

Strife Between the Institutions

THE fight between the state university and the state college held under cover for the early weeks of the session of the legislature has become an open clash. The Angell report signed by a majority of the subcommittee of the ways and means committee was practically a brief for the university, while the spirited rejoinder by Senator Elliott and Representative B. W. Johnson was the reply brief for the college. Friends of the university have taken the aggressive activity in what may develop into a show-down fight in the closing days of the legislature.

The position taken by the president of the college and his supporters is not that of restricting the development of the university but of defending the college against what they fear is a vigorous drive not only against its revenues but against the scope of its functions. In other words they think the university desires to grow at the expense of the state college, so they have roused themselves to action.

It isn't going to do any good to cry "Shame! Shame!" at our two leading institutions that they thus air their grievances in public. If it's a good fight, let's get right in and contribute our own views.

In the first place we think it is true that the university is more poverty-stricken than the state college. This is due to two things, one is the greater relative growth of the university the last few years both in numbers and in the work which it desires to offer. The second is the fact that under the careful and continuing administration of President Kerr the college has been able to show more for its money. Months ago, perceiving the financial straits of the state, the regents of the state college levied tuition charges on resident as well as non-resident students, using the proceeds to erect needed buildings. President Hall has vigorously opposed such tuition levies, except as possibly a temporary expedient. The university does have definite needs and we favor a liberal treatment of those needs at the hands of the legislature, considering those needs on their individual merits irrespective of the demands or needs of the state college.

All the clatter about admitting students from other states is silly. Both schools charge heavy tuition for non-residents and both of them collect that tuition wherever possible, the escapes being those who pick godfathers, guardians or fiction of legal residence here, supported by affidavits which it is hard to get around.

Duplication of courses is another smoke-screen. With both institutions taxed clear up to capacity the plants are obviously operating up to maximum efficiency. If all the students taking English at O. S. C. were to be transplanted to Eugene what would the university do with them; and if all the girls at the university taking home economics were shifted to Corvallis how would the state college take care of them? Odds are about even on duplication. A person taking engineering wants and needs courses in English, economics and history; and a girl at the university studying romance languages ought to get to take service courses such as they offer in domestic science. Questions about courses are settled definitely by the board of higher curricula, even though its decisions do not always receive wide publicity.

We see little need for an investigation by some outside surveyor. The work of the university and of the state college is quite well defined as it is. The results of any survey even if accepted by both sides might be scrapped in a few years as each school thought of new schemes of serving the public. Similar surveys have been made in other states and the findings may be applied here.

Changing the millage base provokes a bitter and unnecessary conflict. The college makes a sharp thrust when it directs the comparison on enrollment, not to 1920 when the college enrollment was admittedly swollen by veterans in vocational rehabilitation work, but to 1913 when the division of the levy was first established. At that time the reported enrollment was 1364 for the college and 1257 for the university. To quote the Elliott-Johnson report, "in 1912-13 the college had only 8% more students than the university, while now it has 18% more." For our part we think the millage division should continue as it is, with appeals of either institution for more money going direct to the legislature to be considered on their merits.

The present situation is intolerable and deplored, we believe, by the active participants themselves. Under certain conditions a single board of regents directing all the higher educational institutions of the state might work out a solution. These conditions would be, first, that the legislature should declare it the policy of the state to continue the development of each institution along the lines for which it was established; moreover the appointment of regents should be in the hands of the governor who would select men and women free from alliance with any institution but competent and genuinely devoted to the upbuilding of each institution and not one at the expense of another. Men and women who would see beyond the ambitions or the jealousies of the communities and individuals who might be affected to the larger service which is to be rendered to the state. The success of a single board would depend wholly upon the good judgment and fair temper of its members. It might become the agency for harmonizing interests now conflicting, or it might become a hotbed of dissension and intrigue shaming the members and the schools and the state.

Each institution is naturally suspicious of a consolidation bill emanating from the other. We believe that a bill drawn under the right auspices and approved before submission by heads of all the institutions, would be enacted by the legislature. The only person in authority who could effect such an agreement is the governor of the state. Governor Patterson has a real opportunity for service if he can reconcile the divergent interests into agreeing on a single administration board. This board should be a lay board, and the individual presidents should operate directly under this board. A chancellor would be a positive nuisance; each president should be supreme in his own institution. Millage and tax levies should remain as they are at least until such time as there is general confidence in the purposes and capacity of the single board.

