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## Chapter Three - 1926 to 1941

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1926-1941

# Chapter Three

**P**ACIFIC COLLEGE grew from 15 to 76 students and from seven to 22 faculty during its first 35 years. (The faculty served both the Academy and College.) During the same period, the annual operating budget increased from just under \$5,000 to slightly over \$37,000, and the United States Bureau of Educational Standards recognized the College as a standard institution. By 1926, some might have felt confident the newly accredited school had turned the corner to prosperity.

That would have been too optimistic an assessment, however. Although the College had attained a sizeable endowment and standardization, many problems remained. During Pennington's final 15 years as president, an unstable financial picture continued. Divisions in American Protestantism and Quakerism eroded the College's support base and eventually threatened its very existence.

Not long after standardization in 1925, the school faced its worst financial crisis to that time. Although the increased endowment provided some new income, it did not fully meet month-to-month operating expenses. At that time, College assets totaled approximately \$500,000. Tuition, endowment earnings, and gifts each produced about equal income. The administration tried numerous methods to increase each revenue source.

Sometimes the entire Pacific College community cooperated in small-scale money raising. For example, in 1929 Newberg resident W. W. Silver offered the College all the prunes the students and faculty could pick in one day. The administration declared a holiday and the student body and faculty labored together in the prune orchard.

*The Crescent* reported that "work was begun with a will, and the spirit of 'all we can do for the College' never lessened throughout the entire day." Students and faculty picked 1,822 boxes, worth \$872.50, which the College and student body shared equally. (For a brief time thereafter, Pacific College athletic teams bore the nickname "Prunepickers.")



**Class of 1927. Front row: Hilma (Hendrickson) Winslow, Esther (Haworth) Woodward, Fleeta (Leland) DeGraff, Edna (Doree) Hartin, June Whitlock. Back row: Walter Cook, Ralph Hester, Therman Evans, Marion Winslow.**



**Winding the Maypole, 1928.**

Such cooperative hard work and generosity helped, but barely dented the deficiency. The year after accreditation, the board borrowed to cover part of a \$13,000 deficit. In November 1928, it offered the faculty "deepest regrets" that it could not pay that month's salaries.

**I**RONICALLY, that very week nearly all college personnel probably cast their presidential ballots for their own alumnus, Herbert Hoover, and for his campaign theme of national prosperity. "Two chickens in every pot and a car in every garage" seemed a reasonable expectation. The

## Fall Regular Student Enrollment, 1926-1940

1926—81	1931—84	1936—95
1927—73	1932—75	1937—98
1928—59	1933—105	1938—97
1929—75	1934—126	1939—87
1930—86	1935—119	1940—86



## OLD BRUIN

*Speech given by a member of Pacific College's first graduating class, Amos Stanbrough, 1893, at the alumni banquet, June 1, 1931. Stanbrough's memory erred on a few points, but for the most part, this is probably an accurate accounting. See Page 101 for the rest of the Bruin story.*

**W**hen Pacific Academy opened its doors to students for the first time on September 28, 1885, there were enrolled three members of the Frank family, Reuben, John, and Lenora.

The father of the Frank children, besides being a farmer, was also a music teacher. His specialty was the old fashioned "singing school," practically a chorus class, that met once a week in some convenient place. Since many of Mr. Frank's pupils were Academy students, it was quite logical that some of the meetings were held in the Academy building, though having no connection with the school.

In the autumn of 1887, Mr. Frank and his son, Reuben, were hunting in the mountains west of Carlton when they found a large black bear with a small cub. Mr. Frank shot the adult bear and Reuben caught the cub. They brought the baby bear home with them and Reuben gave it to Lenora for a pet. The cub soon learned that Lenora was the one who fed him and would follow her around like a dog and enjoyed wrestling with her. During the next summer Bruin grew so much that the wrestling games had to be discontinued. Also, it was no longer possible to allow him to run at large. As winter approached, the question of better protection than a chain fastened to a post or a tree in the yard presented a problem.

Professor George Hartley and his wife, both teaching in Friends Pacific Academy at that time, had built a large log house east of the Wynooski creek canyon and a few hundred feet north of what we called the Portland road (now highway 99W), or east Main Street. Lenora Frank offered to give Bruin to Professor Hartley and he gladly accepted the gift. The Hartleys had built a foot-bridge across a ravine that was between their house and the Portland road. The floor of this bridge was probably about 12 or 15 feet above the bottom of the ravine. Professor Hartley constructed a bear pit in the ravine just at the side of the bridge so we could stand on the bridge and throw peanuts and apples to the bear. Bruin became quite adept at catching with either his mouth or his paws.

Bruin had good quarters and excellent care. He became fat, but he missed the races he had enjoyed with Lenora Frank. He became restless and managed to escape



**Students in late 1920s with 40-plus-year-old Bruin hide. Front row: Rachel (Lundquist) Huntington Winslow, Gwen (Hanson) Winters, Rosa (Aebischer) Hester, Velda (Livingston) Sweet, Bruin. Back row: Sandy Brown, Bill Sweet, Everett Gettman, Arthur Winters, Glen Rinard, Stanley Kendall, Charles Beals, Glen Everest.**

from his pen two or three times. Since he knew nothing of life away from people he was easily found and led back to his home. However, the last time he escaped he got into a neighbor's chicken house and did considerable damage. As Professor Hartley was not to be with the Academy the next year, he thought this was a good time to get rid of Bruin. The Portland Zoo had all the bears it could care for and Professor Hartley would not allow Bruin to fall into the hands of someone who might mistreat him, so the problem of what to do with him became a serious one.

Finally, Nate Stanley, who had a meat market on First Street, suggested a solution. Many people of Newberg had heard pioneer talk about how good bear steaks were, but had never had an opportunity to try them. Mr. Stanley promised that Bruin's demise would be painlessly accomplished, the meat market would take care of the edible portions, and Professor Hartley could have the skin. He proposed that he and Amos Stanbrough would preserve the skin, stuff and mount it as an addition to the very meager museum that had been started. Mrs. Hartley had not been very enthusiastic about the rug idea, so the new plan was adopted.

It was some days after the skin was removed from the carcass before we received it, and as the skin had not been

properly cared for, we were not able to save the front feet, except the claws. From that time on Bruin apparently stood with his front feet buried in the moss and leaves in which he was standing. As a matter of fact, the front feet were buried about where the Newberg Friends Church now stands. The interment was without ceremony and rather hastily performed, I myself wielding the shovel with more pleasure than mourning.

The rest of the skin was treated with preservative chemicals while we prepared a frame for the body. The frame was composed of iron rods and heavy wire, padded with cotton, excelsior and burlap, and was mounted on a board. After its chemical treatment, the skin was not quite so disagreeable to handle and, as we had been careful in our measurements, it was fitted onto the body with very little modification.

While Bruin was being cared for, preparations were being made to move the Academy buildings to the present college campus so that Pacific College would be able to open in the fall of 1891. I am not certain about this statement, but I believe that Bruin traveled from one campus to the other inside one of the buildings. At any rate, the chemical fumes had all summer in which to evaporate, so Bruin was with the stuffed birds and squirrels in the little museum when Pacific College opened on September 9, 1891.

After a few years as a museum specimen, moths and other agencies caused Bruin to lose his charm. In fact, he looked more like a tramp than like the gentleman he had always been. So Bruin went into the discard and was sent to the basement to be cremated in the furnace. However, his iron frame presented a problem and he was put in a corner and forgotten.

Old Bruin made one more notable public appearance before becoming the object of more or less friendly class encounters. One Halloween some students took Bruin from his nook in the basement just to show him the changes in the city since he took his last ride down the street. The fact that there was a meeting in progress in a lodge hall that evening suggested that Bruin might meet some of his old friends there. So Bruin, still mounted on his original board, was stationed in front of the door in such a manner that a string attached to the door would cause him to move forward to meet the person coming out. The report of the encounter says that the yell with which he was greeted could have been heard the full length of Main Street.

