

O. S. T. A. PROGRAM FOR ANNUAL MEETING

Eugene, Oregon.—The general program of the Oregon State Teachers' Association has just been completed by Superintendent A. C. Strange of Astoria, president of the association, and Dean E. D. Ressler of Corvallis, secretary.

The meeting of the Representative Council will be held in the Lincoln High School Auditorium, Monday, December 29. Reports of standing committees will be presented as follows:

Credentials, P. F. Gaiser; executive committee, E. D. Ressler; finance, J. O. McLaughlin; legislative, J. E. Myers; necrology, E. H. Hendrick; loan fund, Miss Viola Ortschild; districting the state, C. A. Howard; time of holding convention, Mrs. Maud K. Darnall.

Reports of research committees: visual education, Mrs. A. E. Watson; Oregon's facilities and responsibility for training teachers, G. W. Ager; teachers' retirement fund, H. D. Sheldon; state course of study, E. D. Ressler; retardation, Charles Franzen; normal training, Harold S. Tuttle; N. E. A., G. W. Hug; committee on investigation, Miss Cornelia J. Spencer.

The first general assembly will be held at 9 A. M., Tuesday, December 30. The program follows:

9:00 a. m. Assembly singing under direction of W. H. Boyer, supervisor of music, city public schools, Portland.

9:15 a. m. Invocation.

9:20 a. m. Introductory statement—Superintendent A. C. Strange.

9:30 a. m. Education in a Democracy—President Thomas W. Butcher, Kansas State Teachers' College Emporia.

9:39 a. m. A Nation Wide Program for Rural Education—Miss Mabel Carney, Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York.

11:10 a. m. Address—Miss Olive M. Jones, ex-president of N. E. A., New York City.

Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, the teachers will meet in the various departmental sections. On Wednesday afternoon, December 31 the association will conclude its work with the following program:

E. F. Carleton, University of Oregon Press Representative O. S. T. A.

1:15 p. m. Assembly singing.

1:30 p. m. Report of committee on resolutions—P. E. Christenson, chairman.

1:45 p. m. An Outsider's Views of Oregon's Rural Needs—Miss Mabel Carney.

2:30 p. m. Address Miss Olive M. Jones.

3:15 p. m. Some Observations on Government in America—President Thomas W. Butcher.

Old Cornish Tongue Soon to Be Memory

"Nebuzz Gerriaz Dro Tho Carnoack" was the title of an address delivered to the members of the London Cornish association by Trelawney Roberts, one of the few men still able to speak the old tongue of Cornwall. Translated these mysterious syllables emerge as "A Few Words About Cornish."

Cornish, Mr. Roberts pointed out, is not quite so dead as is usually believed, and he produced as evidence a postcard written by a little girl of eleven, who had learned the language from her father, says the Living Age. Prince Lucian Bonaparte is responsible for the legend that Dorothy Pentreath, who died in 1787, was the last person who spoke Cornish, a legend that is perpetuated on her tombstone.

The old lady used to swear at tourists in Cornish, usually ending with the words—"In discreet Cornish—"Ugly black toad!" in exchange for the copper lavished upon her by the visitors. John Davey of Zeonor, who did not die until 1891, could speak it fluently.

Ninety per cent of the place names in modern Cornwall show traces of the old language. In spite of the profane achievements of Mistress Pentreath, Cornish boasts few oaths. "God's curse in the kitchen" is regarded as an alarming expletive.

Full line of Kalsomine 10c per pound. At Pointer's. 11-6 tf

SHOP EARLY, MAIL EARLY CAMPAIGN

The Shop Early, Mail Early campaign inaugurated by Postmaster General New last year, proved to be an unqualified success. It was of great benefit to the people and also enabled post office employees to deliver all the Christmas mail before noon on December 25. The Department again this year asks the hearty cooperation of the public in order that the record made last year may be equalled, if not excelled.

When you shop early and mail early you are helping the clerks in the post office to eat their dinners home and you are greatly benefiting yourselves. You have a greater chance to secure a better selection of gifts from the stores, you have more time to wrap them securely and you are sure that they will arrive at their destination in time to be opened Christmas morning. You are also relieving the burdens of the clerks behind the counters in the stores, and you are giving a practical demonstration of the good will that Christmas time signifies.

Acting Postmaster General, John H. Bartlett, requests that you refrain from using small envelopes in sending your Christmas cards as this very greatly retards the sorting and distribution of the mails. Let all of us pull together this year, do our shopping early and do our mailing early, let's make it a genuine old-fashioned Christmas celebration.

Oregon Resources

Oregon's industrial and agricultural advantages are being heralded by the Southern Pacific Company.

Containing a wealth of up-to-date information on the opportunities offered in this, a new sixty-four page pamphlet titled "Oregon for the Settler", has just been published by the railroad and is being widely distributed throughout the United States and abroad.