This plan may be too much to effect this late in the session; but it is something the governor and the institutions affected may well work toward in the coming biennium. The present acute strife ought not to continue.

The Follow-up Tour

JUDGE LINDSEY and Dr. Tully are to debate companionate marriage here one night next month. The judge is out of a job now, so this affords him employment at fat stipends whether he thinks he can do missionary work for his "cause" or not. He was through this region a year ago but missed Salem. Now if his backers can only poke the ministerial lions and stir up some preliminary agitation like the Congregational preacher at Eugene provokes, there will be a big "gate". Otherwise the talkies would probably draw a better house.

This cornstalk paper we have been reading about is the real stuff. J. L. Ingrey of 240 Washington St., brought in a copy of his old home paper, the York, Nebr., Republican, which was printed on cornstalk paper. The sheet was whiter than ordinary newspaper, and of good texture, but the Republican's comment was that it was yet too expensive for general newspaper use. Corn growers hope commercial production may prove feasible as it would mean \$10 an acre for cornstalks, now largely a waste product.

Anne Morrow is receiving felicitations; but probably by the time she has faced endless barricades of press cameras, droves of reporters and interviewers, she'll wish she'd eloped with her dad's chauffeur.

Misery still loves company—it's a real pleasure to read of 25 below in eastern Oregon and 40 below in Silesia.

Waiting At The Church



Editors Say:

TOLL BRIDGES AND TOLL FERRIES

THE war department has advised the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the lower congressional house that it sees no objection to granting the permit for a trans-Columbia bridge at Astoria, and since the war department engineers pass upon the question of whether or not bridges interfere with navigation, its attitude is significant. The department of agriculture, however has let it be known that it is opposed to a toll bridge here since it would connect two state highways approved for federal aid. It is opposed to private toll bridges connecting public highways, and yet such toll bridges have been built all over the country and are still being built. And will the department of agriculture explain the difference between toll bridges and toll ferries connecting the public highways? The only difference we can see is that the bridges serve the public much better and with less cost.—Astoria Budget.

NEW EPOCH PERHAPS

History is going to be made next Monday. An oil well is to be "spudded in" on the Washington side of the Columbia river opposite the city of Astoria, Ore. So far so good. Let's hope it will mark the beginning of a new epoch of progress and prosperity in this part of Uncle Sam's domain. Men who know the oil game tell us there are many indications of large deposits of "liquid gold" under the terrain of the trans-Columbia section they are about to tap for the first time. Gas has for a long time been apparent there, and this is generally indicative of an underlying oil strata, say the geologists, and there are other things that lead to the belief that there is untold wealth beneath the soil of Point McGowan and its environs.—Morning Astorian

TIME TO STOP IT

The rumpus which has been going on in the student body at Eugene high school is no more than what happens from time to time in every high school. More of us looking back can remember many an occasion when, feeling ran might high in school politics, and the feeling sometimes had an accompaniment of blows. That's all part of being in the teens. The present trouble at Eugene high is nothing more than one phase of the old, old squabble over whether the athletes or the non-athletes shall "run" the school. There's been some rough stuff and so far the teachers have been rather patient in trying to let the youngsters find a solution for the problem themselves, although they have seen fit to step in with discipline for a number of offenses against school rules as distinguished from student rules.—Eugene Guard.

180-Acre Ranch Sold Near Shaw

Real estate activity, and especially the transfer of country property, is showing a decided improvement, according to word from the Bechtel and Sears office, where several deals are now in process of being closed. The office, through Earl Tucker, salesman, this week closed a deal whereby C. L. Larimer sold his 180-acre ranch near Shaw, to Edmund Goffin of near Dallas, for a consideration involving property and cash to a total of \$16,000.

Who's Who & Timely Views

States Asked to Ratify River Agreement

By LAWRENCE PERPES, Senator from Colorado (Lawrence Gowle Phelps was born in Washington county, Pa., Aug. 30, 1892. He attended high school in Pittsburgh, and began work in iron mills owned by the Carnegie company in 1910. He is now serving his second term. He is a Republican.)