Bruin returned to his nook in the furnace room, there to remain until he became the center of certain strenuous student activities with which my assignment, "The Origin of Old Bruin," is not concerned.



**1928-29 basketball team. Front row: Harold Smith, Bill Woods, Dick Everest, Bill Sweet, Ben Huntington, student manager. Back row: Fred Harle, Frank Cole, Coach Emmett Gulley, Dick Haworth, Bob Bissett.**

nation would end poverty by outgrowing it. No one could have predicted the critical period the nation faced.

The college board decided that year to concentrate on Portland in another major financial campaign. It set the goal at \$100,000—about four times the school's annual payroll. Yet within three years depression-induced national unemployment had skyrocketed from 3.2 to 24.1 percent, while the nation lost more than half its Gross National Product.

In addition, the funding campaign faced logistical problems. The board asked President Walter Dexter of Whittier College to assist in a kickoff banquet, but he declined. Since no comparable substitute was available, Levi Pennington volunteered to take charge himself.

The financial drive failed. Plagued by the developing depression, many prospective donors could not pledge; others promised but defaulted. J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia pledged \$12,500 on condition that it would complete a \$300,000 endowment. When the campaign collapsed, he refused to give the money.

Nevertheless, President Pennington and the board exhibited remarkable optimism. Near the end of 1930 they discussed another fund drive, this one to be undertaken only if all the supporters responded enthusiastically. The constituents showed scant enthusiasm—in the first two months they donated only \$600 in cash, \$1,000 in pledges, and some produce.

Operating expenses so outdistanced income that the next summer college officials took a drastic step—they





dipped into the precious, hard-earned endowment funds. They also considered but rejected a proposal to enlarge the board to include several potential contributors outside the Friends Church. Meanwhile, many students could not pay the \$100 annual tuition charge. The administration reluctantly decided to continue the longstanding policy of withholding academic credit from students with unpaid bills.

Still undaunted by the deepening depression, the board agreed in 1931 to take bold action. Upon receipt of an optimistic letter from Irene H. Gerlinger, a friend of the College, the trustees named her vice-president in a specific

attempt to broaden the College's constituency, with emphasis on solicitation among eastern Friends.

"If I could be assured of the whole-hearted cooperation of the college administration, trustees, and alumni," Gerlinger wrote, "I would be willing to undertake a campaign of education of Oregon people through which I believe we could over a period of three to five years achieve our goal [completion of \$300,000 endowment, pay past liabilities and some current operating expenses]. When we had gained some momentum here, I believe Friends in the other parts of the country would be rallied to our support.



**Pacific College honors its illustrious alumnus with a plaque in Wood-Mar Hall.**

**Wood-Mar Hall in 1930.**



The campaign would be one of peaceful penetration into people's consciences and pocketbooks and one in keeping with the best traditions of the Friends. It would not be a hurry-up, expensive affair like the usual professionally conducted ones with which we are familiar."

Gerlinger experienced some success, but not enough to provide solvency. She also produced some new ideas, including a proposal to rename the school "Herbert Hoover College," in order to broaden its appeal among Quakers and other constituent groups. The board declined the name change and a suggestion to initiate a "vanishing chain program" for raising income.

However, it accepted her proposal for a nationwide Pacific College Auxiliary and temporarily employed an office manager who received 20 percent of the collections. Unhappily, this idea also achieved limited success. Gerlinger produced little more than her cost to the College, so in 1934 the board decided to terminate her services. However, when she responded with an offer to continue at \$1 a year, the trustees retained her temporarily.

Nevertheless, the College's longstanding policy of seeking eastern Quaker money began to lose credibility. Some wondered why the College should seek their support, since economic problems were endemic to the whole nation. As one Philadelphia Friend remarked, depression hit the East as hard as the West. Perhaps the Newberg school should be helping others rather than continually begging money.

**P**RESIDENT PENNINGTON proposed a plan in 1933 to raise \$10,000 in one year by establishing four \$2,500 quotas: Newberg, Portland, Salem, and one combining the rest of Oregon and eastern Friends. Again, the program achieved only limited success.

Later that year, Virgil Hinshaw traveled as field secretary on the College's behalf. Board member Laura Hammer spent the summer of 1934 visiting the Herbert Hoover family in California and Friends in the East. She reported a very cordial reception, with many people expressing real interest in the school's welfare, but not much new money.

The next year, the College hired Herman O. Miles as financial secretary and sent him east "to interview wealthy Friends." He died suddenly, however, before completing a year at the College.

Each effort raised some money, but not enough to balance the budget. Undaunted, the board in 1935 established a six-year goal for increasing the endowment to \$500,000. A \$25,000 award from Eldridge A. Stuart of Los Angeles (connected with the Carnation Foundation) brought much initial encouragement and provided scholarship aid. However, the campaign committee found no other major donors. By the end of Pennington's presidency in 1941, the total endowment had reached about \$275,000—an increase of a little over \$50,000 since the school's standardization in 1925.

**E**VEN BEFORE the depression, Friends Pacific Academy became a casualty. Early in 1929, the board sponsored a public meeting in which long-time supporters Chester A. Hadley, W. W. Silver, C. A. Dimond, C. Aebischer, and others discussed the issue. They concluded that the preparatory school, whose enrollment had declined to 60 from its 1922 peak of 86, represented a liability that could not be continued.

In their official minutes, the managers pointed out that in addition to the financial burden, the Academy's rivalry with Newberg High School brought antagonism and a loss



of support from Newberg patrons; few Friends students from outside Newberg attended; standardizing agencies uniformly recommended against college preparatory departments; every inspector under the United States Bureau of Educational Standards recommended the action; and every other four-year Quaker college in America had already discontinued its preparatory department. The school closed that spring, except for nine seniors who stayed to complete their preparatory careers at the Academy.

**I**N 1932 THE COLLEGE faculty took sacrificial action: Emma Hodgkin, Alice Meyers, and Hubert Armstrong resigned. The teachers recognized that the resignations not only interrupted three careers, they also increased teaching loads and eliminated some course offerings. However, the faculty felt the financial exigencies impelled a drastic response.

The teachers took an even more drastic step, revealed in this message to the board:

"To the Board of Managers of Pacific College.

Dear Friends:

As members of the Faculty of Pacific College we are keenly conscious of the serious financial situation in which the college finds itself, and we sympathize deeply with you in the financial problem which faces you in these

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*"We are convinced that Pacific College has a mission to fulfill, and we desire to offer you every possible cooperation in seeking to fulfill this mission. To this end, we are united in offering as a gift to the college one-tenth of our next year's salaries."*

—Letter from the faculty to the board in 1932.

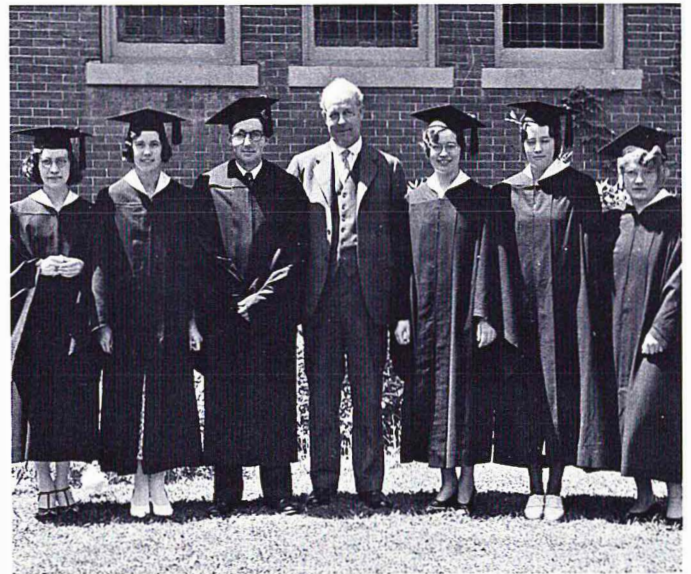
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extremely difficult times. We are aware that if the college is to continue its usefulness, it will be necessary for those most closely connected with it to contribute to its support to an extent involving genuine sacrifice.

