

The Holt County Sentinel.

56TH YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1920.

NUMBER 13.

School Enumeration.

County Clerk Kunkel has compiled the school enumeration of Holt county for 1920, and has forwarded this report and other school data to the state superintendent of schools. His report shows there was a total of 3,874 children of school age enumerated, 2,000 of which are boys and 1,874 are girls; this is again 42 over the enumeration of 1919. The gain is in boys; the girls showing a loss. Of the total of 3,874, 14 are colored, 8 males and 6 females.

Being a census year our readers will doubtless be interested in noting the changes in this respect that has been going on during the past several census periods, and will be impressed with the loss of school children in our county.

The highest enumeration in our county was in 1900, when we had a total of 5,376, and the lowest in 1919, with a total of 3,832.

During the past four census decades the enumeration was as follows: 1890, 5,089; 1900, 5,376; 1910, 4,164; 1920, 3,874.

During the past three census decades the changes in the special school districts have been:

	1900	1910	1920
Corning	117	112	118
Craig	302	226	204
Forest City	232	203	216
Maitland	257	236	212
Mound City	606	493	478
Oregon	346	327	321

The special school districts for 1920 show total enumeration of 1,559, and the six consolidated districts a total of 843, leaving the total for the rural districts of 1472.

The report shows that we have 137 teachers in the county, and that the total days attended by all the pupils was 449,104, which is less of 12,708 days as compared with that of 1919.

Clerk Kunkel has filed his requisition for state school aid as follows:

High school aid; Oregon and Mound City, \$200 each; Maitland, \$400; Forest City, \$800; Corning, \$600.

Consolidated school aid, No. 1, \$625; No. 2, \$575; No. 3, \$800; No. 6, \$650.

Rural school aid, No. 62, Shaiffer, \$127; Chambers, \$200.

It is regrettable that district 68, Wilson, failed to file its report and enumeration, and hence the district will lose its state school money, which last year amounted to \$134, which for a district that last year reported only 20 pupils, will prove quite a loss.

The state school money is apportioned on a basis of total days' attendance, and the total state funds apportioned last year was \$15,484. In 1890 the state fund apportioned to Holt county was \$5,144; 1900, \$5,302; 1910, \$7,439.

In 1919 the total apportioned to the schools of the county from the state, county and township funds amounted to \$24,183—average rate per pupil \$6.31.

Salvation Army.

A formal connection with the Salvation Army Home Service has been established for this county by the formation of a County Advisory Board. This board collectively and individually represents both the Army and the people of this community in all emergencies and contingencies wherein the sixteen major activities of the Army are at the command of the people for asking. Such institutions as the Maternity Home, the Young Women's Boarding Homes, the Missing Friend's Bureau, the Anti-Suicide Bureau, the Boys' Agricultural Farm and School and other institutions are thrown open to such cases as may arise in this community. Not the least of the others is the Free Employment Bureau.

The Army in no way interferes with any other social agency and in its program is essentially unique, the service being the out-growth of nearly fifty years of work for suffering humanity in this country.

A study of the conditions in this county disclosed wherein the Army may be of service and the Advisory Board become a natural sequence. It is not the intention of the Salvation Army to establish a local corps here, but is the intention to make immediately accessible the services of the Army.

The Holt County Salvation Army Advisory Board is: Guy Cummins, chairman; Wm. P. Schulte, vice-chairman; Daniel B. Kunkel, secretary; Harry Dungan, press agent; Harvey Evans, Dr. J. C. Whitmer, Howard Teare, Dr. John F. Chandler, Dr. J. T. Thatcher, Mrs. Frances I. Dungan, W. H. Richards, Dr. W. S. Wood, and others, who will be appointed in each town of the county.

185 Autos Pass
Would you believe that 185 automobiles passed a given point in Oregon, in two hours? Well, this occurred last Saturday evening, and at a point where traffic is much lighter than on many other streets in Oregon. This was only ordinary traffic, no going or coming on a main thoroughfare, the southeast corner of the court house square, between the jail and M. E. parsonage. From 8:20 to 9:20 p. m. there were 70 autos passed, and 9:20 to 10:20 p. m., 85 passed, making a total of 155 in 120 minutes. During this period only two teams and bugles passed.

