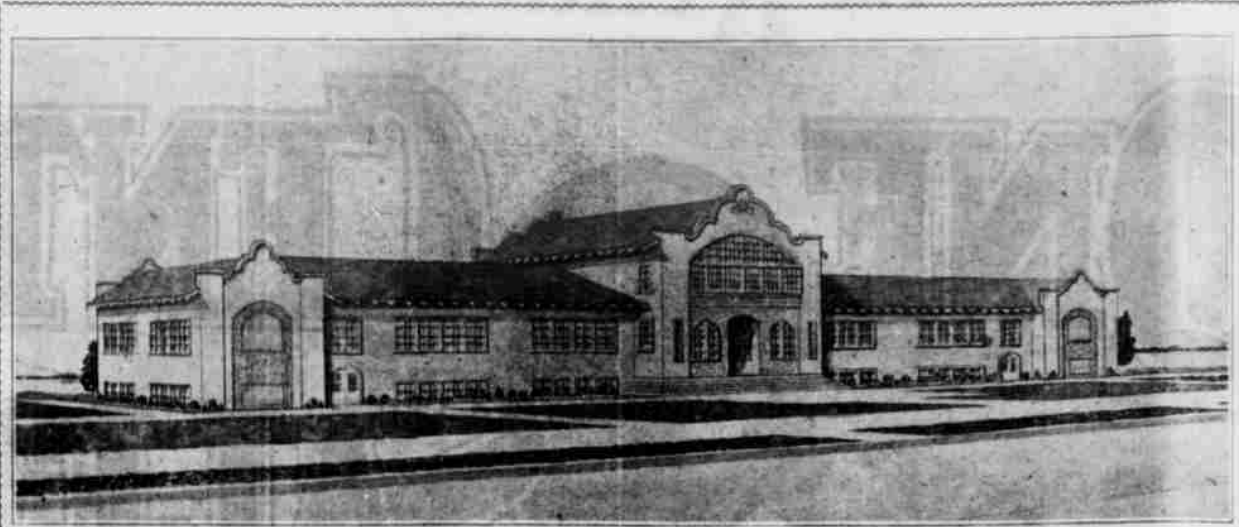


Rapid Development is Shown by Boardman Community High School



When the end units are added Boardman community school will look like this.

By M. B. SIGNS.

One of the old conceptions of the rural school was a little building with little equipment where a little teacher at a little salary for a little while taught little children things.

A more modern idea requires the substitution of "big" for "little" in the above definition—to magnify the work and function of the school to make it worthy to occupy a larger place in the people's thought and affections and this is impossible unless the school broadens out until its activities evolve into people's universities—the school being the community center.

The development of the Boardman community school has been rapid. From a little one-room shack, with six pupils, to the modern building herewith represented in the short term of three years naturally makes the 100 pupils now attending enjoy their work and the people of the community proud of their accomplishment. Boardman is situated on the Columbia river and highway, in the heart of the west extension of the Uman-

100-gallon pressure tank, from which it is distributed throughout the building, and at present the town is being tided over a crisis by securing water from the school system. The plumbing is modern, including porcelain lavatory, pedestal, white enamel drinking fountains and white enamel sinks. The building is equipped with five sets of fire hose and reels.

The sewage is disposed of by use of a septic tank, and the heating is managed by means of a low pressure direct-indirect system, with an auxiliary fresh air supply.

Electric service is accomplished by a 4 K. W., 110-volt generator, four-cylinder gas engine, with self starter and stopping device. There is a storage battery of 56 cells to supply current when the machine is not in operation. The building is lighted throughout with this service, and connections are placed for power for sewing machines, electric irons, cooking utensils and motion pictures.

On the main floor is located the class room, office and library of 200 volumes. The auditorium is located in the central portion on the second story. The basement is divided into two distinct departments, the boys one side and the girls the other. Provision is made for

FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION.