"We are convinced that Pacific College has a mission to fulfill, and we desire to offer you every possible cooperation in seeking to fulfill this mission.

"To this end we are united in offering as a gift to the college one-tenth of our next year's salaries.

"In doing this we are venturing to hope that the members of the college board and other friends of the college, who, as it seems to us, should be as much interested in the



**Class of 1932 at the Friends Church. LaVerne (Hutchens) Moore, Dorothea (Nordyke) Hart, Lincoln Wirt, Levi Pennington, Eliza (Hadley) Hall, Elinor (Whipple) Stickney, Doris (Gettman) Allen.**

maintenance of the college as we are, may feel the challenge to similar sacrificial giving.

On behalf of the faculty for 1932-33,  
Levi T. Pennington, President  
Mary C. Sutton, Secretary"

The board applauded this generous offer from teachers already receiving what President Pennington called the lowest faculty salaries in Oregon. (Full-time salaries at Pacific College ranged from \$1,200 to \$1,750, about half that paid to Oregon state system college teachers, and presumably somewhat lower than other private schools.) The faculty requested that the board use the savings to assist needy students, thereby providing 20 greatly needed \$100 full-tuition scholarships.

The board and constituency apparently did not immediately "feel the challenge to similar sacrificial giving." Not everyone gave the College ten percent. Still, Oregon Yearly Meeting's gift income remained impressive for a 3,000-member, depression-wracked religious body. Gifts routed through the Yearly Meeting—not including those paid directly by individuals—totaled \$4,602, \$7,618, and \$4,815 for 1933 to 1935.

Even with the faculty reduction, the College could not meet its payroll. The board adopted a policy in 1933 guaranteeing faculty only 60 percent of their salaries, "the balance to be raised and paid if at all possible, but no salary indebtedness beyond the 60 percent to be carried over to the following year."



Students and faculty,  
1933.



Faculty members discussed the new policy and reluctantly agreed that under the emergency circumstances, they had no choice but to accept. Few realized, however, that the practice would continue for a decade. For ten years the College paid only 60 percent of its contracted payroll—and sometimes failed to meet even that figure.

Although budgeted an annual salary of \$3,000, Levi Pennington recalled many years later that for a time during the depression his monthly paycheck was \$57.50, “and two Decembers in succession there was no check at all—Merry Christmas! My secretary got nearly 50 percent more pay than I did, for the law required that janitors, secretaries and other employees of the College be paid in full, but mere presidents and faculty members could work for nothing if they wanted to—or had to.”

The College’s 1939-41 “Cash Disbursements and Receipts” book reveals that Levi Pennington received salary

payments of only \$969 during his final year as president. The same source shows that the faculty averaged less than \$700 annually.

Faculty members regretted the missed paydays, and with reference to their colleague Oliver Weesner, who doubled as college treasurer, lamented with dry, sympathetic humor:

“Christmas came and Christmas went,  
But Weesner never paid a cent.”

Faculty representatives met regularly with the board and also on a joint faculty-board-administrative subcommittee that considered financial problems. They therefore never suffered the loneliness of sacrifice without full comprehension. Knowing all the facts and recognizing that the board sympathized, personnel maintained positive morale through the depression years. Despite the obstacles, most stayed on, year after year.



The 1934-35 faculty had served an average of nearly 15 years. Alexander Hull was completing his 25th and final year; Oliver Weesner, who arrived in 1909, was to continue teaching full-time until 1952 and part-time another seven years, completing a 50-year career in 1959; Mary C. Sutton joined the staff in 1911 and served a total of 52 years; alumnus Russel W. Lewis taught 32 years, from 1912 to 1935 (except two years spent acquiring a master's

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*"Christmas came and Christmas went,  
But Weesner never paid a cent."*

—Lament by faculty when the  
College missed the payroll.

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degree) and from 1938 to 1949; and Perry D. Macy served 29 consecutive years, beginning in 1920. Emma M. Hodgin, who resigned to cut operating costs in 1932, taught a total of 23 years.

They were Pacific's real heroes and heroines. Years later, former students appreciated memories of competent teaching faculty who served sacrificially and lovingly.

Violet (Braithwaite) Richey, a 1936 graduate, recalled Alexander Hull—"a unique, controversial and very interesting" piano teacher, who provided encouragement and confidence:

"One of the most exciting and educational experiences was our monthly trip to Corvallis to play over station KOAC. Professor Hull and I would play our two-piano numbers or duets or I would play a solo or play for the vocalist. I rode with him and the president of the College, Dr. Levi T. Pennington, a well-known educator, author, lecturer and humorist of those times. The round trip journey was a thrilling study in human nature and an education via the back seat of the car as they debated, and argued and told stories and jokes and had us all laughing non-stop on the round trip journey for the college.

"What a happy, joyous, carefree memory!"

The 1937 *LAmi* provides an interesting anecdote about brothers Arza and Buck Davis in Perry Macy's American history class:

"He was talking about millionaires, and the luxuries such a life contained, so Arza said to Buck, 'I wonder how it would feel to be a millionaire.' Buck came back with this reply, 'I have some sleeping tablets; let's take one and dream that we are millionaires.' So as the class listened to the voice of Professor Macy, Buck and Arza took the tablets. It was about 9:05 when melodious strains came from the back of the room. The class turned around and listened. Arza with his rich tenor and Buck with his full bass were whistling in their sleep 'Thanks a Million,' and



**1933 graduates. Front row: Dorene (Heacock) Larimer, Doris (Kivett) Hampton, Winifred (Woodward) Sandoz, Goldie (Hendrickson) Bowman, Grace (Mason) Thom. Middle row: Della (Hanville) Osburn, Dorothy (McMichael) McGuire, Josephine (Smith) Church, Mary Louise (Miller) Norberg. Back row: Marion DeVine, Dennis McGuire, Loyde Osburn, Alan Rutherford, Curtis Morse, Lloyd Baker.**

their faces wore the happiest and most peaceful look Mr. Macy had ever seen. Professor then said, 'I guess at least some of the class appreciates me; listen to them thanking me!'"

The February 4, 1933, edition of *The Portland Spectator* did an interesting feature on Quaker education in general and Pacific College in particular. It included:

"So firmly do Pacific College teachers believe in the sort of education in which they are engaged that the average tenure . . . is over 12 years; and it is no uncommon thing for them to refuse positions offering very much greater remuneration than they are receiving at Pacific College.

"There are many indications that Pacific College is succeeding in its scholarship ideals. The success of its alumni when they go to graduate schools is one indication. But a more definite comparative basis was given by the recent comprehensive examination for sophomores . . . Pacific College students . . . placed in the best 25 percent of the colleges throughout the United States."

Like nearly all other Americans, Pacific College employees had no organized retirement system and no social security. Fiscal stringencies precluded correcting this problem for faculty and staff; however, in appreciation



Chemistry lab building,  
1936.

Bottom: Play cast of *Little  
Women*, 1931.



