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me when I return to town.

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Caskets and Robes always on
hand; special supplies and caskets
ordered at any time
Sam Brisbane, Moro, Oregon.

Elementary Schools Need Your Support

Do You Know? That \$42,000,000 worth of property in
the state of Oregon pay practically no taxes for support of the schools.

Promote a Fair Means of School Taxation.

By placing a two mill tax for elementary school purposes on all of the
property of the state.

A Fair Plan of Distribution

The measure increases taxes only where absolutely necessary to keep
schools up to standard. All funds raised within a county remain in
that particular county.

Our Public Schools are America's Best Investment

Vote 314 X Yes for the Elementary Tax Measure

CONTROL SPIRITS OF EVIL

Have Distinct Object in
Mind Pagodas, and Country
is Garlanded With Them.

Chinese pagodas are the work of
the Buddhist church almost exclusively.
The most beautiful specimens are
the Yangtze valley, where pagodas
are the most numerous. Every impor-
tant Chinese and Manchurian city is
surrounded with them. From the walls
of Peking a dozen pagodas and towers
may be counted within the city, and
in a good glass a half-dozen may
be seen rising from the surrounding
plain.

Chinese have appropriated the pa-
goda as a counterpoise to evil, and
use it subject to their rules of geom-
ancy. At a city in Tung, in the Peking
plain, a region in past years visited
by earthquakes, there is a prominent
pagoda, which at one time had 1,000
bronze bells suspended from its cor-
rises, most of which are still in place.
The people have this story of its con-
struction:

A water owl lives underground at
this place, and when he shakes his
tail it causes earthquakes. Geo-
mancers located the end of his tail, and
the pagoda was built on it to hold it
down. However, they could not lo-
cate his head, and thus he is still able
to wink his eyes, which causes trem-
blings of the earth. When his eye-
lids have been accurately located a
second pagoda will be built.
Pagodas range in height from 20
to over 200 feet, and are of various
shapes, such as round, square, hexag-
onal, etc. They always have an odd
number of stories, ranging usually
from seven to nine, and sometimes
with eleven, or even thirteen.

Portable Electric Grinder.
A portable electric grinder for the
machine shop, designed to be moved
over the work, has the motor of one-
eighth to one-half horsepower placed
above the work out of the operator's
way. The spindle is bored with a five-
sixteenth inch hole to receive an ad-
justable shaft for interior grinding,
and the use of interchangeable grind-
ing wheels adapts the little machine
to a wide range of work.

Tassel in Cloth Dressing.
Few people probably have heard of
tassel, which is grown for the purpose
of cloth dressing. The wild tassel is
found in English hedges and copes
and bears a purple flower in July. The
function of the tassel is to raise the
nap of the cloth, although to some ex-
tent it has been superseded by the use
of wire brushes.

None Needed.

"You want more uplift in your life,
my poor woman." "No, I don't need it."
The landlord raised the rent yester-
day."

**OREGON IS BACKWARD
IN STATE SCHOOLS**

Washington Pays \$30 a Year
For Education of Each
Child; Oregon \$11.85.

"It is the question of the undermost
as against the uppermost, property
values over human values," said M.
H. Marvin, a member of the Washing-
ton State Industrial Welfare Commis-
sion, who made a plea at the Portland
Industrial Association for the state
two-mill elementary school measure,
which is to be voted upon May 21 at
the primary. He continued:

"The church has made mistakes, but
this is one place where the church
must not err. You must get behind
this measure so that the child of the
poor man can have his or her deserved
opportunity in life. Oregon is face to
face with a crisis in its educational
system, that, if not met, will put it
back toward the dark ages instead
of in the light of the twentieth century,
which it should hold. It is one of
seven states which still holds to the
antiquated idea of district school tax-
ation plan. It must get out of the
rut in which it finds itself today and
place herself alongside the other 39
or forty states and make the tax for
its schools equal throughout the state.

"Washington today pays per year
\$30 for the education of each child
within its boundaries. I am told you
in Oregon pay toward this great work
of the voter of the future only \$11.85.
It is time for a change and I, from
your sister state, urge you to announce
from your pulpits, from the house-
tops if you please, the benefits of this
measure, and I hope it will be voted
in by a big majority."

