

Inside Story Told of Hot Fight for the Indian School Location Here

INDIA IS LAND OF VEXING PROBLEMS

World Debaters See Many Strange Things In That Mysterious Country

Editor Statesman:

What we could write about our two weeks in India would be far too much to print in your paper. It is a country of more complicated social problems than any other in the world. Underneath is a great unrest and a frank expression against the domination of the British.

India is the land of the oldest religions, that of the Hindu with its innumerable cults and peculiarities. It is also the land of the Mussulmen, 70,000,000 of them, descendants of those who built the Taj Mahal and the marble domes of northern India.

We arrived in Calcutta Sunday and made our way to the Y. M. C. A., the only possible place in Calcutta for a trio of our means to spend a night. We were in a city seemingly European. On the surface it appeared quite western, although not too strongly did it resemble Portland or Salem. We had not yet penetrated its surface. We first went to visit the "Black Hole of Calcutta," a pit not more than eight yards square where 186 odd English residents were shown to suffocate during the Indian mutiny of 1857. A monument had been raised a few rods away for those who perished there in this inhuman fashion. This monument forever rebukes the native Indian and his desire for independence.

We visited the Victoria memorial, which is a beautiful building in marble depicting the symbolic grandeur of the British Empire. Paintings of the court life at London and of personal glimpses into the life of Victoria deck the walls as a fantastic picture book for the Indians, the British children of the East.

At one exit there is a fine statue of Lord Cornwallis. It is only natural that I should have a keen desire to drape it with the Stars and Stripes. We passed on, however; my passion was averted. We passed from the splendor of Calcutta.

Strange Religious Rites

The next morning we visited the Hindu temple of Kalighat. We made our way from the tramway through the filthy streets, passing among the native shops the people, and sacred cows to the ornate of the Ganges that flows through the city. Here Kalighat is located so that the worshippers may bathe in the sacred waters. Along the alley that leads to the temple were hundreds of Hindus squatting on their haunches with seemingly no purpose in life and incapable of any enthusiasm whatsoever. We asked our priest-guide who or what they were.

"Oh, they are the beggars," he replied as though he were saying "Oh, they are the choir boys." Though I should say that choir boys or anything like them are as scarce in a Hindu temple as beggars are in a Christian cathedral. We entered the court of the temple where dirty, half naked children were playing around as though it were in someone's backyard. The worshippers in the shrine of Kali were going through a thousand and one combinations of contortions before a wood carved image painted red. Nearby under a thatched roof platform were the Brahmins reading the holy books, eating curry and rice, and spitting on the floor. Then we went to the burning ghat and viewed the funeral fires in their different conditions of destruction. One poor chap was only partly burned and the fire was dwindling. His feet were gone, but his brown calves were sticking out of the fire like huge frankfurters on a grill. Some more fuel would soon have to be put on the fire. Still, we were told, the crows would finish him if the fire did burn out before he was completely demolished.

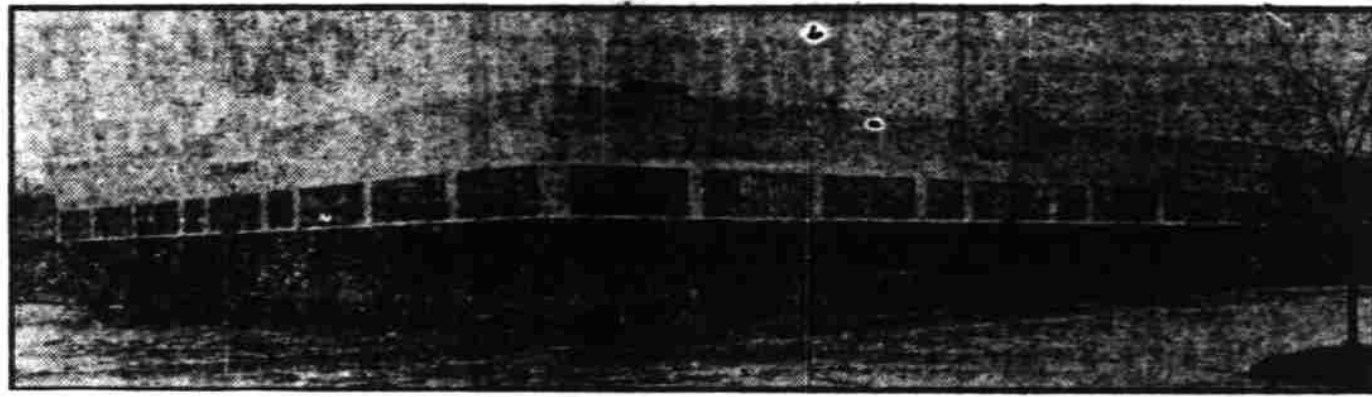
A young girl was lifted on the fire while we were there. She was well painted about the forehead and on her feet with symbols of her caste. As she was placed on the blaze, the Hindus gave hasty exclamations, then spat their hands as though to say, "Well that's that," and glanced over at us in an inviting manner. They were waiting till we got our eye full, then they would ask us for money, supposedly for the temple.

