

The Oregon Statesman
 "No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Signs of Health

By Dr. C. G. DAUER
 Marion Co. Dept. Health

There is always a great deal said about being in good health and what one should do to have good health. A little discussion as to what constitutes health would perhaps be of interest. What will be said applies more to children but most of the points mentioned apply equally well to grown ups.

In a child enjoying a good state of health we find the eyes clear and bright. They are free of any inflammation and the lids have no crusts or scallings. There would be no squint nor would there be any dark rings about the eyes denoting fatigue.

A healthy child usually has a ruddy color in his cheeks. This should not be mistaken for a fever or an oncoming infection, as these conditions are usually accompanied by a high temperature and a pulse which is not necessarily a sign of poor health because certain light complexioned people always appear pale. This is true of people of the northern European countries.

The teeth are strong and are spaced as in the normal arrangement. The lateral teeth have grinding surfaces that meet. The teeth are clean, smooth and are free from any kind of decay.

The hair has a lustre and is pliable. Scanty or dry brittle hair often denotes some disturbance of the glandular system.

The skin should be slightly moist, clear of any blemishes and smooth. The tissues under the skin are firm. Individuals vary in the amount of fatty tissue but a fairly abundant amount is usually a sign of better health than an inadequate amount.

The general development of the muscles should be of sufficient degree to enable the child to take part in the usual child-todd activities with undue fatigue.

The chest is broad and deep with a generous expansion. The extremities show good bone growth. Strong joints indicate well developed supporting ligaments and muscles. The foot should be broad and the toes should point straight forward when walking or standing.

It is the usual thing to consider a child less than 10 per cent under or not more than 20 per cent over his normal weight. Normal, however, other factors must be considered which cannot be mentioned here.

The expression of a healthy child is always alert and happy. He has good muscle coordination and his movements are prompt and efficient coordination of all the muscles, allowing him to indulge in ordinary exercises without fatigue.

There should never be mouth breathing except as is occasionally seen in children under one year where there is temporary difficulty. The tongue is moist and red, and clean which indicates that the digestion is good.

A healthy child's posture is always good. His chest is out, his abdomen is flat, his back has some curves, his head up and his chin slightly drawn in.

Such is the picture of a healthy child. If your child falls down in any one particular it would be your family physician or at the time to have him examined by Marion county Health Department Clinic, or if he is in school it may be done by requesting the principal or school nurse to give a physical examination.



"A Knight Comes Flying" By Eustace L. Adams

CHAPTER XVI
 Sally turned away, starting slowly out into the moonlight. Her rebellious face was very beautiful as she stood there and Dave was aware of a quickening of his pulses. Could it be possible, he wondered, that her intuition had pointed out the future correctly? No one knew better than he how one could drift along with the crowd, living from day to day and allowing the future to take care of itself. He knew, too, what magic there was in prophing. To avoid Barbara, it would be almost necessary to cut loose from all the friends with whom he had grown up and that would leave a gap in his life that would be difficult to fill.

"Listen, Sally," he said, "these few wonderful days with you and Joan have meant much more to me than you can possibly imagine."

Hard to Resist
 She turned slowly to stare straight up into his eyes. There was intoxication in the nearness of her slender, vibrant body and of her full red lips. But as he looked down into the flawless oval of her face he seemed to see Joan's lips, firm and resolute.

"Sally," he whispered shakily, "we'd better go inside."

"Dave!" came Talbot's raucous voice. "You're holding up the procession!"

Dave drew in his breath with a long sigh of relief. The spell was broken.

"Coming, Talbot," he called.

From the doorway came the wailing blast of Gerry's mouth organ and the clear contralto of Joan's laughter. Sally had not moved. Dave placed his hand on her arm.

"We're going in now, Sally," he said firmly.

He could feel her arm tremble under the steady pressure of his fingers. Her two hands were clenched tightly on the porch rail as if they anchored her there preventing her from drifting into the backwash of eventless days and nights which she had known before Dave had arrived and might know again after he had gone. She looked hopelessly across the lawn toward the country road that led, on the one hand to what had once been Cathy; on the other, to the lively cities on the coast where there was dancing and music and laughter. She could smell the jungle, lush and dank, pregnant with the odors of dead things that it had smothered in its implacable embrace. It was out there, waiting for her to turn her back. Then it would sweep across the grove and the road and smother her, too. She could almost hear it breathe. She swayed a little closer to Dave.