### Cast of Characters

Mr. March.....	John Astleford
Mrs. March.....	Veva Garrett
Meg.....	Selma Simons
Jo.....	Genevieve Hollingworth
Beth.....	Bernice Coppock
Amy.....	Meredith Davey
Aunt March.....	Charlotte Coleman
Mr. Laurence.....	Veldon Diment
Laurie.....	Carl Sandoz
John Brooke.....	Burton Frost
Prof. Bhaer.....	Irvin Ricketts
Hannah.....	Helen Mott



for his many years of devoted service, the board in 1932 established the "Pennington Foundation," a special endowment goal of \$100,000, with the first \$50,000 an annuity to Rebecca and Levi after his retirement. Although the full amount never materialized, the College fulfilled its commitment to pay the Penningtons \$2,000 a year for life. (Rebecca died in 1960, Levi in 1975.)

**B**Y 1935 THE ANNUAL BUDGET approached \$40,000—up about 50 percent from 1928. However, the trustees could balance it only by listing 40 percent of faculty salaries as "unpromised on instructors' salaries." Before the three resignations, the College budgeted slightly over \$11,000 for instructors; after that the faculty payroll dipped by \$2,000. The administrative portion totaled

\$5,000, with the janitor paid \$1,100. With annual tuition at only \$100, students paid less than 25 percent of their educational costs. (During this time they also paid \$3 in annual student body fees, with each boarder contributing an additional \$4.50 a week.)

Enrollment grew to 126 in 1934-35, but dropped to 86 in 1940-41, a loss of 32 percent from the peak. The school averaged slightly under 90 during the entire 1926-41 period.

Securing students from a limited constituency proved difficult. Financial pressures prevented some from coming. The College could offer little assistance beyond the faculty-provided 20 full-tuition scholarships. The federally sponsored National Youth Administration alleviated the problem somewhat and contributed to the enrollment increase in the mid-1930s, for a time employing at least 14 Pacific College students at \$135 a summer.

Personnel promoted the school. In 1929, Pennington suggested an open house for 250 prospects; however, only 80 came. Board minutes in 1937 reveal enthusiasm about Field Secretary Veldon Diment's plan to increase enrollment by 50 students (and also to secure \$13,000 in new money for salaries and to complete the first \$50,000 of the Pennington Foundation). With selected Pacific College students, Diment visited Friends churches and other groups in Idaho and Washington, but succeeded only marginally. On several occasions the College hired faculty members or students for summer recruiting, but this barely paid for itself.

**T**HE COLLEGE CURRICULUM did not change greatly during these years. However, the school did join the Association of American Colleges (\$50) in 1930 and the Liberal Arts College Movement in 1931 (\$100).

Pacific College suffered a severe blow in 1938, when Oregon revised its teacher certification standards to require some graduate courses. The College could not make this move and lost its qualification to certify teachers, although Newberg High School graciously allowed student teaching for another decade. During this time, Pacific graduated uncertified prospective teachers, encouraging them to complete the credential as graduate work in another school. Many took a summer school term at the University of Oregon.

**T**HE COLLEGE ATTEMPTED no new construction during this period. It did gravel River Street south of the Academy Building (Hoover Hall) in 1927 because the city refused to do so. Seven years later the trustees briefly



considered an attempt to secure New Deal government funds for an addition to the gymnasium but found the plan to be unfeasible.

In 1939, chemistry teacher Laurence Skene and custodian Harlan Jones directed a major remodeling of Kanyon (Minthorn) Hall, which included moving the main entrance from the building's west to south side. Field Secretary Veldon Diment raised \$6,500. Faculty and friends donated material and labor. At the same time, workers extended River Street through the campus, connecting it with North Street.

**I**N THIS ERA, the College continued to emphasize the spoken language and produced successful forensics teams. Esther (Miller) McVey won several honors, including first place in the Oregon women's extempore speaking contest. As a member of the Oregon Forensic Association, Pacific fielded annual debate teams and engaged in after-dinner speaking contests, the Old Line Oratorical Contest, and regional and national peace oratorical contests.

The Trefian Literary Society celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1940. Esther May (Weesner) Thomas and Irene (Swanson) Haisch served as presidents during that year.

As a teacher at Pacific from 1932 to 1935, Annice Carter directed 12 three-act plays and several other dramatic events. In 1935, over 40 students participated in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera *Trial by Jury*, with Helen Lou (Povenmire) Baker, Ray Hansberry, and Eugene Coffin singing the leading roles. The same year, Emmett Gulley directed *El Si De Las Ninas*, starring Harvey Campbell, Doris (Darnielle) Sics, and Dick Wilcox. Two years later, Veva (Garrett) Miller, who earned an excellent reputation as drama coach, directed—and Howard Harrison and Esther May (Weesner) Thomas starred in—Booth Tarkington's *Clarence*.

With the approach of World War II, the College produced a World War I drama, *The Enemy*, which, according to the 1938 *L'Ami*, "dealt with the insanity of war." The same year, Howard Harrison and Ruth Hodson starred in the light-hearted *Charley's Aunt*. Drama director Marian Sanders featured A. A. Milne's *Dover Road*, with David Michener and Corinne (Rickert) Wenrick, and Heinrich Ibsen's *The Master Builder*, starring Howard Harrison and Helen Robertson, in 1940.

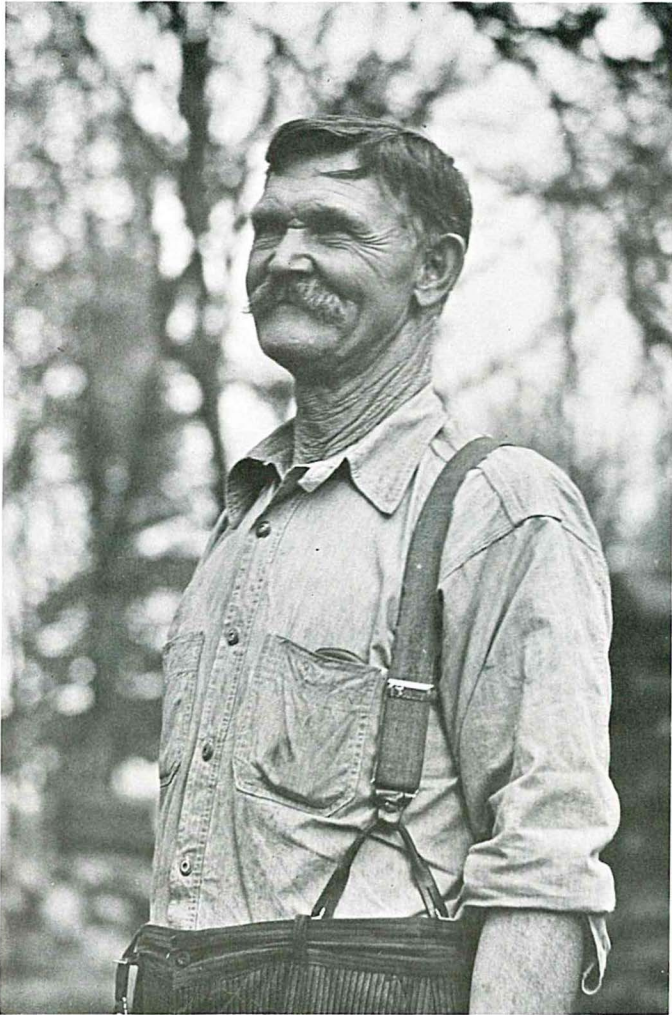
Alexander Hull completed his 25 years at Pacific College in 1935. A nationally known composer recognized in *Who's Who in America* as both musician and writer, Hull brought the College distinction during his long tenure. Several Pacific College chorus members also sang with the Portland Junior Symphony. By Hull's final year, the chorus included 39 voices.



Frank and Genevieve Cole honored at May Day, 1930, and with Governor's Volunteerism Award, 1990.

