

Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
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(Reprint, be confident, be cheerful and do not
let others as you would have them do unto
you.)

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Set this house in order—Laska 29.1.

THE STATE SCHOOLS

A STORY from Salem in a recent
Journal would indicate
misunderstanding on the part of
some members of the legislature
regarding the matter of financial
support for the state institutions of
higher learning. There is criticism
of these institutions on the ground
that appropriations are requested
from the legislature for activities
supposedly provided for in the millage
tax measures. The fact is that
neither the university nor agricultural
college is requesting appropriations
for work for which the millage
funds are provided.

No appropriation is requested for
the work of the university at Eugene.
To provide for the medical
school at Portland, however, there
is dependence upon the legislature
as heretofore. The medical school
has always been financed entirely
independently of the other features
of university work.

The regents of the agricultural
college likewise are making no
request from the legislature for
additional funds for resident instruction
or regular college work provided for
in the millage measures. The experi-
ment station work and the extension
service were not provided for in
these measures. These activities
were organized and have always been
financed through special congressional
and state legislative enactments
entirely apart from the in-
structional work at Corvallis. They
are maintained cooperatively by the
federal government, the state, and,
in some of their features, by the
several counties. In fact, the branch
experiment stations, as well as cer-
tain special agricultural investiga-
tional work, and the extension service,
are operated under conditions
such that it would be impracticable
to provide for them through millage
levies. They were not included in
the budget estimates of require-
ments, nor given any consideration
in determining the amount of the
levy provided for in either of the
millage measures, the one passed by
the legislature in 1913 or the one
that was approved by the people at
the last primary election.

The report to the secretary of
state lists the legislative appropri-
ations for experiment station and
extension work during the past biennium,
and indicates the needs for
the next biennium, should such
work be continued. Evidently these
are the items under discussion by
members of the legislature. As taken
from the report, they are as follows:

The legislature two years ago
made appropriations for special in-
vestigations in dairying, in soils, in
horticulture and crop pests, and in
general agriculture, amounting in all
to \$52,500 a year for the biennium.
As shown in the report, if these in-
vestigations are to be continued it
will be necessary to renew the ap-
propriations. Again, several of the
branch experiment stations are
maintained cooperatively by the state
and the federal government. Con-
gress last year reduced its appro-
priations to the department of agri-
culture, and as a result, part of the
costs, therefore given was with-
drawn from the Oregon stations. It
will be necessary, therefore, to pro-

vide additional funds for these sta-
tions. As estimated by the director,
the amount required, including cer-
tain unavoidable increase in costs, is
\$13,500 a year.

Except in one particular, the en-
tire extension service is now per-
manently financed under federal and
state laws. Under the federal Smith-
Lever act, money appropriated to
the several states for extension work
in agriculture and home economics,
except \$10,000 a year, given uncondi-
tionally, must be duplicated by the
state. For this purpose the state
legislature, at its last regular ses-
sion, appropriated \$28,000 for the
biennium. The Smith-Lever appor-
tionment is increased from year to
year until it reaches its maximum
in 1923. The amount available to
Oregon for the two years, 1921-1922,
is \$73,000, to secure which it will
be necessary that the legislature ap-
propriate \$23,000.

It is apparent, therefore, that the
question to be determined by the
legislature is as to whether the ex-
tension work under the Smith-Lever
act and the important agricultural
investigations mentioned should be
continued. Certainly no provision
was made for these features in the
millage measure, and no attempt
should be made to divert millage
funds from the purposes originally
contemplated.

Would it be sound policy to legis-
late a number of men, all with fam-
ilies, out of business by passing at
Salem a bill to turn the handling of
bonds in Oregon over to two or three
semi-banking institutions in Port-
land? Nothing less than that is pro-
posed in house bill 77. Its passage
would absolutely drive a number of
men who are doing a legitimate and
wholly commendable business into
the ranks of the unemployed.

TEACHERS' TENURE

THE tenure bill has been changed.
Provisions that were a protection
to the teachers have been cut
out.

One change is the deletion of the
provision under which teachers were
classified according to the special
training they have received. Under
the changed bill, a drawing teacher,
no matter how thoroughly trained
and competent in her work, could
be assigned to classes in manual
training, or a teacher of physics in
high school could be sent into the
primary grades. The teachers insist,
and with seeming justification, that
the change removes the last vestige
of tenure from the bill.

