

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Swags Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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Higher Education in Oregon

NO one can predict what will happen now to higher education in Oregon. The state board of higher education has "done something" yielding to the pressure of the times and the import of the law. In some respects it looks as though it had shut its eyes and welded a carving knife. But what is done, is done; and we are not disposed to urge reopening the case for a new trial. The only appeal is to time. If the frankly experimental type of organization succeeds, then the board will be acclaimed as persons of broad vision; if it fails then the board must bear the responsibility.

The key to the whole situation is the administrative organization which is set up. The division of work among the several schools has been fairly well balanced, the university and state college suffering in nearly equal degree. The new plan substitutes for an independent executive on each campus a bureaucratic form with a president or chancellor at the head of all the schools. The organization is not a pyramid with a chancellor at the apex, for there are deans and directors whose authority extends to various campuses. Just how this division of authority will work out is uncertain.

As we gather it the form of organization is briefly something like this:

- 1st. Board of higher education, as now constituted, with offices in Salem.
- 2nd. President or chancellor, residing probably in Salem.
- 3rd. Education institutions located at Eugene, Corvallis, Portland, Monmouth, Ashland, LaGrande. At Eugene and Corvallis there will be six schools each headed by a dean. There will be no single executive head on either campus. The institutions at Portland (medical school) and at Monmouth, Ashland and LaGrande would each be headed by a single dean.
- 4th. There is a cross-play of authority regarding instruction. The dean of Monmouth will be director of teachers' training at the other normal schools as well. The deans at Eugene and Corvallis would also have supervision of the work in their fields at all the other institutions.
- 5th. Centralization of business, accounting and statistical departments in Salem.

The purpose of the board has been to create a single and harmonious system of education in Oregon and to free it from unwarranted duplications. The points of possible weakness in the plan lie in the difficulty of getting the right man for the very responsible position of chancellor; and in the rather bureaucratic form of administration which is set up.

There have been previous experiments along this same line in Idaho, for example, where it was tried and rejected after several years. Montana has however kept up some such form of government of its higher institutions.

We think the people of Oregon should accept the verdict of the board with as good grace as possible. Give the system a fair chance to succeed. There is no assurance that any other board could do any better job; and as long as the experiment has been launched let us as good citizens do our best to see that it is given a fair and sympathetic trial. The Statesman has been very skeptical of the scheme of a single chancellor; and still is; but since the board has so voted, we shall hope and work for the best.

In many respects Salem seems to be the chief winner of the inter-urban contest. Eugene and Corvallis each have functions lopped off, while the offices at Salem seem destined to grow. It will be rather unique to have the controlling offices many miles away from the working plant, and of course will cause much delay and red tape in operation.

Eugene and Corvallis have each been fearful of losses of students; and we feel sure that each town will think the other has now the better of the deal. Just what the outcome will be depends quite a little on the mopping up work on courses to be offered. It seems to us however that the university has suffered quite seriously in the loss of upper division science and in the elimination of the school of journalism. The future in education lies in science, and we fear the school at Eugene may become merely an academic institute of arts and letters. The elimination of the school of journalism was a "blow below the belt." Until the last few weeks it had been under no fire at all. In spite of what many able editors say, schools of journalism are serviceable both in training of youth and in offering stimulus to the newspapers of the state.

The state college without a school of commerce will be the only land grant institution without such courses in business. However we are inclined to agree in this respect with the report of the board that "the work in this field has been entirely overemphasized". Insofar as a school of commerce is merely a sanctified business college it has no place in the field of higher education.

Enrollments at the schools should be about the same. The switches in courses will about even up. Then many students will merely switch their own courses to remain at the schools where they are already enrolled.

One recommendation which will probably draw fire is the one which would make military science courses elective and not compulsory. Drill has been required in most state schools from the first. Public sentiment has been growing against making the army courses compulsory for all male students.

Other important recommendations of the board will make material changes in student affairs: Freshmen to live in dormitories. This may interfere with finances of fraternities and sororities some of which are struggling now. Their problem is to be investigated. Lower fees for undergraduates; increase fees for professional courses.

Uniform fees and living expenses at various institutions. No new buildings; build no more dormitories to be paid for out of profits. Curb overemphasis on athletics.