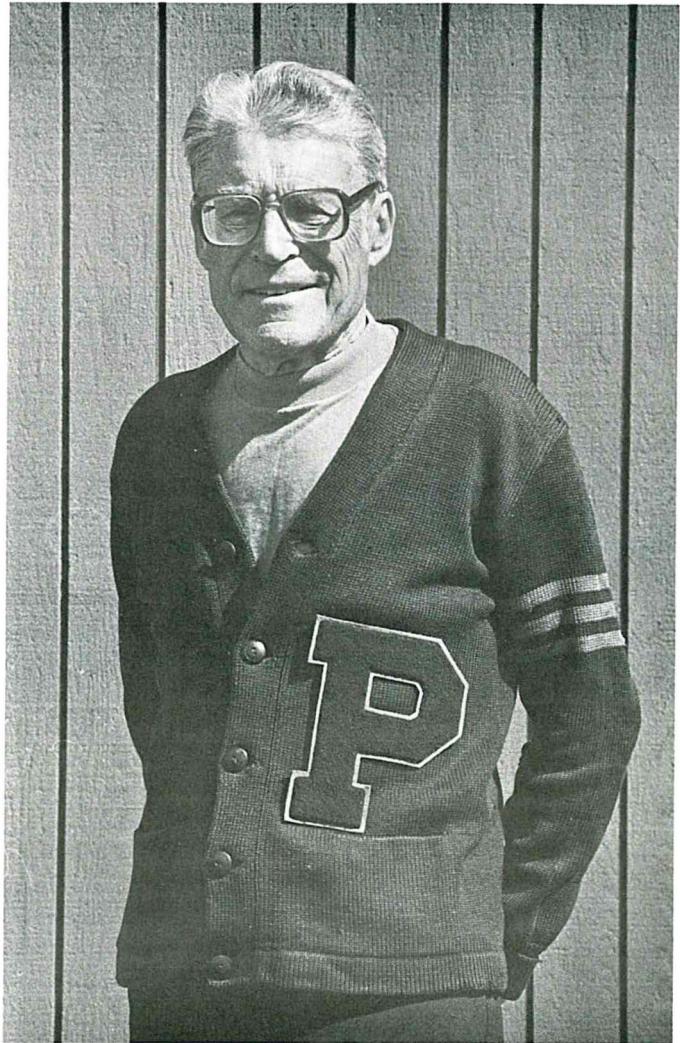


**Ernest Schmoe, long-time custodian, shown in 1933.**



Music production slumped slightly in subsequent years, but Joseph Finley and Florence Murdock served creditably as directors. In addition to the chorus, Pacific annually produced a glee club and orchestra. In 1937, musicians formed the Adelpian Music Club to study classical and modern composers, opera, light opera, and folk songs. The students elected Esther May (Weesner) Thomas and Ivan Makinster as first Adelpian presidents.

**T**HE COLLEGE temporarily discontinued football in 1926 and initiated soccer the next year, beating Reed College 2-0 in the first match. *The Crescent* reported another win that year over Linfield College. The Wildcats arrived with only eight players, but "the Quakers kindly loaned them enough men to make a team." President Pennington refereed at least one game, a 3-0 defeat of Reed College. Reed's president kept time.



**Carl Sandoz in 1990, wearing letterman's sweater from his illustrious athletic career (1928-1934). He won five college letters as a Pacific Academy student, then 12 more while in college. His 17 letters, for football, basketball, track, soccer, and tennis, are thought to be the most Pacific College letters won by any student.**

The 1929 soccer team had by far the best record in the Northwest, finishing undefeated and yielding only one goal all season. That squad capped a three-year soccer dynasty that included but one loss. *The Crescent* commented about the second half of a win over the University of Oregon:

"Oregon, outweighing and perhaps passing a little more smoothly than the P.C. boys, became exasperated and played a little rougher game. Time out was called when Bob Bissett received six kleet [sic] marks in the stomach, but Bob showed his gameness, as did several other Prune Pickers who were injured, and limped back into the game.



"At the start of the last period the P.C. team had a five-second pep rally in a huddle, and the old Pacific spirit could not be denied. Darkness seemed to aid the pickers of dried plums, and Green and Moore were successful in spilling continually the Oregon halves, leaving the fulls alone in front of those star forwards, Cole, Sandoz and Harle.

"Finally, with a perfect example of teamanship [sic], those same three got directly in front of the goal, Cole and Sandoz spilled the goalie, the ball rolled out of the pile, and Harle shoved it in the pen. P.C.'s joy was unbounded, though the rooters didn't know it was scored till a minute later. Oregon was demoralized, and, just to show it wasn't an accident, Cole, on a pretty piece of dribbling, slipped it through the goalie's legs and into the net.

"A moment later the game ended, leaving eleven weary players, crazy with joy, at the hands of a mob of noisy, wild, spectators."

Two years later, a joint committee of the Men's Athletic Council and the Faculty Committee on Athletics decided to discontinue soccer and reinstate football. A successful campaign raised \$400 for equipment and Coach Hubert Armstrong issued new uniforms to 18 aspirants. Several games were canceled, however, and the 1931 season produced only two losses and a 13-13 tie, the latter with Reed College.

*The Crescent* commended the team's leading rusher, Carl Sandoz, quarterback Denny McGuire, right halfback Chet Weed, left halfback Gene Coffin, and Jim Haworth, who "was so tough he never wore a helmet. The opposition, being human, were more affected by his appearance than they would have been if Jim had hidden part of his face beneath a mask."

The newspaper also applauded among others, Tom Howard, Link Wirt, Don Larimer, Harry Christie, Carl Withers, Curt Morse, and Willie Post.

The gridgers improved little the next two years. Pacific College experienced an especially dismal 1932 season, making only one touchdown in four games. However the lone touchdown, scored by Ronald Hutchens, came in a 6-0 homecoming win over Reed College.

The 1933 eleven won three, lost three, and tied one, with Carl Sandoz and Gene Coffin starring. The 1934 squad won two, lost three, and tied one. *The Crescent* colorfully reported that "the spearhead of the Pacific offensive all season was Captain-elect Louis Sandoz, but it took the flaming spirit of Captain Eugene Coffin to keep the attack from faltering when the road proved rough."

Two years later Coach Hal Chapman's gridgers won five, lost two, and tied two behind the stellar play of Clyde Vinson, Jack Mahoney, and Alfred Bates.



**Students raking leaves. Front: Eva Hart, Helen Wehrley, Elizabeth (Aebischer) Edwards. Standing: Angus Henrickson, Helen Lou (Povenmire) Baker, Eugene Coffin, Charles Henrickson, Garnet Guild, Elwood Egelston, Howard Richards.**

Hal Chapman also coached the basketball squad, which in 1934-35 won the Willamette Valley Conference title. The starting lineup included forwards Delmer Putnam and John Haworth, center Walt Johnson, and guards Allen Hadley and Howard Karbel. Two years later Chapman's squad took the championship again, climaxing the season with a 24-22 victory over Oregon Institute of Technology. Starters included Delmer Putnam, Louis Sandoz, Ned Green, Eldon Bush, and John Dimond. Carl Sandoz participated six years (including two as an academy student but playing for the College), earning 17 letters in football, basketball, track, soccer, and tennis. His brother, football and basketball standout Louis Sandoz, also starred in track, establishing a school javelin record of 151 feet, 10 inches.

By the 1930s the College increasingly emphasized women's sports. At first it featured volleyball and tennis. The 1934-35 volleyball team won four and lost one, with Elizabeth (Aebischer) Edwards, Garnet Guild, and Eva (Hart) Carter leading the way. In 1937-38 the school added women's basketball, and the team showed "lots of enthusiasm" behind student player/coach Lois McCurley.

