

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

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The Attack on Liljeqvist

THE handiwork of Ex-Governor West is apparent in the lengthy diatribe against L. A. Liljeqvist in Monday's Capital-Journal. West who has become the lobbyist of utility interests, seems not content with standing on the merits of his case, but must seek to nail to the cross the individuals who oppose him. Two years ago it was Kennie Harlan. In a public hearing West peeled Harlan's hide down to the raw flesh. But two years made a lot of difference and West made no such play to the gallery in his appearances before the committee hearings this session.

His fresh victim seems to be L. A. Liljeqvist, who has been active in the shaping of power legislation at this session. The Capital-Journal article we credit to Os West because he is the only person with the knowledge of the period involved, the time to work up the story, and the disposition to attack his opponents on their personal records rather than sticking to the merits of the case at issue. The article is of course fresh dirt to the Capital-Journal's dung hill.

We have no doubt that Mr. Liljeqvist and his friends will be quite able to reply if they care to, to this charge of "pap-sucking" at state expense. The special point which the article sought to drive home was that in the text of the hydro-electric commission bill is a clever phrase designed to give employment to Mr. Liljeqvist. This is the provision that the attorney general may at the request of the commission, appoint special counsel for their guidance. Perhaps the provision is inserted with design on the part of Liljeqvist.

From our own observation of the work of Liljeqvist we think he would be eminently qualified for such a position. He combines fearlessness in prosecution, quickness of apprehension, and vigor and fluency of expression. We know of no one who could better serve as an advocate in defense of the public weal in matters so important as the handling of the state's resources in water power. His service in this session has been valuable. He was not the author of the power legislation, but he did make important contributions in the way of amendments which make the hydro act more workable.

Liljeqvist possesses ability, and we have never heard any one question his integrity. He hasn't sold out body and soul to utility interests. If he is appointed counsel to the hydro commission the people of Oregon may be sure that they will not be slicked out of their water powers under the administration of the water power act.

The School Budgets

WE do not like the attitude of the state board of higher education which seems to demand the adoption of the budget for higher institutions exactly as drawn by the board. We do not think the board can justify its own budget in the face of current conditions; and it should be made subject to the superior authority of the legislature and not assume to itself virtual powers of dictatorship. The people through the legislature have the right to say how much shall be devoted to higher education.

This budget calls for marked increases in running expenses at a time when the institutions themselves are virtually stationary in size, and many operating costs are declining. Here is the summary from page 30 of the board's report to the governor:

	Budget	Requested by Bd.
1929-1930	\$8,219,952	\$8,675,611.61
General	513,474.00	520,658.87
Instruction	4,364,406.72	4,692,873.09
Extension	948,863.00	1,066,088.00
Research	757,223.00	849,720.00
Plant Operation	970,333.46	976,836.60
	\$8,383,549.84	\$8,973,738.17

This is an increase in operating expenses of \$591,189. The most of this come in salaries alone, the increase there being \$536,610.31. The increase in travel allowances is \$46,806.00, yet the distances are no greater and the costs both for transportation and for subsistence are on a declining scale.

The higher institutions will no doubt be able to use all the money they get to good ends, and without waste. But the educational needs must be adjusted to financial ability, to probable income, and to the reactions of the harassed taxpayers. In view of these conditions it would seem the schools should try to get along with virtually the same budget for operating costs as the last biennium. The unified board was expected to reduce costs, certainly not to raise them in times like the present.

Mrs. Dewey Dies

THE papers gave an inch and a half to news of the death of Mrs. George Dewey. They gave a lot more than that to the report of her wedding back in 1898. And what a lot of talking there was because Commodore Dewey decided to bring the house which the public had bought and presented to him as a showing of appreciation for his victory at Manila Bay. Dewey had gained a smashing victory, the result of which has affected vitally our position in the Orient. He came home to a nation which with characteristic emotionalism hailed him as its hero. There was a triumphal arch in New York, and a great demonstration. Congress made him an admiral. The people contributed funds and gave him a home in Washington. When he gave it to his bride there was a feeling of dissatisfaction among the people, and Dewey never regained popular esteem in the high degree he had enjoyed it.

Dewey lived on, and was a valuable member of the naval board. He took part in no more wars as he died in January, 1917, on the eve of our participation in the world war. Now his widow, who has lived in that obscurity which falls on those who survive the great, they have been related to, passes on. The house incident was unfortunate for Admiral Dewey and for Mrs. Dewey too; for never was there another word of criticism of them. A small matter, perhaps, but the Deweys never overcame it.