There is one danger which lies ahead. Is Oregon going to be satisfied with educational institutions of third or fourth rate? In some respects the clamor cannot but result in degrading our university and state college. The normal schools never have been of the highest standing. Are the people now going to compress the schools in a strait-jacket and restrict their growth to meet the needs of the state? The millage proceeds promise to be almost stationary for a growing commonwealth.

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 25, '32. Editor Statesman:

I have just run across something in a recent book which I thought would be of interest to you and your readers. The book is entitled "They Told Barron", and is entirely the memoranda of private conversations of Clarence W. Barron, editor, publisher and owner of the Wall Street Journal, with many of the most noted men of America and Europe. Under date of January 25, 1928, he records a conversation with Charles M. Schwab, president of the Steel Trust, which he memorizes as follows: "Mr. Schwab feels very kindly toward Hoover, knows him very well and has crossed the country with him, and thinks he would make an admirable president, but he doubts if he can be elected against Al Smith.

"I think," said Schwab, "that Mellon may be the next president. This would indicate how little the leaders around the eastern centers know the temper of the people who elect presidents in our country. I am having a great time visiting here in this 'Cross Roads of the Pacific'."

Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem
Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days
March 9, 1907

George L. Brown of Lee Brown & Sons, the Stuyvesant manufacturers, reports that everything booming in the prosperous town on the Santiam. The Lee Brown company, for many years operating on a sawmill with a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber a day, now is constructing a second mill. Mr. Brown also says it is expected the new woolen mill will begin operations within a few months.

Capt. Charles A. Murphy, republican county chairman; Dr. J. N. Smith, Roosevelt club president; Hal D. Patton, Young Men's Republican club president; Robert Downing, city chairman, and Frank W. Waters, state chairman, met at Dr. Smith's office last night to make preliminary arrangements for a reception for United States Senator Charles W. Fulton, who will be here next week.

Fred Thibsen of this city has been elected one of the directors of the Oregon State Amateur Baseball league, which was formed recently at Portland.

March 9, 1922
The first county convention of a semi-political character held in Salem for many years will be pulled up at the armory Saturday, when the Tax Reduction club assemble to choose nine delegates, and alternates to the state tax reduction convention to be held at Portland March 30.

Salem voters will in May pass up a special measure to provide money for bond issue for needed sewer construction to the value of \$25,000, according to action taken at a special session of the council last night.

SPOKANE, Wash. — Spokane may be chosen by the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church as a location for the Kimball School of Theology, now located at Salem, Ore., according to Dr. John L. Seaton of New York city, who is here for a Methodist conference.

New Views

The question asked yesterday by Statesman reporters was: "What is your opinion of the unified higher education plan decided upon Monday by the higher education board for Oregon?"

Paul Wallace, Ford dealer: "I think it is a fine idea."

Hannah Martin, lawyer: "I think it a good idea if it will cut expenses. Will it?"

John Leland, unemployed: "I think a move like that should not be condemned until it is at least given a trial. If petty bickering can be eliminated, I believe the new, unified school might be a great big step in education advancement."

Mrs. A. Jackson, housewife: "I am pleased that the experiment is being tried in Oregon. It seems to offer excellent opportunities."

T. T. Mackenzie, director of vocational education, Salem schools: "Right off, it seems revolutionary. But when you get right down to it, there's not much more than was already in existence—the state college at Lindsay, and the curriculum in the committee of the state board of higher education. It's a mistake, though, to cut out the journalism and industrial journalism courses."

Daily Thought

"To believe in immortality is one thing, but first it is necessary to believe in life."—Stevenson.

HERE'S HOW By EDSON

YOUR MUSCLES ARE FULL OF ICE!!



Tomorrow: "No Insurance on the Capitol"

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Phil Sheridan in Oregon: (Continuing from yesterday:) Sheridan wrote in his Memoirs: "While directing this work (erecting the buildings at Fort Yamhill), I undertook to make a road across the coast mountains from King's valley to the Siletts, to shorten the haul between the two points by a route I had explored.

"I knew there were many obstacles in the way, but the gain would be great if we could overcome them, so I set to work with the enthusiasm of a young pathfinder. The point at which the road was to cross the range was rough and precipitous, but the principal difficulty in making it would be from heavy timber on the mountains that had been burned over years and years before, until nothing was left but limber trunks of dead trees—fir and pines—that had fallen from time to time until the ground was matted with huge logs from five to eight feet in diameter.