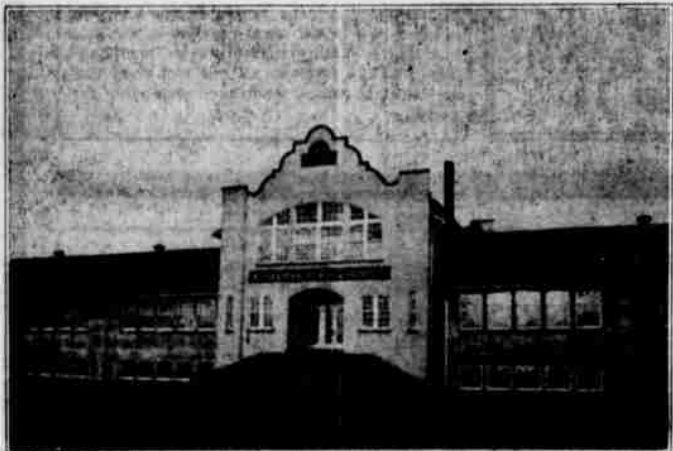
The present faculty is Daisy Lee, primary; Mrs. W. H. Stewart, third and fourth; Myrtle McNeill, fifth and sixth; Blanche Schumann, seventh and eighth; manual training and science, A. J. Hedger; Latin, English and library, Miss Naomi Runner; domestic science and art, Frances Beebe. M. B. Signs is principal. The school board is Eugene Cummins, chairman; W. O. King and T. E. Broyles, directors, and Mrs. C. P. Harter, Clerk. "It might not be out of place to add an item of school administration," says Mr. Signs. "We use the Monday morning conference plan. The entire faculty meets in the principal's office and problems are discussed, and the work for the week outlined to fit in with the general monthly and yearly outline. The faculty conference is followed by a general assembly of the whole school and announcements brought out in faculty conference are followed by a general program."



where four of the lady teachers live upon a cooperative basis. A rental charge of \$5 per month is made to each teacher.

The primary function of the public schools is to make good citizens. From the standpoint of citizenship every schoolhouse should be the polling place. This would not only be economical, but would emphasize the ideal for which the ballot stands. We have tried this plan in Boardman, and the school is the voting place. Last primary election was the last day of school; we had election, observed the closing ceremonies of the school year, had a speaker on political economy from the state university, and a community dinner—a real time of good fellowship for the people of the community, young and old. In addition to the use of the school as a polling place, all the various organizations of the community use the building and its equipment for their activities. The ladies' aid society, the grange, the farm bureau, parent-teachers' association, commercial club, community library, hay growers association, the North Morrow County Fair association and extension schools. About the only organization that doesn't use it is the church, and there is some discussion of bringing that in line, where the school auditorium and class rooms and equipment might be used for religious services, while the small cottage church

could be remodeled for a manse. The next important step in the development of the community center idea would be the federation of the above mentioned organizations under a community paid secretary, with a board of directors composed of the heads of each department. The secretary might be the principal of the school or some one who could cooperate with him. Community work could then be carried on with a definite plan for all and move steadily forward in accomplishment of civic needs and betterments—Oregon Farmer.



The upper picture shows the old one-room school shack with an attendance of six pupils. The lower picture is the present modern school building, in which 100 pupils are enjoying their work.

tilla irrigation project, north Morrow county. One surrounding this region is the great John Day Irrigation district offering 200,000 acres yet to be developed. Naturally the people thought of the future with optimism and planned for it in their schools. An architect, E. F. Williams, Portland, was employed and the unit plan of construction began. The center unit was the first finished and used a year when the two wings were added. The building is equipped with its own water system, pumped from an artesian well into a

sewing, cooking, dining, science and manual training. The grounds comprise 10 acres and afford opportunity for spacious lawns, a school garden and play grounds, and when fully developed a complete athletic field. The building cost \$50,000, financed from current-funds and a \$50,000 bond issue running 20 years. Payments may begin in 10 years, and a yearly item of \$2000 is included in the budget for a sinking fund to care for the bonds as they become due. The district also owns a cottage,

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LANGUAGE ENRICHED BY WAR

Great Conflict May Be Said in a Measure to Have Revolutionized Our Methods of Speech.

It is generally admitted that the war has revolutionized methods of speech as it has revolutionized warfare. The soldiers of the trenches have added more words to the language of simple men than would be added in 25 years of peace. "Strafe," "blighty," "smoky"—one might fill a page with the strange language which has come into use.

The soldiers adopt slang as does a schoolboy, and to use slang instead of ordinary words suggests a certain degree of knowledge and initiation. It also appeals to the sense of humor, and as the soldiers become hardened to warfare they thrust aside emotions and talk slang to avoid the old forms of speech which might cause them to think too much.

The American who called a cemetery a "bone orchard" revealed a bit of imagination and at the same time concealed his real feelings. The soldier who tells you that at the moment of danger he "crept into the tall grass" means that he slipped away and made himself invisible—and he has coined an image as well as a phrase.

Together with the slang words and phrases must be mentioned the new words coined or old words used in a new way. A large number of words has developed from the use of airplane; aircraft, airman, aircraft, pursuit plane, bombing plane, empenage (the stabilizing planes of the airplane), aileron (a lateral balancing plane), avion, escadrille (an airplane unit), etc.

Other examples are the words descriptive of military tactics. Some of these are liaison (co-operation) between forces; barrage, camouflage, listening post, gas mask, gas shell.

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