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EDUCATIONAL LAWS
(Continued on page three)

mentary schools from \$8.00 to \$10.00; and an act providing that the high school tuition law shall be effective in all counties excepting those having the central county high school. A brief outline of these five laws follows:

Vocational Act—H. B. 225, introduced by Mr. W. G. Hare of Washington county:

This act accepts the provisions of the federal board for vocational education known as the Smith-Hughes act, whereby the federal government is authorized to co-operate with the several states in promoting through the high schools, education in the trades, industries, agriculture and in the special preparation of teachers to teach those subjects. Through the passage of the Hare act, Oregon will receive from the federal government during the next biennium, \$40,000. Under the terms of the federal act the state must match the appropriation. The work will be under the direction of the state board for vocational education, appointed by the governor. The course of study offered must be in conformity with the plans of the federal board for vocational education. The purpose of the act is to establish such rules in our high school that every child may have the opportunity to acquire an education that will fit him for the actual work of life and that he may be able to earn, if necessary, a living the day he leaves school.

Part-Time Schools—S. B. 252, introduced by the Senate Committee on Education:

This act provides for raising the compulsory age to 16 years for all children who have not completed the eighth grade. It further provides that all children between the ages of 16 and 18 years, who have not completed the eighth grade, must attend a part-time school, if such school be established in the district where the pupil resides. Attendance must be one hour a day for five days in the week upon the employer's time, provided, that if there be an evening school, that pupil may elect to attend the evening school, if he prefers so to do. This act is drawn in conformity with the policies of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which is securing the passage of such laws in all the states of the union.

Minimum Salary, H. B. 149—Introduced by Mrs. Alexander Thompson of Wasco and Hood River counties:

This act provides that no teacher in the public schools of the state shall be paid a salary of less than \$75 per month. The penalty is forfeiture of the funds of the school district to the general fund of the county, and any member of the board signing such a contract becomes personally liable for the amount.

Minimum School Fund, H. B. 405—Introduced by the Committee on Education:

This act has a two-fold purpose. It provides a minimum fund of \$620 for every school district in order that a district will be able to pay the minimum salary provided for in H. B. 149. It also raises the amount of the county school fund from \$8.00 to \$10.00 for every child of school age. The purpose of this increase is to equalize the burden of taxation for school purposes. More than half of the money used for the expenses of the public schools is raised by local taxation. By increasing the county levy a larger taxing unit is secured and the amount of the special levies will be lower. In this way all the property of the state is responsible for the education of the children of the state and the poor school district, with lower valuation, will not be required to levy a rate which they can not pay.

High School Bill, S. B. 63—Introduced by Senator I. S. Patterson of Polk county:

This act repeals the county high school fund and places in operation in all the counties of the state, excepting the five which maintain a central county high school, the county tuition law which was enacted in 1915. This law levies a tax upon all the property of a county, excepting that which is in standard high school districts. Any child living in a district which does not maintain a high school

may attend the high school which is most accessible for him and his tuition will be paid by the county from this fund. It insures free high school tuition to all the children of the state. Herebefore, children living in counties operating under the old fund law, could not attend a high school outside his own county without paying a part or all of his own tuition. Some of the counties operating under this law were refusing to pay any of the tuition of a child if he attended a high school outside of his county. This made it impossible for many children in the state living near a county border line to secure a high school education.

Clackamas county furnishes a good example of how the tuition fund law affects the high school growth. In 1914, Clackamas county had three high schools, at Canby, Milwaukie and Oregon City. In 1916, the county superintendent reported that "during the past 15 months eight four-year high schools have met all the requirements for standardization of high schools. The increased attendance last year was marvelous, ranging from 33 1/3 per cent to 100 per cent in each high school. Fully 75 per cent of the boys and girls who graduated from the eighth grade in 1915 attended some standard high school." While the establishment of small high schools and the union high school districts has been much more rapid during the past four years in the counties working under the new law than under the old fund law, yet in order to make absolutely certain that no small high school could be injured, the act passed in the 1919 session included a section providing that before making the distribution of the tuition money, the full cost of educating ten pupils should be paid by the county.

Other educational bills enacted by the recent session of the legislature are as follows:

Physical Education, S. B. 29—Introduced by Senator W. W. Banks of Portland:

This act provides that physical education shall be compulsory for all pupils in the elementary grades and high schools of the state for a period of not less than 20 minutes in each school day, exclusive of recess periods. The course of instruction shall be prepared by a committee of experts appointed by the state superintendent of public instruction, and shall consist of such activities as will correct physical posture, mental and physical alertness, self-control, discipline, initiative, sense of patriotism, duty, a spirit of co-operation and leadership. The superintendent of public instruction shall have the power to enforce the act and to prescribe provisions for individual exemption from physical training.

Boundary Bill, S. B. 23—Introduced by Senator A. W. Norblad of Clatsop county:

This act provides the means for bringing all of the territory of an incorporated city or village into one school district. It is provided that the district boundary board must make such changes in the boundaries of a school district, when petitioned so to do by the legal voters of the district affected, equal in number to ten per cent of the number of children of school age in such district.