Of other objectionable changes,
one deletion removes the provision
under which, before a teacher could
be dismissed, her principal was re-
quired to show that he had given
her all possible instruction and aid
in helping a less experienced teacher
in adjusting herself to her work in
the Portland system. This release
of all principals from just responsi-
bility in case of charges, very
clearly means a purpose to give the
board a perfectly free hand in the
demotion and removal of teachers,
and would be a very near return to
things as they were in the old days
when no teacher had the slightest
assurance of continuance in her po-
sition.

So far as the teachers' tenure is
concerned, the bill is vitally weak-
ened for the measure that was pub-
lished and debated during several weeks
in Portland before the legislature con-
vened. In effect, it is a near repeal
of tenure, and would give an un-
worthy board all the power needed
to introduce politics, machine meth-
ods and many forms of personal
government and private manipula-
tion into the schools.

Nobody can blame the teachers
for their protests against the bill.
With some past boards in Portland,
they have had bitter experiences and
fault cannot be found with them in
opposing even a near return to the
old order.

A wise course would seem to be
to kill the present measure and let
the board and a strong committee of
teachers take plenty of time and
agree upon a bill that will be sat-
isfactory to both. The teachers want
efficiency. Every teacher in the
next grade has to make up by added
work for the inefficiency of the
teacher in the grade just below, if
such there be, and it is absurd to
pay any attention to the contention
that tenure makes for general inefficiency.

Though 30,000,000 Bibles are
printed annually it will, at the present
demand, take 50 years to supply
the world. The American Bible Society
says the demand is getting so great
that publishers can meet. China alone
asked for 1,000,000 more Bibles last
year than could be supplied. The
old book is the world's best seller.

CLEAN ADVERTISING

THE substantial increase in circu-
lation of the weekday and Sunday
editions of The Journal is accom-
panied by a similar increase in
advertising volume, which increase
since December 1, 1920, has been
greater than that of any other Port-
land newspaper.

From December 1, 1920, to Janu-
ary 21, 1921, inclusive, the gains in
advertising volume of the four Port-
land newspapers are as follows:

Oregon Journal 11,129 inches
Oregonian 9,887 inches
Portland Telegram 7,219 inches
Portland News 3,643 inches
Early in December, 1919, The
Journal, subscribing to the doctrine
of "Truth in Advertising," adopted
a policy of rejecting from its col-

umns all advertising matter which
it deemed objectionable. Included
in this category are quack medicine
and wildcat financial advertisements.
The Journal has rigidly adhered
to this policy since that date and in
so doing has gone much further in
this regard than other Portland
newspapers and occupies a place of
distinction among all the newspapers
of the United States for clean col-
umns.

During the calendar year 1920 The
Journal carried 859,693 inches of ad-
vertising as against 779,628 inches
in 1919, a gain of 80,065 inches. A
less discriminate advertising policy
would have swelled this gain by
40,000 inches.

The substantial increase in the ad-
vertising volume of The Journal over
other Portland newspapers since
December 1 last establishes the fact
that "Truth in Advertising" is not
only good morals but good busi-
ness.

One detective dead, two patrol-
men dying, a bystander in the hospi-
tal with two bullets in his leg, a
bandit slightly wounded and in jail,
are the fruit of two pistol duels be-
tween police and a yeggman from
the streets of Seattle. The bandit whose
automatic was so deadly was finally
felled by a blow on the jaw from a
patrolman's fist after the latter's re-
volver had been emptied. Mankind
will continue to be held up, to be
robbed, be shot, be murdered and be
bedeviled so long as pistols are man-
ufactured. In fact, that is what pis-
tols are made for.

WHERE IS THIS SPIS GOING?

WHAT is happening before the
spotlights? Is the stage turn-
ing to uncleanliness? Is the little
speck of decay which has always
infected it about to become a cancer
which will ultimately despoil and
consume it?

There are portents which suggest
that negative answers do not dispose
of these questions. For instance,
London sends a report that its stage
is beset with disgusting revela-
tions which are fit only for a cham-
ber of horrors. A recent dispatch
informs us that the gruesome, one
running riot in the current offerings,
Crowds jam the buildings, we are
told, but leave in disgust and revul-
sion, only to return again and again
for more of the same slush.