"I wish you weren't going, Dave," she whispered softly.

He turned his eyes away from her by sheer force of will and deliberately stilled his ears and his mind to the quavering notes of Gerry's mouth organ. She was too beautiful, too fascinating, for him to dare look at her long.

out here on the moon-drenched porch.
 "We must go in," he repeated steadily. "They're waiting for us."

Deep Thoughts
 "You go," she said in a muffled voice. "I want to stay here." He hesitated for the space of a dozen heart-beats. Then he forced himself to walk into the house.

Joan, Talbot and Gerry were still sitting about the candle-lit table, the latter still blowing contentedly into his harmonica. Barbara, a fresh cigarette in her long red holder, was standing at the dining-room window, staring out into the black and silver shadows of the orange groves.

Talbot's quick blue eyes flickered from Dave's face to the doorway behind him. Joan's level gaze studied Dave's face thoughtfully. Gerry was oblivious to all but his mouth organ.

"It's about time you came in," said Talbot, reproachfully. "Where's Miss Sally?"

"Out on the verandah," replied Dave.

"Well, if we're going to pay a neighborly call on friend Mueller," he said, "we'd better be tottering along. I'm going out for a breath of air while you gather yourself together."

With a purposeful stride he stalked to the verandah door, not meeting Dave's eye as he pushed by him. There in the dining room could hear Sally's restless laugh as Talbot's heavy tread moved across the creaking boards of the porch.

"Are you ready to go, Gerry?" Gerry removed the harmonica from his lips, polished it with his hand and reluctantly stowed it in the pocket of his coat.

"Sure," he nodded, staring owlishly at Barbara's silent figure. "Barb, darling, is in a pet. I'd like to get hold of someone I can beat. If I don't, I'll probably beat her. Let's go."

If Barbara heard, she made no sign, but remained at the window, smoking with short, nervous puffs. Joan rose and turned to face Dave.

"I know every inch of the way to Mueller's landing place," she said quietly. "Won't you let me go with you and show you the paths through the groves?"

"Stag party, my dear," announced Gerry. "Stay here. Keep home fires burning and all that rot."

"Gerry's right," smiled Dave. "There's no telling what kind of a jam we may get into out there. With him and Talbot lusting for blood, we'd better go it alone. We'll be back in an hour if we're unsuccessful. If not, if I'm able to get away with one of Mueller's planes, I'll fly it to St. Pete and borrow a car to return in the morning in case Mueller becomes violent."

Cross Currents
 "Aren't you forgetting that the Restless Leaves for Havana in the morning, Dave?" asked Barbara, turning away from the window.

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The Indian problem: Reference was made in this column in Wednesday's issue to what has been said lately by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford university and secretary of the interior.

The Oregon Motorist for March printed an interesting article by Dr. Wilbur, under the title, "The Indian Today." He said in that article, among other things, that "The Indian problem in the United States is one that has been constantly with us from our beginning as a nation but which is now approaching dissolution."

He said we still have some 350,000 people of Indian blood in the United States, but only about 200,000 of them remain wards of the government, and that many of those who are still nominally wards of the government are quite competent to take care of themselves as full fledged citizens, "and the present policy is to sever their ties of wardship as rapidly as may be brought about without interference with their property rights."

There are, however, 200 Indian reservations still in existence in 26 states and among them there is the complicated fact of the Apache Indians of Oklahoma, with 120,000, ranks first among the states in Indian population. Arizona follows with 49,000, South Dakota 23,000, New Mexico 22,000, California 19,000, Minnesota 15,000, Montana 13,000, Washington 13,000. "About 500,000 Oregon trails along with 4518."

On many of the reservations there is a general admixture with the white population, and "the Indians are rapidly assuming the manner of living and the civilization of the whites." There are notable exceptions, the greatest of which is the Navajo reservation in Arizona, "as big as the state of New Jersey," and "Oregon herself boasts of the Warm Springs reservation with 1000 Indians who still live in their isolated, wooded mountains, little affected by contacts from the outside," and "contrasted with this latter reservation in Oregon are the Siletz and the Grande Ronde reservations which are being overwhelmed by the white population and have practically disappeared."