Oregon's Chautauqua begins Friday, the 13th of August, and continues for six days. A strong program is to be presented. Get your season tickets early. Remember the opening date, Friday, the 13th, and lay your plans now to attend the entire season.

Rain and Snow

This being a census year, and as the 1920 census was begun in January, we give our readers the dates of the rain and snow fall at this station for the ten year period from 1910-1919, both inclusive.

	Rain inches	Snow inches
1910	19.95	12.50
1911	34.51	11.05
1912	21.96	48.00
1913	27.13	25.25
1914	27.09	13.75
1915	51.32	38.50
1916	32.28	17.00
1917	32.60	6.12
1918	24.85	36.02
1919	38.48	20.03

The average rainfall for these ten years has been 31 or five inches below the normal for the previous 20 years.

The average snowfall for the past ten years has been 22.82 inches, or about a loss of an average of ten inches annually as compared with the previous twenty year period.

For the past six months of 1920 we are 2.50 inches short of what we should have had in rainfall, and 14 inches short in snowfall. Only 10.50 inches of snow fell during the first four months of the year, the heaviest being 10 inches in April.

Slugged and Robbed.

Pearce Eads, owner of an auto livery company at 215 South Fifth street was robbed of a new seven-passenger Buick car, \$435 in cash, a watch, and a diamond ring worth \$400, seven miles south of St. Joseph yesterday afternoon, by two men who had engaged him to drive them to Rushville. When they turned into a side road one of the men hit Eads on the head, and dragged him into the back seat. Eads was bound hand and foot. When one of the men attempted to wrench the ring off Eads' finger, it stuck, and the man drew out a knife and threatened to cut off the finger. Finally the ring came off. Eads was then gagged and tied to a tree. After forty-five minutes Eads succeeded in chewing in two the handkerchief that gagged him, and was released by farmers who heard his cries for help.—Gazette, St. Joseph, Mo., July 17.

The touring car, a new Buick was found the same day by the police in St. Joseph. It had not been damaged. No trace of the robbers has been discovered. Mr. Eads is a brother of Sidney Eads, of the Highland school district, Forbes township, this county, we are informed.

Reaches Century.

Missouri on Tuesday, of this week, July 19, 1920, reached her 100th birthday, having become a de-facto state with full complement of officers, and adopted a constitution, July 19, 1820.

Officially the centennial anniversary is nearly thirteen months distant as the state was not admitted into the Union until Aug. 10, 1821.

President Monroe and congress-bred Missouri's entry, according to officials of the Missouri Historical Society, on account of a clause in the state constitution which denied to negroes and mulattoes the right of residence.

It was contended this clause conflicted with the federal constitution and it was not until it was abrogated by the legislature that Missouri was recognized as a member of the Union.

County Medical Society.

The Holt County Medical society met at Maitland, Thursday, July 15. Dr. George Osborn, of Mound City, who recently located there and engaged in the practice of medicine, was elected to membership. Dr. A. L. Gray, of St. Joseph, read a paper on "Abortion, Miscarriage, Management and Treatment." Dr. T. M. Paul, also of St. Joseph, delivered an address on "Pyuria." Mr. Collison, of Maitland, gave a talk on "The Red Cross Nurse," and Dr. W. S. Wood, of Oregon, addressed the society relative to the work of the Salvation Army in Holt county. The work of both the Red Cross Nurse and the Salvation Army was considered an advancement in the right direction, and when resolutions relative to the endorsement of the movements were brought before the members for action thereon, they were adopted.

The following from other county societies were in attendance: Drs. Bell and Wallis, Maryville; Drs. A. L. Gray, T. M. Paul, Floyd B. Spencer and Willard C. Proud, St. Joseph.

The Waterbury Chemical Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, contributed a box of fine cigars to the entertainment of the medical men.

Next meeting of the society will take place at Craig, October 7, 1920.

—Next Monday, the Forest City Chautauqua will begin and continue for three days. They have a good strong program, and if you cannot attend every session go as often as you can. You will be entertained.