When does a diva become a dame? We don't know, but one of our smart women on the reporting staff did, and told us that Gladys Nellie Melba was made "Dame of the British Empire," a title of distinction, by the king several years ago. It is a title of honor. Dame Melba is dead in her native land of Australia, after a long and distinguished career as vocal.

Editor Bob Ruhl of the Medford Mail-Tribune is more of a traveler than Arthur Brisbane, and a much more entertaining writer.

MEASLES

Vernon A. Douglass, M.D., Marion County Dept. of Health. Measles epidemics occur in cycles of about every three years, with a break in cases in between. The last epidemic in Marion county, in which nearly 1000 cases were reported, was in 1928. At the present time there is a slight increase in measles in Marion county and it seems probable that there will occur later in the spring a widespread recurrence of this disease of childhood.

Measles epidemics are not easily put off or controlled. About every three years a new crop of susceptible youngsters appears, like dry tinder before the match is applied, and with a few cases always around it is not long before the blaze appears. Other reasons for the rapid spread of measles are the extreme contagiousness and the fact that on account of the beginning symptoms resembling a cold, the disease is not always recognized or isolated early.

There is, however, much that can be done in controlling measles epidemics. In the first place the parents should be continually watching for any of the early symptoms. They are, briefly, cough, cold in the head, irritation of the eyes and slight temperature. This lasts four or five days and then the child breaks out with a typical "measley" rash, which appears first behind the ears, then on the face, and later spreading to other parts of the body.

At the earliest symptom a doctor should be called, especially if the patient is under two years of age. Most of the more serious complications occur in youngsters. Proper living conditions, rest in bed, good ventilation, nutritious food, plenty of water, cleanliness help to prevent damage to ears, lungs or eyes. Measles patient should be made as comfortable as possible. Patients should not be required to remain in a dark, stuffy room. A fairly light, airy room is best. Reading should be avoided on account of danger to the eyes.

All cases should be reported to the Health Department. As nearly as possible a nurse will attempt to visit each case reported and give instructions for protecting other members of the family as well as to help the family follow out the directions of the physician. The quarantine is for the patient and susceptible children of the family only. The bread winner may come and go as usual by direct contact with the patient or his fresh secretions or nose.

The latest prevention treatment in measles is the use of immune human serum from persons who have recently had measles. This is used to prevent cases in children. In older children the disease might be serious. If given at the proper time it prevents the disease entirely for that exposure and in other cases it makes the case lighter and helps prevent complications.

"Maybe you're right," Walter told him soothingly. "Anyhow we can't have you bothering. The case won't worth it old man."

Bob lay back with his eyes closed and tears glistened on Millicent's cheeks. Walter was dumb and awkward but Carey, to Bim's delight, began to talk of other murder cases he had covered for his paper and very soon they were laughing at his stories for he had an odd gift of humor. Millicent hung on his words as Bim reflected, an impressionable little thing—and even Walter lost some of his hostility as he listened.

Bim got up and began to move

THE SEAT OF THE TROUBLE



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"Murder at Eagle's Nest" By WINIFRED VAN DUZER

CHAPTER XXXI.

Bob appeared to be pleased at sight of the callers, however, shaking hands all around and inquiring as to what had been going on.

"We've got a theory, Millicent and I," he stated with some chagrin. "We've figured out that some foreign anarchist in hero and killed the woman. Can't tell about those foreigners," he went on. "They're always bumping each other off. Might have been an old friend—something started on the other side—that would wound up in Kingcliff. What do you think?" he asked Walter with what Bim thought seemed to be hopefulness.

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A curtain fluttered down—but not before Millicent's scared face had flashed briefly behind the pane.

around; eventually she stepped out into the cottage grounds. Everywhere were evidences of poverty, but poverty carefully hidden beneath cheerful attempts at making the most of slender resources.

Moving slowly, reluctantly, Bim went in to tell Bob goodbye, since Walter and Carey were already leaving. As she pressed the sick man's hand she felt Millicent's eyes upon her.

But, she told herself fiercely, Millicent had no cause for worry. Nothing could drag her from her—from Bim—what she knew. Nothing, at least, save the most extreme emergency.

It was with a thrill of admiration for the gameness of little Millicent Trent that Bim saw her fight for poise and finally force a gay smile as the two of them joined Walter and C. R. Carey on the porch. Millicent even managed a flirtatious glance for Carey and then appeared to remember something she wished to report to the other man.