The booklet is expected to stimulate the growth of Oregon. It points out the vast potential wealth and gives much definite and valuable information for prospective settlers and industries.

Features of the pamphlet include crop statistics, data on the lumber industry, fruit growing, dairying, educational advantages, climatic conditions, truck gardening, livestock, irrigation, land valuation, highways, transportation facilities, labor conditions, scenic attractions and other facts.

The pamphlet shows that with 452,000,000,000 feet, board measure, Oregon has a larger supply of timber than any other state. Practically one-fifth of all the standing timber in the United States is located within the boundaries of Oregon, according to the railroad booklet.

It also points out that the 1923 field crop production of the state was \$72,888,511. Winter wheat led with a valuation of \$21,624,637. The 1923 fruit and nut crop valuation is placed at \$13,960,200. The total value of Oregon's products from farm, fisheries, livestock and forests exceeded \$350,000,000, it states.

Of Oregon's 61,118,480 acres, only 25,558,622 acres are deeded and 5,084,853 acres of tillable land are as yet uncultivated, according to the booklet.

"In publishing this pamphlet the Southern Pacific is striving to bring to prospective settlers the wonderful opportunities offered them in Oregon," said John M. Scott, assistant passenger traffic manager for the Southern Pacific company at Portland. "We are keenly aware of the fact that Oregon is a fertile field for agriculturists and industries and we are doing everything possible to bring this fact to the people the world over."

More than 20,000 copies of the pamphlet have been printed and distributed by the Southern Pacific company.

Notice of School Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 108 of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, that a School Meeting of said district will be held at H. S. Building, on the 30th day of December, 1924, at 7:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of discussing the budget hereinafter set out with the levying board, and to vote on the proposition of levying a special district tax.

The total amount of money needed by the said school district during the fiscal year beginning on June 30, 1924, and ending June 30, 1925, is estimated in the following budget and includes the amounts to be received from the county school fund, state school fund, elementary school fund, special district tax, and all other moneys of the district:

BUDGET ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES table with columns for Personal Services, Material and Supplies, Construction, Maintenance and Repairs, Assessments, Indebtedness, Insurance, and Miscellaneous. Includes a summary of estimated receipts and a recapitulation of total estimated expenses and receipts.

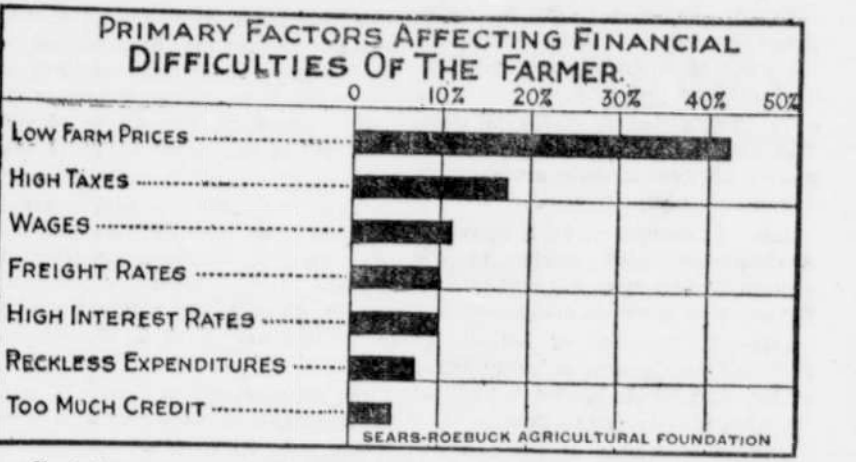
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND ACCOUNTING SHEET. School District No. 108.

This original estimate shows in parallel columns the unit costs of the several services, material and supplies for the three fiscal years next preceding the current year, the detail expenditures for the last one of said three preceding fiscal years and the budget allowances and expenditures for six months of the current year.

Table with columns for ITEM, Estimated expenditures in fiscal year 1924-25, Expenditures in fiscal year 1923-24, Budget allowance in fiscal year 1923-24, and Expenditures for three fiscal years next preceding last school year. Includes sub-sections for Personal Services, Material and Supplies, Construction, Maintenance and Repairs, Assessments, and Indebtedness.

Insurance and Miscellaneous table with columns for Total and Grand Total, listing various insurance and miscellaneous items and their costs.

I, Wm. Dale, do hereby certify that the above estimate of expenditures for the year 1924-1925 was prepared by me and that the expenditures and budget allowance for six months of the current year and the expenditures and budget for three fiscal years next preceding the current year as shown above have been compiled from the records in my charge and are true and correct thereof.