Washington's Birthday, S. B. 109—Introduced by Senator I. L. Patterson of Polk county:

This act provides that a patriotic program of not less than one and one half hours shall be given by every school in the state during the forenoon of Washington's birthday, and that school shall be dismissed during the afternoon of said day.

County Unit, S. B. 45—Introduced by Senator Gus Mosser of Multnomah county:

This act applies only to Multnomah county. It brings all the school districts of Multnomah county, outside of Portland, into one school district. The county is to be divided into five zones and one director elected by the people from each zone. This county board shall have full charge of the schools of Multnomah county outside of Portland, and the county school superintendent shall be the executive secretary of the board. The act does not take effect until it has been first submitted to the people of Multnomah county, exclusive of those living in the city of Portland.

County treasurer shall be custodian of school money, S. B. 79—Introduced by Senator John B. Bell of Lane county:

This act provides that the county treasurer of the several counties may be custodians of all school district funds. Warrants for the payment of all school district obligations shall be issued in the same manner as now provided by law, excepting the warrants shall be directed to the county treasurer instead of the school district clerk. Through this act the county treasurer will be able to secure interest on daily balances of all school funds and the interest will amount to a considerable sum for each county annually. Instead of having all the warrants issued by the school district, they shall be disbursed by the county treasurer, making them county warrants which may be cashed at any bank in the state.

Duties of School Teachers, S. B. 176—Introduced by Senator F. H. Porter of Linn county:

This act provides that no teacher shall solicit or permit soliciting any subscription or donation from pupils for any purpose except such as may be authorized by the board of directors.

State aid for soldiers and sailors wishing to attend school, S. B. 207—Introduced by Senators I. S. Smith of Coos and Senator Walter M. Pierce of Union:

This act provides that any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who served during the war with Germany and who was enlisted or inducted into the service from the state of Oregon, may attend school at any institution of higher learning in the state and receive state financial aid not exceeding \$25 for any one month and not to exceed \$200 for any one year. It is provided that the act shall be submitted to the people for approval or rejection.

Reviewing tax levies in districts of the third class, H. B. 23—Introduced by E. P. Dodd of Umatilla county:

This act amends the law granting the district boundary board the right to review the tax levy in a district of the third class by providing that no tax shall be reviewed or lowered, excepting after a hearing. The school board of the district affected must have a notice of ten days of the time and place of hearing and the district has the right to appeal to the circuit court.

English language to be spoken in the public schools, H. B. 46—Introduced by E. P. Dodd of Umatilla county:

Your patriotic Duty in Buying NOW!

Reconstruction asks heroisms of ALL of us, just as in the War. Man cannot live to himself alone—each is dependent upon his fellow. Work is needed—asked for. Good wages must be maintained—to meet living costs—to tide over. Money should be spent wisely, of course. But it is not wisdom and it is

The Plus-patriotism of Peace

not patriotism to keep from buying needed things. Practical citizenship realizes that all good which came during the War by improving the earning capacity and therefore the living conditions of several million families must not be allowed to backslide to the old conditions, or worse. We must all help to keep them up!

To keep wages and morale up

Why you should start at once to build or remodel

It is better to lose a little—it is better to pay some difference—because it is best for your community, and best for the country as a whole. When you buy, you help someone who helps someone else, and he in turn helps you.

Building material has declined—what higher figures still exist are due almost wholly to labor cost, which in turn is due to higher food prices which bid fair to remain high for several years.

If you need a home or a building—if you have funds available—start the improvement at once. You can't make a mistake to buy—in the long run—and you can make the mistake of not buying now what you need.

We announce 25% price reduction

Promptly on January 1 we decided to sacrifice present profits and announced 25 percent price reduction on IDEAL Boilers, AMERICAN Radiators, and ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaners to quicken building and remodeling, and in answer to the public demand to give employment to demobilized men.

Building material in general has been reduced and is sold at a smaller margin of profit than before the War. Ask for bids, and you'll see.

New material and methods have cheapened building!

Architects and Engineers tell us that wartime economies have taught how to substitute lower-priced materials; how to save by using standard sizes, by employing simpler methods, by buying materials produced near home. They can save builders of today much money. Consult them! In similar way you can cut the price of an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators by omitting the useless extra chimney or two, by omitting useless fireplaces and mantels, needless doors and double windows—expenses which all go with old-time stove and hot-air furnace heating. Also you can save by omitting the fancy lamps never lighted, books never read, vases that contain no flowers, piano never played, etc.

Home building is the best and safest investment today

Building a home is always the wisest investment a family can make. It brings many returns not to be calculated on a mere interest cost basis. You can make no better paying investment than by changing your house into a home by the coal-saving outfit of IDEAL AMERICAN heating. Make the dollars work—for you and others. ACT NOW.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Chicago, New York, Boston, Worcester, Providence, Newark, Wilkes-Barre, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Economy's Table Drink

INSTANT POSTUM

No raise in price, but the same value as always.