From Chicago a few days ago
came a story regarding a performance
of the opera "Aphrodite" by
Mary Garden, an American girl who
has attained high rank in grand
opera. This performance was de-
clared so vulgar the audience had to
hide its embarrassment and mortifica-
tion in comments on the weather.
Clothes on Miss Garden in one scene
were reported to have been conspicu-
ous by an almost utter absence.

But not only on the stage proper
is this cankerous growth manifest.
Like a plague, it is spreading to the
cabaret and the banquet hall, which
in their nature are akin to the stage.
Witness that rare bit of devilry con-
tributed by the shoe dealers' associa-
tion at its annual gathering at Mil-
waukee within the month. So eager
were the delegates to put a "kick" in
their prosaic lives that they had
their banquet table served by wait-
resses who wore syncopated bathing
suits.

Who or what is to be blamed for
these unhealthy signs? Is it the
public? Or is the blame to be put
on those who cater to the public's
amusement? The answer probably
would be six of one and half a dozen
of the other. We do not have to
seek far to find the public's joint
culpability. Recall some of the
jokes we hear on the vaudeville
stage. Many of them we would not
dare explain to innocent girls, and
many others of them are unprint-
able. Again, nearly every vaudeville
act is aimed at a risque climax. Yet
millions go to see and hear and laugh
at these things. There you have a
tacit copartnership which exempts
the stage from the larger onus. If
the patron stayed away because of
these offensive offerings, the vaude-
villian wouldn't serve them.

There are some things which
should not be brought before public
gaze garbed as grim realities. The
three graces of mythology offer a
trinity more beautiful than anything
which may be conceived by the hu-
man mind. But they must be left to
the imagination if we would retain
their beauty. Three scantily clad
women enacting these roles not only
violate a supernal image, but add
to it the vulgarity of the common-
place. It is to be doubted if a nude
woman ever did anything for stage
art except to drag it down. A pretty
face holds its charm under the most
searching scrutiny, but it takes a
rugged fancy and a mind lacking in
true moral values to see innocent
grace and beauty in the uneven
movements and sharp angles and
protruding joints of the human form.
In the latter the phenomena of dis-
concerting suggestion are scarcely
ever lacking.

It is the province of the stage to
amuse and instruct, but it should
leave the field of affectionate my-
thology and nuptial allegory and sin-
less nudity to the poet, the painter
and the sculptor.

THE UNHAPPY LOAFER

AN OREGON manufacturer of
metal ware announced a reduc-
tion in the price of his product a
short time ago. The costs of ma-
terial, he explained, are still at war
levels. But the workers are more
efficient. He was able to pass to

the trade the cut in the cost of
production due to increased volume
of output. The reduced price in-
creased sales and he was able to
give his employes more employment.

There are other employers who
say that as jobs become more dif-
ficult to obtain the men strive to
hold them by putting more energy
into the day's work. This is as de-
sirable a result of the readjustment
period as the abandonment of ex-
travagance by the people of the
country as a whole.

A railroad president said to the
employes of his line, "We cannot
ask our shippers and our passengers
to help us pay the wages of any man
who is loafing on the job." During
the war when there were two or
three jobs to every available man
this sentiment could not be enforced.
It can be now. The loafer is out of
joint.

DIVIDING THE WATERS

FROM a pamphlet issued by the
Bend Commercial club, the in-
formation is gathered that the Cen-
tral Oregon metropolis fears indus-
trial calamity should the waters of
the Deschutes river be diverted for
the irrigation of the 100,000 acres
known as the north unit.

The club suggests that a commis-
sion of unprejudiced personnel be
appointed to "study the most effi-
cient uses to which the water of Cen-
tral Oregon can be put, having in
mind the greatest development of
the section in the long future."

The deliberations of such a commis-
sion, the settlers of the north unit
contend, would unwarrantably
delay the execution of plans now
many years advanced and perhaps
endanger rights won from the govern-
ment and the state by dint of long
endeavor.