Tennis had long been an important sport, with Frank Cole, Charles Beals, and Winifred (Woodward) Sandoz among the stars. Pacific accepted a 1935 invitation to join the newly organized Intercollegiate Tennis League, composed of men's and women's teams from the area colleges. Thelma (Jones) Weatherly, Mary (Brooks) Dimond, Rachel (Pemberton) Gettman, Dora (Bales) Cronyn, and Corilda



**Tennis player Olive  
(Terrell) Hester.**



**Women's volleyball team, 1935. Front row: Marguerite Nordyke, Janet Jack, Jean (Gardner) Coffin. Middle row: Pearl (Kivett) Pearson, Violet (Braithwaite) Richey, Marjorie (Seeley) Hiatt. Back row: Elizabeth (Aebischer) Edwards, Isabella (Wilson) Ruggles, Garnet Guild, Eva (Hart) Carter.**

(Stewart) Grover starred. Jim Haworth and Eugene Coffin stood out among the male players.

*The Oregonian* reported in 1933 that "the old idea that athletes were poor students was blasted by a statement issued recently by Emmett W. Gulley, director of physical education at Pacific College." According to the news release, the lettermen for the preceding five years earned average grades of 86.20, compared to 85.41 for non-letter winners. Tennis boasted the highest average, followed in order by basketball, track, football, and baseball.

**M**OST PACIFIC students during the late 1920s were Quakers and, like their theological forebearers, sometimes responded to the world in a manner that put them well ahead of their time. When in 1928 the United States sent troops to suppress a revolution against Nicaragua's pro-

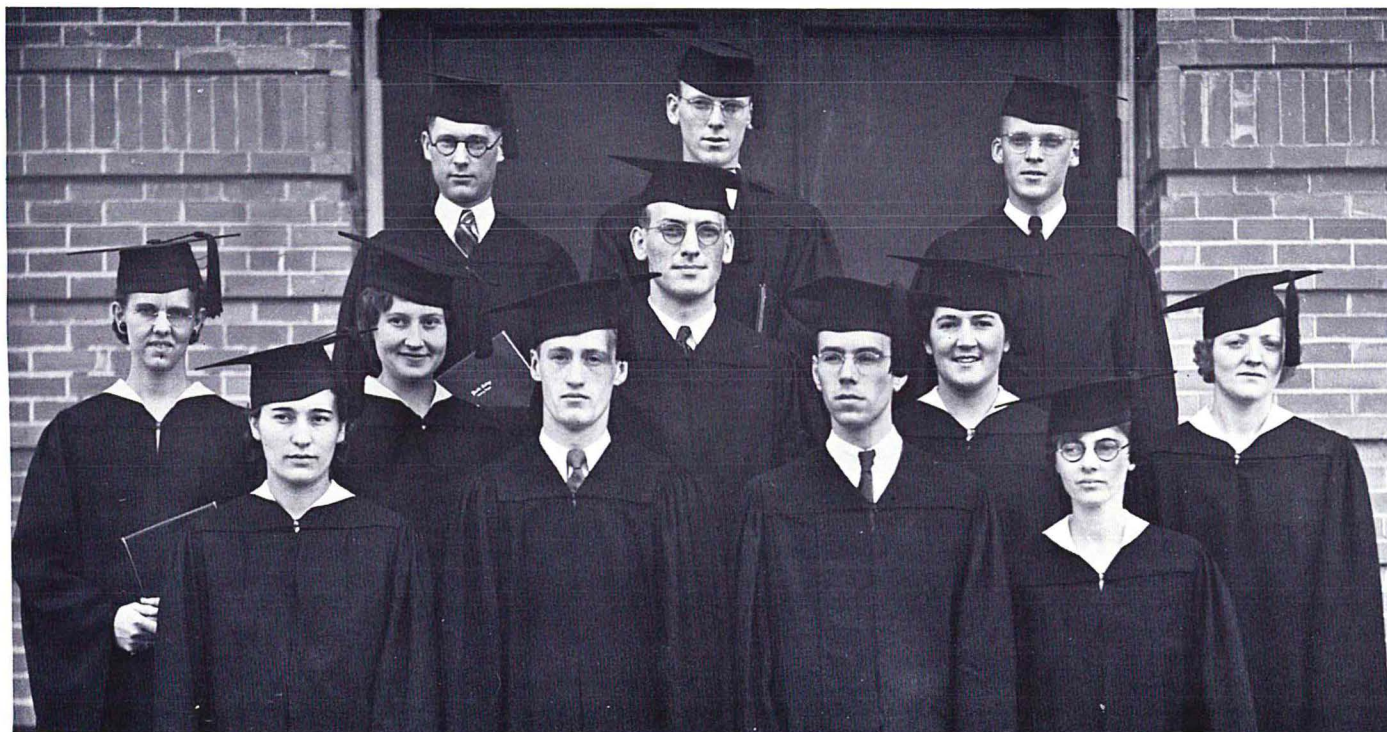
American military government, the Pacific College student body unanimously voted to send this message to the Secretary of State:

"The student body of Pacific College wish to express deep regret that the United States government has felt it necessary to exercise armed intervention in Nicaragua; and to express the hope that in the future if intervention in any countries of the western hemisphere shall seem necessary, for any reason, this shall come about through the action of the Pan-American congress or some other council of nations rather than by the individual action of the United States.

On behalf of the student body,  
Wendell Hutchens, President  
Velda J. Livingston [Sweet], Secretary"

Pacific College organized an International Relations Club in 1931 as part of a new affiliation with the Carnegie





**1935 graduating class. Front row: Eva (Hart) Carter, Eugene Coffin, Howard Richards, Ruth Jacobs. Middle row: Helen (Wehrley) Jackson, Elizabeth (Aebischer) Edwards, Clarence Moore, Garnet Guild, Helen (Povenmire) Baker. Back row: Wendell Mills, Charles Henrickson, Angus Henrickson.**

Endowment for International Peace. The international relations emphasis proved important at Pacific College, influencing many students.

Elmore Jackson, a 1931 graduate, became the first Quaker representative to the United Nations. He successfully negotiated the Friends Middle East refugee work accompanying the Israeli-Arab wars of the late 1940s.

One of his books, *Middle East Mission*, describes his 1955 negotiations involving Egyptian Prime Minister Gamal Abdel Nasser and Israeli leaders, including David Ben-Gurion.

George Fox College named Jackson its Alumnus of the Year in 1976, citing him for "distinguishing himself in international peacemaking."

**T**HE ADMINISTRATION occasionally encountered student discipline problems. The foremost occurred during the 1925-26 school year, when the faculty charged several students with various offenses, mostly smoking.

The teachers considered the matter for several weeks, giving each offender opportunity for rehabilitation; five apparently signed statements that they would discontinue smoking and were retained, although with continuing

supervision. The board eventually expelled three young men and one young woman.

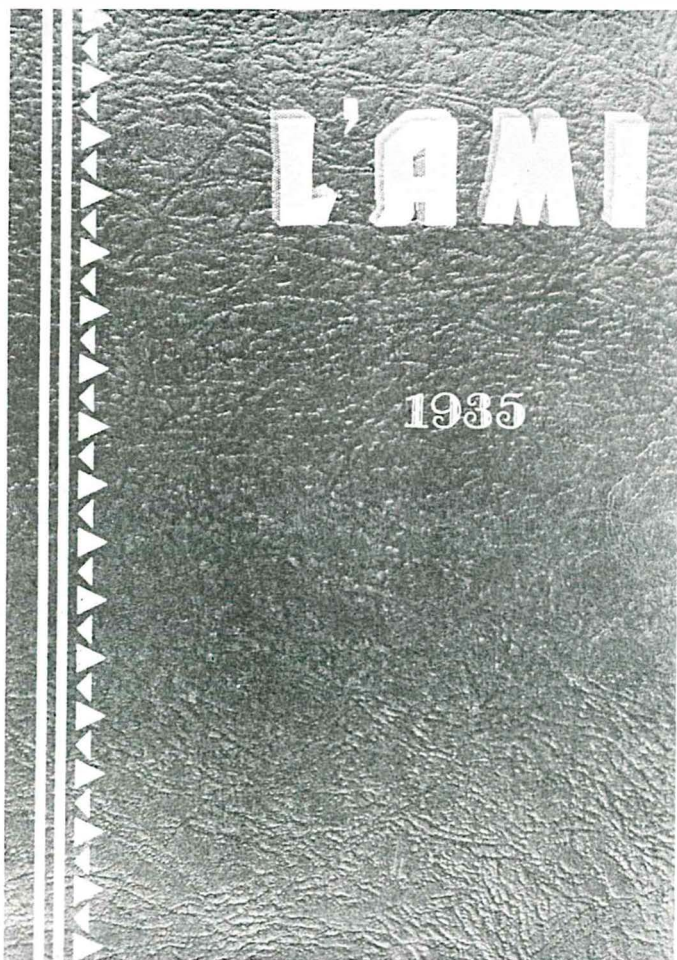
Against one of the men, faculty minutes charge: "For many offenses, confessed and proven, breaches of discipline, violation of college requirements, foul talk, etc., for a general evil influence and unwillingness to profit by the opportunities presented here, and for confessed immoral conduct . . ."