We watched them sacrifice goats at the altar of the shrine to their patron god of Calcutta. We saw the blood run down on the stone floor and enthusiastic Hindus cup it in their hands and drink it with outward gusto.

In Name of Religion
This is what I saw of the Hindu religion in Calcutta. Perhaps I am leaving the most important part out. Perhaps there is much I could not or did not see, but it is difficult to imagine high idealism and spiritual reality with such a filthy outside. The outside of the cup is so tarnished that the inside would have to be polished in an extraordinary manner if it were clean. I could not see the inside for the dirt of the outside.

The sacrifice of goats repels the

Formal Opening of New Market Building This Week



Exterior View of Splendid New Structure

PREPARE STUDENTS RESIST IGNORANCE

President of University of Oregon Offers Suggestions for Colleges

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 4.—(AP)—Development in students of a resistance against the forces of darkness—ignorance, prejudice, bigotry and intolerance—is suggested by Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon, as a primary hypothetical objective of colleges.

"The first hypothetical objective" offered by Dr. Hall for the organization of the first two years of a university curriculum "is the development in the student of the consciousness of the eternal conflict between intelligence on the one hand and mysticism, prejudice, bigotry and intolerance upon the other, and the developing of those habits of intelligent behavior which will best equip him to resist the forces of darkness."

"The second hypothetical objective would be the organization and direction of the emotional life of youth until the organized emotional complexes, or sets, would tend to operate in behalf of altruism, nobility and righteousness, rather than in the interests of the opposing forces," he said.

"It would be easy enough to organize a course that would explain to the students the evil influences in their lives of mysticism, ignorance, bigotry and intolerance, but it would mean nothing to them. It would not become a part of the intellectual habits of their lives.

"If, on the contrary, the first course in chemistry were a course that told the history of the science of chemistry, showing how it started in mysticism and how slowly and at what cost the intelligence of man gradually supplanted the forces of mysticism and ignorance, they would come out of that course at the end impressed with the fundamental significance that the science of chemistry has been a triumph of intelligence over the force between intelligence and darkness."

"If the next hour he went to his beginning course in biology and studied the history of scientific method in biological development and again traced out the conflict in a different way, but between the similar forces, even down to the present time when legislatures attempt to dispose of the scientific problem of evolution, the consciousness that life is a struggle between intelligence and darkness would become more definitely acquired.

"He could find the same thing true in geology, in physics, in social science and in religion.

"It is my belief that a college that organized its first two years around such courses with the attempt to develop in such a manner and with a cumulative effect would burn into the consciousness of every youth a sense of duty to fight these forces of ignorance, mysticism, bigotry and intolerance and to try and create in his own intellectual life habits of reverence, criticism, observation and clear thinking, which would be essential to the intelligent living of his own life."

Bootlegger of Silver
Appears in London Now
LONDON, Feb. 4.—(AP)—The man who puts new moonshine in old Bourbon whiskey bottles has nothing whatsoever on the bootleggers of would-be old silver who have been unearthed in England.

Numerous cases have developed lately of speculators and collectors of antique silver who have been deceived by a clever group of skillful silver forgers.

This group, which has a considerable knowledge of what period and pieces of silverware are in demand, first gets hold of old and damaged silverware at a very small price. The men then prepare new silver copies of the antique ware.

Their next step is to cut off the period stampings, the date of manufacture, the hall mark and the maker's mark from the old silver, and fit them to the imitation copies with hard soldering and hammering.

The ordinary test of detecting such additions is to breathe on and around the marks, when the joints will show up if something has been added to the silver surface. But the silver forgers are so skillful this ordinary test is of no avail.

Formal opening of the new Market building, occupying a quarter of a block on the southeast corner of North Commercial and Marion streets, will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 9 to 11.

On these three days there will be special entertainment for the crowds which are expected to throng the new building, or feature of which will be music by a brass band. The building and the various stores it houses, will be open evenings on those three days.

Aside from the formal opening features, the great interest which local people have displayed in the combined market, is certain to attract thousands on each of the three days.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the building, and in view of the lack of information, it is not strange that some misconceptions have been broadcast. One of these is that some stores and businesses located elsewhere in the downtown section would move into this building.