Thus the issues of the controversy
are made clear. It at once becomes
apparent that the problem is one
that must be solved by adjustment
between the interests involved. Port-
land, for instance, is not more con-
cerned for the industrial future of
Bend than the reclamation of the
potentially fertile expanse of the
north unit. The well being of every
district is earnestly desired and an
advantage to one at the impoverish-
ment of another would not be con-
templated.

Nor would any outsider view with
equanimity the loss of any right by
those who have justly earned it.

But there is a phase of the dis-
cussion which has large public im-
port.

When the pioneers of the north
unit began a heroic campaign for
the watering of their arid acres,
many years ago, the coincident de-
velopment of hydro-electric energy
was an unknown doctrine.

Now it is as evident that reclama-
tion and power development should
be developed under common plan as
that agriculture, industry and trans-
portation should proceed contemporane-
ously.

Every irrigation project can, or
should, develop a head of water
usable for power purposes. The
water that miraculously brings the
land into fruition can also be made
to generate the power for the ener-
gizing of industry, the illumination
of dwellings and towns and even the
operation of farm machinery and
domestic appliances.

What are the facts in connection
with the Deschutes?

The general reclamation project of
the Deschutes is divided into four
units. The north unit embraces
about 100,000 acres in what has long
been known as the Agency Plains
country. The plans for its reclama-
tion involve winter storage of water
in a reservoir of 23,000 acres at Ben-
ham Falls, about 12 miles above
Bend, and the use of the channel of
the Deschutes as an aqueduct to a
point below Bend known as Aubrey
Falls, where a diversion dam would
turn the water into the ditches both
of the north unit and of the west
unit, the latter covering some 30,000
acres.

The Bend protest is premised upon
the assertion that the winter storage
contemplated would so lessen the
flow of the Deschutes that the log
ponds of two large sawmills would
freeze and an important industry
would be handicapped.

The irrigators contend that the
flow of the Deschutes would con-
stantly be sufficient for both pur-
poses. They reject with fervor the
Bend suggestion that they use the
waters of Crooked river, their in-
sistence being that the flow of the
latter stream would be insufficient
and that to draw from both sources
would be prohibitively costly.

UMATILLA RAPIDS

PENDLETON and other Umatilla
county communities are talking
about harnessing Umatilla rapids in
the Columbia river. The result
would be about 320,000 horse power
in hydro-electric energy and the ir-
rigation of several hundred thousand
acres of Washington's and Oregon's
contiguous lands. By electrification
the river might then be made to op-
erate trains as well as supply cur-
rent for industrial, domestic and ag-
ricultural uses.

When so many acres thirstily
await productivity, when so many
people eagerly hope for home mak-
ing opportunities and when so many
peoples are hungry for the products
of soil and industry, every day that
passes without definite move to com-
bine the reclamation, power and
transportation features embodied in
the large use of the Columbia is a
day wasted.

INDIA'S ANGEL OF UNREST

Gandhi, Who Seeks to Achieve a
Thorough to the Vedas and the
Hindu Civilization.
Honored as a Prophet by Mil-
lions. Whose Return to
Sanity Britain Hopes For.

(Associated Press Association)
Delhi, India, Jan. 22.—Sir
Valentine Chirol, former member of
the royal commission on India, declares
that revolutionary influence has moved
"with more of a breakneck speed" than
there has elsewhere. The follow-
ing article appears in the London
Times:

"When I left India the famous pro-
nouncement of August 20, 1917, had just
opened up to India, as the unpermitted
reward of Indian loyalty in the great
world-crisis, the prospect for the first
time of real freedom, the governance
of the country and of ultimate partnership
on equal terms in the commonwealth
of British nations.

"I return here now on the eve of the
first elections for the popular assemblies
born of that pronouncement, and I find
a large and extremely vocal section of
the Indian people, who are well aware
of the whole series of far-reaching
reforms embodied in the new govern-
ment of India act, were intended to sat-
isfy their desire for freedom, were
shortly. They harken to a new prophet,
and his gospel is as simple as it is mas-
sive: 'Away with Western civilization!
Back to the ancient days of the
Vedas!'"

"Nor does the secretary of state's
willow friend, Mr. Gandhi, confine him-
self to the Vedas. He is precise and
particular. He has not only said but
written that western civilization is
of its nature satanic, whereas the
civilization of ancient India has no peer,
and when it is said that she has not
progressed, that is her virtue and
her anchor and the proof that she is still
in the right path."