—Mrs. Sallie McKinney is here for a short visit with the Dr. Thatcher family and her many friends. She will shortly return to Copenhagen, Denmark, where she will likely make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Chastine Muelle.

—Dr. J. F. Chandler, wife and son, John, drove over to Falls City, Neb., Friday, July 16, and spent the day at the home of J. S. Lord and wife, cousins of Mrs. Chandler. Robert Thatcher accompanied them and John and John spent the afternoon with their friends in the town.

Death of Warren B. Davis.

Many of our older residents and his former comrades in arms will learn with keen sorrow of the death of Warren B. Davis, for many years prominent in the affairs of Holt county, which occurred in Oswego, New York, July 15, 1920, while visiting an aged sister, Mrs. Mary Cross, now 82 years of age, and with whom he and his wife expected to spend the summer. Mr. Davis, as is well known to his more intimate friends, had been in poor health for a number of years, and his death came quite unexpectedly while preparing for breakfast on the morning of his death, he dying instantly.

Mr. Davis was born in New Haven, New York, July 27, 1835, and was therefore within a few days of being 85 years of age. He was reared to young manhood and educated in his native city. He went to Iowa in 1855, and to Nebraska in 1856. In November, 1856, he came to Holt county, and followed teaching, teaching the Nickell's Grove school for his first term. In 1858-59-60 he was engaged in freighting between Nebraska City and Denver.

In 1861, the war coming on, he enlisted in the 4th M. S. N. Cavalry, and was a second lieutenant of Company F, and served as provost marshal at Sedalia from 1862 to 1863. In the fall of 1864 he resigned his commission on account of injuries.

In 1865 he was appointed county clerk and in the fall of 1866 he was elected to that office, serving until January, 1871. He also farmed on what was known as the Hatton farm, four and a half miles east of Oregon.

Retiring from office he engaged in the real estate and loan business in Oregon until 1894. He was one of the founders of the Citizens' Bank of Oregon, and in 1895 removed to Kansas City.

February 23, 1858, he married Nancy Ann, eldest daughter of Henry and Barbara (Acton) Kunkel, who died February 27, 1898. There were the following children by this union: Jerome, died in infancy; his second son, Harry A., died in Colorado Springs, Colo., July 12, 1910; Mrs. Harry Farragher, who died March 22, 1915. His surviving children are: Brayton E., of Redding, Calif.; Orla, of Hutchinson, Kansas, and Mrs. Jesse Cromack, of Nowata, Okla. He is also survived by 15 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren, and one sister.

In November, 1898, he married his present wife, then Mrs. Matilda Carr, of St. Joseph, who also survives him. At the time of his death Mr. Davis was a member of the Central M. E. church, of Kansas City.

The body of Mr. Davis, accompanied by the widow, arrived in Kansas City, Sunday morning, and was taken to the Stewart undertaking parlors, and that evening at 4 o'clock, funeral services were held, conducted by Rev. Geo. Baity, pastor of the Westport Avenue Presbyterian church.

Monday afternoon of this week, the body was brought to Oregon, and laid away in the beautiful Maple Grove cemetery.

The funeral party consisted of the widow and her friend, Mrs. Deitz, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Carr; his son, Orla, and sons-in-law, Mr. Cromack, of Nowata, Okla., and Harry Farragher, of Toronto, Canada, and were entertained during their brief, but sad stay by Mr. and Mrs. Dan B. Kunkel. The party returned Monday evening to their homes, excepting Orla, who stayed over for a visit for a few days with former school chums.

Marcum.

After a long illness of several years, John M. Marcum died at his home in this city, Monday of this week, July 19, 1920, aged 58 years, 10 months and 8 days.

Mr. Marcum was born in Holt county, Mo., September 11, 1861. February 17, 1892, he was married to Martha A. Kretzer, who with the following children survive: Jesse, of St. Joseph; Mrs. Alice Rhodes, Hanson, Flossie, and a step-daughter, Effie Riggie, of Oregon; three brothers, Charles and William, of Oregon, and T. J., of Red Oak, Iowa; three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Farley, and Mrs. Jane Farley, of Fairfax, and Mrs. Cynthia Portis, of North Loup, Neb., and his mother, Mrs. Catherine Marcum, of Fairfax. His father died December 18, 1915.