Announcement has been made that every store and shop in the building is an entirely new concern, although some have indirect connection with firms already established here. Following is a list of the companies which will be housed:

The Market Drug Store.
The Market Electric Goods Store.
The Market Hardware Store.
The Market Music Store.
The Market Florist Shop.
The Market Grocery company.
The Market Florist Shop.
The Market Furniture Store.
The Market Lunch Counter.
The Market Meat company.
The Market Bakery and Delicatessen.

The Market Sea Foods Store.
The Market Greaseless Donut company.

Another error has been to the effect that this would be merely a collection of private businesses, and that the public market idea would not be included.

The management has announced that in addition to providing quarters for the above mentioned companies, 2400 square feet of space has been reserved for the public market feature, where farmers may secure booths and dispose of their produce direct to the consumer. This feature of the building will not be in operation until the seasonable time for farm produce, which will begin early in the spring.

The building, 165 feet square, includes the comfort stations, has been erected by the Valley Motor company. In addition to the main floor space, there is a mezzanine floor 154 by 40 feet, which houses additional merchandise displays, and a basement which includes the comfort stations.

PARASITES OF FARM ANIMALS INCREASING

Human Parasites Said To Be Doomed While Ground Lost With Others

The plumber, the barber, the cook, and the veterinarian, as well as the physician, have had an important part in the eradication of many of the parasites of man. In the case of livestock, these numerous forces and aids to sanitation are not entirely applicable. Consequently the veterinarian is waging a rather lonesome fight against the parasite enemies of his patients, and the world's supply of veterinarians is very much smaller than its supply of physicians.

Moreover, man is more interested in the parasites that annoy him directly than in those that cause only indirect trouble, and in the opinion of Dr. M. C. Hall, chief parasitologist of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture, that fact is largely responsible for the greater attention given to human parasites than to those of our domestic animals. As a result, human parasites are doomed to a relatively early and more or less complete eradication, he says, whereas we are losing ground in our fight against animal parasites.

"Civilized man has already become too sanitary for his parasites," according to Dr. Hall, "thereby placing them at a great disadvantage. The welfare of the house was imperiled when the Saturday night bath supplanted occasional immersion from falling into the water, and it was doomed when American plumbing brought a morning and night tub in a day. Shaving deprived the human ectoparasite of a protected area. 'Taenin solium' was once an important tapeworm of man, but took the road to extinction when the mythical Chinaman

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Idaho Youth Seeks Dogged Derby Cup Again



The dog-derby season brings to western Canada on Feb. 8 the 84-mile Calgary-to-Banff race. Warren Cordingley (lower right) of Idaho will attempt to retain the title cup he won last year against Ike Mills (lower left) and other Canadian veterans. Above are shown two dog teams harnessed for the start. In the center below some of the dogs are stopping for lunch with Ennie Mason, queen of the Banff winter carnival.

BANFF, Alberta (AP)—An Idaho youth who drove his dogs to victory in the Calgary-to-Banff derby a year ago must pit his team this year against the best in western Canada to keep for another year the Strongheart trophy which he won.

The champion, Warren Cordingley, of Ashton, Idaho, will seek first place again in the dog-sled classic of the west, but against him will be pitted Ike Mills, veteran musher of the northern Rockies; 29-year-old Harry Knight of Banff, Polent Island, Me., races among

a sort of Lindbergh of the region, and many another Canadian of experience. Two others besides Cordingley are entered from the United States.

This year's race is the ninth, and it will be run, as in other years, over an 84-mile course between the two cities the names of which it bears. The event will be held on February 8, as a part of the Banff winter carnival. It

will take you just the right number of miles and the right

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THE M'MUNN BOOK RECEIVES PRAISE

Dean Collins Pays Tribute To "Seven Miles Out" In Telegram

(The following review of Ella McMunn's book, Seven Miles Out, was written by Dean Collins who has achieved a noteworthy place in Oregon literature by his verses, songs, humor, human interest sketches and scholarly essays on books that appear in the Portland Telegram. His review of Miss McMunn's little book is literature itself, and could only have been written by one with a deep love of nature and possessed of a sympathetic comprehension of what Miss McMunn has placed in the little volume. Incidentally, it may be added that the splendid reviews given the book could not have been purchased by the payment of any sums whatever, appearing in the editorial columns, and given gratis as a tribute to Miss McMunn, who is held in esteem by her fellow craftsmen, although for some years she has been forced out of active newspaper ranks by illness.)

The review follows:
Ella McMunn has written another little book—the first she has published since 1924 when her sketches, "Down on the Farm," appeared.