"He condemns violence as one of the
outward and visible expressions of the
materialism with which western civiliza-
tion is imbued, and he deplores the
policy for the present—any attempt to
destroy British rule by open insurgency,
though he hints occasionally at what may
be done in the future. He is a Hindu
of the 10,000 Hindus is ready to leap to the
sword. He prefers to rely—for the pres-
ent—on Indian 'self-force,' which, if
applied in accordance with his injunc-
tions, will induce a complete paralysis
of British rule. It will not even be
necessary to drive the British out of
India, he feels, but to let them stay
for they can then be tolerated. But if
they wish to retain their own culture
their place is not in India. The future,
he says, lies in the hands of the Indians.
Let them henceforth have the govern-
ment in any capacity. Let Indian
lawyers refuse to practice in the courts
of the British judges and the bench-
marks of which the foundations laid by
Macaulay have been the foundations of
lawlessness. Let Indian parents build up
national schools and colleges and use
the money they save in the hands of
the Vedas. Let Indians leave off wearing
European clothes or clothes made of im-
ported European materials. Let them
leave off the wearing of European
clothes and let them give up strong
drinks, let them give up even sugar
and tea, since the making of sugar
and tea has fallen into the hands of
European capitalists. Let even husband
and wife prefer to remain childless
rather than see children born
of a union which is not a union of
Western civilization has set its sinister
seal. Let them, above all, and as their
most urgent and immediate duty, boy-
cott the elections and refuse to be
nominated or to vote for the new coun-
cils which are to fasten more tightly on
their necks the fetters of their slavery."

"Mr. Gandhi is not of high caste, but
only the son of a bunnia merchant. He
does not come from the Deccan, but
from Gujarat, a much less distinguished
province of the Indian empire. He does
not claim to be anything but a man of
the people. His frame is small and
fragile and his features homely. He
lives in the simplest way, eating
the simplest native food, which he be-
lieves to prepare with his own hands,
and dresses in the simplest native home-
spun cloth. He is as unpretentious
as, for that matter, Mr. Tilak was. His
language is as replete with refer-
ences to Hindu mythology and scrip-
tures, but more direct. His manners are
as simple as those of a peasant. He is
a private man who meets even officials in
a friendly way and tells himself of his
opinions in fluent but quite uncompro-
mising English. He is a man who has
the truth as he conceives it with as little
regard for the feelings or prejudices of
his supporters as for those of his op-
ponents. No one can suspect him of
having any axe of his own to grind. He
is beyond argument, because his conscience
must be right. His austere asceticism
and his rigid adherence to the truth
for him the name and reputation of a
mahatma—i. e., of one on whom the mantle
of wisdom of the ancient Rishis of the
Vedas is now being thrown. As such he
is outside and above caste.

"He read for the bar in England,
whence he brought back to India, where
he practised for a time, the contempt
for the law which he has since
preached so vigorously. The study of
Tolstoyan literature, the one product of
Western thought which finds favor in
the eyes of the Indian people, has
inspired him, and, as such, half an Oriental—has
had a profound influence in shaping his
life to self-renunciation and imbuing him
with the spirit of the Hindu religion,
of which he can see only the
materialistic side.

"He threw himself into Indian politics
just when the promise of very liberal
reforms was driving the moderate and
the extremist schools of Indian nationalism
apart, and after a local 'no rent' cam-
paign at the Rawlpiets, which by the
way, the provisions most generally
dreaded at the time have never yet been
applied, he urged him on to the
inclusion of the demand for civil disobe-
dience. He urged his followers then as
eloquently as he does today to refrain
from violence. The terrible outbreak in
the Punjab, which he has since
directly gave him pause, but only for
a short time.

"Deeply shocked at first by the hor-
rible outrages committed by Indian
mobs that cheered his name, he soon
forgot them, in the latter instances
being of the methods of repression
which he and they regard as designed
to terrorize and to humiliate a whole
people rather than to punish the actual
criminal. Just at this juncture, too, the
fanatics of the Caliphate agitation per-
suaded Mr. Gandhi that the peace terms
imposed upon the Hindus were degrading.
He came forth with a new slogan,
the Turks as to humiliate the whole
Islamic world and destroy the spiritual
influence of a religion professed by 60,000,000 of the Indians.