One expelled young man—whose offenses included failure to submit *The Crescent* copy to the faculty representative—later appeared with his father, who denied that his son had broken any rules and charged that the faculty had failed to provide adequate warning of the impending penalty's seriousness. The faculty felt the father and son presented no new evidence to justify reopening the case, however, and enforced the expulsion order.

The following February the college board commended Pennington and the faculty's handling of the disciplinary matters. It expressed its "fullest confidence in, and appreciation of President Pennington."

Some students, however, continued to question the College's parental role. Even a few parents objected to the long-standing regulation extending beyond the campus the ban on social dancing, card playing, smoking, and drinking.





The board in 1939 approved an administrative recommendation that college authorities discontinue responsibility for off-campus conduct regarding social dancing, card playing, and smoking. However, the school maintained the general ban on the use of alcoholic beverages, off as well as on campus.

Some students still criticized the regulations. The board met with them but did not further modify its position. It soon approved a statement by President Pennington endorsing the College's long-standing aims and ideals.

Some student complaints yielded results. For example, in 1940 a group formally expressed misgivings regarding the girls' dormitories and food service. A board-appointed "Committee for Consideration of Dormitory Problems" investigated and found "constant unrest and discontent on the part of students because of the poor quality and lack of variety in meals." College authorities alleviated this problem without increasing costs by a change of cooks and, according to board minutes, improved utilization of local fruits and vegetables, careful buying, and wise menu plan-

ning. The board also employed the new cook part-time that summer to supervise students in canning fruit and vegetables.

**I**N SOME WAYS, the Pacific College students and their parents reflected Oregon Yearly Meeting, where divisive theological undercurrents had been developing for years. Many constituents who opposed reversing the ban on some off-campus behavior saw board action as evidence that the school had drifted from its evangelical moorings.

To a degree, the issues reflected tensions that had existed in American Quakerism and the broader church for a century and more. Resulting divisions hurt the College considerably and significantly eroded its constituent base. The source lies deep in the Yearly Meeting's history.

In his first report to the Yearly Meeting in 1912, Levi Pennington depicted a united, common purpose as even more important than finances. Sadly, during much of his long presidency, the college constituency lacked that broad consensus. Deep within the very fibres of the school, of Oregon Yearly Meeting, and of Quakerism—indeed, of Protestantism in general—divisive seeds grew.

In 1887 Orthodox, Gurneyite Friends had entered into an organization called "Five Years Meeting of Friends," comprising 12 yearly meetings across the United States. Oregon Yearly Meeting participated in a unified statement called the "Richmond Declaration of Faith," as historic Quaker orthodoxy adapted to the pastoral system and evangelistic modes. Nineteenth-century revivalism had influenced all these Friends; virtually all emphasized the Bible as God's revealed Word, and Jesus Christ as the living Word and Redeemer.

Some felt uneasy, however, with the emotionalism, nationalism, and militarism of many evangelical Protestant churches; others disdained any association, even in name, with theological liberals. Although much common ground existed, these positions were subject to potential polarization as, in the 1920s, the broader Protestant church fractured into "Modernist" and "Fundamentalist" camps.

Divisive symptoms appeared as early as 1919, when Yearly Meeting attenders heard rumblings of discontent with Five Years Meeting of Friends. Complaints centered around the "liberal interpretation of Scripture tending toward destructive criticism" and Five Years Meeting's endorsement of literature "whose authors are known to hold in question the authenticity, historicity, and integrity of the Bible."

Further concern focused on what some Oregon Yearly Meeting Friends saw as a disproportionate emphasis on social and political change "to the neglect of the teachings



of the Bible on the redemption from all sin through the merits of the shed blood of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Five Years Meeting's executives responded with reassurance, affirming that its leaders "have saving faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, which we recognize as the prime requisite for Christian service..." However, after five contentious years, Oregon Yearly Meeting withdrew.

Levi Pennington opposed the separation. Like two previous presidents (Thomas Newlin and Edwin McGrew), he had served as presiding clerk of Oregon Yearly Meeting (1914 to 1924). In his opposition to secession, Pennington retained the spirit of the Oregon Yearly Meeting's early history. A different mood conditioned the 1920s, however, as tolerance often gave way to dogmatism on both sides.

For example, although Oregon Yearly Meeting had championed the founding of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) to counter the effects of World War I, many became hostile during the 1920s. In 1938 the Yearly Meeting officially left AFSC over issues paralleling those that tore Oregon Yearly Meeting from Five Years Meeting.

Meanwhile, some members of Oregon Yearly Meeting questioned the spiritual condition of a few Pacific College faculty members. The gradual reduction in Oregon Yearly Meeting's support of the College provides clear evidence of the developing disaffection. In 1921, 73 percent of Pacific College's students were Quakers. When Pennington left the presidency 20 years later, that figure had plunged to less than 44 percent. By 1939, only 21 percent of Idaho's Greenleaf Friends Academy graduates attended Pacific College. Many others opted for Bible schools and evangelistically oriented colleges.

Most Northwest Friends had become associated with the "Holiness Movement," a post-Civil War renewal impulse involving revivalist Quakers and other denominations. By 1900, Holiness had become identified with Wesleyan theology. Its doctrine promised a radical destruction of the sin nature through the spiritual experience called sanctification. Contrary to Wesleyan and Quaker antecedents, however, the movement in the 20th century neglected political and economic justice.

Levi Pennington resisted the trend. For years he had been a leader among Friends who, while solidly Christ-centered personally, tended to encourage Quaker ecumenism and de-emphasize overt evangelicalism. Like his predecessors, he identified with the broader Quaker movement.

Pennington's nemesis in the Yearly Meeting was an outstanding Holiness leader named Edward Mott. Like Pennington, Mott grew up with both programmed and unprogrammed Friends meetings in the eastern United States. He accepted Jesus Christ in a non-Quaker revival



**1936 graduating class. Front row: Ruthanna (McCracken) Hampton, Charlotte (Coleman) Sanderman, Lera (Rice) Toft, Maxine (Mason) Brandt, Marjorie (Seely) Hiatt, Violet (Braithwaite) Richey, Isabella (Wilson) Ruggles, Margaret (Coulson) Dicus. Back row: Rex Hampton, Harvey Campbell, Virgil Hiatt, Clayton Hicks, Ronald Sherk, Ray Hansberry, Ernest Kaster.**

meeting and later reported: "The light I received at that time had a permanent effect upon me and I had a consciousness of saving grace which has never been lost."

Also like Levi Pennington, Edward Mott esteemed his early Quaker forebears and was a deeply convinced religious pacifist. However, whereas Pennington devoted his primary antiwar efforts to solving the war-inducing problems of injustice, oppression, and militarism, Mott tended more toward introducing people to Jesus Christ in the conviction that only redeemed people can prevent war.