Rev. W. T. McElveen of the First
Congregational church of Portland,
also made a strong plea for the mea-
sure and declared that it was not only
a problem for Oregon, but a national
one, which Oregon now faces, namely,
"the education of the illiterate, of
which there are today in the United
States, 6 1/2 millions," said Dr. Mc-
Elveen.

"Labor counts on the church in this
crisis," said the speaker, "Oregon is
behind the times in her educational
system and every 'tightwad' citizen in
Oregon is to blame for this situation
which we now must face at the polls
on May 21."

"Do you know how Boston Tech
handles her students? They have one
teacher to every six students. Oregon
has one teacher to every 64. How's
that for a contrast? Isn't it about
time you and I went to the polls and
voted for something new in this state?
I think so."

Mrs. Alexander Thompson and Mrs.

S. M. Blumauer also made striking
addresses to the ministers on this
measure, being followed by President
Campbell of the University of Oregon,
who pointed out the necessity of aid-
ing the elementary schools, that the
higher educational institutions would
have a basis on which to work, a
groundwork on which to build the citi-
zen of the future.

The ministers endorsed the measure
unanimously.

The annual conference of the Oregon
Daughters of the American Revolution
was held in Albany with 100 delegates
and state officers present.

Harold Cook, an employee of the state
engineer's office, has been retained to
direct the activities of the Salem Boy
Scouts at a salary of \$1800 a year.

Business men of The Dalles are
planning to establish a modern air-
plane field on the old county poor
farm site just west of the city limits.

Get His Receipt.
Humorous incidents in connection
with the war are not yet exhausted,
and Ian Hay gives this one in his
latest book, "The Last Million," in
connection with the capture of a vil-
lage from the Germans. A detach-
ment of infantry arrived at the village
only to find that a tank had beaten
them by four minutes in the race to
the market square. The usual young
officer was in charge, and when the
major came along he handed the vil-
lage over to his superior officer, and
then shyly asked for something to
show. "Just to show, sir, that we were
here first." The major thought he
could fix that, and solemnly wrote out
a receipt: "Received from the officer
commanding British tank King-Roy
one village, in poor condition."

Right Spirit.
"Mr. Graham spent thousands of
dollars on his daughter's education.
She attended some of the most ex-
pensive schools in America and ex-
posed. She was taught to sing, to paint
to play various musical instruments
and to speak three or four languages."
"Fine."
"But let me tell you how shamefully
she repaid her father's tender care.
She came back home and married his
chauffeur!"

Italian Philosopher-Martyr.
February 17 is the anniversary of
the burning in Rome, in 1600, of the
Italian philosopher, Giordano Bruno.

He was subjected to continual and
terrible persecution for seven years
prior to his death, in the hope that he
would recant. In 1880 a monument
was erected to him under papal pro-
test at the place where he perished at
the stake.

The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

THE LIBERTY BELL.

THIS bell, the most treasured relic
in the nation, was cast by a Lon-
don bell founder, brought to America
in 1752 and hung in the dome of the
old state house in Philadelphia. It
weighs about 2,000 pounds.

It was cracked by a stroke of its
clapper while being tested and was
re-cast in Philadelphia in 1753. Again
it proved defective and again it was
re-cast. The words "Proclaim Liberty
Throughout All the Land Unto All the
Inhabitants Thereof" are inscribed up-
on it.

Before the British occupied Phila-
delphia it was taken down and hid
in the Delaware river, being removed
later and returned to its former po-
sition.

It fulfilled the prophecy of its in-
scription when, in 1776 it rang out
the glad tidings that the 13 states had
ratified the Declaration of Independ-
ence.

For fifty years or more it rang in
the celebration of every national an-
niversary. On July 8, 1835, while
tolling for the funeral of Chief Justice
Marshall, it cracked again and has
been mute ever since.

So that all Americans might see
this venerable and hallowed relic, it
has been taken on many journeys.
It was chiefly due to the Stokes New-
ington Chrysanthemum society, which held
its first exhibition of blossoms in 1846
and served as a school of chrysanthem-
um culture for the world.

Animals Worth Owning.

A performing animal often has a
greater earning capacity than a suc-
cessful man of business. The first
kangaroo to enter the boxing ring in
America earned a sum in five years
that allowed himself and his owner to
retire from the limelight and spend
the rest of their lives in peace and
quiet. This was the first of a long
line of pugilistic kangaroos who
"killed" their masters. Much of the
success of Hagenbeck's Wonder Zoo
at Olympia a few years back was un-
doubtedly due to the engagement of
Max and Morita, the "human apes."