Those who read the Bits column will recall that Charles E. Roblin, whose home is at 737 Center street, Salem, has charge of the whole task of settling the wooded mountains. He is in lands throughout the United States, and at account of the wide extent of the territory covered, he seldom gets home to see his family. On his last visit here, Mr. Roblin gave a tentative estimate of 20 years of work yet to be done in solving and settling all these problems.

Higher Education in Oregon

It would be presumptuous for a person on the basis of a few hours study of the report of the survey made by a committee of educators on Oregon's higher educational institutions to undertake a competent criticism of the report which has taken the distinguished gentlemen of the committee more than a year to prepare. We may express the fear that appraisal of the report will be determined rather by previous attitudes rather than a dispassionate analysis of the findings and recommendations of the committee. Thus partisans of particular institutions will react as their favorite schools are helped or benefited by the report. Those with preconceptions as to individual institutions or the program as a whole will seek to find in the report confirmation of those preconceptions, and damn or praise the report as it ratifies those ideas.

Then we have another fear that the report will be accepted as law and gospel by those who are convinced that something must be done. The survey thus might become the bible of higher education, and the recommendations of the college professors who made it be followed with damaging literalness. There may be a counter tendency on the other hand to condemn the report out of hand, to thrust it aside as worthless. Either attitude would be wrong. The survey report should be carefully studied. Its application depends upon the definite conviction of the board of higher education that the proposals are sound and fitting for this state.

The report brings out certain facts. One is that the state is performing the task of higher education "expensively". Thus the state is expending \$276.99 per student enrolled in the state higher institutions to \$214.92 for the United States as a whole. For capital investment Oregon has \$3,935 per million dollars of wealth as compared with \$2500 for the nation as a whole. The value of the capital investment per thousand of population is \$13,241 for Oregon and \$6,814 for the United States as a whole. These figures of comparative costs however need to be weighted by two factors: the larger percentage of Oregon's population attending higher institutions and the high percentage of higher education performed by state as against private schools. Thus while for the United States as a whole only 49 students per ten thousand population were in college in 1928; for Oregon the number was 112. And while for the United States as a whole only 50.6% of students in higher schools were being educated in state institutions and 49.6% in private schools, Oregon educated 75.3% in state schools and only 24.7% in private colleges.

The report denounces "high pressure recruiting" of students, which it holds accountable in part at least for the fact that the Oregon institutions "are receiving large numbers of students of poor preparation and low college ability". It recommends uniform standards of admission for out-of-state students. The committee found too a high "mortality" rate after admission, the university graduating only 19.1% and the state college only 22% of those entering in 1925, while the average for 35 similar institutions is 40%.

The major recommendation of the committee is that the first two years at Corvallis and Eugene be made substantially identical, allowing the students to shift from one school to the other for the upper division work. The upper division or final two years would be sharply differentiated, with the humanities exclusively at Eugene and the sciences exclusively at Corvallis. To accomplish this the committee recommends the shifting of professors back and forth or the shifting of students back and forth.

This would appear to put education in Oregon distinctly on a factory basis, with Corvallis and Eugene each getting "milling in transit" privileges, the product to be completed at one or the other institution. This type of organization is artificial and would be frankly experimental. It would create two half-universities. Eugene would be a cloister for training long-haired poets and Corvallis a mill for polishing long-nosed chemists. For ourselves we find it rather hard to conceive of two separate institutions thus mutilated. It is hard to think of a university without organic chemistry advanced biology. It is hard to conceive of the study of economics with courses in statistics forty miles away; or of the study of chemistry and engineering in a school without immediate access to departments of economics and history. It is a question too whether the shuttle system would work: shifting students and professors back and forth with consequent loss of time and cost of transportation.

The only way such a program would work, it seems to us, is by creating a single university, with a single executive organization, with the divisions at Eugene and Corvallis of equal rank. Even then the practical difficulties might prove too great. Certain it is that the board should study the proposals very carefully before putting them into effect, and listen to the criticisms of the public and of the institutions which are concerned.