"These could not be chopped with axes nor sawed by any ordinary means, therefore we had to burn them into suitable lengths, and drag the sections to either side of the roadway with four to six yokes of oxen. This was a hard tedious and laborious, but in time perseverance surmounted all obstacles and the road was finished, though its grades were very steep.

"As soon as it was completed, I wished to demonstrate its value practically, so I started a government wagon over it loaded with about 1500 pounds of freight drawn by six yokes of oxen, and escorted by a small detachment of soldiers. When it had gone about seven miles, the sergeant in charge came back to the post and reported his inability to get any further. Going out to the scene of the difficulty I found the wagon at the base of a steep hill, stalled. Taking up a whip myself, I directed the men to lay on their backs, for each man had provided himself with a flexible hickory (perhaps hazel or vine maple) with in the early stages of the trip, to start the team, but this course did not move the wagon nor have much effect on the demoralized oxen.

"But, following as a last resort an example I heard of on a former occasion, that brought in the rough language of the country, I induced the oxen to move with alacrity, and the wagon and contents were speedily carried to the summit.

"The whole trouble was at once revealed; the oxen had been broken and trained by a man who WHEN THEY WERE IN A PINCH, had encouraged them by his FRONTIER VOCABULARY, and they could not realize what was expected of them under extraordinary conditions until they heard FAMILIAR AND POSSIBLY PROFANELY URGENT phrases.

"I took the wagon to its destination—but as it was not brought back, even in all the time I was stationed in that country, I think comment on the success of my road is unnecessary.

"I spent many happy months at Fort Hoskins, remaining there until the post was nearly completed. The arrival of Captain F. T. Dent, a brother-in-law of Captain Ulysses S. Grant—with his company of the Fourth infantry, in April, 1857."

Further on Sheridan wrote: "It became apparent that the number of men at Yaquina bay would have to be reduced, so, in view of this necessity, it was deemed advisable to build a block house, for the better protection of the agent, and I looked about for suitable grounds on which to

build it. Nearly all around the bay the land rose up from the beach very abruptly, and the only good site that could be found was some level ground used as the burial place of the Yaquina bay Indians—a small herd of fish-eating people who had lived at this point on the coast for ages... They were called in the Chinook tongue 'salt chuck,' which means fish eaters, or eaters of food from the salt water... It was the mortuary grounds of these Indians that occupied the only level spot we could get for the block house.

"Their dead were buried in canoes, which rested in the crotches of forked sticks a few feet above ground. The graveyard was not large, containing probably from 40 to 50 canoes in a fair state of preservation. According to the custom of all Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, when one of their number died all his worldly effects were buried with him, so that the canoes were filled with old clothes, blankets, pieces of calico and the like, intended for the use of the departed in the happy hunting grounds.

"I made known to the Indians that we would have to take this piece of ground for the block house. They demurred at first, for there is nothing more painful to an Indian than disturbing his dead, but they finally consented to hold council next day on the beach, and thus come to some definite conclusion.

"THE LOVE TRAP" By ROBERT SHANNON

Steve's arms fell from around Mary; they looked with quaver, startled expression at the intruder. Where had he come from... how had he known?... The flush was still on both their faces. Mary stared at Landers. His face was stone. The eyes were alive—they were like ice frozen from anger. With a swift horror she realized there was murder in his heart... Buck Landers needed no explanation of the obvious scene before his eyes. Mary was in the arms of Steve Moore—his intelligence, at one bound, understood everything. She half expected immediate violence. You don't look like a rat and a double-crosser, either. Not to look at you. "You don't understand," cried Mary. "If you understood you couldn't talk that way to Steve. "What beats me," said Landers, "is how I could be taken in by a couple of cheaters. You, too, Mary—I thought you were different from the mob around here. But you're the worst!" There was an impregnable hardness about him almost a wildness, that was difficult to combat. Nevertheless, he held himself in leash. Mary lifted her eyes and looked straight at him. "I'll admit it looks



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CHAPTER XVII
"STEVE, dear, are you awfully poor?" "Horribly," he responded, cheerfully. "I'm so glad of that," she told him, her voice magic. "If you were rich it wouldn't seem natural—for us. I think I would be afraid of your money. I'd be thinking that you'd pity me for being poor. I don't want anything like money to come between the way we feel for each other.

"That's marvellous!" His face was illumined. It came back to Mary how false was the doctrine her mother had always dinned into her ears against loving a poor man. What a terrible creed it had been! Money divided people—it broke them up into classes. Gladly, with her heart throbbing, she was proud to be in love with a poor man. She was caught again in his arms and they smuggled into a corner of the sofa.