"Seven Miles Out" is the title, but the book actually takes one any required distance and any required number of years.

If you have been a boy—or a girl—on an Oregon farm; if you know faintly from your memory that it won't be long now until spring beauties will begin to bloom in the elbows of the worm fences and "wake robins" will be like lost snowflakes in the deep shadows of the woods; if you can remember the early spring days and the young lambs staggering to their feet in this curious world, fragile and tremulous as strange wildflowers; if you can remember the joys and the heartaches of the pigs and the calves and the puppies and the kittens that would take hold of your heartstrings, and then tear them by suddenly and unexpectedly dying when they were beginning to be cute; if you can remember the swayed roofs, and white washed walls, and moss like greenish gold on the old shingles—

If these and kindred memories have still the power to cry suddenly and piercingly sweet in your heart, with intolerable homesickness of manhood that can never go back to boyhood, or womanhood that can never go back to girlhood—then Ella McMunn's book, "Seven Miles Out" is for you.

It will take you just the right number of miles and the right

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Ancient Characters of Egyptian Script Cast in Type Form



The ancient writing art of the Egyptians has been made easier at the University of Chicago by the introduction of the only font of hieroglyphic type in the United States. Prof. James Henry Breasted (left) collaborated with Prof. Alan Gardiner in drawing the characters. A sample of the printing is shown at upper right.

OXFORD DICTIONARY REACHES PRINTER

After Forty Years' Labor Last of Great Work Goes To Publisher

OXFORD, Eng., Feb. 4.—(AP)—Spelling schools will have a new authority when the first complete edition of the Oxford dictionary becomes available.

The second part of the tenth and last volume of the work is now in press.

In the entire work, which has been 40 years in the making, there are about 200,000 words.

The second half of the tenth volume alone cost about \$250,000 and a set of the complete work will sell for \$250. Japan has been one of the best customers for the new work and there also is enthusiasm about it in India.

Dr. W. A. Craigie, editor-in-chief of this monumental work, is now in the United States. He succeeded Dr. Henry Bradley, who died in 1923. The first principal editor was Sir James Murray, who died in 1915, after 33 years of work on the dictionary.

Many of the early volumes, containing the first letters of the alphabet, do not include words which are now in common use. These new words will be included from time to time in supplemental volumes.

Lawyers have been great users of the Oxford dictionary in their search of exact meanings. Most of the world's great libraries already have the first nine volumes of the work and many of them were forced to keep them under lock and key to protect them when the cross-word puzzle craze was at its height.

C. T. Onions, the editor now in charge at Oxford, says the origin of Anglo-Saxon words gave the philologists most trouble. Little words were more troublesome than big ones. The staff was busy for months digging out the significance of such prepositions as "to" and "of."

One interesting discovery was that "syllabus" really isn't a word at all, although it is now used nearly everywhere. The proper term is "sittibus." It occurs in one of Cicero's letters but it became corrupted through a copyist's error to "syllabus."

Think Farm Children Superior To City Bred
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—(AP)—Farm children are superior to city reared children says a national report on a survey of the physical growth and mental attainment of the boys and girls of New Zealand. Superiority of farmers' children was most pronounced at the age of thirteen.

The survey included 20,000 town and country children ranging in age from ten to fourteen and was carried out by Dr. Ada Paterson, director of the health department's division of school hygiene, and Dr. E. Marshden, assistant director of education.

Grouping the boys and girls in accordance with the fathers' occupation the investigators ascertained that the children of the farmers were tallest, being closely followed by those of professional men. Regarding weight it was shown that farmers' children were markedly heavier than the average, the difference increasing with age, while the children of professional men, though above the average in height, showed no excess in weight.

Total result of the survey showed that the average height and average weight of children of good mental attainment were greater than in the case of those of inferior ability.

There is a Central African tribe which has a peculiar custom. In debates the speaker is required to stand on one leg only and is permitted to speak only so long as he can stand on one leg. We don't know which tribe this is but it is our opinion that we ought to know a little more about its customs.

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THE FIGHT TO GET THE INDIAN SCHOOL

Inside Story of Narrow Squeak By Which Location Was Changed

Editor Statesman:

Your issue of Sunday last contained an interesting summary of the history of the Indian schools of the country, and reminds the undersigned very vividly by what a narrow margin the fight for the location of the Chemawa school was won when it was transferred from Forest Grove to Salem in 1885—43 years ago. It would be nothing but mock modesty in me to pretend to conceal the fact that I was in that fight and that I think I was a major factor in securing the coveted outcome. I will never forget the sleepless nights and hectic days of what I may call that scholastic episode.