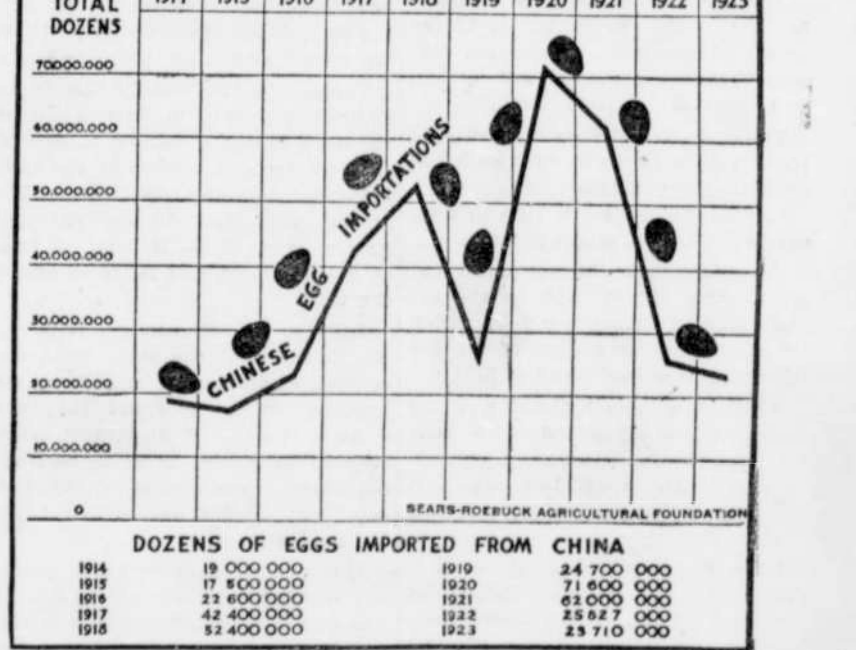


Forty-two per cent of the farmers in the United States blame their financial difficulties on the low prices of farm products, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, which has completed a study of the primary factors affecting the financial difficulties of the farmer based on a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

An inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture through both bankers and farmers shows that on an average 5 per cent of the farm owners in 15 corn and wheat-producing states lost their farms through foreclosure or bankruptcy during the late depression. Four and a half per cent more had turned over their farms to creditors without legal process, making a total of about 9.5 per cent who had lost their farms with or without legal proceedings.

Records of the Department of Justice indicate that in the pre-war years, 5 per cent of all the bankruptcy cases were farmers. During the deflation 14 per cent of all bankruptcy cases were farmers. In some of these states where in pre-war years the farmer bankruptcy cases represented about 7 per cent of all such cases, this percentage in 1922 had risen to nearly 30 per cent.

CHINA SHIPS MILLIONS OF EGGS TO U.S. EVEN WITH GREAT INCREASES IN OUR OWN EGG PRODUCTION AND A TARIFF WALL, IMPORTATIONS ARE HEAVY.



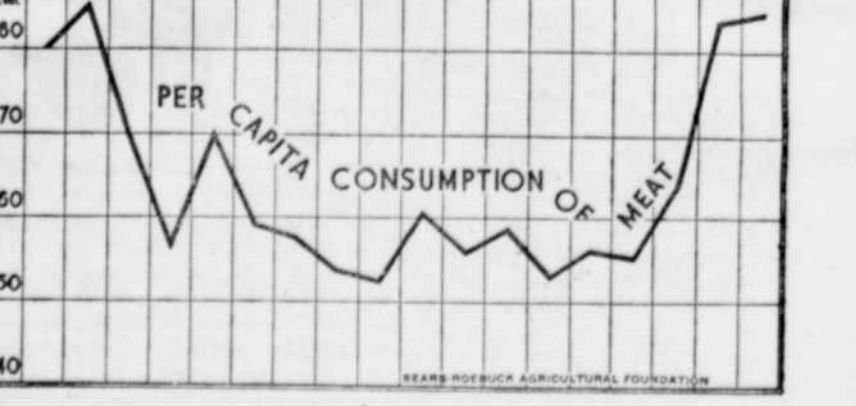
Chinese hens are laying millions of dozens of eggs to be beaten into American cakes and candies, in spite of the increased height of the tariff wall. Enough Chinese eggs are coming into the United States annually to furnish approximately one dozen for every family.

The American hen cannot be accused of loafing on the job. In addition to furnishing all the eggs needed for American use, she produces a huge surplus for export. Last year this surplus amounted to 30,000,000 dozen—6,200,000 dozen more than were imported.

In 1914, just a decade ago, there were 19,000,000 dozen Chinese eggs imported. By 1918 the imports totaled 52,400,000 dozen, and in 1920 the number had climbed to 71,600,000 dozen.

Present prices are not especially attractive to imports. The demand is for strictly high quality eggs, the production of which for the home markets the American hen monopolizes.

17 YEARS OF MEAT CONSUMPTION IN THE U.S.



More meat and lard was consumed per capita in 1923 than in any other year since 1908. This increase in consumption was primarily in pork and lard. According to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, in addition to providing the amount needed for domestic consumption, enough meat and lard was produced to export over two billion pounds, which is equivalent to about 18 pounds more per capita.