"I got back," he explained, "before I expected to. You're a fast worker, Steve—faster than I dreamed." "I'm sorry," Steve said briefly. Landers turned his frigid gaze to Mary. "It looks like I guessed wrong about you, Mary. The house detective tipped me off that you two were up here. Well, that's just my hard luck. But I'm going to surprise you. You're not going to get away with it."

"I'm afraid there's nothing we can do about it, Mr. Landers—any of us," Mary said, from a tight throat. "It came on us just like an accident. I'm in love with Steve, Mr. Landers, and—"

Landers gripped a cigar between his teeth. "It must feel pretty awful, doesn't it, to be caught double crossing a pal?" His stare was directed at Steve. "I mean after you've been trusted."

"The color came swiftly to Steve's face. "I know it looks like I crossed you, Buck—but you don't understand. Whether you believe it or not—I'm on the square about this—it's the biggest thing in my life."

"I understand the situation perfectly," said Landers. "If I went away and left you in charge of a sum of money, and you stole it, I'd know you were a thief. Stealing a woman is worse. And the worst of it all is that I was dumb enough to think you were a square kid. Yes, I'd almost have staked my life on

force to remain at home again. Miss Charlotte Goplerud was hostess Saturday night to a group of friends, the occasion being Miss Goplerud's birthday. Invited guests for the evening were Vesper Gear, Reba Gear, Milo Grace, Merl Grace, Lyle Krag, Elizabeth Hall, Vivian Bunn, Robert Moe, Harlan Moe, Jordan Moe, Clarence Brown, Harry Hillman, Helen Elton, Orlet Moe, Sylvia Haere, Margaret Gierik.

Madsen, Henry Hjorth, Miss Lillie Madsen, and Mrs. M. J. Madsen. Mrs. Andrew Haere, who has been very ill from influenza, is beginning to recover a little. She is now able to be up a part of each day. Vivian Bunn, who is a freshman in the Silverton high school, has been unable to attend school recently because of illness. Miss Bunn was a sufficiently well to return to her studies for a time but the first of this week she was

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Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

WHAT is at first hailed as "an important medical discovery" often causes a lot of uncalled for excitement. Too often it proves to be disappointing.

But the discovery of the use of liver in the treatment of pernicious anemia has fulfilled its claims. In 1926 two scientists, Minot and Murphy, announced that a liver diet was of great assistance in treating and correcting anemic conditions. Since then thousands of afflicted persons have been returned to normal health by eating liver or taking liver extract.

Pernicious anemia is a disease of the blood, causing lack of "red" and inability to work. The patient tires easily and upon exertion becomes short of breath. The skin is usually of a yellowish lemon tint. The appetite is poor and the digestion faulty, and occasionally there is a feeling of faintness. In severe cases there is loss of weight as well as marked intestinal disturbances.

The symptoms are often confusing, but when the blood is examined the diagnosis is easily made. In the blood of persons suffering from pernicious anemia, there is a reduction in the number of red blood cells. Normally there are three million to four and one-half million red blood cells per cubic millimeter of blood. In pernicious anemia this number is reduced to as low as five hundred thousand. The coloring matter of one blood cell is called the "hemoglobin." This substance is also decreased. It is now known that one-half pound of liver eaten as part of the diet increases the number of red blood cells and the amount of hemoglobin. Of course the liver must be eaten daily.

Beef or calf's liver or the liver of other animals, may be used. It may be taken raw, or cooked, or cooked in any way that makes it appealing to the taste. It is more easily digested when finely ground or powdered. When fresh liver cannot be obtained, liver extract can be purchased. This is in powder form and may be sprinkled on the sufferer's food or dissolved in water. If liver extract is used three to six vials, or the equivalent of one-half pound of fresh liver, should be taken daily.

Persons do not purchase any liver extract which is not recommended by your physician. There are many commercial preparations, but not all are suitable. I realize that a daily liver diet soon becomes tiresome. If you are unable to accomplish only by eating this food daily.

Answers to Health Queries
A. J. E. Q.—What should a girl of 24, 4 feet 11 inches tall, weigh?
A.—She should weigh about 115 pounds. There would be about an 1/2 inch of fat on her hips and height as determined by examination of a large number of persons.