I have no particular quarrel with a self booster or a self starter. That is purely a matter of taste or temperament, unless it becomes a habit. But I can say that politically I was never a self starter but once, and that was in 1897 at the close of Cleveland's last administration when I needed the money. Your Sunday issue developed the inference that we "slipped something over" on Forest Grove and that "the soft pedal was applied through the connivance of newspaper reporters" in our controversy over the Indian school. It is true that we did not broadcast our campaign and that, in its conduct, we enjoined care, speed and silence; but we were not, and are not, conscious of having violated any code of ethics.

During the winter preceding the removal of the school to Salem one of the rented buildings on leased ground that housed a number of the students at Forest Grove was destroyed by fire. The government, then realizing that it needed more room and permanent buildings, decided to invite bids for a possible new location. Thereupon Forest Grove—may I say it "covertly" secured the pledge of Senator Dolph and Congressman George that they would oppose any removal of the school from Forest Grove, which was entirely legitimate. This pledge, which, at first, seemed to be our principal handicap, ultimately proved to be theirs, because, believing the pledge of the congressional delegation to be all powerful, they allowed the situation largely to take care of itself.

Among the bidders for the location of the school my uncle, Col. I. R. Moores, offered, at a low figure, the tract that was finally selected. During the months that followed the owner died and the writer was named as administrator of his estate. A session of the legislature followed a few months later and the controversy came before that body. In opposing the retention of the school at Forest Grove we were confronted with the pledge of the congressional delegation. We had by all odds the best and most valuable location, although it was then a forest of firs. Dr. H. J. Minthorn, the uncle of Herbert C. Hoover, had recently retired as the head of the school, and Dr. M. V. Coffin had succeeded him. Both favored the Salem location. Judge J. C. Peebles, of Marion county, was chief clerk of the senate. J. W. Strange of Douglas county, chief clerk of the house, had, at the previous session, been assistant clerk, while I was chief clerk of the house. Being private secretary of the governor gave me immediate access to Messrs. Peebles and Strange, to whom I explained the situation, but from whom I asked nothing except that they promptly forward to the respective houses all measures bearing on the school controversy. We had a fairly good combination for securing results. The pledge of Messrs. Dolph and George offered a discouraging outlook. Rev. Dr. R. W. Hill was at that time pastor of the Presbyterian church of Salem and cooperated with Messrs. Minthorn, Coffin and Moores at all their meetings. After having at various meetings discussed the situation from every standpoint, we accepted Dr. Hill's invitation to hold what promised to be our final meeting, at his home. The outlook was not encouraging. As we prepared to adjourn, Dr. Hill agreed to meet me at the statehouse the next morning. We appeared early, having sketched out a set of resolutions setting forth the general conditions surrounding the school and asking that final decision be left to Hiram Price, commission of Indian affairs. Arrangements were made to have Senator Voorhees of Marion county introduce the resolutions. They were then submitted for consideration to Senator Hare of Washington county, who cordially endorsed them and offered to introduce them. He was told that Senator Voorhees of Marion county had been asked to introduce them and he offered no objection. They passed both houses, and at my request Secretary of State Barhart at once telegraphed the action taken to Hon. H. M. Teller, secretary of the interior. The action of the legislature consenting to the sale of the lands described in the act adopted, followed as it

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PROFESSOR USED FIVE LANGUAGES

Splendid Defense of Lithuania Made At Geneva Meeting By Delegate

GENEVA, Switzerland.—(AP)—Professor Valdemaris used only five languages in getting Lithuania's grievances against Poland before the League of Nations. He talked exclusively in French at the public meetings of the council of the League of Nations. But in private conversations with members of the council and journalists German, English, Polish and Russian were used.

The little professor held 12 other tongues in reserve and could have used them had occasion demanded. And he is not a professor of languages, but a teacher of history and philosophy who has picked up languages as a pastime.

A minister of foreign affairs in the Baltic states must know at least seven or eight languages. Russian, German and French are indispensable. Nearly everyone in the states which grew out of old Russia speaks one of these languages. But Polish, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Finnish are also necessary for men who entertain hopes of forming a Baltic Entente.

Officials of all these countries are very keen about carrying on negotiations in their own tongue. That is a manifestation of the nationalistic spirit which maintains theaters in all these languages, even operas, and seeks to encourage a distinct literature.

The writer of a best seller in Lithuania, with a population of only about 2,300,000, cannot expect to reap a fortune. But the intelligentsia of the new Baltic states are not mercenary and there are many men and women who busy themselves writing and translating world classics into tongues which were under the ban of the czars.

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