"He resumed his campaign more
wildly and blindly than ever, and trans-
lated his doctrines into more imprac-
ticable terms. He declared that he
would lead his followers to the
temple of the East a touch of madness is
apt to be taken for an additional sign
of inspiration from the gods.

"The crown of martyrdom Mr. Gandhi,
however, still lacks. He constantly in-
vites it. In nothing else does he betray
so much of the serpent's guile—no

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

A store of moisture found in Oregon
mountains was only winter.
There is very slight similarity between
light hens and blonde chickens.
"Ray bills promptly" is a slogan some-
times far more correct uttered than
practiced.
Nearly a million dollars are to be spent
on a new Portland theatre. Still some
folk say business is poor.
The old world probably never will
travel fast enough to escape the beauti-
ful scene that is being developed here.

Indicted doormen will not be held
responsible for making the kind that
slam in the faces of book agents.
Bet a dime Michael Kalich, after
drinking some of his own brew, couldn't
pronounce a word without an
"here and there."
"Turtle" is everything from a teatime
reptile to a beefy condiment for
soup, but by any construction it
is not an automobile upside down.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Dr. Owens Adair of Astoria is divid-
ing his time between his home at
Salem and the Hotel Portland. Dr.
Adair, though 80 years of age, has never
lost the sparkle in her eyes that she had
when she was a girl. She is a
widow, and her only child, Mrs.
Owens, when she was a barefooted little
girl on Clatsop Plains. She is certainly
a woman of one idea, and that is, in
the eyes of the community, she was
who worked so long in securing the
passage of the bill for the sterilization
of perverts and the criminally insane.
The bill, which is now before the
state eugenics board was created to pass
on all cases of this character.

"We have," said Dr. Adair, "a law
on our statute books making it compul-
sory for a man to be examined before
being married. While many couples who
are unable to successfully pass the law
evade it by going to Vancouver to be
married, it is nevertheless a step in the
right direction. What I hope to do
now is to have the scope of the law
broadened so that women as well as
men shall be given a physical examina-
tion before marriage. We have 825
inmates in the Institute for the Feeble
Minded here in Oregon. We have at
least 8000 feeble minded in Oregon. We
are spending over \$400,000 a year in
supporting the feeble minded, yet we
are doing little or nothing to prevent
the increase of the feeble minded. It is
becoming an intolerable burden, and a
needless burden, to the taxpayers. We
are spending more money on the feeble
minded than we are on the blind, deaf
and dumb. There should be a law
preventing the marriage of feeble minded
people; this is, until they are sterilized,
so that they shall not be an additional
burden upon the state in increasing
the number of feeble minded creatures."

"The present board, in whose hands
this matter rests, consists of Dr. F. M.
Brooks, Dr. J. H. Shortridge, Dr. W. R.
Smith, Dr. L. R. Compton, Dr. Andrew
C. Smith, Dr. Wilson D. McNary and
Dr. W. T. Williamson. They have
already passed on several hundred cases
in which sterilization has been per-
formed. Although Indiana, Wisconsin
and other states have similar laws,
that Oregon law is the best of the kind,
and other states are copying it.

"The bill is considered good enough to
be a father of children. It is unfair
to the children themselves and it is
unfair to the taxpayers who have to
support their profligacy and who delin-
quent come when the importance of this
subject will be realized and when those
who are trying to further the benefit
of the state will not be sneered at and
made light of."

Mrs. A. W. Spencer of Gardiner, at
the home of the Umpqua river, is reg-
istered at the Seward.
Mrs. W. F. Wade of Imbler, the center
of a rich farming country in the Union
county, is registered at the Cornelia.
F. L. Shortridge of Albany is a guest
at the Imperial.
Hugh McCall of Vale is a Portland
visitor.
George Fosborn, hailing from Ash-
land, is at the Imperial.