Experts in Merchandising And Advertising Coming to Business Forum Today

Problems of merchandising and advertising will be discussed Tuesday evening, February 19, at a dinner and business program sponsored jointly by the Salem Advertising club and the extension department of the University of Oregon. All merchants and business men of Salem are invited to the affair which will begin with a dinner at the Elks club at 6:15 o'clock and will be followed by a program on which Frank Jenkins, editor of The Register at Eugene and Earl Bunting, merchandising counselor from Portland, will be the principal speakers. Jenkins will make a pertinent, informative talk on "Advertising" and will deal with the problems which confront the merchant in this phase of business activity. Bunting will discuss "Merchandising." He makes a business of consulting business men on sales problems and with Jenkins, assures the meeting here of two of the best men in their fields in Oregon. Several similar public forums, such as is to be held here have been conducted in other cities of Oregon and everywhere the program has been exceptionally well received. Medford merchants have already asked for another similar gathering. Harris Ellsworth, secretary of the state editorial association, will preside at the banquet.

INCREASE DENIED ACCIDENT GROUP

Representative Bronaugh's bill providing that State Industrial Accident commissioners' salaries be increased from \$3,600 to \$4,800 a year afforded a lively senate session Saturday when personalities were injected following a confidence vote in Senator Norblad. The bill was defeated with 15 senators dissenting. It was indicated that an attempt would be made to reconsider the bill Monday. Senator Joe Bailey explained that the bill had received the approval of virtually all employers who contribute to the Industrial Accident fund and many labor organizations. He said the money involved in the increased salaries would be paid out of the funds of the accident commission.

Inquiry Launched Into Dealings in Deadly Narcotics

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Federal and state officials were intensifying their investigation here tonight into the claimed illegal furnishing of narcotics to Alma Rubens, film actress. Eight local physicians already have been brought into the inquiry, although the name of but one, Dr. L. Jesse Citron, has been made public. Miss Rubens' condition was described as critical following a surgical operation at a Hollywood hospital. Her mother, Mrs. Theresa Rubens, was ill at her home, 111 from worry over her daughter.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The States. Man Our Fathers Read. Feb. 19, 1904. The Portland Woolen Mills, located at Sellwood, was destroyed by fire, with an estimated loss of \$150,000. Congressman Hermann has advised Superintendent Potter of the Chemawa Indian school that he has succeeded in getting some of the appropriations for the school increased. The school is seeking an increase of \$25,000. Fortunately for the school, Hermann was appointed on the committee of Indian affairs. The Citizens' Light & Traction company received a carload of new machinery to install in their electric plant here. A small conflagration at the passenger depot caused some excitement. One freight bumped another, causing the store in the caboose to turn over.

They Say...

Expressions of Opinion from Statesman Readers are Welcomed for Use in this column. All Letters Must Bear Writers' Names. Though This Need Not be Printed.

To the Editor:

What red-blooded American heart does not thrill at the mere mention of that patriot whose birthday anniversary we Friday observe; which is a household word upon the lips of even little children; and whom we delight to honor and revere by the affectionate appellation of "Father of his country."

Although born almost two centuries ago, George Washington is today one of the best-loved and foremost figures of all history. Crude as were his early opportunities, he made the most of them, and, even as a youth, did nothing by halves. All his school work are models of neatness and accuracy. And his word was as reliable as his work. Butterworth says of him that he had wisdom beyond most of those of his time; a massive intellect; iron strength of will; and, doubtless, courage, coupled with an affectionate heart and purity and loftiness of purpose.

It was thus that he grew to manhood, well qualified for leadership in the crisis which arose during those fearful days of the Revolutionary war, when colossal burdens devolved upon the hearts and minds of our military leaders, and equally so, later, upon the founders of our great Republic, in which Washington was the foremost figure. Forgetful of self, and actuated by no sordid purpose or ulterior motive, he held his country and its statesmanship above every other interest in life, and America above every name but God's, with whom he devoutly linked it.

Throughout his military career, although often in despair, he displayed that supreme courage and determination which characterized him throughout life, and in the inspiring terms embodied in the Declaration of Independence were reflected the high ideals which were a part of his noble nature.

In 1795, at the close of his second term as first president of the newly formed United States, he steadfastly declined to accept the nomination for a third term. And though he might have occupied a throne—so great was the devotion of his soldiers and the people to him—yet he was content to retire to his home on the banks of the Potomac, where he spent the remainder of his days. Known then, as since, by that title immortal: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and loved by all true-hearted Americans, as well as revered throughout the world by lovers of democracy and freedom.