The objective is economy, but it is costly economy if functional efficiency is mutilated. We offer this question: would it not be better to achieve economy by curtailing "wing-spread" and still leave each institution an organic whole, rather than to maintain each as a half-arc of the circle?

As to the minor recommendations, many of them are wise, notably those for the strengthening of the supervision of the common schools, for higher standards of admission, for diminished rivalry in recruiting, in limitations of athletic excesses.

The report is an invitation for the leaders of education in Oregon and for the leaders of affairs to give careful study to the state's educational program from top to bottom, and ought to stimulate those in authority to effect such definite solution of our problems that will terminate the bitterness which have prolonged regrettable controversy.

"Liberty" magazine has been bought by Bernard McFadden. Now it's getting into hands where it belongs. As Patrick Henry said so long ago: "Between Liberty and death, give us death."

Commissioner Thomas must think he has a life term. He has laid out enough work to keep him out of mischief for an indefinite number of years. He craves action.

Nevada is commercializing cheap divorce, booze and gambling. Sort of an outpost of hell, a Tin Juana inside the border. The stuff may pay in dollars, but who would want to raise a family there?

April fool's day was no joke in the industrial insurance department. It was more like St. Bartholomew's.

Yesterdays

Of Old Oregon
 Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

April 4, 1906
 Advisory board of the boys' and girls' aid society of Oregon for Marion county was organized as follows: D. J. Fry, president; Mrs. George F. Rogers, secretary and treasurer; Henry Thielson, Mrs. R. J. Hendricks and Mrs. J. A. Morrison, board members.

Weekend fishing was good, with the largest specimen reported hooked from the mill race being a 21-inch salmon beauty. The fish was caught by Jo Bennett. W. P. Babcock and Will Bennett made some fine catches.

Dr. R. E. L. Steiner who has the hospital contract for Mason, Davis and company, successful contractors of the government irrigation project at Klamath Falls, left yesterday for that place. Mrs. Steiner and Milton accompanied him.

T. B. Kay, candidate for senator, L. R. Stinson and George F. Rodgers, candidates for representative, and J. G. Graham, ex-representative, were passengers northward to interview voters along the line.

J. M. Watson, former county commissioner, was a business caller in the city from Turner.

Apple Vendors To Be Excluded

NEW YORK, April 3—(AP)—After April 15, apple vendors will be excluded from most of the streets of midtown Manhattan—employment of foot.

Police Commissioner Mulrooney said civic organizations have complained the apple sellers block entrances and obstruct pedestrians.

GUMP FED UP
 WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 3—(AP)—James Edwards Gump Jr., appealed to county court today to change his name to Gelle because his friends just would call him "Andy."

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Walker on Way To Face Charge

KANSAS CITY, April 3—(AP)—En route home to face his accusers, Mayor Jimmy Walker tonight said his answer to charges of neglect of duty would be given to Governor Roosevelt within a "reasonable time" after his return to New York.

Wickersham Law Group Adjourns; Reports Signed

WASHINGTON, April 3—(AP)—The Wickersham law enforcement commission has adjourned until April 12 without giving final approval to a study of criminal prosecution method compiled by Monte Lemana, a New Orleans attorney.

During the day and a half of deliberations that comprised the first meeting for the month, the seven members present signed a report upon criminal statistics prepared by Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard. It was the first of 10 proposed crime surveys to be completed since January.

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American Biographies in Miniature

U. S. Grant 1822-1885

1. BORN AT POINT PLEASANT, OHIO, APRIL 27, 1822, HE GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1845 AND FIGHTED IN THE MEXICAN WAR, BUT SOON RETURNED TO CIVIL LIFE.

2. FOR SEVERAL YEARS HE BARELY EARNED A LIVING, BUT AT THE CALL TO ARMS HE JOINED THE UNION ARMY, WAS MADE A COLONEL, THEN BRIGADIER-GENERAL AND FINALLY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

3. HE WAS AN NATURAL BORN LEADER AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ARMY.

4. THOUGH A TRULY GREAT MAN, GRANT LOST FAVOR WITH THE PUBLIC IN HIS SECOND TERM, SUFFERED FINANCIAL REVERSES AND DIED A POOR MAN.

A man's financial condition should not influence public opinion.

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