T. H. Easterly of Hood River is reg-
istered at the Hotel Oregon.
E. B. Hughes, whose home is at Asto-
ria, is a guest at the Benson.
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Arnold of Sher-
idan are registered at the Hotel Benson.
H. E. Johnson and J. T. Turley of
Heppner are Portland visitors.
J. M. Gilbreath of Rainier is a guest
at the Cornelia.

supplies, for they know the merit of
that it is being done. There are no
visiting hours on the farm. Visitors
are welcome 24 hours a day, 365 days
in the year. Mr. Lyons believes brute force
should be used only with brutes and not
with reasoning beings. He believes in
and so there is no corporal punishment
on this farm. Every boy who has been
on the farm keeps in touch with his
Big Brother, the Big Sister, Mrs. Lyons,
by correspondence or by occasional
visits. The boys are not preached to or
preached at, but in fireside talks and
campfire council vital subjects are dis-
cussed by the boys, and when there are
in doubt they appeal to Mr. Lyons and
his opinion on the subject. They discus-
sion all sorts of subjects with utter free-
dom.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have revolutionary
ideas. They believe there are more bad
parents than there are good ones. Delin-
quent parents should be committed in-
stead of their delinquent children. Homes
in which there is constant discord, or
where the parents are quarrelsome, are
of most delinquency in boys and girls.
Hasty marriages, lack of forbearance,
lack of home training by which boys
and girls are taught to be thoughtful and
considerate as husbands and wives and
as fathers and mothers—these are some
of the reasons why we have the juvenile
delinquent and the problem of the so-
called "bad boys." The children do not
ask to come into the world. Many chil-
dren are unwelcome, and surely the least
that the parents can do is to give the
delinquent a sure and certain death. If
the father would be a chum to his
boy, in place of a severe judge, we should
have fewer boys coming before Judge
Penitentiary and other courts of a similar
nature.

Greater frankness in the teaching of
sex truths in the home and in the school
helps to solve the problem. Children
are imitators. They follow in the
footsteps of their parents. Better parents
will mean better children. Not a citizen
of Oregon out of the scores of thousands
of boys and girls who have not boys or
own, some boy is going to be the husband
of his daughter, or if he has no children,
better boys mean lower taxes; for not
only are we manufacturing future crim-
inals in our reform schools and penal
institutions, but we are paying higher
taxes to support them. The place to
teach the truth is in the home and in the
parent. In other words, it all comes
back to all matter of home training for
the future fathers and mothers of
America.

SIDLIGHTS

Many of the legislators at Salem
are willing now to admit the truthfulness
of the long standing charge that Salem
is a 9 o'clock town.—La Granda Ob-
server.
Every time New York boasts that she
is the financial center of the world, Los
Angeles considers the price of wine
grapes and then chuckles.—Salem Cap-
ital-Journal.
We notice in late dispatches that
President-elect Harding has a favor
building a larger navy, but hopes to re-
duce expenses. Same old bunk.—
Eugene Register.

Every country but those part of the
chores is doing the milking will agree
that the Illinois girl who quit milking
in Peoria has caused a revolution for the
act.—Eugene Register.
There was a fistfight in the legislature
yesterday. A dignified lawyer heaved
a book at an editor. This will result
in a law being passed prohibiting prize-
fighting in this state. Other vital busi-
ness will be the introduction of three fish
bills.—Mcford, Mill-Tribune.

Random Observations About Town
Dr. Owens Adair of Astoria is divid-
ing his time between his home at
Salem and the Hotel Portland. Dr.
Adair, though 80 years of age, has never
lost the sparkle in her eyes that she had
when she was a girl. She is a
widow, and her only child, Mrs.
Owens, when she was a barefooted little
girl on Clatsop Plains. She is certainly
a woman of one idea, and that is, in
the eyes of the community, she was
who worked so long in securing the
passage of the bill for the sterilization
of perverts and the criminally insane.
The bill, which is now before the
state eugenics board was created to pass
on all cases of this character.

"We have," said Dr. Adair, "a law
on our statute books making it compul-
sory for a man to be examined before
being married. While many couples who
are unable to successfully pass the law
evade it by going to Vancouver to be
married, it is nevertheless a step in the
right direction. What I hope to do
now is to have the scope of the law
broadened so that women as well as
men shall be given a physical examina-
tion before marriage. We have 825
inmates in the Institute for the Feeble
Minded here in Oregon. We have at
least 8000 feeble minded in Oregon. We
are spending over \$400,000 a year in
supporting the feeble minded, yet we
are doing little or nothing to prevent
the increase of the feeble minded. It is