Although Pennington did not resign his position as presiding clerk, the Yearly Meeting named Mott to replace him in 1924. Mott served for the next 21 years. Thus, he was clerk in 1926 when Oregon withdrew from Five Years Meeting. (Pennington later contended that Mott conducted that decisive meeting unfairly, forcing Oregon Yearly Meeting out when the actual sense of the Yearly Meeting was in doubt. However, Oliver Weesner, who clerked the committee that recommended the change, believed secession was the will of Oregon Yearly Meeting, although he personally opposed the decision.)

After many years as a Friends pastor and Bible school teacher, Edward Mott served from 1922 to 1933 as president of North Pacific Evangelistic Institute (later renamed Portland Bible Institute, then Cascade College). This school had been started in 1918 in Portland's Piedmont Friends Church by Quakers who were strongly influenced by the Holiness Movement. They expressed concern that there was "no such school within easy reach of the young people of Oregon and Southwestern Washington."



**Rebecca and Levi Pennington at home at 800 E. Sheridan after retirement.**



**T**HE DESIRE for a Bible school was not unique to Northwest Quakers. It reflected also a division of thought in many denominations, one that in Quakerism separated such institutions as Whittier College and Huntington Park Training School for Christian Workers, William Penn College and Vennard College, and Friends University and Friends Bible College.

For 40 years, therefore, Pacific College's primary competition came from Portland Bible Institute/Cascade College. Ironically, for 11 years, two of Oregon Yearly Meeting's outstanding leaders, Pennington and Mott, headed colleges that directly competed for the same Quaker students.

By the end of the 1930s, as many Oregon Yearly Meeting college students attended Cascade College as Pacific College.

By that time, most members of Oregon Yearly Meeting identified closely with the Holiness Movement. Quakers came to resemble Free Methodists and Nazarenes. For some constituents, no significant difference existed.

This left Oregon Yearly Meeting and its college increasingly oriented toward preaching and evangelism, at the expense of human service.

The body put more emphasis on eliciting conversions and providing preparation for the hereafter and less on reforming unjust political and corporate structures. Concern for one's fellowman in the "here and now" gave way to

the fear that social action would be counterproductive to the primary goal of winning souls for Jesus. In this they deviated significantly from the early Quaker and Wesleyan conviction that conversion and social concern are inseparable parts of the same spiritual experience.

Levi Pennington found his leadership increasingly frustrated by these changes. Those who deemphasized social action and disdained cooperation with less overtly evangelistic Quakers treated the president with suspicion and sometimes open hostility. They reacted similarly to such stalwart Pacific College faculty members as Emmett Gulley, Russel Lewis, and Perry Macy, and board chairmen Thomas Hester and Hervey Hoskins, who maintained ties with the American Friends Service Committee and the broader Quaker movement.

**I**N 1940, 65-year-old President Levi T. Pennington submitted his resignation. It took effect the following June, at the end of the school's first half century. The retiring president submitted a long letter, ending with this paragraph:

"I cannot tell you with what feelings I look forward to the change I have suggested. It seemed to me, as I first faced it as a possibility for the near future, that it would be like giving up those I love and surrendering life itself. But I shall hope that the change may be brought about happily



for all concerned, and that all proper adjustments may be made in the spirit of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. I shall hope to aid my successor in any way I can, and to keep out of his way when he has no need for my help. I shall hope and pray for his success in accomplishing many things that I have never been able even to begin, and in bringing to successful completion some of the things which I have begun in cooperation with you with whom I have shared this enterprise."

The board responded with "many expressions of appreciation and approval" and unanimously adopted this resolution:

"Whereas Levi T. Pennington will be completing his thirtieth year as president of Pacific College with the close of the college year 1940-41, which will also mark the close of the fiftieth year of the college; and

"Whereas Rebecca Pennington his wife, has helped him faithfully in his service for the college, and has given very valuable service also through the Women's Auxiliary, which she has served as president for more than a quarter of a century; and

"Whereas Levi T. Pennington has asked that we look toward his release from the active duties of the presidency and the selection of his successor; therefore be it... 'Resolved, that with commencement of 1941 he become president emeritus, freed from the active duties of the presidency, and at liberty to serve Pacific College, the Society of Friends and the Kingdom of God as he sees fit and is able, with a guaranteed salary of not less than \$2,000.00 per year, from the proceeds of the Pennington Foundation or other funds of the college, for the rest of his life, and if Rebecca Pennington, his wife, should survive him, for the rest of her life.'"

**A**N IMPORTANT ERA had ended. Levi Pennington deserves recognition as a premier leader, one who kept the school progressing in spite of enormous obstacles.

President Pennington's resignation initiated a search for the role the College would play in its second half century. Although the 30-year president left office in arguably good favor with the board and many Yearly Meeting members, dark dangers lurked for his successor. Whoever followed Pennington would meet head-on the Yearly Meeting-wide impulse to remake the College into its emerging image.

Bitterness resulted. The acrimony hurt many persons. For years some carried deep, ugly scars. Although most healed gradually, a few still felt the pain 50 years later, as the school entered its second century.

## UPPER LEFT ... CORNER

Dr. Levi Pennington, president emeritus of GFC, is selling his car and says so in a paid advertisement in this issue. Dr. Pennington is 96 years of age this year and we guess he figures that it's time he let someone else do his driving for him. As ever, he is alert and full of the humor which has won him national recognition. If you're not used to Levi's style of writing, we think you'll enjoy the humor he gets into a simple task like selling a car. The ad is on today's editorial page.

\* \* \* \* \*

### I Want to Sell My Car!

In a way I hate to do it. I become attached to anything I have owned for a good while, and that has happened with this automatic gear-shift Plymouth Sedan. But I am 96 years old, and you know how it is when a man gets as old as that—or don't you? The car is not nearly as old as that, but I'd like to have it owned by a younger driver. (I'll not say a better one, for in the hundreds of thousands of miles that I have driven I have never given a scratch nor a bruise to any passenger or pedestrian. I drove one car, a Reo, more than 100,000 miles, and I have driven Ford, Studebaker, Franklin, LaSalle, Oldsmobile and others, but never a Rolls Royce.)

In the last 1000 miles this car has been driven it has had the following marks of attention and up-keep:

A new, that is a different, front end, \$125. (It is now the best-looking part of the car. I asked my older daughter if she thought I ought to look for a new front end for myself, to improve my appearance, but she said she could not recommend it—the model is so old that I'd have difficulty in finding spare parts if I should need them.)

A new seat cover for the front seat, \$25. (The original back seat cover has never had much wear. I never had a back seat driver. I had a dear wife who sat beside me, and who walked by my side for more than 55 years. The past 12 years and the rest of the way I must walk alone.)

Eight new spark plugs, \$18. (I feel personally the need for some new equipment of that sort but I don't know where to find them, so I have to be my own self-starter, and it is not as easy as it was in another century.)

Two newly retreaded tires, \$22. (I've walked over some pretty rough roads in my time, and my soles if not my soul have had many a retread since 1875.)

A new battery, \$25. (The battery is really the heart of the internal-combustion engine. Without it the starter will not start, the spark plugs will not spark—no matter how perfect the rest of the car may be, it won't function as an auto-mobile. My physical machine has a heart without which the machine cannot function. In spite of the marvels of modern surgery, heart transplants are perilous and seldom successful. I want to take good care of my heart, the battery of my physical mechanism.)

If you are interested in this car I want to sell, come and take a look at it, test drive it and make me a reasonable offer for it. Call up before you come, for I am in and out of town a good deal.

Levi T. Pennington, 1000 E. Sheridan Street, Newberg, Oregon. Telephone 538-5219.