Made instantly—no boiling needed. No waste. No left-overs to throw away. Contains nothing harmful to health. Always ready for quick service.

When ordering your table beverage, why not consider Instant Postum. "There's a Reason."

NOSE CLOGGED FROM A COLD OR CATARRH
Apply Cream in Nostrils To Open Up Air Passages.

Ah! What relief! Your clogged nostrils open right up, the air passages of your head are clear and you can breathe freely. No more yawning, sniffling, mucous discharge, headache, dryness—no struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh is gone.

Don't stay stuffed up! Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head's mucous membrane, the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Ely's Cream Balm is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer has been seeking. It's just splendid!

This act provides that it shall be unlawful to use any language other than the English language in the public or private schools of this state, excepting for the purpose of instruction in teaching a foreign language.

Tax levy in school district of Portland, H. B. 43—Introduced by O. B. Richards of Multnomah county:

This act allows the school board of the city of Portland to levy a 6.8 tax instead of 6 mills. It further provides that the excess shall be used to increase the present salaries of all the teachers.

School board in district of first class authorized to levy tax, H. B. 78—Introduced by A. A. Smith of Baker county:

This act authorizes school boards in districts of the first class to fix the annual levy provided it does not exceed the six per cent limitation. In such a case the question must be submitted to the people.

Teachers' Contract, H. B. 142—Introduced by E. D. Dodd of Umatilla county:

This act amends the statutes relating to the resignation of teachers by changing the time in which teachers may resign from 30 days before school begins to 60 days. Hereafter, teachers, after signing a contract, may not resign at any time during the period of 60 days before the contract goes into effect. The penalty is revocation of the certificate.

Apportionment when school is closed by epidemic, H. B. 284—Introduced by O. J. Edwards of Tillamook county:

This act provides that when any school district fails to have eight months of school during the school year, due to the closing of school on account of an epidemic the school district shall not forfeit its share of the county school fund.

Eighth grade examinations, H. B. 314—Introduced by Chas. Childs of Linn county:

This act provides that the teacher may conduct the eighth grade examinations instead of the chairman of the board of directors.

Students were shut up with supplies of butter and "dope" and in the course of time it was found that those who were living on the "dope" were slowly starving to death. It was suggested that as a matter of educating the consuming public as to the relative merits of butter and the substitutes, an exact analysis of the two be made by experts and the results published in the papers. The need of educating the public along this line was urged by the speakers, who claimed that it would prove that there was no real economy in the use of the substitutes.

Creamery Stockholders Urge "Anti-Oleo" Campaign

The Capital City Cooperative Creamery, which recently elected new officers and directors, presented an encouraging array of figures at its annual meeting, especially as the past year was one of the most discouraging in the history of the dairy business. The statistics show that their butter sales for the year amounted to \$84,659 and they paid to patrons \$70,919, while the gross profits from this department were \$13,770.97. Adding the sales from cream, milk, separators, etc., there was a gross total profit of \$15,442.90. In the matter of disbursements it was shown that labor, supplies, salaries and general expense made up a total of \$9291.67, leaving a net profit on the year's business of \$6169.93. The financial statement showed total assets of \$16,800. The liabilities, including cream accounts, due to stockholders, equipment, etc., made up a total of \$15,061.16. The total of all the year's business from all sources amounted to \$90,638.50.

There were about 40 members present, out of a total of about 150. In the main the stockholders were in an optimistic mood, although freely admitting that they were confronted by some big problems. Among other things under discussion was the matter of butter substitutes which have begun to cut deeply into the dairy business. Several members paid their respects to the "dope" in plain United States, one speaker presenting the record of a test upon rats and mice with butter and oleomargarine. Two groups of the

Julian Story, the noted artist, died in a hospital at Philadelphia Tuesday, aged 62.

QUITS CATHARTICS—INTERNAL BATHS RELIEVED PERMANENTLY

Mr. Joseph A. Wein, Hotel Vandome, Washington, D. C., writes Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute of New York as follows:

"On the 15th of June, 1915, I purchased a 'J. B. L. Cascade.' The results it has produced are simply marvellous. For 20 years I used cathartics, but have used nothing but the Cascade for almost a month. I feel like a new man; I want to be pleasant to everybody. Before I used the Cascade I was a grouch. Did not like anybody and could not be pleasant."

If you bathe internally with the 'J. B. L. Cascade' you will find yourself always bright, confident and capable. Poisonous waste in the lower intestine makes us bilious, blue, dull and nervous. Internal baths are Nature's own cure for constipation—just antiseptic warm water properly applied. Drugs force Nature—the 'J. B. L. Cascade' gently assists her.

It is the invention of Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D., of New York, who specialized on Internal Bathing for 25 years, and will be shown and explained to you by Daniel J. Fry, wholesale druggist and mfg. pharmacist, Salem, Oregon, who will also be glad to give you free on request an interesting booklet called "Why Man of Today is Only 50 per cent Efficient," which covers the subject in a very thorough way.

Clip this out as a reminder, and ask for the booklet the first time you are in the neighborhood.