25 lbs. Cotton Sack	\$1.85	Ginger Snaps per dozen	5c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes 3 pkgs.	25c	Crepe Oil Soap 4 bars	29c
Bulk Peaberry Coffee per lb.	35c	Catsup, regular 25c bottles Friday and Saturday	15c
3 lbs.	\$1.00	Strictly Fresh Ranch Eggs per dozen	24c
Queen Anne Hardwheat Flour, 49 lb. sack	\$1.99		

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Snowcap Shortening (5 lb. limit)	10c		
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