**REMEDY FOR TEACHER
SHORTAGE REVEALED**

**Each Community in Oregon
Should Know Instructions
of Children Today.**

In asking the state of Oregon to vote
favorably for the two-mill elementary
school measure, popularly known as
the Children's Rights Bill, the teach-
ers of the state of Oregon are not ask-
ing for an increase in salary. They
are merely working for a fair and
equal distribution of taxes for the sup-
port of these basic schools, that the
entire state will be taxed and not only
the organized school districts, as at
present is the case.

The shortage of teachers in Ore-
gon is growing so rapidly that the
situation is alarming in the extreme.
Last year 100 schools were closed, and
in these 100 schools, 230 rooms were
unable to have the instruction that
rightly should have been theirs. What
was the cause?

It was due entirely to a shortage
of teachers. Why? Because the teach-
ers are being underpaid and are leav-
ing the profession for better-paid work.
They have to do this. Some day Ore-
gon must come to the rescue of the
teacher. Now, it is being asked to
save the child, the voter of tomorrow.

Do we want him educated? Sure.
Only recently in New York did the
question of raising the teachers' sal-
aries come up before the legislature
and it was due to a lack of sufficient
information as to the extent to which
they should be increased, and the
ability of communities to pay increases
have led the legislative leaders to de-
cide to postpone final revision of the
teachers' salary law until another ses-
sion.

The temporary readjustment of sal-
aries will fix the minimum rate for
the rural school teacher at \$550, while
in the larger country districts the
lowest paid elementary teachers will
get \$900. The minimum in elementary
schools in third class cities will be
\$1,100 instead of \$820 as at present,
and that in high schools \$1,250 instead
of \$940. Second-class cities must raise
their minimum salary of elementary
teachers from \$800 to \$1,200, and that
of high school teachers from \$1,000
to \$1,400.

In order to prevent New York City
draining the adjoining cities of teach-
ers, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White
Plains, and New Rochelle are to be
required to pay within \$550 of the
rate in effect in New York City. Flat
increases of \$550 over the March 1
rates are mandated upon Syracuse and
of \$400 on Buffalo and Rochester.
These higher salaries will do much to
make the teaching service more at-
tractive.

The New York City rates are to be
fixed by a committee now at work
upon the problem of determining how
the city's quota of the direct state tax
of 1 1/4 mills—\$12,000,000—shall be dis-
tributed among more than 24,000 mem-
bers of the supervising staff. The
average increase of \$500 would seem
small in comparison with the other in-
creases were it not for the fact that
the governor last month signed a bill
giving the New York City teachers an
increase on June 1. Six thousand six
hundred and three teachers will re-
ceive from 30 to 40 per cent more pay
than they received on Dec. 31, 1919.
While 6,000 others of a total of 24,123
will have their salaries increased from
\$50 to 60 per cent. But the minimum
salary on June 1 will be only \$1,005.

In redrafting the provisions of the
state-wide salary bill affecting New
York City the joint legislative commit-
tee to which the task was assigned has
raised this minimum to \$1,600 and has
so revised other salaries that "those
grades of the service where the chief
shortage of teachers exists shall offer
salaries that will attract and hold the
best teachers. In no other way can
the standards of teaching be main-
tained, not to say improved."

When the legislative committee re-
ports next year whatever other grades
of the service have not received due
and proper consideration can be pro-
vided for in the general salary increase
measure.

**SCHOOLS ARE UNABLE
TO GET INSTRUCTORS**

**Superintendent Spaulding of Cleveland
Board Declares Small Salaries.**

Men teachers are disappearing from
the schools of Oregon.

Thirty years ago there were as many
men as women in elementary schools.
Now the ration is four men to six
women.

Cleveland, Ohio, finds it impossible
to secure men teachers of manual or
physical training for elementary
schools because of low salaries.

These facts are presented to Cleve-
land teachers by Supt. Frank E.
Spaulding in an article being distrib-
uted to them for information in con-
nection with their study of the sal-
ary questionnaire recently sent out.

The remedy in Oregon is the two-
mill levy.

Significance is lent to the situation
by a recent resolution of the School
masters' Club of Cincinnati deploring
the condition nationally and stating
"the influence of men is considered
necessary for the proper education of
American youth."