Funeral services were conducted from the Highland church, Tuesday afternoon, July 20, by Rev. E. A. Paul, pastor of the Oregon Evangelical church; interment being in the Highland grave yard.

Districts Must Pay.

A ruling of much importance to counties like Holt in which there are drainage districts in operation, was handed down in our supreme court last week, by Judge Williamson.

Under his construction of the drainage district laws, the cost of bridging ditches must be borne by the drainage district and not by the county, as has been the interpretation of the law up to this time.

The case decided came here from Livingston county, the district in that county being the Medicine creek drainage district. He holds that under the numerous amendments that have been made to the drainage district act since it was first passed in 1909, a drainage district may levy a special tax on the property owners to build bridges, but the cost of the bridges cannot be charged up to the county.

—Remember the Maitland Fair, August 9-13.

Community Notes.

A large audience greeted Mr. Fred D. Barnes, Monday evening, July 19, at the Martin Theatre. Mr. Barnes is sent out by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of St. Louis. He said that we might possibly have wondered why a commercial organization of a city was sending men to any and every part of the United States in the interest of community work, free of charge—for it is generally considered that the policy of such an organization is only to think of what would build up the city business and social life. He said, however, that the men who composed this Chamber of Commerce, of St. Louis, saw that they must look outside as well as inside the city for means of improvement, that what benefits one, benefits all, that as we render service to our neighbor, the neighbor in turn renders us service.

He pointed out that the five problems of our nation are: First, its citizenship, that which composes the manpower. Everything is based upon the happiness, morals and education of our citizenship. About our citizenship resolve all else.

The next problem is Production. Everything in America is based on the raw material, the farms, the mines, forests, etc.

The third problem is Industry, or the conversion of raw material. This problem has in the past been over emphasized, Mr. Barnes stated.

The fourth problem is Transportation of the raw material, the manufactured product, and also of the people.

The fifth problem is that of Commerce, or the means of dealing with the consumer, and of exchanging one's talents, labor and power for those things which in turn bring us happiness and education. This brings us back in the circle to the question of citizenship, and so we see how our individual lives are dependent upon the production, industry, etc., of the nation.

The greatest question among these is that of production of the raw material. So the long-headed business men of St. Louis, seeing this, have appropriated \$50,000.00 this year, for the advancement of the social and educational life of those who produce the raw material. The social life of the man who produces must be made attractive.

He pointed out the fact that the average decrease of rural population the past year was 10 per cent. That 35 per cent of our population are the producers, who must support the 65 per cent who live in the cities. To increase production we must increase the population of the rural community.

To do this we must overcome the lure of the city. In other words, we must give our people the advantages here that they seek in the city. It is not for money or for excitement that people go to the city, but for the better things they can enjoy there—the worth while things. We must provide them here.

Mr. Barnes gave some very pertinent figures showing the difference in the amount expended per capita in the cities and country, for social and educational purposes. One example will suffice here. He said that the average expenditure per child in the city for education is \$40.00, while in the country it is \$13.00. One city has spent \$12,000,000.00 for playgrounds and recreation alone. The child in the country is the same human being as the child in the city, and if the child in the city needs these things, so do our children. If men and women demand and enjoy the athletics and the advantages of the gymnasiums in the city, so would we in the small town. It is not the child of the tenement for which these things are provided in the city, but for all, and especially the great "middle class."

Mr. Barnes pointed out that we must realize that "He profits most who serves best." We must all serve. In desiring to better our town we must first reach out and better our rural life. As St. Louis is reaching out to better the nation of which it is a part, so Oregon must reach out and better the county.

There are many ways in which we can do this. But foremost, Mr. Barnes recommended getting in touch with our Farm Bureau, and with our County School Superintendent. Some towns have first started out to build a Community building, afterwards building up their organization and program. But Mr. Barnes said the best way was to first form our organization, make a program, and develop and strengthen our community, and then build our building. He emphasized the need of a club house, with rest rooms, lounges, halls for public affairs, gymnasiums and proper facilities for recreation.