Well may we emulate the noble example of patriotism which he exemplified. May there ever be in us that virility and staidness of patriotic action and devotion to American ideals which shall make likewise applicable to us and to our posterity the illustrious words so beautifully written of him:—

"Whose powers shed around him in the common strife, Or mild concerns of ordinary life, A constant influence and peculiar grace; But who, if he be called upon to face Some awful moment to which heaven has joined Great issues, good or bad, for human kind, Is happy as a lover, and attired With radiant brightness, like a man inspired; Who, through the heat of conflict, kept the law In calmness made; and saw what he foresaw."

EDN AGARFIELD.

To the editor: I am making this as a suggestion which it seems to me would be a practical one in disposing of out-of-date cruisers soon to be scrapped by our government. Why not have these stationed along our coasts at summer resorts and have them available for public inspection. On holidays such as the Fourth of July they would be great attractions. My idea comes from the use the battleship Oregon is being put to. Children would get much keen enjoyment out of such an opportunity to see our great cruisers. It might be a practical suggestion to have these ships turned over to such organizations as the Y. W. C. A. to be used for summer camps.

MRS. R. WICKERLANDER, 2020 N. Liberty Street.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays. Town Talks from The States. Man Our Fathers Read. Feb. 19, 1904. The Portland Woolen Mills, located at Sellwood, was destroyed by fire, with an estimated loss of \$150,000. Congressman Hermann has advised Superintendent Potter of the Chemawa Indian school that he has succeeded in getting some of the appropriations for the school increased. The school is seeking an increase of \$25,000. Fortunately for the school, Hermann was appointed on the committee of Indian affairs. The Citizens' Light & Traction company received a carload of new machinery to install in their electric plant here. A small conflagration at the passenger depot caused some excitement. One freight bumped another, causing the store in the caboose to turn over.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. Hendricks. Yes, that's true— It never or seldom rains but it pours.

And Salem has a lot of important things on hand now. Has always had. Always will have. And that is a good thing. If this were a dead city, there would not be anything to trouble any of us.

The Willamette university drive must be finished. Big things for Salem depend on this. Great issues, looking to make this the educational center of the valley and the state.

The Y. W. campaign needs to be finished; must be; and that institution must have a new home of its own.

And there is the Salem General hospital. There is a chance to make Salem a hospital and medical center, and this will mean much.

The Salem Hospital Auxiliary, a new organization, will have a meeting this afternoon at 2:30 at the chamber of commerce. All the women of the city are urged to be present. They are all concerned.

This new movement is backed by some of the leading women of Salem; women who want Salem to have the best of everything, including hospital facilities. But this appeals to all women in Salem, without respect to church or society or other affiliations. So every woman is concerned, and every man, too, for that matter.

Any one may be sick at any time. No one is immune from liability to accident; especially in this automobile age. And when injury or illness comes, you will want the best modern methods can give you. You want it here, at hand, and not in some other city.

If every woman who ought to be a member of this auxiliary would join, and contribute only a dollar a year, there would be \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually to enable the building of a larger hospital; additions to the present buildings; more equipment; more rooms and beds provided—

And an endowment fund, in order that sick and mangled and crippled people without means may have the right kind of ser-

The Oregon Statesman OFFERS

\$10,000 WORTH OF TRAVEL ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ONE DOLLAR AND \$1000 Worth of Auto Accident and Pedestrian Insurance

Every time you step out of your home or office you are subjected to the hazards of the street traffic, skidding automobiles, or a possible crash of your car which may disable you. Be prepared for that emergency with accident insurance.

DON'T HESITATE! TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE! Use the application blank in today's paper. Send in your application today, with a remittance of \$1.00.

The North American Accident Insurance Company is back of this policy. Established for thirty-nine years.

INSURANCE APPLICATION AND SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

THE NEW OREGON STATESMAN Date....., 1929 Salem, Oregon. Gentlemen: You are hereby authorized to enter my subscription to The New Oregon Statesman for one year from date. It is understood that The New Oregon Statesman is to be delivered to my address regularly each day by your authorized carrier and I shall pay him for the same at the regular established rate of 50c per month. I am not now subscriber to The New Oregon Statesman ( ) I am now a subscriber to The New Oregon Statesman ( ) Name..... Age..... Address..... City..... State..... Occupation..... Phone..... Beneficiary..... Relationship..... I am enclosing a payment of \$1.00 Policy fee. I am to receive a \$10,000.00 Travel Accident Insurance Policy issued by The North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois. Mail Subscriptions must be paid in Advance