The resolution asks the National
Educational Association to bring be-
fore the public and its school offi-
cials the seriousness of the situation.

PRaises Women of NIPPON

California Newspaper Speaks in High-
est Terms of Those Who Reside
in That State.

Japan is a wonderful nation in a
very great many ways. It has accom-
plished marvels, it has leaped forward
at almost a single bound into a front
place among the world powers, but
we are convinced that the greatest
thing about Japan is its women.

All women are, of course, charming,
but our observation is that the women
of Japan are especially and particu-
larly so. We see much of them here
in California, and we have an oppor-
tunity to judge.

To begin with, the majority of them
are very pretty, and as of them have
a certain grace that can come only
from centuries of gentleness and good
breeding. They have soft voices.
There is an irresistible appeal in their
manners.

It is often commented that the men
of Japan have adapted themselves to
Western ways with an incredible ease.
But they have not equaled their women
in the performance of this difficult
feat for an Oriental race to adapt it-
self to Occidental customs and habits.

In many social functions as well as
in public, numerous Japanese women
have been seen here in California.
The grace of their bearing and the
charm of their manners have deeply
impressed all with whom they have
come in contact. Japan is a nation
that had no music, yet the most popu-
lar singer on the operatic stage today
is a Japanese woman. And this is
only an instance of their conquests.

We do not think there is any rea-
son to worry about what Japan will
or will not do in the world. Any na-
tion that can produce such women as
that nation produces will not only
succeed, but will endure.—Los Angeles
Times.

SHOULD END ALL ARGUMENT

Ohio Newspaper Produces Proof That
General Sherman in Speech De-
clared War Was "Hell."

In answer to inquiries as to where
Gen. William T. Sherman made his
famous speech in which he defined
war, and to refute intimations that he
never said it at all, the Columbus (O.)
Dispatch asserts that General Sherman
said it in Columbus on August 12, 1880,
and in support of the assertion pro-
duces from its files the copy of a
short address he made there at that
time, in which the now famous ex-
pression defining war was made.

The occasion was a reunion of the
Civil War soldiers of Ohio. President
Hayes was a guest of honor and most
of the living generals of the Civil war
were present. The addresses were
made in the open at Franklin park.
It was raining hard when General
Sherman's turn came to speak, but he
stood out uncovered and delivered his
short speech. As published, it con-
tained just 308 words. Alluding to the
fact that old soldiers did not mind the
rain, he continued:

"You all know that this is not sol-
diering. There is many a boy here to-
day who thinks war is all glory, but,
boys, it is all hell. You can bear that
waiting to generations yet to come
I look upon it with horror, but, if it
has to come, I am here."

This last clause brought great ap-
plause and when it subsided the gen-
eral proceeded on another line of
thought.

A Call for Heroes.

Man's opportunity for the display of
personal heroism has apparently not
ceased at the signing of the armistice,
for a call has just been issued in a
London daily newspaper for "Volun-
teers." 1,000 sportsmen of good
social position, to wear upon a given
day new fashions, to bring back color
and life into masculine attire. The
black frock coat with its ruffles, the
pink breeches, the silk stockings, and
the powdered wig of colonial days are
conservative as compared with some
of the styles to obtain as fruition of
this idea; at least this is the opinion
of its proponents, who view as his de-
finite purpose the abolishment of the
"dark, unsymmetrical" garments of to-
day and the adoption of clothes more
in keeping with the new age of ro-
mantic chivalry. As a parting word,
he reminds that courage—even to a
degree equal to that manifested by
women in the upkeep of fashions—is
essential to masculine success.

Another Use for Airplanes.

Men interested in aviation have ad-
vanced the theory that photographic
maps of cities made from views taken
from an airplane, would be of value as
a part of the records of the fire de-
partments. They would be as valu-
able to the fire chief as similar maps of
the battlefields of France proved to the
commanders of armies. Such a map,
for instance, would enable the chief to
know at a glance the best means of
getting at a big fire, the surrounding
roofs and so forth. By use of the map
the dangerous areas and zones could
be plotted in the same manner as in
warfare.

Anxious.

A city school principal was rushing
along the street the other day when
a youngster about eight years old
stopped her. "Are you the principal
at Blank building?" he asked.

The principal nodded her head.
"Why? Do you go there?" she asked
in turn.
"No," he returned. "I go to another
building. But I just wanted to know
if the tickler had begun at your build-
ing yet?"