He made the members of his audience fully realize the greatness of community work. Through Maryville's (just northeast of us in Nowaday county) community center, the educational work they are doing there is being known to the Pacific Coast.

There is work for all. We all desire to serve. We all love our fellowman and desire to do something to better his condition. Give this desire an outlet. Develop it.

If we are going to have a real Community Service, it must be of the people, by the people, for the people.

The musical numbers of the evening program were furnished by the Community Club and by the Oregon Band, and the applause which greeted every number indicated plainly the pleasure and appreciation of the audience.

MISSOURI AS A LEADER.

Board of Agriculture Points Out the State's High Rank.

From a Bulletin of the Missouri Board of Agriculture:

Missouri is first in poultry. Missouri is first in diversified farming.

Missouri is first in number of crops and fruits.

Missouri has the largest feeder cattle market in the world.

Missouri has the first and largest hay market in the world.

Missouri is first in profits in the production of purebred livestock.

Missouri is first as a well watered state, both for crops and for livestock.

Missouri grows more, better and taller blue grass than Kentucky or any other state.

Missouri has both the first and second largest horse and mule markets in the world.

Missouri is first in quality and flavor of all fruit, not overlooking apples, persimmons or pawpaws.

Missouri livestock live outdoors more days in the year and with less loss from exposure than the animals of any of the other great livestock states.

Missouri is the home of more fine Shorthorn and Hereford purebred cattle than any other state in this nation.

Missouri is the home of more great livestock breeders and more long established herds than any other state can show in a hundred years of development.

Missouri livestock has won, first and last, more combined honors in the show ring than those of any other state, considering numbers, and signal victories, in a united group.

Missouri is the first cattle state in the nation, when you consider it from the combined standpoint of both grade and purebred cattle, their cost of production, their quality and the acre cost of grazing and wintering, the state being first in livestock profits.

Missouri has 1,040,000 horses, 378,000 mules, 919,000 milch cows, 1,746,000 other cattle, 1,525,000 sheep, 4,305,000 hogs and 31,178,000 poultry. Total of meat animals, 8,495,000. Value of livestock (1920) on a conservative grade basis, \$378,840,400.

Missouri is fourth (1920) in livestock values and eighth (1919) in value of all crops, third in winter wheat production, growing more corn than twenty-three states combined and more hogs than twenty-one states, being on an average year the fourth state in American agriculture.

Missouri's field, orchard and garden crops in 1919 totaled \$566,050,250. In addition, the miscellaneous rural products totaled \$433,621,080. The livestock amounted to \$378,840,400, omitting purebred increases above meat or grade values. Grand total, \$1,378,511,740—a billion dollar state.

They Fully Agree

James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for the presidency on Sunday last, according to Associated Press dispatches, assured President Wilson that if elected, he would do everything within his power to carry out the promises the President had made relative to the League of Nations.

This assurance was given by the candidate in the conference which the President had at the White House, Sunday morning with Governor Cox, in which Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, nominee for vice-presidency, also participated. The conference began at 10:30 o'clock and continued one hour. Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician was also present but not a participant.

Says He is Dry.

Mr. Bryan would have none of Governor Cox, because he declared the odor of the beer vat clung to the Ohio governor. But Senator Shepherd, of Texas, author of the the eighteenth amendment and dry as a bone, sniffed around the executive last week and came away as sober as a judge, declaring Cox's attitude on booze was "satisfactory in every way." Mr. Bryan hasn't recovered his heart from his grave yet, so it isn't known what he will do.

Childhood Scenes

Mrs. Arthur Steinel, of Kansas City, is here on a visit with her numerous relatives, and the family of John Feuerbacher of the Woods district. She was formerly Myrtle Green, one of Oregon's former sweet school girls, and now think of it, she's a mother-in-law, their son, Arthur, now being a married man. Her husband, A. T. Steinel, who has many friends in Oregon, has the credit desk for the Nave-McCord Company, of Kansas City, and is enjoying his vacation in military camp as a member of the state militia. Their son, Arthur is with the Kansas City Post, and has charge of the Kansas side news, and is sure making good in the newspaper work.

