

The Oregon Statesman

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THIS IS SALEM'S NIGHT

"Hold steady and fight, and we will come across!" That is the latest word from one high up in the councils of the million and a quarter campaign for Willamette university.

Portland sends word that she is going to smear it all over Salem. The allotment of Portland and Salem was \$250,000 each, and they are now about neck-and-neck.

And Portland sent word last night that she was going to exceed her allotment, and that she was going to exceed it more than Salem would exceed hers.

Will she? Salem friends say no— And Salem has done wonderfully well so far. Every mother's son of us ought to be proud of Salem. No one in the future will be able to point the finger of scorn at Salem as a slacker. Salem is no slacker—

But this fight is everybody's fight; and everybody should be in on it with his or her name on the dotted line at the finish.

Some 500 students will gather at Willamette chapel at 9 o'clock tonight. There will be something doing— And there will be some noise if victory is flashed at midnight.

And The Statesman thinks it speaks for all Salem in saying they may go as far as they like—in noise. The lid is off—in noise.

Won't it be glorious, if it goes over, with bells and banners, with some to spare?

THE YEOMEN'S CHILDREN'S HOME

It is to be regretted that even one person in Salem should have the impression that the patient search in selecting a proper site for the proposed great children's home of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen for the benefit of the orphans of members of the order in the United States and Canada, is a clever advertising scheme in the interest of securing a larger membership throughout the country.

Four directors and the president of that order will be in Oregon four days in February, from the 23rd to the 26th inclusive, and they will be in Salem on the 24th—

And their business will be to check up on the sites pointed out by Mr. Farmer, who was here in September and looked over some very favorable locations near Salem for the proposed home—

And stranger things have happened than that one of these sites should be selected.

It has been shown to these men charged with the final selection that the child mortality of Oregon is the smallest of any state in the union; that such mortality is the smallest in Portland of any large city in the United States, and that there are many advantages offered here for such an institution.

The selection of the site will be for all time. It is not for the immediate present.

The center of population will change; and this is not by any means entirely a question of the center of population— For on whose hands shall be the blood of the children be who would annually die in any other location than this; who would be irrevocably condemned to die in any locality of higher child mortality, throughout the years of the future? Is not a life more than a railroad fare?

Are not thousands of lives worth more than thousands of railroad fares?

Here is a proposed children's home that will cost at the beginning about five millions of dollars, and that will increase to fifteen millions of dollars, and more in time; that will have a five million dollar endowment fund—that will be one of the model homes of the kind in the whole world.

The writer believes the vicinity of Salem has advantages for such a home above those possessed by any other locality in the United States or Canada—

And he believes any citizen here would be derelict in his duty to his city and to all the generations of Yeomen orphans of the United States and Canada, who refuse or neglects to stay on the job till the last, putting every favorable fact before the men having the final say in the selection of the site.

Another thing: That order has voted for the establishing of a home for the aged and infirm members, in addition to the proposed children's home, and the selection of the site for the latter might have large influence on the location of the former.

Robert Duncan of the Salem Chamber of Commerce has worked faithfully with these people in the interest of the location here of the children's home, and he will no doubt be found on the job as long as there is any home.

Push on the lines for Willamette. This is "der tag" for Willamette.

The million and a quarter campaign for Willamette university has still a good way to go, for one day; but the job has to be done, and there should be a good sized surplus for good measure.

Tomorrow's Slogan pages of The Statesman will contain a symposium of the evergreen blackberry industry of the Salem district—and you will conclude that it is some industry, for an infant in age. If you can help in the symposium, it is your duty to do so; today.

If all the Willamette workers will stay to the finish, victory will perch on their banners—and Willamette university will emerge tonight a three million dollar school.

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The decision of the United States supreme court that violators of the liquor laws can be prosecuted under both state and national laws is quite a jar to the local bootleg colony. The old doctrine, "once in jeopardy," does not hold.—Los Angeles Times.

The statement of Miss Alice Robertson, the Oklahoma congresswoman, that politics is a good thing for women to keep out of is merely a reversion to type. Before her election to the house she was among the opponents of equal suffrage.

It is announced that England will ask the United States to cancel the indebtedness of France growing out of the war. John Bull is the handiest man of whom we have any knowledge who is given to making clever suggestions.—Exchange.

Turkey formally agreed, yesterday, in the Near East conference at Lausanne, to accord the Christian minorities, in all that concerns their life and liberty, the same rights and the same protection as are enjoyed by the Turkish population, with the free exercise of their religion and the right to establish educational.

It is believed that when the people of Oregon know the imperative need of their one institution established in the interest of the boys and girls in the primary and grammar schools of the state, they will not withhold the meagre sum necessary for the adequate support of that institution.

It is necessary that present conditions be thoroughly understood. It is the desire of those interested in education in Oregon to plan for the improvement of the entire educational system from the kindergarten to the university. Naturally, in viewing the entire system, the thought is inclined to linger upon its foundation, the elementary school. In order to plan effectively for the improvement of the public school system, it becomes immediately apparent that two features enter prominently into the development of the schools. These are the material factors on the one hand, including adequate equipment in buildings, school furniture, course of study and text books; and the vital factor on the other hand, consisting in properly trained and cultured teachers. There can be no efficient school system, no matter what the material factors, without properly trained teachers. At the present time, the state of Oregon requires a limited amount of professional training for all teachers entering the profession. This is one of the features of Oregon's superiority educational.

The institution provided by the state for the training of teachers for the elementary schools, the Normal school at Monmouth, is limited in its capacity. The demand for trained teachers is now outrunning the ability of the Normal school to prepare them, and the demand of students desiring to prepare for teaching has become greater than the Normal school can meet. More students are applying at the Oregon Normal school for admission and training than can be properly accommodated with its present equipment. This year, the increase in enrollment is more than fifty per cent above that of the corresponding date in 1921. Last year the total attendance was more than fifty per cent greater than for the preceding year. Thus, within two years, the attendance has more than doubled. Everything points to a continuation of this increase. Notwithstanding the crowded conditions, practically the same faculty, with only one additional member, aside from critic teachers, is endeavoring to carry on the increased work. A number of classes register more than one hundred students. At least two-thirds of the classes in the Normal school are much larger than they should be, and entirely too large to do the work required of them. It will be impossible to meet the requirements of efficient training of teachers without increased facilities. Moreover, the standing of the Normal school among other similar institutions, as well as its standardization with the U. S. Department of Education, is jeopardized. There is immediate need along three particular lines, not to speak of plans for future growth