"Do think," she began with a laugh, "that Pine Hill is getting to be a dangerous place for all of us. This isn't really important—not enough to bother about—only, just thought I'd mention it in case there are other complaints. Or maybe you haven't time to listen now?" Her small, frivolous face was very appealing, raised to Walter.

"I've always time to listen to you," he answered gallantly.

She smiled in a grateful way. "It's about my laundry. I tie it up in a bundle and leave it out here, and the driver takes it away and then leaves it here on the porch if we're not home. That's the bundle was stolen. Of course it wasn't valuable. Only nothing like that ever happened."

Walter said, "I see. When was this, Mrs. Trent?"

She hesitated just an instant before replying. "I missed it yesterday morning. The driver usually stops Monday afternoon but this week he was late. He came just as we were going to Mrs. Hardy's Monday evening. I told him to put the bundle on the step and he did. afterward I forgot it until yesterday morning and then it was gone."

"We'll look around," Walter promised her. "Anything else missing?"

"Oh, no! And this isn't worth bothering about, really. Just some household things—towels and such things."

Despite Millicent's gameness, Bim understood that the two counted with the Trent family. She was wondering, as they went back down the road, what had happened. Millicent—for Bob—in his condition would have been incapable of doing it herself and joined him.

"To remove traces of dust. To clean up the house. To wash the car. Why? To make it look nice again."

Bending over, Bim lifted the edge of the rubber mat tucked loosely upon the running-board. A thin cloud of fine white dust, as though it had been blown out of a package of household linens, King-size, as she remarked to Walter, was not what it used to be.

The girl straightened up and

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Look here, legislators:

You will find in the Portland Telegram of Monday last the following editorial, under the heading, "Reclaiming Criminals":

"The report of the Lewisohn commission which Governor Roosevelt has just sent to the New York legislature, with a special message urging action on its recommendations, presents a practical, working program for the new idea in penology, that puts reclamation above punishment."

"First, the Lewisohn-Roosevelt recommendations call for classification of all prisoners according to mental and physical standards established and maintained and intelligently applied."

"The young will not be permitted to mingle with confirmed offenders, to learn the techniques of crime from experts and the practices of vice from degenerates."

"Grouped according to their mental, moral and physical capacities, inmates of the prison organized under the new plan would be provided with work and training adapted to their needs and powers."

"The purpose of prison discipline throughout would be to reclaim and strengthen the best qualities discernible in the mass of humanity, solid, spoiled and distorted by nature or by circumstances, and turn out men better fitted to take a worthy place in the world because of the training received during this retirement from it."

"It is time to abandon the age-old idea that society has done its full duty when it confines the man who violates its rules within a steel cage, inside the cold, unyielding stones of a prison wall."

"If only for the protection of the innocent and law abiding, and without regard of the rights of the prisoner himself, the state must not continue to condone a penal policy that turns weak, impulsive law breaker into a morose, embittered, ingenious criminal and drives him out an enemy determined to 'get even' with the social order that has made him what he is."

"That's fine. It's a 'workable program.' It is what every intelligent man who studies penology, and applies it, arrives at. It is what the founders of our state in framing the bill of rights arrived at, in section 15 of article 1 of the Oregon constitution, reading: 'Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.'

But, in practice, in New York, in Oregon, and in every other state where it has been tried, the formula is more sounding brass and tinkling cymbals: worth as much in actual practice as a puff of wind from the lungs of a mere windjammer. And in New York, it is more futile than in Oregon.

Why? Because Oregon is on her way, with the revolving fund law, under which are operated the industries at her prison, copied largely after the Minnesota law. How does the Bits man know? Because he wrote the Oregon revolving fund law. And Minnesota, in her Stillwater penitentiary, is the only state in the union that conforms to the rules arrived at by the Lewisohn commission of New York.

How is that? Well, the crux of the whole matter, first and foremost, is "work and training adapted to their (the inmates') needs and powers." There can be nothing effective in rehabilitation and reformation without work, and wages. Minnesota provides these in the Stillwater prison, besides making the institution self supporting, and has since 1905, and has a surplus in the revolving fund of around \$7,000,000.

At Stillwater binder twine and rope are manufactured, and the like for twine comes from Yucatan, Mexico, and the Manila hemp for the rope from the Philippines. Also, mowers and scythes, mowers and other farm machinery and implements are made in the Minnesota prison. And, though formed a penitentiary, it is far away and above any institution in the world named a reformatory.

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