Gets Another Shaking Up.

Four distinct earthquake shocks were felt at Los Angeles, California, on Friday last, July 16, which threw the city and its suburbs into excitement, indirectly caused a number of injuries to men, women and children, and damaged a number of buildings.

—Joe M. Murray is back from his Kansas ranch, and reports a big wheat yield, plenty of rain. He will have something of interest to tell you in our next issue, July 30.

COUNTY SCHOOL NOTES.

Impressions Received During Week of Short Course in Vitalized Agriculture at the Northwest Teachers' College.

(By the County Superintendent.)

Imagine my feeling when on arriving at the great college building in Maryville, I was taken out to an enormous tent which had been erected on the campus; this tent was large enough to hold at least four hundred people. Just inside and encircling the tent was a row of work benches. At one side of this big tent were two smaller tents fitted with work-benches and tools. What was the meaning of all this? We were soon to see. Before nine o'clock, the registering of teachers and county superintendents to take the Short Course, was completed, and they came trooping over to the tent, 280 strong. Dr. P. G. Holden, who is the originator of this educational movement, and who under the auspices of our great Teachers' College, conducted the work during the week beginning July 12, was, with his galaxy of workers, in the tent to meet and greet us as we entered.

I am sure you will be interested to know what Dr. A. E. Winship, who is considered the biggest authority on educational matters in America, says about this new movement. "The Rotation Plan is the biggest idea in education since the time of Horace Mann. It is destined to vitalize our entire educational system. According to this plan, we teach one subject intensively only one year out of four, but the child should live it the next three years and all the rest of his life."

To those who are wondering just what is meant by Vitalized Agriculture and the Rotation Plan, I would say in Mr. Holden's own words, "Education is the training that fits for the duties of life—economic, civic, social, moral, spiritual."

"In order to fit for the duties of life, the schools must deal with the problems of everyday living—our work, our home, our health, our play, our relations one to another. Through the things folks have to do we must develop into fine human beings. If we can make the right kind of folks, the problems of the home, the community, the state, the nation, the world will be solved."

"The term 'agriculture' as used in this sense refers not only to subjects pertaining directly to farming, but it also includes all the things that enter into the home, school and community of the child."

"We purposely use the word in this broad sense because we wish to dignify the term 'agriculture.' Agriculture is the prime industry—the industry that furnishes the essentials of life, food and clothing. It is the industry upon which all other industries depend; it is the industry that makes all other industries possible."

"If a human being is the greatest thing in the world, then the industry that supports life is the next most important thing. Those who grow and cook our food are entitled to the highest respect and reverence. We have not and we do not now properly esteem them."

"The world is getting hungry and we are beginning to change our ways. Let us avert calamity by working fast. We cannot over-dignify or over-glorify the term 'agriculture.' Education Must Dignify Agriculture."

"We must quit thinking of the school as a little building where for a little while a little teacher teaches little children little things out of a little book."

"The school is as big as the community. It must reach out and touch every home; it must affect and influence home and community life unless it teaches real things—things that concern the children and the home folks."

"On the other hand, every home must reach in and give something to the school. The folks in every home, in every community, have a vast fund of valuable experience and information. It is their duty to pass this experience and information on to the boys and girls who are growing up and soon will be responsible for conducting the affairs of the community."

"Every community has within itself all the forces which are necessary to develop it. It is the business of the teacher to discover these forces. She should find out the folks who know things and can do things; she should draw them out; help them to marshal their abilities; help them to use their knowledge and gifts and talents for the good of others."

"The meaning of the word 'school' should be enlarged; it should take in not only the activities of the children in the school house, but also the activities of the children in the home and in the community."

"In studying live stock, alfalfa, home conveniences, shade trees—any of the subjects that concern the home and the community—it is a good plan to start with a survey. In other words, find out what the folks have. We must know what folks have before we can intelligently direct them toward what they ought to have."

"Making a survey is one of the best devices for enabling the teacher to follow the great fundamental principle of beginning with the child where he is when he is there. It starts a teacher right. The subject is no longer abstract. It is related to the children, the home, the community."

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